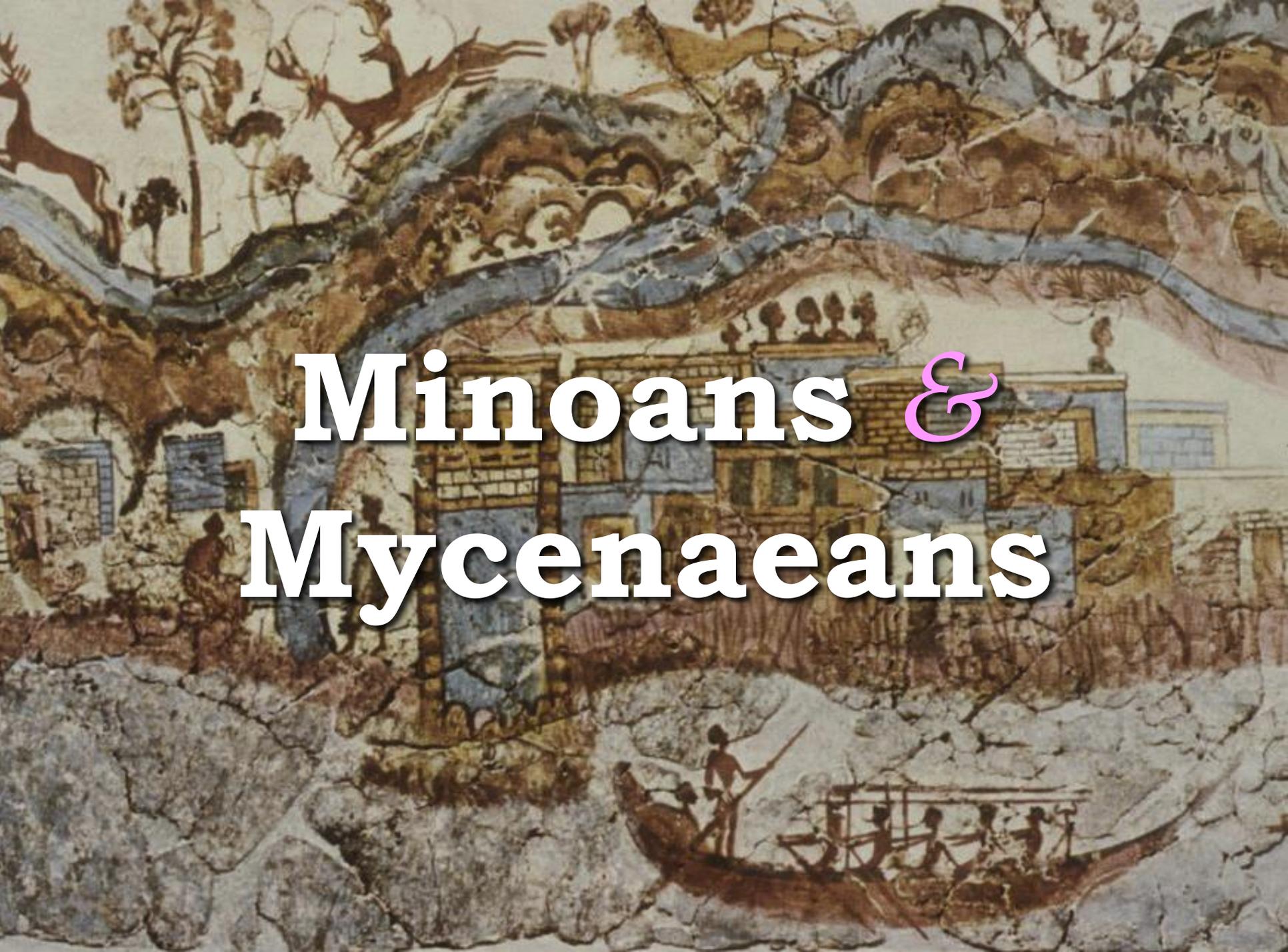


A satellite-style image of the Mediterranean and Aegean regions, showing the sea, surrounding landmasses, and clouds. The text is overlaid on the image.

