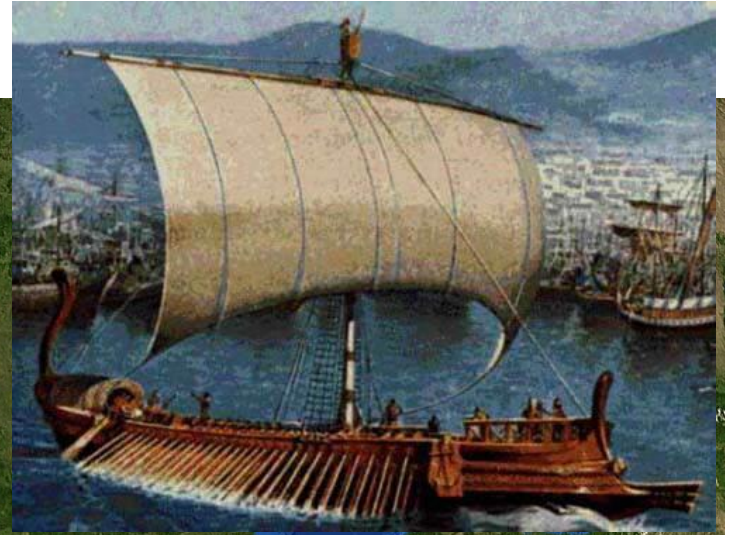


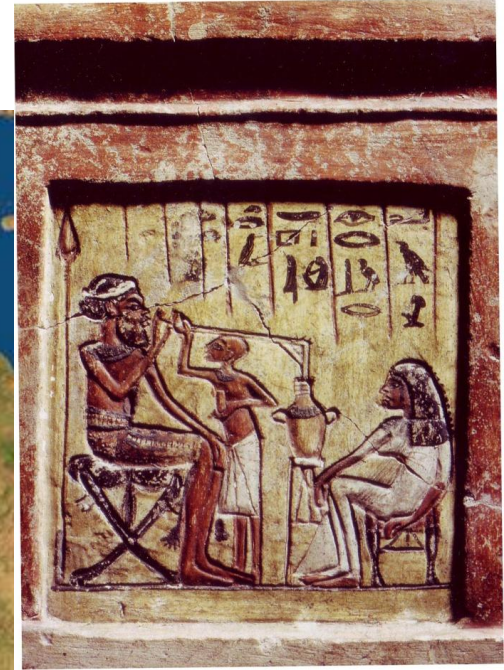
# Setting the scene (part 1): Phoenicians and Greeks across the Mediterranean ca. 1100-490 BCE



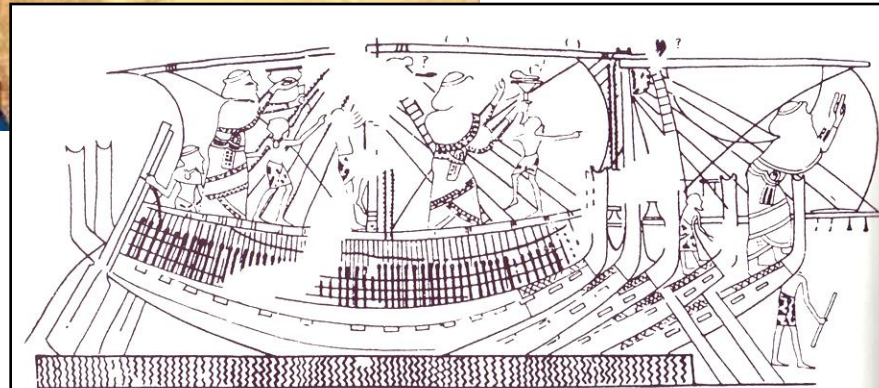
# The predecessors of the Phoenicians in the Late Bronze Age



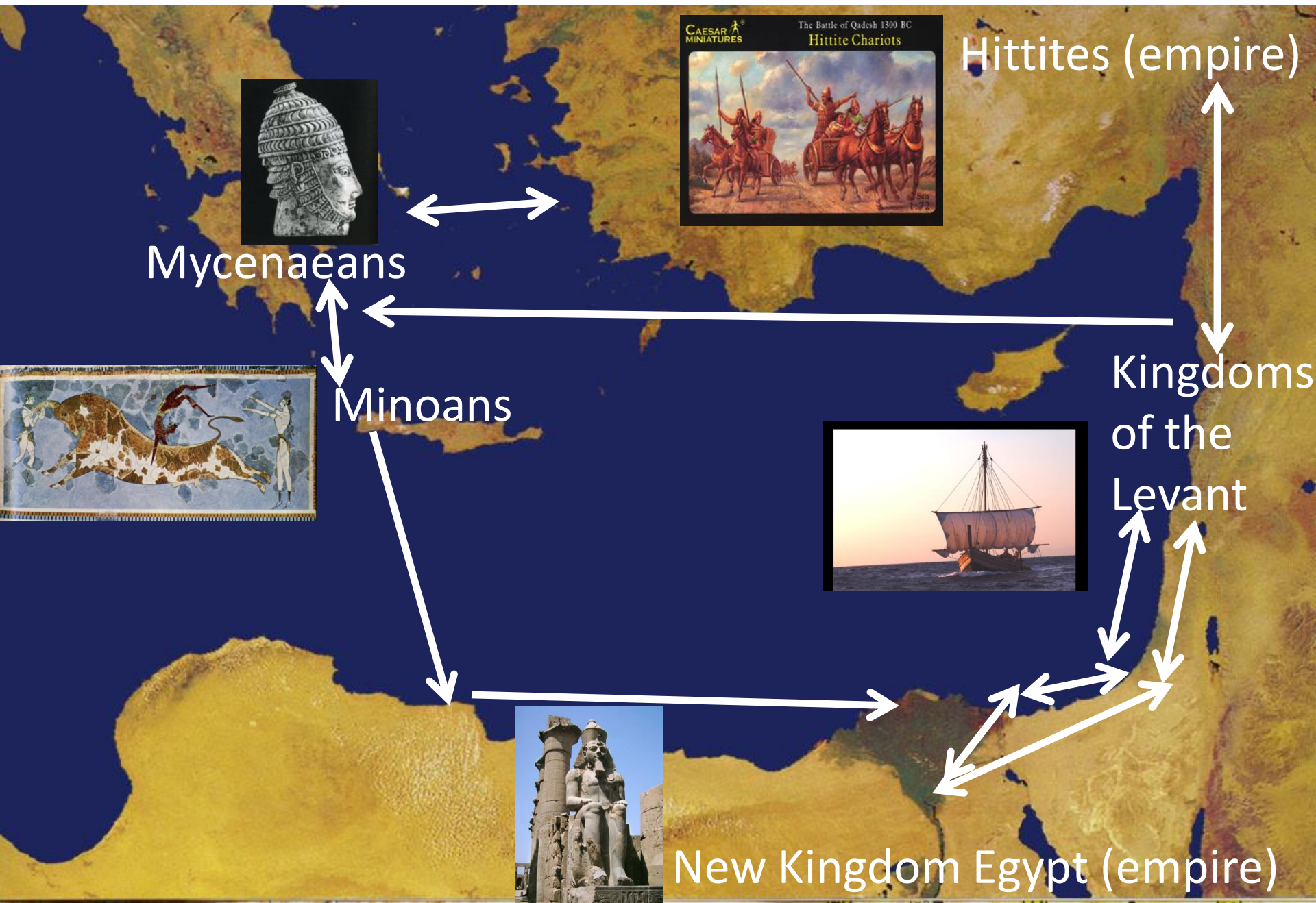
Syrians in an Egyptian tribute scene



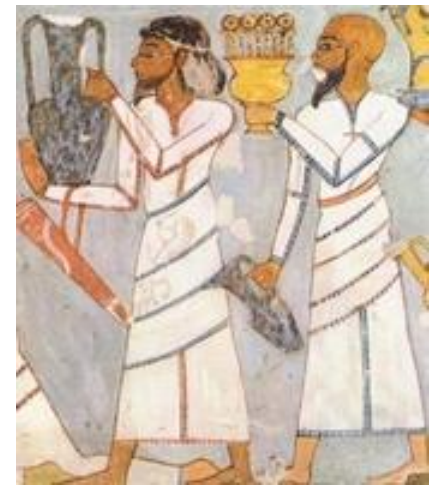
Syrian merchant ships anchored at an Egyptian port (Tomb of Kenamun, Amenhotep III, ca. 1386-1350 BCE)



