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| 1. The Role of Nomadic Peoples
 |
| * 1. Pastoralism
 |
| * + 1. **Pastoral nomads:**
 |
| * + 1. Impact of pastoral nomads:
 |
| * + 1. **Indo-Europeans:**
 |
| * + - 1. Locations:
 |
| * + - 1. Settled in central Anatolia (c. 1750 BC); helped form Hittite Kingdom
 |
| * 1. **Hittites** (1600 – 1200 BC)
 |
| * + 1. Location:
 |
| * + 1. Use of Iron:
 |
| * + 1. “Sea Peoples” –
 |
| * + 1. New kingdoms and city-states emerge after collapse of Hittites:
 |
| 1. **Phoenicians**
 |
| * 1. Mediterranean Trade Empire
 |
| * + 1. Location and chief cities:
 |
| * + 1. Trade goods:
 |
| * + 1. Scope of trade and colonies:
 |
| * 1. Culture
 |
| * + 1. Alphabet:
 |
| * + 1. Connection to Greek and Latin:
 |
| 1. **Israelites**
 |
| * 1. Biblical History
 |
| * + 1. Minor Semitic group located south of the Phoenician cities
 |
| * + 1. Descendants of **Abraham** (from Ur of the Chaldees); pastoral lifestyle altered by forced emigration to Egypt, enslavement and exodus to Canaan
 |
| * 1. United Kingdom (1020 – 930 BC)
 |
| * + 1. Twelve tribes united under a single monarchy by Saul & **David**; capital at **Jerusalem**
 |
| * + 1. **King Solomon** (970-930 BC):
 |
| * + 1. Rehoboam, son of Solomon, alienates the northern tribes, which then secede
 |
| * 1. Divided Kingdom
 |
| * + 1. Kingdom of Judah:
 |
| * + 1. Kingdom of Israel:
 |
| * + 1. Assyrian invasion (722/721 BC):
 |
| * + 1. Chaldean (Neo-Babylonian) invasion (586 BC):
 |
| * + 1. End of the Babylonian Captivity (539 BC):
 |
| * 1. **Judaism**
 |
| * + 1. **Monotheism:**
 |
| * + 1. Important elements of Judaism:
 |
| * + - 1. Covenant –
 |
| * + - 1. Law –
 |
| * + - 1. Prophets –
 |
| * + 1. Teachings of the prophets:
 |
| * + 1. Comparison with other ancient religions:
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