

The Rise of Democratic Ideas

Start of Governments & World
Religions

Opening

- Define government in your notebook (in your words).
- Q: Why do people need government?
- A: People have a need for system of exercising authority & societal control
 - Creates organization & eliminates chaos

Governments

- 2000 B.C. Small towns existed in Greece
 - The people designed governments or a system of controlling society
- Utilized Monarchy, Aristocracy, Oligarchy, & Democracy
- Monarchy: Single person ruler (King or Queen)
- Aristocracy: Ruled by small noble families who owned most of the land
- Oligarchy: Government of a few powerful people
 - Mutated from Aristocracy
- Democracy: (*demos kratos*) People Power or Rule of the people
 - Limited: People elect representatives to conduct business of government
 - Direct: People participate in government directly by making & voting on laws

Rise of Democratic Ideas (600 B.C.)

- Greece builds an aristocracy
 - Government ruled by the nobles
 - Adult males
- Athens began to struggle economically
 - Large divide in classes was leading to civil war
- Reforms of Solon (So-luhn)
 - Limited Democracy (Similar to the United States)
 - People elect Council of 400 to make laws
 - 4 Classes of people were given rights of participation
 - Upper 3 could hold public office
 - The bottom class could vote like the others
 - Classes made of free male voters (1/10)



Origins of Democracy



- Athens, first democracy, 508 a.c.
- Rome, first republic, 509 a.c.
- England, English Bill of Rights, 1689
- United States, first modern democracy, 1789
- France, monarchy replaced by republic, 1792



