



Dawn of the Iron Age

Civilizations of the Ancient World | Meeting #9

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Four things today

- Gilgamesh and mortality
- The Iron Age
- Philistines and Phoenicians
- Israel and Judea

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Quiz #4 | 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
 - Dothrali
 - Aramaean
 - Parastongue
 - Sindarin
- 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. After a setback, they then begged for "a king to judge us like all the nations" to unify them. What event prompted this need for a king?
 - the Exodus from Egypt
 - the arrival in the Promised Land
 - the Battle of Jericho
 - the Philistines' theft of the Ark of the Covenant

Extra Credit

EC. Now that you've finished reading *The Epic of Gilgamesh*, what do you think the story is truly about? What moments from the story most exemplify this?

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Midterm Exam

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The Midterm

- Usual room and period
- Be here on time
- Review sheet is posted on the exams page
- Makeup only in the case of documented emergency

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Kinds of Questions

Identification and Impact	Short Answer	Multiple Choice	Map	Essay
<p>You'll be provided with a term and you'll need to give both</p> <p>(a) a description of what it refers to, and</p> <p>(b) its significance or importance</p> <p>All terms will come from the review sheet</p>	<p>A couple of paragraphs on a topic we've discussed with examples</p>	<p>Like the quizzes – Choose the best of four answers</p>	<p>Locate important cities, peoples, and key geographic features on a blank map</p>	<p>Your interpretation and analysis of a major theme we've covered</p> <p>You'll be asked to give an opinion and support it with evidence in the form of examples from three societies we've studied</p>

- For each section except Multiple Choice, you will have at least twice as many choices as you need

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Approach to preparing

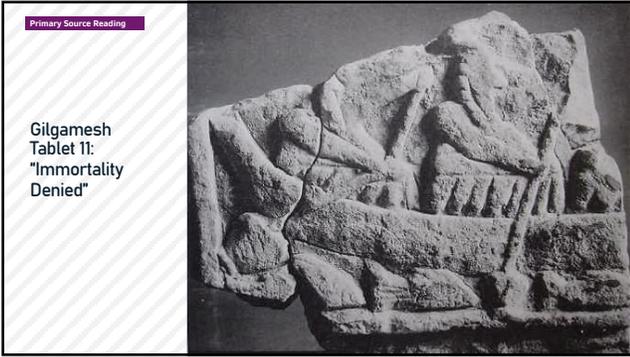
- All readings are fair game
- Use resources on the website—quiz notes, slides, and videos
- Look for milestone events in the periods we've discussed and bullet-point their causes and legacies
- "Why" and "how" questions don't have just one answer
- Try to anticipate possible essay questions
- Know centuries and eras for awareness of "before" and "after"

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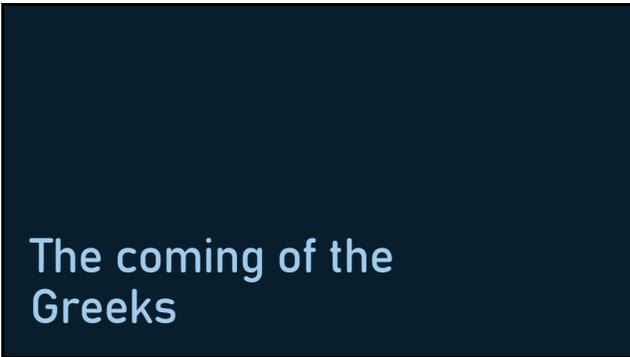
Questions about whatever



