

**THE RISE,
DISAPPEARANCE AND THE
RETURN OF DEMOCRACY**

I. Democratic Ideas Arose in Ancient World

A. What were the first governments like?

1. Autocracy /Monarchy

- a. Rule by one
- b. Typically a king
- c. Rule is hereditary



2. Aristocracy/Oligarchy

- a. Rule by an elite group
- b. Aristocracy-family ties, social rank, and/or wealth
- c. Oligarchy- wealth, ability, and/or control of military

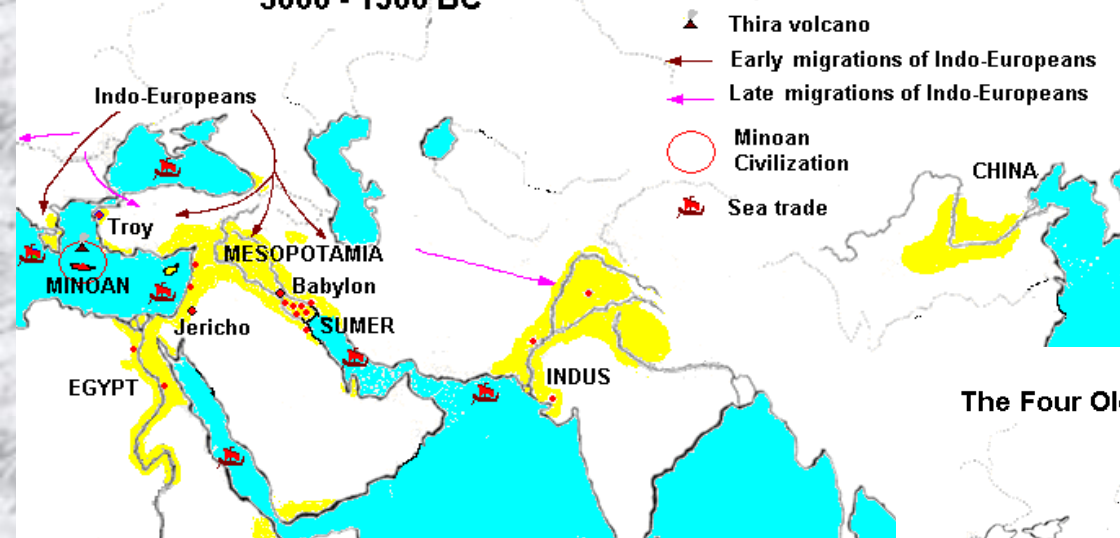


- ### 3. River Valley Civilizations (5,000 years ago) background:
- first appeared in China, India, Egypt, and Mesopotamia 5000 years ago.
 - all dominated by 1 ruler
 - obligation of ruler was to provide security

Ancient Civilizations of the Old World

3000 - 1500 BC

- Civilized areas
- Important cities
- ▲ Thira volcano
- Early migrations of Indo-Europeans
- Late migrations of Indo-Europeans
- Minoan Civilization
- 🚢 Sea trade



The Four Old-World River Valley Cultures



a. India

1. 3300 to 1300 BCE
2. Indus Valley Civilization
3. Harrapans- metallurgy
Bronze, copper, tin

