

Candidate 1 evidence

N5 Classics Assignment

Title: To what extent were women treated differently than men in Athenian society in 5th century B.C.

Athenian women had starkly different lives from male Athenians, they could not vote or voice their political opinions, and they could not speak at or go to the *ekklesia*. Women had no choice who they married this was chosen for them by their fathers, a large dowry was normally paid to help the husband and as an incentive to marry the daughter. Women were often married in their early teens to husbands that were considerably older than them, when a woman was married she would move in with her husband and would essentially be her husband's property.

Women did not have the right to education. If they were literate it was because they were rich and had a mother or slave who could teach them. They were taught at home how to be good wives and mothers. They were taught to cook and weave and to look after and bring up children. Their main role in society was to bring up the kids and to have a male heir to continue the family. Men had the right to education and tuition was private but cheap so that all could afford it. They were taught physical sports like wrestling, Grammar to make them literate and music. They were given a rounded education so they had a healthy mind and body. People at the time didn't believe women needed to be educated to that degree.

Women had few social opportunities, they spent most of their time in the *gynaecium* (a room in the house where women spend most of their time weaving etc.) especially if the family was rich: the women had few opportunities to be social as they were unable to go to the Olympic games as the men who competed were naked. The only times they could be social was for religious festivals, for example *Thesmophoria*: this was where women performed rituals to ensure fertility of the autumn sowing. Poorer women had more time to be social, as they didn't have slaves to go and collect water they had to do it themselves. This was a way women could talk with and meet others. They could also be social if they ran a market stall for their farm. Men could be social at any time they wanted, go to parties, be politically active and watch the Olympic games. They could roam the world unlike women who were trapped in the house.

Aristotle. *Politics*. 1.1254b

"The relation of male to female is by nature a relation of superior to inferior and ruler to ruled." 380BC

This source is useful as it gives a view of women's relationships with men; it paints a general view of people's place in society at the time. It is accurate as it was written by a well-known philosopher and scientist Aristotle and is a primary source meaning that it was written at the time not at a later date. It is not useful as it only gives a general picture of women and men in society it doesn't tell us if women could vote, go to the Olympic games, choose who they marry. It just gives the reader a broad idea of women and men at the time.

From the play "Medea" by Euripides 5th century BC

"First a large dowry must be paid for us to get a husband and master for our bodies. Our happiness depends on whether he is good or bad, for divorce is shameful for a woman and it is not possible to refuse marriage."

N5 Classics Assignment

This source is useful as it goes into depth about marriage in ancient Athens and it tells us about divorce and a dowry. It is relevant because it was written at the time by a play write and shown to audiences in 5th century BC Athens. It is not useful, as it doesn't tell us about other issues women had. It is also a play so part of this speech could be overemphasised but there is definitely an underlying truth if there is overemphasis.

It is hard to get a women's view from the time as women spent most of their time in the gynaeceum, there are a few poets and philosopher, who where women but they were not given many opportunities to speech out or voice there opinions as they were unable to talk at the agora and acropolis. We do not know if women were unhappy with their position or if they were content being second-class citizens.

In modern times in most country's across the modern world women have equal rights to men, they can work, vote, marry who they chose compared to women an 5th century BC Athens who had the inverse of this. There are some exceptions in the modern world where women are not equal, this happens in some country's dependant on the family's religion and beliefs and also on the country's laws for example some forms of Islam forbid women from having an education. Some women still have to deal with forced marriages and some have to hide their faces in public so they are not seen or lusted after. This form of hiding a women's body in public is like another more low-key version of women being confined to the gynaeceum in ancient Athens. There is a group of women in countries that women have equal rights to men, that argue that there is a glass ceiling stopping women from rising to the top of a business or organisation, there is sometimes a pay gap as well between men and women who do the same jobs in the same workplace but this is becoming less and less common.

Women have equal rights to vote to men in the modern world in most democratic countries across the world unlike in 5th century BC Athens where women were unable to do anything political. Now women can stand for office be politicians, make political decisions, be prime ministers and presidents and vote. This is a massive difference from ancient Athens as women were thought to be unable to make political decisions.

