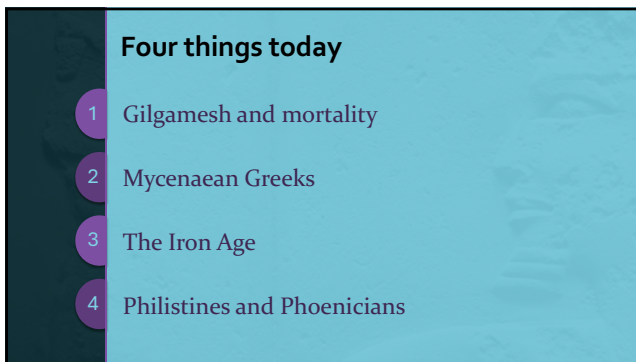


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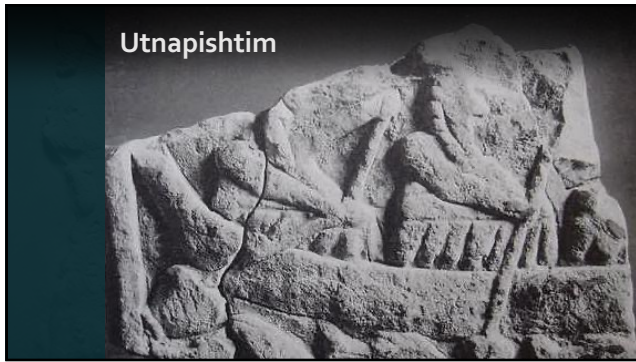
Quiz #3: Dawn of the Iron Age

- The use of iron was revolutionary as a basis for metalworking (both tools and weapons) because
 - iron was easy to smelt and fashion
 - iron goods were prestigious thanks to their association with the Underworld
 - iron ore is very common, and is easy to procure and control in large quantities
 - when combined with clay, iron could be produced in a pleasing array of color tones
- The Phoenicians were known for all of the following EXCEPT:
 - having no cities
 - successful, wide-ranging sea trade
 - Tyrian purple
 - the alphabet
- According to the text, a language that became commonly used in many lands because of how widespread its speakers were, becoming a kind of lingua franca or common tongue, was
 - Aramaean
 - Partholovogue
 - Sindarin
- EC. What were some of the ways Yahweh was thought of as being different from other ancient gods?
 - All of the following are true of the Philistines EXCEPT:
 - They were an Indo-European culture, surrounded by Semitic peoples
 - They possessed iron-working technology and used iron swords
 - They left behind lots of records and literature to richly inform us of their culture and history
 - They were likely descended from the "Sea Peoples," whose migrations helped end the Bronze Age
 - According to tradition, the Hebrew tribes were at first divided and in conflict with each other. They then begged for "a king to judge us like all the nations" after which key event?
 - the Exodus from Egypt
 - the arrival in the Promised Land
 - the Battle of Jericho
 - the Philistines' theft of the Ark of the Covenant

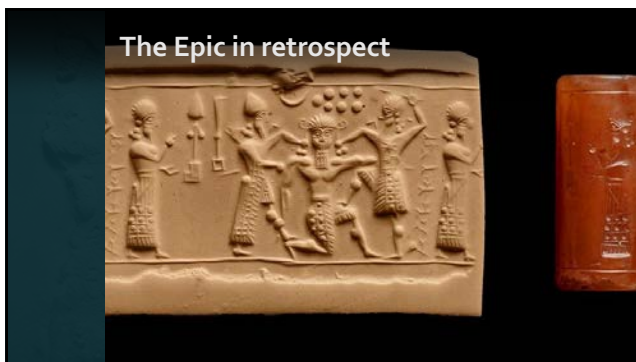
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Questions about whatever

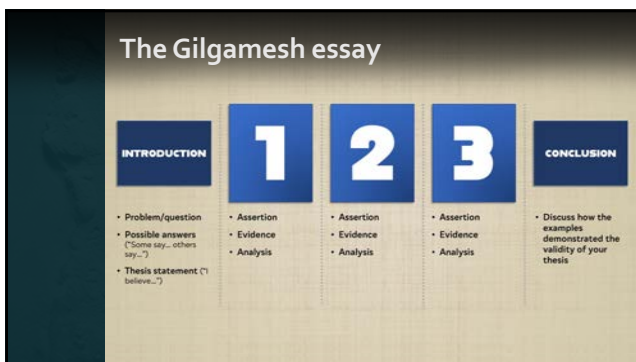
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9

