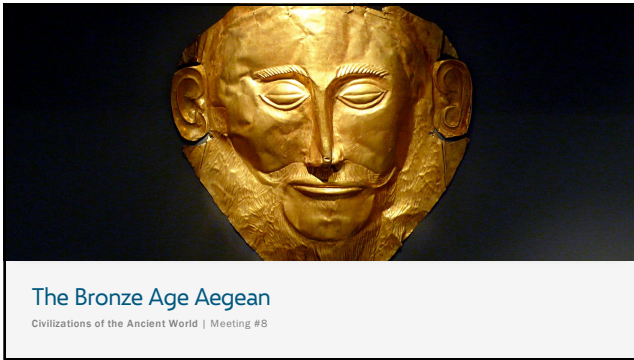
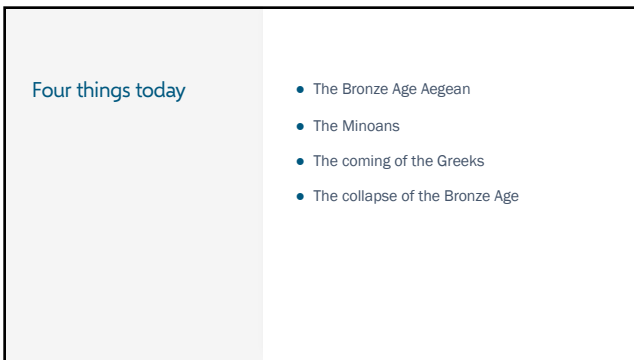
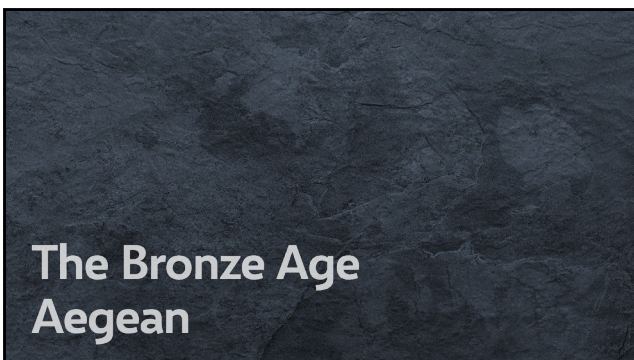




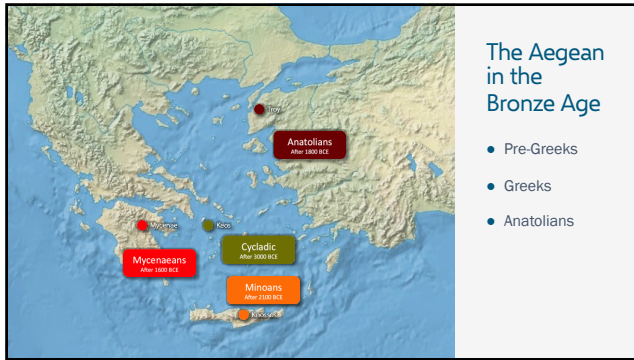
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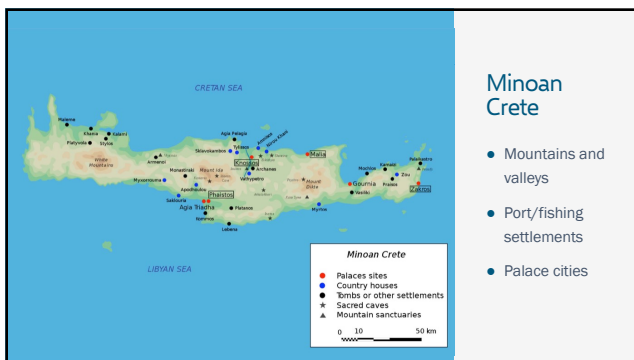
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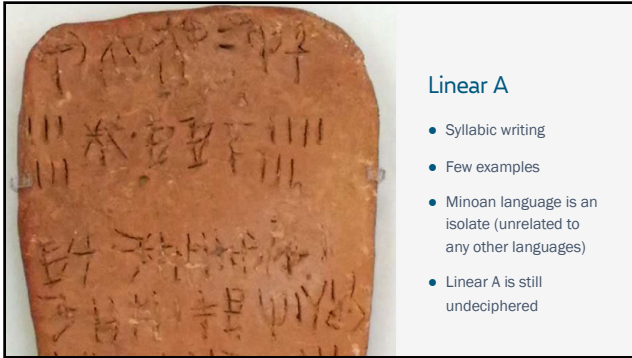
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Peak sanctuaries

