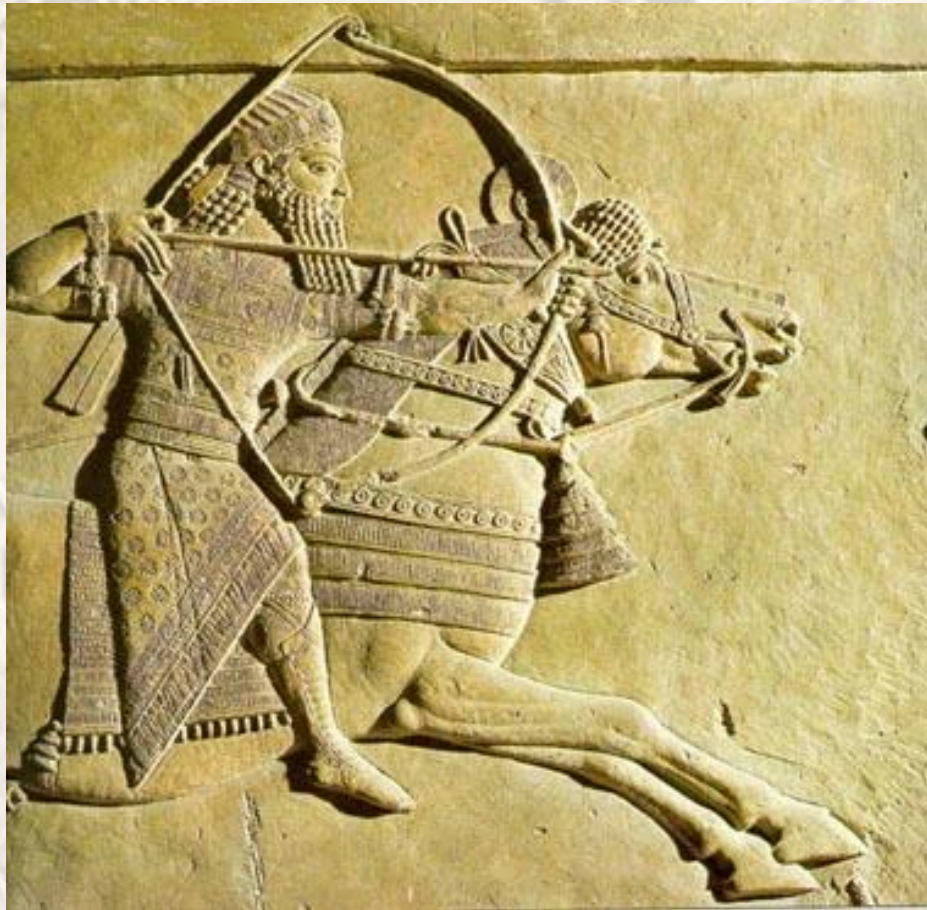


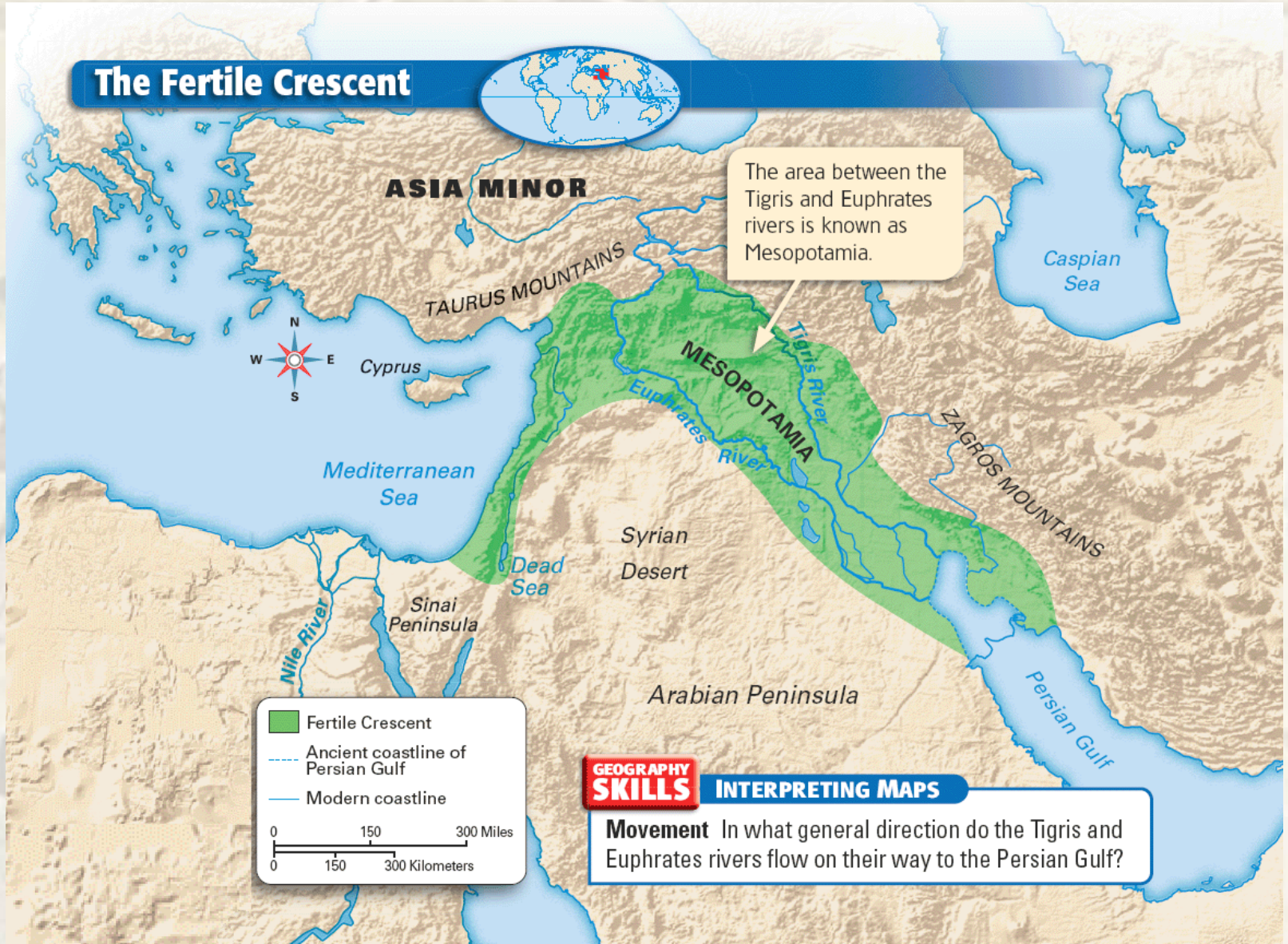
The Fertile Crescent, Part II



The Fertile Crescent



The area between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers is known as Mesopotamia.



- Fertile Crescent
- Ancient coastline of Persian Gulf
- Modern coastline

0 150 300 Miles
0 150 300 Kilometers

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS INTERPRETING MAPS

Movement In what general direction do the Tigris and Euphrates rivers flow on their way to the Persian Gulf?

MAJOR CIVILIZATIONS

- Sumer
- Akkadian Empire
- Babylonian Empire
- Hittite Empire
- Kassite Empire
- Assyrian Empire
- Chaldean (Neo-Babylonian) Empire
- Phoenician Empire