The Mediterranean & Aegean World

Minoans – Mycenaeans – Phoenicians

2000 B.C. – 500 B.C.

A Minoan fresco from Knossos, Crete, showing a landscape with a winding river, buildings, and a boat with rowers. The fresco is painted on a wall with a cracked and aged surface. The scene includes a river with a blue and white patterned border, a building with a blue facade and a yellow roof, and a boat with several rowers. The background features a landscape with trees and a deer. The text "Minoans & Mycenaeans" is overlaid on the center of the image in a white, bold, sans-serif font, with a pink ampersand.

Minoans & Mycenaeans

Minoans

(circa 2500s B.C. – 1500s B.C.)

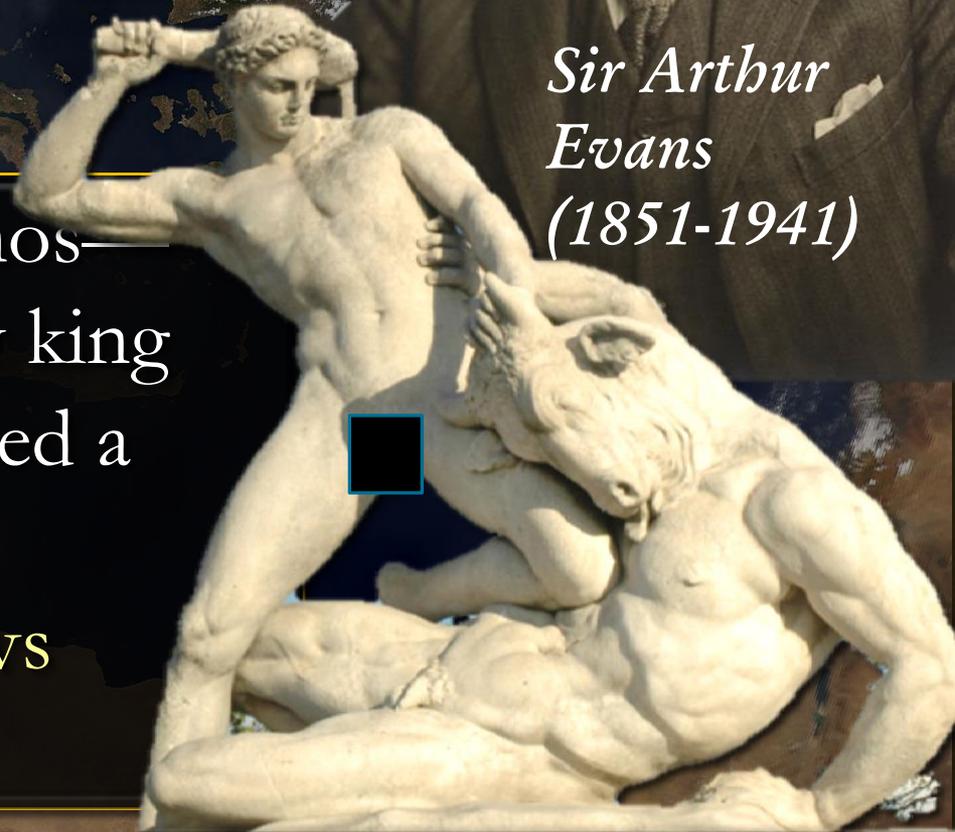
Developed on the
island of Crete



Archaeologist Sir
Arthur Evans named
civilization Minoa
after King Minos

*Sir Arthur
Evans
(1851-1941)*

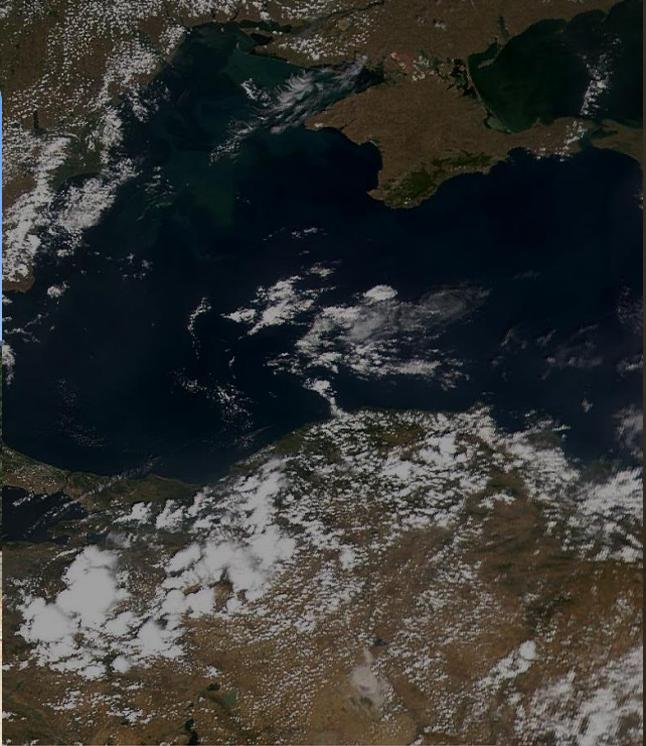
King Minos—
legendary king
who owned a
minotaur
Theseus vs
minotaur