In summary women in 5th century BC were considered second class citizens to men: they had less rights, for example women could not vote, go to social occasions like the Olympic games, they could not divorce their husband as seen in source two. If they wanted to they could not appear in court so they needed a male Athenian to represent them. Women were completely dependent on their husband for income, safety and security but they were essential property of their husband as seen in source one. Women's main role in society in the 5th century BC in Athens was to have a male heir to continue the family and to bring up the children so they could go to school and become useful Athenian citizens. There is one exception to this: priestesses were not allowed to have children or get married but they had more freedom to do as they chose as long as they did their duties at the temple. To conclude women had completely different lives to men: they spent most of their time away from the public: men had more freedom to do as they pleased. Men were dominant.

Classical Studies Resource Sheet
Candidate number:
Evidence
<p>P1: intro, Marriage no choice, early Teens, voting, no ekklesia, compare with men</p> <p>P2: Education, education possible if family rich, main role kids, oversee slaves, taught cook weave. men taught PE, Grammar, Music, cheer.</p> <p>P3: Social opportunities, time - gynaeceum, poor more opportunities water market, rich stay home, religious festivals: Thesmophoria rites to ensure insure fertility of the autumn sowing.</p> <p>Aristot. Politics. 1.1254b <i>"The relation of male to female is by nature a relation of superior to inferior and ruler to ruled."</i> 380 BC</p> <p>P4: source 1, why useful, relevant/accurate, unuseful/irrelevant, belong - kyros</p> <p>From the play "Medea" by Euripides 5th century BC <i>"First a large dowry must be paid for us to get a husband and master for our bodies. Our happiness depends on whether he is good or bad, for divorce is shameful for a woman and it is not possible to refuse marriage."</i></p> <p>P5: same ↑, overemphasised - play, underlying truth</p> <p>P6: hard to get women view no voice agora, acropolis, (divorce), represent by man, reference - medea,</p> <p>P7: comparison modern: glass ceiling, middle-east</p> <p>P8: same ↑: vote then, now</p> <p>P9: conclusion: vote, free explore, no divorce, source 2, compare men free. Dependent on husbands, income, safety, source 1, main role kids, unless priestess</p>
References
<p>Aristotle. Aristotle in 23 Volumes, Vol. 21, translated by H. Rackham. Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press; London, William Heinemann Ltd. 1994. (source 1)</p> <p>k/pastpapers/papers/papers/2015/N5_Classical-Studies_QP_2015.pdf http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999-01.0058%3Abook%3D1%3Asection%3D1254b https://www.sqa.org.uk/pastpapers/papers/papers/2015/N5_Classical-Studies_QP_2015.pdf</p>

C715 75 National 5 Classical Studies: assignment – assessment task: Instructions for candidates 1

Candidate 2 evidence

Classical Studies National 5 Resource Sheet			
Candidate Name		Scottish Candidate Number	
Evidence			
<p>what was life like for greek women?</p> <p>① Intro - Life = hard</p> <p>② Exposure = Death, life hard (day one)</p> <p>③ Marriage → ^{difficult} don't have to pay dowries</p> <p>④ Giving birth = bacteria, germs, death Source 1 = Birth, danger, pain useful - man seen it not useful - didn't experience Similarity - women = children</p> <p>⑤ parties - confined room Source 2 - horrible life, nothing look forward to useful - Primary source = written at time not useful - by man</p> <p>• Conclusion - Birth = difficult no medicine = death</p> <p>• Required babies • lots times = death • No medicine - pushed • Exposure / heard</p> <p>• <i>similar</i> • <i>not</i> marriage still arranged (only in some countries).</p> <p>• <i>not all bad</i> - <i>could become Priestess / oracles</i> - <i>not all bad</i> - <i>Role in religion</i> - <i>could get out</i></p>			
References			
<p><u>Source 1</u> Euripides, Medea 250-11 Athen Society, Page 419 by Jennifer Gibson</p>		<p><u>Source 2</u> Hipponax, a 6th Century Satirist by Jennifer Gibson Page 54, Athenian Society</p>	

What was life like for Greek women?

Life was hard for Greek women.

Women faced a great deal of danger from the day she was born. She would have the hard time of Exposure and this would also be difficult to the mother as it was the father's decision and not the mother's. This shows that girls/women's life's would be hard from day one.

