**DAILY LIFE IN ATHENS p.142** (KEY)

**MAIN IDEA:** Athenian \_\_men\_\_\_ and \_women\_\_ had very \_different\_\_\_\_ roles.

How many citizens?

150,000

How many with political rights?

43,000

How many residents total?

285, 000

How many enslaved people? 100,000 How many per household? 1

What would happen if Athens didn’t have enslaved people?

 They could not have supported their bustling economy

Athenian Homes p.142 – Study the illustration and complete the boxes.

**Altar/Courtyard**

Greek courtyards usually had an altar to the favorite family god.

**Wool Room**

Yarn was spun & cloth was woven here.

**Kitchen**

Cooking was often done over an open fire.

**Dining Room**

Men ate their meals alone while served by women.

**WHAT DROVE ATHENIAN ECONOMY? P.143**

**Academic**

**Vocabulary**

**economy**

 the way a country uses its resources to buy, sell, or trade to make money

How did each group of people help Athenian economy?

herders – raised sheep/goats for wool, milk, cheese

farmers – grew grain, vegetables, fruit, grapes, olives

merchants/artisans – sold pottery, leather, jewelry

**ROLES OF MEN AND WOMEN p.142-143**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MEN**  | **WOMEN** |
| * Worked in morning, then exercised or attended meetings
* Upper-class enjoyed all male gatherings to discuss politics/philosophy
* Fathers took care of unmarried daughters
* Husbands took care of wives
* Sons/male relatives took care of widows
 | * Life revolved around family
* Married at 14 or 15
* poor worked with husbands in fields or agora
* upper-class supervised servants & worked with wool
* could not attend school, but learned to read & played music
* no political rights & could not own property
 |

She was NOT born in Athens

Influential in politics (people consulted her)

She was well educated & taught public speaking

Describe how Athenian men and women spend their time.

Look at the roles of men and women chart.

Reading

Check