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| Monarchy | Tyranny |
| Aristocracy | Democracy |
| Ostracism | National Assembly |
| Council of Elders | Council of 500 |
| Day-to-day Government |  |

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| Term for a type of government where 1 man would rule the Greek Polis with the help of the Council of Elders; | Term for a type of government where 1 man would grab all the power and rule the Greek Polis alone |
| Term for a type of government where the rich govern the Greek Polis. In Athens it was the rich men who could fight for their Polis and buy their own weaponry that were allowed to decide on politics. | Democracy is a type of government where citizens could decide politics in a National Assembly. This type of government was born in Athens. |
| Ostracism was invented by the Athens, the National Assembly would scratch a name in an “ostrakon” (piece of pottery). If someone had the most votes he was banned (ostracised). This was to prevent someone getting to much power. | In Athens: all citizens over 18, in Sparta all men over 30 who had done their military training and service. In this assembly politic decisions were taken. |
| Old Athens: wise old men who council the king, in Sparta it were 28 men of 60 years and older who were appointed for life. They gave council tot he day-to-day government and the two kings. | 500 people in Athens who would prepare bills. |
| In Athen’s 50 people and in Sparta 5 people who make day-to-day decisions. |  |