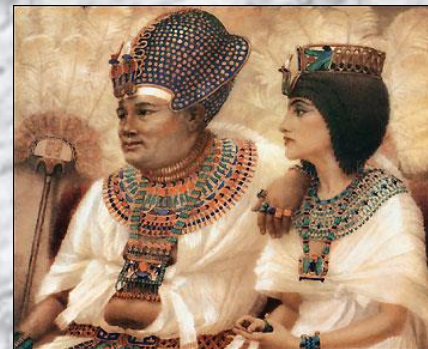


b. China

1. Emperor was ruler
 - a. Mandate from Heaven- chosen by god but if ruler becomes corrupt he could lose mandate

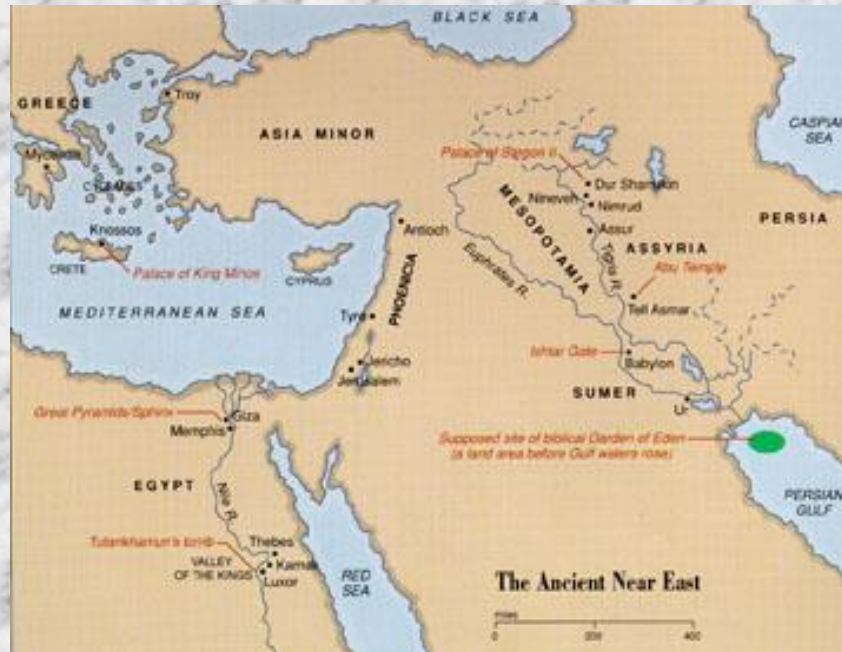
c. Egypt

1. Pharaoh ruled
 - a. viewed as a god



d. Mesopotamia

1. Hammurabi- first to write down a code 1750B.C.
 - laws enscribed in stone columns
 - “eye for an eye”



Hammurabi's Code

B.) What influences did Judaism and Christianity have on the emergence of democratic ideas?

1. Ten Commandments

- a. established written law in which even rulers could be accountable
- b. established a moral code
- c. emphasized equality, dignity, and worth of every person.

-both Judaism and Christianity believe in one God. Each person is equal before God and each person has same value and worth.

GOD

- 1: Do not worship any other gods
- 2: Do not make any idols
- 3: Do not misuse the name of God
- 4: Keep the Sabbath holy

MAN

- 5: Honour your father & mother
- 6: Do not murder
- 7: Do not commit adultery
- 8: Do not steal
- 9: Do not lie
- 10: Do not covet

C.) Democracy Developed in Athens, Greece (508 B.C.)



-Athens was one of 1500 independent city states
 --Unlike previous civilizations Greece had many mountains,
 no navigable rivers, generally poor soil, and no single ruler!



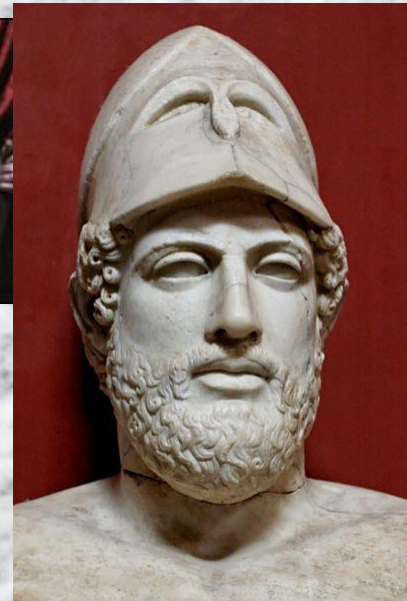
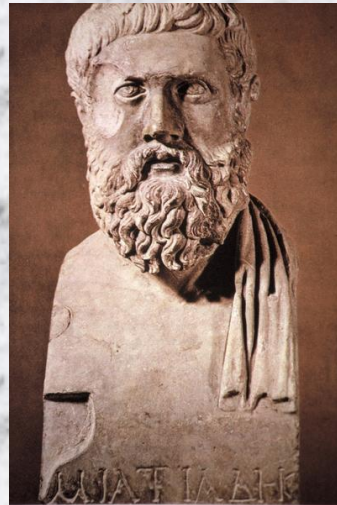
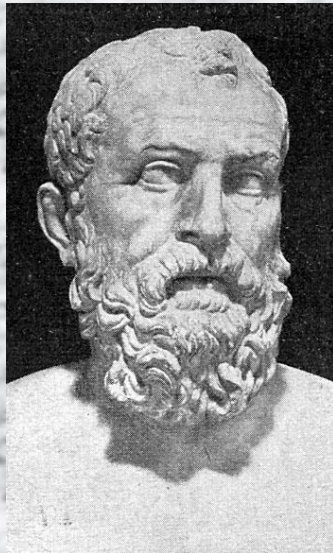
1. What was the process and who helped to create a direct democracy?