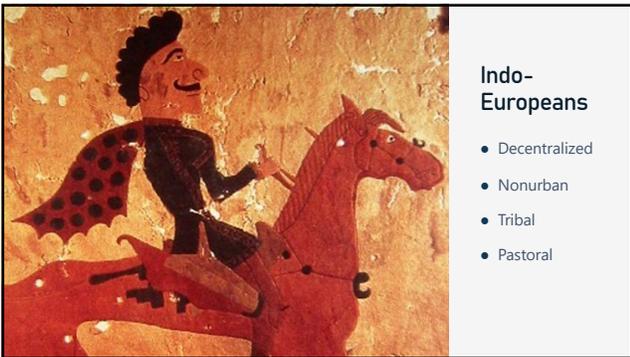
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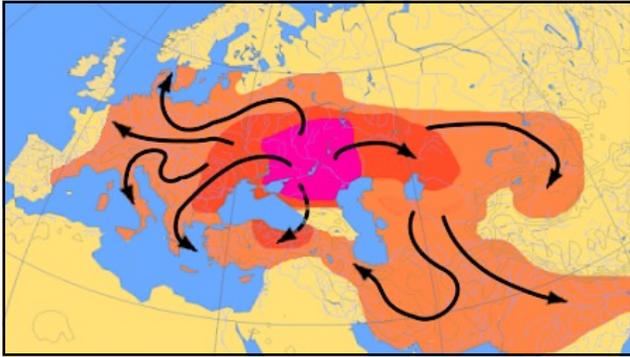
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PIE Root Word	Wagon Part	Daughter Languages
*k ^w ek ^ʰ los	(wheel)	Old Norse hvel 'wheel', Old English hweohl 'wheel', Middle Dutch wiel 'wheel', Avestan Iranian caxra- 'wheel', Old Indic cakra 'wheel, Sun disc', Greek kuklos 'circle' and kukla (plural) 'wheels', Tocharian A kukal 'wagon', Tocharian B kokale 'wagon'
*rot ^h -eh ₂	(wheel)	Old Irish roth 'wheel', Welsh rhod 'wheel', Latin rota 'wheel', Old High German rad 'wheel', Lithuanian rātas 'wheel', Latvian rats 'wheel' and rati (plural) 'wagon', Albanian rreth 'ring, hoop, carriage tire', Avestan Iranian catha 'chariot, wagon', Old Indic ratha 'chariot, wagon'
*ak ^s - ₁ or	(axle)	Latin axis 'axle, axis', Old English ax 'axle', Old High German 'ā, ak ^s - abas 'axle', Old Prussian astis 'axle', Lithuanian ašis 'axle', Old Church Slavonic osi 'axle', Mycenaean Greek a-ko-so-ne 'axle', Old Indic āks ^a 'axle'
*wēgher ⁱ	(ride)	Welsh amwain 'drive about', Latin veho 'bear, convey', Old Norse vega 'bring, move', Old High German wegan 'move, weigh', Lithuanian vežti 'drive', Old Church Slavonic vezti 'drive', Avestan Iranian vazaiti 'transport, load', Old Indic vāhātī 'transport, carries, convey'. Derivative nouns have the meaning 'wagon' in Greek, Old Irish, Welsh, Old High German, and Old

Indo-European language

- Cognate words across hundreds of languages
- Linguists find a common language origin, proto-Indo-European
- What there are and aren't words for in PIE tell us what the original Indo-Europeans were like

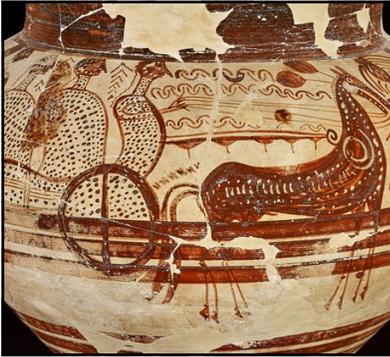
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Mycenaean Greeks

- Massive Indo-European migration ca. 1750 BCE
- Encounter Minoan city-states
- Emulate urban structure and economy

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Mycenaean warfare

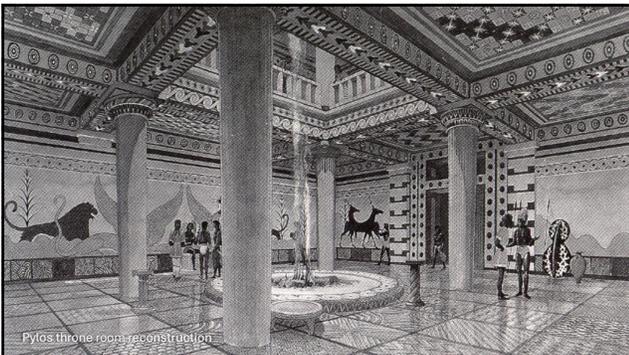
- Indo-European mastery of **wheel and axle**
- Mycenaean Greek chariots give battlefield mobility
- Primary conquest is economic, not military

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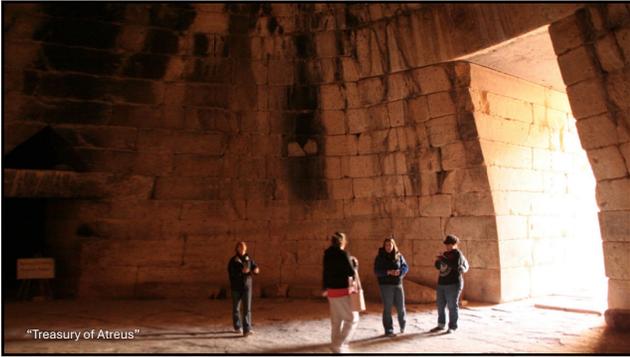
Lion Gate at Mycenae

