

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Ancient Greece DBQ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## Ancient Greece DBQ

**Directions: Answer the questions using evidence from the documents provided.**

Tips about answering Document Based Questions

- ✓ Be sure to use complete sentences
- ✓ Restate the question when answering (complete answers are complete thoughts!)
- ✓ Consider the source (ask yourself who supplied the information and when)
- ✓ Examine the supplemental information as well as the document when planning your response

### Document 1

In the ancient Greek city-state of Athens, citizenship carried both rights and responsibilities. A male citizen was expected to help defend Athens in war, to serve on a jury, and to participate in debates about issues. Pericles, a great leader in Athens, said:

“We do not say that a man who takes no interest in politics is a man who minds his own business; we say that he has no business here at all.”

1. What did Pericles think about citizens who did not participate in politics?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What words lead you to think this?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Ancient Greece DBQ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Document 2

The expression below was supposed to be the parting cry of mothers to their sons. Mothers whose sons died in battle openly rejoiced.

*"Come back with your shield - or on it."*

3. How does this attitude reflect Spartans values?

### Document 3

Socrates was known for his teachings in Athens. The following is one of his most famous quotes:

*"I am not an Athenian or a Greek, but a citizen of the world."*

*Socrates, from Plutarch, Of Banishment  
Greek philosopher in Athens (469 BC - 399 BC)*

4. What is Socrates trying to state with this quote?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Ancient Greece DBQ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Document 4

Sparta and Athens were the dominant city-states in ancient Greece.



5. How many miles apart were Sparta and Athens?
6. Which city-state's geography might make it more open to attack in a military battle and why?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Ancient Greece DBQ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Document 5

The small number of citizens made a direct democracy possible in Athens.

#### Comparing Governments

	<b>Athenian Democracy</b>	<b>American Democracy</b>
Type of Democracy	Direct	Representative
Right to Vote	Only adult males born in Athens	All citizens, male and female age 18 or over
Laws	Proposed by the council and approved by a majority in the assembly	Approved by both houses of Congress and signed by the president
Citizen Involvement	Citizens with voting rights can vote for or against any law	Citizens with voting rights can vote for or against the officials who make the laws

7. In Athens, how was a law approved?

8. Which government granted the right to vote to more of its population? Explain.