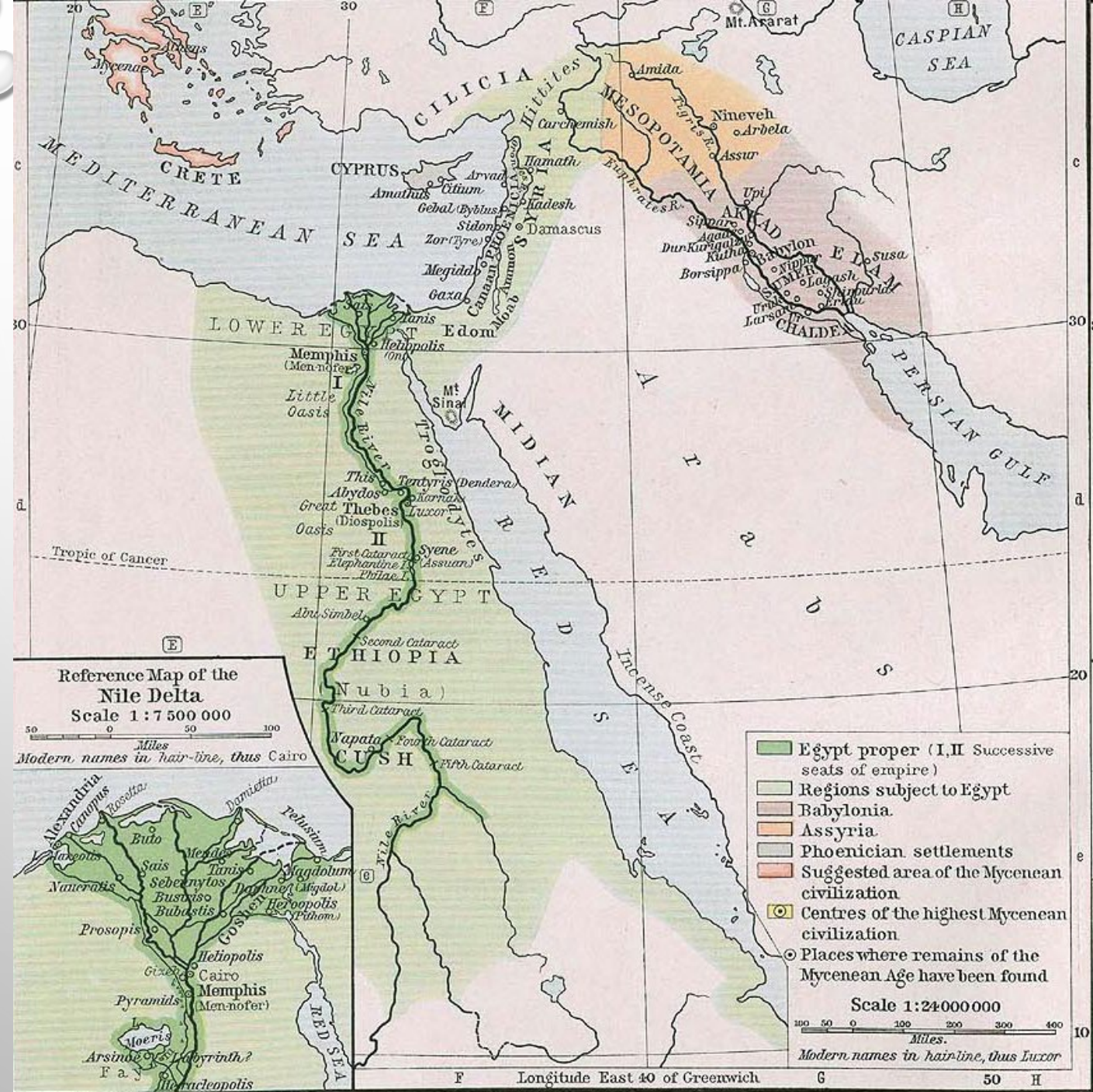


The background of the slide is a light gray gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across it. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The largest droplet is in the bottom right corner, and there are smaller ones in the top left, bottom left, and bottom right areas.

MARITIME HISTORY OF THE WEST

PROFESSOR. JOHN "KINCH" KINCHELOE





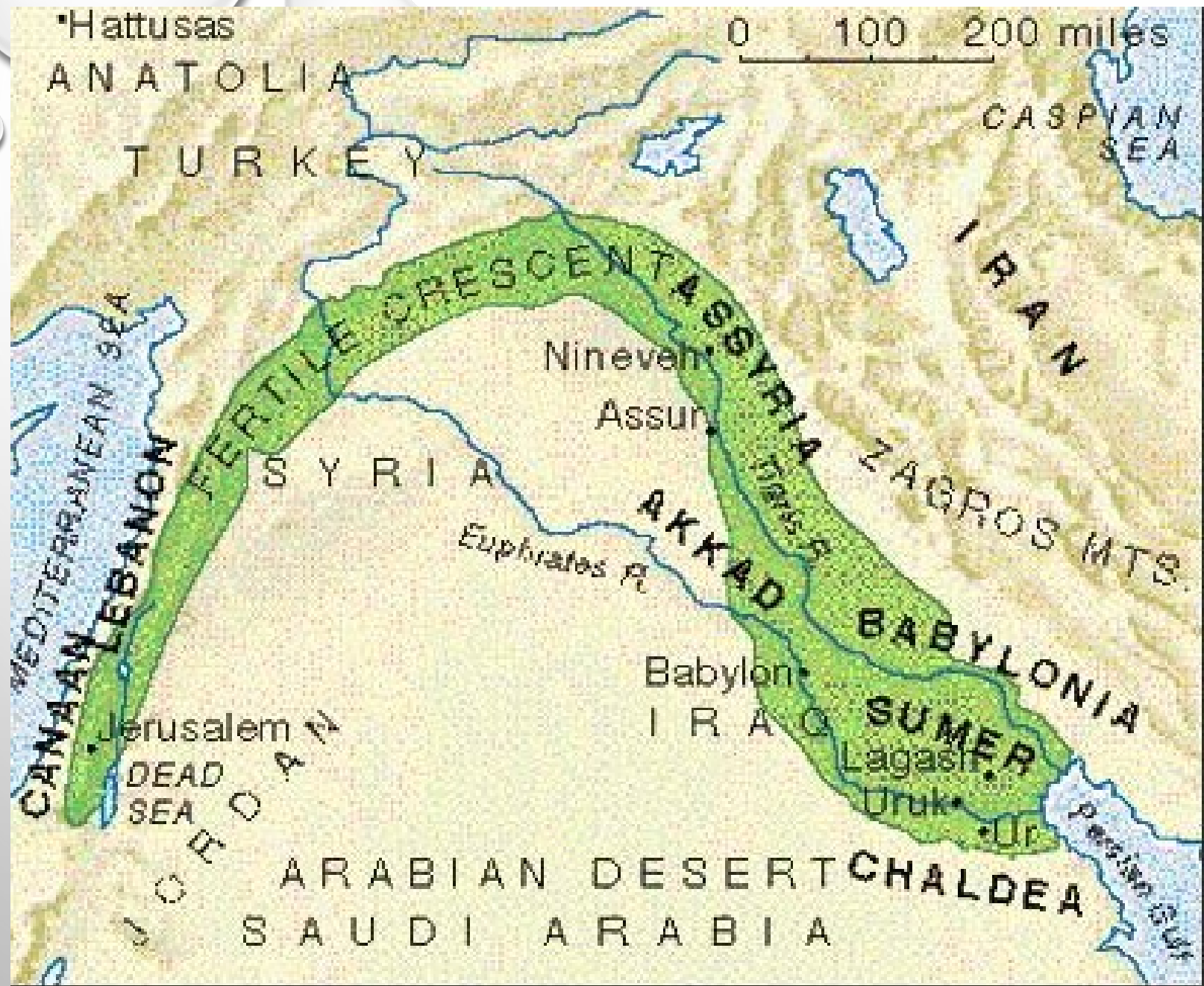
- **HAMMURABI**

- **AKHENATON**

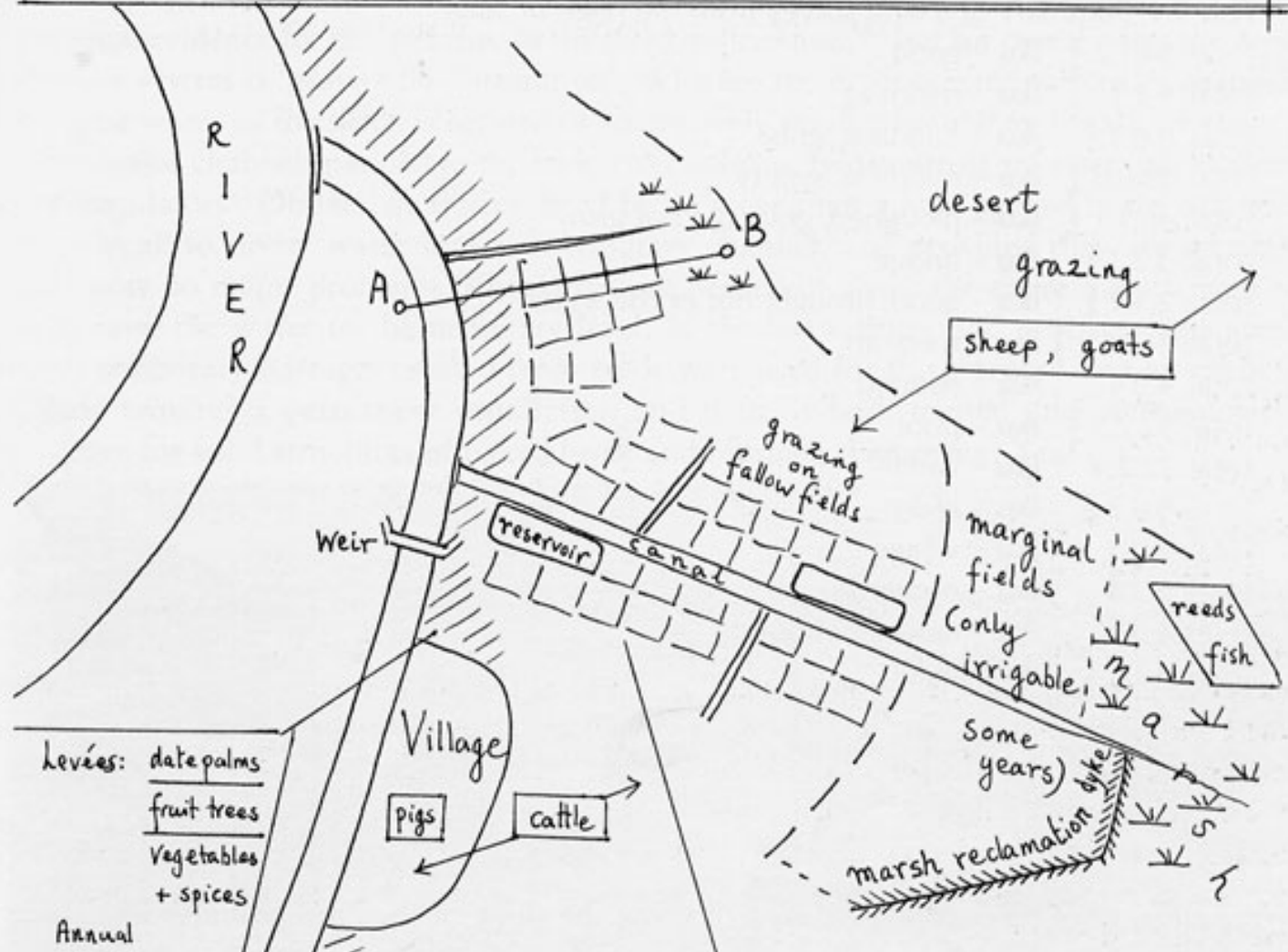
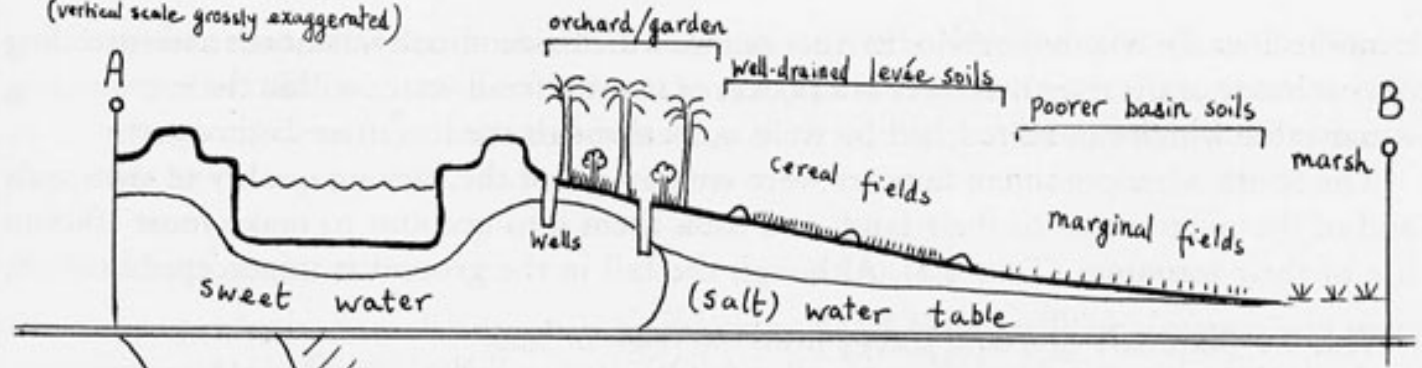
- **GILGAMESH**