Knossos, capital city of Minoan civilization







Women had major role,
especially in religion
“Snake goddess”



Minoans were relatively
peaceful and focused
most of their efforts
on trade of goods



Sacrificed animals, and sometimes people, to gods

Bulls were sacred (“Bull leaping?”)





Mysterious End of Minoan Civilization

an overuse of the land causing deforestation; invasions by foreign powers (possibly Mycenaeans); and volcanic activity that caused tsunami's across the island of Crete.



Mycenaean's

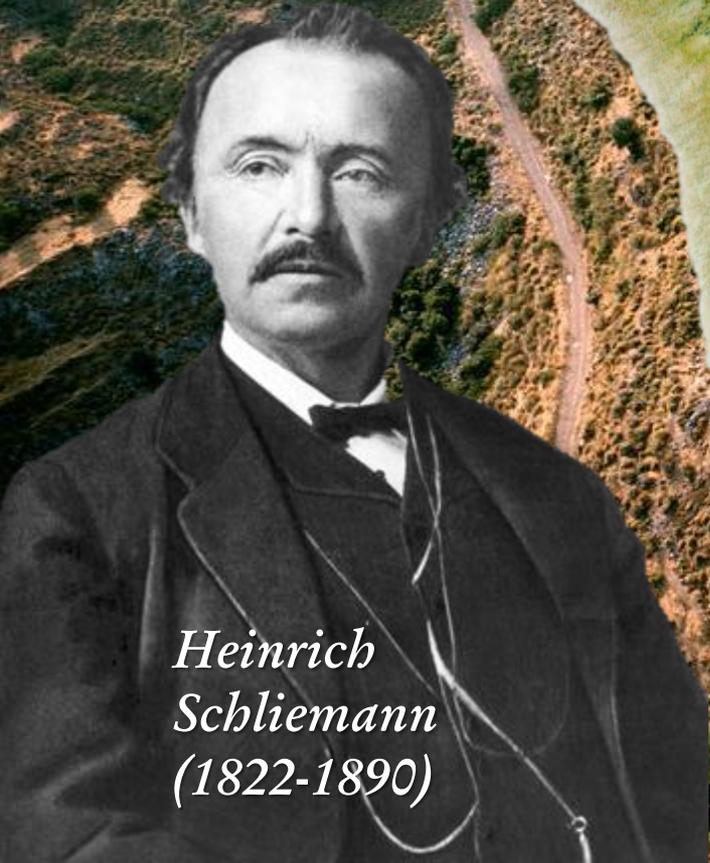
(circa 1900s B.C. - 1100s B.C.)

Indo-European groups that developed on the mainland Greek peninsula



Minoans

Mycenae, capital city of Mycenaean civilization



*Heinrich
Schliemann
(1822-1890)*



Brought the following to mainland Greece:

- ❖ military organization
- ❖ urban centers (cities)
- ❖ royal dynasties(kings)



Adopted Minoan sea trade and culture



TROJAN WAR



The Trojan War



❖ Thought to have been fictional, archaeological evidence has been found



❖ War fought by Mycenaeans against city of Troy in 1200s B.C. (10 yrs)





Troy

Mycenaean









Troy

Nine periods in the settlement-hill of Hisarlık

Ilios
Ilium
Ilium
Truva



Troy today

- Early Bronze Age
- Late Bronze Age
- Classical Antiquity

Troy IX
(85 B.C.-A.D. 500)



Troy VIII
(8th c.-85 B.C.)



Troy VII
(1250-1000 B.C.)



Troy VI
(1800-1250 B.C.)



Troy V
(1900-1800 B.C.)



Troy IV
(2100-1900 B.C.)



Troy III
(2400-2100 B.C.)



Troy II
(2500-2400 B.C.)



