

# Phoenician Trade

## ► Gathering the Facts

1. Turn to page 15 of the Atlas. Read the introduction and chart C, "Development of Our Alphabet." Then complete the following sentences.
  - a. The Phoenicians were the first \_\_\_\_\_ civilization.
  - b. The Phoenicians established colonies in \_\_\_\_\_, southern Spain, and on islands in the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. The Phoenicians were part of a large \_\_\_\_\_ network. They developed a \_\_\_\_\_ system that used symbols for sounds to make trade easier.
  - d. The Phoenician writing system was later adopted by the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## ★ Location

2. Use map D, "Phoenicians and Mediterranean Trade," to identify the regions where the following goods were produced. Some goods were produced in more than one place.

### Goods

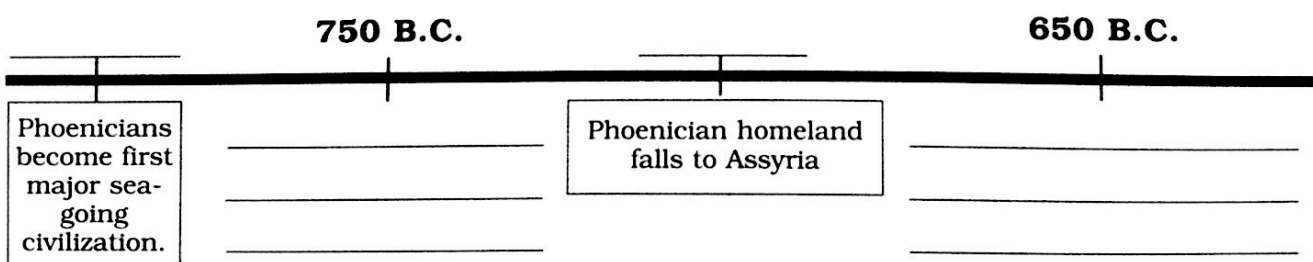
### Region(s)

- a. Grain
- b. Oil
- c. Salt
- d. Dye
- e. Gold
- f. Silver

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

## ► Time and Change

3. Use the introduction and map D, "Phoenicians and Mediterranean Trade," to complete the following timeline.



# Phoenician Trade

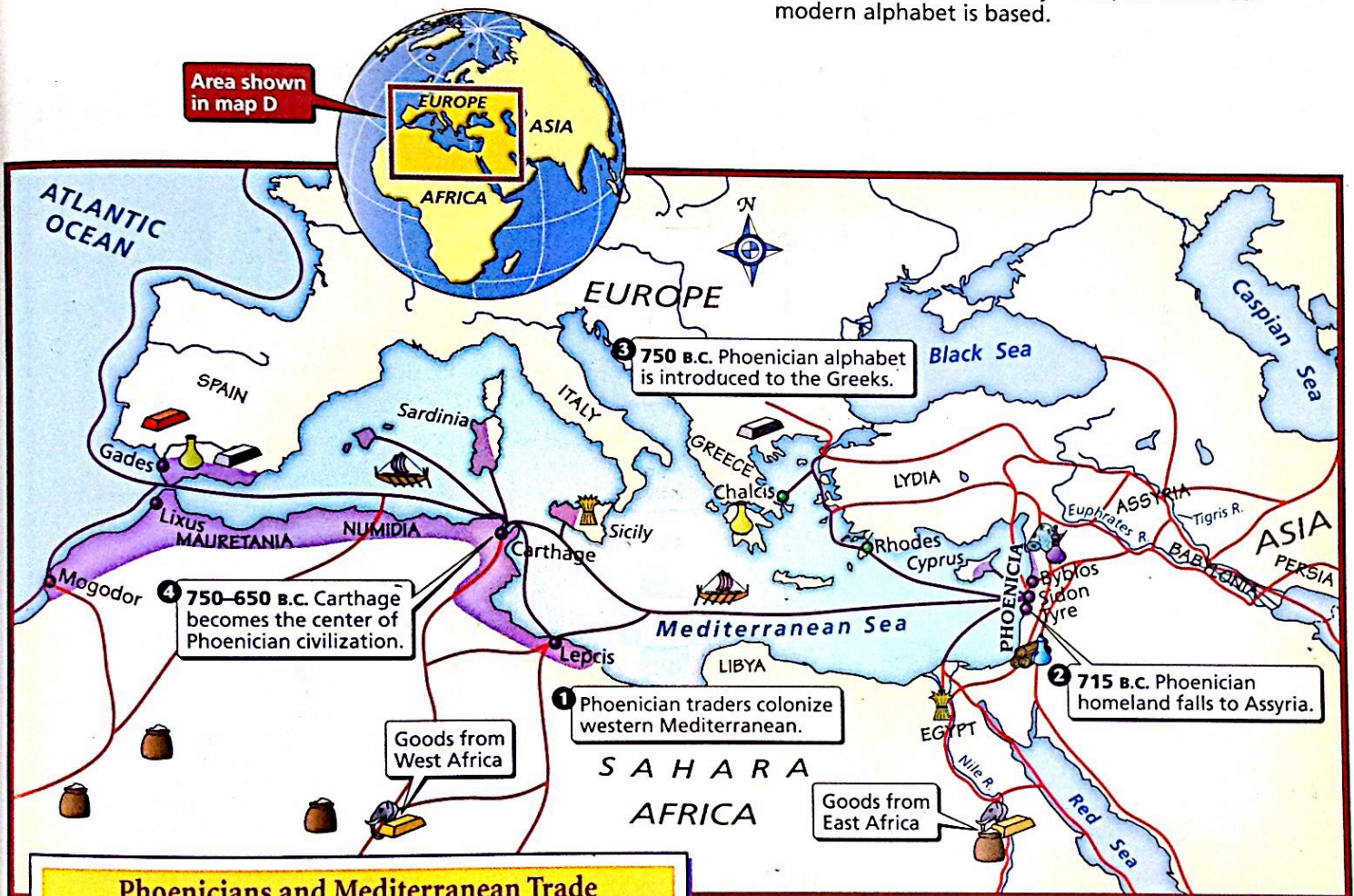
The Phoenician civilization, like that of the Hebrews, developed along the eastern edge of the Mediterranean Sea.

- By 2900 B.C. the Phoenicians had become the first major sea-going civilization. Their ships could travel long distances using either sails or oars.
- The Phoenicians established a large trade network. They also established colonies in North Africa, southern Spain, and on islands in the Mediterranean Sea.
- To make trade easier, the Phoenicians developed a simple writing system that used symbols for sounds instead of symbols for words or ideas.

## Development of Our Alphabet

Phoenician 1000 B.C.	Greek 600 B.C.	Roman 300 A.D.
𐤀	Α	A
𐤁	Β	B
𐤂	Δ	D
𐤃	Ε	E

- C** Sumerians used over 500 symbols in their writing; Phoenicians used only 22. Other cultures adopted the Phoenician symbols, on which our modern alphabet is based.



## Phoenicians and Mediterranean Trade

900-600 B.C.

- Phoenician settlement area
  - Phoenician trade route
  - Other trade route
  - Phoenician city
  - Greek city
  - LIBYA Culture region
- Main Sources of Trade**
- Silver
  - Copper
  - Gold
  - Salt
  - Ivory
  - Cloth
  - Oil
  - Glass
  - Dye
  - Grain
  - Cedar

0 200 400 miles  
0 200 400 kilometers

Map shows boundaries of 800 B.C.

- D** Phoenicians controlled trade throughout the Mediterranean Sea and into the Atlantic Ocean—connecting cultures throughout the region.