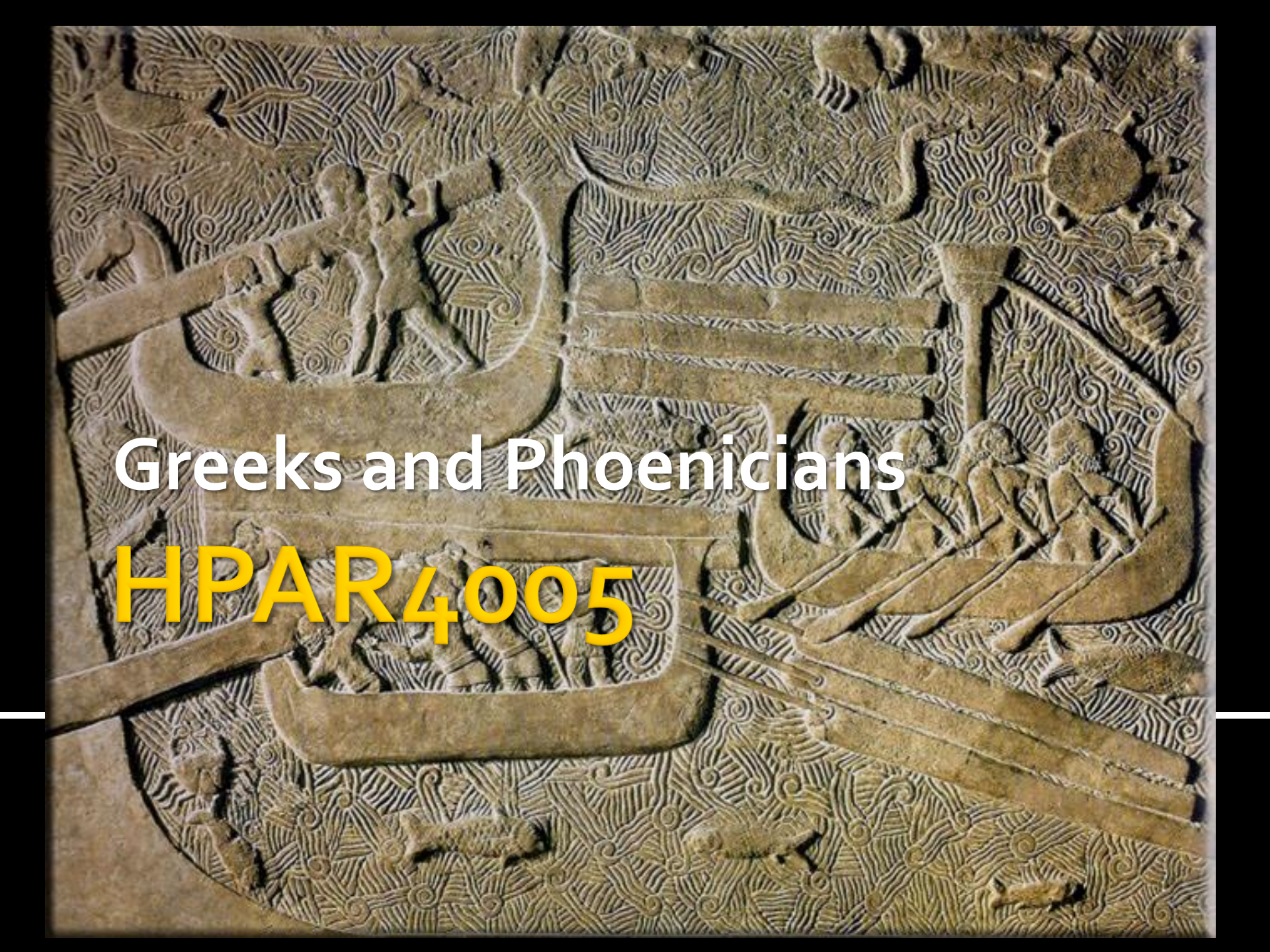


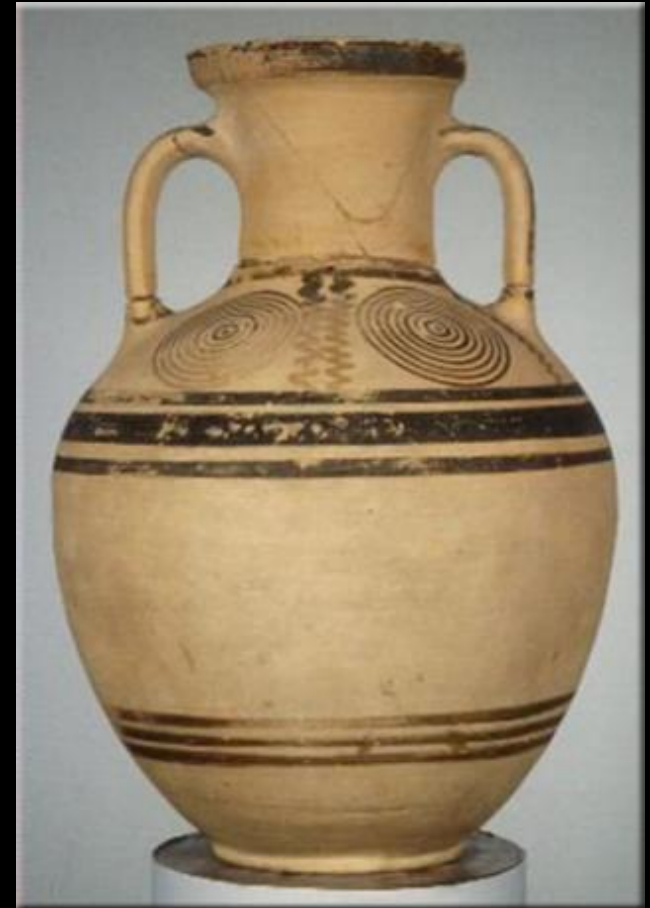


Greeks and Phoenicians

HPAR4005

Chronology: Aegean

- LBA: post palatial
 - LH IIIC: c.1200-1125 BC
 - Submycenaean: c.1125-1050 BC
- Iron Age: Geometric period
 - PG: 1050-900 BC
 - EG: 900-850 BC
 - MG: 850-760 BC
 - LG: 760-700 BC



Protogeometric amphora

Greek Dark Ages

- Decline in number of settlements
 - *Synoeicism*: small communities grouping together
- Shift in economy from agrarian to pastoral
- Breakdown of long-distance trade
- Decline material wealth
- Disappearance of literacy