Rome

Athens

ATLANTIC OCEAN

EUROPE

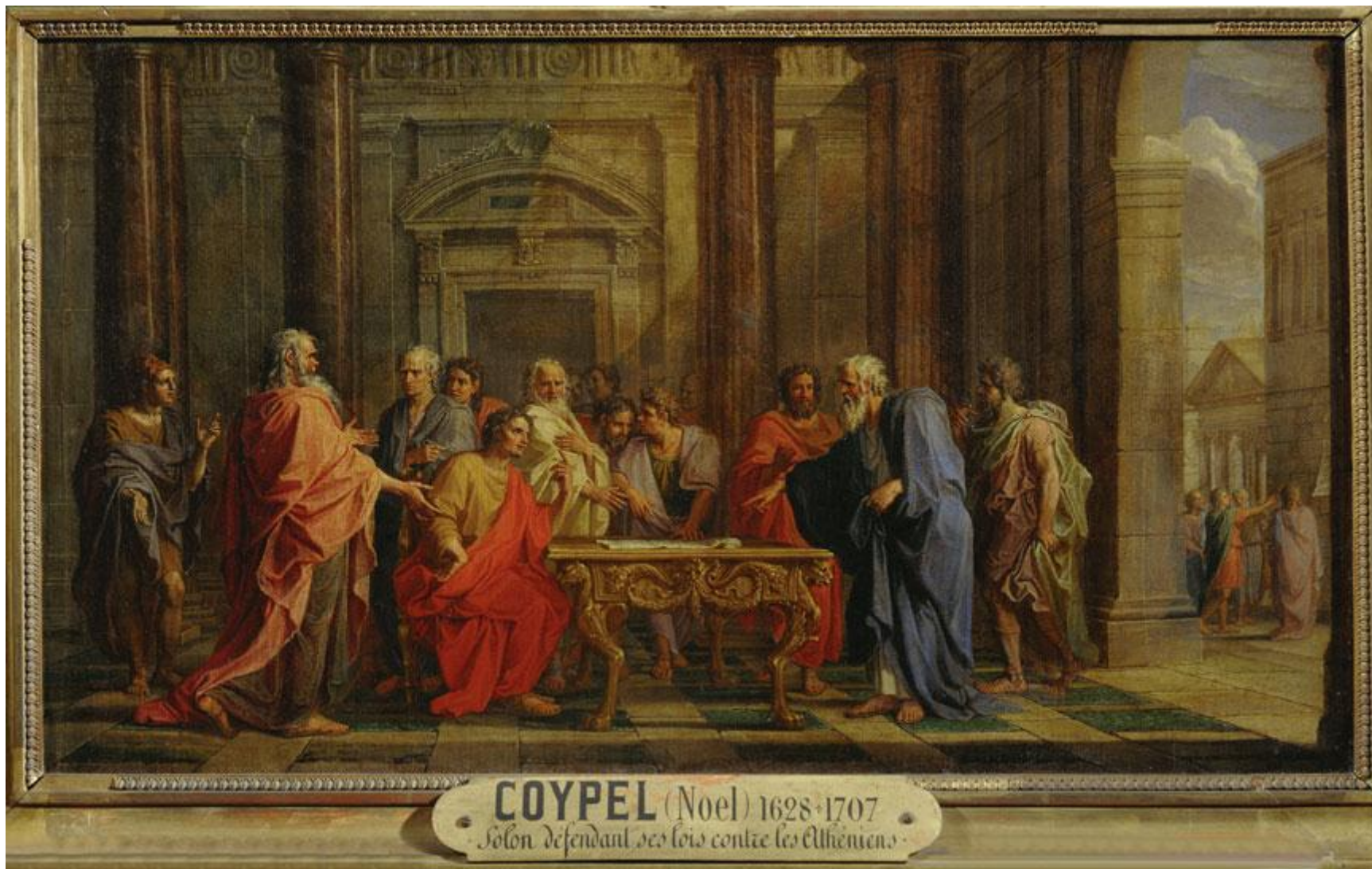
North Sea

Baltic Sea

Adriatic Sea

Mediterranean Sea





Noël Coypel, *Salon Supporting Justice*, [Palace of Versailles](#), 1672

Athens Democracy Expands

- Limited Democracy Problems
 - Poor citizens could not vote because of poll taxes
 - Poor citizens could not sit on juries
 - Jurors were not paid
 - Could not miss work
- Pericles reforms the government (490 B.C.)
 - Increased number of paid officials & paid jurors
 - New leader forms a Direct Democracy
 - Citizens have to vote to create good laws

Development of a Republic

Opening

- Define republic government in your notebook (in your words).

Development of a Republic

- Rome was rule by a King (600 B.C.)
- 509 B.C. Aristocrats overthrew the Roman King
 - Set up a new government...Called a republic
- Republic
 - Form of government in which the power rests with citizens to elect leaders to make decisions
 - AKA?



Origins of Democracy



- Athens, first democracy, 508 a.c.
- Rome, first republic, 509 a.c.
- England, English Bill of Rights, 1689
- United States, first modern democracy, 1789
- France, monarchy replaced by republic, 1792



Struggle for Power in Rome

- Patricians (Aristocrats) held most of the power
 - Inherited
- Plebeians wanted power
 - Farmers, Artisans, Merchants
 - Had voting rights but couldn't hold public office
- Plebeians fought and received power from the Patricians
 - 12 Tables: Written laws that guaranteed all free citizens protection

Rome's Republic

- Government with separate branches
- Legislative Branch
 - Senate
 - Made up of Patricians (Aristocrats)
 - Controlled foreign & financial policies
 - 2 Assemblies
 - More democratic
 - Included multiple classes of citizens



Roman Law

- All citizens had the right to equal treatment under the law
- Person was innocent until proven guilty
- Burden of proof rested with the accuser rather than the accused
- Unreasonable laws can be set aside
- All laws were written to ensure they would last

World Religions

Judeo-Christian Tradition

Religion Basics

- Monotheistic: Religious belief of one God
- Polytheistic: Religious belief of multiple Gods
- All religions provide guidelines of moral standards for living
- All religions have some type of Prophet
 - Spokesperson for a higher being