- Most city-state cultures have a large, central urban temple
- Minoan sacred centers are at the heart of nature
- Sign of pre-Greek origin for cave sanctums (Oracle at Delphi)

10



Minoan gods and goddesses

- Distinctive female figurines
- Association with animals

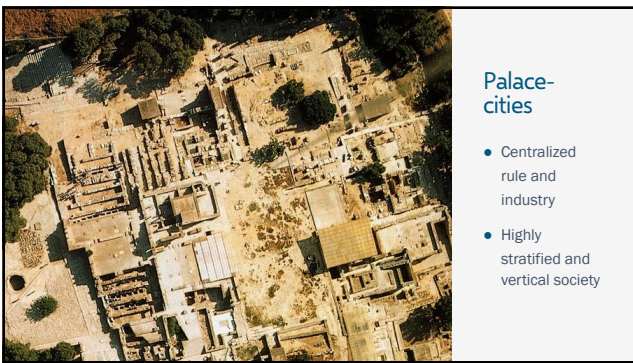
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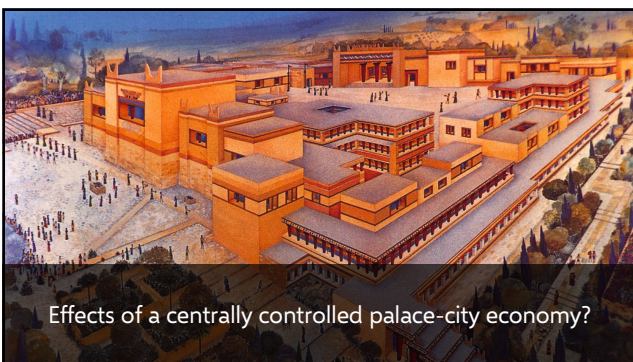
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Bronze Age economy

- 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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The coming of the Greeks

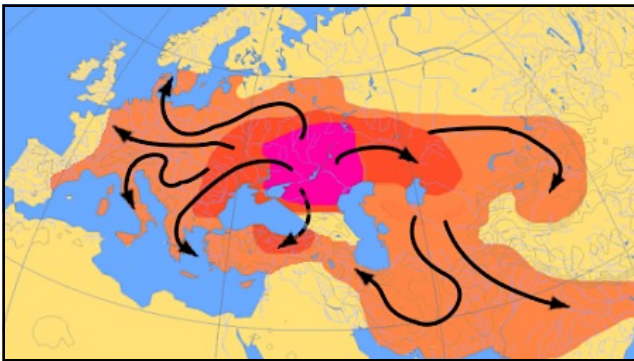
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Indo-Europeans

- Decentralized
- Nonurban
- Tribal
- Pastoral

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20

PIE Root Word	Wagon Part	Daughter Languages
* <i>h₂ek₂</i> -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> <i>Caxtra</i> - 'wheel'; <i>Old Indic</i> cakā 'wheel', <i>Sun disc</i> ; <i>Greek</i> kuklos 'circle' and kukla (plural) 'wheels'; <i>Tocharian A</i> kakal 'wagon'; <i>Tocharian B</i> kokale 'wagon'
* <i>rot</i> -ch ₂ -	(wheel)	<i>Old Irish</i> roth 'wheel'; <i>Welsh</i> rhod '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'
* <i>ak₂</i> -s ₂ - or	(axle)	<i>Latin</i> axis 'axle, axis'; <i>Old English</i> eax 'axle'; <i>Old High German</i> * <i>h₂ek₂</i> -s ₂ - alsa 'axle'; <i>Old Prussian</i> assis 'axle'; <i>Lithuanian</i> ašis 'axle'; <i>Old Church Slavonic</i> osi 'axle'; <i>Myrmesian</i> <i>Greek</i> a-ko-so-ne 'axle'; <i>Old Indic</i> āks ₂ -a 'axle'
* <i>wēghet₂</i> -	(ride)	<i>Welsh</i> amwain '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> vežti 'drive'; <i>Old Church Slavonic</i> vезъ 'drive'; <i>Avestan</i> <i>Iranian</i> vazaiti 'transports, leads'; <i>Old Indic</i> vāhati 'transports, carries, conveys'. Derivative nouns have the meaning 'wagon' in <i>Greek</i> , <i>Old Irish</i> , <i>Welsh</i> , <i>Old High German</i> , and <i>Old</i>