- Disappearance of pictorial representations



Areopagus, clay boots

Lefkandi

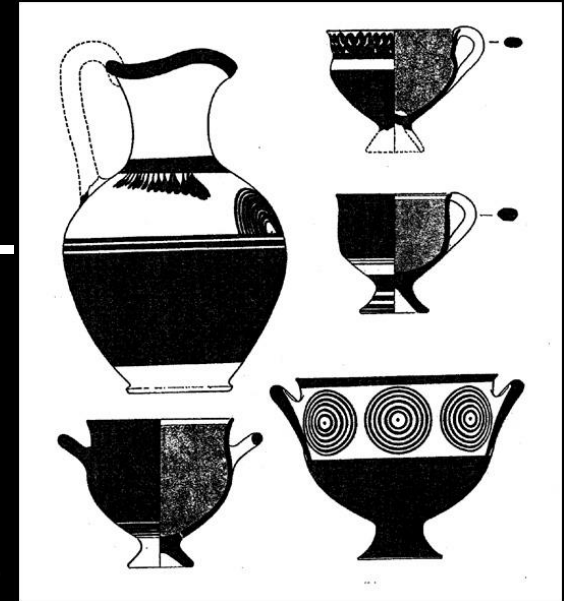
- Coastal settlement, flourishing from EBA to c.700 BC
- Toumba: main cemetery site established in 10th century
 - Burials cluster around the so-called Heroön



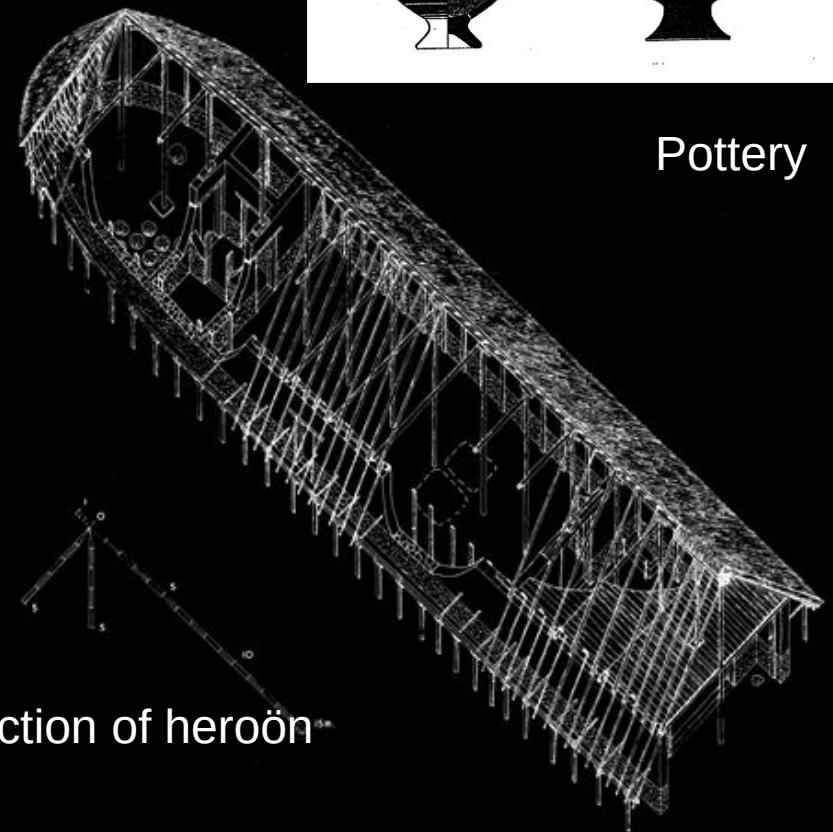
Clay centaur

Heroön

- Apsidal building: 45 x 10m facing East
- Covering wealthy double burial
 - Chieftain's house?
 - Early temple?
 - Or heroön: shrine to a charismatic individual?
- Not in use for long before it was abandoned & destroyed c.950 BC



