

WEEK 2: HISTORY

DAY 1:

Read Chapter 5: “The One and Only God”.



Answer these questions on notebook paper using complete sentences.

1. The Jews were a small tribe, but they were able to defeat mighty enemies. What made them different from other tribes?
2. Where did Abraham come from?
3. Why did the Israelites leave Canaan and go to Egypt?
4. Approximately when did Moses lead the Jews out of Egypt?
5. Who was the Jews' first king?
6. What was inside the Holy of Holies in King Solomon's temple?
7. What king destroyed Jerusalem in 586 BC?
8. The Jews were taken captive and held in Babylon for 50 years. How were the Jews different when they came back to their homeland in Canaan?

DAY 2:

Read Chapter 6: “I C-A-N R-E-A-D”

Answer these questions on notebook paper using complete sentences.

1. Name two large cities in Phoenicia.
2. The Phoenicians were good sailors. What did they do when they travelled around to other lands?
3. Did the Phoenicians pick fights with other tribes and conquer them?

DAY 3:

WRITING

Read the following article about the Phoenicians. Write one summary sentence for each paragraph (there are five paragraphs). Your summary sentence should be in your own words, and it should tell the most important information in the paragraph.

Be sure to:

1. Write your name in top left corner of your paper.
2. Write neatly.
3. Start each sentence with a capital. End with a period.
4. Check the spelling of words.
5. Capitalize proper nouns.



THE PHOENICIANS 1500–500 B.C.

The Phoenicians were the greatest seafarers of the ancient world. They lived along a coastal strip in the Levant at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea.



The Phoenicians were the first to make transparent glass like this perfume bottle, on a large scale.

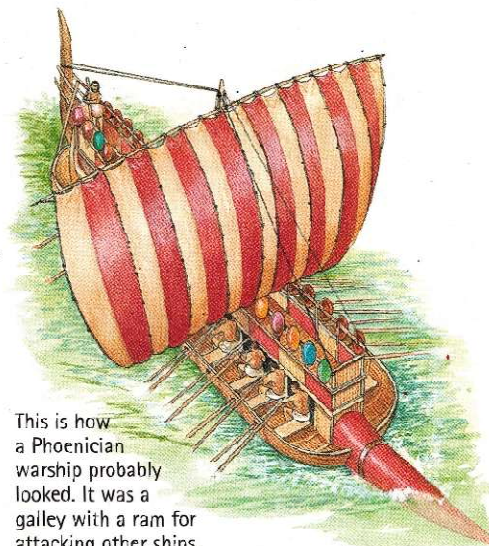


Phoenicians were famous for ivory carvings, like this finely detailed head.

The Phoenicians, who were merchant adventurers, lived in a string of independent city-states with good harbors in what is now Lebanon. Originally from Canaan, they were not interested in farming the land, but in seafaring, manufacturing, and trading.

TRADE AND CRAFTS

The Phoenicians traded overland with merchants carrying valuable goods from as far away as India and China to the west. The goods were sent by sea to Egypt, Greece, Italy, and north Africa. This trade made Phoenicians prosperous and powerful. They saw the rise and fall of the Minoans and Mycenaeans, and actively helped the rise of Greece and then Rome. The Phoenicians were skilled craftworkers, making glassware, metal items, jewelry, and cloth. They also invented glass-blowing. The port of Tyre was famous for Tyrian purple dye, a rich color worn by Greeks and Romans as a sign of status.



This is how a Phoenician warship probably looked. It was a galley with a ram for attacking other ships.

PHOENICIAN PORTS

The Phoenician ports in the Levant were Ugarit, Sidon, Byblos, and Berytus (Beirut). The main port was Tyre which, according to tradition, was founded 4,750 years ago. The city had close links with Israel. Hiram, king of Tyre, supplied King Solomon with mighty beams of Lebanon cedarwood and with craftworkers to build his great temple in Jerusalem.



The Phoenician Temple of Obelisks at Byblos in the Levant, the Phoenicians' homeland. The use of this site goes back at least 4,000 years, to the same time as the Minoans.

Starting in Cyprus, the Phoenicians gradually spread westward and set up many colonies around the Mediterranean. The most important was Carthage in North Africa, which became a large city. Other colonies were in Spain, Malta, Sicily, Morocco, and Sardinia. Later the Phoenicians colonized Cadiz and Tangier, founding trading posts down the coast of West Africa. Eventually, their homeland was invaded by the Babylonians around 570 B.C., so the colonies became independent, with Carthage as their chief port.



The main Carthaginian deity was the warrior god, Baal Haamon, connected with fertility. This is the temple of Salambo Tophet, from around 700 B.C. where worshippers sacrificed and buried children.

EXPLORATION

Around 600 B.C., the Egyptians commissioned the Phoenicians to sail around the coast of Africa. This voyage took three years. Regular trade with distant countries rich in tin and silver, like Britain, started around 450 B.C. The Phoenicians' downfall came in 200-100 B.C., when Rome, which was seeking to control the Mediterranean, fought them and destroyed Carthage.



The Phoenicians sailed from port to port throughout the Mediterranean, trading valuable goods and transporting them for others. Here a Phoenician trading ship docks in an Egyptian city. Phoenicians did not control great areas of land as other nations sought to do, but they were nevertheless very influential. They connected the different parts of the ancient world.



The bold sailors from the city-states of Phoenicia founded many colonies along the coasts of the Mediterranean, trading throughout that sea and venturing into the Atlantic, sailing to West Africa and Britain.