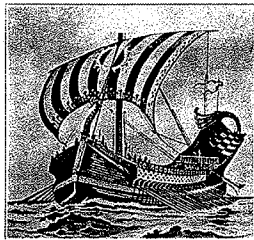


World Civilizations

(2.5) The Phoenicians and Lydians

(2.6) The Origins of Judaism

Guided Notes #5



Name _____

The Phoenicians turned to _____ on the sea. This is an example how _____ effects culture. The ports of _____ and _____ became famous port cities. The Phoenicians sailed in _____ with sailors who were highly skilled. They sailed the _____ Sea and beyond. They became the greatest _____ in the ancient world.

The Phoenician city of _____ in North Africa became a major regional power. Phoenicia had one particularly important natural resource, _____ from the Lebanon Mountains. _____ of Phoenicia became centers of trade. Phoenicians became skilled workers in _____ and created beautiful objects of _____ and _____.



Phoenicians invented the art of _____ and made exquisite glass objects. They also gathered shellfish called _____; they used these shellfish to make a _____ dye that could be used to dye clothing. Purple became very popular attire for the rich and _____.



The Phoenicians copied other _____ such as the Egyptians and Babylonians. They believed in an _____ but spent most time focusing on winning the favor of one of the many gods they worshipped. They went as far as sacrificing their own _____. The Phoenicians never became a great _____ and soon were conquered by the Assyrians.

The Phoenicians major contribution to the world was the _____. They developed the _____ that became the model for later Western alphabets. _____ can speed cultural diffusion.

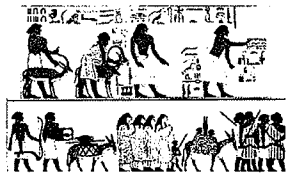
Ⲁ	'aleph	l'	Ⲁ	lamedh	l
Ⲃ	beth	bl	Ⲅ	ayin	l
Ⲅ	gimel	gl	Ⲇ	sun	l
Ⲇ	daleth	dl	Ⲉ	tsadek	l
Ⲉ	he	hl	Ⲋ	ayin	l
Ⲋ	vav	vl	Ⲍ	pe	l
Ⲍ	zayin	zl	Ⲏ	tsade	l
Ⲏ	beth	bl	Ⲑ	qoph	l
Ⲑ	tsch	tl	Ⲓ	resh	l
Ⲓ	yodh	yl	Ⲕ	lil	l
Ⲕ	kaph	kl	Ⲗ	tau	l

The Lydian's never built a huge _____ but were the first people to use _____. Before the use of money people would _____, which is the exchange of one good for service for another. They would exchange _____, which is a good that has value.

The use of money allowed _____ to set prices for goods and service. This started a _____ where the economic system is based on the use of _____ as a measure of value and a unit of account. Through _____ the Lydian's passed on the concept of a money economy.



The _____ are a group of people who lived in Canaan they are ancestors of modern _____. The founder of the Hebrew people was _____ who once lived in Sumner. Jews trace their lineage through Abraham's grandson, _____ or Israel.



Descendants of Abraham left Canaan and traveled west into _____ to escape _____ and _____. The Hebrews lived in Egypt in _____ for quite sometime. During the expel of the _____ people the Hebrews were enslaved. The Hebrew were held as _____ for 400 years.

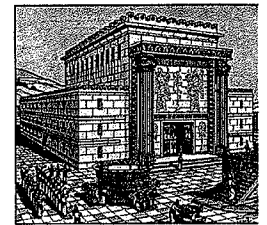
The Hebrew were led out of slavery by a great leader named _____. Moses led the _____, the escape of the Hebrews from Egypt. They fled into the desert of the _____ Peninsula. Moses climbed to the top of Mount _____. Moses returned to the Hebrews carrying the tablets bearing the _____. This was the moral _____ that the Hebrew god, Yahweh, had revealed to Moses.



Hebrews agreed to follow these _____ so they entered into a _____. The Hebrews believed that God had given them the land of _____ to settle. The Hebrews settled in Northern _____. They remained a loose confederation of tribes bound together in part by the need to maintain a strong central shrine for the _____ of the _____ where the _____ were kept. _____ were rulers in these different tribes, getting the people to follow Gods law and settling disputes.

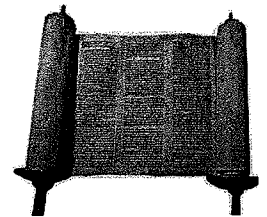
_____ also appeared to warn people in the tribes of unrighteousness or breaking the _____. Hebrews fought among two tribes trying to move them out of the land of Canaan, the _____ and _____. The Hebrews divided into _____ tribes, the tribes would _____ during years of fighting.

The first king to unite the tribes was _____. Saul was succeeded by _____ who formed a new _____. David occupied _____ and made it the capital and religious center. Under David's son _____, Israel reached the height of its _____ and _____ and built a great _____. Solomon tried to unify the kingdom and make _____ with surrounding powers.



The tribes revolted and _____ overtime. The northern tribes remained _____ while the southern tribes were named _____. The _____ conquered Israel in 700BC, the Hebrews were captured and _____. The _____ conquered Judah in 587BC destroying _____. The _____ king conquered the Chaldeans and the Hebrew were allowed to return to _____.

The first five books of the Old Testament are called the _____. It contains the Mosaic Law an " _____ " and contains the _____. _____ were messengers sent to reveal the will of Yahweh.



The Hebrews believed in _____ god, Yahweh, he was their protector and provider. He was a god to _____! The Hebrews slowly evolved to people that believed they had a choice between _____ and _____ and Yahweh would hold them responsible. This brought about what is called _____, a belief in one god and its emphasis on ethics, or proper conduct.