Citizenship in Athens and Rome: Which was the Better System?

Brainstorm:

Same – native born = all rights

Different – only males get full rights, More people get rights in Rome, Athens = more rights for those who become citizens.

Topics – inherited rights, Rome is more accepting, Citizens are more powerful/important, (Rome or Athens) is better!

 In Athens and Rome, citizenship was given by inherited rights. Both gave full rights to males, but Rome also gave limited rights to others. However, in Athens citizens were given more power in the government. Rome/Athens is the better system because…(most important reason). In Athens and Rome, citizenship was given by inherited rights. In Documents A and C, both discuss the idea of rights for males in the cities. In Document A, both cities give full rights to males, if their parents were free born (Athens) and married in the Empire (Rome). For both cities, as seen in Document C, anyone who was a foreigner had trouble becoming a citizen, since you were not given the right to vote, only do business, live, and travel in the empires/cities. Both gave full rights to males, but Rome also gave limited rights to others. In documents A, C, D, and F, there is a detailed list of the rights of a Roman citizen. In Rome, a male could own property, gain the rank of Senator, and help to create government policy. However, we also learn that females, slaves, and children had limited rights in Rome. Females could own property, but not be in the senate, and slaves could gain their rights by serving in the military. This system is much more inclusive than the Athens version, which document A shows does not give any rights to a female, slaves, or children. However, in Athens citizens were given more power in the government. In documents B, C, and E

Rome/Athens is the better system because…(most important reason).