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Questions about whatever



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Utnapishtim



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The Epic in retrospect



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The Gilgamesh essay

INTRODUCTION	1	2	3	CONCLUSION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem/question • Possible answers ("Some say... others say...") • Thesis statement ("I believe...") 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assertion • Evidence • Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assertion • Evidence • Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assertion • Evidence • Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss how the examples demonstrated the validity of your thesis

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The Minoans

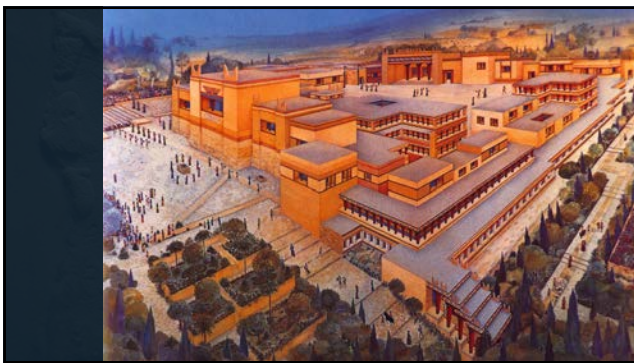
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Minoan Crete

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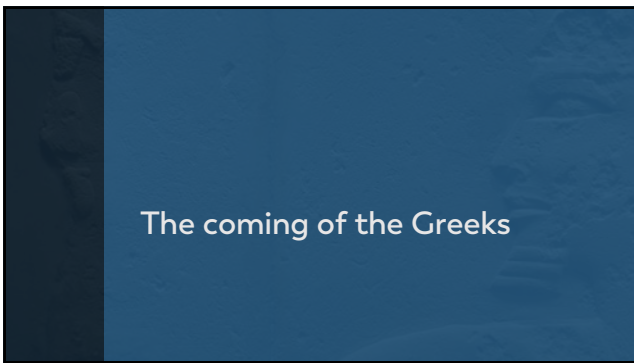
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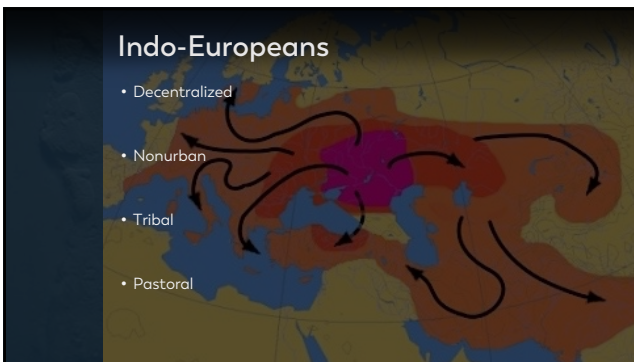
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PIE Root Word	Wagon Part	Daughter Languages
*k ^w ek ^w los	(wheel)	<i>Old Norse</i> hvel 'wheel'; <i>Old English</i> hweohl 'wheel'; <i>Middle Dutch</i> wiel 'wheel'; <i>Avestan</i> <i>Iranian</i> castra- 'wheel'; <i>Old Indic</i> cakra 'wheel, Sun disc'; <i>Greek</i> kuklos 'circle' and kukla (plural) 'wheels'; <i>Tocharian A</i> kukal 'wagon'; <i>Tocharian B</i> kokale 'wagon'
*rot ^w -ch ₂	(wheel)	<i>Old Irish</i> roth 'wheel'; <i>Old Norse</i> roth 'wheel'; <i>Latin</i> rota 'wheel'; <i>Old High German</i> rad 'wheel'; <i>Lithuanian</i> ratai 'wheel'; <i>Latvian</i> rata 'wheel' and rati (plural) 'wagon'; <i>Albanian</i> rreth 'ring, hoop, carriage tire'; <i>Avestan</i> <i>Iranian</i> ratha 'chariot, wagon'; <i>Old Indic</i> ratha 'chariot, wagon'
*ak ^w -, or	(axle)	<i>Latin</i> axis 'axle, axis'; <i>Old English</i> eac 'axle'; <i>Old High German</i> *h ₂ ek ^w - aka 'axle'; <i>Old Prussian</i> axis 'axle'; <i>Lithuanian</i> ašis 'axle'; <i>Old Church Slavonic</i> oš 'axle'; <i>Mycesian Greek</i> a-ko-so-ne 'axle'; <i>Old Indic</i> aks 'a axle'
*weǵh ² er-	(ride)	<i>Old Norse</i> amwin 'drive about'; <i>Latin</i> veho 'bear, convey'; <i>Old Norse</i> vega 'bring, move'; <i>Old High German</i> wegan 'move, weigh'; <i>Lithuanian</i> veiti 'drive'; <i>Old Church Slavonic</i> vęz 'drive'; <i>Avestan</i> <i>Iranian</i> vazaiti 'transports, loads'; <i>Old Indic</i> vāhati 'transports, carries, convey'. Derivative nouns have the meaning 'wagon' in <i>Greek</i> , <i>Old Irish</i> , <i>Old Norse</i> , <i>Old High German</i> , and <i>Old</i>

