

Candidate 3 evidence

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| 2. | <p>Source passage: 'modern slaves in the UK'; often said to be hiding in plain sight.' This suggests that slavery is not socially accepted today and is hidden within our society. This is different to slavery in classical Athens as slaves were said common throughout Athenian society and there use was justified by Aristotle who said they were 'naturally inferior' to citizens.</p> |
| | <p>Source also says: 'they can be men, women or children of all ages'. This suggests that no age or gender is protected from slavery and everyone could be affected ^{susceptible to} by it. This is diff similar to slavery in classical Athens as there were both male and</p> |

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| | <p>other places and selling them on to slavery.</p> <p>Although earning slaves was not a means of going to war, it was a benefit of winning in battle showing that similarly slaves could be captured through war.</p> |
| | <p>Some p says 'slave masters are usually out to make financial gain'. This suggests that a lot of money could be earned by being a slave master and this is the predominant reason for being in the job. Similarly, in Classical Athens being a slave master was a disreputable job. however you could earn vast sums of money gave you economic success prosperity. By having slaves, slave masters could create more products</p> |

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| | <p>such as olive oil if working on a farm .</p> <p>due to the increased number of workers</p> <p>therefore increased productivity. This .</p> <p>would mean the slave master would</p> <p>now have more products to trade and</p> <p>sell making them richer. Showing</p> <p>there were economic benefits for</p> <p>slave masters in classical and Ancient</p> <p>times .</p> | |
| | <p>to Overall, slavery in modern times is quite</p> <p>similar to slavery in classical Athens.</p> <p>At Although slavery was a more widely</p> <p>accepted practice in Ancient Athens</p> <p>both today and in Ancient times</p> <p>slavery was susceptible to all ages and</p> <p>genders. Moreover, the slavery becoming</p> <p>a slave could have been the result</p> <p>of being in a war as both in modern</p> | |

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and Ancient times. The use of slaves brought economic prosperity to both slave masters in both modern and ancient times. Hence modern slavery in the UK is quite similar to slavery in Classical Athens.

3a Not all of ~~most of all~~ the people in Athens were involved in the democratic government that it enjoyed. All citizens from over the age of 18 ~~could~~ were obliged to attend the Assembly. ~~They~~ During the Assembly meetings which met for nine a prytany they would decide on laws, whether to raise taxes as well as matters of war and peace. This shows that the assembly allowed all citizens to be directly involved in the

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| | <p>democratic process of Athens as they had a direct say in how the government should be run. Moreover the Ekklesia and citizens contributions to it made people feel more united and proud of their system which then compelled more people to work and act in the interests of Athens. However, you had to be over the age of 20 to speak in the assembly as you had to serve as a cadet for two years when you were 18. This meant that younger people could not have a direct voice and influence in presenting ideas on how to run Athens. Showing that not everybody was fully involved in the democratic government of Athens.</p> |

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Not everybody was fully involved in the democratic government of Athens as women, slaves and metics had no political rights. Metics had to contribute to paying taxes and were expected to fight for Athens. In the time of a crisis however they ~~we~~ had no way of becoming involved in the assembly or other political aspects of Athens. Similarly women and slaves had no political power. This shows that ~~not everybody~~ not all people in Athens were involved in the democratic process as a large portion of society was denied any political influence showing that not everybody living in Athens could be involved in governing Athens. However, all citizens were allowed a

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political voice however as women, metics and slaves were not seen as citizens they could not have a political voice showing that not all people living in Athens had political involvement.

~~The~~ The use of the ^{boule} ~~polis~~ gave people involvement in the running of the government. The boule was selected randomly by lot for any men over the age of 30. There were 500 men selected in total for a year, but 50 men served for one prytanny, with an equal amount of men being selected from each tribe. The boule had important jobs such as organising the agenda for each Ekklesia meeting and deciding what matters could be discussed. This

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shows that participation in the boule gave people further understanding in the running of Athens and as it was selected randomly by lot it gave everyone a fair chance of serving on it. Moreover, as ~~it was~~ one person could serve twice in their lifetime on the boule it left the opportunity open for many showing that many citizens could be involved in the government. However, only men over 30 could participate meaning women, metics, slaves and citizens under 30 could not be involved in the democratic running of the government showing that the system was not fair for everyone.

The role and selection of the generals

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| | <p>although there were 10 generals, if one general was in control a good orator or demagogue they could often manipulate their position to have more influence than the other generals. This shows that despite being constitutionally equal, the role of generals limited the involvement of poor people who could not afford to be generals, perhaps some and perhaps some of the influence of other generals was reduced by a skilled and popular demagogue such as Pericles who was re-elected 15 times. Coupled with the fact that women, metics and slaves could not serve, not all people living in Athens could be involved in the democratic government.</p> |