The drawing of lots was considered democratic as elections meant voting which meant party affiliations and the potential for corruption (e.g. buying of votes). Each citizen viewed as equally competent to govern.

- Note that James Madison was a scathing critic of the Athenian assembly stating in Federalist Paper 51 that “Had every Athenian citizen been a Socrates every Athenian assembly would still have been a mob.”
- Warfare plays a pivotal role when it comes to concepts of democracy. Greek city states against the Persian Empire, when that is resolved, it turns into a battle for hegemony in the region – between Athens and Sparta – a battle which Sparta was ultimately successful.

**Pericles' Funeral Oration**

- Pericles was a military and a political leader.
- Annual ritualistic commemorations of those that had died in the wars that raged between Athens and Sparta.
- Whether or not this is a 100% accurate or not what you have is a statement which counterbalances the view of democracy that representatives when elected should be allowed to get on with it (therefore going against elitist theory).
- The system in Athens is participatory democracy – one where the citizens take an active interest in political matters – this interest is expected of them, if they are not interested then they have no place being a part of the Athenian community.