- **DAVID**





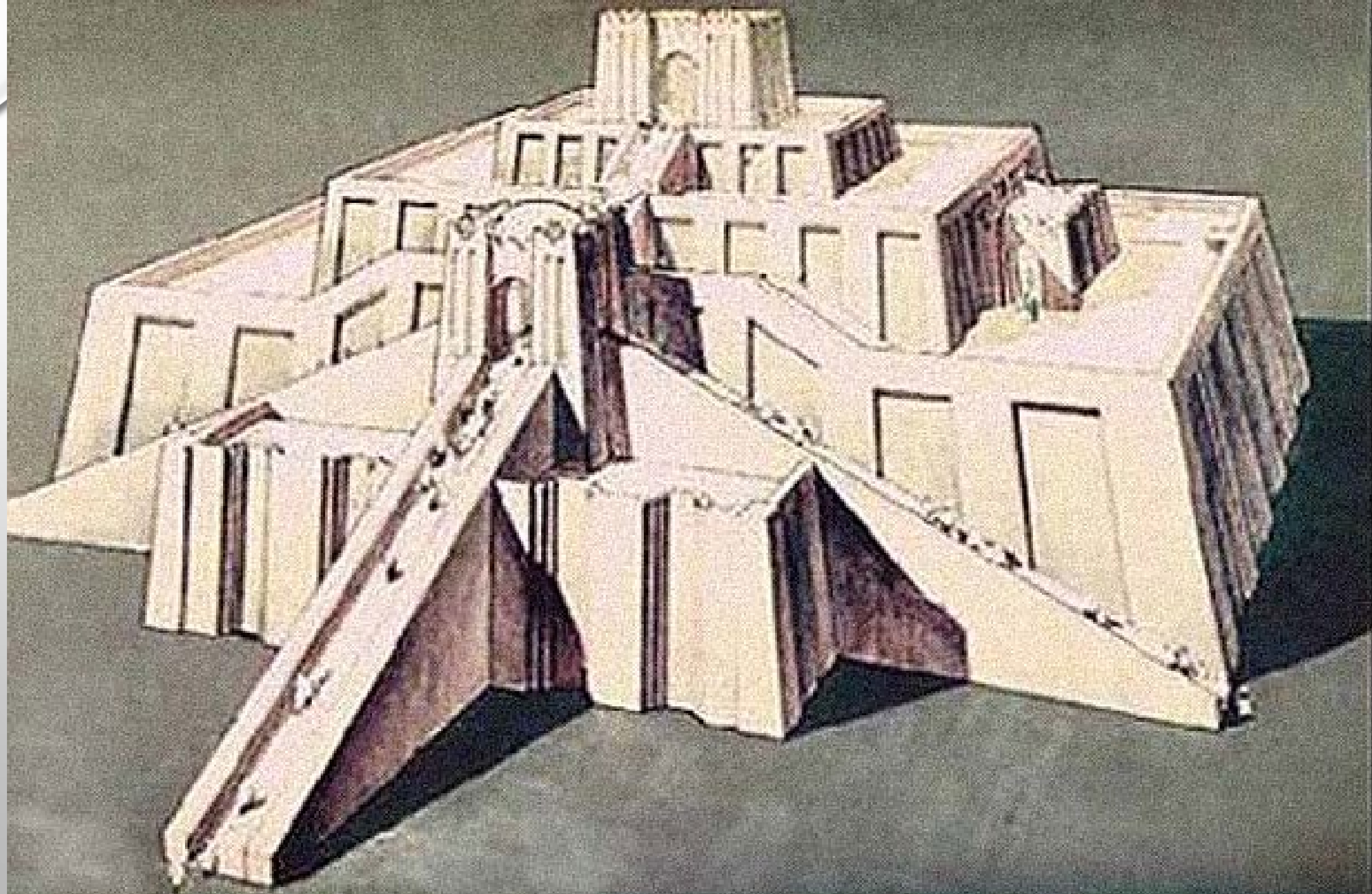
Section A-B
(vertical scale grossly exaggerated)



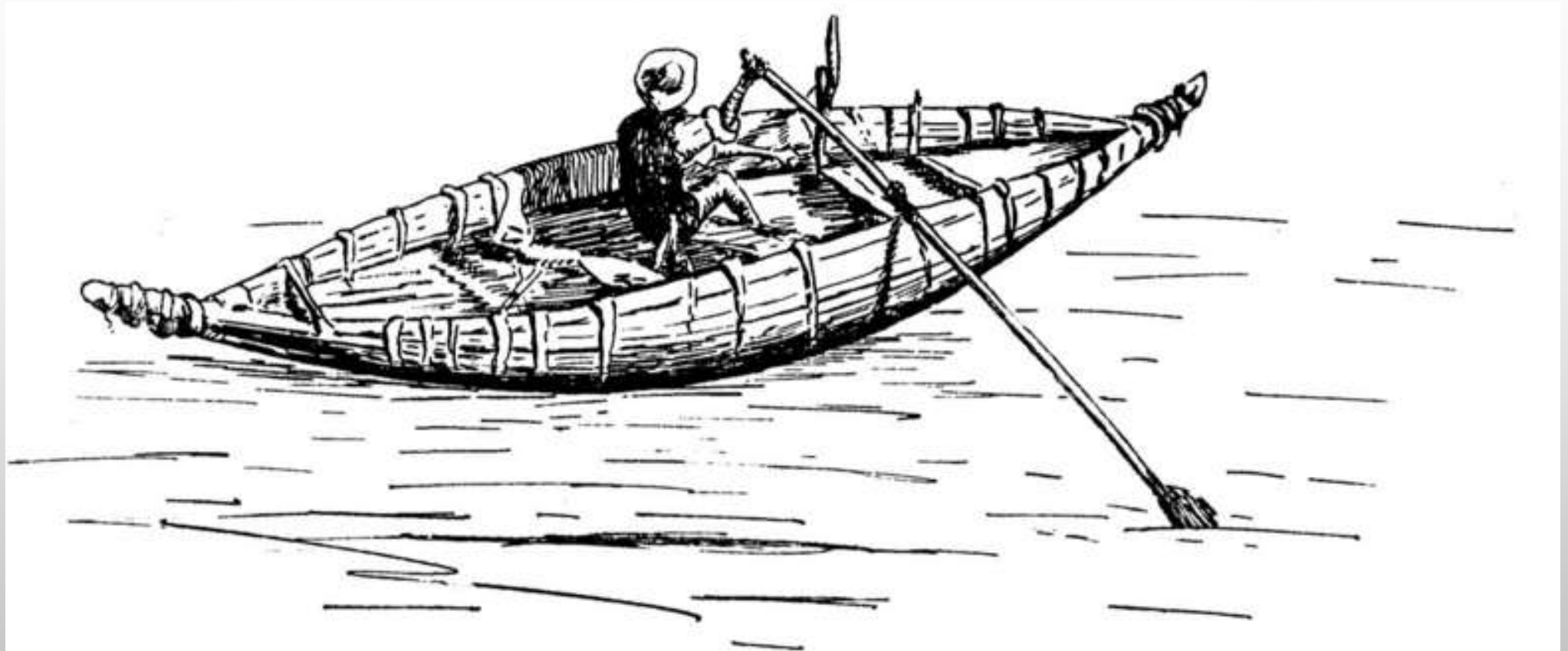
- Levés: date palms
- fruit trees
- Vegetables + spices

Annual





MESOPOTAMIA



Sketch by Miss E. Richardson

FIG. 99 Form of Reed Boat used in Mesopotamia.



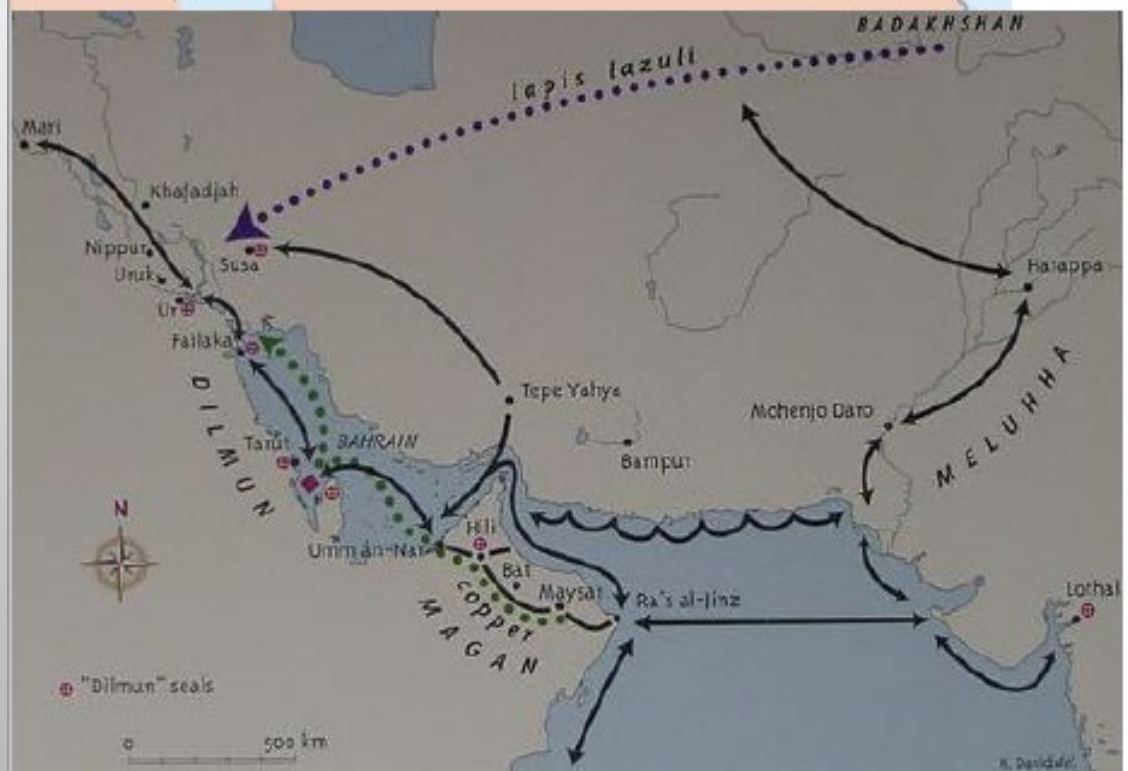


J. Lloyd
1911

The Akkadian Empire



A Meluhha ship (stamp seal from modern Pakistan, ca. 2300 BCE)

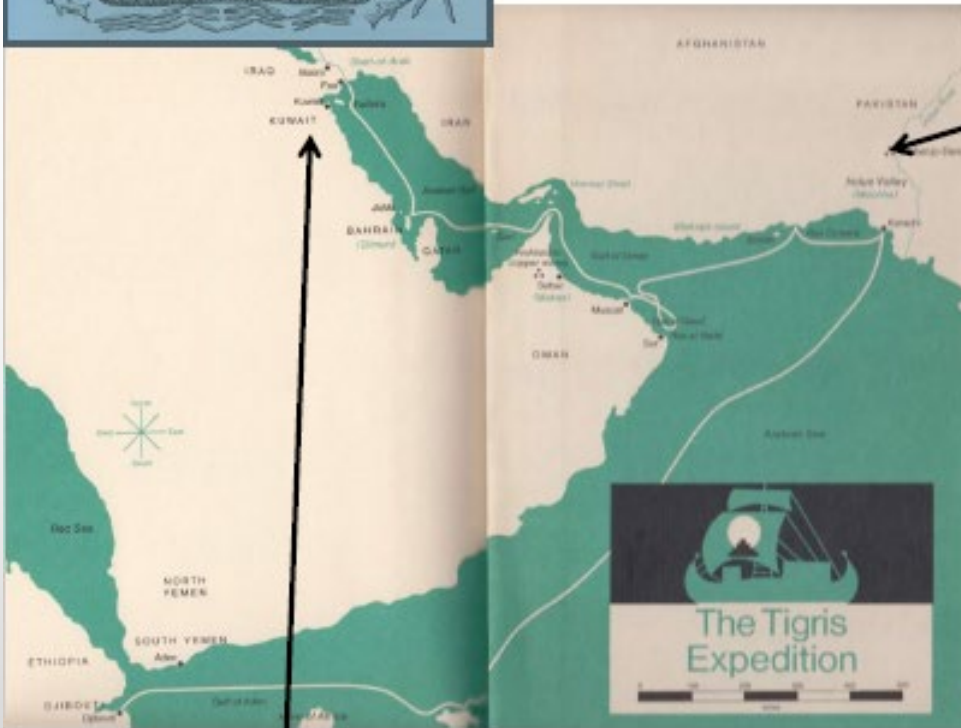


‘The ships from Meluhha the ships from Magan the ships from Dilmun he made tie-up alongside the quay of Akkad’

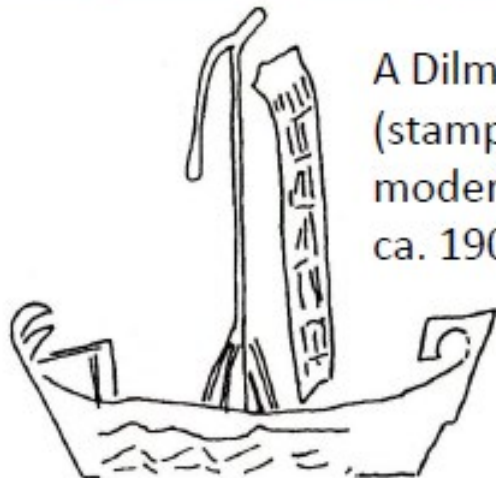
(claims Sargon of Akkad, ca. 2270-2215 BCE)



