Jon Phoenix, Government Guru Episode 1: Ancient Greece

By

Jon Cariba Phoenix

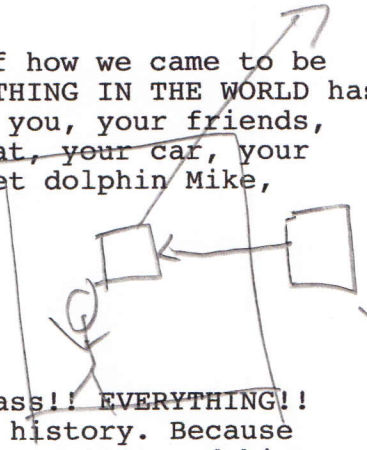
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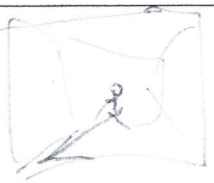
301-328-6401 (cell)
301-637-2311 (skype)

Opening graphics — The Bill Nye

Zoom in on Earth
CITY scenes
time lapse of landmarks
videos & pictures

— go through textbook for other video clip ideas

VIDEO	AUDIO
SCENE 1. INTRODUCTION: EXT. GRASSY FIELD - DAY: PHOENIX is outside, wearing a tie-dye lab coat WIDE: Phoenix Montage: Colosseum, Egypt protests, monument, Russian revolution MEDIUM CLOSE UP: Phoenix Berlin Wall Tiananmen Sq. CGI: Dolphin SOUND: Cute dolphin noise PHOENIX pulls up a blade of grass	PHOENIX HISTORY!!! WW2 moment instead PHOENIX It's the story of how we came to be ourselves. EVERYTHING IN THE WORLD has a history, be it you, your friends, your dog, your cat, your car, your computer, your pet dolphin Mike,  PHOENIX This blade of grass!! EVERYTHING!! Everything has a history. Because everything is CHANGING!!! And history is the story of how we've changed. Pretty cool, huh?
SCENE 2. THEME SONG: Roll intro and theme song	Melody of Heaven last 8 bars 4:22–4:53
SCENE 3. WHY HISTORY IS IMPORTANT: INT. HALLWAY OUTSIDE A CLASSROOM: MEDIUM: PHOENIX is walking down the hallway Towards Camera	PHOENIX History is the story of how we came to be ourselves. And this is really important! Think about the number of people who've come before us, everything they did, everything they went through. Without history we wouldn't have any sense of where came from. And without that, we



VIDEO	AUDIO
	can't figure out where we're going. And on top of that, history lets us figure out how people in the past solved problems similar to what we have today...
PHOENIX stops outside classroom door with a window on it. The door has a sign that says "Average World History Class"	PHOENIX But unfortunately, history is the absolute LEAST FAVORITE subject in all of high school. Let's see if we can figure out why
WIDE: Inside of classroom, MS. RONSON on left and center of the shot, lecturing with her side to the camera. Rows of bored, half asleep students on the right. The door with its window should still be visible in the center of the shot, outside Ms. Ronson's line of sight.	MS. RONSON (In annoying voice, holding a test) Most of you got question 14 wrong on the test.
PHOENIX raises his head slowly so that it becomes visible through the door window, unseen by everyone else.	MS. RONSON The Peloponnesian War started in 431 BCE. Pericles was the leader of Athens. How many time do we have go over this?...As it clearly says in the textbook on page 300...
MIKE, a sleepy student who had his head in his head on his palm falls asleep. His head hits the desk with an audible bang. Ms. Ronson notices, turns towards him.	MS. RONSON (Angrily) Michael! That's the third time this week you've fallen asleep. MS. RONSON Do you have any idea how disrespectful that is? You're getting a detention MIKE But Ms. Ronson! I was just...
PHOENIX lowers his head out of sight	MS. RONSON I don't want to hear it. You clearly don't care about this class. You have no respect for authority MIKE But I...

VIDEO	AUDIO
CLOSE UP: Phoenix, in hallway PHOENIX can still hear the two arguing from the hallway.	PHOENIX (shaking his head) For a lot of students, history class never becomes anything more that this. A long, boring list of dates, people, and pop quizzes, followed by sleepiness, screaming, and anger. History gets reduced down to textbooks and test scores. And that's a shame
WIDE: Inside of classroom again, MIKE and MS. RONSON are still arguing.	MS. RONSON What do I have to do to get through to you! And you didn't even read pages 314-365 like I asked you to.
Loud BEEP gets heard, everyone falls silent → add in VO.	PHOENIX (Over the Intercom) Ms. Ronson, please report to the front parking lot. There's another teacher with a better looking and newer car than yours. Ms. Ronson, to the front parking lot!
Everyone awake looks at Ms. Ronson.	MS. RONSON Oh my dear!! Class, excuse me, I have to deal with this.
MS. RONSON runs out of the classroom, turns left, and runs down the hallway while shouting "COMING." She leaves the door open. A second of awkward silence passes. PHOENIX pokes his head into the classroom from the right side of the hallway. He looks both ways, then LEAPS in front of the class, and turns to face them.	→ pogo stick on car? graffiti? bathroom? BUREAUCRATIC FORM not filled out → office space reference

too many? or not?

VIDEO	AUDIO
CLOSE UP: phoenix, facing the camera WIDE: Students in classroom, facing camera; STUDENTS start waking up, amazed that their teacher is actually interesting Medium close up: phoenix, facing the camera Awkward pause MEDIUM: STUDENT, sitting in desk MEDIUM CLOSE UP: Phoenix, facing the camera (and students) CGI: Title Screen "Ancient Greece, Part 1: The Classical Age"	PHOENIX (Energetic and Passionately!!) You see, the REAL important thing about history, the REAL thing you almost never find in most history classes is the WHY!! WHY did things happen the way they happened? PHOENIX WHY did stuff happen that way and not another way? WHY are these past events important? And WHAT does this tell us about today's world? PHOENIX THAT is why history is important. So join us, as we travel through time and eras, go beyond the textbook and standardized tests, and learn to make SENSE of history, and what it means for today. STARTING WITH!!.... PHOENIX (leaning towards students) Ummm...what were you guys covering? STUDENT Ancient Greece? PHOENIX OK!! Ancient Greece!!!
SCENE 4. WHY DID GREECE DEVELOP?: INT. ON SET:	

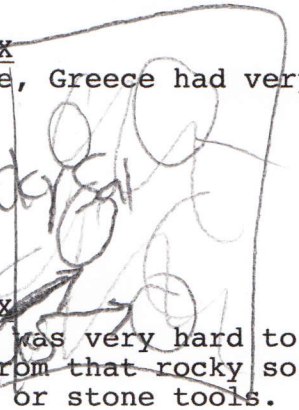
VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: PHOENIX Jumps into shot, and walks through set. PHOENIX, Truck right as he walks People are doing stuff in the background	PHOENIX (Walking) Classical Greece, and by that I mean Ancient Greece between 500 and 323 BCE, was home to a lot of discoveries. Mathematics, philosophy, psychology, physics, biology, medicine, artwork, theater, all had MAJOR contributions from Ancient Greece that ended up lasting thousands of years!!...So why Ancient Greece? Why did all these great accomplishments happen there? Maybe it's because the Greeks were super smart. They woke up smart, breathed intelligence, and every sentence thing that came out of their mouths was the most astute thing ever and...
PHOENIX pauses mid-sentence and mid-walk PAN: see CECE behind Phoenix	CECE (off camera) Uhh Jon?
	CECE That's a bit much.
	PHOENIX Hmm...fair point.
Redo of scene. DIRECTOR is holding a clapperboard in front of the camera, while standing off screen Close up: Clapperboard	DIRECTOR Ancient Greece, Scene 3, Take 2
Claps clapperboard, and yanks it off screen, revealing PHOENIX standing where he was at when he said "So Why..."	

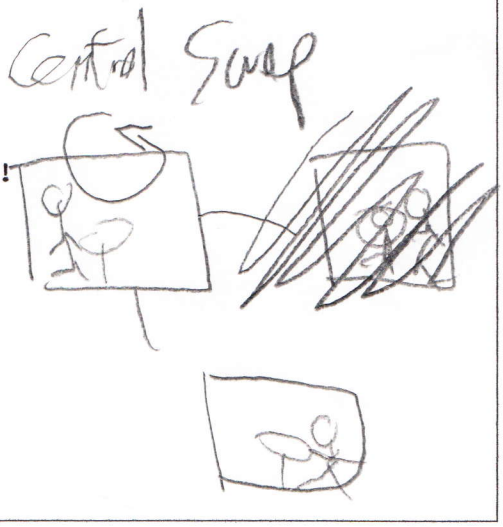
Fencing
Psychoanalyzing.
SFX: Space ships light sabers
Stuff from ceiling ??
monsters?
May need shot stabilizers
problem w/ diction
BUY CLAPPER-BOARD
NEXT TIME!!

VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: Phoenix, Truck Right to follow him	PHOENIX So why Ancient Greece? Why did all these great accomplishments happen there? I mean, it's a miracle really, because Ancient Greeks had to be some of the dumbest people who've ever lived. They couldn't have even found their nose in a mirror without outside help. They consistently showed, time and time again, a complete and total lack of consideration for...
 PHOENIX pauses mid-sentence and mid-walk	CECE (off camera) JON!!!
PAN: see CECE behind Phoenix	CECE That's not enough!
	PHOENIX Hmm...also a fair point.
Redo of scene. DIRECTOR is holding a clapperboard in front of the camera, while standing off screen	
CLOSE UP: Clapperboard	DIRECTOR Ancient Greece, Scene 3, Take 3
Claps clapperboard, and yanks it off screen, revealing PHOENIX standing in the same spot again	
MEDIUM: PHOENIX, Truck right to follow him	PHOENIX So in all seriousness, why did so many accomplishments happen in Ancient Greece? This is an important question, because if we can answer this for Greece, we can maybe figure out what factors help societies flourish in other times. So were the ancient Greeks super-smart or super-dumb? Not really. I mean the entire region had been a Dark Age not too long before the Classical period.

VIDEO	AUDIO
CGI: "A dark age is a period that comes after an entire society collapses" MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX From 1200-800 BCE, the civilizations in Greece (the Mycenaean and the Cretans) pretty much fell apart. The population fell massively. Literacy disappeared; the entire region forgot how to read!! So maybe the first question to ask is how did the Greeks get themselves out that? And one answer to that is IRON!!
INSERT: Extras hold up cast iron cookware SOUND: Nifty sound effect!	PHOENIX Or well...to be more precise, iron, and other new technologies. Check this out:
MEDIUM ~~CLOSE UP:~~ Phoenix Standing next to a box of dirt CUTAWAY: image of rocky soil CGI: "rocky soil" on top, "rocks" on bottom, with arrows pointing to rocks MEDIUM ~~CLOSE UP:~~ Phoenix again	PHOENIX You see, Greece had very rocky soil. PHOENIX And it was very hard to grow a lot of food from that rocky soil with existing bronze or stone tools.
MEDIUM: Farmer w wide/Box of rocky soil Curmudgeonly FARMER wearing chiton starts jabbing the soil with it	FARMER (angrily) Maaaaahhhh!!!

(1) scene darkens
(2) text & Drops (Fortuna Font?)
(3) text spins in mid-air
(4) text rises out of sight
(5) scene lightens





Clip. person Breaking Rocks
Video
Jhump Brave clip?
(Big rocks into little rocks?)

VIDEO	AUDIO
Medium: Phoenix	PHOENIX But over time, over the course of hundreds of years, things and ideas that had been discovered in other parts of the world gradually spread to Greece. Things like iron tools
INSERT: bunch of hands hold up cast iron cookware SOUND: Nifty sound effect! Bill Nye – "X of Science" Sound FX	PHOENIX That let people harness the soil more effectively.
medium: farmer FARMER walks back to box with iron spade, starts digging, and dirt clods go flying! → Video of people applauding	FARMER (happily, nodding slowly) Ohhhhhhh!!...You see, I'm nodding, but I'm nodding slowly, which is usually a sign of approval
MEDIUM: phoenix, walking through set	PHOENIX (walking) So why does technology matter? Well, over time, better tools and technology means that you can grow more food, feed more people, and have a higher standard of living. In Ancient Greece, it meant that populations could grow again, that fewer people had to be farmers, and that people could move back to the cities. From about 900-600 BCE Ancient Greece was gradually relearning what it had forgotten, and was learning new ideas too ~ ideas like using coins as a type of money.

Could use montage

Simple shot

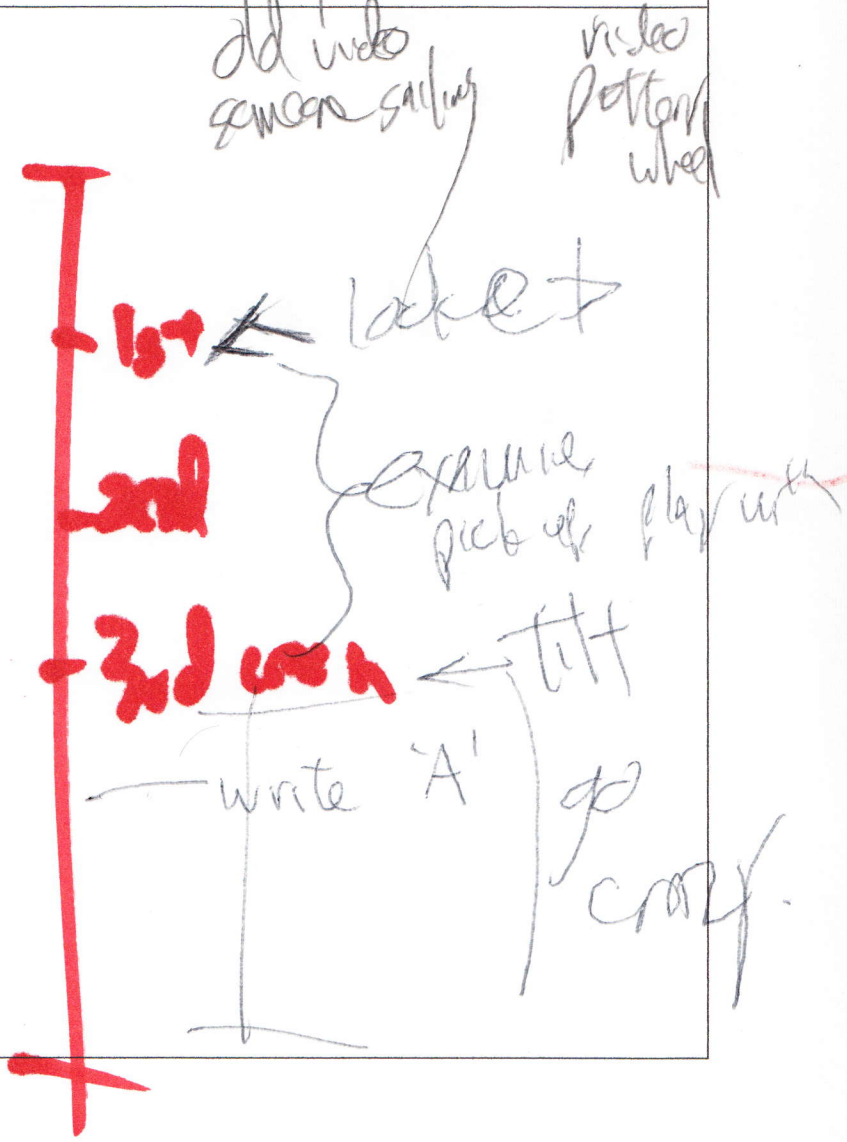
Stay

Throws over shoulder

*Terrible shot!! WTF?

VIDEO	AUDIO
PHOENIX throws coins into the air, catches them, and throws them over his shoulder.	CECE (off camera) oh god!! my eye!!
	PHOENIX And mind you, this was not just happening in Greece. New technology also led to the rise of other accomplished civilizations in China and India, around the same time. But that's another show.
PHOENIX leaps over to another table CGI: "Greek civilization between 800 and 500 BCE was known as 'Archaic Greece'" CGI: "It was the period of time between the Dark Ages and Classical Greece" MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX Iron
INSERT: bunch of hands hold up cast iron ~~cookware~~ SOUND: Nifty sound effect!	PHOENIX is cool, but when it comes to history, technology isn't everything. Geography plays a major role too
CGI: "GEOGRAPHY: the arrangement of physical features" Sound effect: Trumpet flourish	PHOENIX And to show you what I mean, check out THE ANCIENT GREEK MAP OF HISTORY!!!
	PHOENIX You see, even with iron tools, rocky soil can only produce so much food
CUTAWAY: image of rocky soil CGI: "rocky soil" on top, "rocks" on bottom, with arrows pointing to rocks	

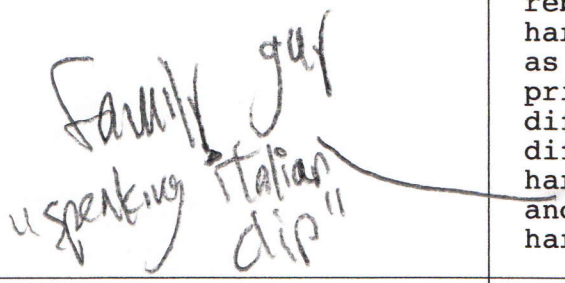
VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: Phoenix again	PHOENIX But as you can see on the Ancient Greek Map of History
Sound effect: Trumpet flourish	PHOENIX Because any area of Greece couldn't grow a whole lot of food, people tended to move to new areas, and start new cities when food supplies got tight. And they'd go and start up new cities,
CLOSE UP: Looking down ANCIENT GREEK MAP OF HISTORY	PHOENIX like Athens, Corinth, Sparta, Marathon, and Thebes.
Cities light up on the map with little sparkling stars as PHOENIX says their names	PHOENIX This is important, because as a result of this, Ancient Greece, unlike China or India around the same time, ended up with a decentralized network of city states, instead of a centralized empire. This matters because, as we'll learn in future episodes, big empires in the Ancient World tended to clamp down on change after a while. Empires often fought against new ideas, because preserving the empire becomes more important than changing things. Ancient Greece, on the other hand, mostly didn't have that problem because they were so decentralized. Just goes to show ~ things like geography and politics AFFECT EACH OTHER!! Pretty cool, huh?
Use SOUND FX on "Affect each other" for greater emphasis	PHOENIX On top of this, Greece also has a very long coast line, and isn't that far away from
CLOSE UP: Ancient Greek map of History PHOENIX points to coast line. Different regions light up. DING sound as that happens	PHOENIX Turkey, North Africa, or the Middle East.

VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: PHOENIX CLOSE UP: Ancient Greek map of History Sound effect to emphasize "all these other places" MEDIUM: PHOENIX	PHOENIX What this meant was the Ancient Greek cities ended up trading PHOENIX with all these other places, PHOENIX and in the process, they learned about all the new ideas that were being discovered elsewhere. Things like new sailing techniques, pottery making, and *the alphabet.*
SCENE 5. THE INVENTION OF THE GREEK ALPHABET: MEDIUM: Person Fade up on scene. The Phoenician letter Alif (which looks like a sideways 'A') is sitting on a table, with a sign below it that says "Alif." PERSON, wearing a Chiton walks in. "Also sprach Zarathustra" begins playing in the background. PERSON begins examining Alif, getting increasingly crazy as the music goes on. At the third climax of the music, PERSON picks up Alif and rotates it, thus creating the letter "A." PERSON goes even crazier, jumping around monkey-like. He then writes an "A" on the "Alif" sign, turning "Alif" in to "Alifa." PERSON continues to go berserk!! ZOOM IN: "Alifa"	

VIDEO	AUDIO
CGI: "The Greek Letter 'alpha' eventually evolved into the Latin letter 'A,' currently used in many languages"	
SCENE 6. THE ECONOMICS OF SLAVERY: INT. ON SET: Medium: PHOENIX standing with box of dirt visible next to him	PHOENIX Rocky soil in Greece had another effect, namely that as the region developed, slavery became very prevalent, far more so than it had been before, or anywhere else. Think about it: suppose you had a farm in Ancient Greece. Even with you and your family working really hard with iron tools, there's still only so much that you and your spouse can grow.
While PHOENIX talks, FARMER searches sticks arm into the dirt box, searches a bit, pulls out a can of food. He keeps rummaging through the dirt, and gets visibly annoyed when he doesn't find any more cans. Rocks and dirt should should visibly fly. He/She walks away, annoyed, in a huff	PHOENIX But if you get more people, you can grow just a little bit more. So how do you get more people? I mean you could try having a lot of kids, but there's only so much work kids can do. And you can't just hire your neighbors, since they're in the same position as you. PHOENIX But!!...what if you were able to get some other childless adults to work on your farm with you. And what if you could get away with paying these adults almost nothing? Or feeding them almost nothing, and keeping the food they produce for YOURSELF! Well then, you'd be good to go! Slavery would thus becomes potentially very useful for you. You can now go off and do other things like invent geometry. Good for you! But the slave...not so much.

VIDEO	AUDIO
While PHOENIX keeps talking, FARMER walks back with SLAVE, wearing chains. Both of them rummage through the dirt. Each of them finds another can of food. SLAVE is visibly happy. FARMER points at something in the distance, then takes Slave's can while Slave's head is turned. SLAVE protests as FARMER walks away.	USE SLAVERY RANT FOOTAGE!! some type of cutaway thing??
Medium: PHOENIX, next to a whiteboard	PHOENIX Why does knowing this matter? Well, knowing when slavery is useful or profitable can help us figure out when and how slavery might start. It also might help us figure out when and how slavery might end. Think about this: We can maybe figure out how
Wide: Phoenix Medium: Phoenix	SFX - male voice BOOM + REVERB PHOENIX ENTIRE ECONOMIC SYSTEMS!! PHOENIX start, and end
	Video of factories + factory production,

VIDEO	AUDIO
Phoenix writes on the whiteboard	PHOENIX Slavery tends to exist when the slave owners can make money off of it. That is to say when the COSTS of slavery (guards, chains, whips) are lower than the BENEFITS of slavery (extra stuff the slaves produce). That being said, slavery only works for relatively simple tasks. When you ask slaves to do things that are too complicated to supervise, or require a lot of education, the costs of slavery become too high. And any educated slave will probably realize that slavery REALLY SUCKS, at which point, they'll probably run away. One reason why slavery is harder to find in more complex occupations. So again, consider Ancient Greece. Slaves were typically used for farming, sex, and household chores, jobs that don't usually require specialized skill or education.
MEDIUM: PHOENIX next to ANCIENT GREEK MAP OF HISTORY!	PHOENIX On top of that, because resources in Ancient Greece were a little bit scarce, a lot of the city states that we saw in our ANCIENT GREEK MAP OF HISTORY!
Sound effect: Trumpet flourish	PHOENIX Would fight each other over land and other resources. Lots of war meant lot of prisoners. Lots of prisoners meant lots of slaves. And lots of slaves made slavery cheap,
MEDIUM: Phoenix, back in front of white board	PHOENIX and thus, all the more profitable!
MEDIUM: PHOENIX next to ANCIENT GREEK MAP OF HISTORY!	PHOENIX Just goes to show ~ geography, politics, and economics, all AFFECT EACH OTHER!!
Use SOUND FX on "Affect each other" for greater emphasis	

VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: Phoenix, back in front of white board  	PHOENIX Now why didn't the Greek slaves rebel? Well realize, it was much harder for Greek slaves to rebel, as almost all the slaves, being prisoners of war, came from different places, and spoke different languages. They had a hard time understanding each other, and that made rebellion a lot harder
SCENE 7. SOLIDER VS. COMPUTER TECHNICIAN: MEDIUM: SOLDIER in greek solider costume & computer tech, A bank of computer servers are in the background. SOLIDER and the COMPUTER TECHNICIAN argue over job. Each character is dressed like a Greek soldier and computer tech outfit accordingly. The SOLDIER tries to be threatening, but the COMPUTER TECH is totally unimpressed. problems with — too high	SOLDIER (threateningly) I need YOU to program these computers NOW!!! COMPUTER TECH. (sarcastically) Yea. OK. That'll be $399 bucks. SOLDIER (not used to sarcasm) What??!??!? COMPUTER TECH. (ticked off) Hey!! Do you have any idea how hard it is to program these server? First you have reconfigure the databases, then you have to purge the RAM memory of excess... SOLDIER (Angrier!) I don't care!! I need you to program these computers NOW!! can still include this, Cut

VIDEO	AUDIO
	WITHOUT PAY!!! COMPUTER TECH. (sarcastically) Hey! Do you want to go out and find another computer technician? Do you know how to program Mandriva Linux servers? The amount of training involved...
	SOLDIER (still angrier) DON'T CARE!! PROGRAM THESE COMPUTERS OR ELSE!!!
	COMPUTER TECH. Or else what?? You know workplace intimidation is a violation of union regulations!!
COMPUTER TECH. begins to pack her bags.	SOLDIER WHAT!! Where are you going?!?!? I need you program these computers!!!
	COMPUTER TECH. I am not working for you until you improve your personnel policies. OK??
COMPUTER TECH starts walking out	COMPUTER TECH. Good luck finding another technician!!
Stares at servers, scratches his head	SOLDIER Wait, wait!!! Darrrggh!!...
SCENE 8. SLAVES ARGUING: MEDIUM: Two slaves, each wearing chains and chitons Two slaves are arguing in gibberish, but each gibberish should sound noticeably different from each other. Each slave articulates forcefully.	

VIDEO	AUDIO
All text appears in subtitles as a "translation," with gibberish reflecting a little of what the translation says. SLAVE 2 gets so angry that he starts shaking SLAVE 1 back and forth	SLAVE 1 (subtitle) All the slaves must band together and form revolution!! SLAVE 2 (subtitle) Who is this "Fuzzy Wuzzy" you speak of? SLAVE 1 (subtitle) Only when the proletariat come together and throw off their chains!! SLAVE 2 (Visibly angrier, subtitle) WAIT!! Why did Fuzzy Wuzzy have no hair?? SLAVE 1 (subtitle) Yes!! We burn down the master's house at dawn!! SLAVE 2 (subtitle) BUT IT MAKES NO SENSE!! FUZZY WUZZY WAS A BEAR, ERGO, HE SHOULD BE FUZZY!! WHY WASN'T HE?!?!?!? SLAVE 1 (protesting) Fight for liberteeeee!!.....
SCENE 9. SLAVERY VS. SERFDOM: MEDIUM: Phoenix with two ~~barbie dolls~~ on two model farms Slave - chocolate deer serf - teddy bears ~~slave~~ slave master - FREX doll.	

VIDEO	AUDIO
Each of the model farms should have a flowerpot filled with something (maybe matches) to represent crops. The SLAVE DOLL and SERF DOLL should be almost identical looking (barbie?) dolls. SLAVE MASTER DOLL should be represented by something threatening, maybe a T-REX. LORD should be represented by something funny, like maybe a Beanie Baby, or T-REX with a silly looking pink bow	PHOENIX Now there were a only a few exceptions to the system of slavery in Ancient Greece, and some of those were the city states of Sparta and to a lesser extent, Thessaly. Instead of slavery, Sparta had something called serfdom, similar to slavery, but with some very important differences. Under slavery, slaves are forced to work on somebody else's farm. Everything they produce goes to the slaveowner.
CLOSE UP: Slave farm Big pile of grass in front of t-rex, nothing in front of slave doll	T-REX RAWR!!!!
MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX Under serfdom, serfs were able to grow their own food, but they have to give some of it to the lord. Or, for example, they got to work two days a week to grow their own food
CLOSE UP: serf farm, small pile of grass in front of serf doll	SERF DOLL (in funny sounding voice) Oh Yay!
MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX But one the other five days, they might have to work to grow their lord's food.
CLOSE UP: serf farm, big pile of grass in front of lord	SERF DOLL Awww....
MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX Slaves in Ancient Greece were almost never allowed to have kids and if they did, their children might be sold off.
CLOSE UP: Slave farm with smaller figures (lego men?) representing children T-REX swings tail, and knocks LEGO CHILDREN down	T-REX RAWR!!!! LEGO CHILDREN EEEEEEEEEEEH!!!!!!