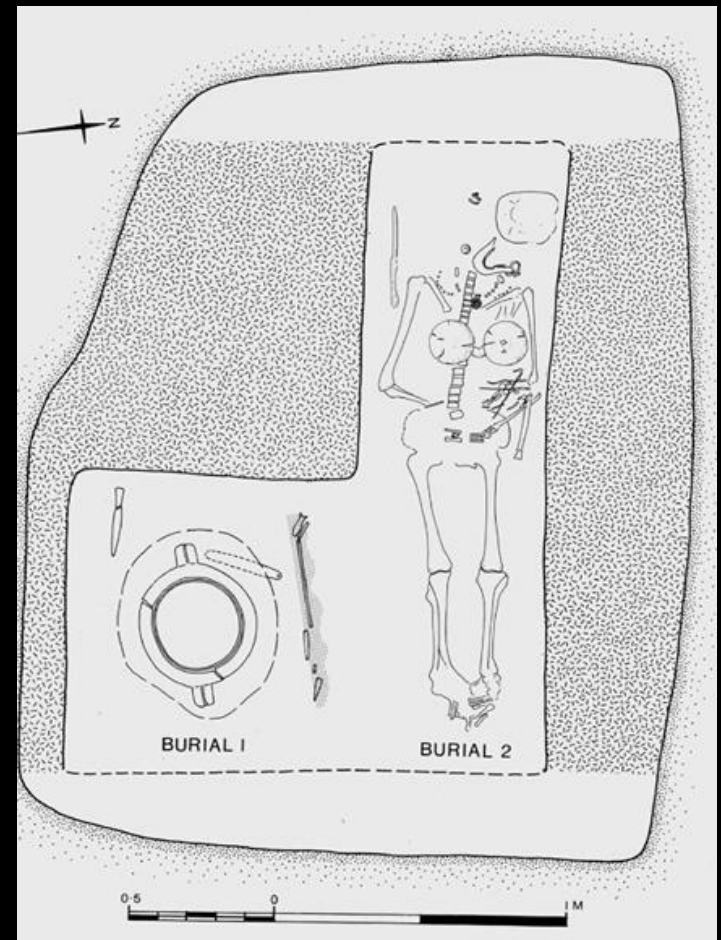
Pottery



Reconstruction of heroön

Heroön

- Used for double burial:
 - Male cremation in bronze urn
 - Female inhumation (facing East)
 - & horse burials
 - Covered with tumulus
- Tumulus: site revered by (later) inhabitants?
- Funerary ritual of hero recalling Homeric practices?

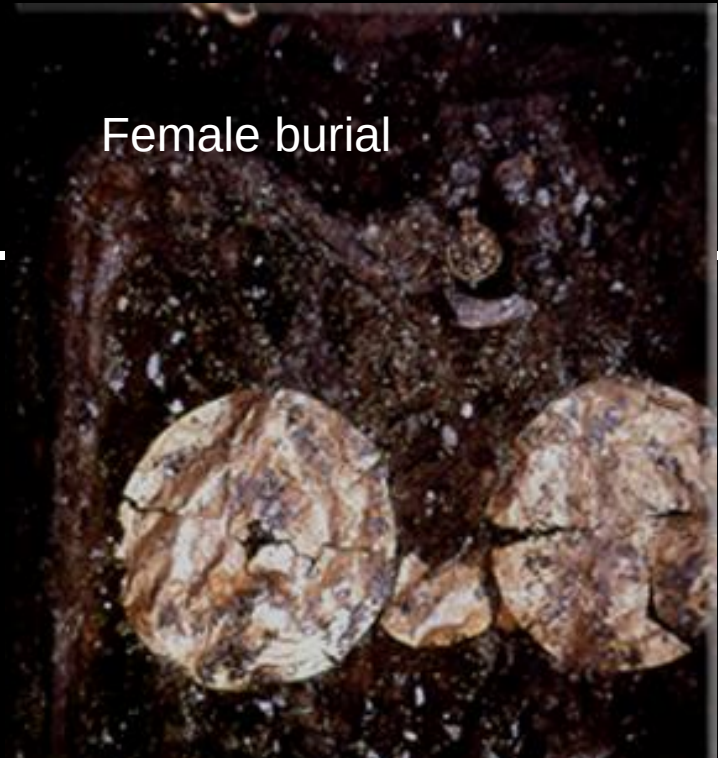


Plan of burial

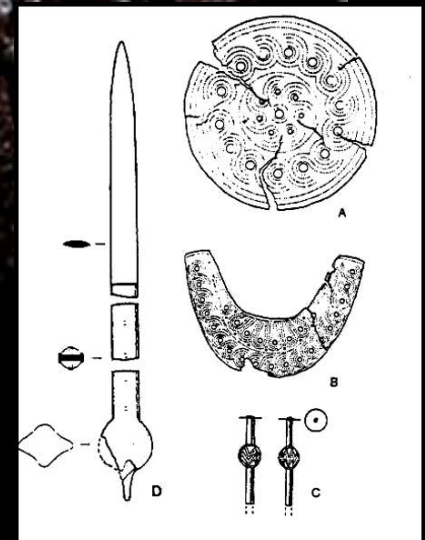
Heroön

- Richly adorned female:
 - Gold pectoral & breast plates
 - Gold & faience necklace with antique gold pendant from Babylon
 - Iron knife with ivory handle
 - Numerous bronze & iron gilt pins
- Fantastically wealthy burial for 10th century Greece
 - Her personal wealth or reflecting her dowry wealth?

