

## The Phoenicians The Purple Empire Of The Ancient World

Many today find the Old Testament a closed book. The cultural issues seem insurmountable and we are easily baffled by that which seems obscure. Furthermore, without knowledge of the ancient culture we can easily impose our own culture on the text, potentially distorting it. This series invites you to enter the Old Testament with a company of guides, experts that will give new insights into these cherished writings. Features include • Over 2000 photographs, drawings, maps, diagrams and charts provide a visual feast that breathes fresh life into the text. • Passage-by-passage commentary presents archaeological findings, historical explanations, geographic insights, notes on manners and customs, and more. • Analysis into the literature of the ancient Near East will open your eyes to new depths of understanding both familiar and unfamiliar passages. • Written by an international team of 30 specialists, all top scholars in background studies. Specialists in various aspects of African history and civilization contribute to an integrated portrait of internal and foreign influences on the course of Africa's development

The mysterious Phoenicians and the ancient Mediterranean are experienced in richer detail than ever before in this well researched and intriguing narrative. Instead of seeing darkness in the years before classical Greece, we now see glimmers of light revealing a continuous parade of remarkable societies, great leaders and epic events. Drawing back the veil of secrecy surrounding the Phoenicians uncovers new glimpses of Egyptians, Greeks, Romans and people of other societies. Sanford Holst is one of the world's leading authorities on the Phoenicians, and appears in the BBC series Ancient Worlds. Elected a member of the prestigious Royal Historical Society for his work in this field, Holst has presented academic papers on the Phoenicians at universities around the world. Working with respected experts, often on-site, he has added photos, sources, and five years of additional research to his previous work. This is a walk through the idyllic ancient Mediterranean you will long remember.

If humankind can be said to have a single greatest creation, it would be those places that represent the most eloquent expression of our species's ingenuity, beliefs, and ideals: the city. In this authoritative and engagingly written account, the acclaimed urbanist and bestselling author examines the evolution of urban life over the millennia and, in doing so, attempts to answer the age-old question: What makes a city great? Despite their infinite variety, all cities essentially serve three purposes: spiritual, political, and economic. Kotkin follows the progression of the city from the early religious centers of Mesopotamia, the Indus Valley, and China to the imperial centers of the Classical era, through the rise of the Islamic city and the European commercial capitals, ending with today's post-industrial suburban metropolis. Despite widespread optimistic claims that cities are "back in style," Kotkin warns that whatever their form, cities can thrive only if

they remain sacred, safe, and busy—and this is true for both the increasingly urbanized developing world and the often self-possessed “global cities” of the West and East Asia. Looking at cities in the twenty-first century, Kotkin discusses the effects of developments such as shifting demographics and emerging technologies. He also considers the effects of terrorism—how the religious and cultural struggles of the present pose the greatest challenge to the urban future. Truly global in scope, *The City* is a timely narrative that will place Kotkin in the company of Lewis Mumford, Jane Jacobs, and other preeminent urban scholars.

*A Brief History of Entrepreneurship* charts how the pursuit of profit by private individuals has been a prime mover in revolutionizing civilization. Entrepreneurs often butt up against processes, technologies, social conventions, and even laws. So they circumvent, innovate, and violate to obtain what they want. This creative destruction has brought about overland and overseas trade, colonization, and a host of revolutionary technologies—from caffeinated beverages to the personal computer—that have transformed society. Consulting rich archival sources, including some that have never before been translated, Carlen maps the course of human history through nine episodes when entrepreneurship reshaped our world. Highlighting the most colorful characters of each era, he discusses Mesopotamian merchants' creation of the urban market economy; Phoenician merchant-sailors intercontinental trade, which came to connect Africa, Asia, and Europe; Chinese tea traders' invention of paper money; the colonization of the Americas; and the current “flattening” of the world's economic playing field. Yet the pursuit of profit hasn't always moved us forward. From slavery to organized crime, Carlen explores how entrepreneurship can sometimes work at the expense of others. He also discusses the new entrepreneurs who, through the nascent space tourism industry, are leading humanity to a multiplanetary future. By exploring all sides of this legacy, Carlen brings much-needed detail to the role of entrepreneurship in revolutionizing civilization.

