Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**AP World History**

**Classical Greece: Political Systems**

Two Political Systems: Totalitarianism and democracy have their roots in ancient Greece; both forms have appeared in the modern world.

1. Totalitarianism
	1. A form of government that uses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to rule a people
	2. This political\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had its roots in the ancient Greek city-state of Sparta
	3. Boys left home when they were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years old to train to become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	4. Women were taught to be fit, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and patriotic.
	5. Helots were slaves who provided the necessary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Spartan males and females and greatly outnumbered the Spartans.

*Why does it make sense that Sparta developed totalitarianism?*

1. Democracy
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ political system upon which our democratic system is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. All citizens were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the law and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ participated in government activities.
	3. Slaves and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were not allowed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; slavery was eventually abolished
	4. Athenian youth were encouraged to develop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and intellectual talents, which led to ancient Greece’s “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Age.”

*Why does it make sense that Athens developed a democratic form of government?*

*How is Greece’s form of democracy different from our own?*