

The Early Greek Period
8th, 7th, and 6th Century
800-500 BC

- II Sparta - (Dorians)
 - A. Building soldiers
 - B. Not into education, art, poetry, architecture, and theater
 - C. Stratified society
 - 1. Spartiates – only true Spartans
 - 2. Neighbors – free, but no political rights
 - 3. Helots – slaves
 - D. Sent out only a few colonies
 - E. Only polis with a standing army
 - F. Military barrack-like existence
 - G. Spartiates was forbidden to engage in agriculture, trade, or professional work – only a professional soldier
 - 1. Had a farm, but Helots worked it
 - 2. Dined in public dining halls
 - 3. Family life severely limited
 - 4. Babies judged weak were destroyed
 - 5. Boys lived with mothers until age 7
 - 6. Intellectual education, there was none
 - H. Trade, foreigners, and foreign ideas forbidden
 - I. Spartiates were admired by other polises for courage, discipline pride, and commitment
 - J. Story told by Plutarch

- III. Athens – (Ionians)

- A. City of ideas, architecture, art, philosophy, theater, mathematics, and science
- B. A sense of the common good
- C. 621 Draco – Code of Law
 - 1. Draconian – severe law
 - 2. Cylon
- A. 594 Solon
 - “The greatest economist of antiquity”
- E. The above events transformed Athens into a flourishing city