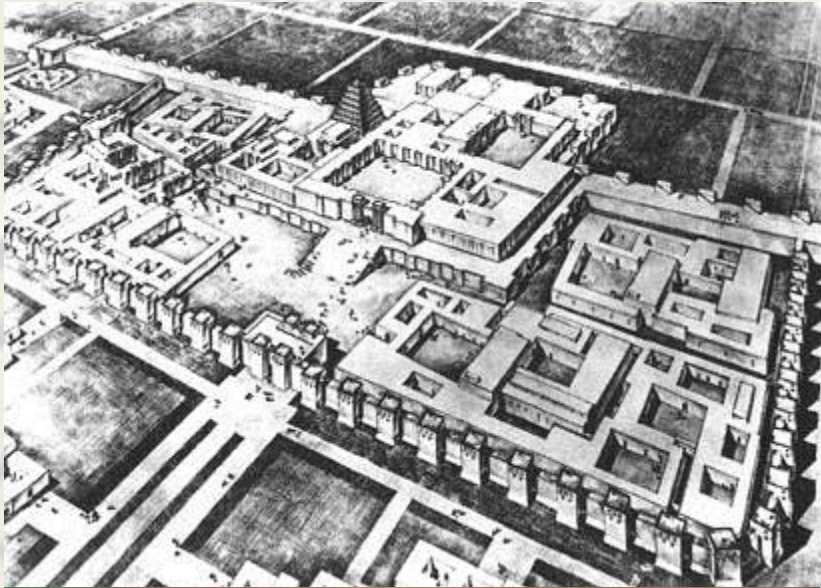
THE COPPER AGE

- 4000 BC – 2500 BC



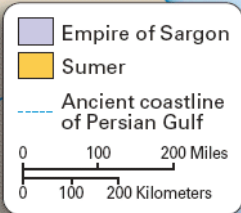
- Use of stone and wood like Stone Ages ...
... but ...
... now, some use of copper
- Beginning of the Copper Age brings an end to the Stone Ages

AKKADIANS



- **2340 BC – 2125 BC**
- **Akkad**
 - Capital city of Akkadians
 - North of Sumer
 - Not Sumerian
- **Akkadian Empire**
 - Stretched from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea

Sargon's Empire, c. 2330 BC



BIOGRAPHY

Sargon

Ruled 2334–2279 BC

According to legend, a gardener found a baby floating in a basket on a river and raised him as his own child. This baby later became the Akkadian emperor Sargon. As a young man, Sargon served Ur-Zababa, the king of Kish. Sargon later rebelled against the Sumerian ruler, took over his city, and built Akkad into a military power. He was among the first military leaders to use soldiers armed with bows and arrows. Sargon gained the loyalty of his soldiers by eating with them every day.

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

Location How far west did Sargon's empire stretch?

Sargon the Great

- **Sargon the Great**
 - 2334-2279 BC
 - Ruler (lugal) of Akkad
 - First ruler with a permanent army
 - Defeated Sumerian city-states and consolidated power
 - Created the world's first empire
- **Empire**
 - land with different territories and peoples under a single rule



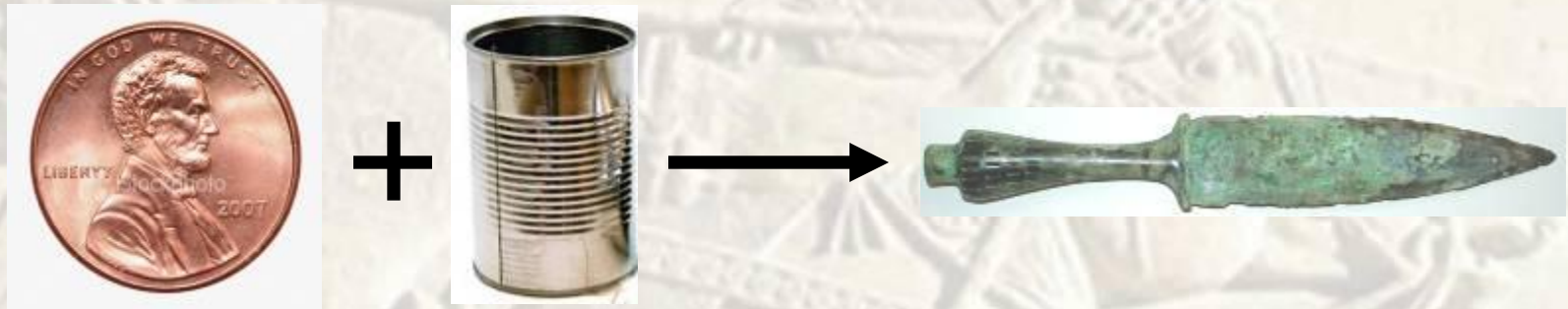
Fall of the Akkadian Empire

- **What happened to the Akkadian Empire?**
 - After Sargon's death, his empire fell apart
 - Civil war and weak leadership led to collapse



