

Start of Governments & World Religions

The Rise of Democratic Ideas

Opening

- Answer the following ?'s:
- 1) Define government in your notebook (in your words).
- 2) Why do people need government?
 - People have a need for system of exercising authority & societal control
 - Creates organization & eliminates chaos

In your Notebook

- Open your Textbook to page 60
- You will answer questions 1 & 2 in your notebook – these are the definitions and identifications.
- When you are finished – show your answers to Coach Burke to get credit.
- After finishing your definitions – begin reading 51-60 quietly.

Governments

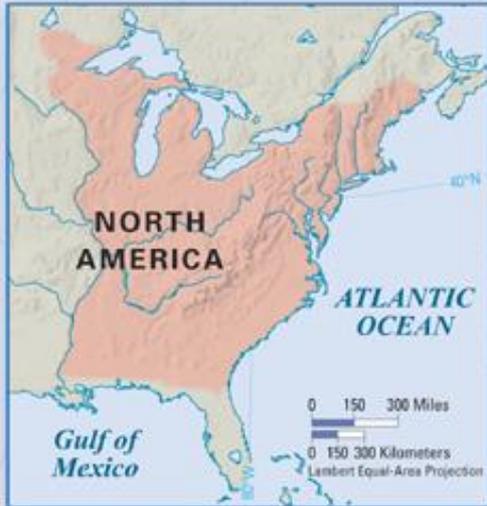
- 2000 B.C. Small towns existed in Greece
 - The people designed governments or a system of controlling society
- Utilized Monarchy, Aristocracy, Oligarchy, & Democracy
- Monarchy: Single person ruler (King or Queen)
- Aristocracy: Ruled by small noble families who owned most of the land
- Oligarchy: 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.)

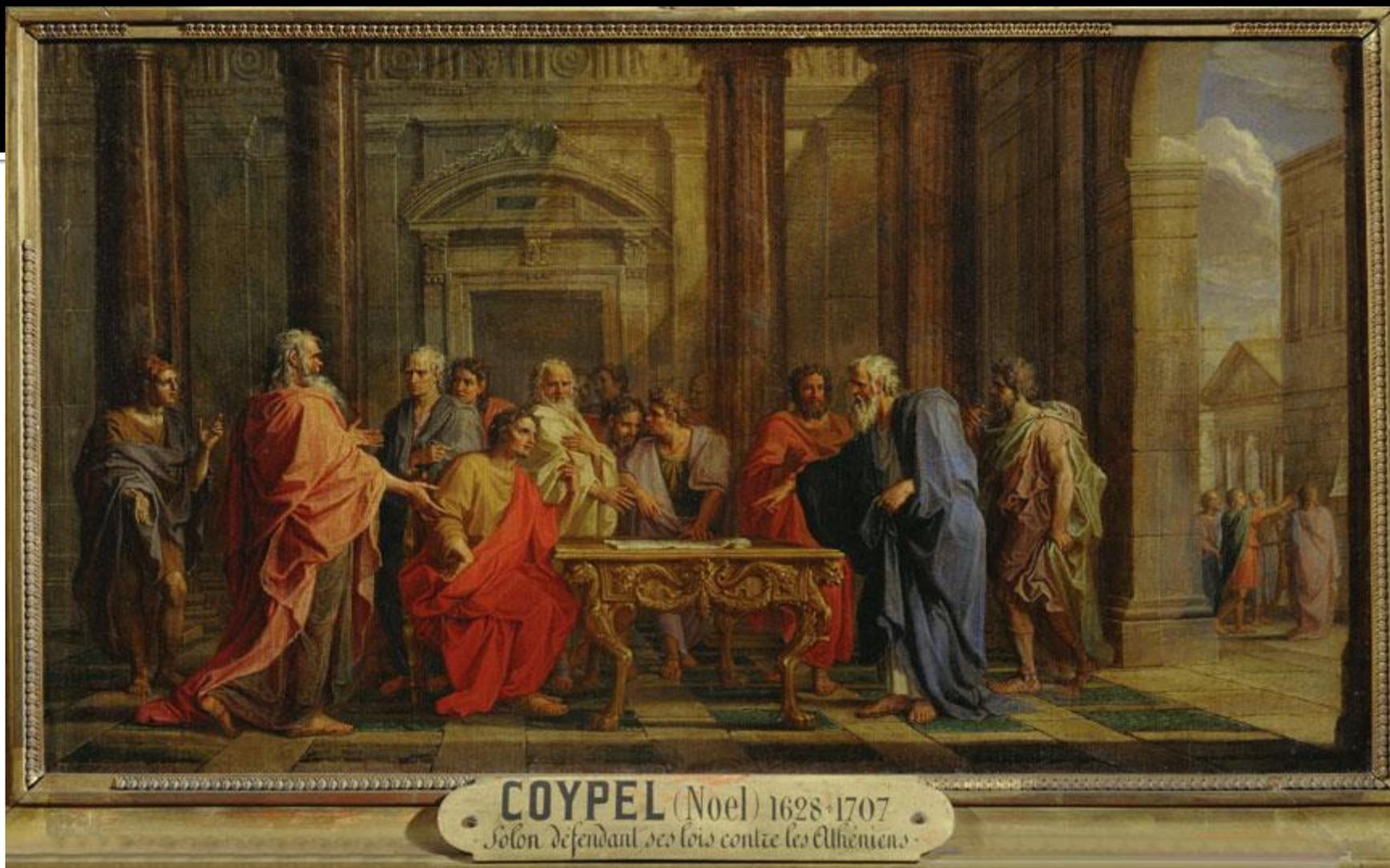
- Greece builds an aristocracy
 - Government ruled by the nobles
 - Adult males
- Athens began to struggle economically
 - Large divide in classes was leading to civil war
- Reforms of Solon (So-luhn)
 - Limited Democracy (Similar to the United States)
 - People elect Council of 400 to make laws
 - 4 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