The eastern Mediterranean world stage during the Late Bronze Age  
(arrows show the most important arteries of communication)



# Regional extent of the Amarna correspondence (and the tribute and gift exchanges recorded in these letters)

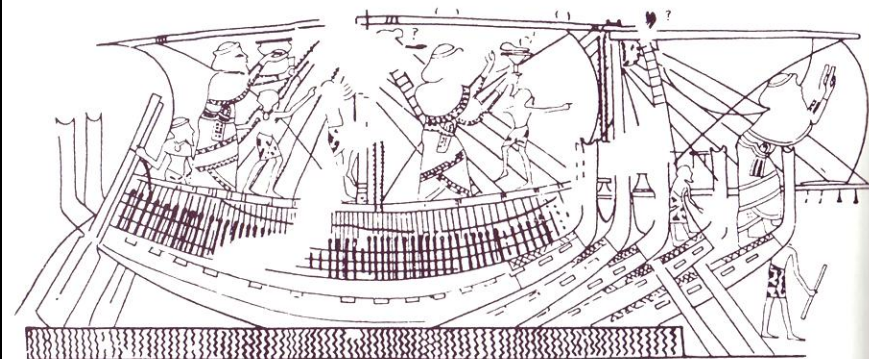


Syrians in an Egyptian tribute scene



Most of the letters relate to this region

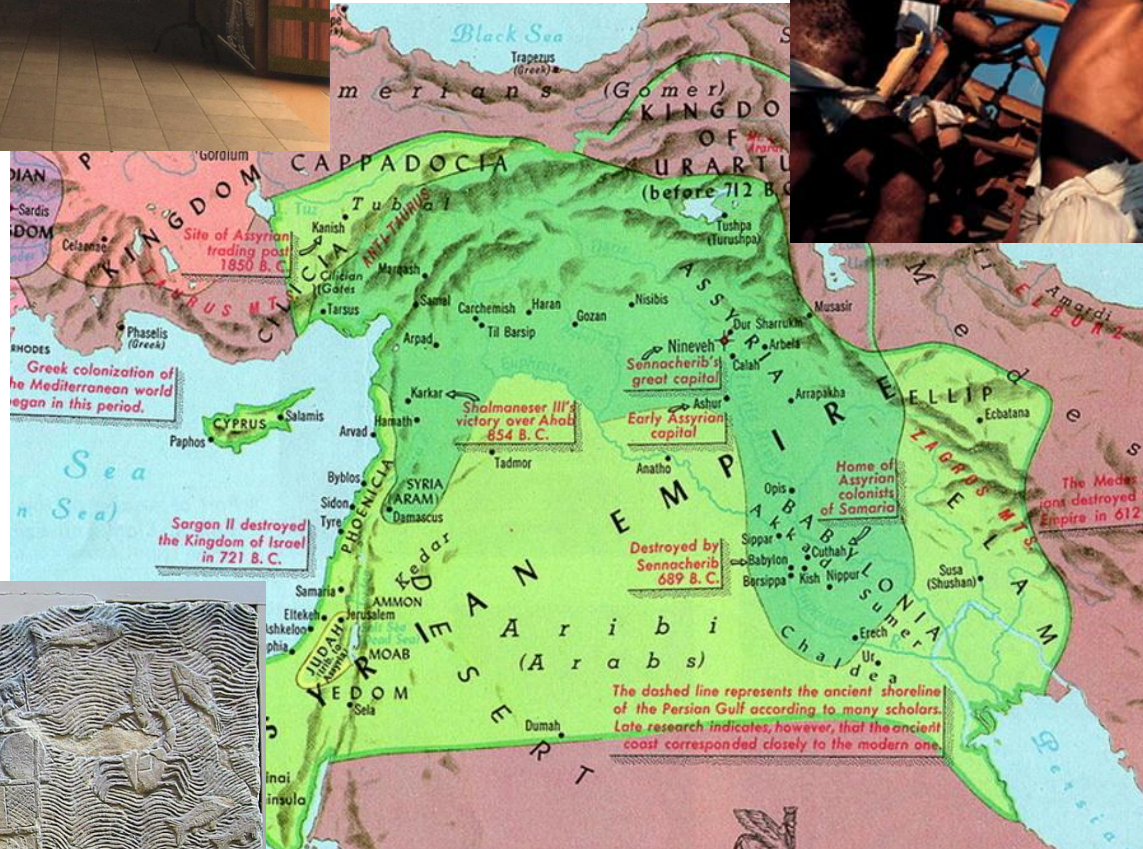
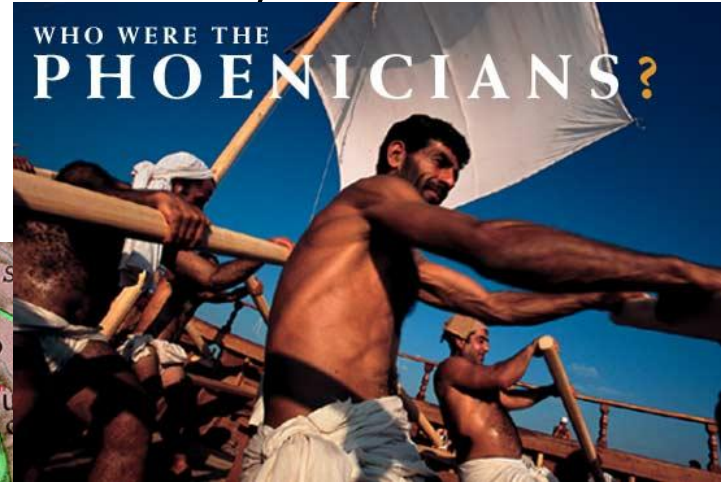
Syrian merchant ships anchored at an Egyptian port (Tomb of Kenamun, Amenhotep III, ca. 1386-1350 BCE)