Akkadian cultic boat
(ca. 2300 BCE)



A Meluhha ship
(stamp seal from
modern Pakistan,
ca. 2300 BCE)



A Dilmun ship
(stamp seal from
modern Kuwait,
ca. 1900 BCE)



Thor Heyerdahl, Tigris expedition

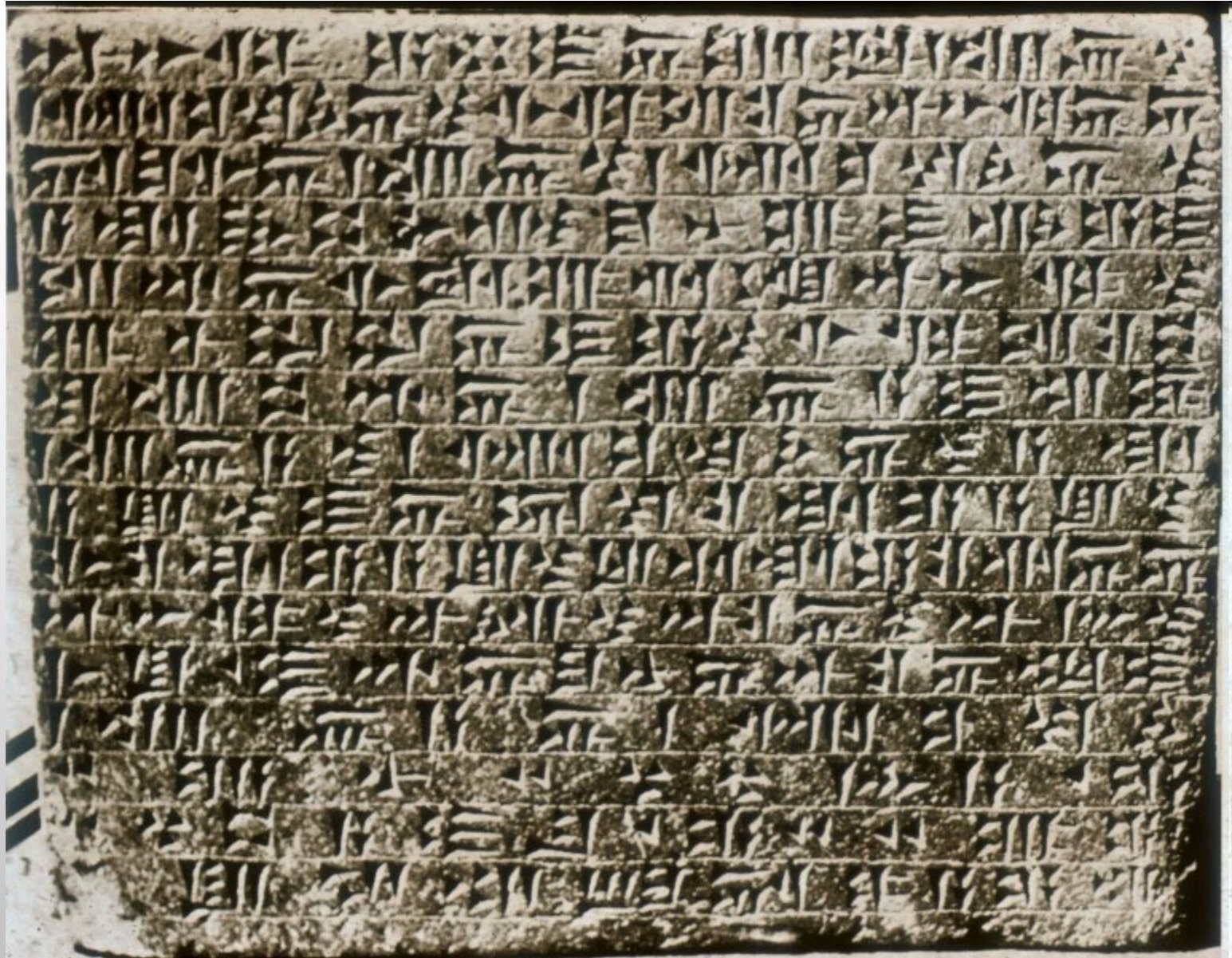
HAMMURABI





8777. *Carve. bas-relief de la ville d'Hammarabi (Babylone). Le Dieu Ishtar, Hammarabi, assis et debout à Hammarabi. (B) - Reprod. autoris. Photo G. G. G. G. G.*



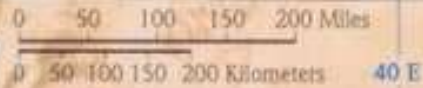


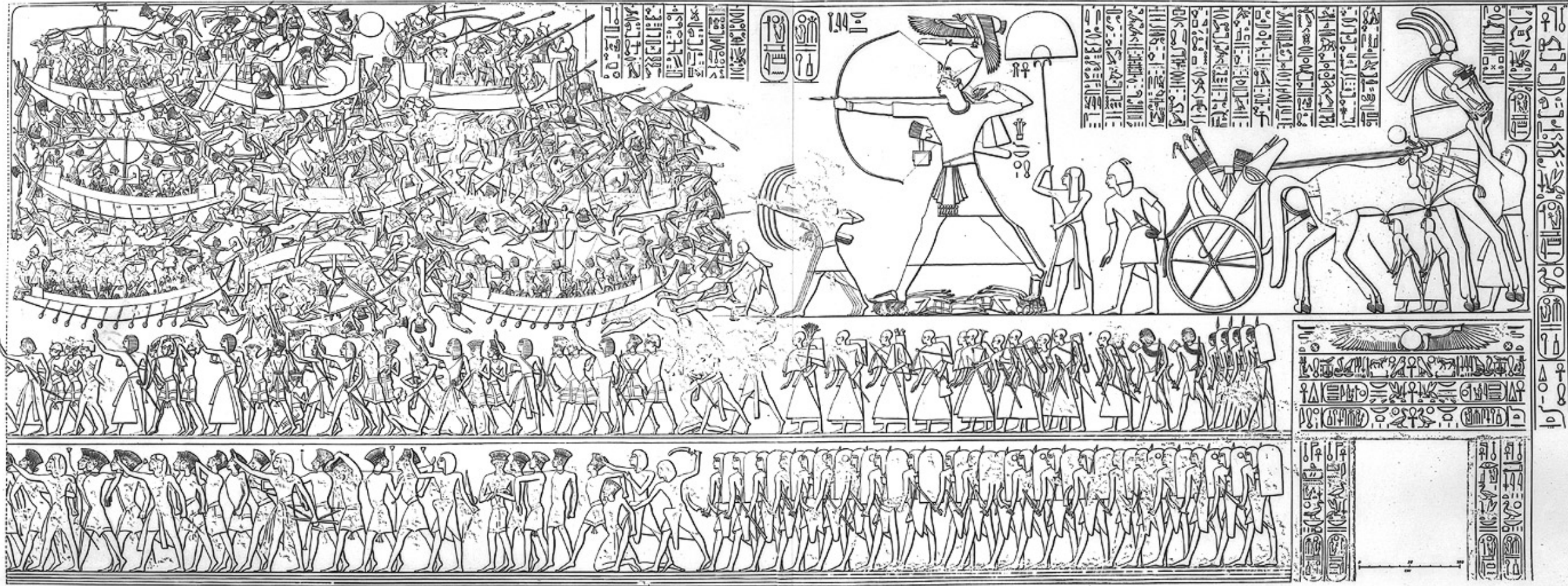


THE SEA PEOPLES

- City
 - ← Routes of the Sea Peoples
- Sea Peoples groups mentioned by Rameses III:
- TJEKKER
 - DENYEN
 - PELESET (PHILISTINES)
 - SHEKLESH
 - WESHESH
 - SHARDANU

