

In Search Of The Phoenicians Miriam Balmuth Lectures In Ancient History And Archaeology

Part I. Stolen kleos: Introduction -- Stolen kleos -- The "orientalizing kit" -- Part II. Follow the sphinx: The far West -- The central Mediterranean -- The Aegean -- Intangible legacies -- Cyprus -- The Levant.

Even though the Persian period has attracted a fair share of scholarly interest in recent years, as yet no concerted effort has been attempted to construct a comprehensive social history of Phoenician city-states as an integral part of the Achaemenid empire. This monograph explores the evidence from Persian-period literary (both ancient Jewish and classical), epigraphic, and numismatic sources, as well as material culture remains, in order to sketch just such a history. This study examines developments in Persian-period Phoenician city-states on the three levels: that of the individual household, the city-state, and the administrative unit of the Persian empire. These three societal levels are analyzed within the contexts of economic competition between and among the Phoenician city-states, their burgeoning economic ties with the outside world, and their interaction with the Persian imperial influence in the Levant.

Another "Peoples of the Past" book, this richly illustrated book traces the Phoenician civilization from the Late Bronze Age (c. 1550 B.C.) to the start of the Hellenistic period (c. 300 B.C.).

Published in 1895, this was the first book to document and describe the newly discovered writing systems of ancient Crete.

Ancient Israel's Neighbors explores both the biblical portrayal of the neighboring groups directly surrounding Israel-the Canaanites, Philistines, Phoenicians, Edomites, Moabites, Ammonites, and Arameans-and examines what we can know about these groups through their own literature, archaeology, and other sources. This book will invite readers into journey of scholarly discovery to explore the world of Israel's identity within its most immediate ancient NearEastern context.

Twelve essays, written by various scholars and originally published in Spanish, explore the ways in which Phoenician colonization of the Iberian Peninsula was a function of Assyrian westward expansion. Selected articles include: The Phoenician Settlement of the 8th Century B.C. in Morro de Mezquitilla (Algarrobo, Malaga) by H. Schubart, Phoenician Trade in the West: Balance and Perspectives by M.E. Aubet Semmler, and The Ancient Colonization of Ibiza: Mechanisms and Process by J. Ramon.

In Search of the Phoenicians Princeton University Press

This book offers new perspectives on Israel's evolving Mediterranean identity, which centers around the longing to find a "natural" place in the region. It explores Mediterraneanism as reflected in popular music, literature, architecture, and daily life, and analyzes ways in which the notion comprises cultural identity

and political realities.

Historical research on Philippine's past, in relation to the maritime Phoenician traders, based on four main areas: Iconography of the Phoenician Religion, Ancient Glass and Gold technologies and motifs, Proto-Canaanite Alphabet on tribal beads, and Impact of the Phoenicians on the languages and historical traditions of the Lands of Gold.

Phoenicia was a great and highly influential ancient civilization that originated in the Eastern Mediterranean. Scholars generally agree that it included the coastal areas of today's Lebanon, northern Israel and southern Syria reaching as far north as Arwad. Phoenician civilization spread across the Mediterranean between 1500 BC and 300 BC. Phoenician colonies reached the Western Mediterranean, most notably Carthage, and even the Atlantic Ocean. Phoenician writing became one of the most widely used writing systems, spread by Phoenician merchants across the Mediterranean world, where it evolved and was assimilated by many other cultures. Contents: The Land Climate and Productions The People—origin and Characteristics The Cities The Colonies Architecture Aesthetic Art Industrial Art and Manufactures Ships, Navigation, and Commerce Mining Religion Dress, Ornaments, and Social Habits Phoenician Writing, Language, and Literature Political History Phoenicia, Before the Establishment of the Hegemony of Tyre. Phoenicia Under the Hegemony of Tyre Phoenicia During the Period of Its Subjection to Assyria Phoenicia During Its Struggles With Babylon and Egypt Phoenicia Under the Persians Phoenicia in the Time of Alexander the Great Phoenicia Under the Greeks Phoenicia Under the Romans Hebrews, Phoenicians, and Hittites contains 12 full-color transparencies (print books) or PowerPoint slides (eBooks), 4 reproducible pages, and a richly detailed teacher's guide. Among the topics covered in this volume are the geography of Anatolia, the Hittite religion, the geography of Phoenicia and Palestine, the Phoenician religion, the development of the alphabet, Abraham and Moses, King David, King Solomon, and the Hebrew religion.

"The Phoenicians traveled the Mediterranean long before the Greeks and Romans, trading, establishing settlements, and refining the art of navigation. But who these legendary sailors really were has long remained a mystery. [Quinn] makes the startling claim that the Phoenicians never actually existed. Taking readers from the ancient world to today, this ... book argues that the notion of these sailors as a coherent people with a shared identity, history, and culture is a product of modern nationalist ideologies"--Dust jacket flap.

Unbinding Isaac assembles multiple strands of thought and modern knowledge of ancient human sacrifice to offer an original reading of the Akedah.

Who were the ancient Phoenicians—and did they actually exist? The Phoenicians traveled the Mediterranean long before the Greeks and Romans, trading, establishing settlements, and refining the art of navigation. But who these legendary sailors really were has long remained a mystery. In Search of the Phoenicians makes the startling claim that the "Phoenicians" never actually existed as such. Taking readers from the

neighborhoods and communities but drive farther to get to work, feel the effects of the regional heat island, and depend in part for their water on snow packs in Wyoming. In Metropolitan Phoenix, Patricia Gober explores the efforts to build a sustainable desert city in the face of environmental uncertainty, rapid growth, and increasing social diversity. Metropolitan Phoenix chronicles the burgeoning of this desert community, including the audacious decisions that created a metropolis of 3.6 million people in a harsh and demanding physical setting. From the prehistoric Hohokam, who constructed a thousand miles of irrigation canals, to the Euro-American farmers, who converted the dryland river valley into an agricultural paradise at the end of the nineteenth century, Gober stresses the sense of beginning again and building anew that has been deeply embedded in wave after wave of human migration to the region. In the early twentieth century, the so-called health seekers—asthmatics, arthritis and tuberculosis sufferers—arrived with the hope of leading more vigorous lives in the warm desert climate, while the postwar period drew veterans and their families to the region to work in emerging electronics and defense industries. Most recently, a new generation of elderly, seeking "active retirement," has settled into planned retirement communities on the perimeter of the city. Metropolitan Phoenix also tackles the future of the city. The passage of a recent transportation initiative, efforts to create a biotechnology incubator, and growing publicity about water shortages and school funding have placed Phoenix at a crossroads, forcing its citizens to grapple with the issues of social equity, environmental quality, and economic security. Gober argues that given Phoenix's dramatic population growth and enormous capacity for change, it can become a prototype for twenty-first-century urbanization, reconnecting with its desert setting and building a multifaceted sense of identity that encompasses the entire metropolitan community.

The Raft of Odysseus looks at the fascinating intersection of traditional myth with an ethnographically-viewed Homeric world. Carol Dougherty argues that the resourcefulness of Odysseus as an adventurer on perilous seas served as an example to Homer's society which also had to adjust in inventive ways to turbulent conditions. The fantastic adventures of Odysseus act as a prism for the experiences of Homer's own listeners--traders, seafarers, storytellers, soldiers--and give us a glimpse into their own world of hopes and fears, 500 years after the Iliadic events were supposed to have happened.

A revised and updated version of a book on the Phoenicians first published in 1993. Written by an expert on "the craft," this classic traces Freemasonry's origins from biblical times to its practice among America's founding fathers. It also explores philosophical, symbolic, and ritual traditions.

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