## Chapter 26  
### “The Rise of Democracy”

### 26.1 Introduction
- The Greek cities were called city-states because: (4 reasons)  
  __________________________  
  __________________________  
  __________________________  
  __________________________  
- The 4 forms of government that developed in Greece were  
  __________________________  
  __________________________  
  __________________________  
  __________________________  
- Each government is represented by people in the picture on page 253:  
  monarchy has___________, ________ is represented by 3 people,  
  tyranny is _____________, and _____________ is represented by many people.

### 26.2 __________________________
- A monarch is ________________ and in a monarchy, the___________________________.  
- At first, Greek kings were chosen by the___________________________. Eventually kings demanded their power go to  
  their___________________________. In a monarchy then, rulers inherit their power.  
- The kings of ancient Greece had many powers. These included  
  __________________________  
  __________________________  
  __________________________  
  __________________________  
- Kings had councils of aristocrats to advise them. An aristocrat is  
  __________________________  
  __________________________  
- To Greeks, the “best” people were wealthy people who inherited large pieces of land.  
- At first aristocrats had no real power, but the king eventually lost his power to the aristocrats because they realized  
  __________________________. The aristocrats wanted a share in king’s power.  
- The aristocrats insisted the king should be elected instead of inheriting crown. Then they said a king should only rule for certain amount of years and eventually ___________________________.

### 26.3 Oligarchy: A Few People Share Power
- By 800 BCE most Greek city-states were ruled by a small group of wealthy men called _________________. The ruling power was in the hands of a few people.  
- Most Greek oligarchs were aristocrats,___________________________. Few were wealthy merchants.  
- The typical lifestyle of an oligarch (aka aristocrat) was: __________________________  
  __________________________  
- The poor did not like the oligarchs. The poor had to __________________________. They saw the difference between the hardworking poor’s lives and the easy lives of the wealthy, and they thought it was unfair.  
- They passed laws the poor did not like and used the army to force people to obey them. Many of the laws __________________________.  
- Under the oligarchs,___________________________.  
- Eventually, the poor __________________________.  
- Backed by these leaders in the army, they used_________________________.

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26.4

- During the mid 600s BCE, people in many Greek city-states turned to men who promised to change the government.
- The men who forced the oligarchs from power were called ________________.
- In a ___________________, the ruling power is in the hands of ________________ ________________________________.
- The two ways a tyranny is different from a monarchy is: 1) ________________ ________________________________ and 2) ________________ ________________________________.
- Tyrants usually took and kept control by force. Most Greek tyrants ________________ ________________________________.
- Once they were in control, many Greek tyrants ruled well. They made changes that helped the poor and some canceled the debts of poor farmers and others were hostile to the aristocrats and took all their land.
- Some tyrants were stricter. An example was the last tyrant of the city-state of Athens, ________________, who ruled well at first then ________________ ________________________________. He then ruled more harshly.
- He ________________ ________________________________; however as his rule became more and more unbearable, he was ________________ ________________________________.
- The next form of government with the removal of Hippias was one that ________________ ________________________________.

26.5 Democracy: All Citizens Share Power

- In 500 BCE, the people of Athens decided to try governing themselves. They developed ________________ ________________________________. In a democracy, all ________________ ________________________________.
- Ancient Greek democracy was different from democracy today. The government of Athens was ________________ ________________________________. In this type of government, ________________ ________________________________ ________________________________.
- The United States is a ________________ ________________________________. In this type of government, ________________ ________________________________ ________________________________.
- In Athens, the city had an assembly, or lawmaking group. Any free man could speak in the Assembly and vote on a new law or a proposal to go to war. Free men also ran the city’s day to day business.
- Not all people thought democracy was a good type of government.
- ________________ ________________________________
- Often the assembly reversed important decisions after just a few weeks. Due to problems like this most city-states returned to earlier forms of governments such as ________________ ________________________________.
- The idea that people should rule themselves survived and the idea of democracy is one of the great gifts of ancient Greece to modern world.

Critical Thinking Questions
(Attach on a separate sheet of paper)

1) If you lived in ancient Greece and was a part of the upper class, how would you feel about a tyrant taking over? Why?
2) Would a direct democracy (where every single citizen votes) work in the United States today? Explain your answer.
3) What types of representatives do we vote for in the United States?