The coming of the Greeks

10

Indo-Europeans

- Decentralized
- Nonurban
- Tribal
- Pastoral

11

PIE Root	Wagon Part	Daughter Languages
*k ^w ek ^w los	(wheel)	<i>Old Norse</i> hveli 'wheel', <i>Old English</i> hweohl 'wheel', <i>Middle Dutch</i> wiel 'wheel', <i>Avestan</i> <i>Iranian</i> caxtra 'wheel', <i>Old Indic</i> cakri '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 -eh ₂	(wheel)	<i>Old Irish</i> roth 'wheel', <i>Waldh</i> rhot 'wheel', <i>Latin</i> rota 'wheel', <i>Old High German</i> rad 'wheel', <i>Lithuanian</i> ratas 'wheel', <i>Latvian</i> rats '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> eax 'axle', <i>Old High German</i> 'h, ek ^w - shu 'axle', <i>Old Prussian</i> assis 'axle', <i>Lithuanian</i> ašis 'axle', <i>Old Church Slavonic</i> oš 'axle', <i>Mycenaean Greek</i> a ^w -ko-so-no 'axle', <i>Old Indic</i> ak ^w 'axle'
*weǵh ^w eti-	(ride)	<i>Waldh</i> arwain 'drive about', <i>Latin</i> vehi 'bear, convey', <i>Old Norse</i> veiga 'bring, move', <i>Old High German</i> wegan 'move, weigh', <i>Lithuanian</i> vežti 'drive', <i>Old Church Slavonic</i> vežō 'drive', <i>Avestan</i> <i>Iranian</i> vazaiti 'transports, loads', <i>Old Indic</i> vāhati 'transports, carries, conveys'. Derivative nouns have the meaning 'wagon' in <i>Greek</i> , <i>Old Irish</i> , <i>Waldh</i> , <i>Old High German</i> , and <i>Old</i>

12

Words I-E Greeks had to borrow

- Maritime terms, words for the sea, shipping
 - (e.g. θάλασσα thálassa "sea")
- Words relating to Mediterranean agriculture
 - (e.g. ἔλαια élaia "olive", ἀμπέλος ampélos "vine")
- Words regarding rulers, given by the populace
 - (e.g. Τύραννος Tyrannos "tyrant", βασιλεύς basileús "warrior-king")
- Building technology
 - (e.g. πύργος pyrḡos "tower")
- Personal names and theonyms
 - (e.g. Ὀδυσσεύς Odysseus)
 - (e.g. Ἑρμῆς Hērma)
- Place names
 - -nth- (e.g. Κόρινθος Korinthos, Ζάκυνθος Zakynthos)
 - -ss- (e.g. Παρνασσός Parnassos)
 - -tti- (e.g. Λυκαβηττός Lykabettos)

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Mycenaean Greeks



14

Mycenaean warfare



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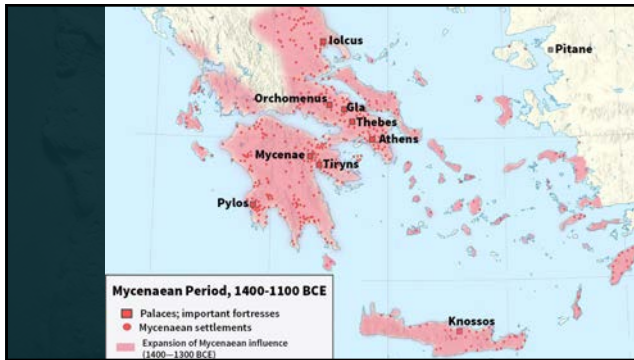
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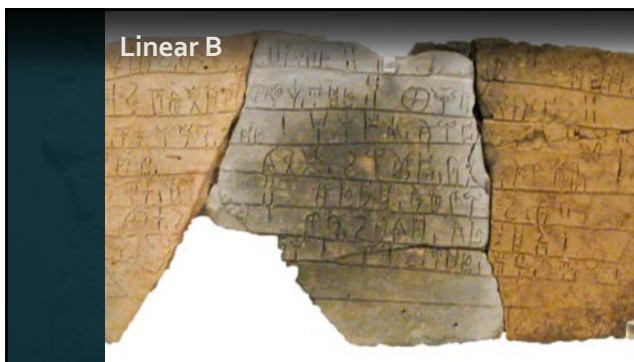
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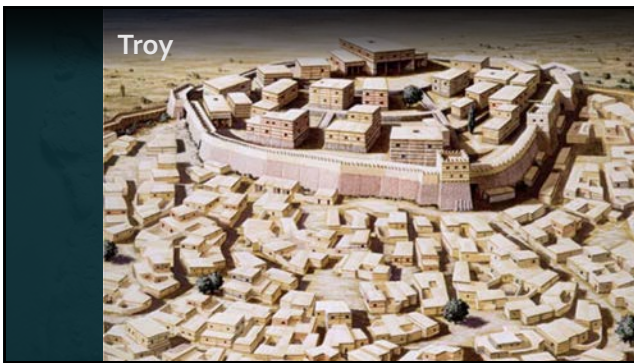
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The collapse of the Bronze Age