The women could not marry who they wanted and their fathers had to decide for them meaning they did not marry out of love as it was not allowed. This shows that life would be hard as women didn't have a choice for their yes. In today's times women ~~can~~ ~~choices~~ have the choice to marry who they like and the fathers don't have to pay dowries to the groom. ~~It is~~ Similar in some countries women's marriages are still arranged by their fathers and they ~~do~~ ~~not~~ not have a choice in their life.

Giving birth was hard and dangerous as the women did not know about germs or bacteria, this could lead to death as it was not clean and they could not know about the dangers. Source 1 shows us how hard and painful it was to give birth and bare children. Source 1 is useful as it is written by a man who would have seen his wife do this and go through

It But source 1 is not useful as it was written by a man who would have not experienced the pain and dangers of childbirth. Similarly women are still expected to bring children into this world by their husbands/companion.

Life was hard for Greek women ~~as it~~ because if their husband had a dinner party in the home the wife would be confined to their own bedroom and not allowed to join. Source 2 shows us that women had nothing to look forward to in their ~~life~~ life meaning it would be hard for them as their ~~life~~ life is being controlled. Source 2 is useful as it is a primary source and was ~~was~~ written at the time meaning it would be very reliable and true. Source 2 is not so useful as it is written by a man who would have done this to his wife but never experienced what it would be ~~like~~ like. This shows that women's lives were hard as they had nothing to look forward to and their lives were being controlled.

In conclusion women's lives were hard and difficult as they faced dangers and hardship that men ~~did~~ ~~did~~ did not have to do. Birth was hard for women ~~as~~ as they did not have the medical advances that we do now and that possibly could have been fatal for mother and baby. Women were expected to bring children into this world but mainly boys as girls could ~~not~~ be exposed meaning death for the girl showing that

Life was hard for Greek women. Not all women's lives were bad as they could become priestess and oracles and have a role in religion meaning they could get out of the house showing that not all life was hard for Greek women. As Greek women never had medicine for birth this could lead to death as they were pushed to have children and this would have been painful meaning that life was hard for Greek women and could lead to death.

Candidate 3 evidence

Classical Studies National 5 Resource Sheet			
Candidate Name		Scottish Candidate Number	
Evidence			
<u>Source 1</u>			
<p>“That’s why I for one kept quiet at that time. After this we would find out about some even worse decision of your, then we would ask “Husband, how is it you are acting so stupidly?” And he would scowl at me and say that if I didn’t get on with my spinning, he’d give me a good clout on the head” - Aristophanes Lysistrata</p>			
<u>Source 2</u>			
<p>“Since both Indoor and outdoor tasks require work and attention, the gods prepare the soul of the woman for the indoor work and concerns and the soul of the man for the outdoor work.” - Xenophon, Oeconomicus</p>			
<p>1. Intro 2. Birth Rights 3. Man’s Superiority 4. Source 1 with analysis 5. Women’s rights 6. Education 7. Source 2 with analysis 8. Modern Comparison 9. Conclusion</p>			
<u>Key Words</u>			
<p>Undoubtedly, exposed, exaggerated, prostitutes, brothels, adultery, democracy, emotionally, entitled, treatment, political, reliable, applies, loyal, participated, military service</p>			
References			

Nat 5 Classics Assignment ~~1111~~

To what extent was the life of a typical Athenian man generally better than the life of a typical Athenian woman? How do the lives of modern men and women compare?

Men and women in Ancient Athens had very different rights to than today. Women would have to do whatever the man said no matter what. Some people believe that women would ^{not} have realised that their lives were unfair as they thought this way of life had been going for hundreds of years. Although it is almost certain that some women would have realised this but couldn't do anything as no one would have taken them seriously.

Men's lives were better also because their was a lower chance of them being exposed compared to women. Men had full control over the decision to keep a baby and the mother had no say, making this very emotional. Girls would have been exposed more as they couldn't take on the family name and everything it owns. If the father decided to keep the baby they would hang wool on the front door for girls and olive branches for boys. When a girl reaches the age of 14 they would

get married and also her family would have to provide a dowry which was usually a large amount of money. If they got divorced the husband would give the dowry back. Having a wedding would cost the family a lot of money.

In the house men would be in charge of running it and any business that they had also. Everyone in the house would do as they say which included the wife, children and the slaves. Men could also sleep with whoever they wanted like slaves/prostitutes while the women could not and would have to stay loyal to her husband. The men could also go out and socialise with friends while the women would lose social status if they did. The men were also entitled to hit their ~~wife~~ as much as they wanted and the women couldn't do anything about it.