Female burial

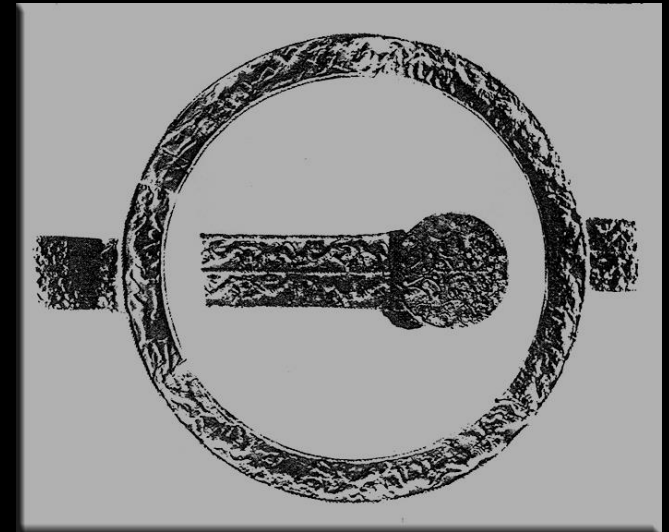


Grave goods



Heroön

- Male cremation:
 - Urn: Cypriot 12th century heirloom
 - Warrior equipment: killed sword & linen shroud/cloak
- “this burial complex is not a grander version of typical funerals; it completely overturns every norm”
(Morris 1996: 3)



Bronze krater fragments

Athens

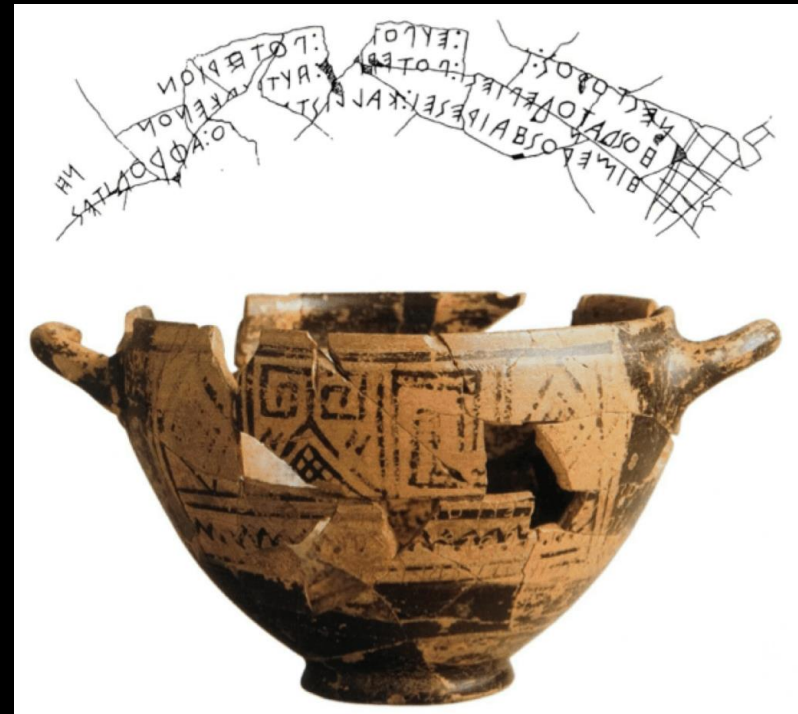
- c.850 BC major social changes
- Lavish funerary display
 - 34 decorated vases (all but 9 smashed on funerary pyre)
 - Elaborate cremation urn
 - Granary model representing the **pentakosiomedimnoi**
- Access to imported luxuries:
 - Ivory seal
 - Gold earrings
 - Faience necklace with bead of variegated glass



Grave goods, Rich Lady of the Areopagus

Late Geometric: Rise of the Polis

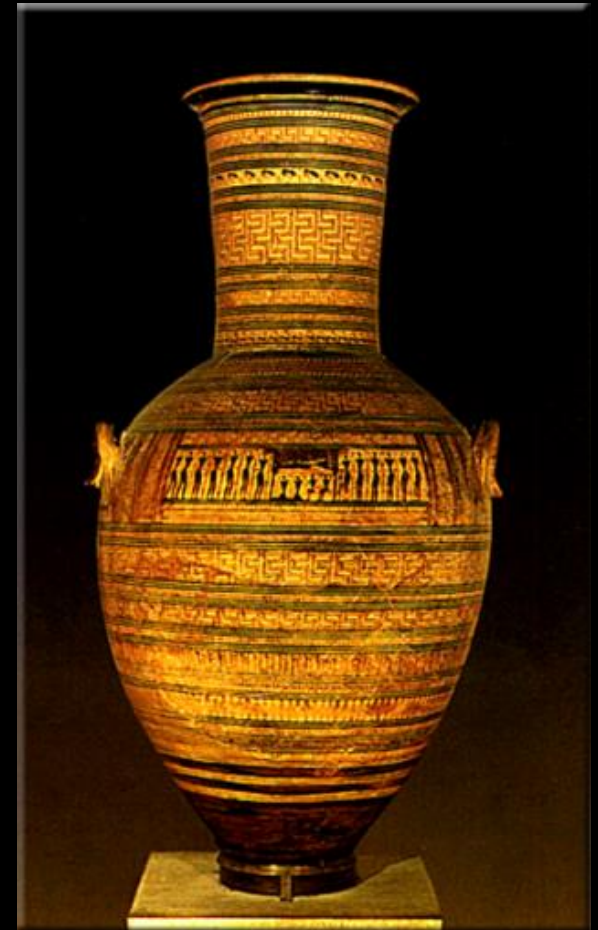
- Increase in population
- Increasing interaction with the East Mediterranean:
 - Luxury imports & (re-)learning craft techniques
- Increase in disposable wealth
- First temples
- First western colonies:
Pithekoussai
- Literacy:
 - Alphabet
 - Writing down of Homeric epic