***direct democracy-** *all citizens meet in one place to make the laws for their state*

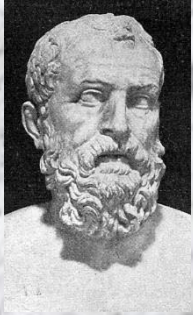
a. Monarchy -> Oligarchy-> Tyrants-> Direct Democracy

***tyrants-** (sole ruler)

b. Reformers— Solon, Pisistratus, Cleisthenes, and Pericles

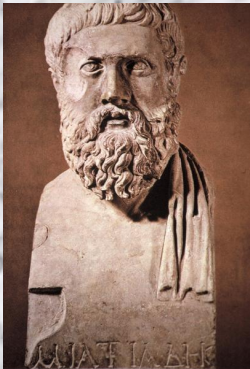


i. Solon -military leader and poet



- 600 b.c. farmers debt resulted in selling themselves into slavery
- introduced radical reforms
 - laws outlawing slavery based on debt and cancelled farmers' debts
- gov't positions changed to have wealth qualification instead of birth or kinship
- anybody can bring charges against wrongdoers and not just the rich

ii. Peisistratus



- tyrant
- weakened aristocracy by reducing taxes, allowing for free loans, and redistributing land among the poor
- his son, Hippias, was too harsh

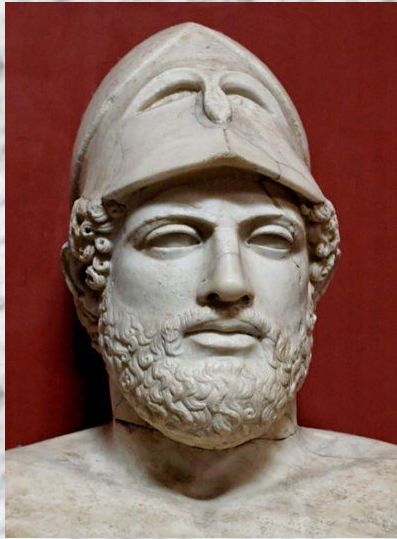
1. Who helped to create a direct democracy?

a. Cleisthenes

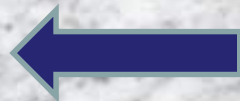


- brother in law of Peisistratus
- banished from Athens
- common person rose up in revolution and recalled Cleisthenes to build a gov't
- 508 B.C. introduced reforms
- everybody member of Assembly all could vote in the Assembly
- Council of 500 created
 - Assembly- legislative
 - Council of 500- executive
 - Juries- judicial

b. Pericles (461 BC- 429 BC)



- convinced Assembly to pay public officials and jurors
- had Parthenon built honoring Athena
- Ironically Athens reaches its greatest heights under his rule, but it also begins to slide toward destruction under his leadership when he starts a war with....



Parthenon



Scene from movie entitled
300!



--War with Sparta is called the Peloponnesian War that drags on & ultimately leads to humiliating loss for Athens.



Spartans at war

--The loss greatly weakened Athens and led it to be conquered by Alexander the Great in 322 B.C.



Alexander the Great

2. Greek Concept of a Citizen

a. Qualifications

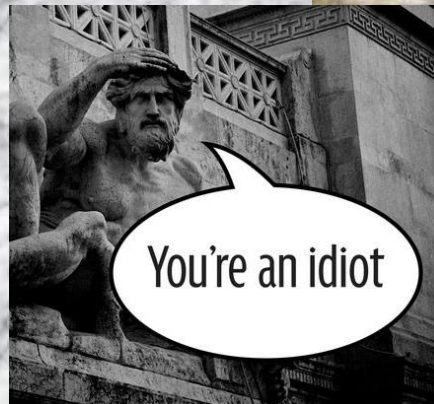
- must be male, 18+, born to an Athenian mom and dad

b. Capable and rational

- believed all citizens could participate intelligently in affairs of the state

C. Obligation to participate in politics

- all citizens expected to participate
- met at top of Pnyx roughly 40 times a year
- out of 250,000 people living in Athens there were 30,000-40,000 full citizens of which 5,000 typically showed at the Assembly meetings



