

**Section 2**

1. Students should circle Athens. Check the location against the map in Section 2 of *History Alive! The Ancient World*.
2. Athens was located in central Greece, only four miles from the Aegean Sea.
3. Students should circle Sparta. Check the location against the map in Section 2 of *History Alive! The Ancient World*.
4. Sparta was located on a narrow plain in the part of Greece known as the Peloponnesus; it was surrounded on three sides by mountain ranges, and was about 25 miles from the sea.

**Sections 3–10****Government****Athens (Section 3)**

*Why was Athens called a democracy?*

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

- Every citizen (free males over 18 and born in Athens) could take part in the city's government.
- A group of 500 citizens were chosen to be on the Council of 500 that ran the day-to-day business of the government.
- Every citizen belonged to the Assembly, which met every ten days to debate issues and vote on laws.

**Sparta (Section 7)**

*Why was Sparta called an oligarchy?*

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

- The ruling power of Sparta was in the hands of a few people who were called the Council of Elders.
- The Council of Elders consisted of men who were at least 60 years old, from noble families, and elected to lifetime terms.
- The Assembly in Sparta had very little power and did not debate issues.

**Economy****Athens (Section 4)**

*How did Athenians get the goods they needed for everyday life?* Answers will vary. Possible answers:

- Athenians traded with other city-states and with several foreign lands to get the goods and resources they needed.
- Athenians bought and sold goods at a huge marketplace called the agora.
- Athenians developed their own metal coins to make trade easier.

**Sparta (Section 8)**

*How did Spartans get the goods they needed for everyday life?* Answers will vary. Possible answers:

- Spartans relied on farming and on conquering other people to get what they needed.
- Slaves and noncitizens grew food and made goods, while Spartan men served as soldiers.
- Sparta did conduct some trade, but discouraged trade, in general. Its system of money (heavy iron bars) was difficult to use.

**Education****Athens (Section 5)**

*How did Athenians educate their children?*

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

- Boys were taught at home until about 6 or 7, and then went to school until age 14. They learned reading, writing, arithmetic, literature, sports, and music.
- Boys began military training at age 18. Afterward, some wealthy young men studied with private teachers.
- Girls did not learn to read or write. Instead they learned by helping their mothers with household tasks, such as cooking, cleaning, spinning, and weaving. Some girls also learned ancient secret songs and dances for festivals.

**Sparta (Section 9)**

*How did Spartans educate their children?*

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

- Boys and girls received military training from the age of 7. Boys lived and trained in barracks.
- Boys were taught to be brave soldiers by learning how to suffer physical pain without complaining.
- At the age of about 20, Spartan men were given a test of fitness, military ability, and leadership skills. If they passed, they became soldiers and citizens.

**Treatment of Women and Slaves****Athens (Section 6)**

*How were women and slaves treated in Athens?*

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

- Women and slaves were not citizens and had far fewer rights than free men did.
- A few women had jobs, but most women managed the household and raised children.
- Slaves performed a variety of jobs, some of them highly skilled. Some slaves worked under harsh conditions in the silver mines.

**Sparta (Section 10)**

*How were women and slaves treated in Sparta?*

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

- Women lived the same simple life as men but had many more rights than other Greek women had.
- There were more slaves (also called helots) in Sparta than there were citizens. Helots were treated very harshly because the Spartans were afraid the slaves would revolt.
- Helots had some rights, such as buying their freedom if they saved enough money.