Nestor's cup, Pithekoussai

Late Geometric

- Monumental figured vases used as funerary monuments:
 - Cremation urns, grave markers & marking route to cemetery
 - Especially commission for burial of *aristoi*
- Decorated with scenes illustrating funerary ritual:
 - *Prothesis, ekphora*
 - Chariot races, mourners
 - Scenes from Homeric epic



LG funerary vase

Late Geometric Ritual



Prothesis



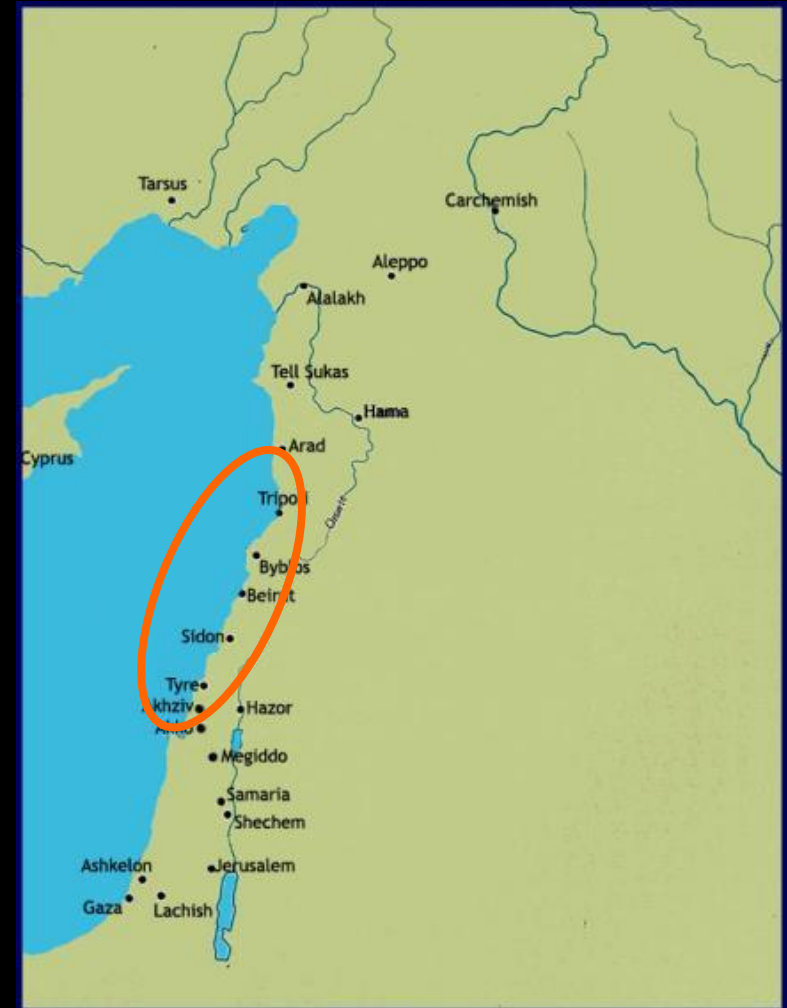
Ekphora



Ekphora & chariot race

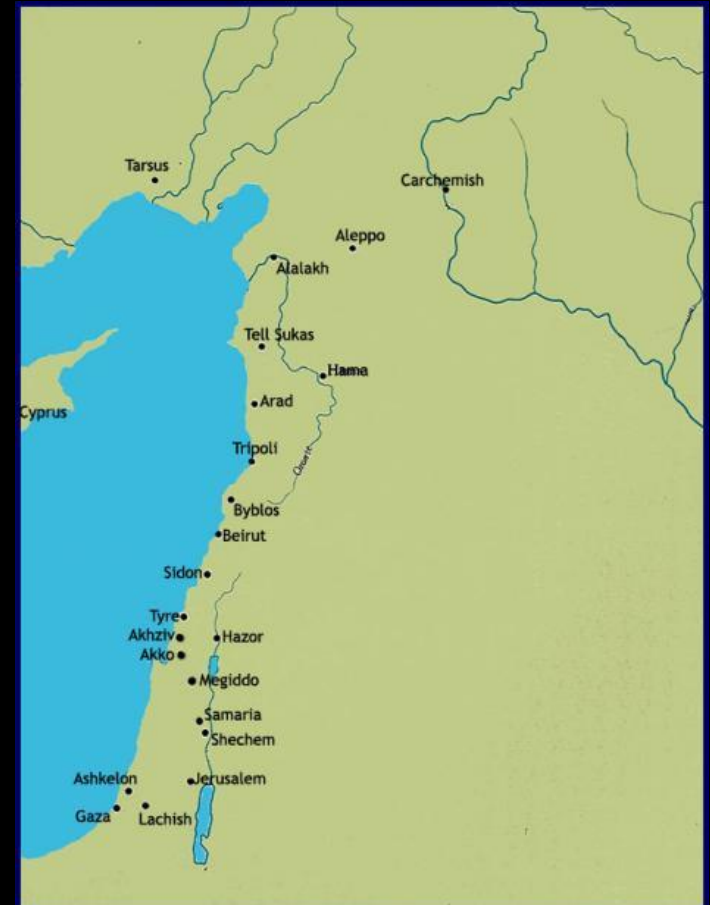
Who were the Phoenicians?

