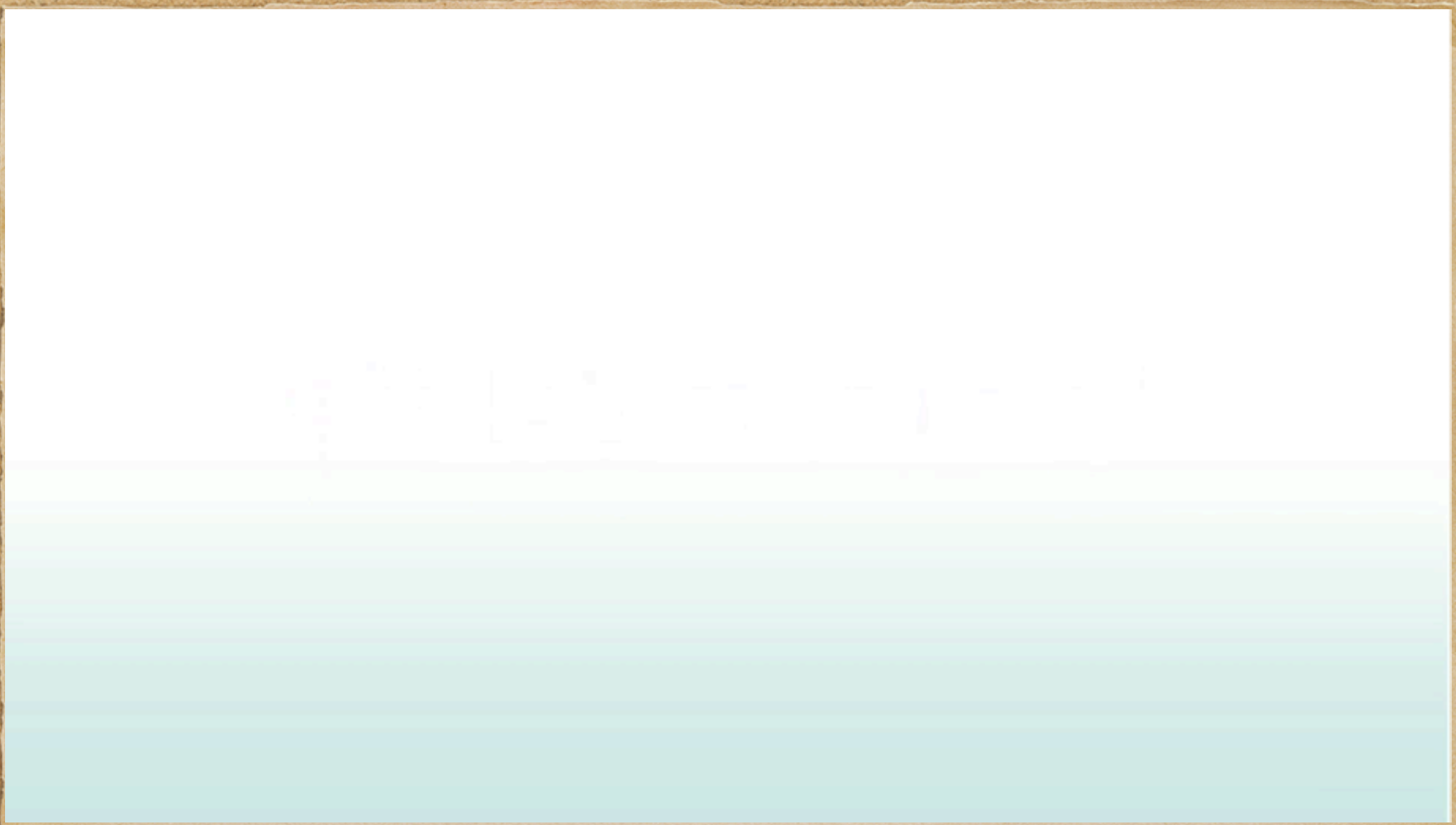


# Athens in the Archaic Period

LW4U1 - GRADE 12 CLASSICAL CIVILIZATION - MR. A. WITTMANN

UNIT 1 - LECTURE 5



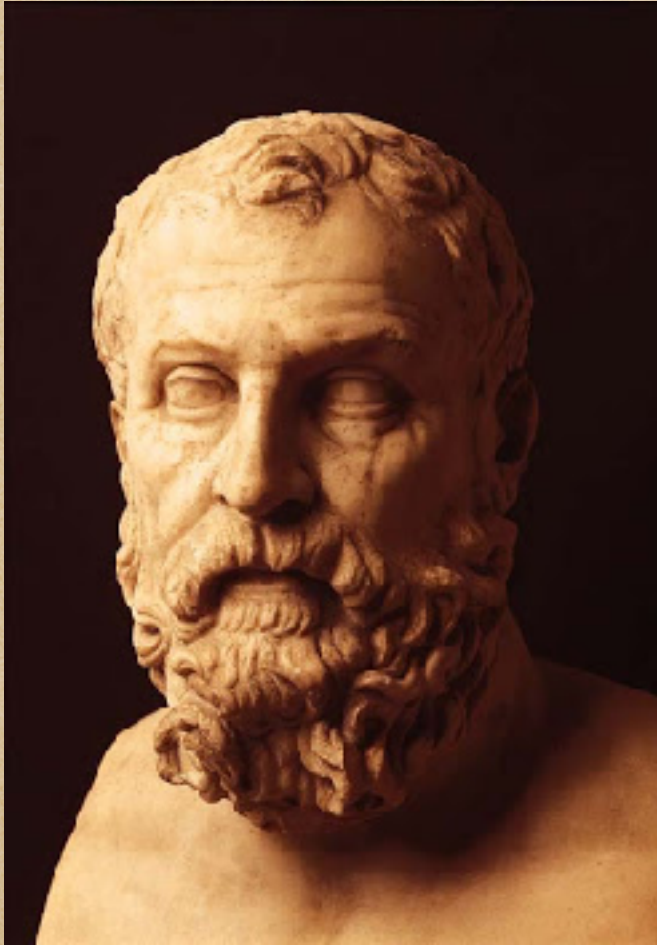


# Rise of City States

# Developments in Athens (Attica)

- c.1050-680 BC power shifts from the kings to the aristoi
- Eupatrids divided power between them
- Annually elected archons (rulers) from eupatrids
  1. eponymus = chief justice
  2. polemarch = war commander
  3. basileus = religious
- aeropagos = ex-archon advisory council
- ekklesia = all citizen assembly, vote on war & eventually archons
- debt slavery
- Laws favoured aristoi

# Development of Athenian Democracy



Solon (638 – 558 BC)

- Victorious general
- 594 BC Solon elected tyrant
- Eliminates debt slavery
- Forbade all exports except olives
- Gave rights (except to vote) to metics
- Fathers must teach child trade
- Introduced coinage
- Changes constitution.

# Solon's Reforms

1. New tribal class status from birth to wealth (timocracy).
  - Pentakosio = 500 (bushels) or over (wealthy)
  - Hippias (hoplites) = 300 to 499 (upper-middle-class)
  - Zeugitae = 200 to 299 (lower-middle-class)
  - Thetes = 200 or less
2. Expanded archonship to all pentakosio, not just eupatrids.
3. Created boule (council of 400, 100 from each tribe) to set agenda of ekklesia.
4. Created court of appeal (members from all class).
5. Citizens = men age 20 born to an Athenian (30,000 of 300,000)

## Solon's Reforms (continued)

- After setting up his reforms Solon leaves Athens & encouraged Athenians to keep reforms for 10 years.
- But nobody is satisfied with the reforms.
  - Conservative eupatrids didn't like losing power.
  - Radical liberals want land reform.
- Hostilities resume between the 2 main eupatrid family groups
  - Hill (conservative) & Coast (liberal)
- 545 BC his cousin Peisistratos forms new City group
- City group eupatrids defeats Coast & Hill groups in battle
- Peisistratos becomes tyrant uses his Thracian silver mine money