Cutaway diagram of the nine periods

Homeric Ilios

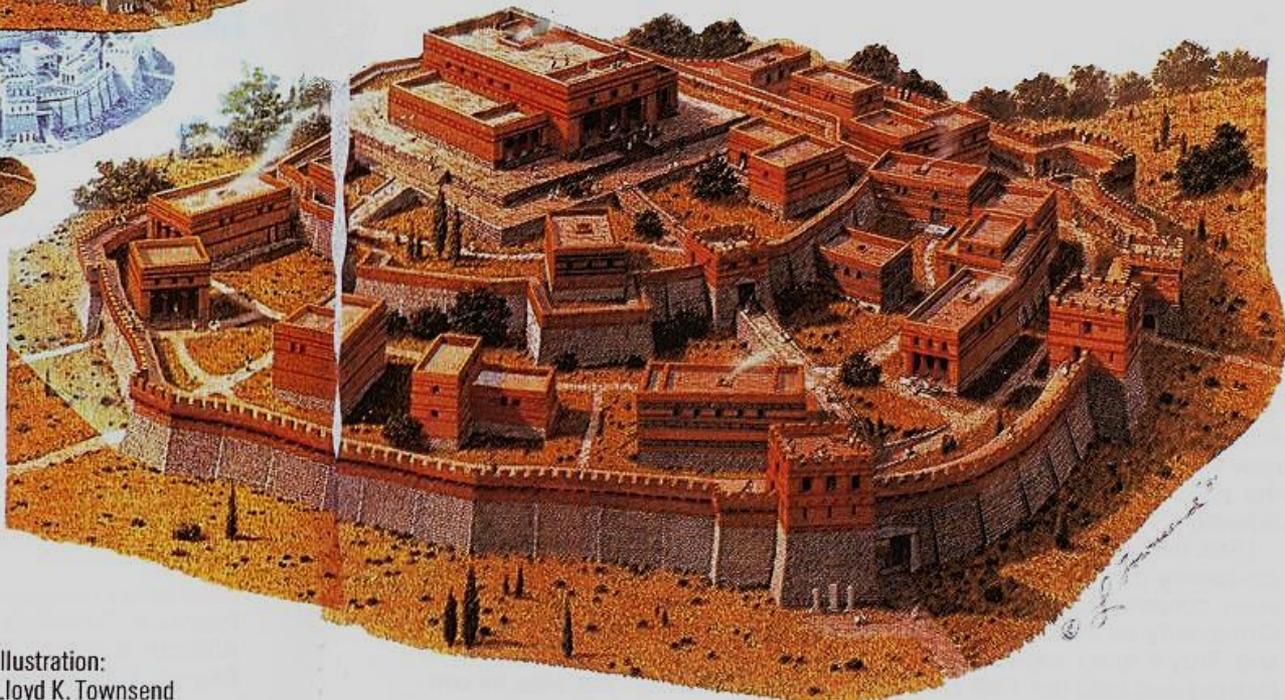


Illustration:
Lloyd K. Townsend



1200s B.C.

Dorians (primitive Greek speaking Indo-European peoples) “migrated” or “invaded” Mycenaean lands