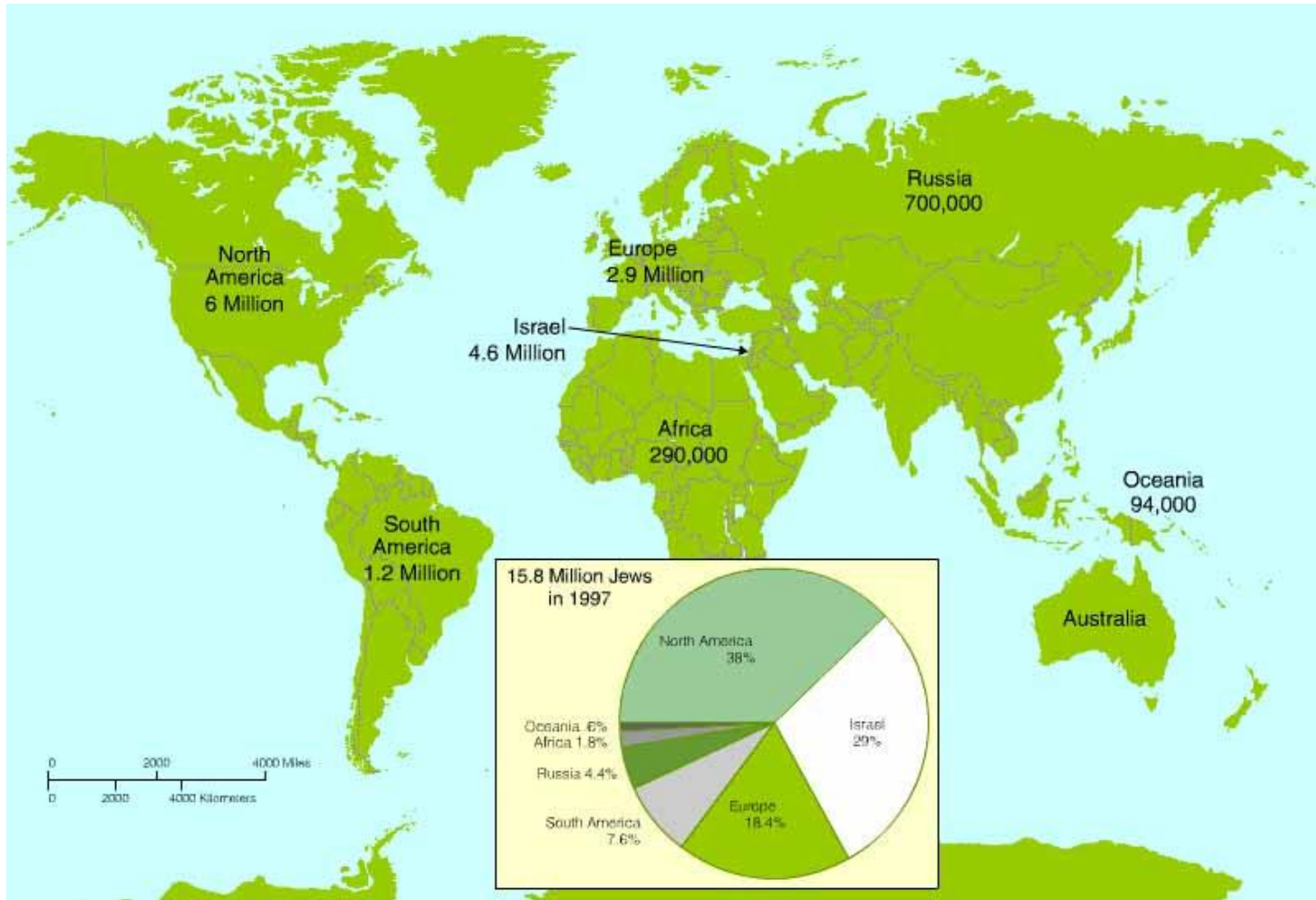
Judaism

- First known as Hebrews
- Religious truths are found in the Torah
 - Jewish religious book
 - First 5 books of the Jewish faith (Old Testament to Christians)
 - Given by Moses
- God chose Abraham to be the “father” of Jewish people
 - Abraham is the main ancestor of all Jewish people
 - Isaac (Son) prophet of Judaism



Judaism

- Hebrews are monotheist
- Beliefs
 - God is perfect
 - All powerful
 - Eternal
- Believe God wants people to live moral lives
 - Not sacrifice like other religions
- The Hebrew religion is known as Judaism