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

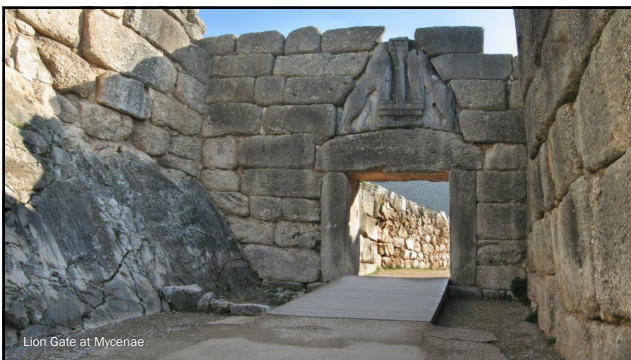
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Mycenaean warfare

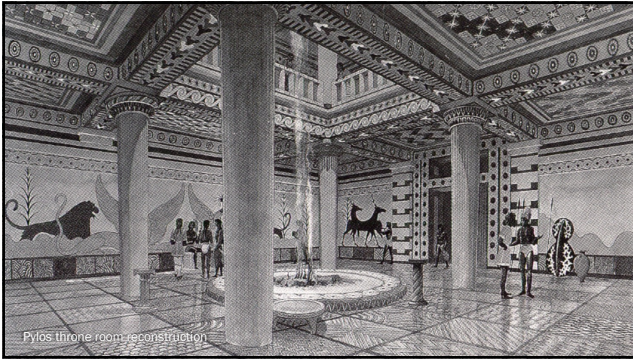
- Indo-European mastery of wheel and axle
- Mycenaean Greek chariots give battlefield mobility
- Primary conquest is economic, not military

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Lion Gate at Mycenae

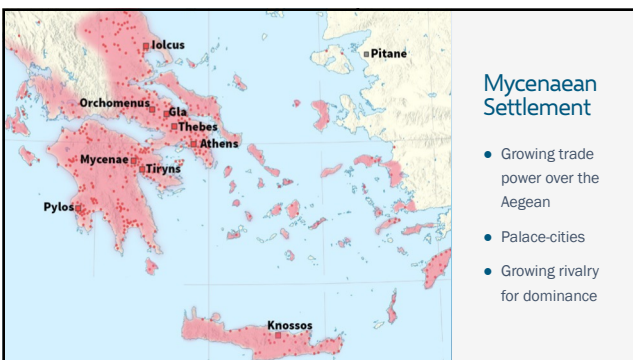
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Linear B

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

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The collapse of the Bronze Age

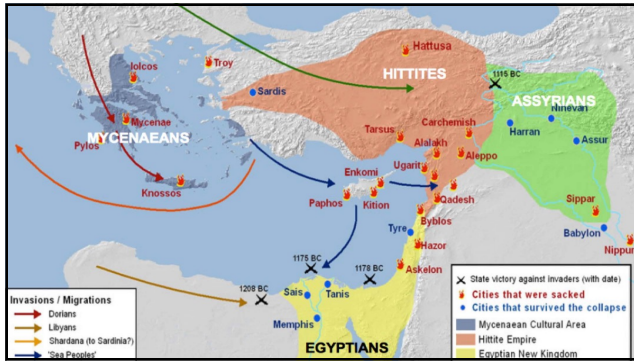
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Troy (Ilios): The Rival

- 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

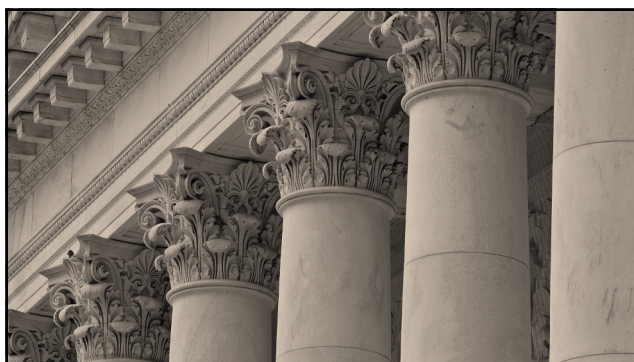
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