THE BRONZE AGE

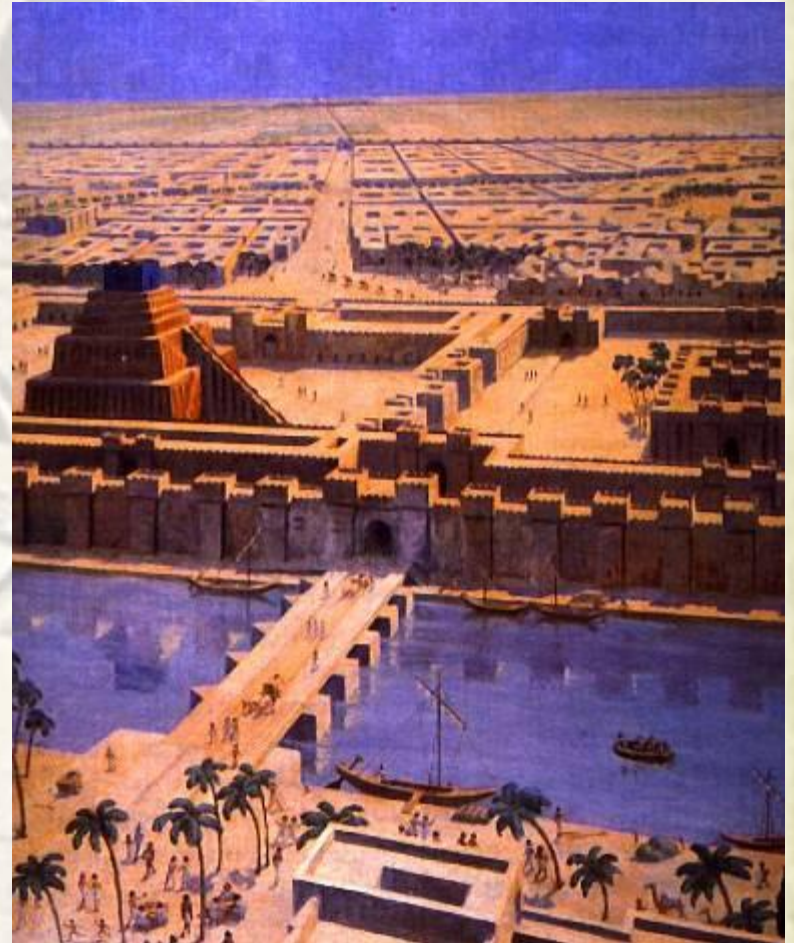
- 2500 BC – 1200 BC



- High-temperature melting of copper and tin creates the alloy bronze
- Stronger than either copper or tin
- Used for about everything (like plastic today)

BABYLONIANS

- **1800 BC – 1600 BC**
- **Babylon**
 - City near present-day Baghdad, Iraq
 - Along the Euphrates
 - [32°32'16.88"N](#)
[44°25'23.31"E](#)
- **Bronze**
 - Alloy of copper and tin
 - Used to make weapons and tools



Babylonian and Assyrian Empires



HAMMURABI



- **Hammurabi**
 - 1792-1750 BC
 - **Monarch** of Babylon
 - Monarch = ruler
 - Great builder
 - Temples
 - Canals
 - Strong military
 - Conquered a large area
 - Hammurabi's Code
 - 282 laws

HAMMURABI'S CODE

- **22.** *If any one is committing a robbery and is caught, then he shall be put to death.*
- **195.** *If a son strikes his father, his hands shall be cut off.*
- **196.** *If a man puts out the eye of another man, his eye shall be put out. [An eye for an eye]*
- **197.** *If he breaks another man's bone, his bone shall be broken.*



HAMMURABI'S CODE

- **199.** *If he puts out the eye of a man's slave, or break the bone of a man's slave, he shall pay one-half of its value.*
- **200.** *If a man knocks out the teeth of his equal, his teeth shall be knocked out. [A tooth for a tooth]*
- **209.** *If a man strikes a free-born woman so that she lose her unborn child, he shall pay ten shekels for her loss.*
- **210.** *If the woman dies, his daughter shall be put to death.*



HAMMURABI'S CODE

- **221.** *If a physician heals the broken bone or diseased soft part of a man, the patient shall pay the physician five shekels in money.*
- **222.** *If he were a freed man he shall pay three shekels.*
- **223.** *If he were a slave his owner shall pay the physician two shekels.*