"That's why I for one keep quiet at that time. After this we would find out about some even worse decision of yours, then we would ask "Husband, how is it that you are acting so stupidly? And he would scowl at me and say that if I didn't get on with my spinning, ~~he'd~~ give me a

good ~~no~~ clout on the head."

This source tells us that women were not expected to get involved with things they don't have to and would get punished for it. It also tells us that men were very much able to hit their wife if they were talking up for ~~her~~ when not meant to.

Women in Ancient Athens were expected to stay at home and look after it by cleaning, cooking and looking after the kids. Some women however would not have been married and would work as prostitutes. It was mostly slave women who would have done ^{have} this as civilian women would probably have been married. Women were not allowed to get involved with anything democratic and were considered 2nd class citizens.

Men in ~~ancient~~ ancient Athens were entitled to an education unlike women who were not. Boys would have been escorted to school by a trusted slave as their father was probably too busy. This slave would have been carrying a long wooden pole which they would use to hit the boy if he was starting to get side tracked. The boy would pay

so what they could attend the school. At the school they would have been ~~taught~~ taught a lot of things like arithmetic, math, how to be a good public speaker, how to be fit and how to run a business. However girls were not allowed an education and would have been home schooled by their mother/slave. They would be taught how to be a good wife which involved knowing how to clean, cook and look after children effectively. When a girl reached the age of 14 they would marry someone nearly double their age and would have kids almost immediately. Boys would have been educated until they were 18 when they would have to join the army due to military service for 2 years. When they come back they will get a home, a job and would get married and have children.

"Since both indoor and outdoor tasks require work and attention, the gods prepare the soul of the woman for the indoor work and concerns the soul of the man for the outdoor work."

The source tells us that the Athenians believed that the gods themselves decided that women would do the indoor work while ~~man~~ men would be doing the outside work. ~~the~~ ~~source~~ ~~tells~~ ~~us~~ ~~that~~

Nat 5 Classics Assignment

In today's world women and men are both equal as they can both get the same jobs and qualifications. In court cases they usually go in favour of the mother when children are involved. It is also illegal to expose children and to hit your wife. In some countries there are still similarities to Ancient Athens like in that women have less rights than men and arranged marriages still exist.

In conclusion I think that ^{Athenian} men's lives were better than women's lives as they were allowed to leave the house and socialise with friends while women could not. Men could also own ~~property~~ property and business while women were not allowed to. Men could also decide if they would expose or keep the child. And ~~finally~~ finally men could have sex with anyone they wanted and it wouldn't have been considered adultery and women could not and would have to stay loyal to their husbands.

Candidate 4 evidence

Classical Studies National 5 Resource Sheet			
Candidate Name		Scottish Candidate Number	
Evidence			
<p>A regular meeting of the assembly was fixed but the pynx here is deserted while agora is full of citizen having a chat! Not even the prytaneis are here. They couldn't care less about making peace. Aristophanes, Archarnians 19-40 [5th century BC]</p> <p>Men may join the body provided they are the sons of citizen on both sides and have registered as members if the same of the same demes of the age of 18. If any men has been registered illegally can be sold as a slave. The citizen who registered him will also be punished. Aristotle, The Athenian constitution 42,1-[4th century BC].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Athens as a direct democracy- ecclesia• Citizenship- boule, eligible discussion, assemblies, lot system• Roles of women, metics and slaves• Public pay- rich people were allowed to get boats built, over the age of 18• Contribute though work- slaves, women helped, metics paid.			
References			

To what extent was a citizen in 5th century BC expected to contribute to the running ~~of~~ and success of their city

To begin citizens in Athens had many ~~of~~ ways they could contribute to the running and success of their city as Athens being a direct democracy. Athens direct democracy meant that every citizen was included in the process of running their city Athens. The citizens were consulted at an assembly four times a month, at these meetings each citizen voted on how to run Athens. All the power was with the people and what laws, ~~the~~ taxation and whether or not to go to war. The assembly in Athens was the main source of power in Athens. Nothing could happen without the say of the ecclesia. "A regular meeting of the assembly was fixed on the pnyx here is deserted while agora is full of citizens having a chat! Not even the prytaneis are here they couldn't care less about making peace"; Aristophanes, *Archonians* 19-40 [5th century BC].