# Phoenician seafaring in a new age of empire: The Assyrians (ca. 1100-600 BCE)

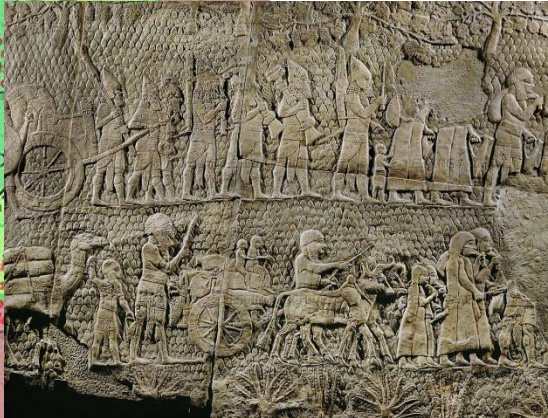
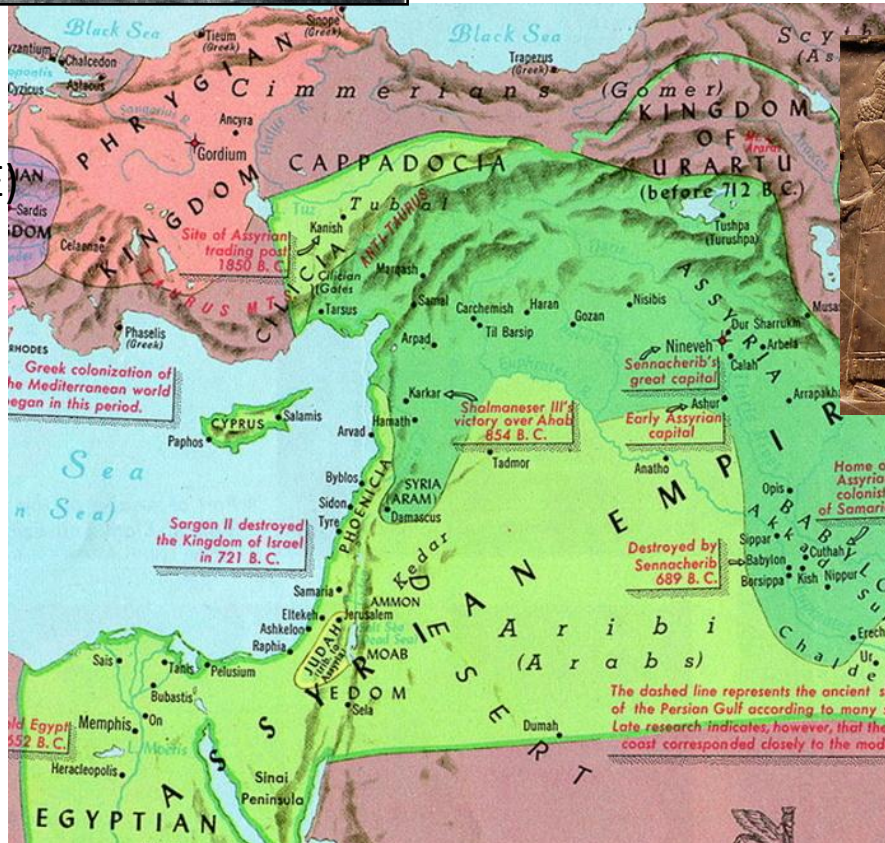
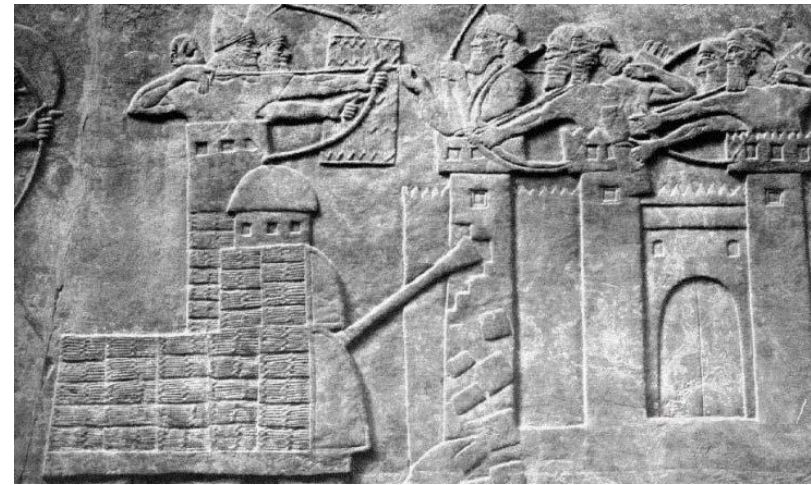


Assyrian throne room, palace of Nineveh



Relief representation of a (probably Phoenician) war galley from the palace of Sargon II at Nineveh

# The Assyrian onslaught begins ca. 1100 BCE



Assyrian king Tiglath Pileser I (1114-1076 BCE) invades Phoenicia and demands tribute from Phoenician kingdoms of Sidon, Byblos and Arwad

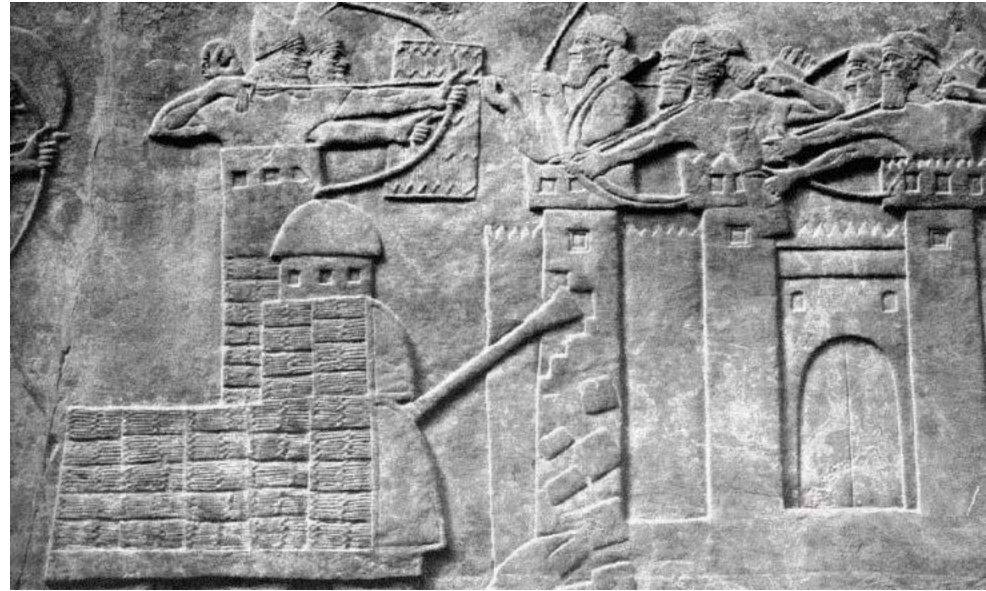
# Phoenicians paying tribute in an Assyrian relief from the palace of King Ashurnasirpal II at Nimrud (ancient Kalhu, ca. 859-839 BCE)



Reception room in the palace of Ashurnasirpal II



One context for vigorous Phoenician commercial activity in the Mediterranean: huge metal demands paid in tribute to the Assyrian Empire (ca. 1100-600 BCE)



And then similar demands paid in tribute to the Neo-Babylonian Empire (ca. 600-540 BCE), and then to the Persian Empire (ca. 540-333 BCE)



A view onto Babylon (as it would have looked ca. 550 BCE)