3. Democratic Inventions

a. Assembly Democracy

b. Citizen Juries

- Chosen by lottery
- Paid for service
- 1 day trials
- No lawyers
- Trial by jury remains one of the most powerful symbols of democracy today

**c. Appointment of citizens to political office
and
jury by lot**

d. Citizen Soldiers

-voted on whether they
go to war or not



e. Ostracism

- reverse election of politician
- intended to prevent the rise of dictato



4. Limitations of Athenian Democracy?

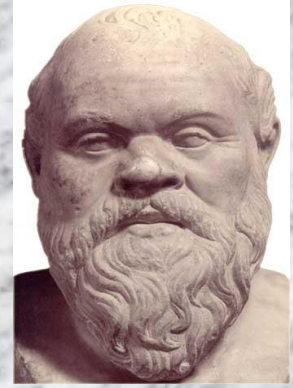
- a. only 20% of Athenians could become citizens**
- b. Women, slaves, and foreigners denied citizenship**
- c. Slaves made democracy work**
- d. slaves 1/3 of population**

FREEDOM THROUGH OPPRESSIONS?

5. Why are there no direct democracies today?

What makes Athenian democracy different from other gov't of the time?

D. Greek Philosophers



1. Socrates (469 B.C. – 399 B.C)

a.) got into trouble for questioning the customs, traditions and values of Athens

--Socratic Method-finding knowledge through questions

--Loss to Sparta + frustration w/ Socrates = Socrates put on trial



Bill and Ted's Excellent Adventure

2. Plato (428 B.C.-347 B.C.)

- Believed average citizens of a democracy were unable to govern wisely
- After death of Socrates he begins quest to find govt. that brings out the best in people



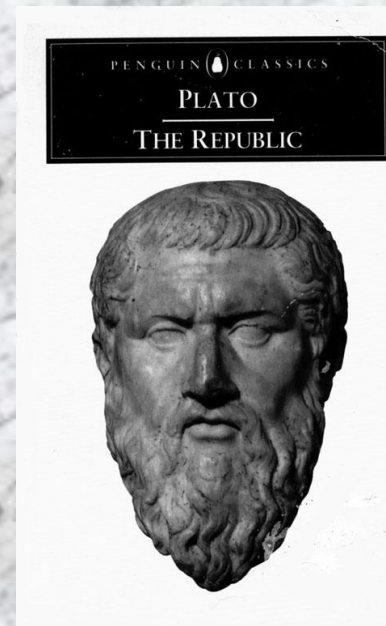
a. *The Republic*- discussed his ideal form of government

i. roles based on talent

- warriors
- laborers
- leaders

ii. Education was important

- people need to be taught to be good citizens



iii. Need to balance between mob rule & tyranny

- didn't like democracy or autocracy
- So what is the solution?

iv. Wisdom + Power = philosopher king

- Who would be the ideal philosopher king?

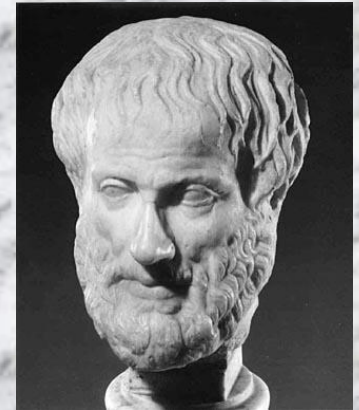
v. Careful Division of Labor

- one cannot occupy two roles at one time
- all leaders live communally and receive no pay & own no property
- Philosopher King's reward is a happy people

3. Aristotle (384 B.C.-323 B.C.)

a. Humans are “stateless beasts” without government

- ability to reason leads them to create govt. & reach full potential
- ability to reason & form govt. is what separates us from animals



b. favored democracy over monarchy and aristocracy but thought it was unrealistic