An analysis and review of the design of the roman boarding bridge as used by Roman fleets during the First Punic War 264-241 B.C. Based on historical sources and modern research into the corvus, this study resurrects thinking on the viability of the boarding bridge and reassesses Roman tactics and successes during their first encounter with naval warfare.

This best-selling book on the Phoenicians is now updated with the latest discoveries about these mysterious sea-traders from Lebanon. Experience their unique society and intriguing history as they coped with the epic events of the ancient Mediterranean. They were involved with the ancient Egyptians, Mycenaeans, Sea Peoples, Greeks and Romans. The extent of their lasting contributions to our heritage are just now coming to light. Discover vivid pictures, artworks and a wealth of colorful details from archaeological and historical sources—all of which make these ancient people come alive

like never before.

eBook now easier to navigate than ever Unger's Bible Dictionary has been one of the best-selling Bible dictionaries on the market since its introduction in 1957. Now, this time-honored classic is more valuable than ever. Updated and expanded by respected Bible authorities including R.K. Harrison, Howard F. Vos, and Cyril J. Barber, The New Unger's Bible Dictionary is packed with the most current scholarship. Plus, the table of contents is enhanced for easy navigation. Readers can jump to any letter and see a full list of words, allowing them to locate any entry within seconds. No more paging through whole sections of the book to find your word. More than 67,000 entries are supplemented with detailed essays, colorful photography and maps, and dozens of charts and illustrations to enhance your understanding of God's Word. Although this volume is based on the New American Standard, extensive cross-referencing makes it useful with all major Bible translations, including the New International, King James, and New King James versions.

It is one thing to craft superb human rights tenets in a constitution and another to enforce such policies in practice. This book explores the contradictions between interpretations of constitutional tenets and the dogmas contained in the penal code of Islamic North Africa--particularly in regard to Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia. Provided are brief histories of each country that connect the colonial past to present-day human rights records. The author also suggests ways in which to mitigate human rights infractions to advance peaceful coexistence that could promote political and economic development.

Masks are found world-wide in connection with seasonal festivals, rites of passage, and curative ceremonies. They provide a means of investigating the paradoxical problems that appearances pose in the experience of transitional states. In this far-reaching work, A. David Napier studies mask iconography and the role played by masks in the realization of change. The masks of preclassical Greece—in particular those of the Satyr and the Gorgon—provide his starting point. A comparison of Greek to Eastern and especially Indian models follows, and the book concludes with an examination of the interpretation of Hindu ideas in Bali that demonstrates the importance of ambivalence in mask iconography.

This four-part work describes and analyses democracy and despotism in tribes, city-states, and nation states. The theoretical framework used in this work combines Weberian, Aristotelian, evolutionary anthropological, and feminist theories in a comparative-historical context. The dual nature of humans, as both an animal and a consciously aware being, underpins the analysis presented. Part One covers tribes. It uses anthropological literature to describe the “campfire democracy” of the African Bushmen, the Pygmies, and other band societies. Its main focus is on the tribal democracy of the Cheyenne, Iroquois, Huron, and other tribes, and it pays special attention to the role of women in tribal democracies. Part Two describes the city-states of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Canaan-Phoenicia, and includes a section on the theocracy of the Jews. This part focuses on the transition from tribal democracy to city-state democracy in the ancient Middle East – from the Sumerian city-states to the Phoenician. Part Three focuses on the origins of democracy and covers Greece—Mycenaean, Dorian, and the Golden Age. It presents a detailed description of the tribal democracy of Archaic Greece – emphasizing the causal effect of the hoplite-phalanx military formation in

egalitarianizing Greek tribal society. Next, it analyses the transition from tribal to city-state democracy—with the new commercial classes engendering the oligarchic and democratic conflicts described by Plato and Aristotle. Part Four describes the Norse tribes as they contacted Rome, the rise of kingships, the renaissance of the city-states, and the parliamentary monarchies of the emerging nation-states. It provides details of the rise of commercial city states in Renaissance Italy, Hanseatic Germany and the Netherlands.

