

Fact	Causative Connection
<p><b>1. In the beginning, Athens had a monarchy.</b></p>	
	<p>But the Eupatrid aristocracy wanted a share of that power. They forced the kings to accept a ten-year, and then only a one-year term, and forced them to share power with the other aristocratic families</p>
<p><b>2. The Eupatrids made Athens into an aristocracy.</b></p>	
	<p>In this aristocracy, commoners who could not grow enough food became “debt slaves” if they could not pay back money borrowed from the Eupatrids. This was a harsh system and the commoners threatened to rebel...So an aristocrat named Solon was chosen to resolve this problem.</p>
<p><b>3. Solon ended debt slavery c.594 BC.</b></p>	
	<p><i>...but he did not give the commoners more land, so in the end they still could not grow enough food. Peisistratus promised the people more land...</i></p>
<p><b>4. Peisistratus became the tyrannos of Athens.</b></p>	
	<p><i>...and gave the people the land they wanted. This angered the aristocrats, some of whom were exiled from Athens. They went to the Oracle at Delphi and bribed her to convince the Spartans to help them take back the city.</i></p>
<p><b>5. The aristocrats came back to power with the help of Sparta.</b></p>	
	<p>...then, a new leader named Cleisthenes understood that going back and forth between aristocracy and tyranny would mean Athens would not have any progress, so...</p>
<p><b>6. Cleisthenes convinced the aristocrats to share power, and he invented democracy, c. 508 BC.</b></p>	