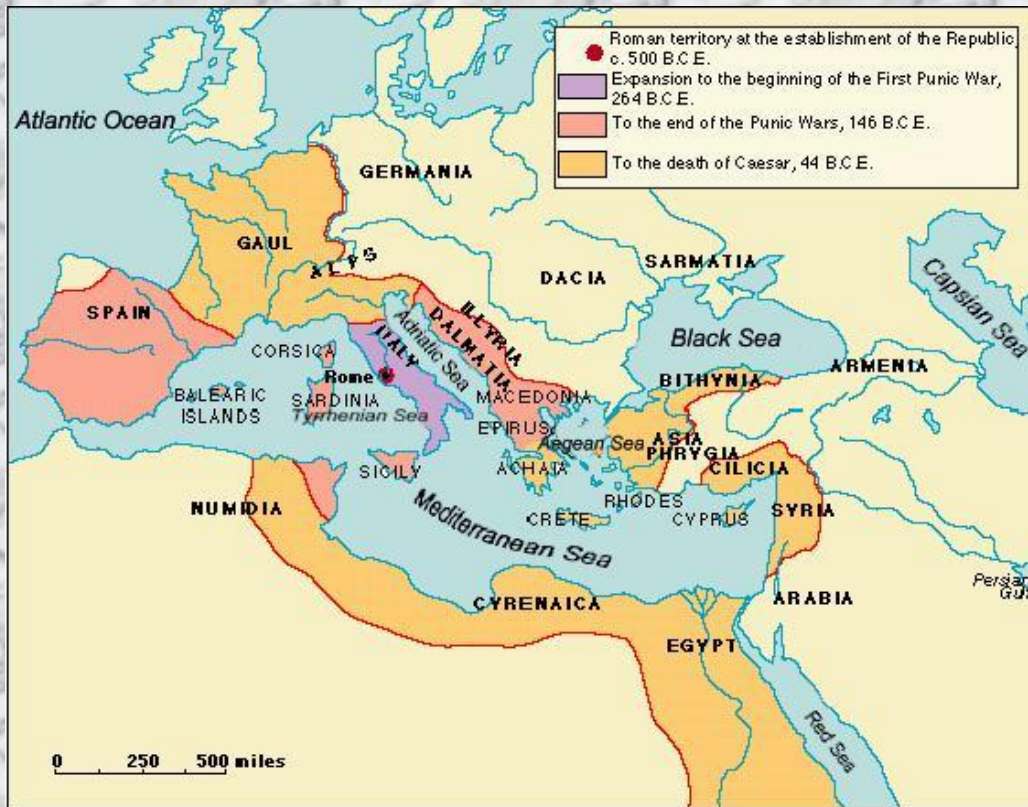
- ideally properly educated middle class should rule

c. Settled on Kings taking advice on ruling from philosophers

- philosophers offer honest advice because they gain no wealth from their position

E. Rome Contributions to Democracy

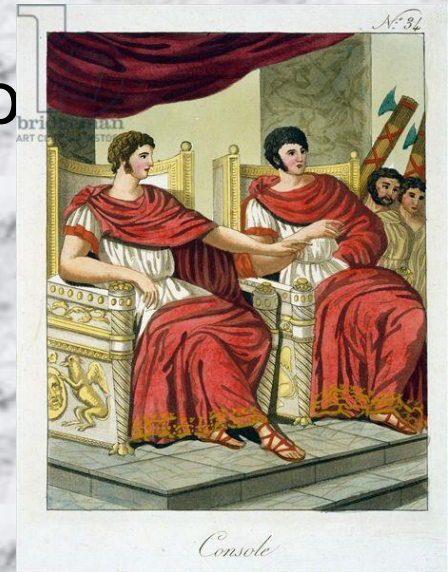
1. Republic established in 509 B.C.



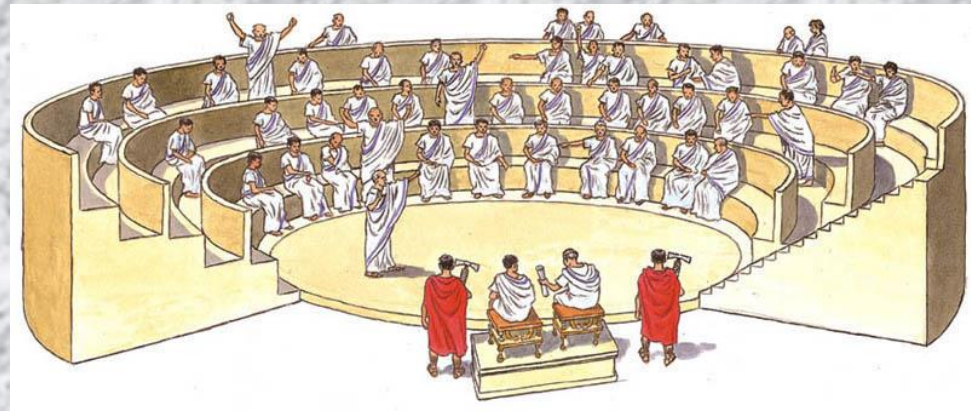
a. What is the structure of the Roman Republic?

