This is a Class 1 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls
Loueizeh - Baabda

Stage Exam 06

19, 20, 21JUN2023

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	Special HGC
Class :	6A
Teacher :	Samer Bassoulou
Duration :	1 hour
Answer on a separate sheet	

Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

The Carriers of Civilization

"The Phoenicians, an ancient maritime civilization, left a permanent mark on the pages of history. Hailing from the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, their skill as seafarers and traders is legendary. Their city-states, such as Tyre, Sidon, and Byblos, thrived as active centers of commerce and cultural exchange. With their advanced shipbuilding techniques, the Phoenicians sailed beyond familiar horizons, venturing into uncharted waters. Their vessels, equipped with multiple sails and operated by skilled sailors, traversed the Mediterranean Sea, navigating by the stars and coastal landmarks. These fearless explorers embarked on journeys of discovery, establishing trade routes that stretched from the Levant to Egypt, Greece, and even as far as the Iberian Peninsula.

Phoenician colonies sprouted along their trade routes, like seeds scattered across fertile soil. Cadiz in Spain, Carthage in Tunisia, and numerous other outposts served as beacons of Phoenician influence, fostering economic prosperity and cultural cross-pollination. These colonies, strategically positioned in key coastal locations, acted as gateways to new markets and sources of coveted resources. The Phoenicians were not only skilled merchants but also artisans of exceptional talent. Their artisans crafted exquisite textiles, intricate metalwork, and vibrant purple dyes coveted by elites throughout the ancient world. They were masters of glass production, creating delicate and ornate glassware that found favor among discerning patrons.

Furthermore, the Phoenicians left an enduring legacy in the realm of communication. They developed a simplified writing system, the Phoenician alphabet, which became the foundation for numerous subsequent scripts, including the Greek and Latin alphabets.

This innovation revolutionized the written word, fostering literacy and enabling the dissemination of knowledge across borders.

Despite being absorbed by larger empires over time, the Phoenicians' impact endured. Their spirit of exploration, innovation, and entrepreneurial spirit forever influenced the ancient Mediterranean, leaving an indelible mark on the tapestry of history."

- **Read the text and answer the following questions:**
  (Don't copy from the text unless you are using quotation to provide evidence to support your ideas)

1- **How did the Phoenicians' expertise in shipbuilding and navigation contribute to their success as traders and explorers? Support your answer with examples from the text and from what you have learned in class.**

2- **The Phoenicians were known for their trade in valuable goods such as textiles, metalwork, and purple dye. In your opinion, how did their reputation as skilled artisans contribute to their success in the ancient Mediterranean trade network? Provide evidence from the text and your own understanding of their craftsmanship.**

3- **The text mentions that the Phoenicians left a lasting legacy in terms of their cultural and economic impact. In your opinion, what are some specific ways in which the Phoenicians influenced later civilizations? Provide examples from the text and your own knowledge of ancient history.**

4- **As you can see, the text did not mention about the Phoenician Religion. provide a summary of the Phoenician religion and its features in 6-8 sentences?**

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Possible Answers:

1- The Phoenicians were really good at building ships and navigating the seas, which helped them become successful traders and explorers. They used advanced shipbuilding techniques and had skilled sailors who could navigate using the stars and coastal landmarks. For example, they sailed to places like Egypt, Greece, and the Iberian Peninsula to establish trade routes and find new markets. In class, we learned that their expertise in shipbuilding and navigation made them famous and helped them expand their trade networks.

2- The Phoenicians were famous for trading valuable goods like textiles, metalwork, and purple dye. They were also skilled artisans, which means they were really good at making things with their hands. This made their goods highly desirable in the ancient Mediterranean trade network. For instance, they crafted beautiful textiles, intricate metalwork, and delicate glassware that people in other civilizations loved. Their reputation as skilled artisans helped them succeed in trade because people wanted to buy their high-quality and unique products.

3- The Phoenicians influenced later civilizations in many ways. One way is through their writing system called the Phoenician alphabet. It was simple and easy to learn, and it became the basis for other alphabets like the Greek and Latin alphabets. This helped spread literacy and the ability to communicate across different civilizations. They also established colonies in places like Carthage and Cadiz, which became important centers of trade and influenced the culture and economy of those regions. Additionally, their spirit of exploration and innovation inspired other civilizations to explore and trade with different regions.

4- The Phoenician religion is not mentioned in the text, but from what we learned in class, it was a polytheistic religion. That means they believed in many gods and goddesses. Each city-state in Phoenicia had its own patron deity, and people would worship and make offerings to these gods and goddesses. Ba'al, the storm god, and Astarte, the goddess of love and fertility, were important deities. The Phoenicians had temples where they conducted rituals and had priests who performed religious ceremonies. They believed that these gods and goddesses controlled different aspects of life and could influence events.