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Words I-E Greeks had to borrow

- **Maritime terms, words for the sea, shipping**
 - (e.g. θάλασσα thalassa 'sea')
- **Words relating to Mediterranean agriculture**
 - (e.g. ελιαια (w)elaiā 'olive', ἀμπέλκος ampelios 'vine')
- **Words regarding rulers, given by the populace**
 - (e.g. Τύραννος Tyrannos 'tyrant', βασιλεύς basileus 'warrior-king')
- **Building technology**
 - (e.g. πύργος pyrgos 'tower')
- **Personal names and theonyms**
 - (e.g. Οδυσσεύς Odysseus)
 - (e.g. Ερμής Hermes)
- **Place names**
 - -nth- (e.g. Κόρινθος Korinthos, Ζάκυνθος Zakynthos)
 - -ss- (e.g. Παρνασσός Parnassos)
 - -tt- (e.g. Λυκαβηττός Lykabettos)

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Mycenaean warfare



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Lion Gate at Mycenae



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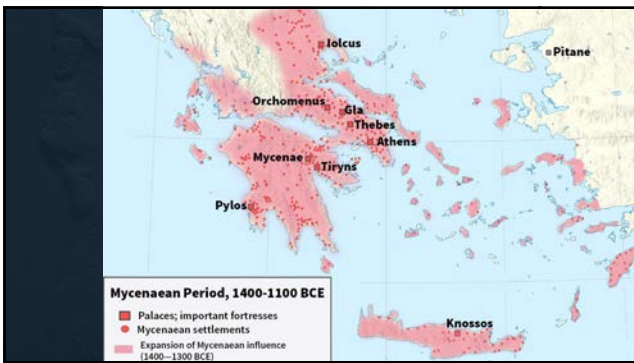
Pylos throne room reconstruction