HAMMURABI'S CODE

- **229.** *If a builder builds a house for some one, and does not construct it properly, and the house which he built falls in and kills its owner, then that builder shall be put to death.*
- **282.** *If a slave says to his master: "You are not my master," if they convict him his master shall cut off his ear.*



Fall of the Babylonian Empire

- **What happened to the Babylonian Empire?**
 - Suffered invasions from Hittites and Kassites
 - The Assyrians revolted and conquered Babylon



The Iron Age

- 1200 BC – 1800's AD



+



- Iron-ore is mined from the ground
- “Smelted” at high temperature to remove rock and burn off other minerals
- Much stronger than bronze

Hittites

- **Hittites**

- 1450-1200 BC
- From what is now Turkey
- Trojans from the Trojan War with Greece??
- Conquered part of the Babylonian Empire

- **Iron**

- Stronger than bronze
- Used for weapons and armor



Kassites



- **Kassites**

- From what is now Iran
- Conquered parts of the Babylonian Empire
- Ruled Babylon from about 1600-1350 BC

- **Chariot**

- Wheeled, horse-drawn cart used in battle
- Armored with iron



ASSYRIANS



- **1350 BC – 612 BC**
- **Nineveh**
 - Capital city of the Assyrian Empire
 - Jonah and the whale
 - Defeated the Hittites, Kassites, and remains of the Babylonians
 - [36°22'5.92"N 43°8'41.07"E](#)

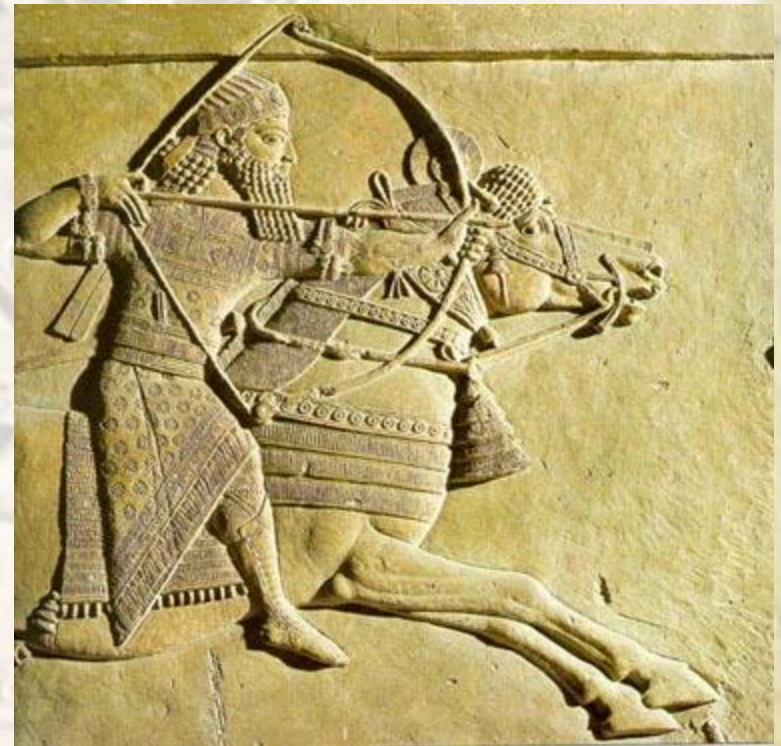
SENNACHERIB

- **Sennacherib**
 - Ruler of Assyria
 - Named after “Sin”, the moon god
 - Mentioned in a Bible story about the Assyrian siege of Jerusalem



ASSYRIANS

- **“Land Bathed in Blood”**
 - Ruthlessly conquered the entire Fertile Crescent using superior iron weapons
 - **Assyrian Army**
 - Iron-clad chariots
 - Siege towers
 - Skilled archers
 - Skinned people alive



Babylonian and Assyrian Empires



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

Place What region in the southwest did the Assyrian Empire include?

