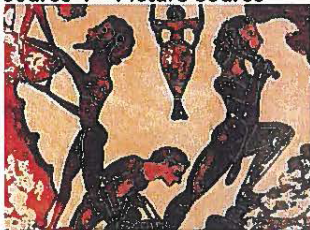


Candidate 1 evidence

Classical Studies Higher Resource Sheet		
Candidate Name		Scottish Candidate Number
<p>Introduction Treatment of slaves. Injustice - Importance of slaves. Signpost arguments and what this may be used to conclude.</p> <p>P1 - Essential for the economy - Slaves in Laurion. Use source 1 to explain working conditions. 20,000 slaves worked there - estimated 20,000kg of silver annually, modern day equivalent to £12.5 million - economic impact. Athens's powerful economy influenced the democracy and Delian league. Compare to the workers at Tesla's cobalt mine in the DRC-Congo (30p/hour). Owners/Masters exploit workers. Contrast of payment.</p> <p>P2 - Essential for economy - Skilled slaves. Ore has a low trade value. Tutors, craftsmen and bankers. Quote source 2 and explain slave work in 5th century BC banks. Maritime loans (12.5-30% interest). Link back to economy.</p> <p>P3 - Essential for democracy - Citizen participation. Citizen demanding direct democracy. Ekklesia requires a minimum of 6,000 citizens and occurs around 40x a year. Empty businesses and impact on trade. Slaves running businesses. How would Athens's democracy be different without slaves? Quote source 3, explain what it means. Citizens would be covered in red paint and penalised, impact. Compare to police and jury duty. Contrast between police and Scythian archers.</p> <p>P4 - Not essential for democracy - Voting. Unable to participate in democracy. Explain the requirements to vote. Exceptions like passion for giving manumission and financial aid. Comparison: women in America prior to 1920.</p> <p>Conclusion Make a conclusion on the essay. Individual direct democratic influence. Contrast to economic contribution. How did the wealth led to running the Delian league? Link back to question.</p> <p>Source 1 - Picture Source</p>  <p>The picture is of ancient Athenian pottery, which shows slaves working in the Laurion mines</p> <p>Source 2 - Modern day text Link: https://www.uni-frankfurt.de/51535226/Case_Study.pdf "Many Athenian bankers were non-citizens, quite a few former slaves. Athenian banking was diverse and international."</p> <p>Source 3 - Ancient text "We... bought three hundred Scythians; and we held the democratic constitution unshaken." -Aeschines, On The Embassy 2, section 173</p>		

To what extent were slaves essential for the ancient Athenian economy and democracy

Throughout time, slaves have been looked down upon and are often poorly treated. I believe this is a great injustice as ancient Athens simply could not have had the economy and democracy they had without the input of slaves. ~~Throughout~~ⁱⁿ this essay, I will discuss the low and high skill jobs slaves did, how they influenced citizen participation and slaves on voting. After that, I will be able to make an accurate conclusion on whether or not slaves were essential for the Athenian economy and democracy.

One way slaves were essential for the economy was by doing the unwanted low skill jobs. Although slaves did many low skill jobs, the most notable is definitely the mines of Laurion. As shown in source ~~2~~ 1, working in the mines was very cramped, dark and strenuous (no power tools, mining by pickaxe). Therefore, working in the mines was not a desirable job, and anyone with a choice would certainly not work there. However, unlike ~~citizens~~ citizens, slaves did not have the freedom of a choice and were forced into the mines. It is estimated that around 20,000 slaves worked there at its peak and it produced 20 tons of silver annually (equivalent to £12.5 million in modern day silver prices). This would certainly create a lot of wealth for Athens as there was fewer than a million slaves, metics, women and slaves combined. Furthermore, as the mines and most slaves (some were loaned from citizens) were owned by

