

CHAPTER

3

GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: LOCATION

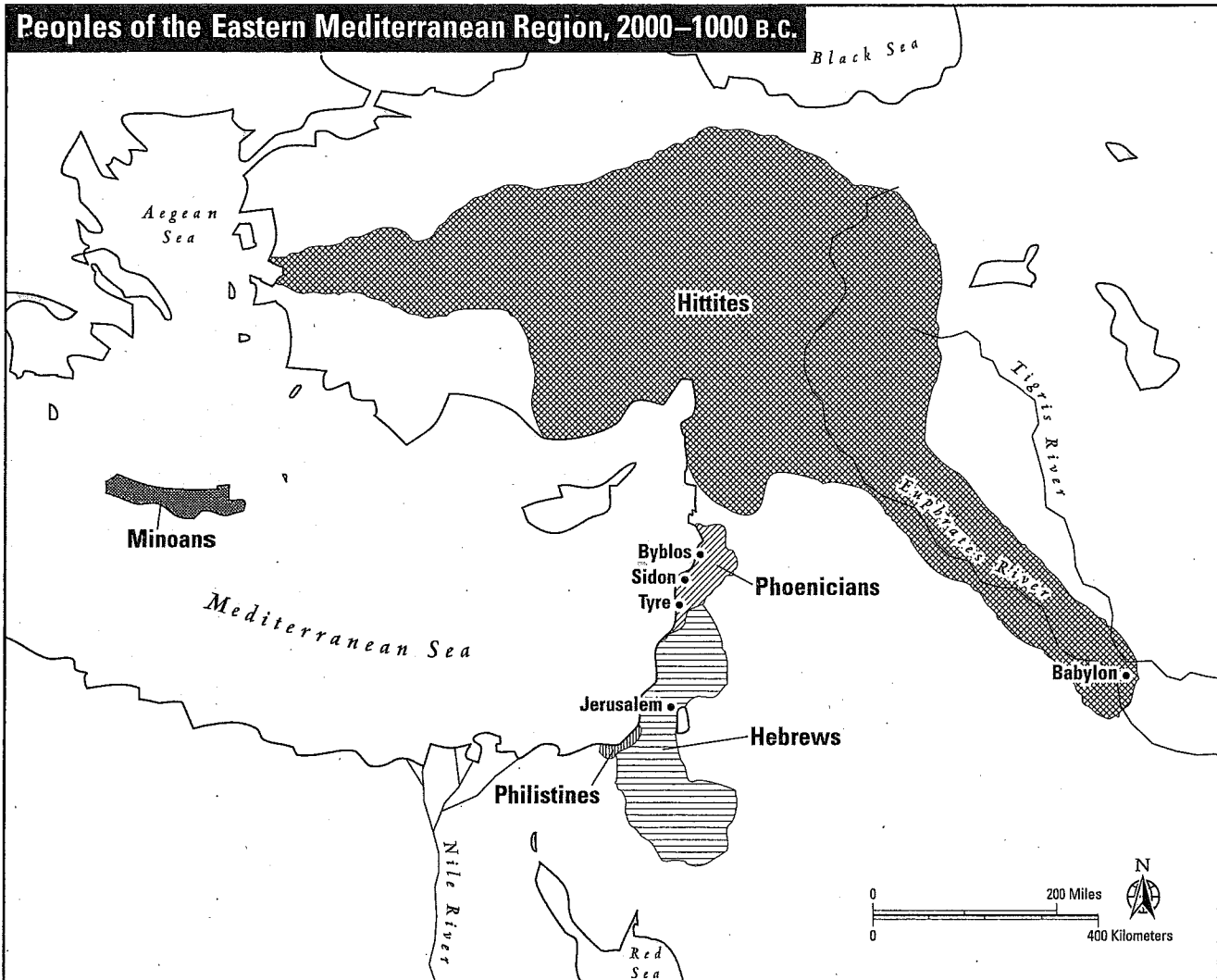
Early Eastern Mediterranean Civilizations

Section 4

Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the map carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

In the thousand-year period that followed the decline of the Sumerians around 2000 B.C., several important civilizations sprouted in the region of the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Some did not survive the period, but most had a lasting impact. The map below shows the area of greatest land occupation of five of these civilizations during the second century B.C. Hittites flourished from about 2000 B.C. to 1190 B.C. Minoans ruled Mediterranean trade from about 2000 B.C. to 1400

B.C. Phoenicians emerged as the Mediterranean's strongest trading civilization around 1100 B.C. and ruled the sea until 842 B.C. Philistines came to the region in the 1200s B.C. and clashed with the Hebrews until being vanquished around 1000 B.C. Hebrews fled Egypt and returned to the eastern Mediterranean around 1200 B.C. They expanded north and south and united into a powerful kingdom around 1020 B.C.



Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. What are the five eastern Mediterranean civilizations covered on the map? _____

2. Which eastern Mediterranean civilization ruled the largest territory during the millennium of 2000 B.C. to 1000 B.C.? _____

Describe the extent of that territory. _____

3. What major city-states are shown on the map? _____

4. What unique situation made the Minoans dominant in Mediterranean trade from about 2000 B.C. to 1400 B.C.? _____

5. Who succeeded the Minoans as the most powerful Mediterranean trader? _____

Look at the map. Why is it no surprise that this civilization eventually came to dominate the Mediterranean? _____

6. Which eastern Mediterranean civilizations do you think caused the Hebrews the most problems? _____
