

Name:

Source:

3. Aristoteles on Cleisthenes (*Constitution of the Athenians*, 20-21, adapted)

When the Athenians got rid of the tyrants, there was a period of faction-strife between Isagoras son of Teisandrus, who was a friend of the tyrants, and Cleisthenes, who belonged to the family of the Alcmaeonidae. Cleisthenes having failed to convince the Comradeships of the noble men, he took the people with his party, offering to hand over the government to the multitude. (...) The people having taken control of affairs, Cleisthenes was their leader and was head of the people. For almost the chief initiative in the expulsion of the tyrants was taken by the Alcmaeonidae, and they accomplished most of it by party faction.

These were the causes, therefore, that led the people to trust in Cleisthenes. And at this time he had become Chief of the multitude, in the fourth year after the deposition of the tyrants, in the archonship of Isagoras, he first divided the whole body into ten tribes instead of the existing four, wishing to mix them up, in order that more might take part in the government; (...) Next he made the Council to consist of five hundred members instead of four hundred, fifty from each tribe, whereas under the old system there had been a hundred. (...) And he made all the inhabitants in each of the demes fellow-demesmen of one another. By doing so, people would not pay attention to Athenians who had just been citizens and would not by call people by their fathers' names, but officially by their demes; owing to which Athenians in private life also use the names of their demes as surnames.

<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0046%3Achapter%3D21>

Question 1: Which constitution was succeeded by democracy in ancient Athens?

Question 2: Which fact led the people of Athens to power? Who supported and was supported by the multitude?

Question 3: Compare Source 2 to Source 3. Which was Aristoteles' probable own source?