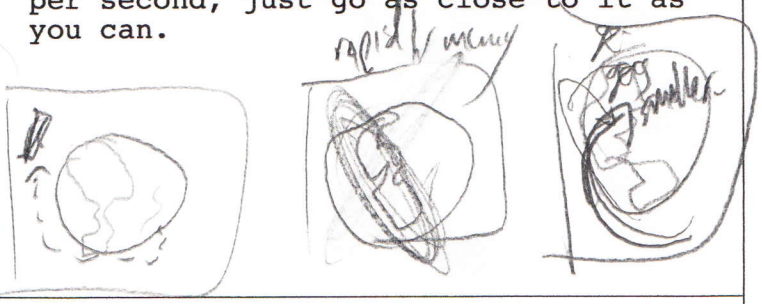
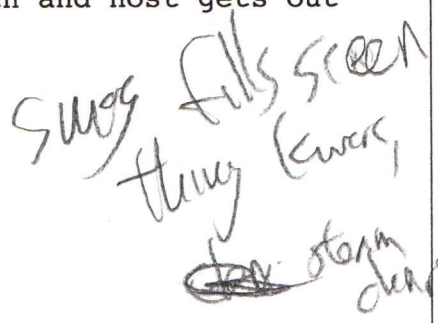
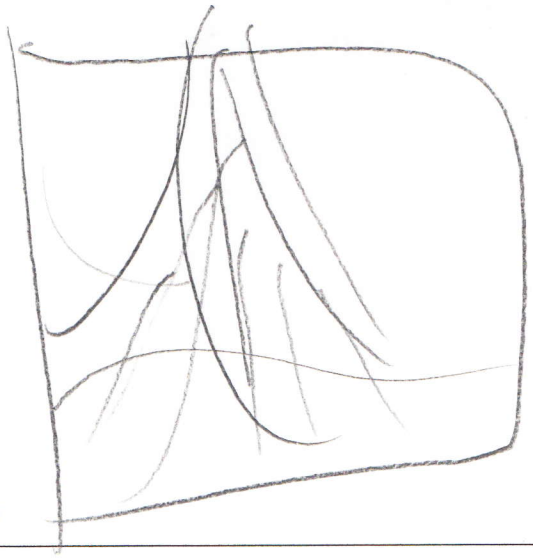
VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX Under serfdom, serfs were allowed to have kids, though the children were still required to work for the lord when they grew up.
CLOSE UP: SERF farm with smaller figures (lego men?) representing children	SERF DOLL (in funny voice) Awww yay!!! Why do all my kids look so different than me??...
MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX Under slavery, a slave was considered legally dead, and their owners had unlimited control over them.
CLOSE UP: SLAVE FARM	T-REX RAWR!!!!!
T-REX eats SLAVE DOLL	
MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX Under serfdom, serfs were still considered human, and a lord did NOT have unlimited power over them.
CLOSE UP: Serf farm MRS. SERF (played by Barbie?) is kissing a LEGO MAN. SERF DOLL (played by Ken doll?) walks in	SERF DOLL (in funny voice) I KNEW IT!!!!!

WTF? → Montt cut to Monty Python serf dig

VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX So again, TOTAL CONTROL, versus NOT QUITE TOTAL CONTROL. And on top of that, there was another huge difference: Like I said earlier, in most of Ancient Greece, slaves were prisoners of war. Because they came from so many different places, and all spoke different languages, it was much harder for the slaves to get together and rebel. Serfs, on the other hand, usually all came from the same place, they all spoke the same language, and that made rebellion a LOT EASIER!! The serfs in Thessaly, known as the Penestae, rebelled all the time. And in Sparta, their serfs, known as the Helots, launched a MASSIVE rebellion in 464 BCE, after Sparta got hit by an earthquake.
Make separate clip, but earlier elsewhere	
CLOSE UP: serf farm	SERF DOLL & MRS. SERF (together, at LORD) CHARGE!!!!!
LORD runs away, chased by SERF DOLL and MRS. SERF	LORD AAAHHHHHH!!!

VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX So why did Sparta and Thessaly go with serfdom over slavery? The honest answer is that we're not entirely sure. Maybe serfdom had already existed before slavery was introduced. Maybe the Spartans thought serfdom could give them all the benefits of slavery without as many of the costs. Maybe slavery would have led to even more rebellions. Maybe because Sparta and Thessaly were on more fertile parts of Greece had something to do with it. The debate's been going on for a long time. The ancient philosophers debated whether there was even much a difference between serf and a slave. And neither of their conditions were particularly good. But we do know one thing: Because the government Sparta was so terrified about a Helot rebellion, the ENTIRE CITY got turned into a giant army.
CGI: LORD LORD gets "dressed up" in military gear, using overlaid photoshop images MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX (voice over) Spartan boys started military training at age seven. They were forced to live Army barracks from age 20-30. The army became the center of Sparta's existence, though today, Sparta is better known for its olives.
Chews olives with sound effect CGI: "slavery continues to exist today all around the world, mainly in agriculture, prostitution, construction, and low-skill manufacturing"	

VIDEO	AUDIO
SCENE 10. HOME HISTORY EXPERIMENTS: INT. ~~DINING~~ ROOM: CHEERY HOST is sitting at one end of a dining room table. Her end is plain, the other end is set for dinner.	Living room backdrop.
MEDIUM: Cheery host	CHEERY HOST Hey Kids!! Have you ever wanted to build a time machine? While we can't travel into the past, traveling to the future is easy! If you follow these five simple steps...
MEDIUM CLOSE UP: Cheery Host	CHEERY HOST First, you're gonna need a space ship.
PAN: Cheery host walking over to spaceship Walks over to a obviously homemade, crude looking cardboard spaceship, complete with cardboard fins. The words "U.S.S. SPACESHIP" are prominently displayed on it. The spaceship should be large enough to fit CHEERY HOST, and should have a functioning door. The door should have a hatch on it that can be opened from the inside, large enough to get a head shot.	* sparkle + spaceship appears cardboard CHEERY HOST If you don't know how to build one, you can probably buy one off the black market...or on Ebay. Next, go inside your spaceship, and launch yourself into outer space.
She opens the door of the space ship, climbs in, and shuts the door behind her. She then pokes open the hatch from the inside, so only her face is visible. CLOSE UP: table Note magically appears with TWINKLE sound. MEDIUM: space ship Cheery host closes hatch. Cardboard spaceship launches, with lots of fog and smoke.	CHEERY HOST Since you'll never see your friends or family ever again, you should probably leave a note.

VIDEO	AUDIO
PAN: to phoenix PHOENIX walks in, looks around, and sees note. He picks it up and reads: Lowers note	<u>PHOENIX</u> (in a monotone) "Dear Phoenix, I have launched myself into outer space and will never see you again because I'm time traveling. Signed, Rebecca" <u>PHOENIX</u> Hmmm...Hope she's back in time for dinner.
SCENE 11. HOME HISTORY EXPERIMENTS, PART 2: EXT. OUTER SPACE: Roll animation of the USS SPACESHIP floating in outer space, with the moon and Earth clearly visible. Animation showing the USS SPACESHIP circling the globe, getting faster and faster, until it's a blur. Then, the circling abruptly stops. Spaceship gets smaller as it lands	<u>CHEERY HOST</u> (record a voice over) Next, travel around the Earth at the speed of light, for about five years. If you can't travel at 186,000 miles per second, just go as close to it as you can. 
SCENE 12: HOME HISTORY EXPERIMENTS, PART 3: EXT. GRASSY FIELD - DAY: Fog and smoke appear as USS Spaceship lowers itself back to Earth and host gets out 	

VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: Spaceship & Cheery Host PAN: dining room table Dining room table from previous interior scene is still set for dinner, now with a massive amount of dust and cobwebs on it. Seated next to the table is a skeleton with a beard. CHEERY HOST pokes head into the shot	CHEERY HOST According to Einstein's Theory of Special Relativity, time travels slower for objects the faster they move. As you get to speeds closer to the speed of light, the slower time passes. So, even though only five years may have passed on the spaceship, thousands of years may have passed on Earth. All your friends will be dead, and no one will know who you are. CHEERY HOST Try It!! pokes head in sideways.
SCENE 13. SURPLUS VALUE AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE: INT. ON SET: MEDIUM: PHOENIX PHOENIX walks around the set while he talks, funny stuff happens in the background	use 1-3 clips of various actors. PHOENIX In more primitive human societies, almost everyone has to be involved with finding food, either through foraging, herding, or farming. And with everyone so busy finding food, with everyone being a direct producer, there isn't much time for anything else. But as societies become complex, and direct producers get better at growing food, not everyone has to be a farmer or a hunter. pie appears pie appears,