Rameses III battles with the Sea Peoples

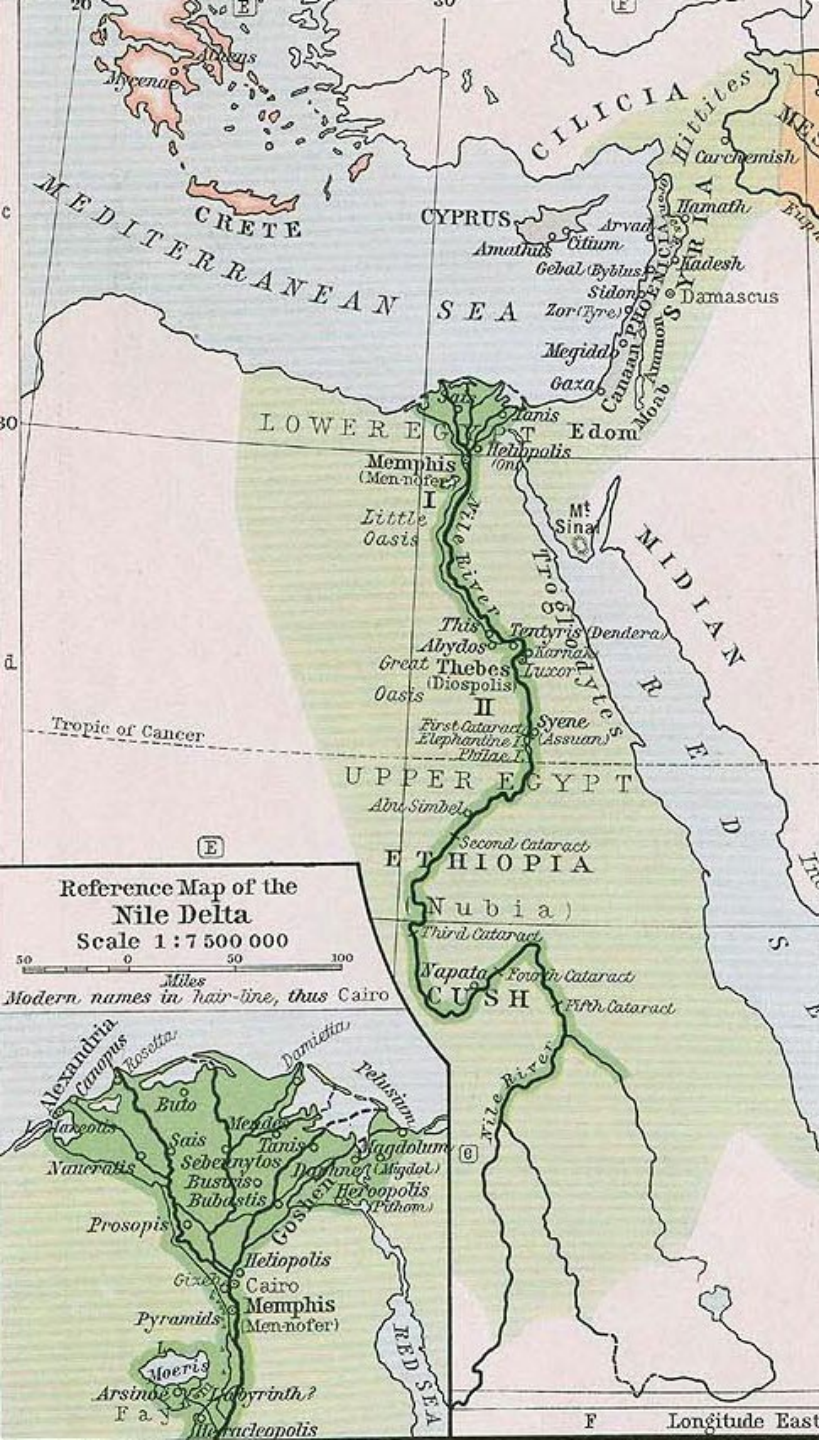




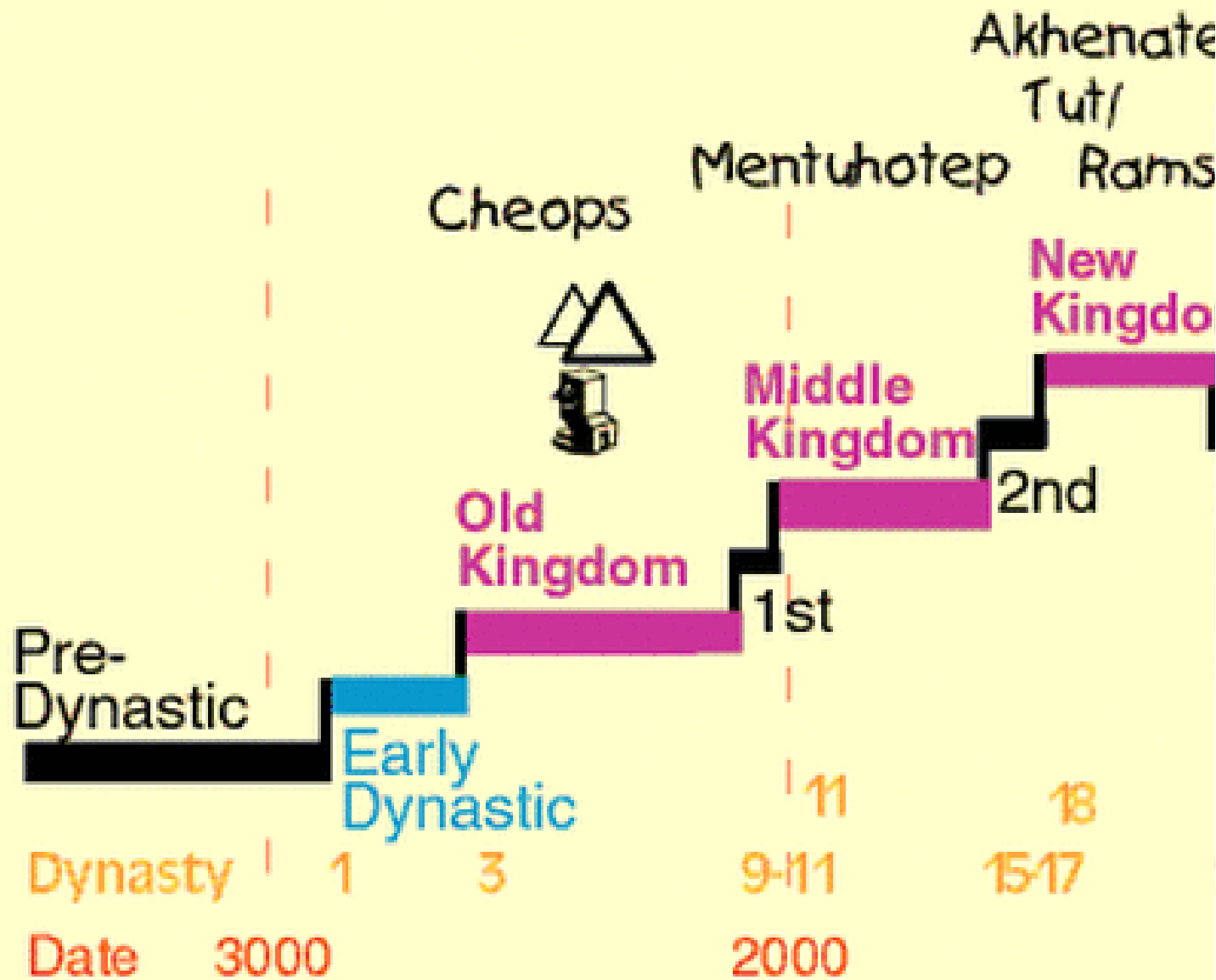
Printed in Great Britain

RAMSES III AND HIS FLEET IN BATTLE WITH THE FLEET OF THE SEA PEOPLES
COMPARE PLATES 38-41

"Now the northern countries, which were in their isles, were quivering in their bodies. They penetrated the channels of the Nile mouths. Their nostrils have ceased (to function, so that) their desire is <to> breathe the breath. His majesty is gone forth like a whirlwind against them, fighting on the battle field like a runner. The dread of him and the terror of him have entered in their bodies; (they are) capsized and overwhelmed in their places. Their hearts are taken away; their soul is flown away. Their weapons are scattered in the sea. His arrow pierces him whom he has wished among them, while the fugitive is become one fallen into the water. His majesty is like an en- raged lion, attacking his assailant with his pawns; plundering on his right hand and powerful on his left hand, like Set[h] destroying the serpent 'Evil of Character'. It is Amon-Re who has overthrown for him the lands and has crushed for him every land un- der his feet; King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Lord of the Two Lands: [\[63\]](#)



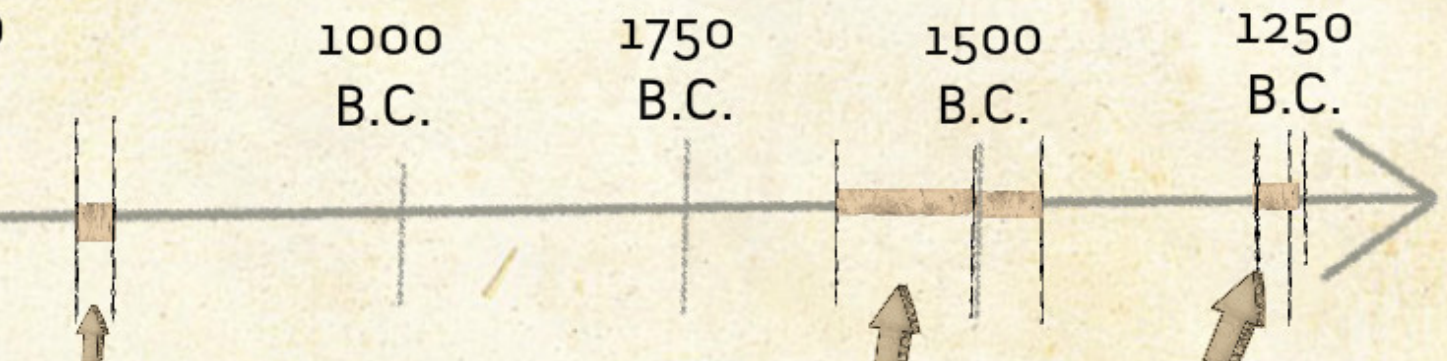
Egyptian History 1



Ptolemy/
Cleopatra

Pharaoh
Roman

300 BC/AD



Amenhotep III
 Reigned during 1370 B.C.-1370 B.C.
 Amenhotep III was the 18th pharaoh of the 18th dynasty. He wasn't known for military conquests but for the defense of Egypt's borders and the monument of the Great Pyramids.



Hatshepsut
 Reigned during 1473 B.C.-1458 B.C.
 Hatshepsut was the fifth ruler of the 18th Dynasty. She married her half-brother, Thutmose II, who also had a son, Thutmose III, which is basically her stepson or nephew. She is known as one of the most successful

Thutmose III
 Reigned during 1504 B.C.-1450 B.C.
 Thutmose III was the 6th Pharaoh of the 18th Dyanasty. Thutmose III was also known as Thutmosis or Tuthmosis. He became a great warrior king who launched successful military campaigns in Canaan, Syria, Nubia

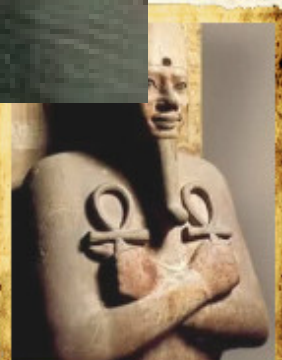


Ramses's Temple

Ramses II
 Reigned during 1279 B.C.-1213 B.C.
 Ramses II was the third king of the 19th Dynasty. He was better known as Ramses the Great. He lived to be 96 years old. He had 200 wives and concubines, 96 sons, and 60 daughters. An accomplishment of



the Old Kingdom, by being succeeded by his son, Djedefre. A big accomplishment of his is the making of the Great Pyramid of



EGYPT



A TRIP TO ANCIENT EGYPT

The date is 1400 BC. You are hovering above Egypt. Beneath you are miles of desert through which runs a very long and wide river, called the Nile.



The Great Pyramid and the Sphinx

The Step Pyramid

Nobles hunt gazelles here



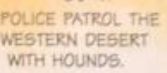
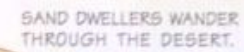
POLICE PATROL THE WESTERN DESERT WITH HOUNDS.

THE FAIYUM
THE RED LAND

SAND DWELLERS WANDER THROUGH THE DESERT.

EGYPTIANS TRAVEL ALONG THE NILE BY BOAT.

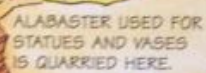
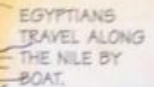
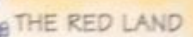
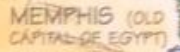
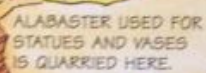
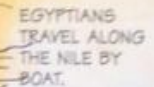
ALABASTER USED FOR STATUES AND VASES IS QUARRIED HERE.



MEMPHIS (OLD CAPITAL OF EGYPT)

LAKE MAREOTIS

THE RED LAND



HELIOPOLIS

THE GREAT BITTER LAKE

STONE FOR THE PYRAMIDS WAS QUARRIED HERE.

TRIBESMEN CALLED BEDOUIN LIVE HERE

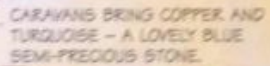
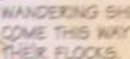
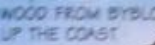
COPPER AND TURQUOISE ARE MINED HERE.

GOLD, GRAIN AND PAPYRUS FROM EGYPT

WOOD FROM BYBLOS, UP THE COAST

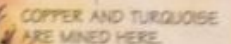
WANDERING SHEPHERDS COME THIS WAY TO FEED THEIR FLOCKS.

CARAVANS BRING COPPER AND TURQUOISE - A LOVELY BLUE SEMI-PRECIOUS STONE.



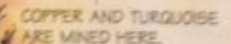
WOOD FROM BYBLOS, UP THE COAST

BORDER FORTS



WOOD FROM BYBLOS, UP THE COAST

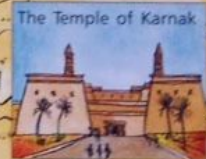
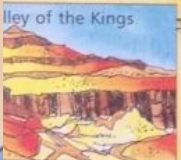
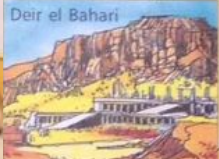
BORDER FORTS



Deir el Bahari

Valley of the Kings

The Temple of Karnak



THE RED LAND

SOUTH OF THE CATARACT LIE THE LANDS OF NUBIA AND KUSH.

DIORITE - A STONE USED FOR STATUES IS QUARRIED HERE.

NUBIANS OF KUSH WERE SUBJUGATED YEARS AGO BUT SOME REBEL FROM TIME TO TIME.

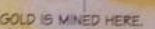
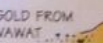
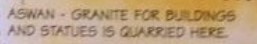
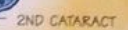
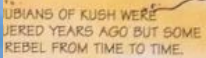
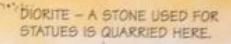
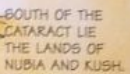
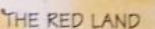
BUHEN

2ND CATARACT

ASWAN - GRANITE FOR BUILDINGS AND STATUES IS QUARRIED HERE.

GOLD FROM WAWAT

GOLD IS MINED HERE.



PEOPLE ONLY GO TO THE DESERT TO HUNT, TRADE OR MINE.

EGYPTIANS TRAVEL ALONG THE NILE BY BOAT.

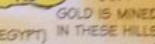
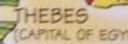
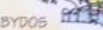
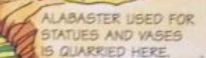
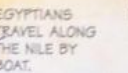
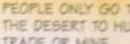
ALABASTER USED FOR STATUES AND VASES IS QUARRIED HERE.

ABYDOS

DENDERA

THEBES (CAPITAL OF EGYPT) IN THESE HILLS.

GOLD IS MINED IN THESE HILLS.



PEOPLE ONLY GO TO THE DESERT TO HUNT, TRADE OR MINE.

EGYPTIANS TRAVEL ALONG THE NILE BY BOAT.

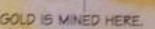
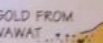
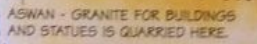
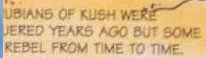
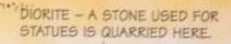
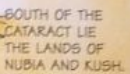
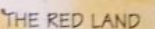
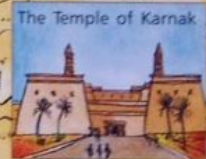
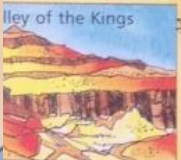
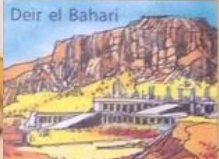
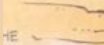
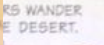
ALABASTER USED FOR STATUES AND VASES IS QUARRIED HERE.

ABYDOS

DENDERA

THEBES (CAPITAL OF EGYPT) IN THESE HILLS.

GOLD IS MINED IN THESE HILLS.