- Iron Age descendants of the Canaanite population of Levant
- Central Levant:
 - Philistines & Israelites to south
 - Neo-Hittite kingdoms to north
- Main centres:
 - Sidon, Byblos, Tyre
 - Punic inscriptions
 - “man of Sidon”
- Naturally look west - geography



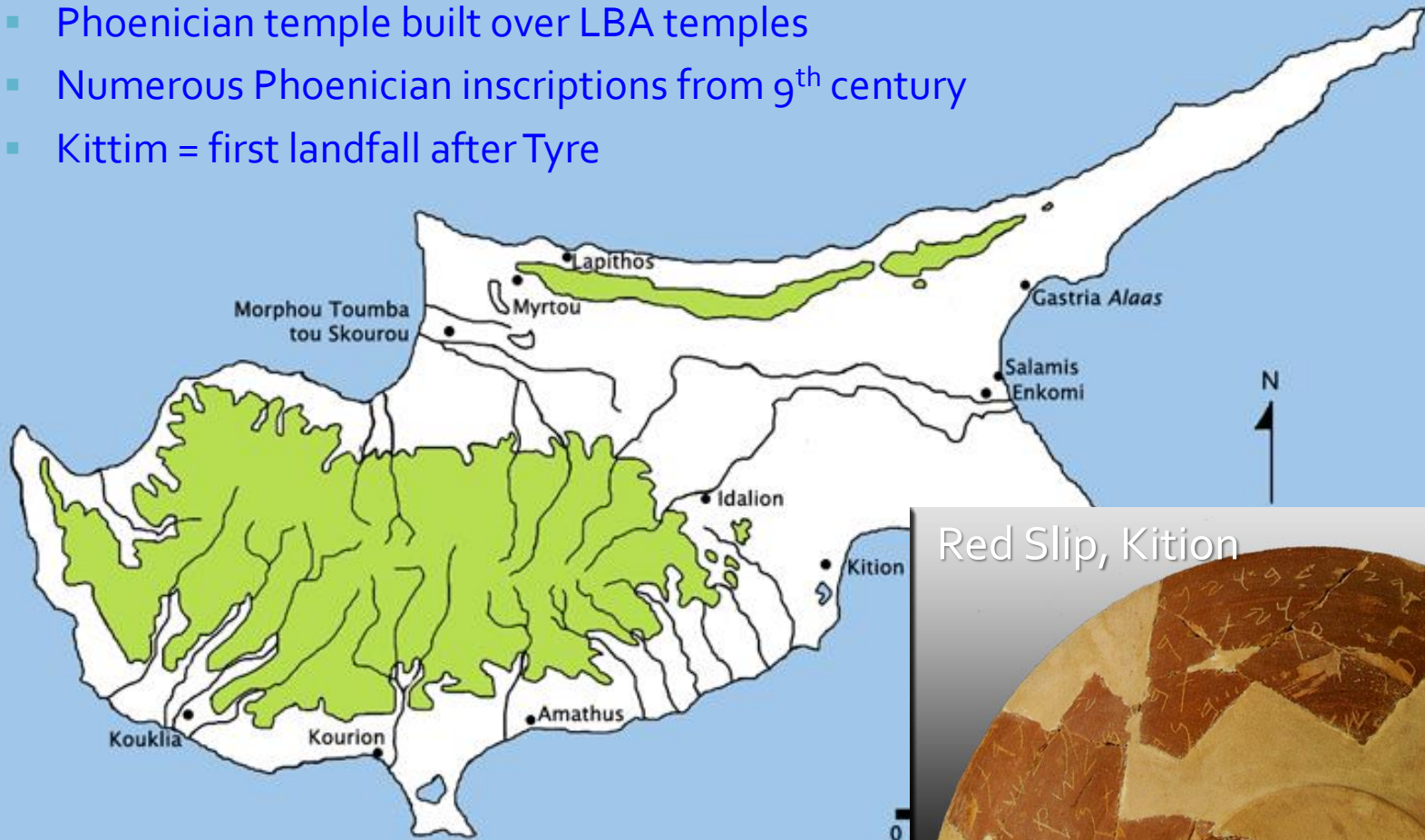
Why Phoenician Expansion?

- Maritime activity linked to rise of Assyria
 - 10th century: 1st incursions by **Tiglath Pileser I**
 - 8th century: Phoenicians pay tribute to **Tiglath Pileser III**
 - 7th century: Phoenicia is Assyrian province, under **Sennacherib** & **Esarhaddon**
- Escaping Assyrians & seeking raw materials for tribute to Assyrians



Cyprus: Phoenician Colonies

- Kition: Phoenician colony established in 9th century
 - Phoenician temple built over LBA temples
 - Numerous Phoenician inscriptions from 9th century
 - Kittim = first landfall after Tyre