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



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?

Drawing Conclusions

- The South Oldham High School Boys Soccer Team is expected to represent the school like champions. When they go to restaurants they are to be polite to all of the customers and employees, and when they go to other South events they are to cheer on their team with positive cheers. No matter if they are in their uniform, or in street clothes, the boys are to make South proud of them. If any player fails to meet these requirements, their coach will most likely give them severe consequences.



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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

Judeo-Christian Tradition

World Religions

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

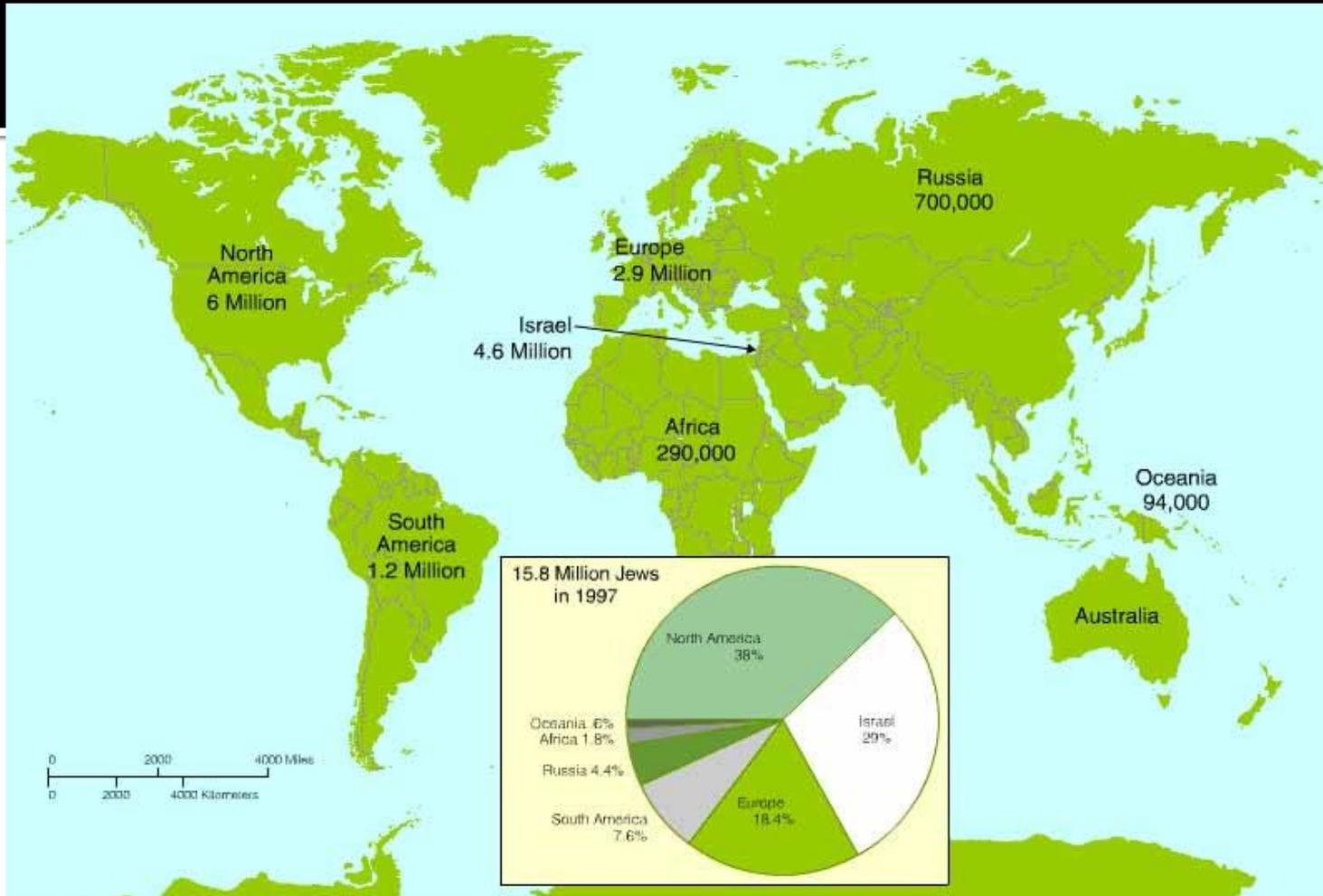
Judaism

- 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)

15 commandments???



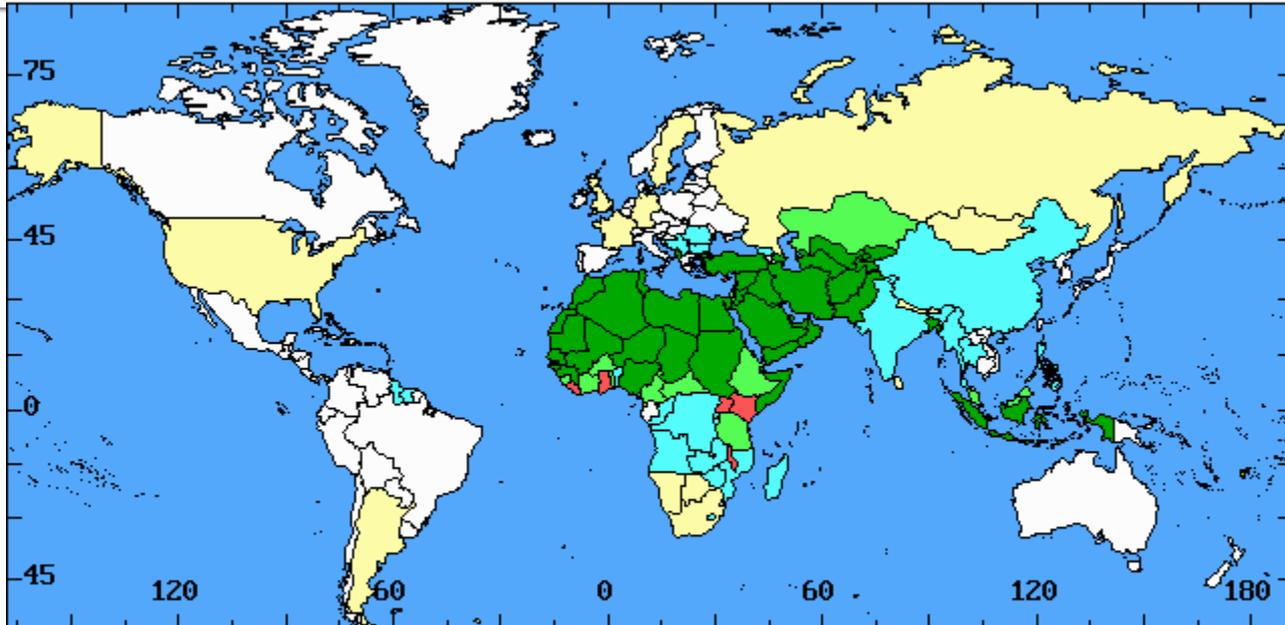
Judaism Symbols



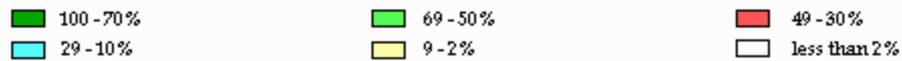
Islam

- 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



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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