VIDEO	AUDIO
CGI: picture of farmer and hunter, appearing on one side of the screen when he says the words	PHOENIX And that means more people can go off and do other things besides growing foods, like play music, or invent the light bulb, or do office work.
CGI: musician, Thomas Edison, office worker appear on the other side of the screen	PHOENIX All the stuff we like to call Civilization!
Happy sound effect	PHOENIX But that brings up an important question.
MEDIUM CLOSE UP: Phoenix	PHOENIX If not everyone's growing food, how do all the non-food growers get fed? How to these guys
CGI: musician, Thomas Edison, office worker appear on the other side of the screen	
MEDIUM CLOSE UP: Phoenix	PHOENIX convince or force these guys
CGI: picture of farmer and hunter, appearing on one side of the screen when he says the words	
MEDIUM CLOSE UP: Phoenix	PHOENIX to feed them? That is a fundamental thing that every society has to figure out. Because for society to reproduce itself, for people to continue to live, they have to get fed. Which means society has to have
Wide: Phoenix	PHOENIX A GIANT FEEDING MACHINE!!!
CGI: Video of farming or harvesting machines	

VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX Now we've already seen a few different types of giant feeding machines, different ways society feeds its non-producers. Under serfdom, the serf spends part of his or her time working for their lord, so the lord can go off and do other things. And under slavery, the slaves spends ALL of their time working for their lords, leaving the slave owners free to do other things. Today, we have capitalism, which is a little more complex, but the same ideas apply. Because capitalism, slavery, and serfdom are all examples of
WIDE: PHOENIX CGI: Video of farming or harvesting machines MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX GIANT FEEDING MACHINES!!!!!!! PHOENIX Ways of organizing society that makes sure that those who don't grow food get fed. That's what makes society possible!! Only we don't call them giant feeding machines. We call them "economic systems."
CGI: "Aside from capitalism, slavery, and serfdom, other examples of economic systems include fascism, communism, hunter-gathering, Plus different varieties and combinations of these." MEDIUM: Phoenix, in front of whiteboard PHOENIX writes concepts on board as he explains them	PHOENIX So why does this matter? Well, once we realize that society is a giant feeding machine
WIDE: Video of Harvest equipment	

VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX we can then start to analyze that machine, figure out what the different parts of the machine work, and how the different parts interact with each other. Only we don't call them parts, we call them classes. In Ancient Greece's slave society, there were four or five main groups, main parts of the social machine ~ the royalty, the big landlords, the smaller farmers and artisans, and slaves. There were a few other smaller classes too, like soldiers and merchants. Every class had its own dynamic, its own set of relationships with other groups. The kings
MEDIUM: KING wearing toga and tiara KING winks!	
MEDIUM-Wide: Phoenix	PHOENIX tended to be vestiges of bygone ages, leftovers from the past. During the Dark Age, kings tended to be the chieftains or leaders of a particular family or clan. And although they were at the top, the kings had this traditional responsibility to promote social fairness. Their governments were known as MONARCHIES, or rule by a monarch (king OR queen). Now under the kings were the rich large landowners.
MEDIUM: Large landowners, sitting around a table, wearing togas, sunglasses and Godfather-like Roses LARGE LANDOWNER nods threateningly, Godfather style.	

VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX These were people who had massive estates, lots of land, lots of slaves (or serfs), and in Ancient Greece, slaves and land mattered more than money.
LARGE LANDOWNERS walk with KING in background, then start punching/stabbing him in the background. He quickly falls to the ground.	PHOENIX Large landowners as a class didn't tend to like the traditional "let's be fair" types of kings. Their goal was to expand their estates, to get more slaves, to produce more wealth. Which is why during the Archaic Period, the rich landowners overthrew the traditional kings all across Greece, usually in less dramatic ways than this. And in the process, they replaced the Monarchies with OLIGARCHIES. Oligarchy means "rule by the few." Instead of having one ruler, like a king, city states were now ruled by a few people ~ NOT MANY!! ~ but a FEW people, pretty much all of them rich, large landowners.
MEDIUM CLOSE UP: Phoenix	Not it's true, some city states still had someone they referred to as a king. But when it comes to class, when it comes to parts in the social machinery, a name isn't what matters. What matters is what a particular class DOES. The pre-Archaic age kings had that traditional role was to keep things fair. After oligarchies got formed, kings, where they existed, tended to be by, of, and for the large landowners. Their traditional role disappeared, and they pretty much acted as any other member of the large landowning class typically did.
MEDIUM: Phoenix, in front of white board MEDIUM: Small landowner and artisan	Below the large landowners, you had the small farmers and artisans.

VIDEO	AUDIO
The SMALL LANDOWNER and ARTISAN are standing in two separate groups, holding a rake and paintbrush with pallet medium-wide: Phoenix with others in background	PHOENIX Small farmers had small farms (duh!!) while artisans were city dwellers who did things other than farming ~ like maybe they were sailors, or craftsmen, or the like. And while they were technically two separate groups, they had a lot in common, and they were both free people, who weren't rich and mostly didn't own slaves. And on top of that, neither small farmers nor artisans tended to do very well in oligarchies. They didn't control the government, they didn't get to write laws
medium wide: Large landowner and small farmers LARGE LANDOWNER shakes down SMALL FARMER for money in background. LARGE LANDOWNER puts out hand, as if asking for money. SMALL FARMER shakes head, doesn't have any. BOUNCERS come in, grab SMALL FARMER and drag him away.	PHOENIX (voice over) and if a small farmer had one bad harvest, or an artisan couldn't find work, they would both go into serious debt, asking the rich big landowners for money. And if they couldn't pay that money back, GUESS WHAT!!! They became slaves.
CGI: "Being forced into slavery over not paying a debt is known as debt bondage" Medium: Phoenix with Whiteboard	PHOENIX On the very bottom of society were the slaves
MEDIUM: Slave SLAVE frowns, looks miserable. Has small metal chain around wrist to symbolize bondage	

VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX Slaves were usually POW's from the last war, or small farmers/artisans who couldn't pay back their debt. And again, they were slaves ~ COMPLETELY CONTROLLED BY THEIR OWNERS!!!!
close up: Phoenix	PHOENIX COMPLETELY CONTROLLED BY THEIR OWNERS!!!!
EXTREME CLOSE UP: phoenix's mouth	PHOENIX COMPLETELY CONTROLLED BY THEIR OWNERS!!!!
MEDIUM CLOSE UP: Phoenix	PHOENIX No Freedom AT ALL!!! Usually forced to live in horrible conditions,
MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX got whipped, tortured, or killed if they didn't work hard enough,
CLOSE UP: Phoenix	PHOENIX whipped if they talked back to their masters,
MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX whipped if they complained,
CLOSE UP: Phoenix	PHOENIX they could be tortured, killed, raped, ritually sacrificed, forced to fight to the death ~ I MEAN
EXTREME WIDE: Phoenix	PHOENIX IT'S SLAVERY!! IT'S A REALLY,
Medium: Phoenix	PHOENIX REALLY,
close up: Phoenix	PHOENIX REALLY,

VIDEO	AUDIO
Extreme close up: Phoenix	PHOENIX REALLY,
Medium: Phoenix	PHOENIX BAD THING!!!! And slaves were cheap!!! Which meant that if an owner was rich enough, they might not even care if a slave or three died!!
MEDIUM CLOSE UP: Phoenix	PHOENIX (panting) Oh...and one other thing. In contrast to the slavery that existed in the American South, Ancient Greek slave owners did not breed their slaves. They didn't get male slaves, and female slaves to pop out baby slaves. Why? Because slaves were cheap, and breeding slaves is actually quite expensive
MEDIUM: Phoenix, back in front of whiteboard	PHOENIX Now there were a few other groups here and there ~ like merchants and soldiers. Soldiers in the Greek armies though were typically members of the rich landowning class, who had slaves to look after their farms while they were gone, and who could afford the equipment. Helmets are expensive. And merchants ~ well, there were traders who would buy stuff from somewhere else and then resell them in Greece. But realize, in the ancient world, money often didn't matter nearly as much as land or slaves.
MEDIUM: ARISTOTLE (w/CGI)	ARISTOTLE (wearing chiton) "There are two sorts of getting wealth...one is household management, the other is retail trade: the former necessary and honorable, while that which consists in exchange...is unnatural"

VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: phoenix, next to white board	PHOENIX Rich merchants, where they existed, might try and buy some land or slaves, so that they could mingle with the elites. And meanwhile the poorer traders were a lot more like the other artisans.
MEDIUM CLOSE UP: PHOENIX	PHOENIX Now slaves, despite not always the numerical majority, they were the ones who were growing almost all the extra food, while not getting much to eat for themselves. That extra food, and that allowed other people who weren't farmers to go off and do other things.
Musician, Edison, office worker appear on screen	PHOENIX Thus, because slaves played the most important role in feeding the non-producers in the GIANT FEEDING MACHINE!!!!!!!
MONTAGE: farming and harvesting machines, w/Heroic music	
MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX (walking) of Ancient Greece, most people refer to Ancient Greece a "slave society." Though remember ~ it wasn't *entirely* a slave society. Like I said before, Sparta and Thessaly had serfdom.
Insert clip of PHOENIX saying "total control vs. not quite total control"	PHOENIX Though in all honesty, the serfs were treated just as badly as the slaves, so the differences were kind of tiny....
SCENE 14. POINT STICKS SCRIPT INT. DINING ROOM: MEDIUM: LOUISE sitting	