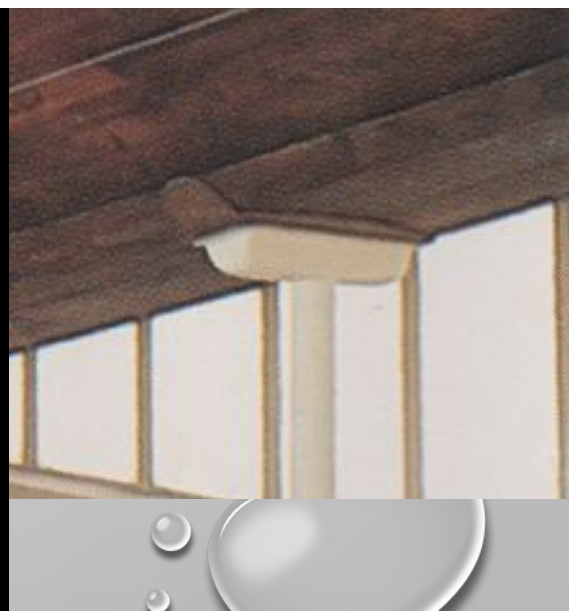
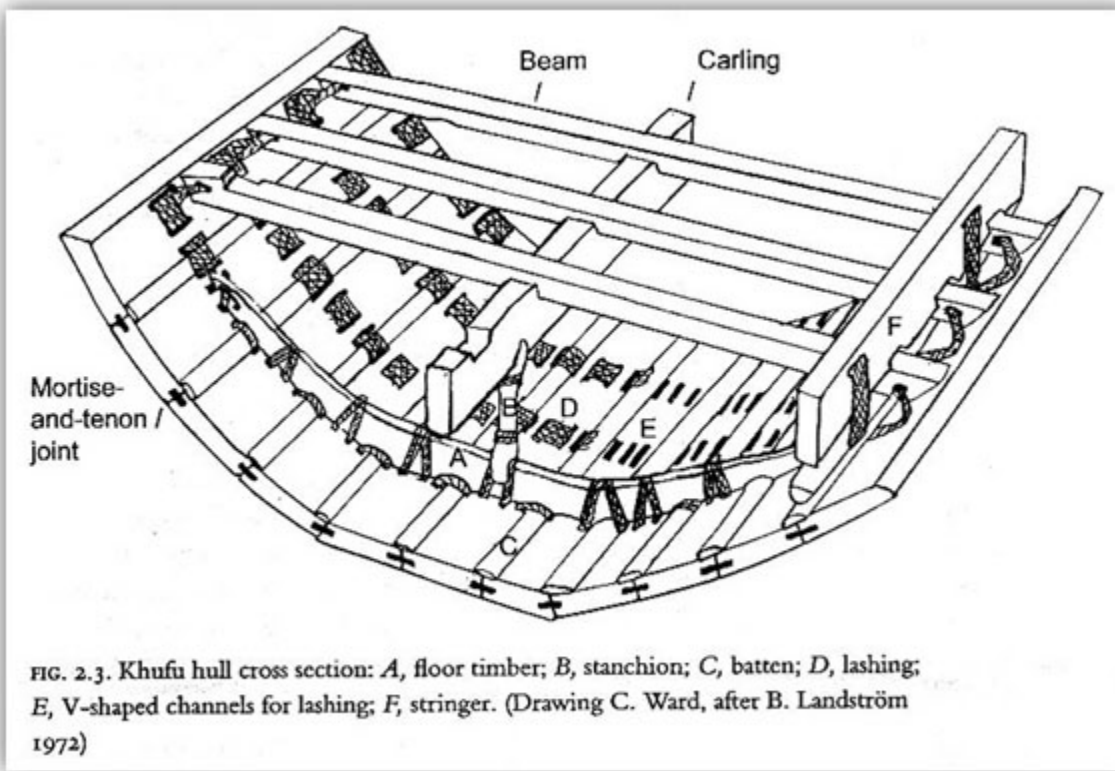
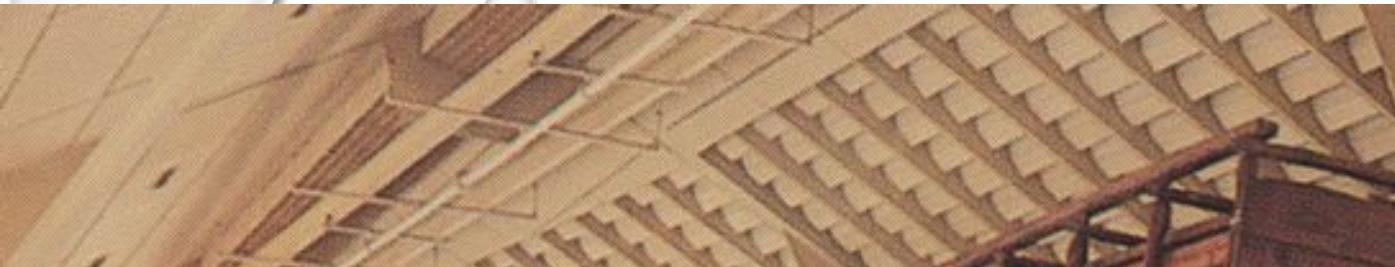


Without the Nile, no one



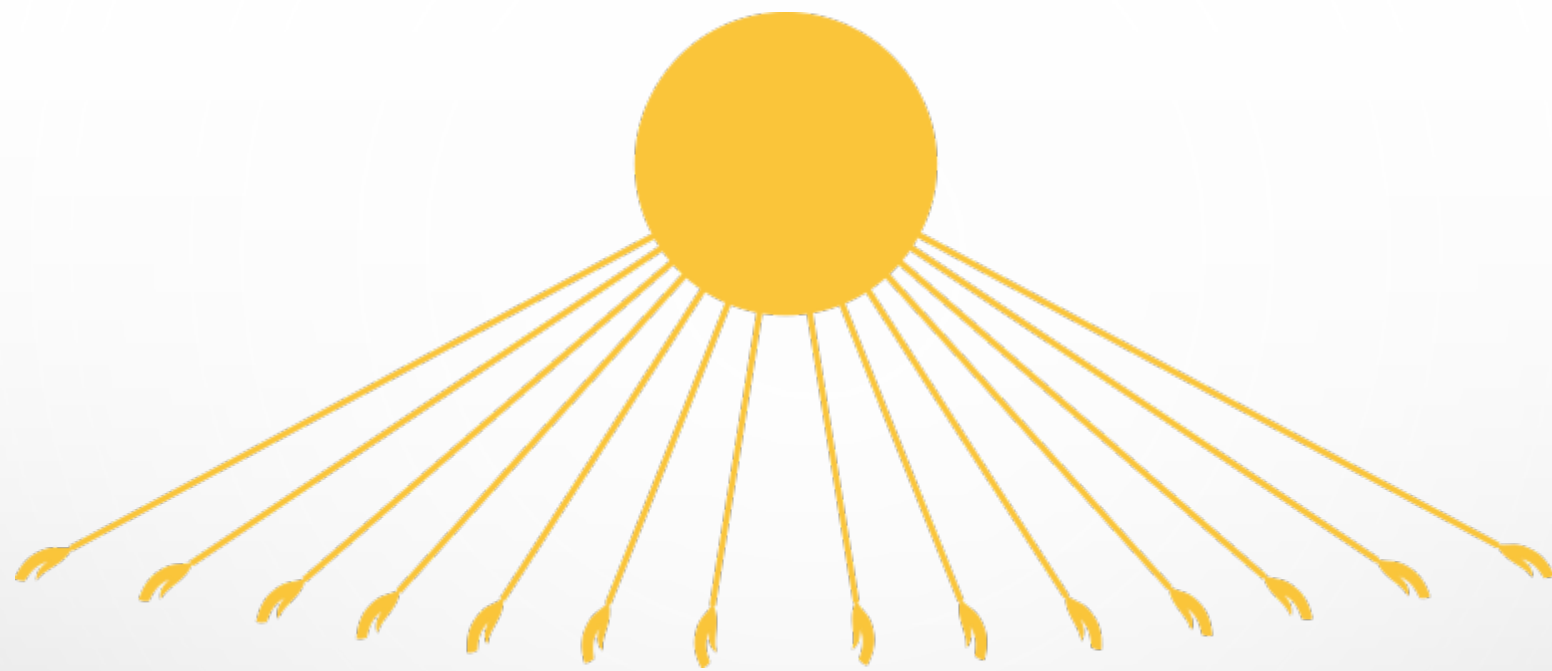
The Egyptian funerary boat on display at the Ure Museum is a typical tomb offering from ancient Egypt, and symbolizes the transport of the dead person or their soul, from life to the afterlife. Egyptians saw death as a boat journey, a trip across their River Nile,





AKHENATEN

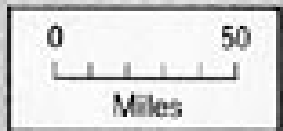




HEBREWS



MINOAN CRETE AND THE AEGEAN



Fortifications c. 1800

obsidian

Settlement c. 2000
now under water

Settlement by 2000

- KEY TO PLACE NAMES IN CRETE**
- 1 Knossos
 - 2 Tylissos
 - 3 Amnisos
 - 4 Vathypetro
 - 5 Mochlos
 - 6 Ierapetra
 - 7 Kamara
 - 8 Hagia Triada
 - 9 Phaistos
 - 10 Platanos
 - 11 Apesokari
 - 12 Mesa Vouno

Palace still undiscovered

Settled before 6000

Pottery style, before and after
c. 2000, named after cave

'First' palaces 2200-1700,
'Second' palaces from c. 1700

Destroyed c. 2200

Settlement c. 2500



'fiddle figure' statuettes

State-paved town

Gold hoard before 2000

Cretan colony

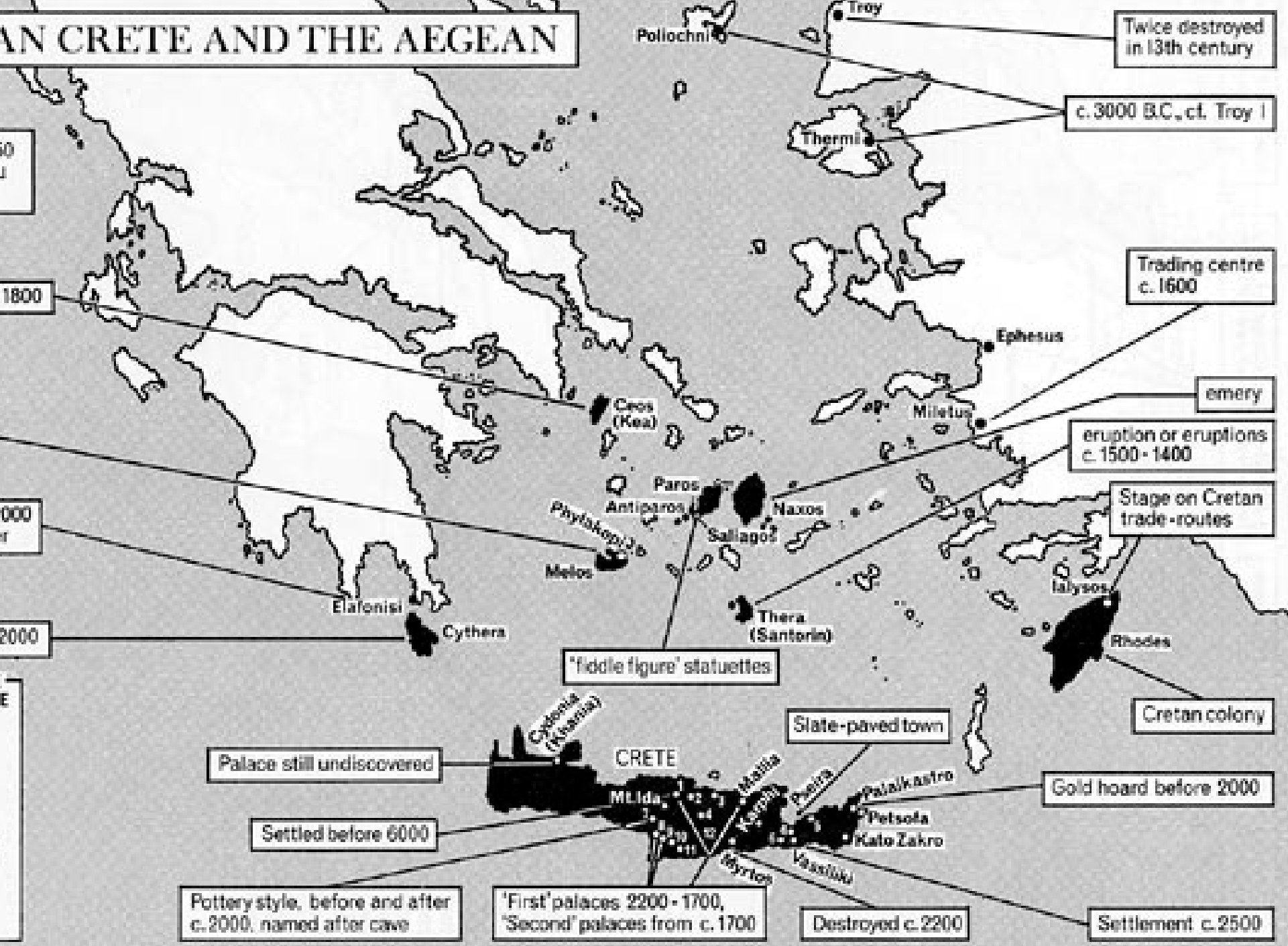
eruption or eruptions
c. 1500-1400

emery

Trading centre
c. 1600

c. 3000 B.C., cf. Troy I

Twice destroyed
in 13th century







MINOAN



Various types of Minoan ships probably used around 1500 BC. The paintings are parts of a Fresco discovered by the Greek archaeologist [Spyridon Marinatos](#) in "Acrotiri".