They were not advanced & have no writing system

DARK AGES

400 years

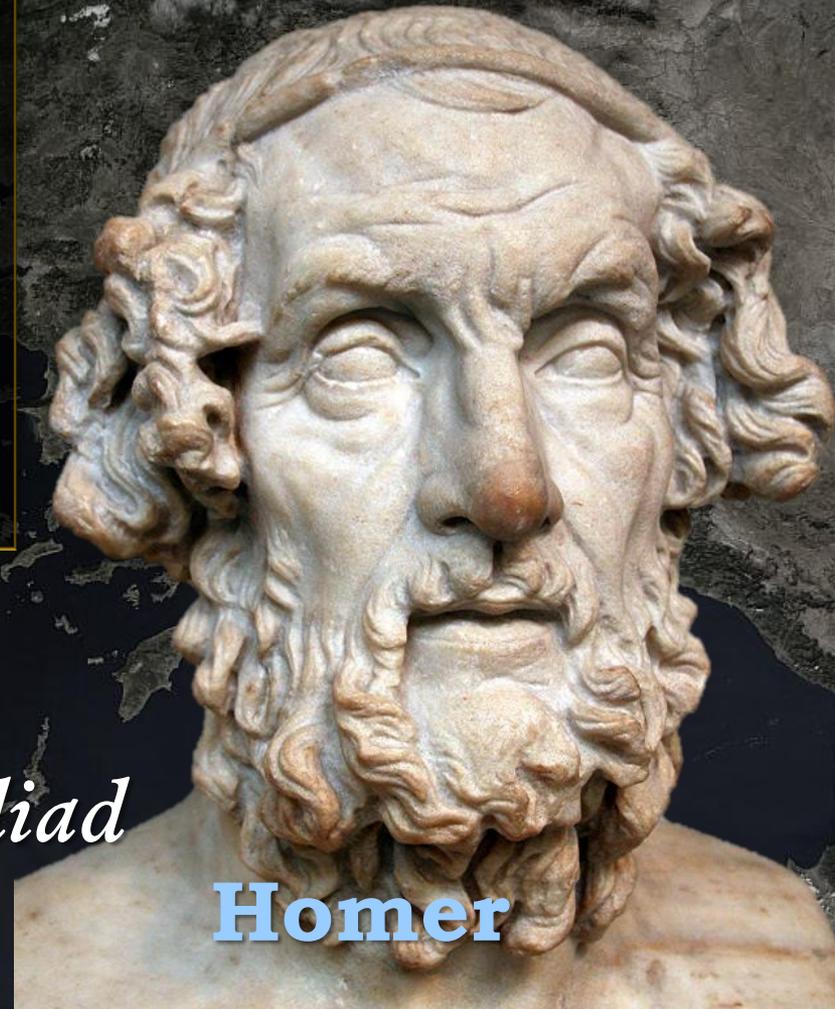
Characteristics:

- ◆ Loss of writing
- ◆ Loss of cities
- ◆ Population decreases
- ◆ Early iron age

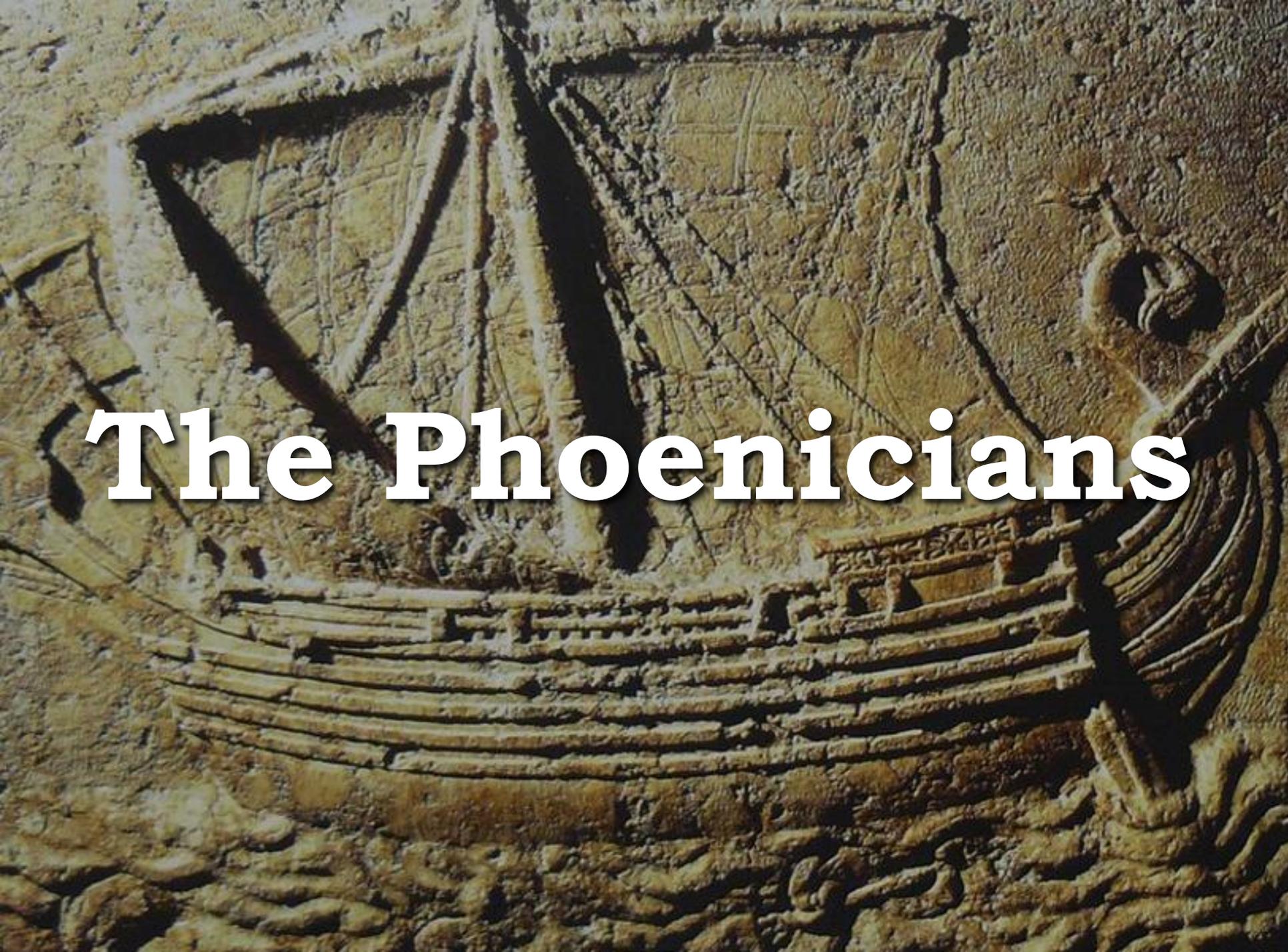
Lives in the 700s B.C.