VIDEO	AUDIO
HARRY and LOUISE are both wearing chitons. "Pointy Sticks theme" plays in the background.	LOUISE These are the good years for Harry and me. It's springtime in Helot-ville, our favorite time of year. Yea, sure ~ the Spartans do regularly beat us...even if we never do anything wrong...and the constant death threats for not working hard enough...and the weekly rape sessions...But it's Spring time! The sun is shining, the cat's complaining about not getting enough attention, what could possibly go wrong...
HARRY walks into the shot, carrying a letter	HARRY (sighs) LOUISE (turns to Harry) Aww Harry...what's wrong?
	HARRY Nothing Louise...well...just this letter
Shows Louise a letter	LOUISE ohh?
	HARRY Apparently the Spartans are so pleased with my service that they want to torture me, then chop off my head me for sport deadpan!
	LOUISE Hmmm...
	HARRY And now I'm here thinking...that my life was a total waste.
	LOUISE (sympathetically) oh, don't say that Harry...
MEDIUM: Harry	HARRY (nostalgically, stares into space) I never did build that great bottle-cap collection...I never learned how become a world famous sound effects guy...

VIDEO	AUDIO
	LOUISE Awww...
ZOOM IN: Harry	HARRY All my life, that was my dream...to get paid to do funny voices while traveling on a show, and then do consulting work on the side, telling famous people what noises to make in certain situations
MEDIUM: Louise staring at Harry, Harry staring into space	LOUISE But wouldn't that have been a little pointless?
	HARRY (turns to Louise) Louise...I'm about to be ritually slaughtered by the Spartans. You could at least be supportive.
	LOUISE I AM supportive Harry, but you don't have to let them...
	HARRY (stares into space again, away from Louise) Is anyone going to remember me after I'm gone? I didn't even accomplish anything remotely important.
PAN: Louise stands up, goes behind Harry and embraces him	LOUISE Well...you married me
Harry breaks the hug, turns to Louise	HARRY Louise, the only reason we never divorced is because I didn't realize divorce had been invented yet
	LOUISE Oh, Harry...
	HARRY All these things I never knew existed. And that's yet another reason why I'm going to spend my last moments brooding in despair

VIDEO	AUDIO
	LOUISE (knowingly) You know Harry, I wonder if you've considered using pointy sticks HARRY Ohh??
Louise grabs a pointy stick and shows it to Harry	LOUISE (holding a pointy stick, with a sharpened end) Pointy sticks contain all natural prongs on the end, which are perfect for getting out of that soul-crushing end-of-life depression HARRY I don't know... LOUISE (demonstrating with pointy stick) Oh come Harry, it's easy...When the Spartans come along to chop off your head, just grab a pointy stick and say 'Excuse Me'...Poke...'I really don't feel like dying today ...Poke...'Could you please not do that?'...Poke...It could be a real morale booster! And maybe if enough Helots did that, the maybe Spartans would finally get the message. HARRY You know something. That really makes me feel better about myself LOUISE Awww...
MEDIUM: ANNOUNCER	ANNOUNCER (at a piano, singing) These are the good times, for pointy sticks and me...Helots are fighting Sparta, for their liberty...life is pointy, like sticks in your ice tea.

VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: HARRY & LOUISE, embracing each other, facing the camera MEDIUM: ANNOUNCER	HARRY Pointy Sticks...for the Good Times... ANNOUNCER (singing) Pointy....Sticks.....
SCENE 15. TYRANNY: INT. ON SET: MEDIUM: Phoenix, on set	PHOENIX Imagine you're a small farmer living in Ancient Greek oligarchy. Weather was bad, and your crops fail. And since you borrowed a little money from a wealthy landowner the last time your crops failed, you can't pay him back. And you and all your children are probably gonna become slaves forever. Does that make you feel happy?
Pan: Camera shakes left & right, like a shaking head	PHOENIX Didn't think so. But that was the situation in Ancient Greece. Over time, more and more people fell into slavery, and more and more people got REALLY ANGRY!!
Medium: Angry people	ANGRY PEOPLE GRRR!!!
Medium: Phoenix	PHOENIX Because most people don't like being slaves,
INSERT: shot of slaves from previous scene	PHOENIX and oligarchies didn't let most people do anything about it. Now a situation like this isn't stable. People can't go forever being mistreated. When the Giant Feeding Machine of society starts making people worse off, its only a matter of time before something gives. And in Classical Greece, something DID give, as the Great Feeding Machine got changed in two different ways.

VIDEO	AUDIO
Phoenix jumps to different part of the set ~~medium: Phoenix~~	PHOENIX Imagine an individual rich landowner. This person sees the small farmers and the artisans getting pissed with so many of them falling into slavery.
WIDE: TYRANT stands between RICH LANDOWNER sitting in fancy chair, SMALL FARMER 1, and SLAVE, getting visibly angry. The Rich landowner is wearing Sunglasses, a black bow tie, and a rose ZOOM IN: Tyrant CGI: Arrow, pointing to "This Guy" MEDIUM: PHOENIX	RICH LANDOWNER (snobbishly, sipping drunk) Work harder please PHOENIX And then imagine that he or she SWITCHES SIDES!!! Instead of fighting for rich people getting more land, he decides to TAKE land from the rich landowners and give it to the small farmers!!
Wide: TYRANT, LARGE LANDOWNER, SMALL LANDOWNER, SLAVE Oprah ripoff. TYRANT tossing scrolls to small farmers, but not to slaves	TYRANT You get land! You get land. And you get land. EVERYBODY GETS LAND!!! SMALL FARMER 1 & 2 Yay!!! SLAVE Us too?? TYRANT No. Not you. You're Slaves. SLAVE Aww...

VIDEO	AUDIO
SMALL FARMERS drape cloak over TYRANT and put tiara on his head	PHOENIX (voice over) In the process, the small farmers fall in love with this guy so much, they turn him into a new king!!
MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX This happened multiple times in Ancient Greece, and result was something called "TYRANNY," when a rich leader, known as a tyrant, would switch sides, help out the poor, and turn himself into a new king.
CGI: "Today, the word tyrant refers a cruel dictator"	PHOENIX Now on the bright side, when a tyranny happened, the poor, small landowners, and artisans, might get a little temporary relief ~ maybe get a few debts forgiven, maybe get a small farm. On the not so bright side, the tyrants were usually born rich. They weren't ex-slaves. And while they would sometimes give out bandaids to help the small farmer, they usually never proposed anything more than that, like ending slavery. Usually, tyrants just replaced one oligarchy with another.
WIDE: SMALL FARMERS are feeding the TYRANT grapes, who is now sitting in the fancy chair. SLAVE stands to the side, looking annoyed	TYRANT (pompously) Mmmm...feed me SLAVE What a ripoff!!
MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX And of course, on top of all this, tyranny is always based on a tyrant. It's based on one charismatic leader, and all charismatic leaders eventually die.
WIDE: SMALL FARMER 1 feeding TYRANT as before. TYRANT comically falls off chair	SMALL FARMER 1 (to SLAVE) Now what?

VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: Phoenix	PHOENIX But in Ancient Athens, starting around 508-507 BCE, a new form of government cropped up, a government that wasn't a monarchy or oligarchy. Eventually, the small farmers and artisans got so fed up that they started protesting, and eventually overthrew a tyrant and put in a whole new system of government ~ DEMOCRACY!
Montage: famous people using the word "democracy" montage	
SCENE 16. ATHENIAN DEMOCRACY: INT. IN CLASSROOM: MEDIUM: PHOENIX	PHOENIX Democracy, as a word, has got to be one the most overused words in the English language. Dictatorships call themselves Democracies. American politicians call the USA a democracy, even though it's not. It's a Republic.
MEDIUM: Aristotle	ARISTOTLE The US Constitution, Article 4, Section 4, Clause 1: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government"
MEDIUM: PHOENIX	PHOENIX But Ancient Athens wasn't a republic. It was a democracy. Here's the difference.