Red Slip, Kition



Aegean

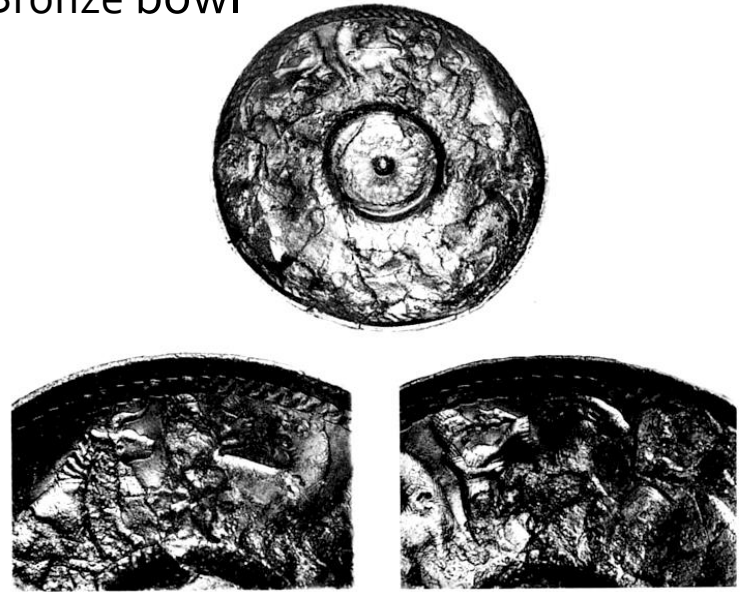
- Early Phoenician contact focuses on **Euboea, Crete & Athens**
 - 10th - 8th century
 - Occasional oriental trinkets, gold & faience found in tombs



Aegean

- Athens: occasional oriental objects found in 9th century tombs
 - **Kerameikos**: bronze bowl
 - **Areopagus**: ivory, glass, faience & gold trinkets

Bronze bowl



Ivory figurine



Crete

- Phoenician contacts evident from 9th century at:
 - Knossos
 - Kommos
- Luxury Phoenician objects in tombs at Knossos
- Phoenician influence over craft production:
 - Shields from **Idaeian Cave** (8th century)

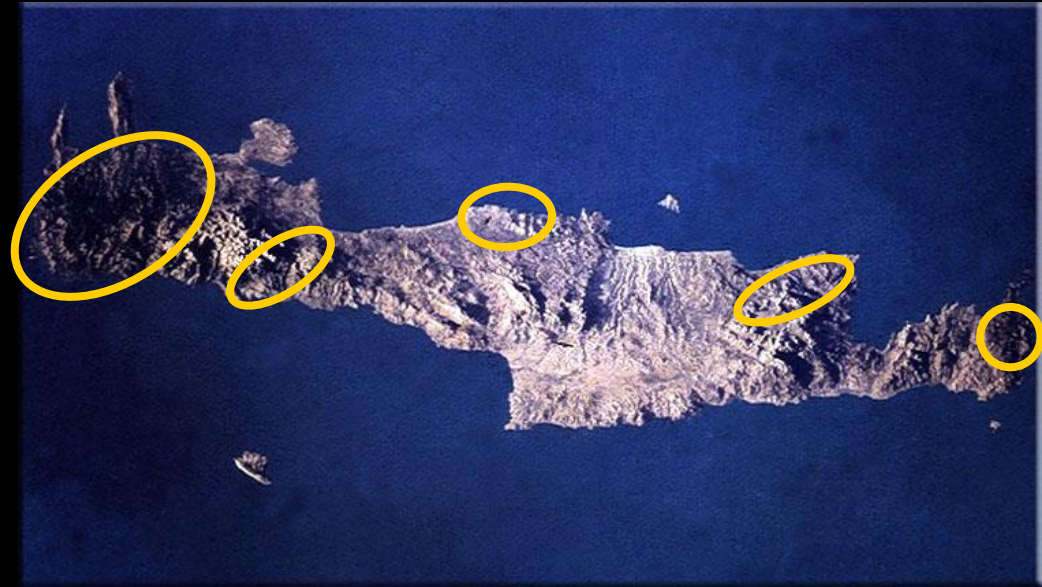


Bronze shields Idaeian cave



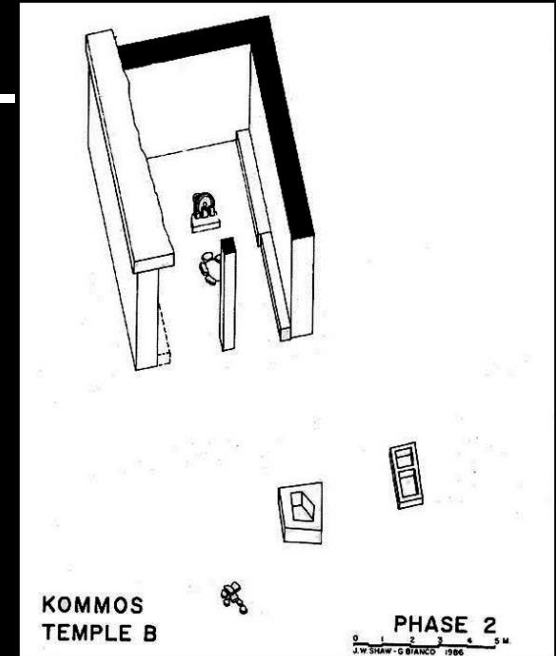
Crete

- Crete: primary transit point in Phoenician route west
- Focus of metals trade?
 - Iron ore deposits: first source to west of Phoenicia
 - Early iron metallurgy on island