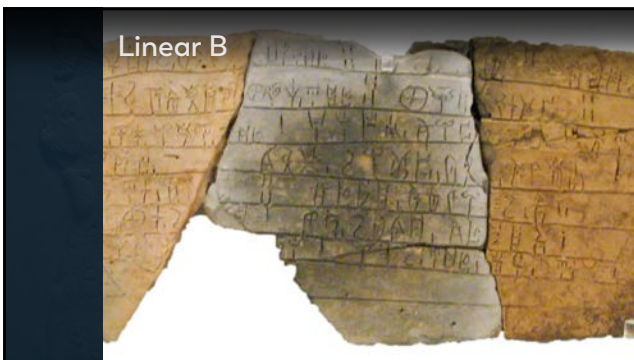
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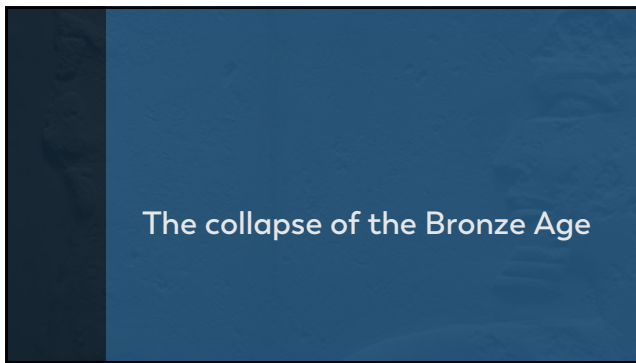
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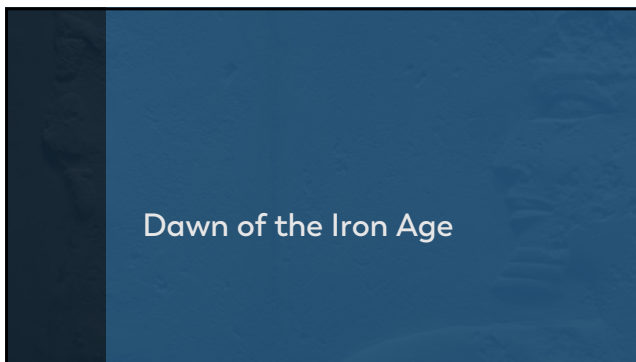
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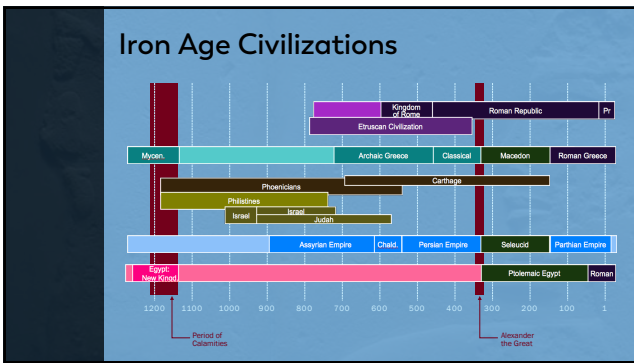
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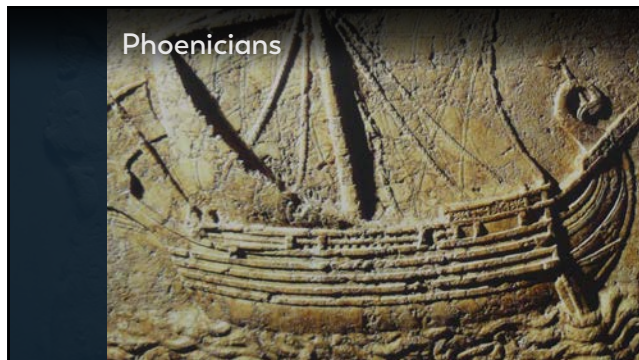
Iron Age peoples in Canaan

- Indo-Europeans (migrants from the Aegean)
 - Philistines
- Semitic Peoples
 - Aramaeans
 - Phoenicians
 - Israelites
 - Exodus from Egypt 1250
 - Struggle for Canaan 1200-1000
 - Kingdom of Israel 1020-722

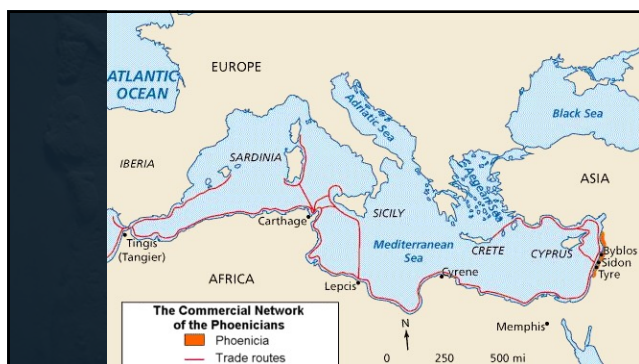
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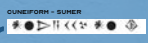


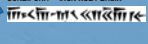



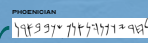
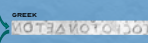
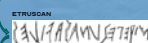
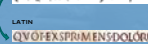


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Ancient languages and writing systems

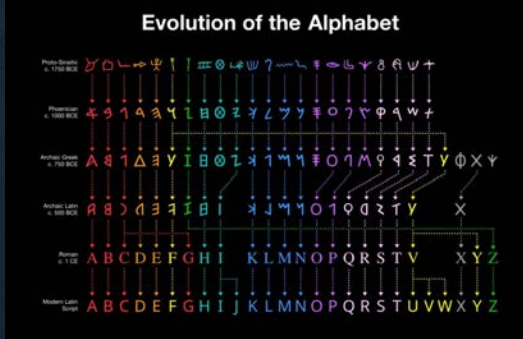
Pictographic	Syllabic	Phonetic
<p>CUNEIFORM - SUMER</p>  <p>CUNEIFORM - HITTITES</p>  <p>CUNEIFORM - IRON AGE ASSYRIA</p>  <p>CUNEIFORM - IRON AGE PERSIA</p>  <p>HIEROGLYPHS - EGYPT</p> 	<p>LINEAR A - CRETE</p>  <p>LINEAR B - MYCENAE</p> 	<p>PHOENICIAN</p>  <p>GREEK</p>  <p>ETRUSCAN</p>  <p>LATIN</p> 