During the period from Rome's Stone Age beginnings on the Tiber River to its conquest of the Italian peninsula in 264 B.C., the Romans in large measure developed the social, political, and military structure that would be the foundation of their spectacular imperial success. In this comprehensive and clearly written account, Gary Forsythe draws extensively from historical, archaeological, linguistic, epigraphic, religious, and legal evidence as he traces Rome's early development within a multicultural environment of Latins, Sabines, Etruscans, Greeks, and Phoenicians. His study charts the development of the classical republican institutions that would eventually enable Rome to create its vast empire, and provides fascinating discussions of topics including Roman prehistory, religion, and language. In addition to its value as an authoritative synthesis of current research, *A Critical History of Early Rome* offers a revisionist interpretation of Rome's early history through its innovative use of ancient sources. The history of this period is notoriously difficult to uncover because there are no extant written records, and because the later historiography that affords the only narrative accounts of Rome's early days is shaped by the issues, conflicts, and ways of thinking of its own time. This book provides a groundbreaking examination of those surviving ancient sources in light of their underlying biases, thereby reconstructing early Roman history upon a more solid evidentiary foundation.

A handy reference that provides an introduction to the history of the strategic archipelago of Malta. The entries cover the political, economic, and social situation in the country since its independence from Britain in 1964. Invaluable to those in the scholarly professions, many laypersons, and even casual tourists.

Charles Corm: An Intellectual Biography of a Twentieth-Century Lebanese “Young Phoenician” delves into the history of the modern Middle East and an inquiry into Lebanese intellectual, cultural, and political life as incarnated in the ideas, and as illustrated by the times, works, and activities of Charles Corm (1894–1963).

Bringing together the research of internationally renowned scholars, *Assyria to Iberia at the Dawn of the Classical Age* contributes significantly to our understanding of the epoch-making artistic and cultural exchanges that took place across the Near East and Mediterranean in the early first millennium B.C. This was the world of Odysseus, in which seafaring Phoenician merchants charted new nautical trade routes and established prosperous trading posts and colonies on the shores of three continents; of kings Midas and Croesus, legendary for their wealth; and of the Hebrew Bible, whose stories are brought vividly to life by archaeological discoveries. Objects drawn from collections in the Middle East, Europe, North Africa, and the United States, reproduced here in sumptuous detail, reflect the cultural encounters of

diverse populations interacting through trade, travel, and migration as well as war and displacement. Together, they tell a compelling story of the origins and development of Western artistic traditions that trace their roots to the ancient Near East and across the Mediterranean world. Among the masterpieces brought together in this volume are stone reliefs that adorned the majestic palaces of ancient Assyria; expertly crafted Phoenician and Syrian bronzes and worked ivories that were stored in the treasuries of Assyria and deposited in tombs and sanctuaries in regions far to the west; and lavish personal adornments and other luxury goods, some imported and others inspired by Near Eastern craftsmanship. Accompanying texts by leading scholars position each object in cultural and historical context, weaving a narrative of crisis and conquest, worship and warfare, and epic and empire that spans both continents and millennia. Writing another chapter in the story begun in *Art of the First Cities* (2003) and *Beyond Babylon* (2008), *Assyria to Iberia* offers a comprehensive overview of art, diplomacy, and cultural exchange in an age of imperial and mercantile expansion in the ancient Near East and across the Mediterranean in the first millennium B.C.—the dawn of the Classical age.

Join Childress as he discovers forbidden cities in the Empty Quarter of Arabia, 'Atlantean' ruins in Egypt and the Kalahari desert; a mysterious, ancient empire in the Sahara; and more. This is an extraordinary life on the road: across war torn countries Childress searches for King Solomon's Mines, living dinosaurs, the Ark of the Covenant and the solutions to the fantastic mysteries of the past.

In the 12th century, the terror and turmoil brought about by the contention for the throne caused an exodus of the frightened and disillusioned populace from Wales. Prince Madoc led some three expeditions westward, across the seas, to seek a new life in a land that, it was felt, could hardly be less hospitable than home. Groups of as many as 250 settlers traveled in ten or more Viking-style boats, up to 75 feet in length. Madoc returned to Mobile Bay in 1170 with ships laden with settlers, and a thriving colony was founded. Tantalizing evidence suggests that when he came back with a second group a year later, the difficulties of calculating longitude brought him to the mouth of the Mississippi, and the two groups never did find one another. The first group were forced out of Tennessee in about 1500 due to wars with the Cherokee, and in a great migration found their way to the banks of the Upper Missouri River, where they became known as the Mandan Indians. The second group travelled up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to the Falls of the Ohio, where they established a well defended colony. Wars with the Shawnee and Iroquois tribes eventually spelled their downfall.