Fall of the Assyrian Empire

- **What happened to the Assyrian Empire?**
 - The Chaldeans, led by Nebuchadnezzar, revolted against Assyrian rule and destroyed Nineveh in 612 BC



CHALDEANS (NEO-BABYLONIANS)

- **612 BC – 539 BC**
- **Chaldeans**
 - From Syrian Desert
 - Attacked the weakened Assyrian Empire and started a “Neo” (New) Babylonian Empire at Babylon
 - [32°32'16.88"N 44°25'23.31"E](#)



NEBUCHADNEZZAR

- **Nebuchadnezzar**

- Chaldean who led a revolt against the Assyrians and built the Neo-Babylonian Empire to revive Babylon's ancient glory
- Mentioned several times in the Bible and Torah



NEBUCHADNEZZAR

- **Tower of Babel**
 - Attempt to reach Heaven?
- **Hanging Gardens of Babylon**
 - One of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World
- **Babylonian Captivity**
 - Conquered Jerusalem, destroyed its famous Temple, and to the kidnapped Israelites to Babylon
 - When the Persians conquered Babylon, they freed the Israelites



CHALDEANS (NEO-BABYLONIANS)



- Admired and adapted Sumerian culture
- Ishtar Gate served as entrance to Babylon
- Babylon became a center for astronomy
- [Babylonian Mathematics Video](#)

CHaldeans (Neo-Babylonians)

- **What happened to the Neo-Babylonian Empire?**
 - Cyrus the Great of Persia conquered Babylon



PHOENICIANS

- **1200 BC – 332 BC**
- **Phoenicians**
 - Seafaring superpower of the ancient world
 - Canaanites of the Bible
 - Lebanon and Israel (East)
 - Northern Africa (West)



Phoenicia, c. 800 BC



ATLANTIC OCEAN

SPAIN

ITALY

GREECE

LYDIA

Black Sea

Strait of Gibraltar

ATLAS MOUNTAINS

AFRICA

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

Location Where was Phoenicia located?

- Phoenicia
- Phoenician colony
- Area of Phoenician settlement
- Trade route

0 150 300 Miles
0 150 300 Kilometers

Corsica
Sardinia

Sicily

Athens

Crete

Cyprus

TAURUS MOUNTAINS

PHOENICIA

Byblos
Sidon

Tyre

Jerusalem

Memphis
EGYPT

Tigris River
Euphrates River

Mediterranean Sea

Danube River

Nile River

PHOENICIANS

- **Tyrian Purple**

- Dye extracted from shellfish (snails)
- Hard to find; dangerous
- Used for royal robes
- Named after capital city of Tyre (in Lebanon)
- [33°16'8"N 35°12'59"E](#)

Tyrian Purple

— Color coordinates —

Hex triplet		#66023C
RGB ^B	(r, g, b)	(102, 2, 60)
HSV	(h, s, v)	(277°, 67%, 44%)



PHOENICIANS

- **Cedars of Lebanon**

- Timber from cedar trees in what is now Lebanon was a highly prized resource in ancient times



PHOENICIAN LANGUAGE

- **Alphabet**

- Set of letters that stand for sounds that can be combined to form words
- Much more versatile than pictographs or cuneiform
- Greek alphabet came from the Phoenicians
- Many of our letters come from their alphabet

- **Phonics**

- Sounding out words
- “Hooked on Phonics”

<i>Phoenician old-Hebrew</i>	<i>Character Name</i>
𐤀	Aleph
𐤁	Beth
𐤂	Gimel
𐤃	Daleth
𐤄	He
𐤅	Waw
𐤆	Zayin
𐤇	Heth
𐤈 or 𐤉	Teth
𐤊 or 𐤋	Yod
𐤌	Kaph
𐤍	Lamed
𐤎	Mem
𐤏	Nun
𐤐	Samek
𐤑	Ayin
𐤒	Pe
𐤓	Sade
𐤔 or 𐤕	Qoph
𐤖	Resh
𐤗	Sin
𐤘	Taw

PHOENICIAN EMPIRE

- **What happened to the Phoenician Empire?**
 - Alexander the Great destroyed its eastern capital, Tyre, in 332 BC



- The Romans destroyed its western capital, Carthage, in 146 BC



JUST FOR FUN

- See a Flash animation of the various conquests of the Fertile Crescent
 - <http://www.mapsofwar.com/ind/imperial-history.html>
 - Requires Adobe Flash Player (download [here](#) if you don't already have it)