- Republic- Indirect democracy; government based on representation with voters electing the officials who would represent them in the government

i. Two consuls-



ii. Senate-



b. Positions determined by birth

i. Patricians

- Elite Class
- dominated Roman politics

ii. Plebeians

- Common people. Can't vote or hold office. Most populous class



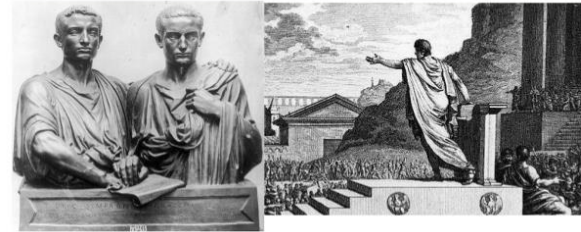
*Birth alone determined Roman's social and political status

C. Plebians demand change

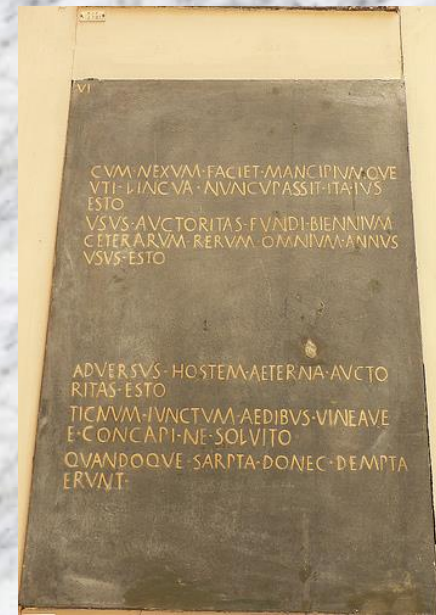
i. vote

ii. Tribune (471 B.C)

Definition: An official with the function of protecting the rights and interests of the plebeians from the patrician leaders.