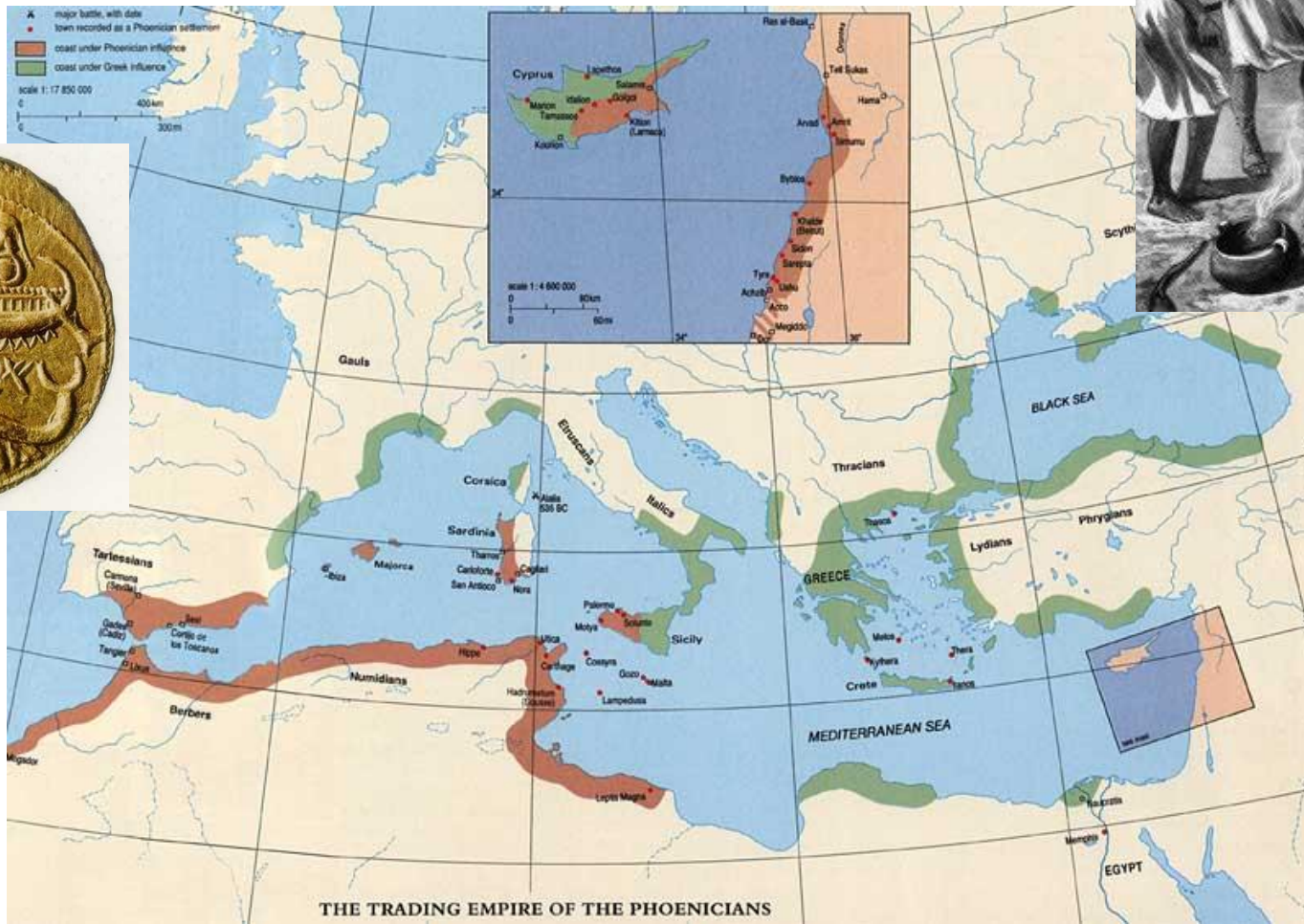


Persepolis, capital of the Persian (Achaemenid) Empire



# Herodotus (ca. 484-425 BCE) on trade between the Phoenicians and Tartessians (in modern Spain)

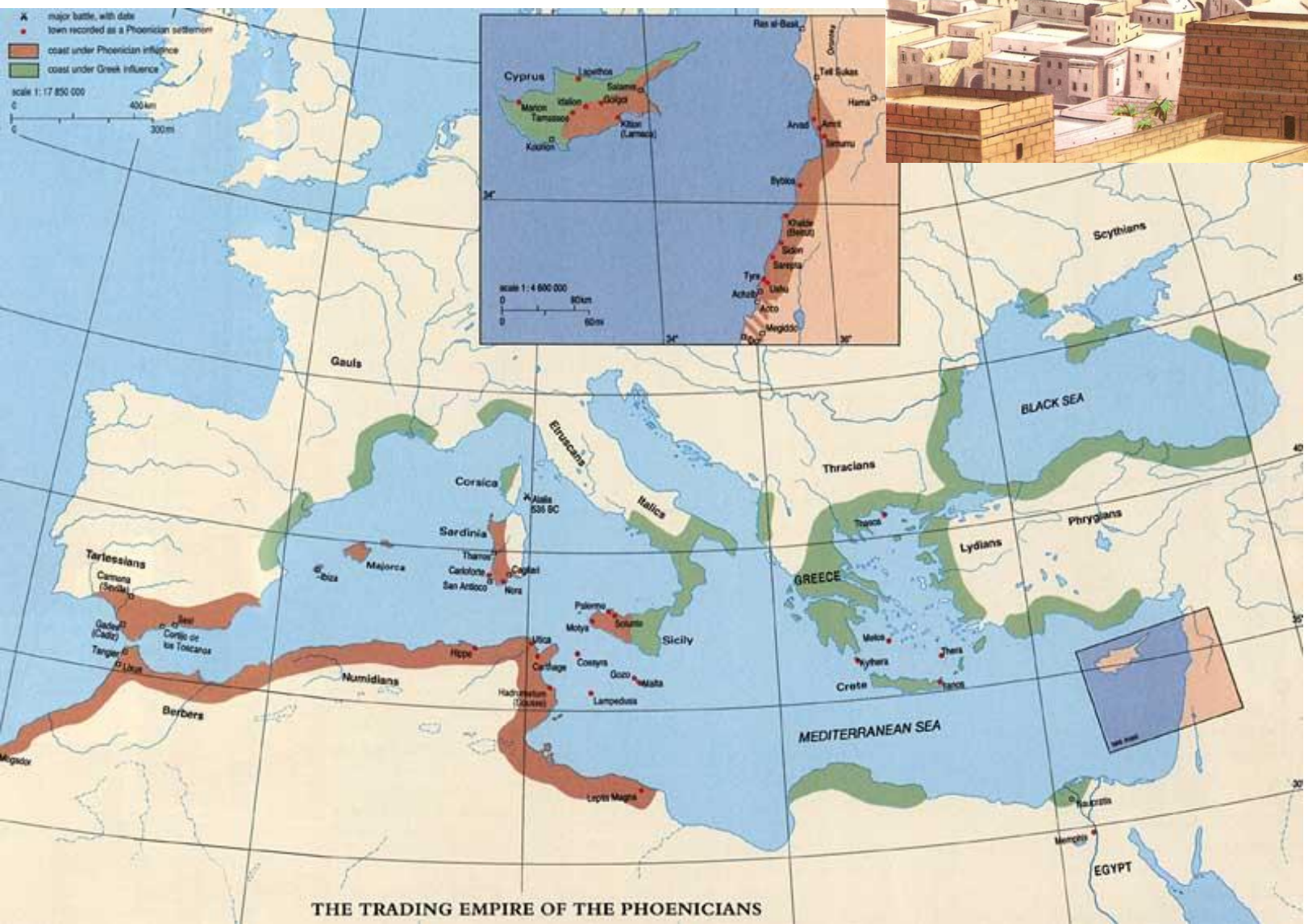
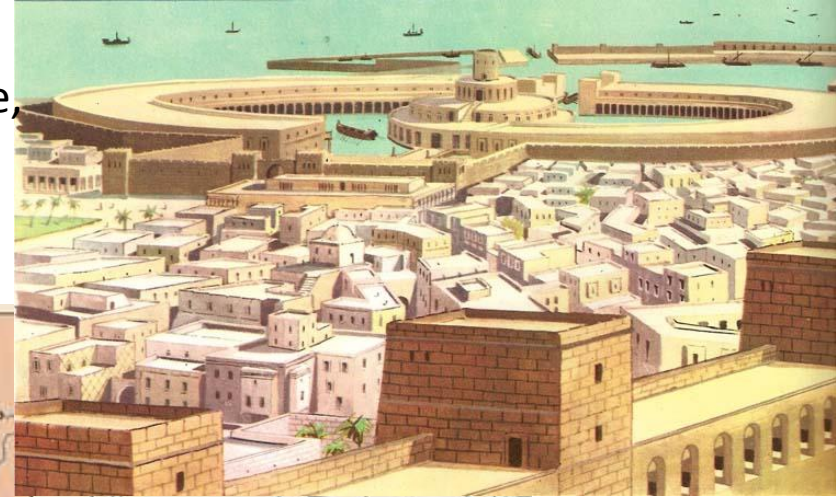
‘After importing to that place oil and other small wares of maritime commerce, they obtained for their return cargo so great a quantity of silver that they were no longer able to keep or receive it, but were forced when sailing away from those ports to make of silver not only all other articles which they used but also all of their anchors.’



