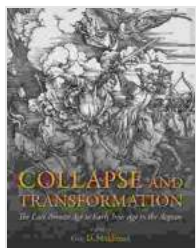


# The Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age in the Aegean: A Comprehensive Guide



## Collapse and Transformation: The Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age in the Aegean by Guy D. Middleton

★★★★☆ 4.8 out of 5

Language : English  
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Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Print length : 273 pages



The Late Bronze Age (LBA) to Early Iron Age (EIA) in the Aegean was a period of great change and upheaval. The once-great civilizations of the Bronze Age collapsed, and new powers emerged in their place. This period saw the rise of the Mycenaeans, the Dorians, and the Sea Peoples, as well as the decline of the Minoans and the Hittites. It was also a time of great cultural and technological change, as the Aegean region transitioned from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age.

## The Late Bronze Age

The Late Bronze Age (c. 1600-1100 BC) was a period of great prosperity and cultural achievement in the Aegean. The Mycenaeans were the dominant power in the region, and their civilization was centered around the palace at Mycenae. The Mycenaeans were skilled metalworkers, and they produced some of the finest bronze artifacts of the period. They were

also accomplished architects, and their palaces and tombs are some of the most impressive examples of Bronze Age architecture.

The Minoans were another major civilization of the Late Bronze Age. They were centered on the island of Crete, and their civilization was known for its beautiful pottery, frescoes, and jewelry. The Minoans were also skilled sailors, and they traded with peoples throughout the Mediterranean.

The Hittites were a powerful empire that controlled much of Anatolia (modern-day Turkey) during the Late Bronze Age. They were skilled warriors, and they used their iron weapons to conquer many of their neighbors. The Hittites were also accomplished diplomats, and they established diplomatic relations with the Mycenaeans and the Egyptians.

## **The Collapse of the Bronze Age**

The Late Bronze Age came to an end around 1100 BC with the collapse of the Mycenaean, Minoan, and Hittite civilizations. The causes of this collapse are still debated, but it is likely that a combination of factors, including climate change, invasion, and economic disruption, played a role.

The collapse of the Bronze Age was a major turning point in Aegean history. It marked the end of the Bronze Age and the beginning of the Iron Age. It also led to the rise of new powers in the region, such as the Dorians and the Sea Peoples.

## **The Early Iron Age**

The Early Iron Age (c. 1100-800 BC) was a period of transition in the Aegean. The old Bronze Age civilizations had collapsed, and new powers were emerging. The Dorians were a group of Greek-speaking tribes who

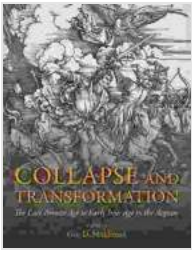
migrated to the Aegean from the north. They conquered many of the Mycenaean cities and established their own kingdoms.

The Sea Peoples were a group of raiders who attacked the Aegean region during the Early Iron Age. They were probably a mix of different peoples, including the Philistines, the Lukka, and the Sherden. The Sea Peoples caused widespread destruction, and they contributed to the decline of the Mycenaean civilization.

The Early Iron Age was also a time of great cultural change. The use of iron became widespread, and new technologies were developed. The Greeks began to develop their own alphabet, and they began to write down their history and myths.

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This period of history is still being studied and debated by archaeologists and historians. New discoveries are constantly being made, and our understanding of this period is constantly evolving. However, the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age in the Aegean was undoubtedly a time of great importance, and it played a major role in shaping the history of the Mediterranean region.



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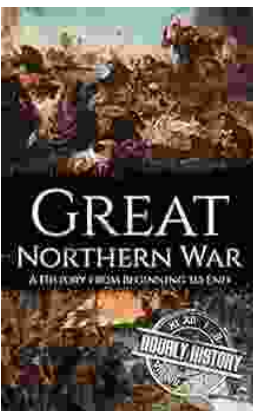
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