Famous Greek writer

Wrote the Odyssey & The Iliad



Homer

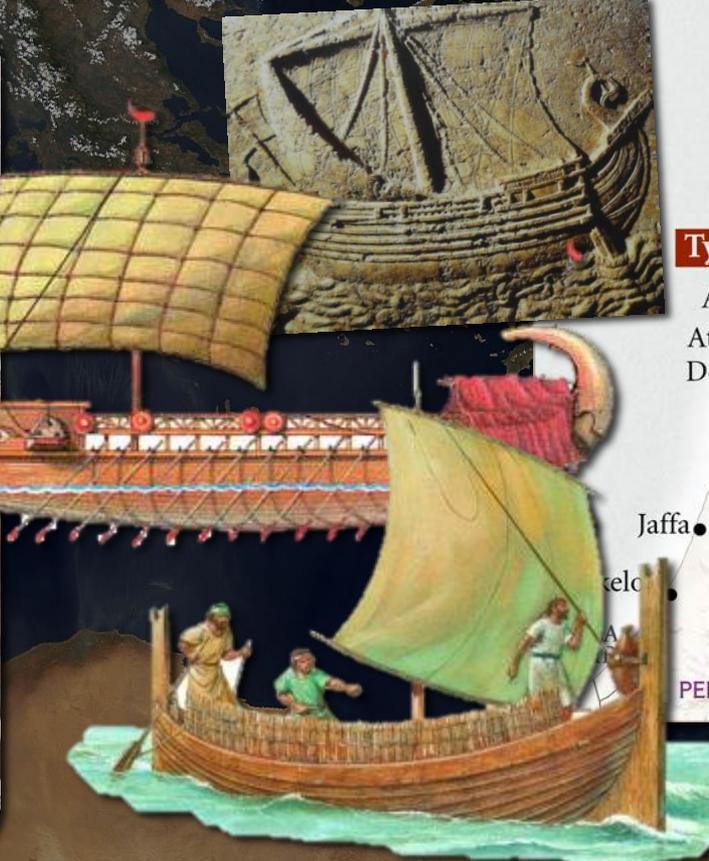


The Phoenicians

- ❖ Existed along the eastern Mediterranean (3000-500s B.C.)
- ❖ Not a nation but a collection of independent city-states
 - ❖ Tyre, Sidon, Byblos (main)
- ❖ Skilled shipbuilders, seafarers, traders



PHOENICIA



Map of the Phoenician world



Commercial Outposts Around the Mediterranean & Beyond

- ◆ Phoenicians set up colonies in western and central Mediterranean (important: **CARTHAGE**)
- ◆ International sailors: Went to British Isles & possibly sailed around Africa
- ◆ Led to the spreading of people, culture, & ideas



TRADED:

Cloth, Dye (purple dye prized by kings, made from shellfish murex), Glass, Pottery, Jewelry, spices/foods

FOR:

Tin (Britannia), Hides, ivory, ostrich feathers, slaves (Africa), Gold, precious stones, and spices (India)