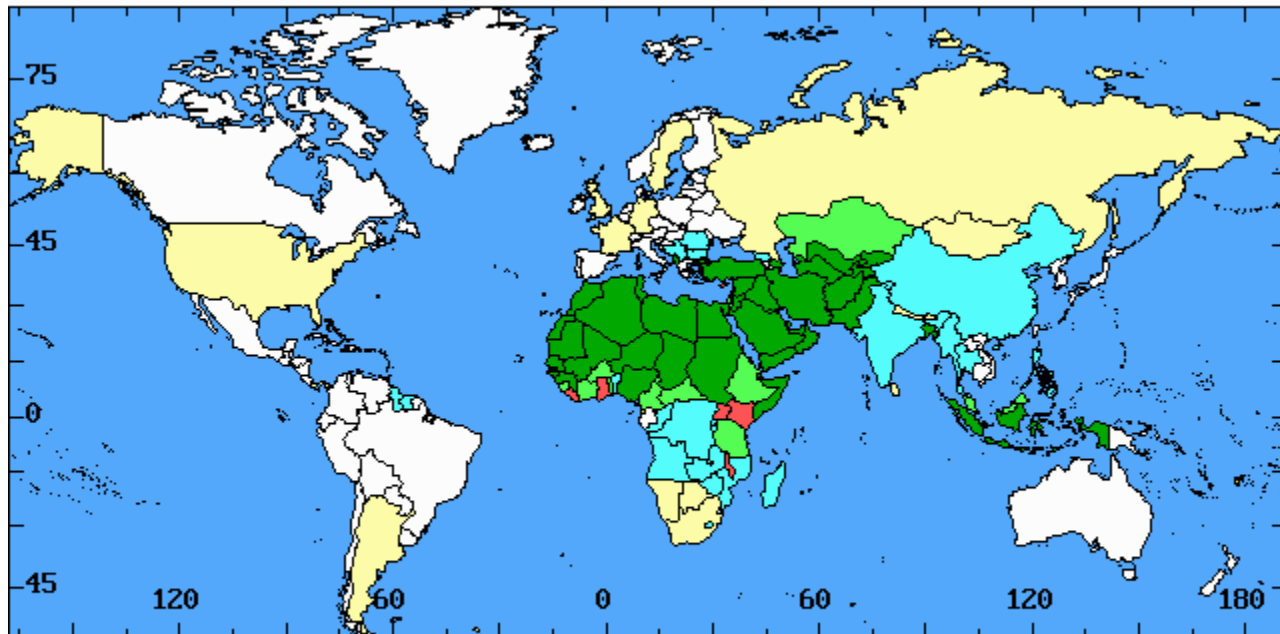
Hebrew Scriptures

- States that human beings are created in God's image
 - Humans have a divine spark that cannot be taken away
- God gives human beings moral freedom
 - Right to choose between good and evil
- Scripture & laws are presented by the Prophets
 - People sent by God
 - Moses presented the moral code for the Jewish people according to Bible (10 Commandments)

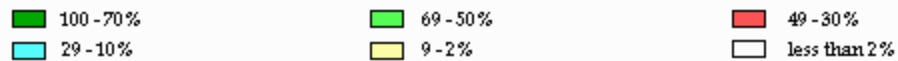
Islam

- Monotheistic religion
- Surrender the soul to Allah (Similar to God)
- Muhammad is the messenger of Allah
- Holy messages come from the Qur'an
 - Teaches choice between good and evil
- Religion based on the teachings of Prophet Muhammad
 - Emphasized the brotherhood of all people
- Followers of Islam are known as Muslims
- All Muslims are to perform a hajj to Mecca during a lifetime
- Ishmael (Son of Abraham) is a prophet of Islam

Muslims Population



Copyright 1998 IslamicWeb.com All Rights Reserved Worldwide.



Christianity

Expanding Christianity

- Rome took control of Judea around 63 B.C.
 - Homeland of the Jews
 - Birthplace of Jesus
 - 6 to 4 B.C.
- Jesus
 - Jew & Roman citizen
 - Began public ministry around the age of 30
 - Preached monotheism & the Ten Commandments
 - Emphasized God's personal relationship with each person

Death of Jesus

- 29 A.D. Jesus visited Jerusalem
 - Referred to as “king of the Jews”
 - Considered a political threat to the Roman governor
 - Put to death by crucifixion
- Called Christ by his followers
 - Christos is a Greek word
 - Messiah or Savior
- Christianity is the name given to the religion