Phoenician gold coin

THE TRADING EMPIRE OF THE PHOENICIANS

# Phoenician commercial success and colonization across the Mediterranean: Phoenician (Punic) Carthage, as it would have looked ca. 200 BCE



# Excavation of a shipwreck on the Med. coast of Spain with tusks bearing Phoenician inscriptions—ca. 650 BCE

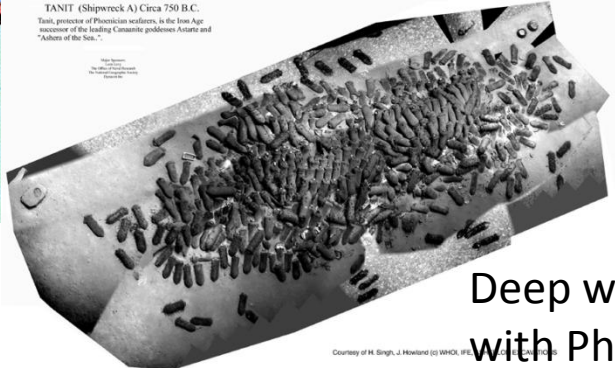


- Area of Phoenician settlement
  - Phoenician colony
  - Phoenician trade route
- Traded goods:
- ◇ glass
  - ivory
  - oil
  - ⊠ silver
  - ⊠ gold
  - ⊠ copper
  - lead
  - △ salt
  - ▲ cedarwood
  - grain



X Bajo de la Campana

X Ashkelon



Deep water Ashkelon shipwrecks with Phoenician amphorae --ca. 750 BCE

Courtesy of H. Singh, J. Newland (2) WHOL, 01/11/2011

JOUKOWSKY INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE ANCIENT WORLD PRESENTS

THE FOURTH R. ROSS HOLLOWAY LECTURE

PETER VAN DOMMELEN

PROFESSOR OF MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW



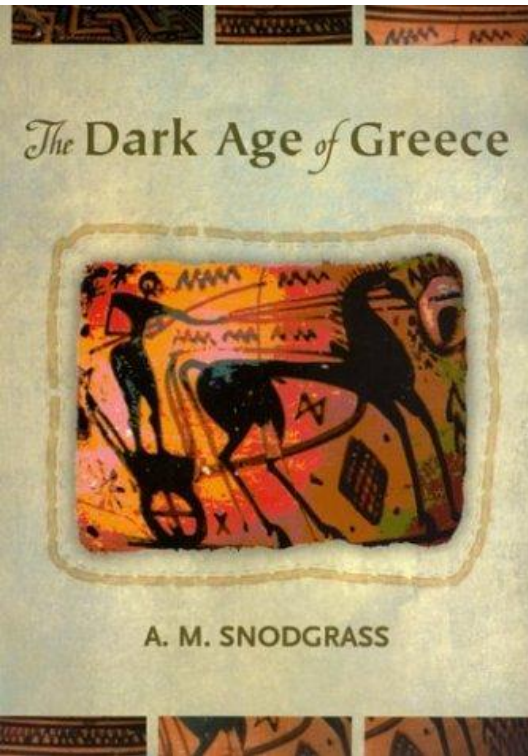
RURAL CONNECTIONS:  
MIGRATION, TECHNOLOGY AND  
AGRARIAN PRODUCTION IN THE  
CLASSICAL MEDITERRANEAN

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 2011 AT 6:30 PM

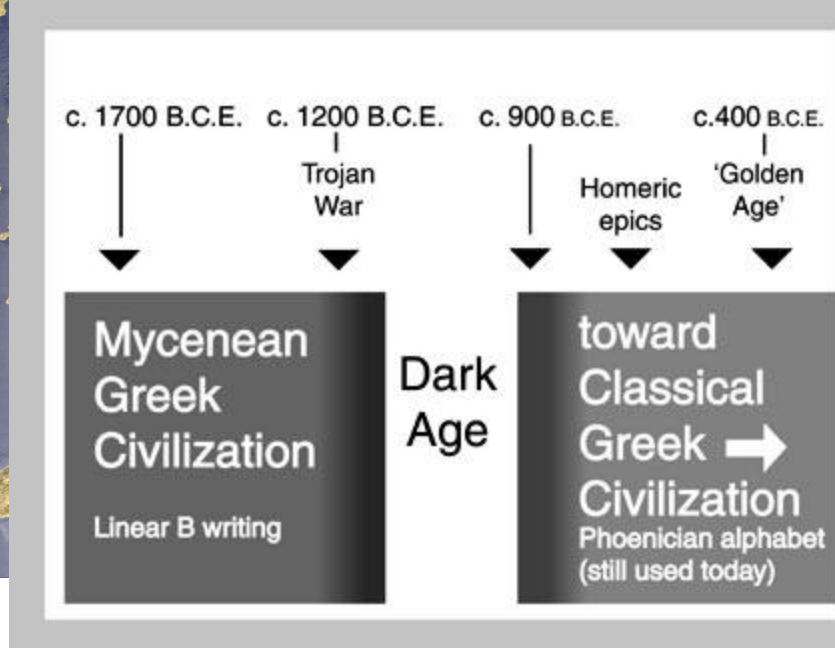
RHODE ISLAND HALL, ROOM 108  
60 GEORGE STREET (AT PROSPECT)

RECEPTION TO FOLLOW

And what of the Aegean after the collapse of the Mycenaean palatial system ca. 1200 BCE?



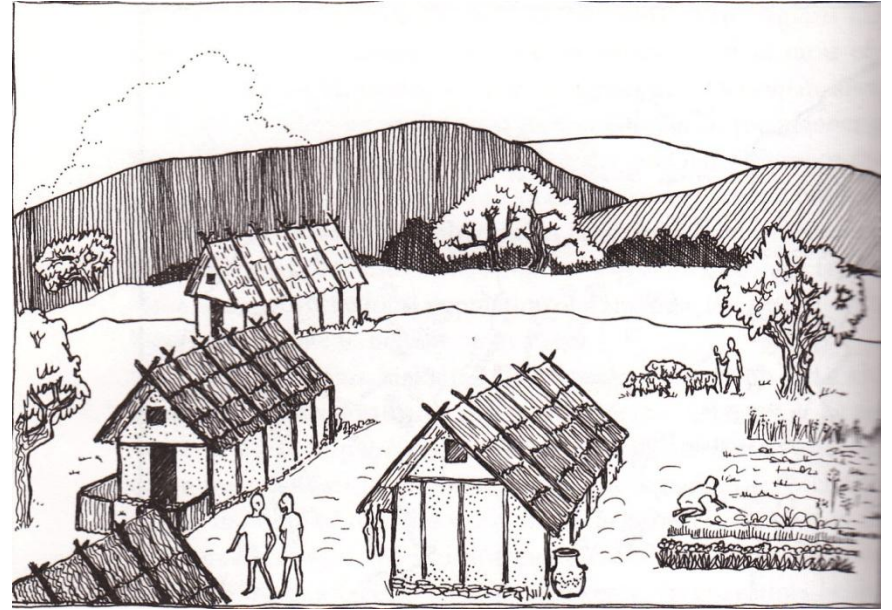
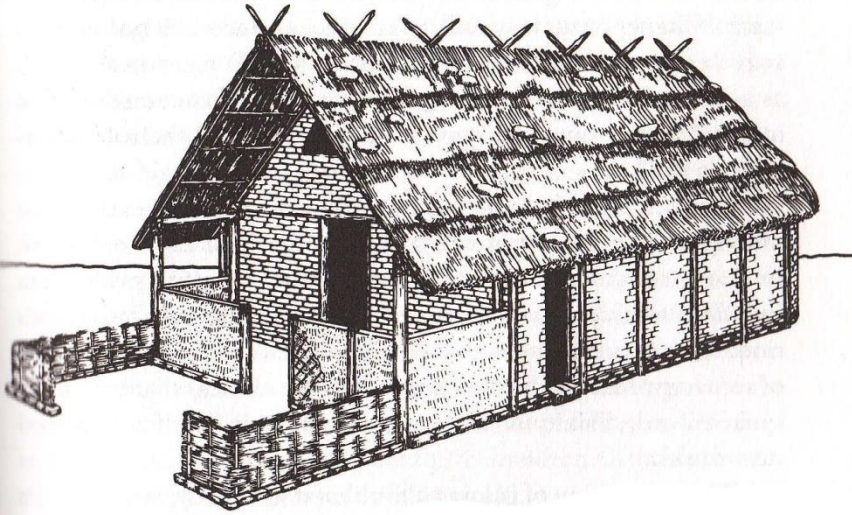
'dark'=non-literate  
=Early Iron Age=  
ca. 1200-700 BCE