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Troy

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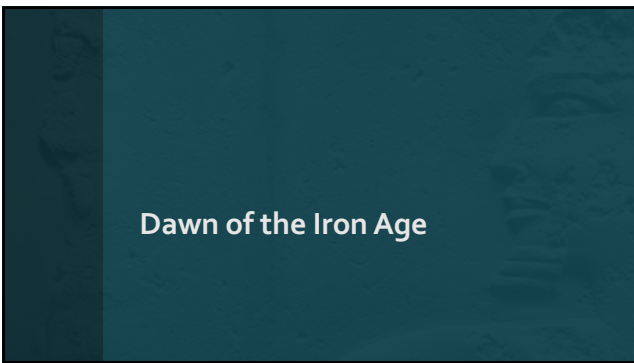


Collapse of the Bronze Age

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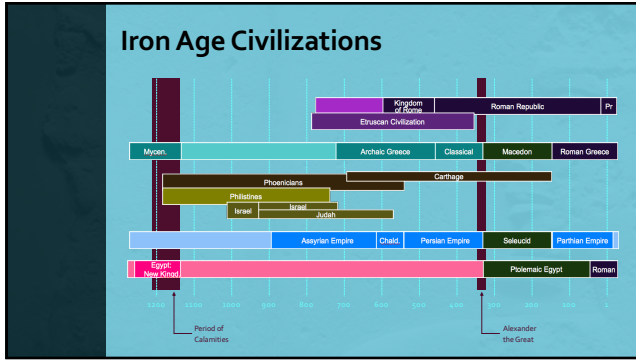
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Iron Age peoples in Canaan

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

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Philistines

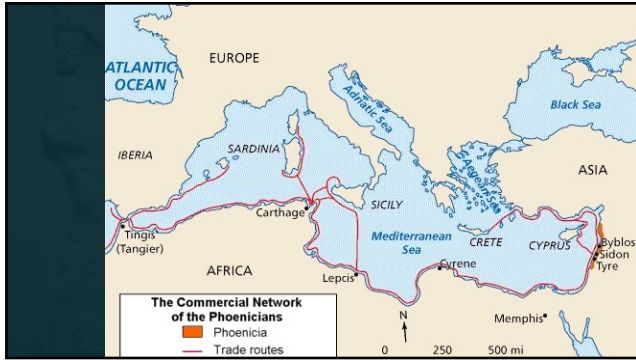


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Phoenicians



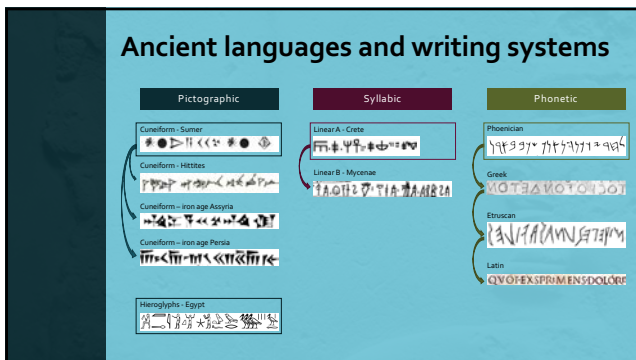
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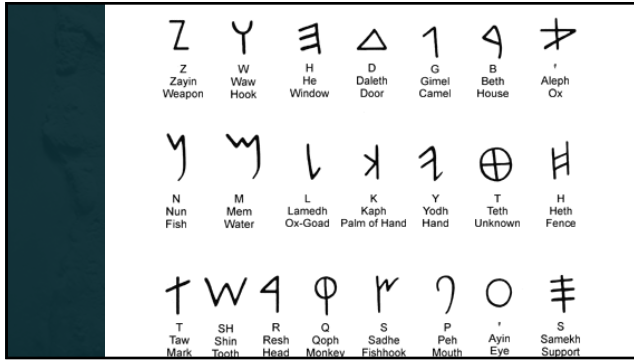
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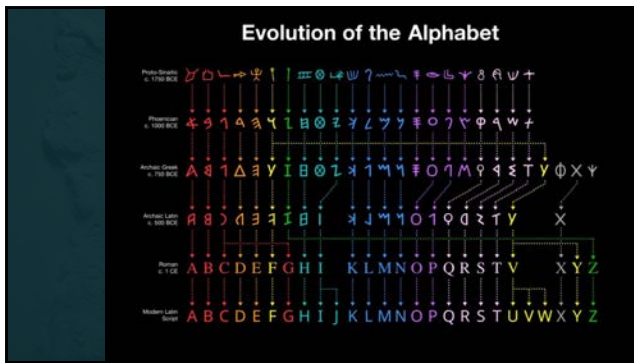
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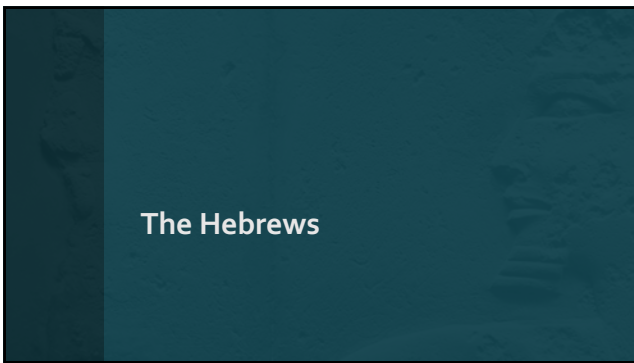
Descended from the Phoenician alphabet