Phoenician Legacy: The Alphabet

- ❖ Developed system of writing to record trade deals
- ❖ Later developed into western alphabet



The Phoenician Alphabet

A	𐤀	N	𐤒
B	𐤁	O	𐤓
C	𐤂	P	𐤔
D	𐤃	Q	𐤕
E	𐤄	R	𐤖
F	𐤅	S	𐤗
G	𐤆	T	𐤘
H	𐤇	U	𐤙
I	𐤈	V	𐤚
J	𐤉	W	𐤛
K	𐤊	X	𐤜
L	𐤋	Y	𐤝
M	𐤌	Z	𐤞

EVOLUTION OF THE ALPHABET

PHOENICIAN	EARLY HEBREW	EARLY ARAMAIC	EARLY GREEK	CLASSICAL GREEK	ETRUSCAN	EARLY LATIN	CLASSICAL LATIN	RUSSIAN-CYRILLIC	GERMAN-GOTHIC	MODERN LATIN
𐤀	𐤁	𐤂	Α	Α	𐌀	Α	Α	А	𐌆	Aa
𐤁	𐤂	𐤃	Β	Β	𐌁	Β	Β	Б	𐌇	Bb
𐤂	𐤃	𐤄	Γ	Γ	𐌂	Γ	Γ	Г	𐌈	Cc
𐤃	𐤄	𐤅	Δ	Δ	𐌃	Δ	Δ	Д	𐌉	Dd
𐤄	𐤅	𐤆	Ε	Ε	𐌄	Ε	Ε	Е	𐌊	Ee
𐤅	𐤆	𐤇	Ζ	Ζ	𐌅	Ζ	Ζ	З	𐌋	Ff
𐤆	𐤇	𐤈	Η	Η	𐌆	Η	Η	И	𐌌	Gg
𐤇	𐤈	𐤉	Θ	Θ	𐌇	Θ	Θ	Й	𐌍	Hh
𐤈	𐤉	𐤊	Ι	Ι	𐌈	Ι	Ι	К	𐌎	Ii
𐤉	𐤊	𐤋	Κ	Κ	𐌉	Κ	Κ	Л	𐌏	Jj
𐤊	𐤋	𐤌	Λ	Λ	𐌊	Λ	Λ	М	𐌐	Kk
𐤋	𐤌	𐤍	Μ	Μ	𐌋	Μ	Μ	Н	𐌑	Ll
𐤌	𐤍	𐤎	Ν	Ν	𐌌	Ν	Ν	О	𐌒	Mm
𐤍	𐤎	𐤏	Ξ	Ξ	𐌍	Ξ	Ξ	П	𐌓	Nn
𐤎	𐤏	𐤐	Ο	Ο	𐌎	Ο	Ο	Р	𐌔	Oo
𐤏	𐤐	𐤑	Π	Π	𐌏	Π	Π	С	𐌕	Pp
𐤐	𐤑	𐤒	Ρ	Ρ	𐌐	Ρ	Ρ	Т	𐌖	Qq
𐤑	𐤒	𐤓	Σ	Σ	𐌑	Σ	Σ	У	𐌗	Rr
𐤒	𐤓	𐤔	Τ	Τ	𐌒	Τ	Τ	Х	𐌘	Ss
𐤓	𐤔	𐤕	Υ	Υ	𐌓	Υ	Υ	Ц	𐌙	Tt
𐤔	𐤕	𐤖	Ϝ	Ϝ	𐌔	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ч	𐌚	Uu
𐤕	𐤖	𐤗	Ϟ	Ϟ	𐌕	Ϟ	Ϟ	Ш	𐌛	Vv
𐤖	𐤗	𐤘	Ϛ	Ϛ	𐌖	Ϛ	Ϛ	Щ	𐌜	Ww
𐤗	𐤘	𐤙	Ϝ	Ϝ	𐌗	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ъ	𐌝	Xx
𐤘	𐤙	𐤚	Ϟ	Ϟ	𐌘	Ϟ	Ϟ	Ы	𐌞	Yy
𐤙	𐤚	𐤛	Ζ	Ζ	𐌙	Ζ	Ζ	Э	𐌟	Zz

This table shows the evolution of the alphabet from the ancient Phoenician syllabary on which Greek script was based. The Russian Cyrillic alphabet was derived directly from Greek, whereas the English alphabet came from Greek through the medium of Etruscan and Latin.

