The Phoenicians were an ancient civilization located in modern-day Lebanon.

Maritime trading was a central aspect of Phoenician life.

The Phoenician alphabet is one of the earliest known alphabets.

The civilization included major city-states like Tyre, Sidon, and Byblos.

Phoenician ships were advanced for their time, designed for long-distance travel.

The production of Tyrian purple dye became a significant industry.

Phoenician traders engaged in extensive trade networks across the Mediterranean.

The Phoenicians established colonies, including Carthage in North Africa.

The civilization was known for exquisite craftsmanship in metal and glass.

Cedar wood trade played a major role in Phoenician commerce.

The Phoenicians worshiped a pantheon of gods, including Baal and Astarte.

Religious rituals often included sacrifices and offerings to the gods.

Byblos is considered one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world.

The Phoenicians contributed significantly to the development of trade practices.

Seafaring skills allowed the Phoenicians to explore distant lands.

The civilization developed a system of weights and measures for commerce.

Phoenician merchants used contracts for trade agreements.

The Phoenicians had a unique language belonging to the Northwest Semitic branch.

The civilization thrived from approximately 1500 BCE to 300 BCE.

Phoenician cities engaged in fierce competition for trade dominance.

Extensive networks connected the Phoenicians to various Mediterranean cultures.

The Phoenicians were instrumental in spreading the practice of writing.

Trade with Egypt allowed for the exchange of goods and cultural practices.

The Phoenicians established strategic trading posts along the Mediterranean.

Advanced navigational techniques helped Phoenicians explore the seas.

Phoenician artisans were renowned for their pottery and jewelry.

The civilization faced challenges from larger empires such as the Assyrians.

Maritime innovations included the use of sails and oars in ships.

Phoenician cities had fortified walls for protection against invaders.

The influence of Phoenician culture spread throughout the Mediterranean.

The civilization is credited with early developments in urban planning.

Phoenician glassblowing techniques revolutionized glass production.

Phoenician sailors were skilled navigators who used the stars for guidance.

The civilization engaged in the trade of precious metals and stones.

Phoenicians developed extensive agricultural practices to support trade.

Cultural exchanges with Greece significantly impacted Phoenician society.

Phoenician trade routes connected to regions as far as Britain.

Phoenician myths and legends influenced neighboring cultures.

The civilization contributed to the arts, including sculpture and painting.

The Phoenician economy relied heavily on maritime commerce.