

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910797259503321
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Titolo	Public spending and democracy in Classical Athens // David M. Pritchard
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Austin, Texas : , : University of Texas Press, , 2015 ©2015
ISBN	0-292-77204-1
Edizione	[First edition.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (210 p.)
Collana	Ashley and Peter Larkin Series in Greek and Roman Culture
Classificazione	NH 5850
Disciplina	336.3/909385
Soggetti	Finance, Public - Greece - Athens - History - To 1500 Democracy - Greece - Athens - History - To 1500 War and society - Greece - Athens - History - To 1500 War - Economic aspects - Greece - Athens - History - To 1500 Athens (Greece) Appropriations and expenditures History To 1500
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Public-spending debates -- The cost of festivals -- The cost of democracy -- The cost of war -- Conclusion : public-spending priorities.
Sommario/riassunto	In his <i>On the Glory of Athens</i> , Plutarch complained that the Athenian people spent more on the production of dramatic festivals and “the misfortunes of Medeas and Electras than they did on maintaining their empire and fighting for their liberty against the Persians.” This view of the Athenians’ misplaced priorities became orthodoxy with the publication of August Böckh’s 1817 book <i>Die Staatshaushaltung der Athener</i> [The Public Economy of Athens], which criticized the classical Athenian dmo s for spending more on festivals than on wars and for levying unjust taxes to pay for their bloated government. But were the Athenians’ priorities really as misplaced as ancient and modern historians believed? Drawing on lines of evidence not available in Böckh’s time, <i>Public Spending and Democracy in Classical Athens</i> calculates the real costs of religion, politics, and war to settle the long-standing debate about what the ancient Athenians valued most highly. David M. Pritchard explains that, in Athenian democracy, voters had full

control over public spending. When they voted for a bill, they always knew its cost and how much they normally spent on such bills. Therefore, the sums they chose to spend on festivals, politics, and the armed forces reflected the order of the priorities that they had set for their state. By calculating these sums, Pritchard convincingly demonstrates that it was not religion or politics but war that was the overriding priority of the Athenian people.

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