VIDEO	AUDIO
CGI: Picture of a Republic government, showing 3 Branches of government. Different parts light up when PHOENIX says their name takes Full screen	PHOENIX (voice over) This is a picture of the American Federal Government, the Republic we have in this country. As you can see, we have our three branches of government ~ executive, legislative, and judicial. The congress passes the laws, the president and bureaucracy enforces the laws, and the Supreme Court interprets the law, and settles disputes. And these three branches are supposed to balance each other out.
MEDIUM: PHOENIX, in classroom, projector	PHOENIX But as you can see here, individual PEOPLE don't have a whole lot of power.
CGI: Republic picture, showing individual role	PHOENIX (voice over) We can vote for members of Congress, and we can vote for president. But that's really about it. That's the way Republics work ~ we vote for other people to run the government.
CGI: picture of Athenian government model. PHOENIX uses it to explain stuff. Parts light up as needed. Need image simplified	PHOENIX (voice over) Now contrast that to Athens. In Ancient Athens, if a citizen wanted to join the Ecclesia, their equivalent of the House of Representatives, they just had to show up and be one of the first 6,000 to get a seat. And the Boule, their equivalent of the Senate or a City Council, consisted of 500 people selected by lot, for one year terms.
MEDIUM: PHOENIX in classroom	PHOENIX By lot. Totally at random. Like they'd draw names out of a hat.

rid. — congress day sometimes stupid - lol Marshmallow peeps

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VIDEO	AUDIO
CGI: Athens picture again	PHOENIX Together, the boule and the ecclesia would pass the laws. And the Archons, their equivalent of the executive branch ~ they were ALSO chosen by lot. The Archons would execute the laws. And instead of a Supreme Court, they had a system of juries, with members chosen AGAIN entirely BY LOT!!
MEDIUM: PHOENIX	PHOENIX And these juries were HUGE!! There might be thousands of people EVERY DAY participating in them!!
CGI: Athens government. The different arrows showing what ordinary people can do light up	PHOENIX Basically, in Athens, an ordinary citizen had a lot more power to directly make and enforce the laws, rather than just choosing other people make laws for him or her.
MEDIUM: PHOENIX	PHOENIX And that's the difference between a Democracy and a Republic.
CGI: "Today, Athenian-style government is sometimes called a Direct Democracy, while a Republic is known as a "representative democracy"	
MEDIUM: PHOENIX	PHOENIX Now here's a question for you: If elections are today considered so Democratic, how come Ancient Athens almost never used them? In fact, the only people who were ever elected in Athens were the generals. Everything else was filled by lot. Any ideas?
Pan: Camera shakes left & right, like a shaking head	

VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: PHOENIX	PHOENIX The reason why Athens didn't use elections was because they assumed that everyone, EVERYONE!!, even the poor people, had the ability to make good political decisions. And choosing people by lot reflected that. But when you have elections, you're typically trying to find someone who's "the best." And usually, "the best" tends to be whoever has the most amount of money or respectability to convince you they're the best. This is why most Athenians actually considered elections really undemocratic.
Medium: Aristotle	ARISTOTLE "To [fill positions] by lot is regarded as democratic, by selection oligarchic"
Lower Third: ~~Aristotle, Politics~~ Medium: Phoenix	PHOENIX The only time the Athenians used elections was when it came to "technical skills," like being a general and running an army. Those people, they elected. But when it came to GOVERNING abilities, which they figured EVERYONE had, then they chose people by lot.
WIDE: PHOENIX, ~~outside~~	PHOENIX Rule of Everybody, BY EVERYBODY!!
Zoom in: PHOENIX	PHOENIX Or as Aristotle put it:
Medium: Aristotle	ARISTOTLE Rule of all over each and each by turns over all

VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: PHOENIX, in classroom	PHOENIX And choosing people by lot helped prevent the rich and powerful from coming together, and forming a new oligarchy. Pretty cool, right!?!?
SCENE 17. KATIE'S TIPS - INT. ARMCHAIR, BLACK BACKGROUND: Pompous classical music plays Fade up: Katie	ANNOUNCER And now for yet another exciting advice session, with Katie, the Kardashian
MEDIUM: Katie sitting in Pompous armchair	KATIE THE KARDASHIAN (snotty, with New York/New Jersey Accent) Hi. My name is Katie the Kardashian. The Kardashians are a family of famous and powerful people. We have way more money than you. Now people have asked me "Katie ~ how do you become famous and powerful, like a Congressman or something?" Well good question. Today, Katie will teach you how to become a congressman. And to answer that we'll do a comparison ~ compare members of Congress with the rest of the Country, and see how you match up.

VIDEO	AUDIO
PAN: chart with statistics on it	KATIE THE KARDASHIAN The United States today is about 50% men and 50% Women. The US Congress Today is over 83% men, so being a man helps. The United States today, is about 63% Non-Hispanic White, 13% Black, 16% Hispanic, a little under 5% Asian, and about 1% Native American. Congress on the other hand is over 84% white, so clearly, being a white man helps. Less than 1% of Americans are Millionaires, but almost half of Congress of Millionaires. So clearly being a rich, white man helps. The most common occupations in America are Retail Sales people, Cashiers, and office clerks. The most common occupation in Congress is being a former state legislator.
Pan: back to Katie	KATIE THE KARDASHIAN So clearly the best way to get yourself to Congress is to be a rich, white male, who was in the state legislature first. If you are all of those things Congratulations!! If not, too bad!
Laughs snobbishly	
SCENE 18. WHY DID DEMOCRACY FORM? - INT. IN KITCHEN:	

VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: Phoenix next to stove, pulling bananas out of pan	PHOENIX Oligarchy is rule by the few, usually a wealthy few. Democracy, means rule by the people. Or more precisely, according to Aristotle, real Democracy meant rule by the POOR people. Rule by the people who weren't big landowners, or have a bunch of slaves. Now why did Democracy form? Well, in Athens and a few other cities, democracy formed because the small farmers and the artisans eventually got tired of getting turned into slaves because they couldn't pay back a debt. Essentially, debt bondage and the anger it caused was gasoline, fuel, much like the rum in my delicious Bananas Foster
PAN: from PHOENIX to pan of Bananas Foster and back to PHOENIX	PHOENIX Yea. And whenever you have that much gasoline, all it takes is one spark
PHOENIX puts on goggles and lights a stick lighter	PHOENIX For the whole edifice to catch fire.
PAN: PHOENIX flambeing the bananas MEDIUM: CECE, on couch	
CGI: Clips of Greece riots inserted in background	CECE The same thing happened in modern Greece in 2008. Decades of joblessness, poverty, and corruption meant that when 15 year old Alexandros Grigoropoulos was shot on December 6th, people said enough was enough. Within a week, protests filled the city of Athens. and for one month, law and order Greece broke down as the protests spread throughout the country

rule of everybody by everybody !!

make lower 3rd

VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: Phoenix, back in kitchen, spooning sauce and ice cream over bananas foster PHOENIX eats Bananas Foster. SOUND FX: Chomping noises	PHOENIX Because people in Athens were getting so mad, Solon (leader of Athens), was forced to finally ban debt bondage in 594 BCE, and start introducing democratic reforms. 86 years later, in response to more protests, Athens drastically increased the amount of democracy in their city government, further expanding the power of ordinary Athenians at the expense of the wealthy ones. At every stage, it was protests by ordinary Athenians that pushed the government in a more progressive direction. And eventually, Athenians won other benefits, like free grain given out to families whose crops had failed, so they didn't have to starve or go in debt. And that prevented more people from falling into slavery. Just goes to show ~ protests can be Delicious!
SCENE 19. IMPORTANT DEBATE ~ DEMOCRACY VS. REPUBLICS - INT. DEBATE SET: ERIC is moderating a debate between JENKINS MCTIDDLYWINKS and FERN AQUARIUS MCGEE, a cross between the McLaughlin Group and Crossfire WIDE: Jenkins, ERIC, and FERN at table, scene darkened. Logo Rolls Lights & Music fade up MEDIUM: ERIC	ERIC (blustery voice) Hello again, welcome to Important Debate. Today's topic: Republics vs Democracies. Does direct democracy give people to better control over their lives. Or do we need a

VIDEO	AUDIO
	separate class of representatives to make our decisions for us. With us
MEDIUM: Jenkins	ERIC is former Congressman, Jenkins McTiddlywinks,
MEDIUM: FERN	ERIC and activist FERN Aquarius McGee.
MEDIUM: ERIC	ERIC Jenkins, let's start with you: Democracy or Republic, which is better?
MEDIUM: Jenkins Lower Third: "Jenkins R.Q. McTiddlywinks, former Congressman, certified meanie"	JENKINS Republics are clearly preferable because they allow a small number of rich, well connected, individuals ~ like Myself! ~ to buy their way into political office.
MEDIUM: ERIC	ERIC FERN McGee, your response.
MEDIUM: FERN Lower Third: "FERN Aquarius McGee, activist, champion validate"	FERN People like Jenkins are the reason why we NEED Direct democracy ~ so that all people can have a say in running their government, and VALIDATE each other CONSENSUALLY!!
Wide: Whole table	JENKINS I object!!! ERIC Well that being said, Jenkins: How would you respond to claims that legislatures in republics are never representative?