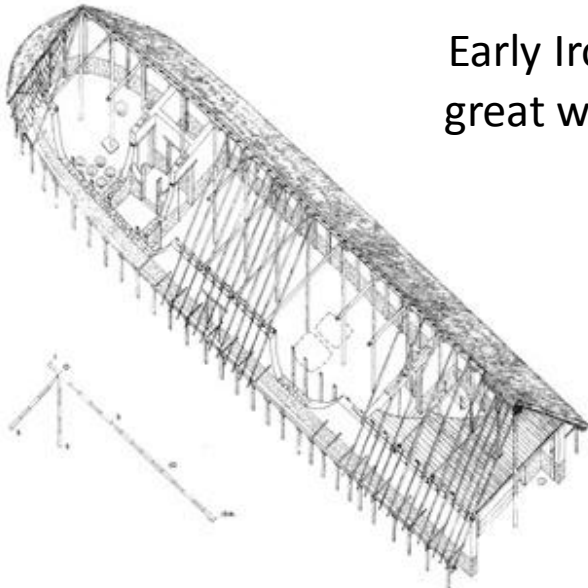
A typical timeline

# The Early Iron Age in the Aegean: archaeology reveals dispersed rural communities: something like 'chiefdoms' ruled by warrior elites (visible in tombs)

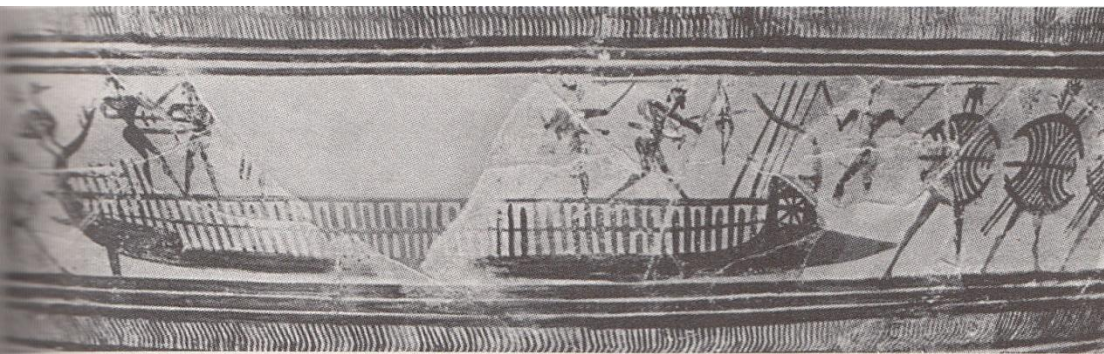
Nichoria



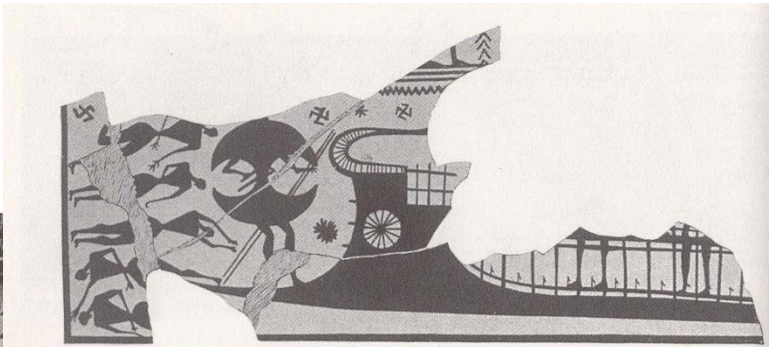
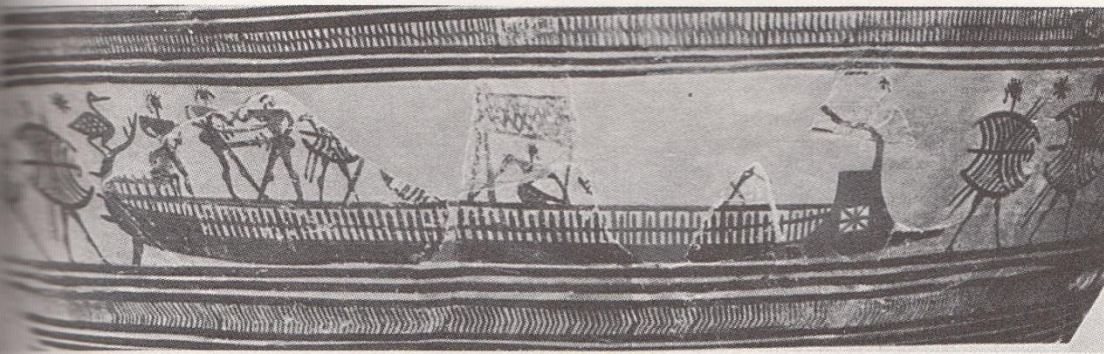
Early Iron Age farming community at Nichoria (above) and tombs with great wealth from a timber-constructed building at Lefkandi (below)



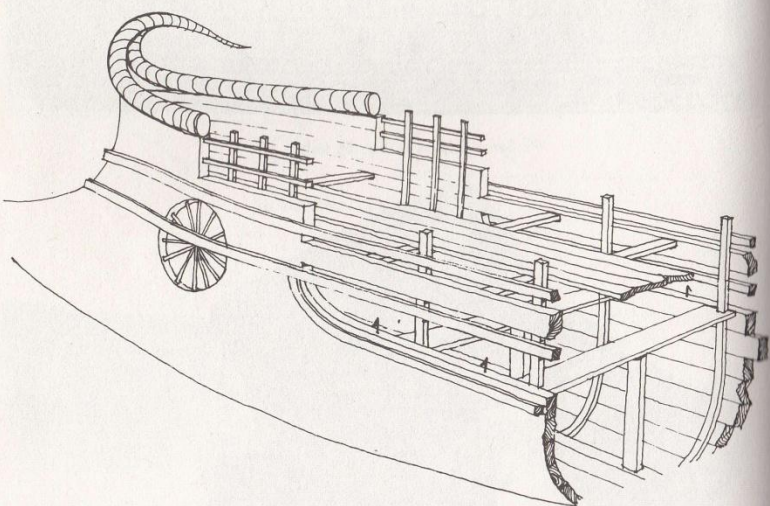
The communities of Early Iron Age Greece did not invest in great monumental buildings (like stone-constructed temples or palaces) but they did invest in tombs, and also, seemingly, in the construction of large warships towards the end of this period