Christian Symbols



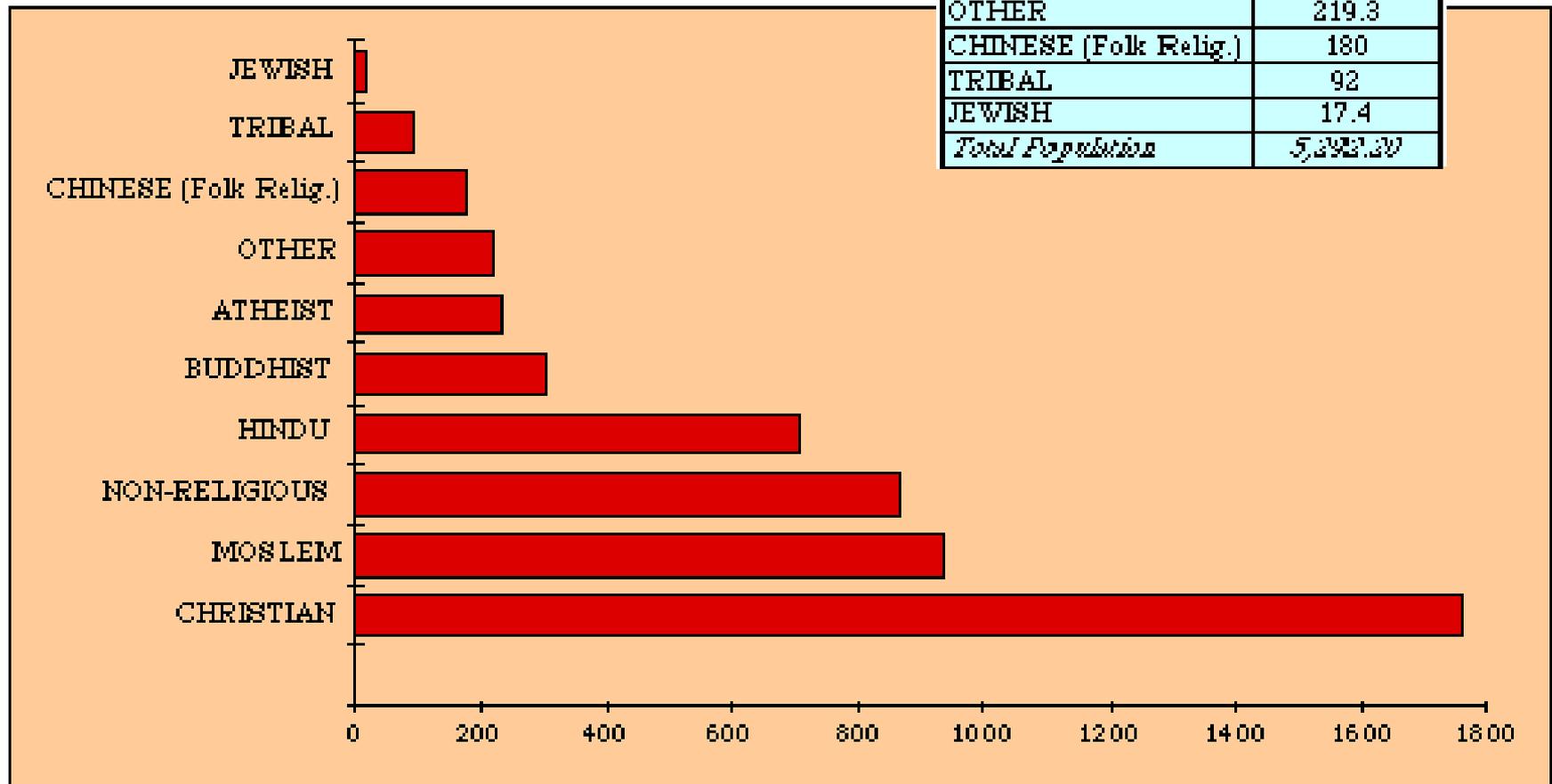
RELIGIOUS BELIEFS OF THE WORLD

(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>5,292.30</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