VIDEO	AUDIO
MEDIUM: Jenkins	JENKINS Republics are not about being representative. They're all about electing whoever has the scariest campaign ads calling the other guy as a terrorist. By the way, did you know that FERN McGee is a terrorist?
MEDIUM: Fern	FERN I'm really sensing anger coming into this space...
Wide: whole table	ERIC FERN, your response. Can voting and elections ever lead to fair representation?
MEDIUM: Fern	FERN No...Because elections form a competitive space, where people might not feel comfortable expressing their innermost feelings.
MEDIUM: Jenkins	JENKINS I object to innermost feelings! If we want to solve the problems in America we need to get back to traditional American values...values like selecting soulless, hollow shells of human beings getting to public office...which is why I have PROPOSED legislation requiring all members of Congress to be shaped like plastic pipes!!
MEDIUM: Fern	FERN But in a direct democracy, people could actually RUN government themselves. We could all be our own pipes! And then we could pass the pipes around in some type of circular pattern, and...
Wide: Eric & Fern	ERIC Like in a circle? FERN No...Circles are hurtful to other shapes...like ovals, because they

VIDEO	AUDIO
	represent an unhealthy preoccupation with perfection
MEDIUM: Jenkins	JENKINS You see!! FERN MCGEE is trying to take away my third amendment right to circles!
	ERIC Jenkins, the third amendment is about soldier quartering.
	JENKINS You'll only get my circles after you pry them from my cold, dead...
MEDIUM: Eric	ERIC Yea ok. I'm gonna stop you right there and move on. Fern How to you respond to charges that Athenian Democracy ignored slaves and didn't let them participate?
MEDIUM: Fern	FERN Well clearly in Democracies, we need to explore our feelings and validate each others' experiences.
	ERIC But you didn't answer the question!!
	FERN Well maybe, if you just look deep inside yourself, you and express your innermost feelings you'll realize that the answer, was really a question.
	ERIC No it wasn't!
	FERN A question wrapped in a enigma, stewed in insight, and given a caramel coating of...

VIDEO	AUDIO
Wide: Whole Table	JENKINS I object!! How dare she talk about candy without giving me any!!
MEDIUM: Fern	FERN Maybe, if we were to just share the candy, the same way Democracy shares power...
MEDIUM: Jenkins	JENKINS How DARE Democracy support ideas that I disagree with! Like sharing!! ERIC But don't you have to share power as a congressman. JENKINS No!! Because if the opposition comes to power, you just scream that they're destroying America, until people vote them out of office again!! By the way...Fern McGee
Zoom in: JENKINS	JENKINS (nods slowly while staring into space) ...is destroying America
MEDIUM: FERN	FERN (angrily) You know! I am not feeling validated here!!
MEDIUM: Jenkins	JENKINS (still nodding) Shhh.....just stare into space with me...you see, I'm nodding...but I'm nodding slowly. That clearly means that I am very serious about whatever issue I'm nodding about, and clearly nothing will distract me from...
Dollar bill on string floats in front of him	JENKINS (completely distracted) OOH!! MONEY!!!

Quick cut

VIDEO	AUDIO
(starts clawing at it like a cat and string) WIDE: Whole table. Audience realizes that ERIC is the one dangling the dollar bill from a string in front of JENKINS	ERIC Yes, well, I'm sure that's important. FERN, can democracies do a better job than republics of controlling demagogues?
MEDIUM: FERN	FERN Of course they can! Because people have limited terms and are chosen by lot, they face accountability for their actions, which encourages people to scream less and...
MEDIUM: Jenkins	JENKINS I object!! How dare Fern take away my god-given constitutional right to scream at people!!
MEDIUM: FERN	FERN Well maybe, if we can get consent, we can turn screaming into into a mutual activity together. Or better yet, You could go the bottom of a mountain, I could go to the top, and then we could then scream at each other!!
MEDIUM: Jenkins	JENKINS I OBJECT! I OBJECT to being buried under an avalanche. ERIC You realize you don't have to JENKINS (banging fist on the table) I OBJECT! I OBJECT!! I HAVE just broken my hand. OWWW!!!!
WIDE: whole group FERN and JENKINS continue to argue. Fade to black. ERIC tries to examine JENKIN's injured hand as he starts to bang the table with his other hand.	

VIDEO	AUDIO
INSERT: "Important Debate and Important Debate Inc. do not endorse or condone avalanches, and may not be held liable for those burring underneath them" FADE TO BLACK	
SCENE 20. WHY ATHENS? INT - ON SET: MEDIUM: Phoenix, walking on set PAN: CECE becomes visible behind PHOENIX PAN: Back to PHOENIX PAN: CECE becomes visible again back to me, and I'm like "Yeah!!"	light sabers in background, PHOENIX Here's a Question: There were lots of cities in Ancient Greece. CECE Phoenix CECE That's not a question. PHOENIX Fair point. OK ~ so real question: If debt bondage was so common across Ancient Greece, and so many people hated it, why did Democracy only exist in some cities like Athens? I mean, we already asked Why Democracy, but Why Democracy in Athens? CECE Hey yeah!! That is a question!! PHOENIX Well realize, that the wealthy landowners usually hated Democracy, because it meant them losing some of their money and power. And often times, wealthy landowners would do EVERYTHING POSSIBLE!! to try and prevent democracies from forming. And remember what I said earlier

VIDEO	AUDIO
INSERT: Clip of PHOENIX saying that soldiers were usually from the richer families.	PHOENIX So, since many of the soldiers in Ancient Greece were rich...
	PROTESTING GREEKS (wearing chitons, marching across the shot, behind PHOENIX, protesting!) WE WANT DEMOCRACY!!! WE WANT DEMOCRACY!!
	PHOENIX They typically didn't respond well to protests
Medium wide: Greeks chased by soldier	PROTESTING GREEKS (running in opposite direction, chased by soldier) RUN AWAY!!!!!
	SOLDIER (maybe wearing Greek soldier's costume, chasing the protesters threateningly, carrying spear and shield) CHARGE!!!!!!
medium: Phoenix	PHOENIX Now Athens was different! It was a lot more focused on trade than other city states, and that made their navy a lot more powerful. And their sailors and traders were much more likely to be artisans, mechanics, or small farmers than soldiers were.
can use video clip?	SAILORS (wearing sailor's caps, singing, and dancing comically across the stage) "In the Navy...Where you can sail the seven seas...In the navy...you can put your mind ease...in the navy"
	PHOENIX This meant that when it came to the GIANT FEEDING MACHINE that was Athenian government, the little guys ~ small farmers, artisans, and sailors, had a lot more power when

VIDEO	AUDIO
	it came to deciding how that machine would work. Although remember creating that machine took some protesting, not to mention taking some risks.
	SAILORS (marching across the screen) "In the Navy...Where you can sail the seven seas...In the navy...you can put your mind ease...in the navy"
medium Close UP: Phoenix	PHOENIX Now Athenian Democracy wasn't perfect ~ Women weren't allowed to participate, and slavery was never abolished. Why was that? Well, historians debate. Some argue that the Ancient Greeks weren't able to come up with a better economic system, because their technology wasn't good enough. The couldn't figure out a better Giant Feeding Machine to get along without slavery. As for the women, some argue that it was another side effect of Rocky Soil
CGI: Rocky soil, with arrows pointing to "rocky soil" and "rocks" again	PHOENIX Less food could be grown, which meant more pressure to have fewer kids, which meant, at that time, less power for women. Though others argue that's not the whole story, as other cities in Greece offered far more rights to women. And we'll explore that more in-depth in a later episode.
OVER THE SHOULDER: Soldier chased by sailors	SOLDIER (running in opposite directions as SAILORS, clutching their ears) ALRIGHT! I SURRENDER!! JUST STOP SIGNING THAT SONG!!!
The SOLDIERS run across the stage, half-chased by the SAILORS with interlocking arms, singing the hook to "In the Navy"	

VIDEO	AUDIO
SCENE 21. SONG OF SEIKILOS ~ INT. RECORDING STUDIO: CLOSE UP: PIANO CHEERY HOST plays part of the Seikilos theme MEDIUM: CHEERY HOST	CHEERY HOST In Aidin, Turkey, not far from the Aegean Sea, the archeologist WM Ramsay discovered an old tombstone in 1883. On it, he discovered the oldest complete song in the world! It was written in Greek, using an ancient music notation, and is about 1900-2200 years old. Want to hear it?
CHEERY HOST starts to play Song of Seikilos on the piano, sound shifts to SAVAE recording, w/images Montage: Greek images, including Raphael's *School of Athens*, and a brief description introducing the painting and some of the subjects included in it. Camera pans over Plato, Aristotle, Antisthenes, & Protagoras	cut to wide shot. torches? images of greece school of Athens, pic of tablet → cut to text, translated
SCENE 22. FINAL THOUGHTS: ATHENS WASN'T PERFECT: EXT. GRASSY FIELD: Wide: PHOENIX walking while he talks EPILOGUE	PHOENIX You've probably noticed that over the course of this episode, we asked "why" a lot? Why did slavery exist? Why did an empire not form? Why did Athens use lot, not elections? This is what history is really supposed to be about ~ WHY did things happen the way they did, not just a boring list of the famous people In Ancient Greece, a lot of people asked "why," especially in the more democratic places like Athens. And

VIDEO	AUDIO
	as we saw in this episode, geography, technology, economics, and politics *all played a role* in getting people to ask why. All together, Ancient Greece and especially the democratic parts of Ancient Greece, ended up become one of the most dynamic, and cutting edge parts of the world at that time, a center of learning and new ideas.
Over the Shoulder: Pictures of people come up as PHOENIX says their name	PHOENIX Euclid came up with major advances in Geometry. Skeptics came up with the idea of "Challenging everything." Erastophenes invented Geography. Heroclitus came up with the dialectic, a very important way of analyzing politics. Hipparchus accurately calculated the distance to the moon. And Democritus came up with this crazy idea that everything in the world was made of atoms!! Way ahead of their time. That was Ancient Greece. And This is Jon Phoenix, Government Guru. Hope you enjoyed our show, and thanks for watching. Now if you excuse me, I've got a Giant Feeding Machine to design. See you next time, and remember ~ Love Learning!! See Ya!!!
Roll Credits	