<p>LATIN ALPHABET - ENGLISH Those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it.</p> <p>LATIN ALPHABET - GERMAN Wer sich nicht an die Vergangenheit erinnert, ist dazu verdammt, sie zu wiederholen.</p> <p>LATIN ALPHABET - FRENCH Ceux qui ne se souviennent pas du passé sont condamnés à le répéter.</p> <p>GREEK ALPHABET - GREEK Ὅσοι δὲν θυμούνται το παρελθόν είναι καταδικασμένοι να το επαναλάβουν.</p> <p>CYRILLIC ALPHABET - RUSSIAN Те, кто не помнит прошлого, обречены на его повторение.</p> <p>CYRILLIC ALPHABET - UKRAINIAN Ті, хто не пам'ятає минулого, приречені повторювати його.</p>	<p>ARABIC ALPHABET - ARABIC أولئك الذين لا يتذكرون الماضي محكوم عليهم بتكراره.</p> <p>ARABIC ALPHABET - PERSIAN کسانی که گذشته را به یاد نمی آورند محکوم به تکرار آن هستند.</p> <p>HEBREW ALPHABET - HEBREW מי שלא זוכר את העבר נידון לחזור עליו.</p> <p>HEBREW ALPHABET - YIDDISH די וואס געדענקן נישט די פאראנגענוגהייט ווערן פארשטעקט צו אראבערזייען.</p> <p>INDIC ALPHABETS - HINDI जो लोग अतीत को याद नहीं रखते वे इसे दोहराने के लिए अभिरक्षित हैं।</p> <p>INDIC ALPHABETS - TAMIL கடந்த காலத்தை நினைவில் கொள்ளாதவர்கள் அதை மீண்டும் செய்வது கண்டிக்கப்படுகிறது.</p>
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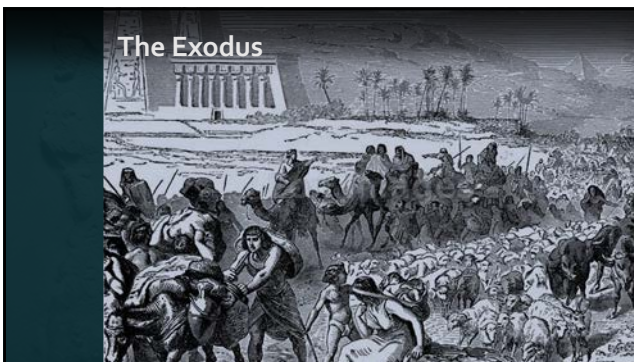
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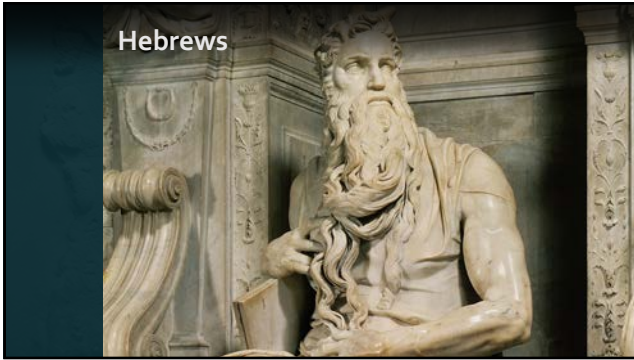
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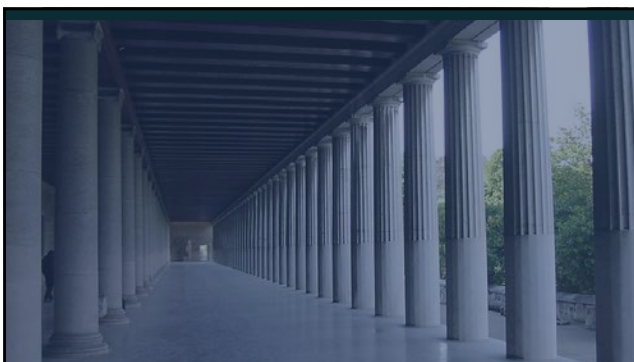
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