

Internet Resources: _____

<http://phoenicia.org/index.shtml> -- A site rich in information on the history, geography, religion, arts, trade, language, literature, music, politics, wars, and archaeology of the Phoenicians.

http://www.history.bangor.ac.uk/Shipspecial/SHIP_int.htm -- A site on the history of ships, it includes much information on Phoenician vessels, including the archaeological underwater discovery of two actual examples.

<http://www.carthage.edu/outis/carthage1.html> -- From Carthage College in Wisconsin, a richly illustrated site on ancient Carthage with information on history, religion, and child sacrifice.

<http://www.mrdowling.com/609-carthage.html> -- Created by a sixth-grade teacher, this site has information on many other ancient civilizations and links to other useful sites.

<http://history.idbsu.edu/westciv/punicwar/> -- An on-line history of the wars between Rome and Carthage.

Other Resources: _____

FOR STUDENTS:

Green, Robert. Hannibal. Franklin Watts, 1996.

Hirsh, Marilyn. Hannibal and His 37 Elephants. Holiday House, 1977.

Johnston, Johanna. The Story of Hannibal. Garden City Books, 1960.

Odjik, Pamela. The Phoenicians (Ancient World Series). Silver Burdett Press, 1989.

Rosen, Mike. The Journeys of Hannibal. Bookwright Press, 1990.

Samoyault, Tiphaine. Alphabetical Order How the Alphabet Began. Viking, 1998.

FOR ADULTS:

Cottrell, Leonard. Hannibal: Enemy of Rome. Da Capo Press, 1992.

Haley, Allan. Alphabet: The History, Evolution and Design of the Letters We Use Today. Watson-Guptill, 1995.

Herm, Gerhard. The Phoenicians: The Purple Empire Of The Ancient World. Morrow, 1975.

Lancel, Serge. Carthage: A History. Blackwell, 1995

Lancel, Serge. Hannibal. Blackwell, 1998.

Lazenby, J.F. The First Punic War: A Military History. Stanford University Press, 1996.

Lazenby, J.F. Hannibal's War: A Military History Of The Second Punic War. University of Oklahoma Press, 1998.

Moscato, Sabatino. The World of the Phoenicians. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1968.

Prevas, John. Hannibal Crosses The Alps. Spellmount Publishers, 1998.

LEGACY OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

CARTHAGE AND THE PHOENICIANS

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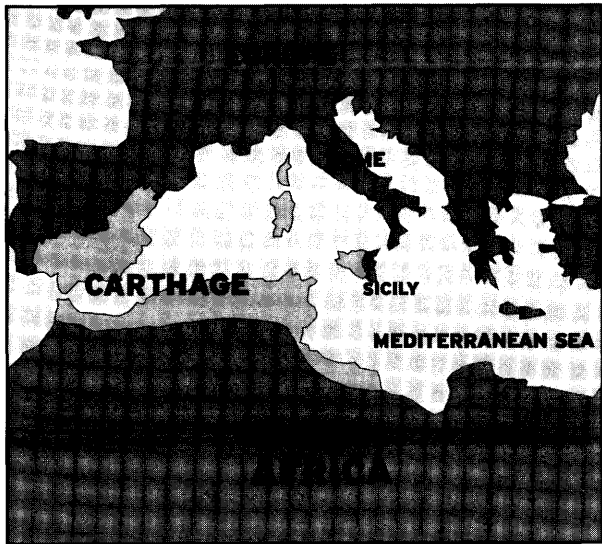
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CARTHAGE AND THE PHOENICIANS

Come along on a voyage that will unveil the secrets of the ingenious people known as the Phoenicians. Adventurous colonizers, they sailed the oceans in their mighty ships, challenged the might of Rome, and may have even sailed all the way around Africa. Although they may not have left behind grand monuments of marble and stone such as those erected by Rome and Egypt, they bequeathed a legacy that proved to be even more valuable -- something without which civilization as we know it could not exist. We call it the alphabet.





After studying the map and reading about the Phoenicians, read the sections on vocabulary and important people, places, and dates to provide a focus while viewing the program. After viewing the program, review the sections listed and consider the Things To Think About. Research topics further using the Internet and other resources provided.

The Phoenicians in Their Time: _____

Archaeological evidence has shown that the Phoenician civilization began to develop around 3000 BC and that it was trading with the Egyptians shortly after that. But it wasn't until about 1200 BC that the Phoenicians began to establish the great commercial empire that has made them celebrated. Their ships, equipped for both commerce and war, dominated the Mediterranean; some say that they sailed as far as Britain and may have even voyaged all the way around Africa. Two of the most important products they traded were a purple dye made from the murex, a type of shellfish, and the timber of cedar trees. The Egyptians used the cedars of Lebanon for coffins, ships, and other artifacts, and King Solomon used them to build the Great Temple in Jerusalem. Originally the Phoenicians ruled from several city-states located in what is now Lebanon, but they went on to establish colonies in the western Mediterranean. Their most illustrious colony was the city of Carthage in North Africa, which waged war against Rome until being defeated in 146 BC. The Phoenicians' greatest contribution to civilization was the refinement of a standardized phonetic alphabet that they passed along to the Greeks. The Greeks introduced it to Europe, where it became the basis for the alphabet we use today.