Kommos, Crete

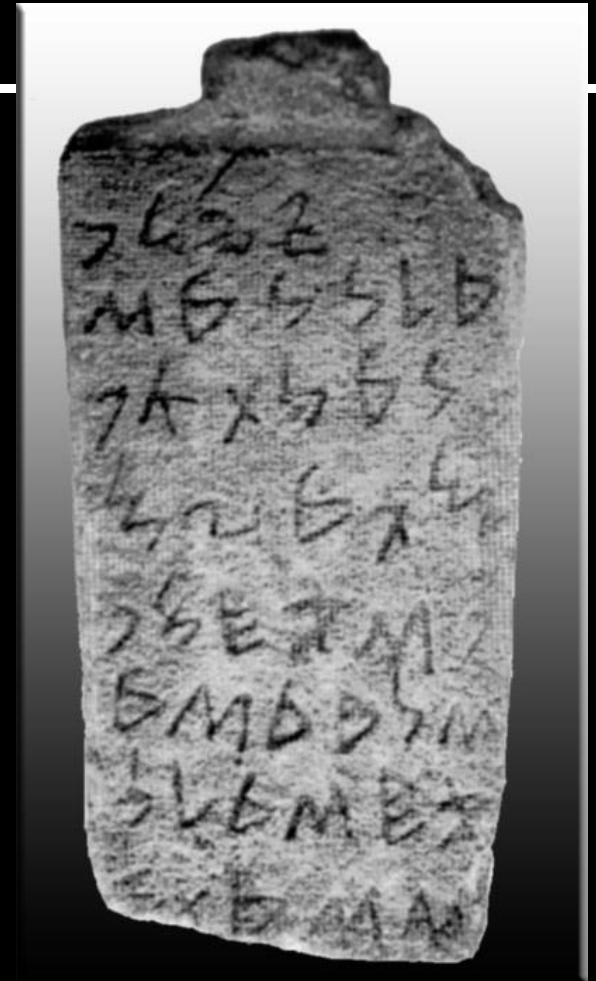
- 8th century: strong evidence for a Phoenician presence at the site
- Temple B: 800-600 BC
 - Tripillar shrine associated with two Egyptianising faience statuettes
 - Sekhmet & Nefertu
 - Close parallels with LBA cult in Levant & Punic cult in East
- Large quantities of Phoenician pottery



Faience Sekhmet figure

Nora Stela

- Phoenician expansion to Sardinia dates to 9th century
- **Nora Stela**: most ancient Phoenician find in the west
 - Epigraphically c.830-825 BC
 - Commemorates building of a temple dedicated to *Pmy* on the island of Sardinia (*b šrdn*)
 - Associated with the arrival of first Phoenicians in Nora
- Phoenician interest in Sardinia: iron & lead resources



Nora Stela

Carthage

- Located on small peninsula on north coast of Africa, to control shipping routes in central Mediterranean
- Founded in 8th century by aristocratic families from Tyre
 - Late 8th century: three cemeteries & *tophet* at Salammbô
 - No traces of the city prior to 4th century BC



Phoenician pottery



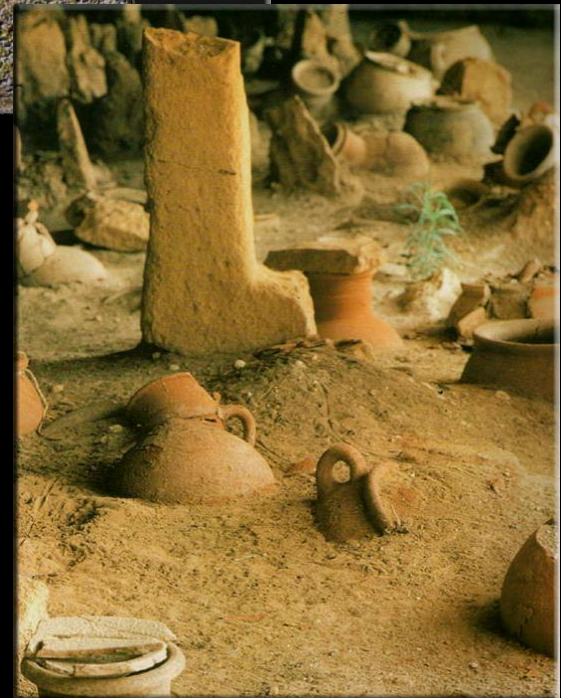
Tophet

The Tophet

- Characteristic of Phoenician expansion west
 - Sacred open-air enclosure on edge of colonial settlements
 - *Molk* sacrifice: of the firstborn in honour of *Ba'al*, predominantly newborn (up to 3 years)
 - Cremation urns sealed with stone stela dedicated to *Tanit*
- Might sacrifice animals (sheep, goat)
- Inscriptions: *mlk'dm* (human) or *mlk'mr* (substitution of sheep)



Stela



Tophet, Motya

Tophet

- Tophets amongst the earliest Phoenician remains in the west
- Sacrifice of the firstborn of elite identified with concept of citizenship:
 - Legitimising rights of community?
- Was there regular, institutionalised sacrifice, or were these simply infant cemeteries?



Tophet Salammbô

Summary

- Iron Age Greece: dependent on funerary remains
- Athens, Lefkandi and Crete stand out for wealth from 10th-9th centuries
 - Recipients of Phoenician trade & crafting expertise
- Orientalising objects used to create/communicate status
- 8th century: rise of the polis
- Phoenician expansion west in search of metals
- Spread of knowledge, wealth & technologies to Aegean in 9th-8th centuries
- Main phase of expansion in west Mediterranean dates to 8th century BC: establishment of Punic culture