

# Where are we in time?

- 1900-1500 BC Minoan Civilization Flourishes
- 1800-1400 BC Creation of the Hittite Empire
- 1792 BC Rise of Babylon under Hammurabi
- 1650-1550 BC Hyksos invasion of Egypt and the Second Intermediate Period
- 1600-1200 BC Mycenaean civilization flourishes
- 1550-1075 BC New Kingdom of Egypt
- c. 1200 BC Invasions of the Sea Peoples begin

# Where are we in time...today?

- 1100-1000 BC Philistine Dominance in Palestine
- 1000-973 B.C. Hebrew kingdom consolidated under David
- 924 B.C. Israel and Judah divided
- 883-859 B.C. Neo-Assyrian Empire founded
- 722 B.C. Kingdom of Israel destroyed
- 612-605 B.C. Fall of the Neo-Assyrian Empire
- 586 B.C. Fall of the Kingdom of Judah
- 539-486 B.C. Persian Empire consolidated

# Where are we in the world?



# The Small-Scale States of the Early Iron Age

- Geopolitical changes
- The Phoenicians
  - Roots lay in the ancient Near East
  - Independence of Phoenician cities
  - Aristocratic form of government
  - Egyptian connections and the papyrus trade

# The Small-Scale States of the Early Iron Age

- The Phoenicians
  - Textiles
  - Cities
    - Planted Mediterranean trading colonies
    - Established Carthage in modern Tunisia
    - May have ventured as far as the Atlantic



Map 2.4 Phoenician Colonization

# The Small-Scale States of the Early Iron Age

- Cultural influence
  - Greek trading partners
  - Near Eastern influences
  - The alphabet
- The Philistines
  - Great national enemy of the Hebrews
  - Retention of a separate identity

Phoenician	Hebrew	Classical Greek	Modern Alphabetic
𐤀	א	Α	A
𐤁	ב	Β	B
𐤂	ג	Γ	G
𐤃	ד	Δ	D
𐤄	ה	Ε	E
𐤅	ו	Υ	V
𐤆	ז	Ζ	Z
𐤇	ח	Η	H
𐤈	ט	Θ	T
𐤉	י	Ι	Y
𐤊	כ	Κ	K
𐤋	ל	Λ	L
𐤌	מ	Μ	M
𐤍	נ	Ν	N
𐤎	ס	Ξ	S
𐤏	ע	Ο	O
𐤐	פ	Π	P
𐤑	ק		TZ
𐤒	ר		Q
𐤓	ש	Ρ	R
𐤔	ט	Σ	S
𐤕	ת	Τ	T

## The Evolution of the Alphabet

# The Small-Scale States of the Early Iron Age

- The Philistines
  - Introduced grapevines and olive trees to the Levant
  - The Pentapolis (heavily fortified citadels)
    - Gaza, Ashkelon, Ashdod, Ekron, and Gath
  - Virtually no written records
  - Relationship between the Philistines and the Hebrews

# The Small-Scale States of the Early Iron Age

- The Hebrews
  - Origins: The Old Testament as historical resource
    - God and his chosen people
    - The covenant
    - The creation and the flood
    - The twelve tribes

# The Small-Scale States of the Early Iron Age

- The Hebrews
  - Hebrews and Philistines
    - Samuel and King Saul
    - David and triumph over the Philistines
    - King David
  - Consolidation of the Hebrew kingdom
    - David strengthens his new kingdom (c. 1000 B.C.E.)

# The Small-Scale States of the Early Iron Age

- The Hebrews
  - Reduces Philistine influence
  - Defeats the Moabites and Ammonites
  - Builds Jerusalem as the political and religious capital
  - The Ark of the Covenant and Jerusalem
  - Reorganized priesthood of Yahweh