65. Warship attacked on shore, first half of 8th b.c.



68. Bow of a warship, mid-8th b.c.



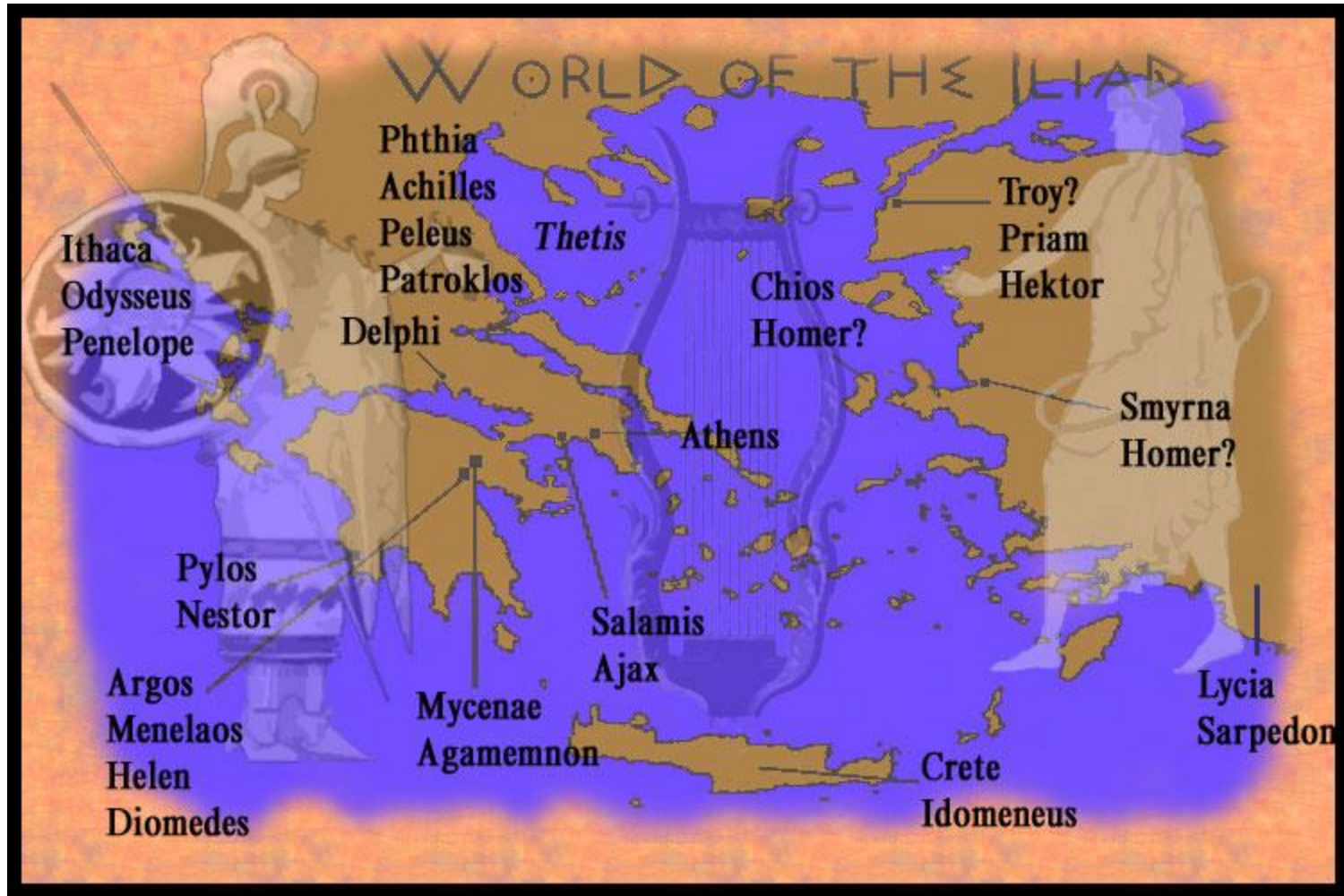
69. Suggested reconstruction of the ship in Fig. 68

Representations of war galleys painted on pottery from tombs

# Homer and the enduring question: the epics of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*

Homer probably lived during the late Early Iron Age: ca. 750-700 BCE

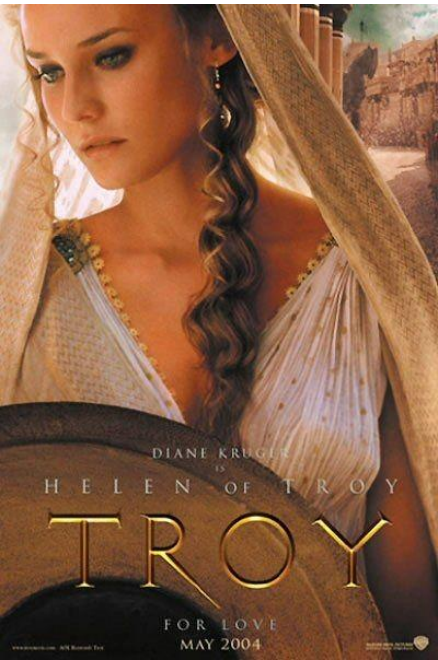
The epics are set in an Aegean that existed 500 years earlier (Late Bronze Age)



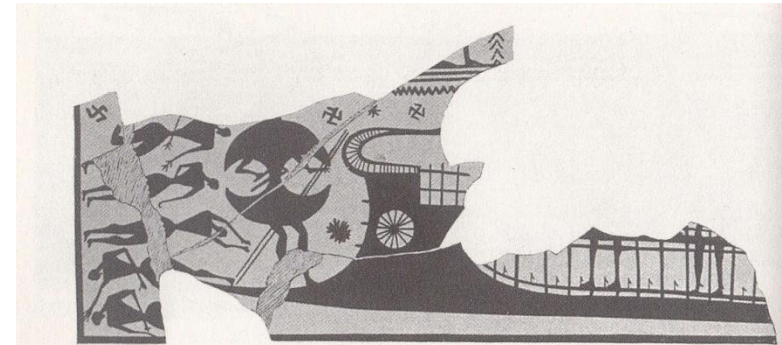
Which Aegean world is Homer revealing to us? The Early Iron Age? The Late Bronze Age?

A combination of the two?

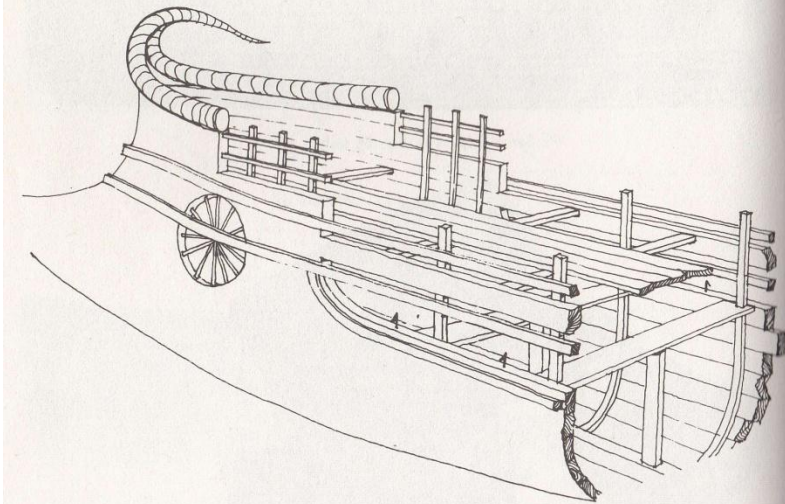
# Seafaring (and ship construction) in Homer: topic for the lecture on Wednesday



‘The face that launched a thousand ships’: Helen from the 2004 blockbuster

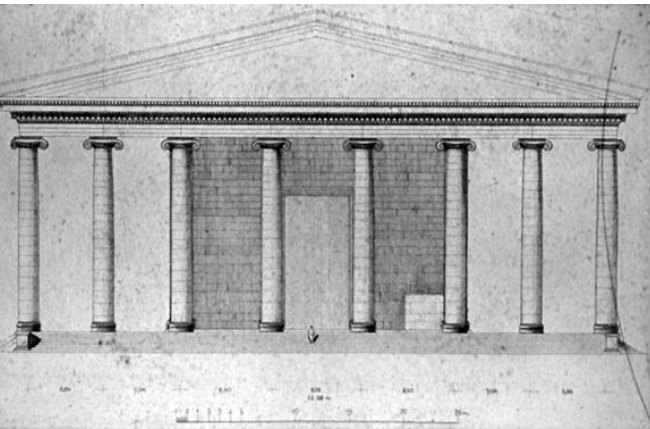


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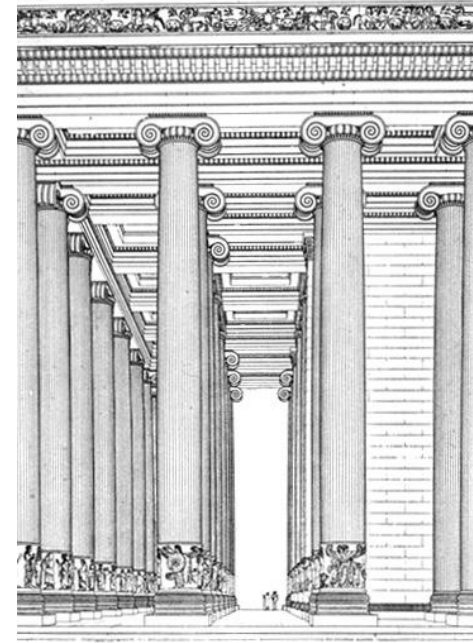