Archaeological finds in the Southern states as well as in the Ohio Valley include the remains of highly engineered stone forts, metal implements and other artifacts impossible to explain in the context of the savage tribes encountered by the Europeans and Americans who eventually settled the region. Numerous accounts in the 16th through the 19th centuries recall meetings with fair skinned Indians. Those accounts especially include encounters with the Mandans, but they also

include accounts with a mysterious people known as the "Asguaw," "Tallega," and several other names. Memoirs and correspondence tell of encounters with "Welsh speaking Indians" - and suggest how the newer arrivals may have dealt with the inconvenient possibility that other White settlers had preceded them.

The first biography of the remarkable Janet Taylor, a nineteenth-century navigator and mathematician who left an incredible mark on the male-dominated field of sea navigation

Revised edition. Volume 4 of 5. The Zondervan Encyclopedia of the Bible has been a classic Bible study resource for more than thirty years. Now thoroughly revised, this new five-volume edition provides up-to-date entries based on the latest scholarship. Beautiful full-color pictures supplement the text, which includes new articles in addition to thorough updates and improvements of existing topics. Different viewpoints of scholarship permit a wellrounded perspective on significant issues relating to doctrines, themes, and biblical interpretation. The goal remains the same: to provide pastors, teachers, students, and devoted Bible readers a comprehensive and reliable library of information.

- More than 5,000 pages of vital information on Bible lands and people
- More than 7,500 articles alphabetically arranged for easy reference
- Hundreds of full-color and black-and-white illustrations, charts, and graphs
- 32 pages of full-color maps and hundreds of black-and-white outline maps for ready reference
- Scholarly articles ranging across the entire spectrum of theological and biblical topics, backed by the most current body of archaeological research
- 238 contributors from around the world

This book examines the origins of higher learning, and then traces education exchange to the aftermath of World War II, when the United States was internationally recognized as the epicenter of critical thinking and scientific discovery. As centers of learning arose in the ancient world, the gathering of students they drew invariably included "foreigners"—those not native to the immediate local area. Then as now, inquisitive minds compelled humans to explore, crossing borders to seek enlightenment in faraway places before returning to their homelands. Few societies have been so remote that they could not be affected by the acquisition of imported information. The number of international students and scholars in the United States now exceeds one million. This book narrates the complex and colorful history of intrepid individuals, inspired programs, and world events that have given direction to the path of education exchange, as well as the global dissemination of American scholarship.

This work offers a reconstruction of the politics of ancient Israel within the wider political environment of the ancient Near East. Gottwald begins by questioning the view of some biblical scholars that the primary factor influencing Israel's political evolution was its religion.

Introduces the customs, history, beliefs, and legends of the Phoenicians.

"Music in the Old Bones is a guide to the eternal Jezebel story. The first part of this illustrated study is a detailed analysis that explores the

biblical tale from traditional and feminist points of view. Gaines then analyzes the ways authors through the centuries have treated Jezebel."--BOOK JACKET.

Essay from the year 2017 in the subject History - World History - Early and Ancient History, grade: 1.8, , language: English, abstract: An essay highlighting some of the pinnacle points in Phoenician history as well as the nation's contributions to humanity in their own time and in our own.

Most histories of the Cherokee nation focus on its encounters with Europeans, its conflicts with the U. S. government, and its expulsion from its lands during the Trail of Tears. This work, however, traces the origins of the Cherokee people to the third century B.C.E. and follows their migrations through the Americas to their homeland in the lower Appalachian Mountains. Using a combination of DNA analysis, historical research, and classical philology, it uncovers the Jewish and Eastern Mediterranean ancestry of the Cherokee and reveals that they originally spoke Greek before adopting the Iroquoian language of their Haudenosaunee allies while the two nations dwelt together in the Ohio Valley. Examines the history, people, culture, civilization, and achievements of the Phoenicians, whose supremacy in shipbuilding and navigation enabled them to be masters of the ancient world for three hundred years.