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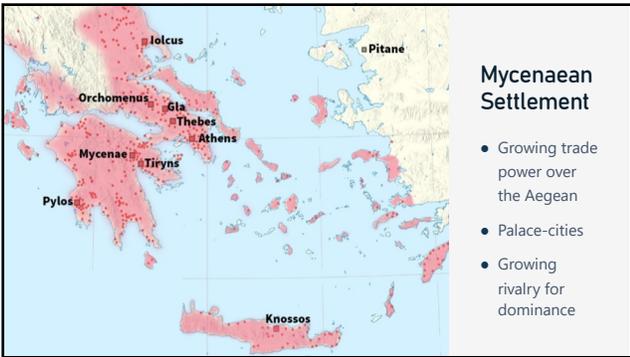
Pylos throne room reconstruction

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"Treasury of Atreus"

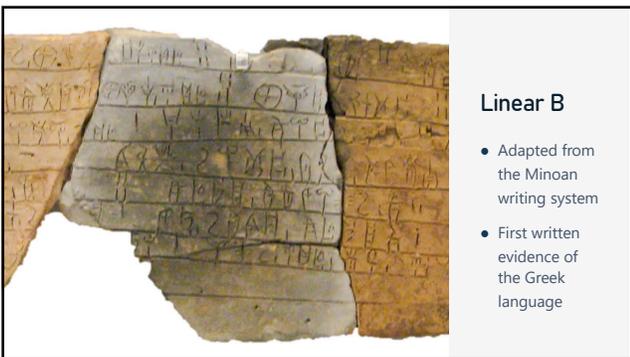
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Mycenaean Settlement

- Growing trade power over the Aegean
- Palace-cities
- Growing rivalry for dominance

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Linear B

- Adapted from the Minoan writing system
- First written evidence of the Greek language

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Bronze Age economy

- Requires control over sources of both copper and tin
- High cost of production
- Elite markets
- Constant escalation

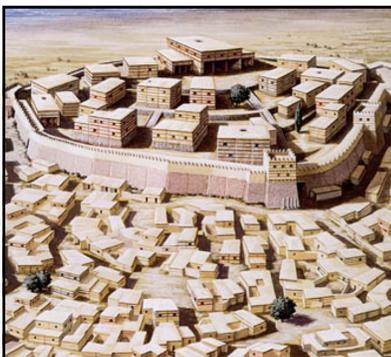
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Rival trade empires

- Those who control bronze and those who don't
- Fierce competition for resources and markets

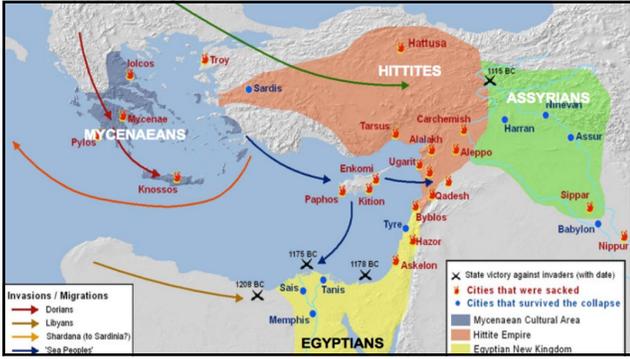
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**Troy (Ilios):
The Rival**

- Wealthy city on the eastern Aegean coast
- Founded before Minoans or Mycenaean Greeks (ca. 3500 BCE)
- Increasingly only possible rival for control of Aegean trade