DEFINING THE HELLENIC WORLD

- COMMON HISTORY
 - HEROIC IDEAL = DARK AGE OF GREECE (1150-800 B.C.)
- COMMON BELIEFS
 - ORACLE OF DELPHI
- COMMON TRADITIONS
 - GAMES OF OLYMPIA
- PHALANX

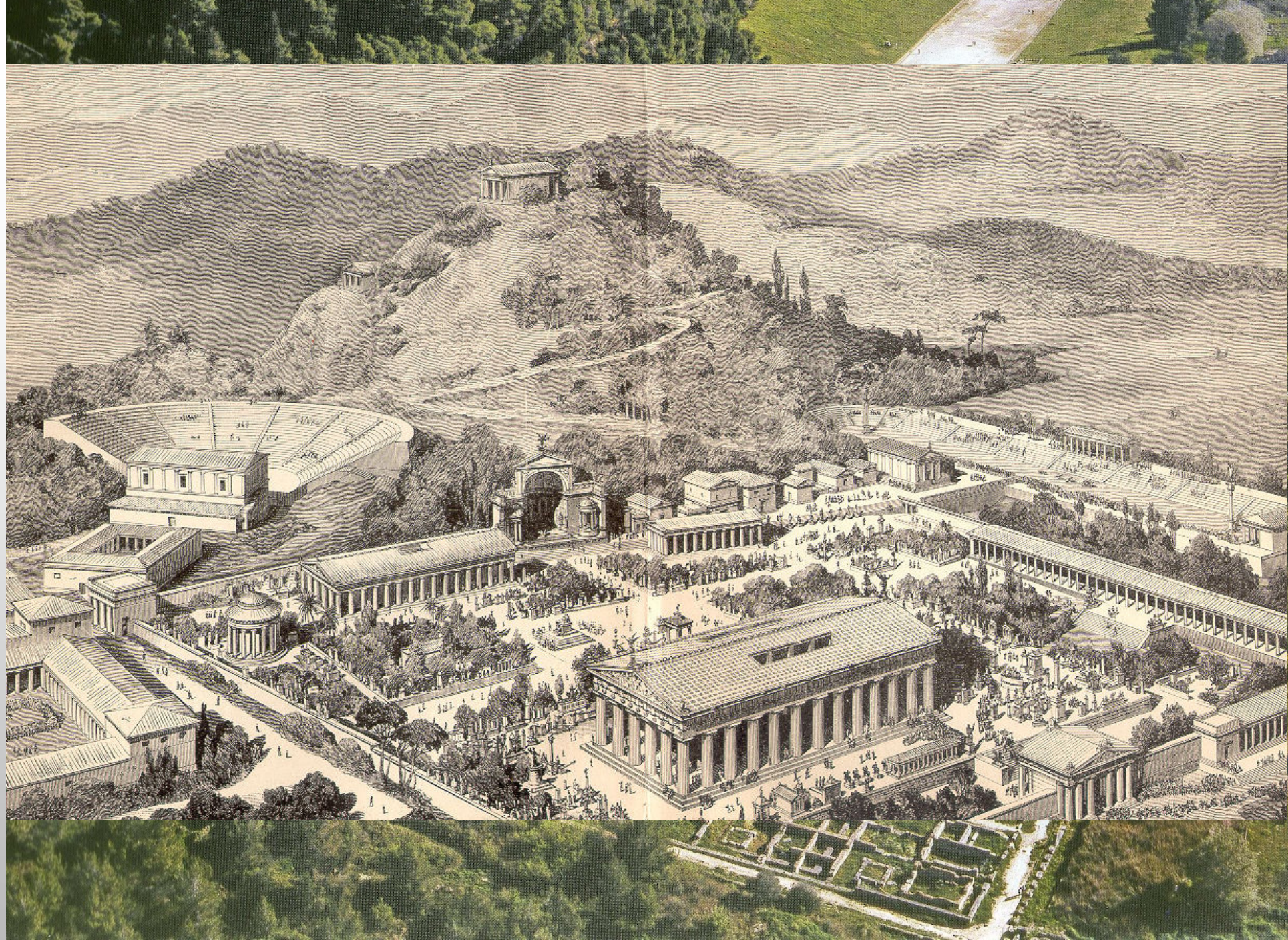


Ancient
GREECE

0 100
Miles

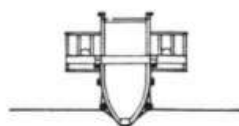
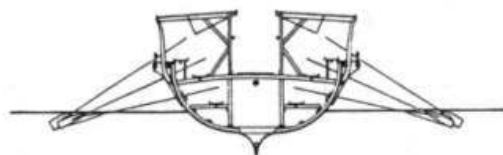
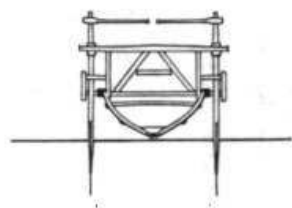
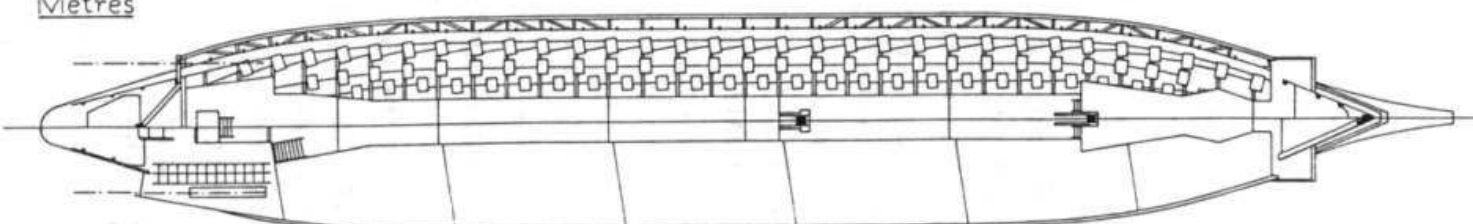
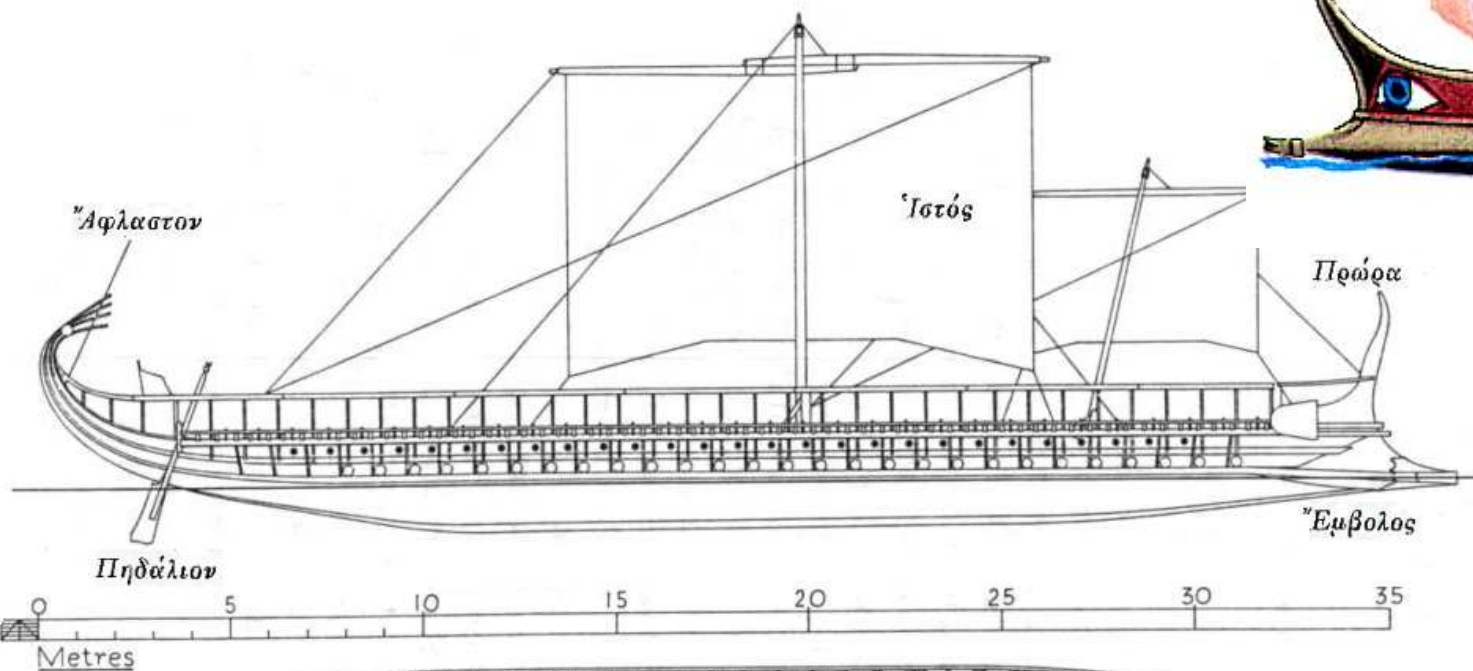
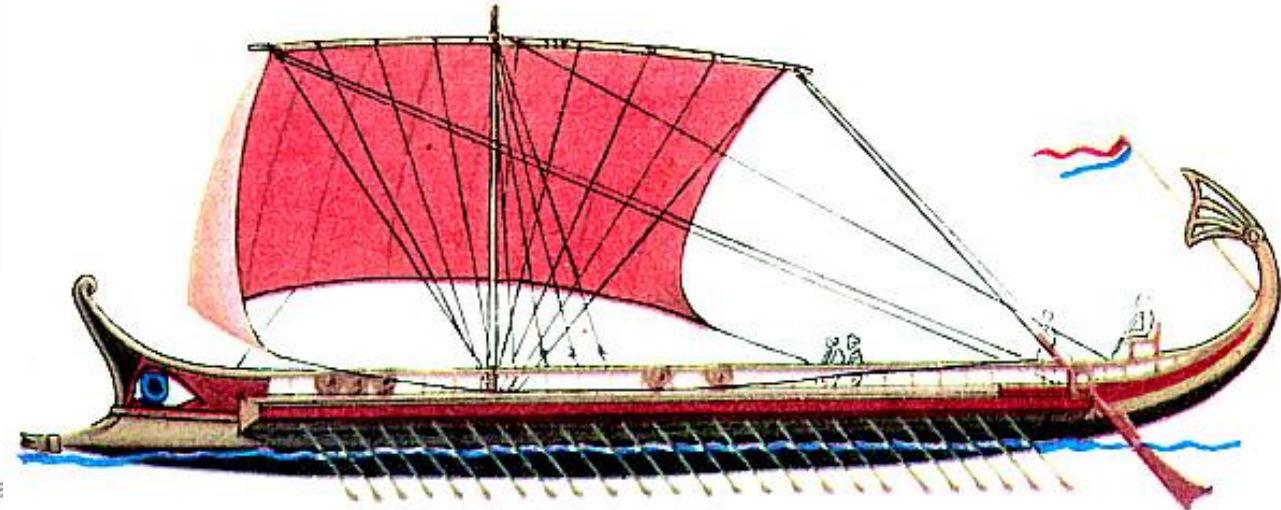
Raisl