A fascinating portrait of the Bible's most notorious woman narrates the saga of Jezebel, the Phoenician princess married to King Ahab, and her violent conflict with the prophet Elijah, which became a symbol of the ancient battle between polytheism and Jewish monotheism, offering the story of the ultimate downfall of a powerful woman and its repercussions. Reprint.

If you want to discover the captivating history of the Phoenicians, then keep reading... The Phoenicians remain one of the most enigmatic ancient civilizations, with historians and scholars prone to speculation and educated guesses. Although many Greek, Roman, and Egyptian writers reference the Phoenicians in trade records, military battles, and artistic transactions, few records were left by the original Phoenicians themselves, leaving modern scholars to fill in the blanks through educated guesses and material culture. The ancient perception about this civilization was mixed. For every writer like Pomponius Mela who lavished praise upon the Phoenicians, there was another who derided the people as nothing more than cheats and hucksters who kept other states' trade stymied through stranglehold networks and ridiculous deals. Mela described them as such: "The Phoenicians were a clever race, who prospered in war and peace. They excelled in writing and literature, and in other arts, in seamanship, and in ruling an empire." To dissect Mela's quote, the Phoenicians were great writers, yet they left almost no documents. They may have been excellent sailors and naval commanders, yet they built no territorial empire. They were stellar artists, yet their work contains few original elements. They may have been clever builders, yet their monuments crumbled. And the Phoenicians were a single civilization, yet they were split into city-states. How could a civilization exist with so many contradictions, and how can modern historians utilize evidence that no longer seems to exist to uncover the truth? Who were the enigmatic Phoenicians, why did their civilization crumble, and why should a modern audience care? Open this book to find out. In *The Phoenicians: A Captivating Guide to the History of Phoenicia and the Impact Made by One of the Greatest Trading Civilizations of the Ancient World*, you will discover topics such as Origins The World of the Phoenicians Political and Legal Structures Daily Life Beauty and Apparel An Unwritten Early History Vassal to the Empires Trade and the Economy Language and Alphabet Religion Warfare Artistry in Multiple Mediums And much, much more! So if you want to learn more about the Phoenicians, scroll up and click the "add to cart" button!

Who were the ancient Phoenicians, and did they actually exist? The Phoenicians traveled the Mediterranean long before

the Greeks and Romans, trading, establishing settlements, and refining the art of navigation. But who these legendary sailors really were has long remained a mystery. In *In Search of the Phoenicians* makes the startling claim that the “Phoenicians” never actually existed. Taking readers from the ancient world to today, this monumental book argues that the notion of these sailors as a coherent people with a shared identity, history, and culture is a product of modern nationalist ideologies—and a notion very much at odds with the ancient sources. Josephine Quinn shows how the belief in this historical mirage has blinded us to the compelling identities and communities these people really constructed for themselves in the ancient Mediterranean, based not on ethnicity or nationhood but on cities, family, colonial ties, and religious practices. She traces how the idea of “being Phoenician” first emerged in support of the imperial ambitions of Carthage and then Rome, and only crystallized as a component of modern national identities in contexts as far-flung as Ireland and Lebanon. *In Search of the Phoenicians* delves into the ancient literary, epigraphic, numismatic, and artistic evidence for the construction of identities by and for the Phoenicians, ranging from the Levant to the Atlantic, and from the Bronze Age to late antiquity and beyond. A momentous scholarly achievement, this book also explores the prose, poetry, plays, painting, and polemic that have enshrined these fabled seafarers in nationalist histories from sixteenth-century England to twenty-first century Tunisia.

