Name: Source:

Thucydides on Democracy (2, 37, adapted)

Our form of government does not enter into rivalry with the institutions of others. Our government does not copy our neighbors', but is an example to them. It is true that we are called a democracy, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few. But while there exists equal justice to all and alike in their private disputes, the claim of excellence is also recognized; and when a citizen is in any way distinguished, he is preferred to the public service, not as a matter of privilege, but as the reward of his ability and skill. Neither is poverty an obstacle, but a man may benefit his country whatever the uncertain condition he is in. Nobody is excluded from our public life, and we are not suspicious of one another in our private business, nor angry with our neighbor if he does what he likes; we do not make somebody angry if, though harmless, he is not pleasant. While we are thus free in our private business without limits, a spirit of respect characterizes all our public acts. We are prevented from doing wrong by respect for the authorities and for the laws. We have a particular regard to those which are established for the protection of the injured as well as of those unwritten laws which lead the unjust to the conviction of the public opinion.

http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/education/thucydides.html

Question : Which democratic values does Pericles project in his speech?	