

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ALPHABET

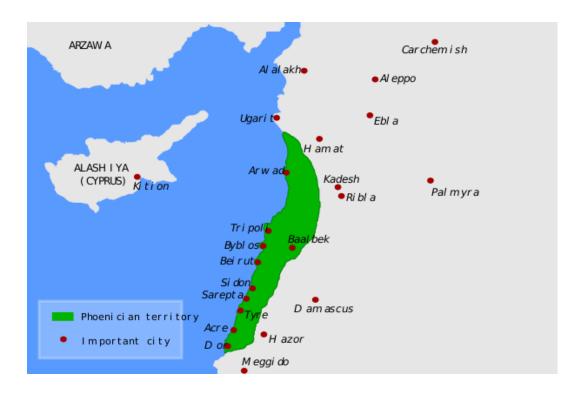
1, Egyptian hieroglyphic; 2, Egyptian hieratic, or script form of hieroglyphic; 3, Phœnician; 4, Greek; 5, Roman.

THE PHOENICIANS

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GEOGRAPHY

Phoenicia was located between the eastern Mediterranean coast and the Lebanon Mountains





Not a unified nation

Consisted of independent city-states

PHOENICIANS WERE SAILORS

Sailing

- No maps or modern technology
- Sailed beyond Gibraltar (Pillars of Hercules)
- Evidence that they may have circumnavigated Africa

PHOENICIAN COLONIES

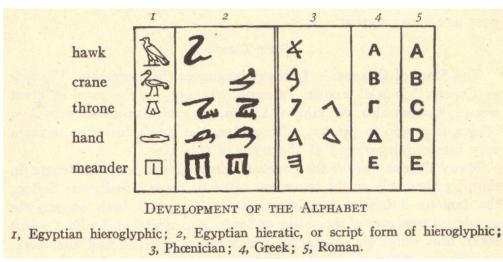
- Sailed and colonized throughout the Mediterranean beginning circa 1000 B.C.E.
 - Gades (Cadiz, Spain)
 - Carthage (Tunis, Tunisia)
- Modern DNA testing links Palestinians, Lebanese, and residents of old Phoenician colonies

TRADE

- Leading sailors and traders of ancient world
- They traded:
 - Cloth
 - Dye (purple dye prized by kings, made from shellfish murex)
 - Glass
 - Pottery
- Traded for:
 - Tin (Britannia)
 - Hides, ivory, ostrich feathers, and slaves (Africa)
 - Gold, precious stones, and spices (India)

ALPHABET

- Carried their civilization and culture where they traded
- Adopted and adapted Egyptian hieroglyphics into an alphabet off 22 symbols (letters) representing sounds



REVIEW QUESTIONS

- Where was Phoenicia located?
- Name two Phoenician colonies.
- Where did the Phoenicians trade?
- What is considered to be the Phoenicians' greatest contribution to the world?