**Chapter 7, Section 4:**

**Sparta and Athens**

**Sparta’s Military State:**

* **Spartans forced defeated people to become enslaved people called helots who formed the lowest class of their society.**
* **Fear of revolts by helots led Sparta to focus on building a strong army.**
* **Government was part monarchy, part oligarchy, and part democracy**
* **At age 7, Spartan boys and girls began their military training. All male citizens entered the army at age 20 and retired at age 60.**
* **Education for girls focused on making them physically strong**

**Athens’ Democratic Way of Life:**

* **Athenians were divided into 4 main classes: citizens, women, non-citizen free person and enslaved people. Enslaved people made up 1/3 of the population**
* **Boys started school at age 7 and focused on making them good citizens**
* **Girls didn’t attend school and focused on learning household duties.**

**Persian Wars:**

* **In 490 BC, Persians attack Greece in respo9nse to Greeks helping a revolt in Anatolia against the Persians**
* **Greeks defeat the Persians at the Battle of Marathon. Legend states that a Greek soldier ran 25 miles from Marathon to Athens to tell of the victory. Modern marathons are named after this event.**
* **In 480 BC, Persians again invaded Greece. Several city-states unite4d against Persia. An army of 300 Spartans died at the narrow pass at Thermopylae. Later, the Athenians defeated the Persians with their smaller and more mobile ships during a naval battle.**