Civilization Beyond the Near East, Greece, and Rome

- Raised wheat, figs, dates, olives, and grapes
- Occasionally raided others, but primarily just traded (primary beneficiary of trade)

- The Berbers lived between the Atlantic and Tunisia
  - Regularly recruited into the Carthaginian and Roman armies
- The Numidians lived on the Mediterranean coast and were known for their cavalry
- The Gaetuli were between the Atlas Mountains and Saharan oases, and were known for their horses and purple dyes
- The Mauri lived in Mauretania and northerners were farmers and southerners were nomads
- All people in North Africa spoke Afroasiatic languages

Carthage

- The Phoenician city of Tyre founded Carthage under queen Dido in the late ninth century BCE
- By 600 BCE Carthage had gained independence from Tyre and became a rich trading city
- Many Phoenicians fled to Carthage when their city was invaded, preserving the culture
- Version of language was called Punic, or Mediterranean Phoenician
- Established a commercial empire and became the most prosperous city in the world
- Used raw materials to create a wide range of goods
- Dyes, textiles, silks, furniture, pottery, weapons, glassware, animals
- Traded all over the world by land and sea
  - Tartessus and Cetiberia in Spain brought in a ton of silver
- Traded with Britain, the Mediterranean, and Near East Empires
- Used rich agricultural lands to incorporate advanced irrigation and crop rotation techniques
  - Mago wrote a treatise in Punic about agriculture
- In 535 BCE Battle of Alalia due to control of trading routes
  - Carthaginians and Etruscans versus the Greeks
  - The Greeks ended up leaving Sardinia and Corsica in the hands of their opponents
- Avoided entanglement with Persians in 525 when they declined to supply ships for an attack
- Carthaginians focused their efforts to the west, Spain, the British Isles, and the African coast
- Hanno and Himilco wrote about their journeys into Africa and the Iberian Peninsula
- During the fifth century exercised control over coastal colonies
  - Some, such as Utica, remained independent allies
  - Others paid tribute but kept local autonomy
  - Others had magistrates directly appointed from Carthage, resulting in resentment