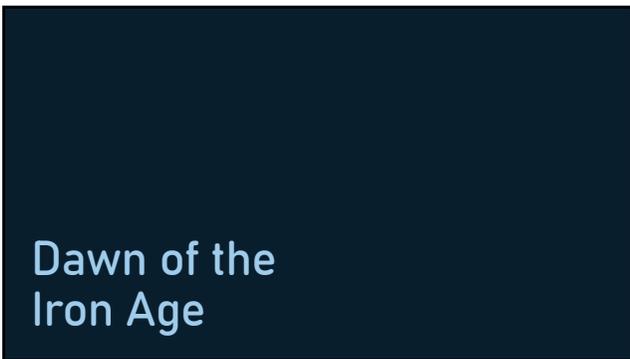
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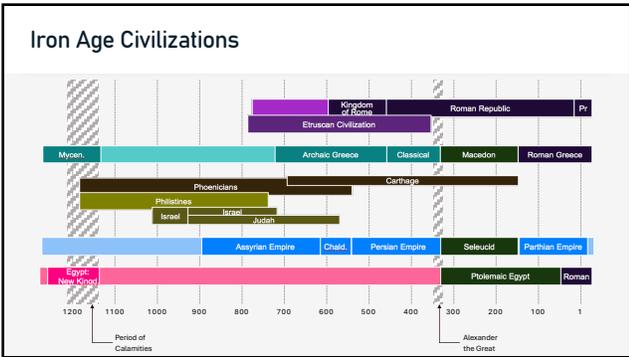
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Iron

- Iron ore is common
 - Found in many places
 - Often in substantial amounts
- Iron tools and weapons can be produced in quantity
- Greater food production
- Larger armies

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Iron Age Canaan

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Canaan

- Valuable coastline between Egypt and Assyria
- Bronze Age Semitic population
 - Hebrews
 - Phoenicians
 - Arameans
- Influx of "Sea Peoples" refugees
 - Greek Indo-Europeans
 - Take lands from Egypt
 - Known in the Iron Age as Philistines

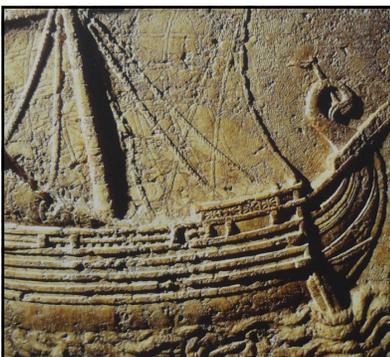
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Philistines

- Indo-European culture, surrounded by Semitic peoples
- Likely descended from the "Sea Peoples," whose migrations helped end the Bronze Age
- Possessed iron-working technology and used iron swords
- Left few records and literature

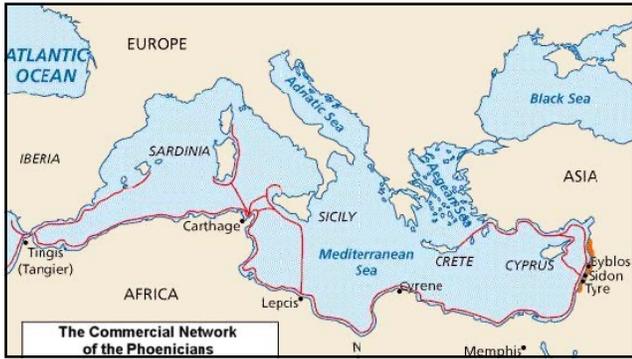
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Phoenicians

- Control of unique resources
 - Cedar forests
 - Fine marble
 - Murex dye
- Entrepreneurial economy
- Far-flung trade network
- Trade in value-added finished goods

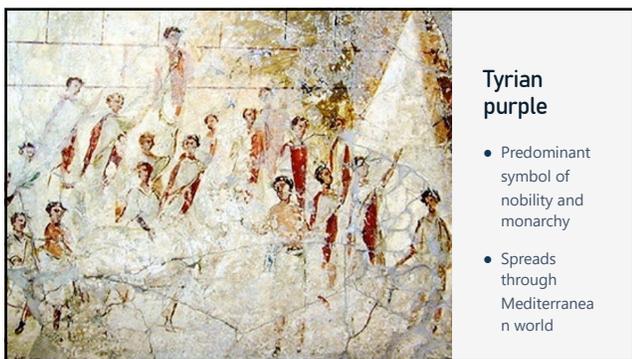
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Phoenician alphabet

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Ancient languages and writing systems

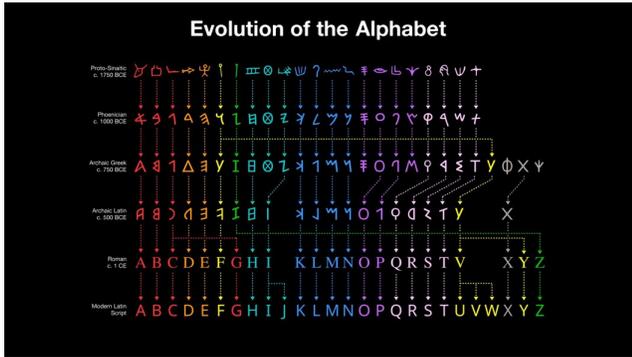
Pictographic	Syllabic	Phonetic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cuneiform - Sumer Cuneiform - Hittites Cuneiform - Iron age Assyria Cuneiform - Iron age Persia Hieroglyphs - Egypt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear A - Crete Linear B - Mycenae 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phoenician Greek Etruscan Latin

