The Legacy of Ancient Greece and Rome
ATHENS BUILDS A LIMITED DEMOCRACY

- 2,000 BCE Greek city-states begin to sprout up
- Each city-state had its own form of government
  - Monarchy - single ruler
  - Aristocracy - group of nobles
  - Oligarchy - group of wealthy people
- Greece claims the first democracy (meaning “Rule of the People”)
  - demos [people]
  - kratos [power]
- Athens was the biggest city-state
- Adult males took part in government decisions
- Farmers begin to go into debt, forced to become slaves
- Solon outlaws slavery
- Also divides society into 4 classes (all could vote)
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- Greece claims the first direct democracy (meaning “Rule of the People”)
- By the vote!
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“Society is well governed when its people obey the magistrates, and the magistrates obey the law.”

Solon
GREEK DEMOCRACY

CHANGES

Democracy ends in Greece do to a civil war

Athens vs. Sparta
ROME DEVELOPS A REPUBLIC

Roman's rose out of Greece's shadow

Rome practiced a REPUBLIC form of government - in which power rests with citizens who have the right to elect the leaders

Twelve Tables - written law
**ROMAN LAW**

Important Principles of Roman Law:

- All citizens deserve equality
- A person is considered innocent until proven guilty

-Trial By Jury to determine fairness