

Name: _____ Period: _____

Athenian Democracy Notes (Day 2)

The Tyrants of the 6th century BC

While Solon's reforms put Athens on the road to democracy, the reforms were short lived. They failed to _____, who remained discontented.

Gaining notoriety through _____, **Peisistratos**, a distant relative of Solon and son of Hippocrates, returned from exile, and having gained populous support, led a mob of peasants to capture the _____. With the reigns of government in his control, he declared himself Tyrant.

Following his death, Peisistratos two sons, _____ and _____ shared power, until Hippias enacted a successful plot to murder his brother and retain the tyrannical rule for himself. One man stood to challenge Hippias. While in exile, _____ successfully convinced _____ to depose Hippias. Cleisthenes then returned to Athens to vie for power.

Unfortunately for Cleisthenes, Sparta was backing his political rival, _____. But, Cleisthenes had a plan. He _____ that would place power firmly in the hands of the _____. For this, he received the support of the populous.

Realizing that he was losing his advantage, Isagoras appealed to Sparta to attack Athens and remove Cleisthenes, which they once again did. But, this time, they were repelled by _____, and Isagoras was forced to flee, leaving Cleisthenes to implement his reforms.

The Reforms of Cleisthenes (508 BC)

- 1.
- 2.

*These reforms doubled participation in government to about _____ of the population.

Pericles and Direct Democracy

Athens final step toward democracy came in 461 BC, when _____ implemented the practice of _____. This opened the door to allow the poorest of peasants to serve as public officials. His reforms led Athens to _____, a system in which citizens vote directly on laws.

- Any citizen _____ was eligible to vote in the assembly at **Pnyx Hill**.
- The assembly space could hold roughly _____ **people**, although most historians agree that on average only about _____ **citizens** participated regularly.
- Of this group, only about _____ **or so citizens** - the wealthiest, best speakers (orators) - dominated the political arena.

Values of Athenian Direct Democracy:

1. The needs of the _____ outweigh the needs of the _____.
2. All citizens are _____.
3. Public officials are chosen based on _____, not on class distinctions.

1. Where and why did early advanced civilizations form? Give one specific example.

2. Describe the political and economic crisis that led to the reforms of Solon.

3. Describe Solon's reforms.

4. Describe Cleisthenes' reforms.

5. Describe Pericles' reforms.

6. Describe the values of Athenian Direct Democracy.