# Peisistratos (606-527 BC)



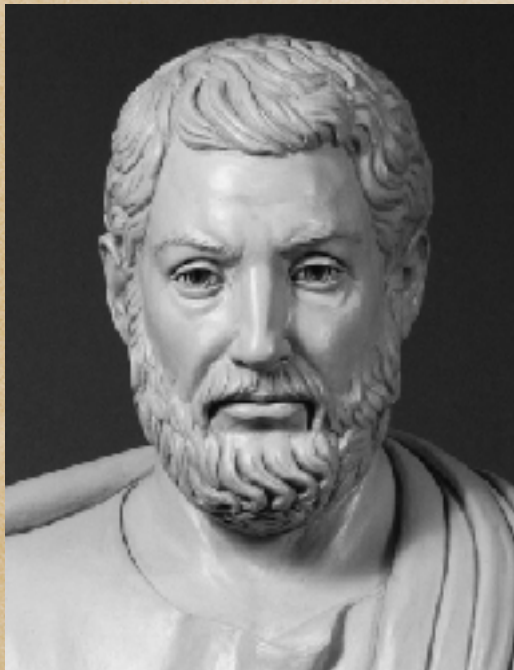
Peisistratos



- Keeps Solon's reforms & takes even more power away from eupatrids & carries out land reform.
- Improved public works & buildings.
- Est. Pan-Hellenic centres at Delos.
- Est. Pan-Athenaia & Dioysiac Festival
- Navy controls Hellespont.
- After his death his son Hippias succeeds.
- Persia takes Thrace, thus Hippias taxes Athens.
- 507BC Cleisthenes (coast) overthrows him
- Hippias flees to Persia.

# Cleisthenes (570-500 BC)

- Sparta helped remove Hippias, but they invade Athens.
- Sparta tries to install an oligarchy but is defeated.
- Cleisthenes becomes tyrant & completely reforms tribal system.



Small local units:

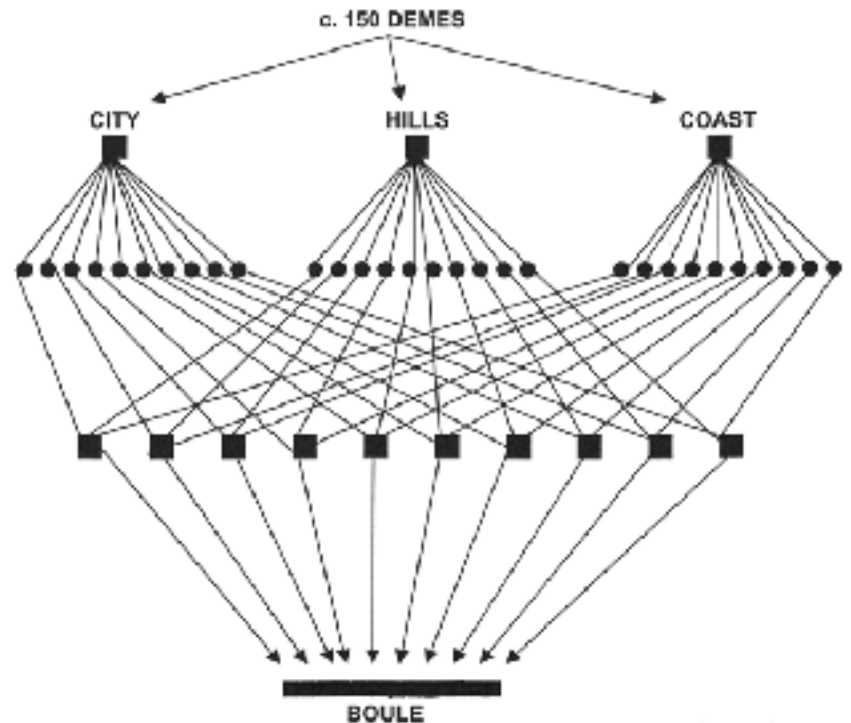
3 geographical groupings

(Each region has 10 Trityes)

30 Trityes in all

10 Tribes (Phylai)  
(Each composed of 1 Tritye from each Region)

Council of 500  
(50 members from each tribe)



**DIAGRAM OF KLEISTHENES' POLITICAL ORGANISATION**



# Cleisthenes' Reforms

1. New Tribal system
2. Boule - 500 ekklesia members (50/tribe) to run ekklesia
3. Prytrany - 50 boule members (10/tribe) to run boule
4. Eisangelia - audits archons & magistrates
5. Ekklesia - (30,000 citizens) cases vs. archons & magistrates
6. Dikasterion - civil court (1000 jurors from ekklesia)
7. Strategos - each tribe elects military general.
8. Ostrakonis - 6000 votes = 10 year exile (ostracism)
  - Thus more power to boule & ekklesia

# Athenian Direct Democracy



ostrakon

- Urban wealthy vote easily
- But rural poor can't
- 506 BC Cleisthenes' enemies rally Sparta, Thebes, Corinth, & Euboea to attack Athens
- Only Thebes shows up
- Thebes badly defeated
- Athens takes lands from Thebes gives it to new hoplites



# Development of Democracy

THE END

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