

Document B

Source: Population estimates from mixed sources, including Thucydides' Athenian army recruitment figures in 432 BCE.

Athens: Population Distribution circa 432 BCE

Free male citizens (mostly landowning farmers)	50,000
Free male non-citizens (all males under 18 and residents without Athenian parentage)	50,000
Free females (all ages)	100,000
Slaves	115,000
Total population of Attica (Athens plus environs)	315,000

Aristotle on Class Distinctions (4th century BCE)

Certainly the good man and the statesman and the good citizen ought not to learn the crafts of inferiors except for their own occasional use; if they habitually practice them, there will cease to be a distinction between master and slave.

LV

Document C

Source: Population estimates from mixed sources, including Peter N. Stearns et. al., *World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition*, New York: Addison-Wesley Educational Publishers, Inc., 2003.

Han China: Population Distribution circa 200 CE

Emperor and appointed officials	1,000s
Educated Mandarin bureaucrats (.2% of population)	130,000
Landed aristocracy (2% of population)	1,300,000
Peasant farmers and some skilled urban workers (90% of population)	58,500,000
Merchants (not highly valued)	50,000?
“Mean people” (unskilled workers, street artists and a few household slaves: 7% of population)	5,000,000
Total population of late Han China	65,000,000

Note: Women made up approximately 50% of each category except bureaucrats and appointed officials, who were male only.

Mencius on Class Distinctions (4th century BCE)

There are those who use their minds and there are those who use their muscles. The former rule; the latter are ruled. Those who rule are supported by those who are ruled. This is the principle accepted by the whole Empire.