the government, all the money was then used in funding the democracy and funding decisions. One way Athens chose to spend money was by building a powerful naval fleet. This fleet allowed them to deter conflicts, however, more importantly, it was the reason why Athens was chosen to be the leader of the the delian League, ~~with~~ This meant Athens had more democratic power, and they also later later exploited the donations they received to fund the Athenian economy. However, this was only made possible by their fleet, which was funded through slave labour, thereby ~~work~~ of slaves influenced the economy and democracy in the mines of Laurion. The work of slaves in the mines of Laurion is very similar to the modern-day exploitation of workers in ~~a~~ developing countries by multinational companies. One example would be Tesla's supplier of cobalt in the Democratic republic of Congo. This is because workers are treated poorly, punished for bad work, ^{and} they work in thousands. However, what is most similar is how workers and slaves ~~are~~ are denied basic human rights for an owners profit. However, they contrast as slaves are unpaid, whereas workers ~~are~~ are paid 30p an hour (equivalent to).

Another way slaves influenced the economy was through the labour of skilled slaves. The ore mined in the mines of Laurion had low trade value, it was only when skilled slaves turned the ore into valuable goods like currency, jewellery and silverware. There were many more jobs like this which slaves did, like: Tutors, craftsmen and bankers. As shown in source 2, there were many slaves in banks. One reason for this is the low staffing costs of slaves compared to

citizens. This meant they could make their services cheaper and more enticing as they had reduced costs. Banks were essential in the Athenian economy as they gave out maritime loans to traders, which meant that they offered to transport ^{ship} their goods to Asia, Europe and Africa to be sold. The best part was that all profits returned to Athens, thereby bettering the economy. Furthermore Although banks also offered this ~~service~~ service to other city states, Athens still profited as they charged 12.5-30% interest on their loans, ~~which~~ As banks relied on slave labour, it would be fair to say that, slaves positively impacted the economy through banks.

One way slaves were essential for the ancient Athenian democracy was through citizen participation. The ~~dem~~ direct democracy was very demanding, with mandatory political gatherings like the ekklesia requiring a minimum of 6,000 citizens to participate and occurs ^{around} 40 times a year. By having citizens out of work for over a tenth of a year would have a devastating impact on the economic production of Athens. However, by having trusted slaves, owners could leave to go participate in the democracy, while leaving slaves to ~~go particip~~ run businesses. Thereby, restricted through economics, Athens could not have had the demanding direct democracy they had without the input of slaves. Also, as shown in source 3, Athens had 300 sythian slaves called Sythian Archers. During the ekklesia, it was their job to enforce participation by whipping lobbying citizens with ropes covered in red paint, whilst also occasionally handing out fines. This greatly increased citizen turnout, which improved the

effectiveness and purpose of their democracy. This is very similar to how the police enforce ^{their} jury duty. If someone does not attend ^{to} jury service, the police punish them with a fine (just like how Sythian archers punish citizens). However, the difference between a police officer and a Sythian Archer is that jury being a police officer is optional, whereas slaves were forced into being Sythian Archers.

Despite being essential in the running of the democracy, they were denied the ability to directly participate by voting, becoming a juror and becoming a strategoi. In Athens, there was strict rulings on who could vote, which is becoming a citizen. However, this was not easy as you had to be male, over 18, come from Athenian parents, having served 2 years in the military and be registered at a deme. However, there were some exceptions. The slave pasion managed to ~~be~~ gain the right to vote after he was granted manumission and made a sizeable donation to the Athenian government. However, there were no ~~slaves~~ ^{people} who could vote while being slaves. I believe this is similar to women in America before 1920 (when they were granted the right to vote. This is because, like slaves, women played an essential role in the economy by doing various craft jobs and raising children, while the husband was economically active, ~~and~~ and just like slaves, they were denied the right to vote. However, treatment of women was unarguably better slaves in ancient Athens ^{in America}

To conclude, despite slaves being unable to individually influence the direct democracy, they played an ~~essential~~ ^{essential} ~~large~~ role in keeping Athens running and the democracy functioning during political events like the ^{ekklesia}. Unlike, their democratic influence, slaves played a massive role in creating wealth for ~~the~~ Athens, especially in the mines of Laurion and in banks. Therefore, I conclude that slaves were essential for the Ancient Athenian economy and democracy.