

Name:

Source:

Herodotus on Otanes and democracy (3, 80-82)

<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hdt.%203.80&lang=original>

When the tumult was abated, and five days had passed, the rebels against the Magians held a council on the whole state of affairs, at which words were uttered which to some Greeks seem incredible; but there is no doubt that they were spoken. Otanes was forgiving the government to the whole body of the Persian people. "I hold," he said, "that we must make an end of monarchy; there is no pleasure or advantage in it. You have seen to what lengths went the insolence of Cambyses, and you have borne your share of the insolence of the Magian. (...) But the virtue of a multitude's rule lies first in its excellent name, which signifies equality before the law; and secondly, in that its acts are not the acts of the monarch. All offices are assigned by lot, and the holders are accountable for what they do therein; and the general assembly arbitrates on all counsels. Therefore I declare my opinion, that we make an end of monarchy and increase the power of the multitude, seeing that all good lies in the many."

Such was the judgment of Otanes; but Megabyzus' counsel was to make a ruling oligarchy. "I agree," said he, "to all that Otanes says against the rule of one; but when he bids you give the power to the multitude, his judgment falls short of the best. (...)"

Darius was the third to declare his opinion. "According to me," said he, "Megabyzus speaks rightly concerning democracy, but not so concerning oligarchy. (...) I hold that monarchy is by far the most excellent. Nothing can be found better than the rule of the one best man;"

Question: Which main feature of democracy is presented by Otanes through Herodotus in the text above?

Name:

Source:

| 1. Otanes' counsel | |
|---|-----------------|
| Direct Speech | Indirect Speech |
| "I hold," he said, "that we must make an end of monarchy; there is no pleasure or advantage in it. You have seen to what lengths went the insolence of Cambyses, and you have borne your share of the insolence of the Magian." | |
| Students' counsel | |
| Direct Speech | Indirect Speech |
| | |

| 2. Otanes' counsel | |
|---|-----------------|
| Direct Speech | Indirect Speech |
| He said "But the virtue of a multitude's rule lies first in its excellent name, which signifies equality before the law; and secondly, in that its acts are not the acts of the monarch." | |
| Students' counsel | |
| Direct Speech | Indirect Speech |
| | |

Name:

Source:

| 3. Otañes' counsel | |
|--|-----------------|
| Direct Speech | Indirect Speech |
| He said: "All offices are assigned by lot, and the holders are accountable for what they do therein; and the general assembly arbitrates on all counsels." | |
| Students' counsel | |
| Direct Speech | Indirect Speech |
| | |

| 4. Otañes' oration | |
|--|-----------------|
| Direct Speech | Indirect Speech |
| He said, "Therefore I declare my opinion, that we make an end of monarchy and increase the power of the multitude, seeing that all good lies in the many." | |
| Students' counsel | |
| Direct Speech | Indirect Speech |
| | |

Name:

Source:

| 5. Megabyzus' oration | |
|--|-----------------|
| Direct Speech | Indirect Speech |
| "I agree," said he, "to all that Otanes says against the rule of one; but when he bids you give the power to the multitude, his judgment falls short of the best. (...)" | |
| Students' counsel | |
| Direct Speech | Indirect Speech |
| | |

| 6. Darius' counsel | |
|---|-----------------|
| Direct Speech | Indirect Speech |
| "According to me," said he, "Megabyzus speaks rightly concerning democracy, but not so concerning oligarchy. (...) I hold that monarchy is by far the most excellent. Nothing can be found better than the rule of the one best man;" | |
| Students' counsel | |
| Direct Speech | Indirect Speech |
| | |

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