Here's a Hobby for those who love: toys, games, role playing, military history, action movies, science fiction, paintball, and having friends and family over. This book has it all, from gladiatorial combat to space warfare. Test your skills and luck as you re-fight famous battles or explore the world of “what ifs.” Here's your chance to “be” Alexander, Saladin, Cromwell, Washington, Napoleon, Nelson, Lee, Grant, Pershing, Rommel, Patton, Nimitz, or any of the great military leaders of history. “Lead” a patrol in the Ardennes or in Afghanistan. It's paintball without the pain! You can “fly” your Wildcat against a Zero, your Phantom against a Mig. See if you have what it takes to be a “pirate” in the Carriibbean. Can you “conquer” a galaxy or “master” magic? The rules contained in this book cover all this and more. They are easy to learn, fast to play, and contain background information for anyone who's not a historian. You can get started on any budget and with whatever space you have available. Rediscover reading for fun! Teaching History? There are sample history “labs” included. Have your class “experience” the past! Watch their interest and enthusiasm grow!

*The Tokens of Esteem* is a book about ritual violence in primitive cultures. Human sacrifice, headhunting, cannibalism, live burial and the use of human organs as decorations were not simple expressions of savage lust. Rather they were the attempts of early man to deal with the sociological and psychological problems of integration, cultural development and the imminent possibility of death. These rites satisfied a need among primitive ethnics that allowed their societies to find cohesion and thereby proceed toward cultural, religious and intellectual growth. Although these events and practices

have had their parallels in the modern world we have always considered them to be unacceptable. Such rites have no place in modern society except among the most twisted and perverse characters. In ancient and prehistoric times, however, they were accepted as quite ordinary and beneficial to society and to mankind in general. Their practice had something of a holistic and integrating effect upon ancient peoples. The ritual, however inhumane, brought the members of the tribe or clan together, gave them a collection of ceremonies with which to define the operation of their cultures and helped them to deal with the nature of impermanence in the world about them. The rites among primitives were a simple mechanism to make sense out of a world that was much harsher and unforgiving than that of our own. We all have our rituals. They exist in our houses of worship, work, and leisure and in our private lives. Without ritual we could not long survive as a culture. This was equally true for primitive peoples many of whom found a certain comfort in these practices. This was a comfort that allowed them to continue and to develop their lives and civilizations

Examines the political history of the Middle East from antiquity to the Arab conquest.

Vol. IV of *Pillars of the Past: Stonehenge and the Megalithic World* examines the chronology of this period.

Archaeologists maintain that these monuments, the pottery, graves, metal and stone tools, skeletons, etc., associated with them only make sense if we place these in the Late Neolithic Age, ca. 4000–1500 B.C. However, there is a wealth of evidence that denies this placement and instead points to the Megalithic Age falling in the post-Roman era/the Early Middle Ages ca. A.D. 600–900. All dating methods used to date the megalithic world have failed and this is admitted repeatedly by modern researchers. The astronomical alignments employed to date these monuments that were used to criticize Velikovsky's chronological thesis have now fallen into ruins under the scrutiny of these authorities. The only non-controversial alignment that exists at Stonehenge apparently fits there between 500–700 A.D. Multiple lines of evidence are shown to place Stonehenge and the Megalithic Age in post-Roman times.

The first full-scale history of Hannibal's Carthage in decades and "a convincing and enthralling narrative." (*The Economist*) Drawing on a wealth of new research, archaeologist, historian, and master storyteller Richard Miles resurrects the civilization that ancient Rome struggled so mightily to expunge. This monumental work charts the entirety of Carthage's history, from its origins among the Phoenician settlements of Lebanon to its apotheosis as a Mediterranean empire whose epic land-and-sea clash with Rome made a legend of Hannibal and shaped the course of Western history. *Carthage Must Be Destroyed* reintroduces readers to the ancient glory of a lost people and their generations-long struggle against an implacable enemy.

Hebrew Biblical narratives are notoriously sparing in their portrayal of character, leaving much to the reader. Here a number of internationally renowned scholars assume the identities of some familiar biblical characters, and use the clues

in the text, their own exegetical skills and knowledge of the biblical world, and their readerly imagination to fill in the gaps of the biblical text. In doing so, they remove the point of view of the biblical narrator, allowing the ideology of the text to be affirmed, adjusted or challenged. Contributors to this volume include Francis Landy, Athalya Brenner, Yairah Amit, John Goldingay, Jonathan Magonet, Hugh Pyper, and Philip Davies; the characters include Rahab, Isaiah, Gomer, Eve, Delilah, Joseph, Jeremiah and Haman.

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