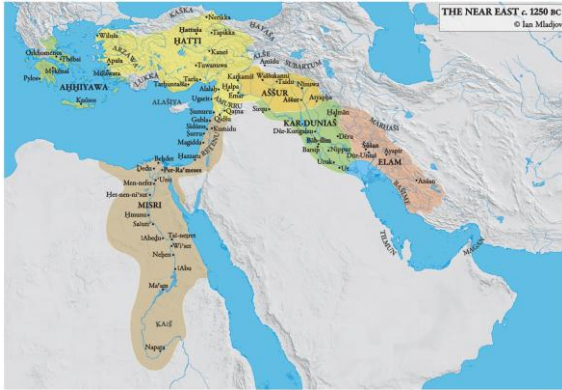


Lecture 18 Iron Age Recovery



HIST 213

Spring 2012

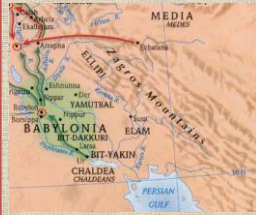


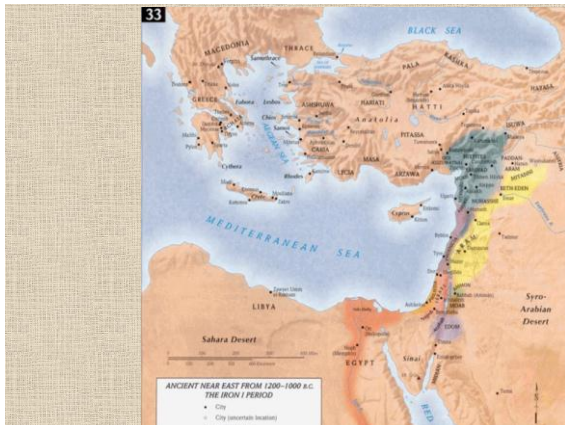
Fresh Start for the ANE

- From 1200-900 BCE a "Dark Age"
 - almost no historical information
 - Invasions Famines and Population Decline
- Political map (almost) completely remade
 - Migration as new peoples
- New technology
- Iron
 - dawn of the **Iron Age**

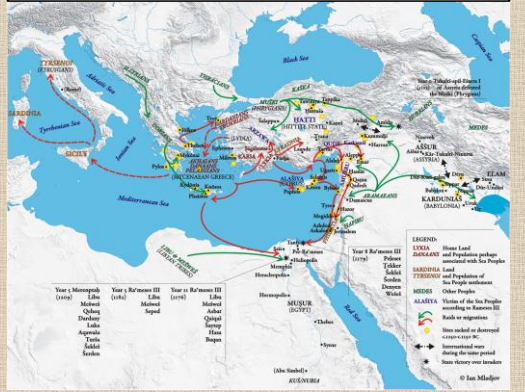
Chaldean Migration 1100-900 BCE

- unknown origin
- spoke Semitic
- quickly assimilate into southern Mesopotamian culture
- will become powerful in a few centuries





Invasion of the "Sea Peoples" ca. 1250-1150 BCE



Kingdom of Phrygia

- built kingdom out during "Dark Age"
- West-Central Anatolia
- Indo-European
- capital Gordion
- exploitation of metal deposits
- became ally of Urartu



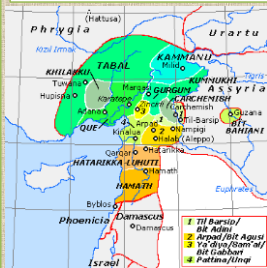
Gordion Gate and City Walls, destroyed ca. 700 BCE and rebuilt shortly thereafter, Early Phrygian Period.



Spouted vessel, second half of 8th century BCE
Gordion Tumulus III.

- mix of Anatolian refugees, Luwians and local Hurrian/Mitanni and Arameans
 - used Luwian language
- claimed descent from Hittite kings
 - capital at Carcamesh
 - King Kuzi-Teshub
- wealthy by controlling trade
- 9th C. forced to pay tribute to Assyrians
- 8th C. incorporated into Assyria



Neo-Hittites

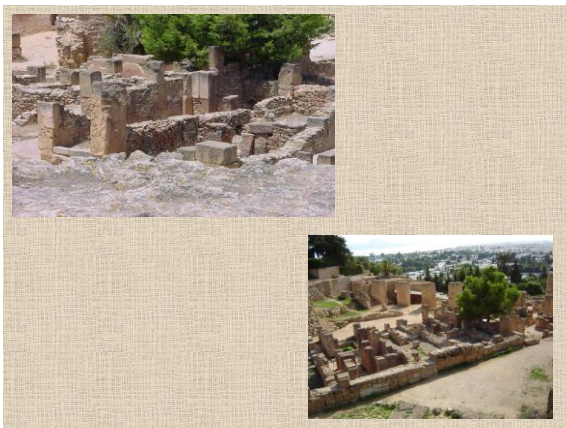




Lybico-Punic Mausoleum 3rd C. BCE
Dougga, Tunisia

- One of the last surviving examples of Punic architecture
- It draws on influences from both Greece and Egypt
- rebuilt after a British consul removed the stone of inscription upon which it all rested
– now in the British Museum





The Aramaeans

- Semitic pastoral tribes from southern Syria
- moved during "Dark Ages"
- repeatedly invaded Babylonia, Elam, Assyria, Transjordan and southern Anatolia
- most important state centered on Damascus
- people and places mentioned in O.T.
- survived siege of Shal III
- thrived until absorbed into Assyria

Cultural Diffusion of Aramaeans

- Semitic language of Aramaic influenced many cultures of the ANE
- adopted the alphabetic script of Phoenicians
 - easier to write
 - became popular



The Aramaic Language

- After Assyrian conquest Aramaic becomes second official language of Assyria
 - used in Western provinces
- becomes the *lingua franca* of ANE for next 1000 years
 - replaces Hebrew as the spoken language in Palestine
 - alphabet used to write Hebrew
 - ancestor of Arabic and Syriac

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Infant Sacrifice

Tanakh points to an awareness of human sacrifice

II Kings 3:27

- King of Moab gives his firstborn son and heir as a whole burnt offering
 - apparently effective, as his enemy is promptly repelled by a “great wrath”

Micah 6:7 prophet Micah asks:

- “Shall I give my firstborn for my sin, the fruit of my body for the sin of my soul?”

Jephthah's daughter in Judges 11:31

- *"Then it shall be, that whatsoever cometh forth of the doors of my house to meet me, when I return in peace from the children of Ammon, shall surely be the LORD's, and I will offer it up for a burnt offering."* When he returns from battle, his virgin daughter runs out to greet him.

Verse 11:39

"And it came to pass at the end of two months, that she returned unto her father, who did with her according to his vow which he had vowed."

- This example seems to be the exception rather than the rule, however, as the verse continues:

"And she was a virgin. From this comes the Israelite custom that each year the young women of Israel go out for four days to commemorate the daughter of Jephthah the Gileadite."

The Binding of Isaac

Genesis 22

- God tests Abraham by asking him to present his son, Isaac, as a sacrifice on Mount Moriah.
 - No reason is given within the text.
 - Abraham agrees to this command without arguing.
- God does not want Abraham to actually sacrifice his son; it states from the beginning that this is only a test of obedience.
 - The story ends with an angel stopping Abraham at the last minute and making Isaac's sacrifice unnecessary by providing a ram, caught in some nearby bushes, to be sacrificed instead.