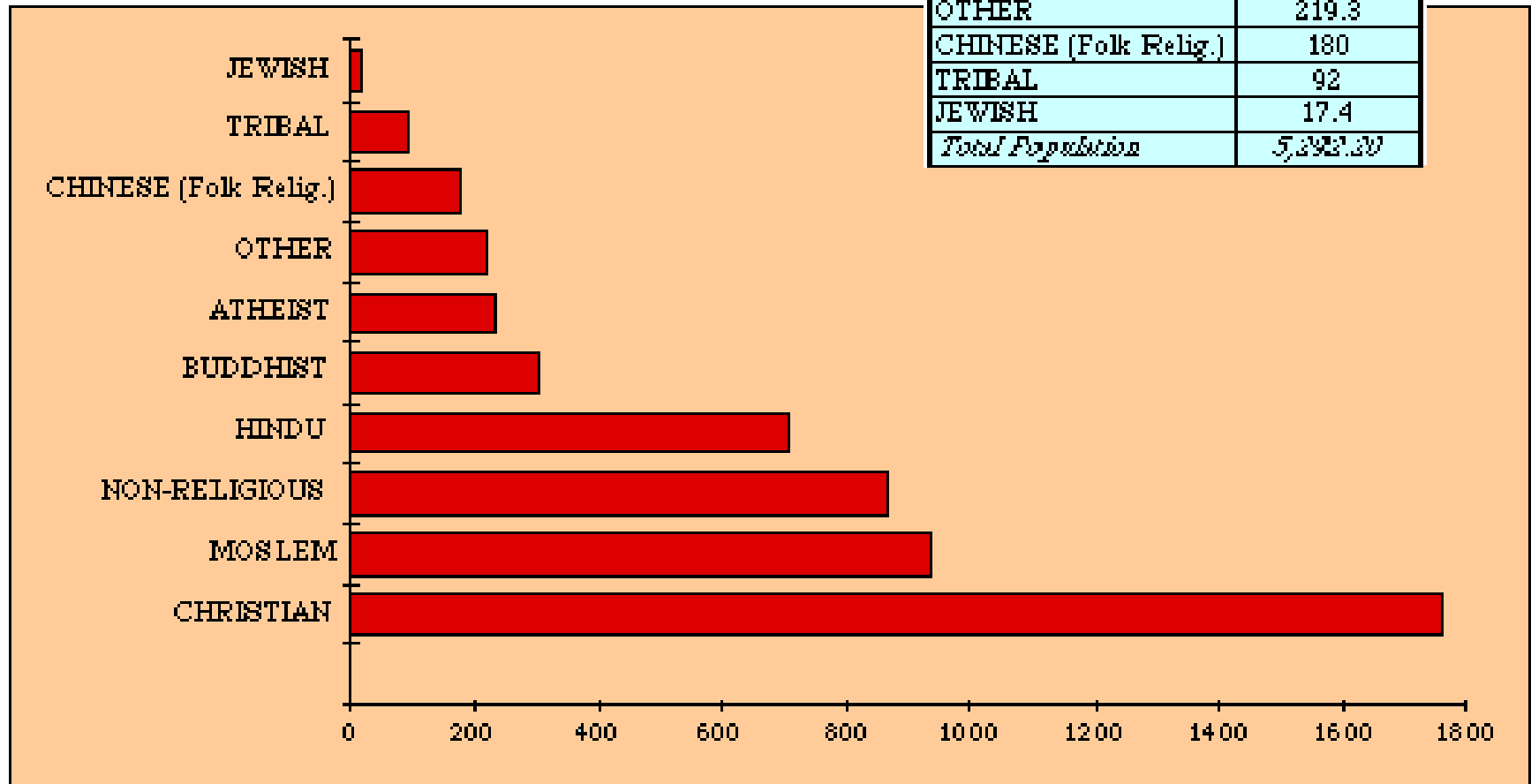
RELIGIOUS BELIEFS OF THE WORLD

(In Millions)

Adapted from the World Almanac 1992

Worldwide (In Millions)

CHRISTIAN	1758.8
MOSLEM	935
NON-RELIGIOUS	866
HINDU	705
BUDDHIST	303
ATHEIST	233
OTHER	219.3
CHINESE (Folk Relig.)	180
TRIBAL	92
JEWISH	17.4
<i>Total Population</i>	<i>5,892.30</i>



CHRISTIANS WORLDWIDE

	<i>In Millions</i>
North America (Kittim)	235.5
Oceania	22
South America	419.1
Europe	411.3
Africa	310.6
USSR	107.5
Asia	252.8

CHRISTIANS BY CONTINENT

DATA COMPILED FROM WORLD ALMANAC
1992