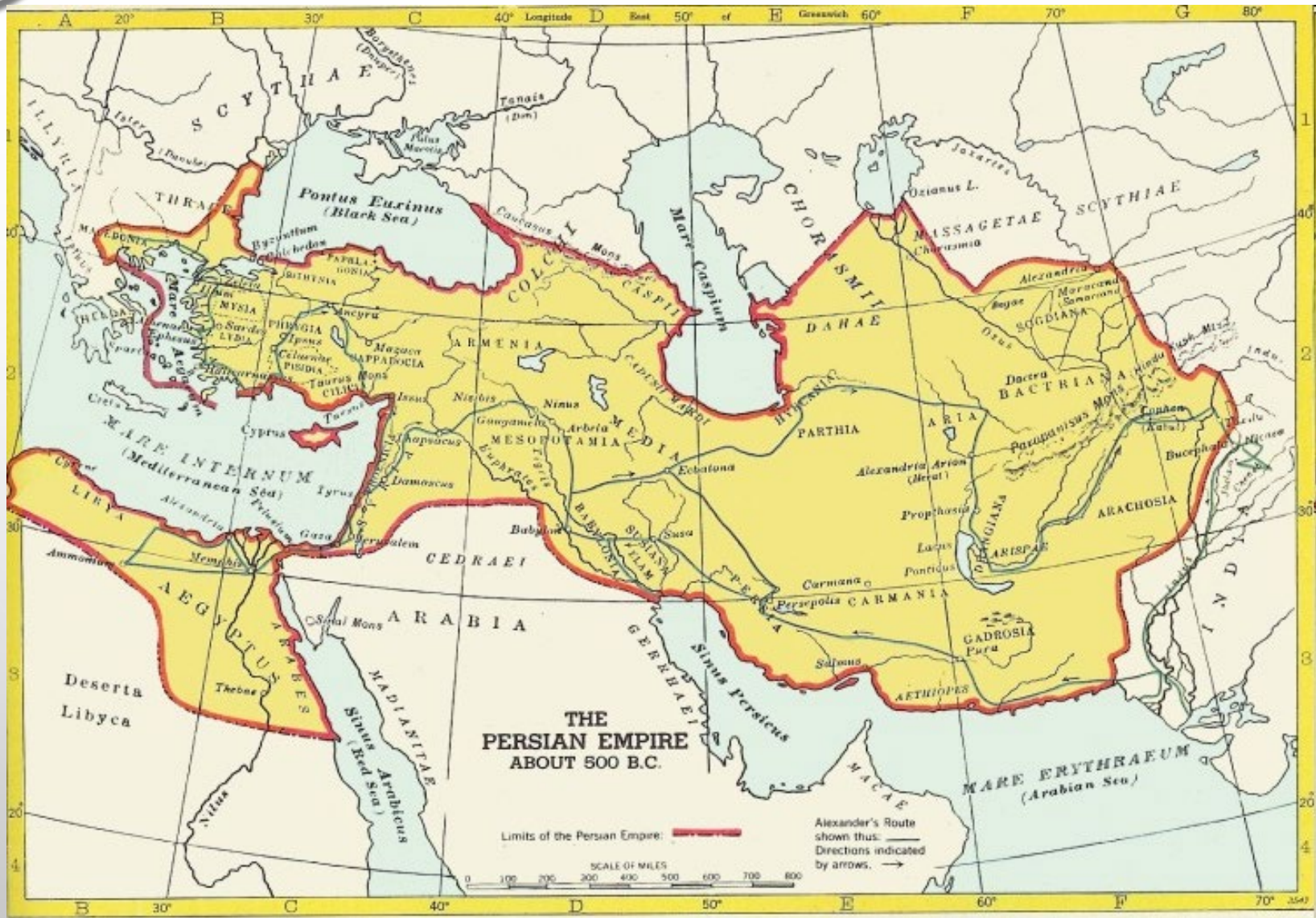






HELLENIC



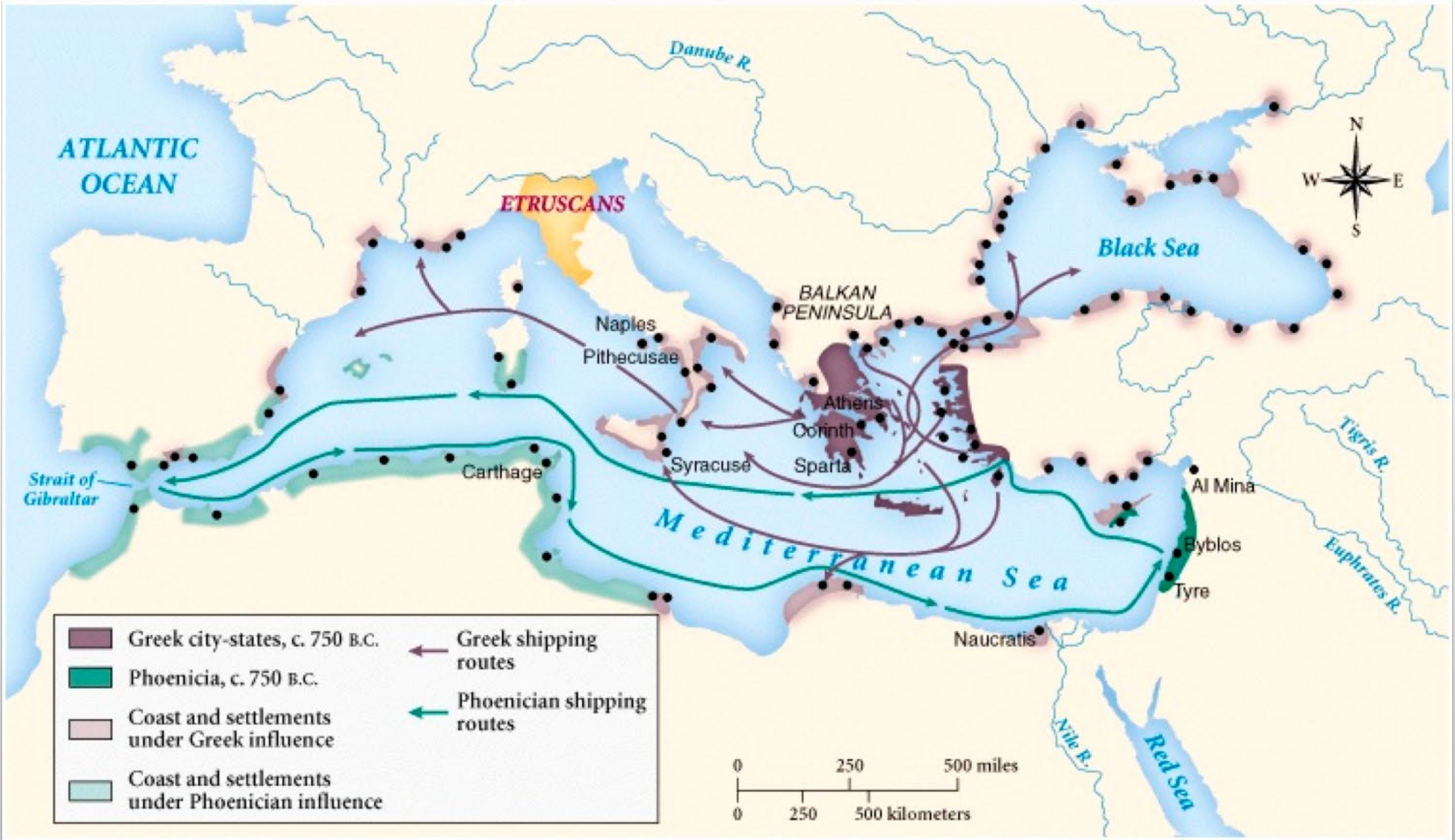


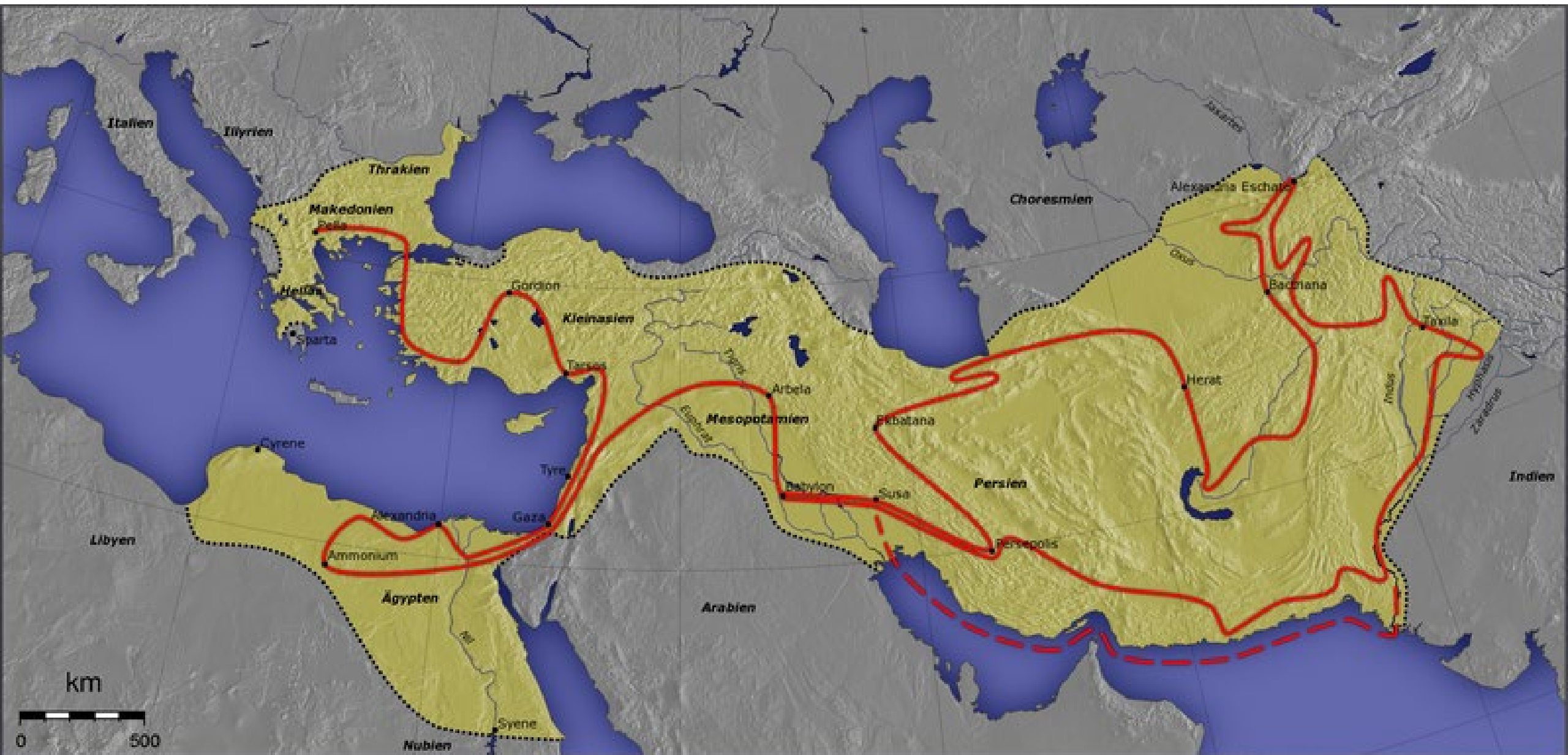




SALAMIS

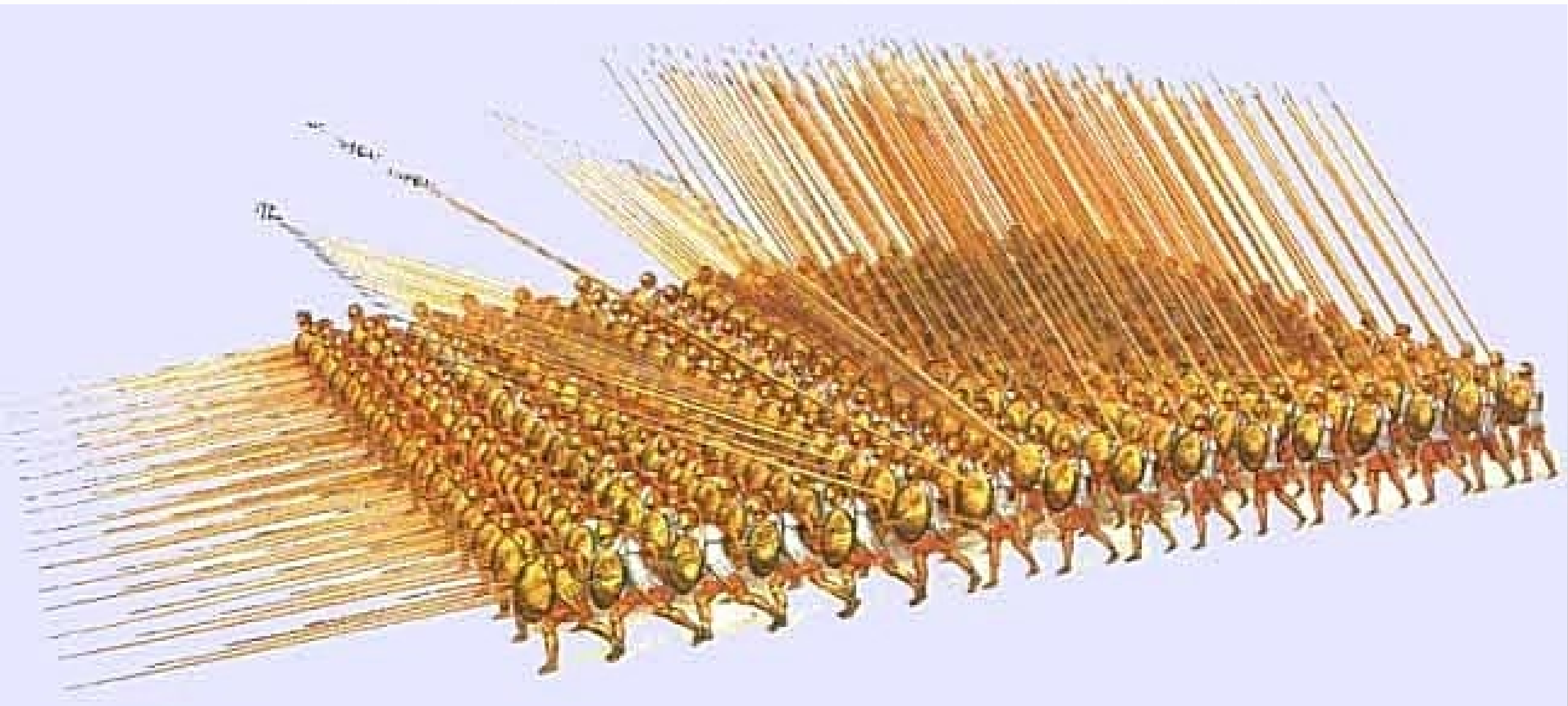












SELEUCUS



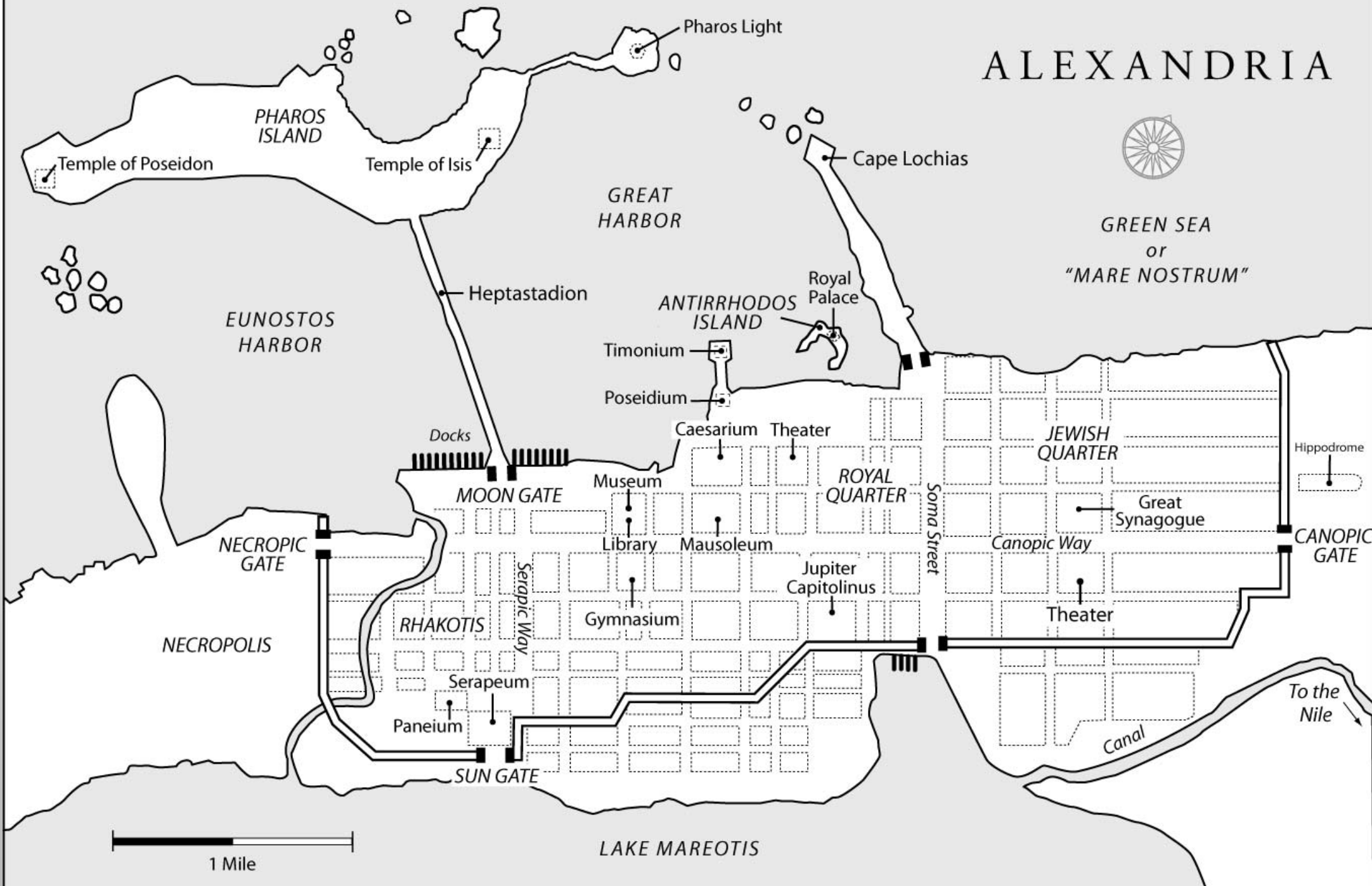


**HELLENISTIC WORLD
AFTER THE BREAKUP OF
ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE
310 B.C.**

HELLENISTIC WORLD 3rd Century B.C.



