

YEAR 3: ANCIENT GREECE (five lessons): Lesson 2. Athens: Birthplace of Democracy



TAGS:

General information	
Title of the work	YEAR 3: ANCIENT GREECE (five lessons): Lesson 2. Athens: Birthplace of Democracy
Publisher	Core Knowledge UK The Core Knowledge Foundation is a nonprofit organization from Charlottesville, Virginia, which was founded in 1986 by E. D. Hirsch, Jr. The foundation offers open access curricula to schools, teachers, parents. https://www.coreknowledge.org/about-us/ . Accessed September 30, 2020.
Original language	English
Target and Age Group	Primary school (7-8 year olds), year 3 in the UK education system, part of the national curriculum for history.
Link (to resource)	The link is to the whole ancient Greece Module, 5 lesson plans. http://www.coreknowledge.org.uk/resources/Resource%20Pack-%20Year%203-%20Ancient%20Greece-%20Unit%201.pdf Accessed September 30, 2020

Additional information

Contents & Purpose

The aim of this lesson plan is to explain to the students about Athenian democracy and its institutions.

The lesson includes a reenactment of Athenian elections and explains the terms pnyx, boule, ecclesia, tyranny, democracy. The lesson also refers to videos on Athens and the Parthenon.

This lesson offers group activity in which the class acts as Athenian citizens who participate in the democracy. It is specifically noted that since women and slaves were not citizens, it is suggested that the teacher makes the entire class free (male) citizens so all the students can take part in the activity. The teacher divides the class into 3 boule and each announces a new law (sports practice, going to a temple, a feast). At the end, as a humorous closure to the lesson, the students participate in the ostracism process and decide whether they should ostracize their teacher for tyrannical behavior.

Further comments

The role play allows the students to participate and experience Athenian direct democracy, yet not in full. The misrepresentation of their groups in Athenian society is handled as follows: "Decide who are going to be women and slaves and ask them to sit back down at their desk. Or, not to hurt anyone's feelings, establish that the whole class is made up of free men (citizens)—so none are women or slaves." Hence the reenactment enables all the students to participate in the activity. The teacher does not comment on this alienation of women but perhaps this would be mentioned while studying the basics of the direct democracy.

Athens is represented just as the birth place of democracy, yet it had other values, such as philosophy, tragedies etc., yet they are not specified here. There is no stark comparison with Sparta, since the lesson on Sparta discusses its militarism and less its governmental method. Furthermore, the problems of Athenian democracy are not specified in the lesson plan so perhaps they are left to the discretion of the teachers who use this resource. There were problems with direct democracy of which even the Athenians were aware.