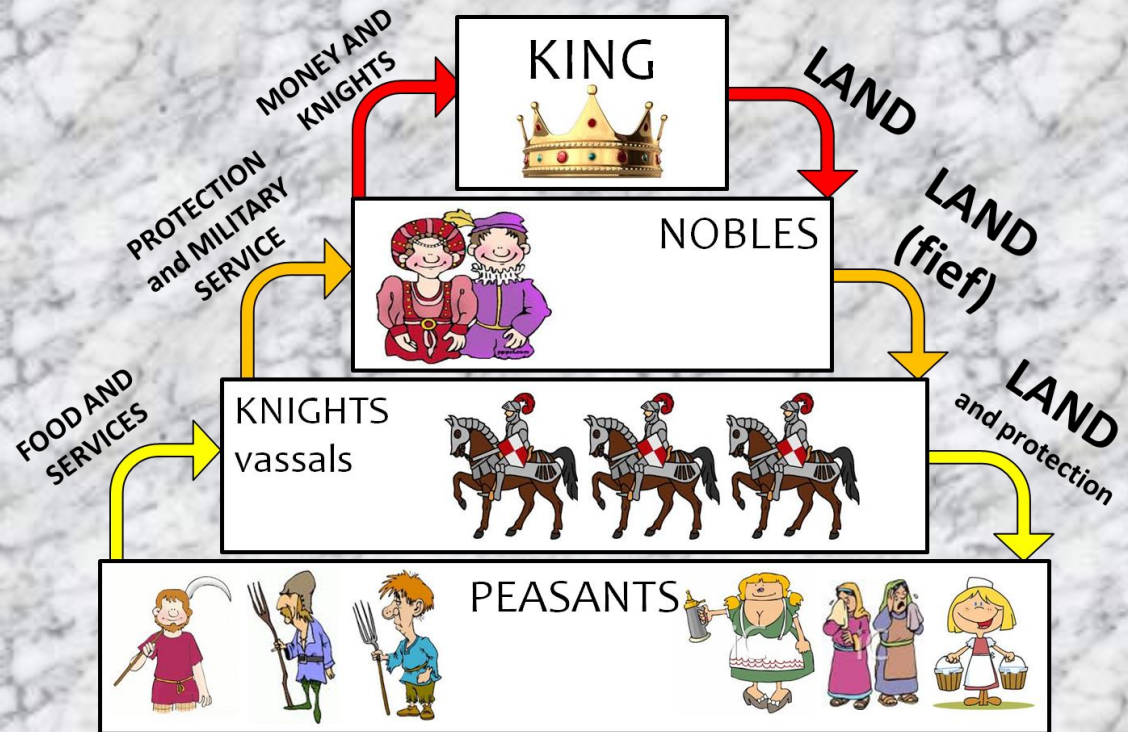


iii. The Twelve Tables (449 B.C.)



II. The Disappearance of Democracy: Fall of the Roman Republic (31 B.C.) up to the Middle Ages (500-1200)

A. Feudalism



Feudal Pyramid of Power

III. The Return of Democracy: England (1215-1689)

A. Tug of War between King and People

1. Divine Right of Kings



Read excerpt of King James I's speech on divine right!

2. Magna Carta (1215)

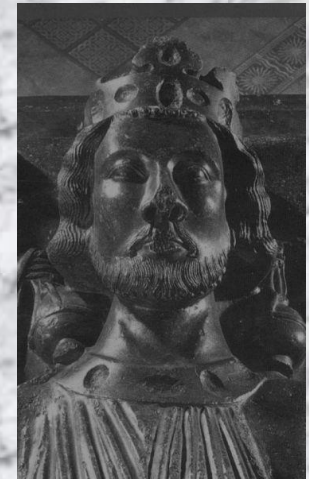
a. King John I

i. Short term effects

a. The King may not imprison any free man except by the judgement of his peers

b. King can't levy taxes without consent of the Great Council

ii. Long term effects



3. Model Parliament (1295)

- a. Edward I (1272-1307) expands Great Council's membership to include commoners



King Edward I

b. Intended to ensure loyalty of wealthy middle class, weaken nobles, and increase Edward's power, but eventually used to check royal power and further democracy

4. King Charles I(1625-1642)

a. Divine Right

b. Wanted money to pay for wars



a. Petition of Right (1628)

i. The king could not imprison subjects without a specific charge and without provision for jury trial



ii. The king could not levy taxes without Parliament's consent

iii. The king could not house soldiers in private homes without the owner's consent

b. English Civil War (1642-1649)

i. Roundheads vs. Cavaliers



loyal to Parliament



loyal to King



c. King Charles II (1660-1685)

i. Habeas Corpus Act of 1679

An Act for the better Securing the Liberty of the Subject, and for Prevention of Imprisonments beyond the Seas.

Whereas great Delays have been used by Sheriffs, Goalers, and other Officers to whose Custody any of the Kings Sub-



Ask your teacher why the people are dancing!



This watermark does not appear on the painting

d. King James II (1685-1688)



e. Glorious or Bloodless Revolution (1688)

f. English Bill of Rights

*Wherupon Lawes and Liberties were not againe
to be in danger of being subverted Upon which
Letters Elections having been answered in
more and therefore the said Lords Spiritual
and Temporal and Commons pursuant to their
respective Letters and Elections being now in
assembled in a full and free Parliamt of a
this Nation in the City of Westminster in
consideration that they were bound in
the said Parliament in the first place and
more to maintain and defend with all their
power and authority and directing their respective
Lords and Liberties Declares That the pretended
Power of suspending of Lawes or the Execution of
Lawes by Special Commissions without consent of
Parliament is illegal That the pretended Power
of dispensing with the Lawes or the Execution of
the same by Special Commissions as if they were
renewed and extended of late is illegal That
the Commission for exercising the late Oath of
Obedience for Ecclesiastical Causes and all
other Commissions and Oaths of like nature
are illegal and voidable That certaine money
grants to be the use of the Crown are granted
to the respective without Consent of Parliament for
a longer time or in other manner than the same
are or shall be granted in manner That if
the rights of the Subjects be infringed by
and all Commissions and Proclamations for such
infringing are illegal That the raising or
levying a standing Army within the Kingdom
in time of Peace without Consent of
Parliament is against Law That the Subjects
which are Protestants may have Armies for their
better defence against their Enemies and not
assisted by Law That Election of Members of
Parliament ought to be free That the freedom*

Read English Bill of Rights



William and Mary