ALEXANDRIA

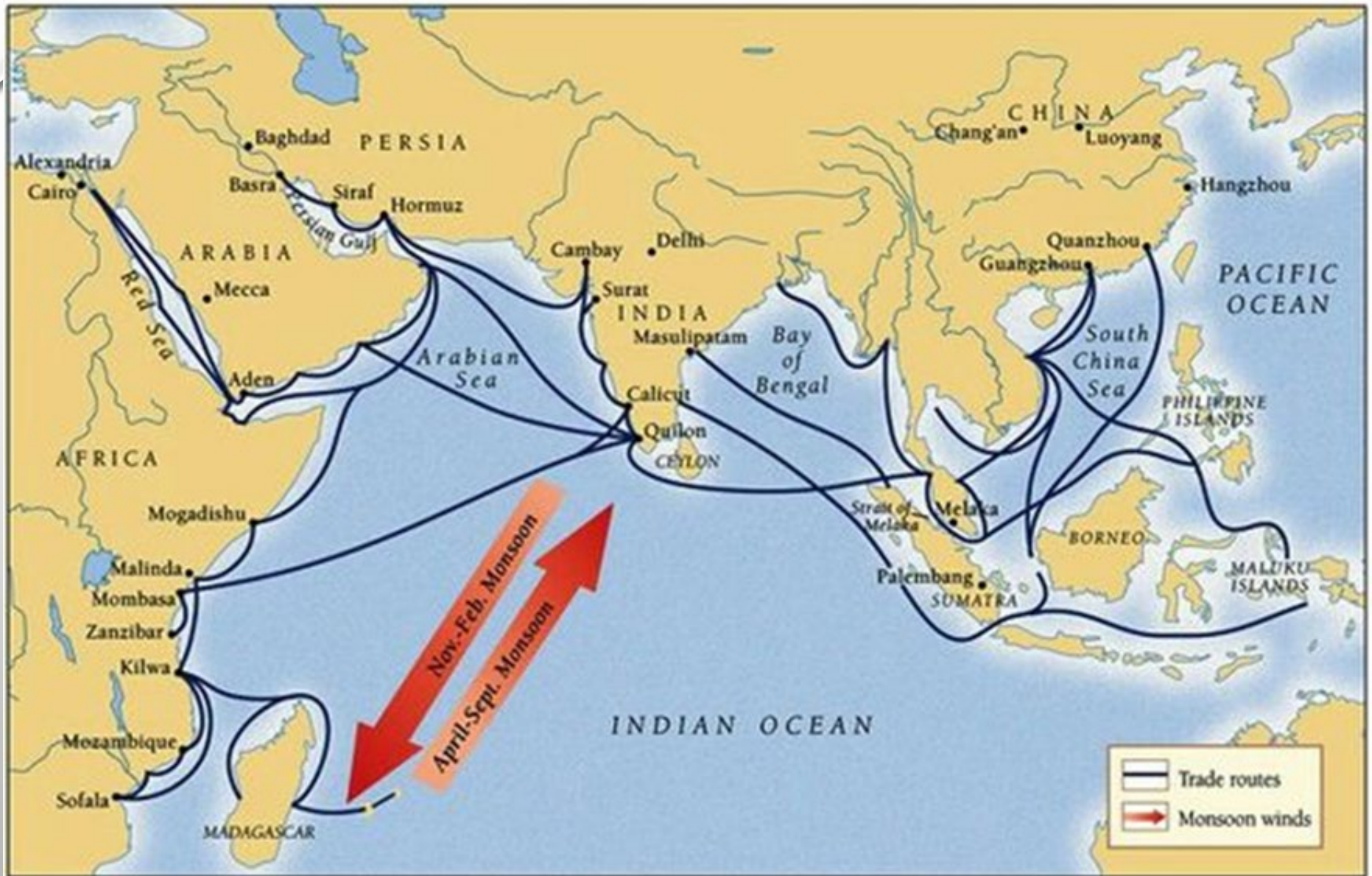


1 Mile

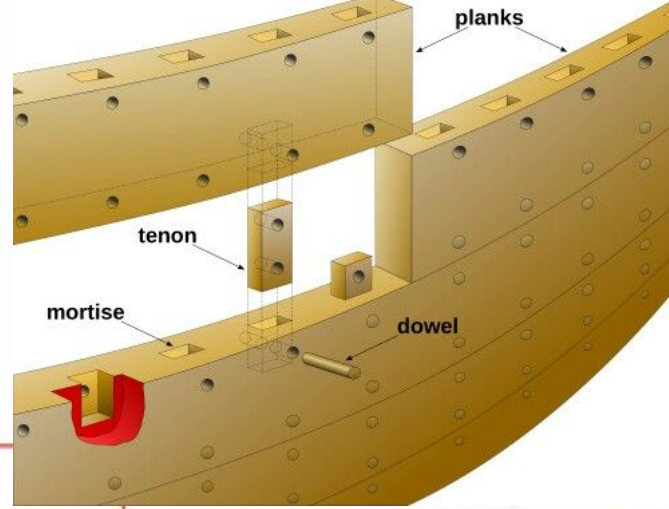
LAKE MAREOTIS

GREEN SEA
or
"MARE NOSTRUM"

To the Nile



PHOENICIAN



Phoenician Traders - 1500/850 BC



≈ 40 ft long

Above is a Phoenician trade ship of about 1500 BC. This is a rather capacious vessel with strong stem posts (firm beam in prow and stern extremities of the ship) and two stern oars. The mast bore a direct sail on two curved beams. To the prow stem post they fastened a large clay amphora for a storage of potable water.

← Moon Sickle (fertility cult)
Venus



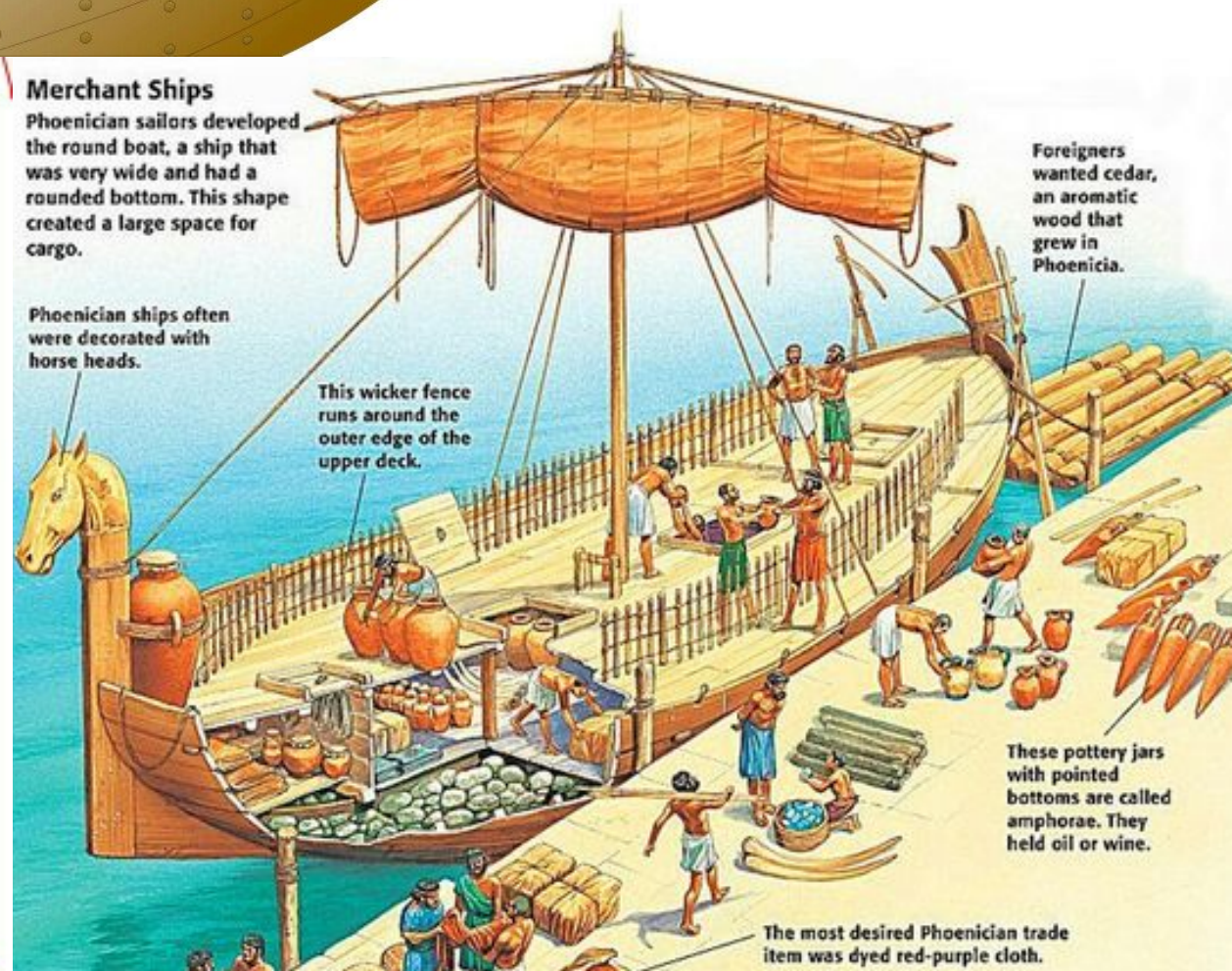
≈ 60 ft long

A later ship is depicted above dating to around 850 BC. Pictures of this type of ship can be found decorating antique vases of VIII century BC. The hull of the boat was low in height and the low strong mast bore a large rectangular sail, quilted for strength with leather belts. The hull was quite often filled with water transported usually amphora densely corked and filled by wax or asphalt. The upper deck was used to transport valuable consignments. The vessel was paramilitary and so the bow was bound with iron protecting the hull in case of impact with the hull of the enemy ship.

Merchant Ships

Phoenician sailors developed the round boat, a ship that was very wide and had a rounded bottom. This shape created a large space for cargo.

Phoenician ships often were decorated with horse heads.



Foreigners wanted cedar, an aromatic wood that grew in Phoenicia.

This wicker fence runs around the outer edge of the upper deck.

These pottery jars with pointed bottoms are called amphorae. They held oil or wine.

The most desired Phoenician trade item was dyed red-purple cloth.



THE MEDITERRANEAN, 218 BC

PHOENICIAN

CARTHAGE

• **DARK AGE (1200-800)**

- MINOAN, CYPRUS, EGYPTIAN-TRADE
- RISE TO POWER
 - ALPHABET/SHIP DESIGN

(1100)-PHOENICIAN COLONIES IN AFRICA

• **GOLDEN AGE (800-539)**

- DOMINANCE
- COLONIAL EXPANSION (100'S OF OUTPOSTS)

(814) – FOUNDED AS TRADE OUTPOST OF TYRE

• **PERSIAN OCCUPATION (539-332)**

- TRADE UNAFFECTED
 - COMPETITION WITH GREEKS
- NAVAL FORCE OF PERSIAN EMPIRE
 - GRECO-PERSIAN WARS (499-479)

(580-405) SICILIAN & CORSICAN WARS AGAINST GREEKS
CONTROL OF MED. (MARSALA –VS- SYRACUSE)

(???) CARTHAGE DECLARED INDEPENDENT

• **HELLENISTIC OCCUPATION (332-65)**

- ALEXANDER DESTROYS TYRE (332)
- DIADOCHI WARS (322-286)
 - DESTROYED PEACEFUL TRADE
 - MERCHANTS IMMIGRATED TO COLONIES

(332-146) GOLDEN AGE [POP. = 200,000]

(246-146) PUNIC WARS



Maps Modified from Google Maps and National Geographic





Rome & Carthage ~ the Punic Wars (264 - 201 BC)

ROME:

- Territory of the Roman Republic
- Territory dependent on the Roman Republic

CARTHAGE:

- Territory of Carthage in 237 BC
- Territory lost to Rome (241 - 238 BC)

