

Chapter 7 – The Glory of Ancient Greece

Section 1 – Daily Life In Athens Notes

Marketplace	Life At Home	Slavery
<p>Agora was a public market and meeting place and center of Athens' public life</p> <p>All Greek cities had agoras, but Athens' was the largest and most interesting</p> <p>Farmers and artisans sold goods such as sheep's wool, pottery, hardware, cloth, and books</p> <p>Buyers and vendors haggled, or bargained, for the best price</p> <p>Temples and government buildings lined the Agora</p>	<p>Private homes were plain, made of mud bricks, and consisted of rooms set around an open courtyard, which was the center of the household</p> <p>Greeks ate simple foods such as bread, cheese, olives, fish, vegetables, and fruit; most Greeks ate little meat</p> <p>Women spent most of their time at home taking care of the children</p> <p>Women had little freedom; they could not take part in politics, vote, or own property</p> <p>In wealthy families, women were in charge of the slaves</p>	<p>As many as 100,000 slaves lived in Athens—almost one third of the Population</p> <p>Many became enslaved when captured by armies during war or by pirates while traveling on ships</p> <p>A large number of slaves were Foreigners</p> <p>Slaves did many kinds of work, such as farm work, mining silver and other metals, making pottery, constructing buildings, and forging weapons and armor</p> <p>Greek households depended on slaves to cook, serve food, take care of the children, and weave cloth</p> <p>Household slaves probably had the easiest life; slaves who worked in the mines suffered the most</p>