69. Suggested reconstruction of the ship in Fig. 68

# The Aegean during the 'Archaic' Period (ca. 700-490 BCE) (showing the earliest stone-constructed Archaic temples)



Samos



Ephesus



Corinth

The Aegean becomes urban (origins of the Greek *polis*): commerce and colonization: mirroring, absorbing and competing with Phoenician activity and presence in the Mediterranean region



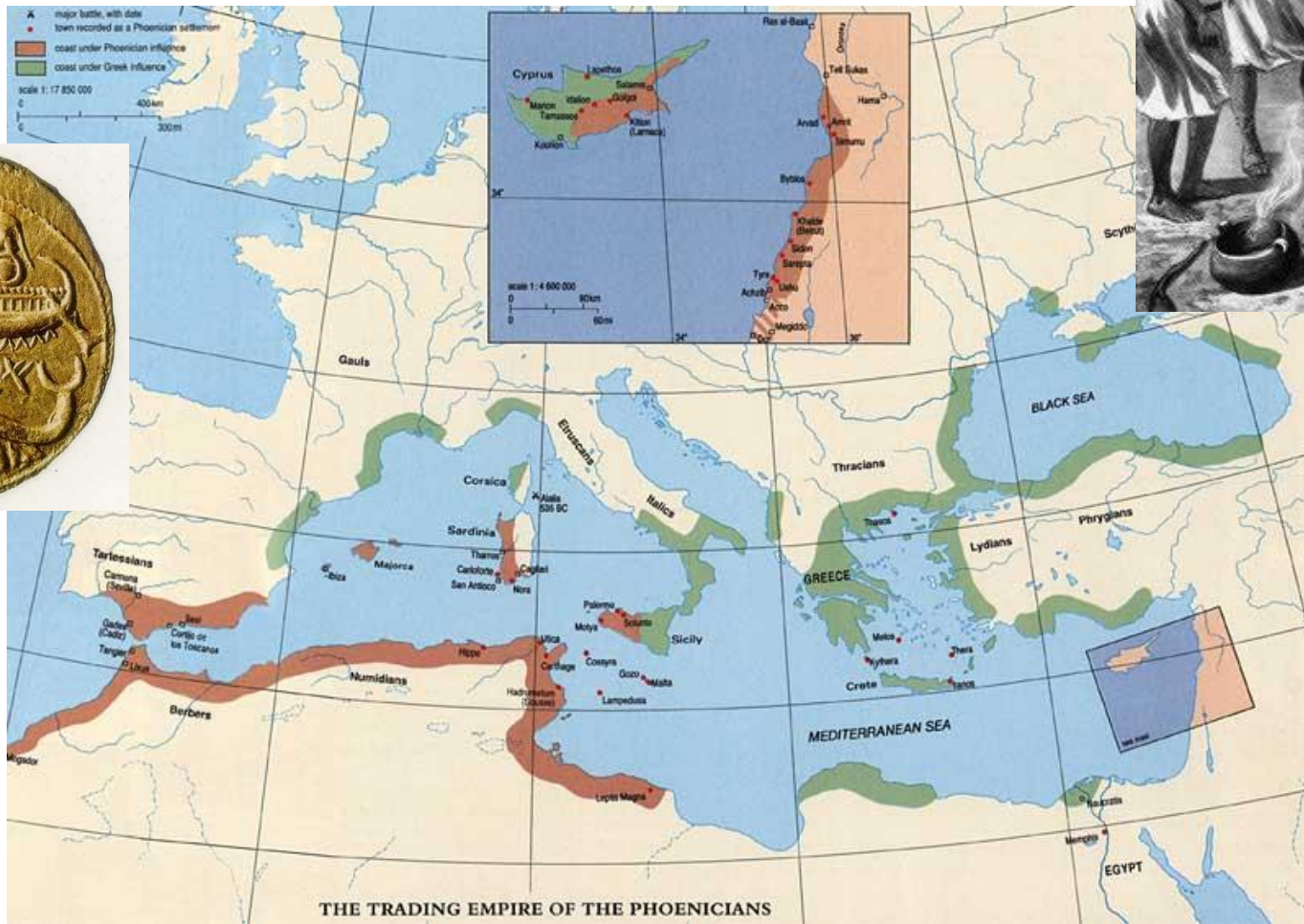
Warship (pirates?) giving chase to a merchantman  
(ca. 520 BCE)



Large swathes of the Mediterranean region begin to look (archaeologically) Aegean:  
Thucydides (ca. 460-395 BCE) and Herodotus (ca. 484-425 BCE) also describe the founding of numerous Greek colonies during the Archaic Period

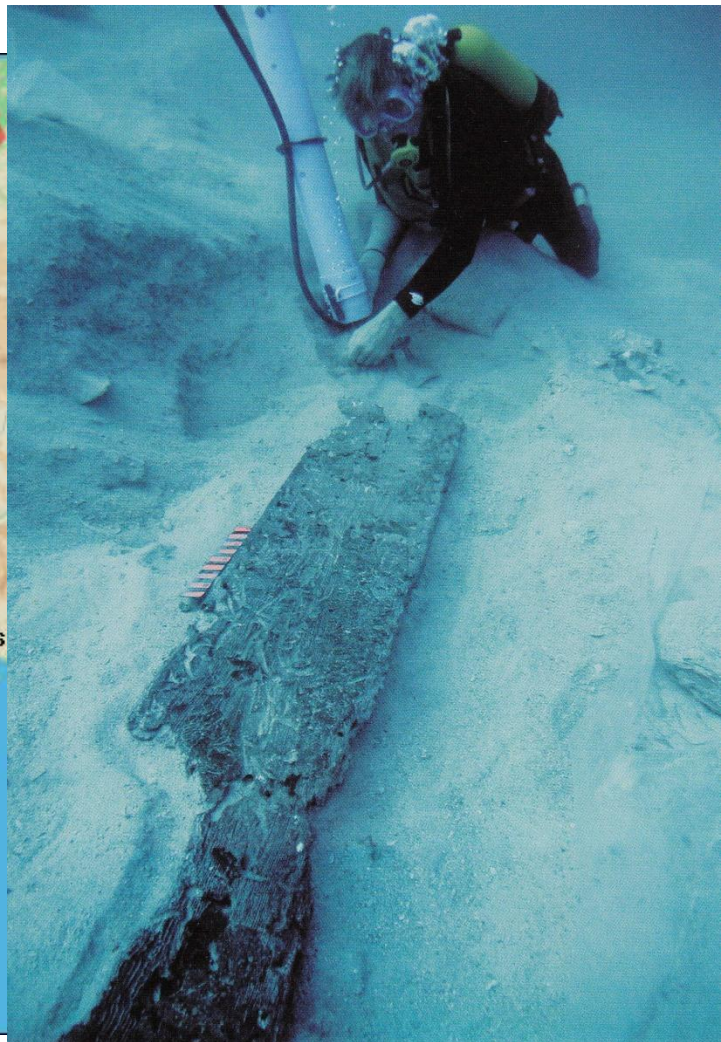
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'After importing to that place oil and other small wares of maritime commerce, they obtained for their return cargo so great a quantity of silver that they were no longer able to keep or receive it, but were forced when sailing away from those ports to make of silver not only all other articles which they used but also all of their anchors.'



Phoenician gold coin

THE TRADING EMPIRE OF THE PHOENICIANS



Excavation of the Archaic Period Pabuç Burnu shipwreck, sunk ca. 530 BCE near Halicarnassus, Aegean Coast of Turkey