Vocabulary: _____

- acrophonic** -- A system of writing in which a symbol stands for the initial sound of a word, not the entire word.
- Baal** -- The chief god of the Phoenicians.
- Baalat Gebal** -- The goddess-patron of the Phoenician city of Byblos.
- Byrsa** -- The harbor and business district of Carthage.
- Canaanites** -- Inhabitants of the ancient region that is now approximately Israel. Another name used in antiquity to describe the Phoenicians.
- Dominus Julius** -- ("Lord Julius") A beautiful Roman mosaic discovered in Carthage and now in a museum in Tunis.
- Domus Caritatis** -- An early Christian church built in Carthage.
- El** -- According to Phoenician tradition, the god who founded the city of Byblos.
- kouros** -- An ancient statue of a nude male youth with his arms at his sides.
- long ship** -- The type of ship used by the Phoenicians for war.
- murex** -- A rough-shelled mollusk that yields a purple dye much prized in ancient times.
- obelisk** -- A tall, four-sided pillar with a pyramidal top.
- Phoinos** -- The term used by the Greeks for the Phoenicians.
- Punic** -- Derived from the word for "purple," the word used by the Romans to describe the Carthaginians.
- round ship** -- The type of ship used by the Phoenicians for trade.

Important People _____

- Alexander the Great** -- King of Macedonia and conquerer of a great empire (356 - 323 BC). Conqueror of Tyre and of the Phoenicians of the East.
 - Augustus** -- (63 BC - 14 AD). Roman emperor who rebuilt Carthage after the Roman conquest.
 - Hannibal** -- (247-182 BC). Carthage's greatest general and foe of Rome.
 - Hiram of Tyre** -- Phoenician king who lived in the 10th century BC and helped build the Temple of Israel.
 - Scipio, Publius Cornelius** -- (185 - 129 BC). Roman general and conqueror of Carthage.
- ### **Important Places:** _____
- Berito** -- Phoenician city founded c. 1550 BC on the site of modern Beirut, Lebanon. Also known in ancient times as "Berytus."
 - Byblos** -- One of the chief Phoenician cities and one of the oldest human settlements in the Mediterranean.
 - Cadiz** -- City in southwestern Spain founded c. 1100 BC by the Phoenicians, who called it "Gadir."
 - Canaan** -- The ancient region now roughly corresponding to Israel and populated partly by Phoenicians in antiquity.
 - Cartagena** -- City in southeastern Spain founded by the Carthaginians c. 225 BC.
 - Carthage** -- Founded c. 800 BC, the main Phoenician colony in North Africa (the name means "New Town" in Phoenician). Situated near the

modern city of Tunis.

- Ibiza** -- Spanish island in the western Mediterranean; once a Carthaginian colony.
- Lebanon** -- Country at the eastern end of the Mediterranean; site of the original Phoenician city-states.
- Pillars of Hercules** -- Name used in antiquity for the Straits of Gibraltar, which connect the Mediterranean to the Atlantic.
- Sidon** -- One of the Phoenicians' greatest seaports; located on the site of what is now Saida, Lebanon.
- Tunis** -- Modern capital of the North African country of Tunisia; the ruins of Carthage are a few miles to the north.
- Tyre** -- Phoenician city founded c. 950 BC. in what is now Lebanon.
- Zama** -- Ancient town south of Carthage and site of the Roman defeat of Hannibal in 202 BC.

Important Dates: _____

- c. 3000 BC** Phoenician civilization begins to develop.
- c. 2800 BC** Phoenicians build a large temple in Byblos.
- c. 2700 BC** Phoenicians begin to ship lumber to Egypt.
- c. 1200 BC** Beginnings of the Phoenician empire.
- c. 950 BC** The city of Tyre is founded.
- c. 800 BC** The colony of Carthage is founded.
- 322 BC** Alexander the Great conquers Tyre.
- 204 BC** The Romans under Scipio invade North Africa.
- 202 BC** Rome defeats Carthage at the Battle of Zama.
- 183 BC** Carthage's great general Hannibal commits suicide.
- 146 BC** Rome conquers Carthage.
- 439 AD** The Vandals capture Carthage.

Things to Think About: _____

- Why would the Phoenicians use round ships for trade and long ships for war? What would be the advantages of each shape?
- Why do you think the purple dye from the murex was so valued in ancient times? Research the ways in which dyes can be made from natural substances.
- Historians debate whether the Carthaginians practiced child sacrifice. What do you think could make people capable of this action?
- What difficulties would the Phoenicians have faced in sailing around Africa? Where would they have gotten supplies? Study the Portuguese voyages around Africa in the 15th century.
- Describe Hannibal's career as a general. Why do you think Napoleon rated him a military genius?
- Why were the Phoenicians so keen on founding colonies? What were their motives?
- What were the causes of the wars between Rome and Carthage? What geographical factors put Rome and Carthage on a collision course?