This source is not useful due to it being a play they might exaggerate due to it being a play and not real. However this source is useful due to the play being written the same time Athens had their direct democracy. This source proves that citizens might not want to vote but had every right to be allowed to vote. "men may join the body provided they are the sons of citizens on both sides and have registered as members; if the same

2

of the same names of the of 18. If any men has been registered even illegally can be sold as a slave. The citizen who registered him will also be punished. Aristotle, *The Athenian Constitution* 42, 1. - [4th century BC].

This source is useful due to it been written by a man called Aristotle who was an eye witness. The source is also useful because it tells us that only citizen were allowed to be registered and had to be over the age of 18. To be a citizen you had to be a male and over the age of 18, you also had to be born from 2 Athenian ~~for~~ citizens. The man also had to be registered in there deme/tribe. However not everyone who lived in Athens got the right to be a citizen and contribute to running of Athens. Women, metics and slaves were considered to be less worthy and so they were prevented from the contribution to the democracy running of Athens.

As a full citizen there were many other ways they could contribute to the running and success of Athens such as being on the boule. The boule was when 50 men from your tribe got picked randomly from a lot and all ten tribes done this so 500 men ran Athens for one year and your 50 tribes member was run the city for a month due to there only being 10 ~~months~~ months in a Greek calendar. You ~~are~~ also

3

had to be over the age of 30 and you could only be a member of the assembly twice in your life due to people might try and ~~over~~ ~~the~~ ~~way~~ ~~the~~ overthrow the direct democracy. The main responsibility of the council was to be set the agenda for discussion of the assembly meeting and organise these assemblies. Another example was citizen were expected to volunteer for jury duty. The citizen were selected by lot and paid for their time. They were expected to listen and judge the cases they heard in a fair and honest way. In the modern world we are still expected to do jury duty, again we are selected randomly and you are provided with the money to make up for any loss of earning. The same idea exists in Athens as it does today in the modern world.

They could also contribute as to go and try and be a general. This allowed greater involvement to the city even the poor could contribute. However the generalship you didn't get paid so only the rich ones were allowed to be a general due to the poor probably asking for money.

Another way men contributed to the running of Athens was defence against foreign enemies. All the men had to be over the age of 20 and under the age of 60. had to be able to fight in the army. Only

L

citizens were given the honors to be able to fight and receive pay. Metics and slaves only fought in an emergency. In 5th century BC it was really important you were able to fight because they were at war with Persia, Sparta etc.

However it was important that a father who had their own business would train their sons. They trained them because when the father passed away the shop or the farm would be passed to their ~~sons~~ sons. Poorer father would arrange training in a trade such as black smithing. The importance of supporting yourself and your family was considered a contribution to society as you were not a burden on the city. Fathers were also expected to produce sons as they became the next generation.

However a citizen did not contribute to the running of Athens by paying tax. Metics paid taxes as benefit of citizenship. Citizens did not pay taxes. If rich a citizen would be asked to pay for a festival or a ship. However this was a great honor.

As mentioned before the following group of people were excluded from sharing in the rights and responsibility of citizenship: women, metics, and slaves. These people were denied the rights and responsibility of citizens. Women lived lives focused on their home and family. The

5

were considered second class citizens. Slaves were property and had the same amount of rights as a chair or a table. Again metics ~~handless~~ were seen to have less status as a Athenian citizen. All these people helped out to the contribution to the running and success of the Athens but didn't have a political say in any politics. In comparison in the modern world women today have equal rights with men and are allowed to do everything men are allowed to.

We do not use slavery as we find it unacceptable and everyone has human rights to protect ~~base~~. Also foreigners ~~have~~ can apply for citizenship not like in ancient Athens. Everyone has a say whether or not they want to they have the right to vote.

Unfortunately in the modern world we still have women lives who are classed as second class citizen. Women who live in Afghanistan live their life ~~around~~ ~~and~~ controlled by the ~~taliban~~ Taliban and have no ~~political~~ political say.

In conclusion ~~we~~ ~~have~~ citizens in Athens had many ways they could contribute to the running and success of Athens and we have found out many of the things the Athenians did

6

still has a big impact to the modern world and in other countries they still run there life lives as they did in ancient Athens.