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Z Zayin Weapon	Y Waw Hook	Ξ He Window	Δ Daleth Door	Γ Gimel Camel	ב Beth House	א Aleph Ox
נ Nun Fish	מ Mem Water	ל Lamedh Ox-Goad	כ Kaph Palm of Hand	י Yodh Hand	ט Teth Unknown	ה Heth Fence
ת Taw Mark	ש Shin Tooth	ר Resh Head	ק Qoph Monkey	ס Sadhe Fishhook	פ Peh Mouth	ע Ayin Eye
						ש Samekh Support

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Evolution of the Alphabet



The diagram illustrates the lineage of the alphabet: Phoenician (top) leads to Greek, which leads to Etruscan, which leads to Latin. The final row shows the Modern Latin Alphabet (A-Z).

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Descended from the Phoenician alphabet

LATIN ALPHABET - ENGLISH
Those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it.

LATIN ALPHABET - GERMAN
Wer sich nicht an die Vergangenheit erinnert, ist dazu verdammt, sie zu wiederholen.

LATIN ALPHABET - FRENCH
Ceux qui ne se souviennent pas du passé sont condamnés à le répéter.

GREEK ALPHABET - GREEK
Ὅσοι δεν θυμούνται το παρελθόν είναι καταδικασμένοι να το επαναλάβουν.

CYRILLIC ALPHABET - RUSSIAN
Те, кто не помнит прошлого, обречены на его повторение.

CYRILLIC ALPHABET - UKRAINIAN
Ті, хто не пам'ятає минулого, приречені повторювати його.

ARABIC ALPHABET - ARABIC
أولئك الذين لا يتذكرون الماضي محكوم عليهم بتكراره.

ARABIC ALPHABET - PERSIAN
کسانی که گذشته را به یاد نمی آورند محکوم به تکرار آن هستند.

HEBREW ALPHABET - HEBREW
מי שלא זכר את העבר יידון לחזור עליו.

HEBREW ALPHABET - YIDDISH
ר' וואס נישטן זיך פאר אונזערע וועגן פארשפארט זיך אריבער.

INDIC ALPHABETS - HINDI
जो लोग अतीत को याद नहीं रखते वे इसे दोहराने के लिए अभियन्त हैं।

INDIC ALPHABETS - TAMIL
கடந்த காலத்தை நினைவில் கொள்ளாதவர்கள் அதை மீண்டும் செய்வது கண்டிக்கப்படுகிறது.

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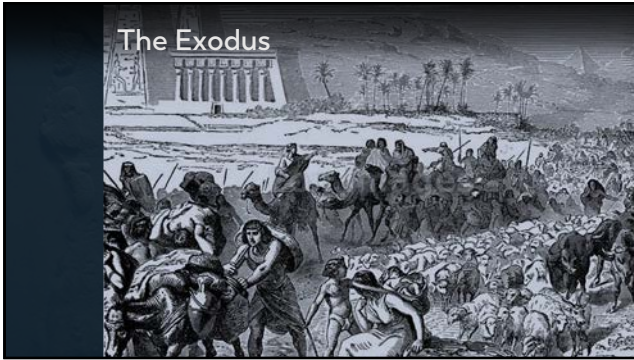
Aramaeans



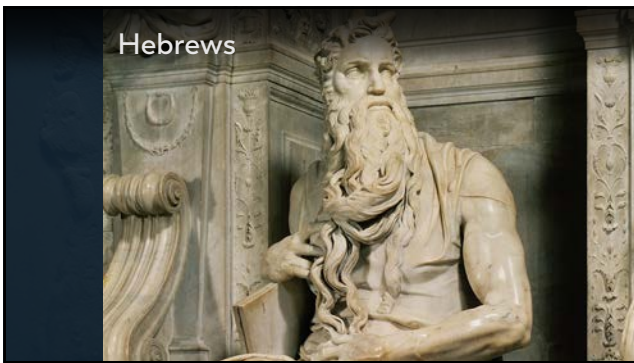
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The Hebrews

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