Map 2.5 The Hebrew Kingdom, c. 1500 B.C.E

# The Small-Scale States of the Early Iron Age

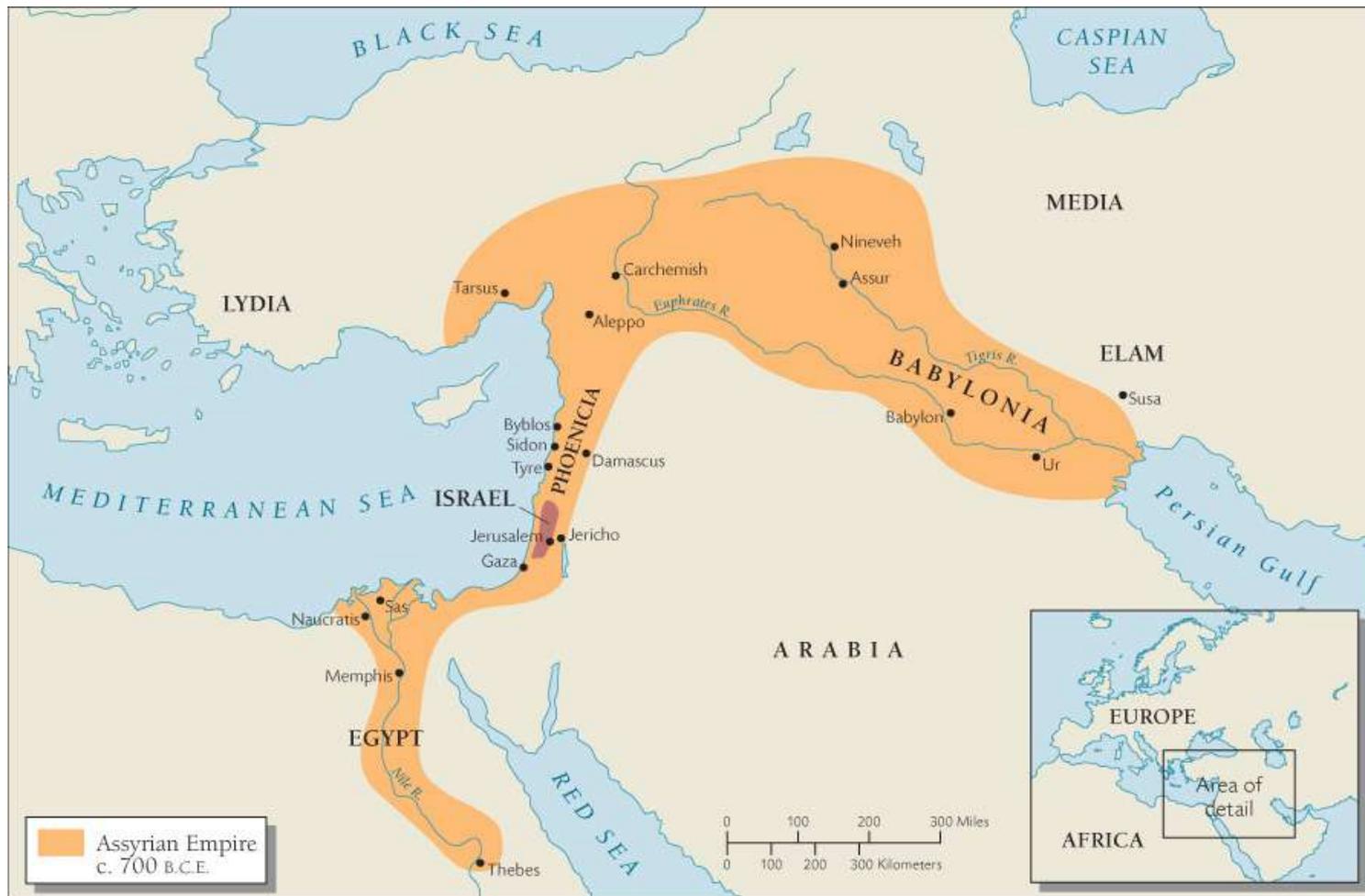
- The Hebrews
  - The reign of King Solomon (973–937 B.C.E.)
    - The temple complex at Jerusalem
    - Instituted oppressive taxation
    - Maintained a large standing army
    - Forced labor
  - The northern (Israel) and southern (Judah) kingdoms

# The Assyrian Empire

- A Semitic-speaking people
- The fight for existence
- The middle Assyrian period (1362–859 B.C.E.)
  - Assuruballit I (1362–1327 B.C.E.)
    - Extended power over northern Mesopotamia
  - Tukulti-Ninurta I (1243–1207 B.C.E.)
    - Conqueror of the first order
    - Sacked Babylon

# The Assyrian Empire

- The middle Assyrian period (1362–859 B.C.E.)
  - Assurnasirpal II (883–859 B.C.E.)
    - Revived Assyrian strength
    - Founded the neo-Assyrian empire
- The neo-Assyrian empire (859–627 B.C.E.)
  - Assyrian throne seized by Tiglath-Pileser III (744 B.C.E.)



Map 2.6 The Assyrian Empire, c. 700 B.C.E

# The Assyrian Empire

- The neo-Assyrian empire (859–627 B.C.E.)
  - Conquered various western kingdoms
  - The dynasty of Sargon II (722–705 B.C.E.)
    - The Sargonids
  - Government and administration
    - An armed state
    - King as hereditary monarch and earthly representative of the god Assur

# The Assyrian Empire

- The neo-Assyrian empire (859–627 B.C.E.)
  - Divination and oracles
  - Extensive bureaucracy
  - Rigidly patriarchal
- The Assyrian military-religious ethos
  - Holy war and the exaction of tribute through terror
  - The Assyrian army belonged to Assur
  - The worship of Assur among conquered people

# The Assyrian Empire

- The neo-Assyrian empire (859–627 B.C.E.)
  - Assyrian warfare
    - Butchering and torturing enemies
    - Strategy and tactics
    - Heavily armed and armored shock troops
    - Archery and chariots
    - Catapults and siege engines

# The Assyrian Empire

- The end of Assyria and its legacy
  - Sennacherib (704–681 B.C.E.)
    - Rebuilt Nineveh
  - Assurbanipal (669–627 B.C.E.)
    - Strong military presence
    - Internal reforms
    - The library at Nineveh

# The Assyrian Empire

- The end of Assyria and its legacy
  - General hatred of the Assyrians
  - Nineveh captured and burned (612 B.C.E.)
  - The Chaldean empire (612–539 B.C.E.)