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Phonetic alphabet						
Z Zayin Weapon	W Waw Hook	H He Window	D Daleth Door	G Gimel Carnel	B Beth House	' Aleph Ox
N Nun Fish	M Mem Water	L Lamedh Ox-Goad	K Kaph Palm of Hand	Y Yodh Hand	T Teth Unknown	H Heth Fence
T Taw Mark	SH Shin Tooth	R Resh Head	Q Qoph Monkey	S Sadhe Fishhook	P Peh Mouth	' Ayin Eye
						S Samekh Support

- Based on earlier ideographic systems
- Each symbol now stands for the starting sound, not an idea

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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 dazü 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 повторити 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 יידון לחזור עליו.</p> <p>HEBREW ALPHABET - YIDDISH די אדם וועלען נישט די פארפאסענדיגקייט ווען ער פארשעמט זיך און זיך אונטערזען.</p> <p>INDIC ALPHABETS - HINDI जो लोग अतीत को याद नहीं रखते वे दुर्ग होते हैं के लिए अज्ञात हैं।</p> <p>INDIC ALPHABETS - TAMIL கடந்த காலத்தை நினைவில் கொள்ளாதவர்கள் அதை மீண்டும் செய்வது கண்டிக்கப்படுகிறது.</p>
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Aramaeans

- Semitic people originating at the north end of Mesopotamia
- Spread throughout Fertile Crescent
- Aramaean becomes a common language found in many diverse lands

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The Hebrews

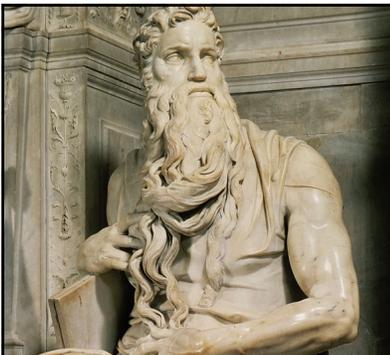
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The Exodus

- Semitic labor force in Bronze Age Egypt includes many Hebrew tribes
- New Kingdom disrupted at the end of the Bronze Age
- Evidence of Hebrew departure from Egypt comes only from Hebrew legends

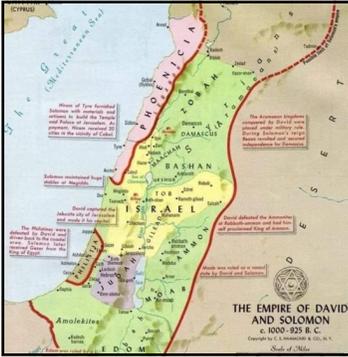
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Hebrew tribes in Canaan

- Fertile and strategic areas already occupied
- Risk of attrition as young drawn to Canaanite cities
- Hebrews divided into mutually hostile tribes
 - Each tribe trying to take its own lands
 - Tribal leaders called 'Judges'

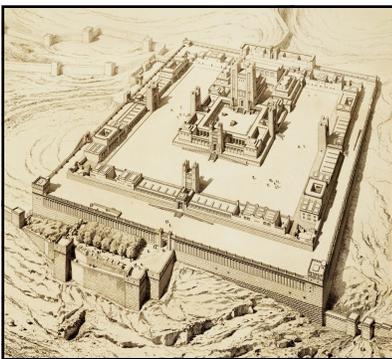
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Expansion of the Kingdom of Israel

- Flourishes under kings Saul, David, and Solomon
- Israel aggressively expands in territory and influence
- Phoenicians retain coastal cities and trade network
 - Extensive trade with Israel
 - Material and expertise made Great Temple possible

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Great Temple

- Built under David and Solomon
- Challenge to other great cities (e.g., Babylon)
 - Economic and political power of Israel
 - Unmatched power of the one god Yahweh

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Divided Kingdom

- After Solomon, cohesion ends
- Two hostile kingdoms result
 - Kingdom of Israel (Northern)
 - Kingdom of Judah (Southern)
- Northern kingdom has more cities and resources

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