|  |
| --- |
| 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: |