


Minoans and mycenaeans compare and contrast

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Author: GreekBoston.com in modern Greek history the Uprising to power Minotsy Minotsy built their empire on trade. They were experts in travel and inspired with many neighboring civilizations. They traded and sold goods such as ceramics, gold and silver, wood and wood, and spices such as saffron. Minoan civilization flourished for many years in their mercantile economy. Mycenae While mycenae were no strangers to trade, they evolved as a result of war and conquest. While the Minoans focused on building relationships with other cultures in the Mediterranean and Asia Minor, mycenae fought and fought their way through the area to overtake and build their own cities and outposts. A combination of events including a volcanic eruption and subsequent seismic activity destroyed many of the Minoan kingdom, which opened the door for Mycenaeans to come and take over. The language of Minoysy Minoysy spoke an ancient language that is unknown and unclassified. The only records we have on the language are from tablets. These plaques have symbols and signs that make up the Minoan language. These symbols are considered a linear script A. Since the origin of the language is unknown, most of the language cannot be deciphered - meaning is converted into a modern language. Linear script A was used as the basis for linear script B, which is the language used by Mycenaeans. Mycenae Among some cultural aspects of Minoan culture that mycenae included in their own was the language. Mycenae did not copy the language of their Minoan predecessor, Linear Script A, but rather used it as a basis for forming their own language - the linear scenario B. Linear B was used to write and write Mycenaean Greek, which is the earliest known version of the Greek language. Although it is considered a form of ancient Greek, linear B and Myceic Greek is actually up to date the Greek alphabet for several centuries. Unlike linear A, Linear B (Mycenae Greek) was successfully deciphered. Unlike many modern religions, the ancient Minoa religion was focused on female deities. Minoans worshipped female figures who represented different aspects of life. For example, Minoans worshipped the mother goddess (whom they associated with fertility) and other goddesses who were outraged by specific responsibilities such as protecting animals, households, and crops. They built sanctuaries to practice their religion in caves and on mountain peaks. Unlike the Minoans, mycenaean religion was more related to what we know as the ancient Greek religion. Although Mycenae borrowed the concept of worshipping god-like figures, Mycenae worshipped similar gods more closely related to the ancient Greeks. Linear B scripts and photographs show that mycenae worshipped gods and goddesses who were Poseidon, Demeter and Persephone among others. They're Them burned offerings to their gods, while the Minoans did not. The Mycenaean religion is considered the mother of the ancient Greek religion. Classified in: Contemporary Greek History This post was written GreekBoston.com During the civilizations of Minoan Crete and Mycenaean mainland Greece, many changes have affected the Minoan civilization, in which some of the cultural heritage of the Minoans survived the Mycenaean capture of the Minoans. Both Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations have some of the differences and similarities that have shaped their cultural heritage. Many factors, such as technology, trade, geography, art, military, government and society, have changed or continued with each civilization. For example, the Minoans built a strong fleet in which they interacted with other ancient civilizations such as Mesopotamia and Egypt without being intimidated. This allowed the Minoans to be exposed to other cultures through trade and imports, which affected their own culture. As a result, the Minoans became a precursor to Greek civilization and were considered the first European civilization. While the Minoans used their fleet to defend themselves, the Mycenaean used their military to expand their empire. Eventually, the Mycenae took over the Minoans. Trade seems to be more important to the Minnis, while the military is crucial for the Myceans. There was a fusion of cultures between Minoan culture and hellish culture of mainland Greece, which has become a Mycenaean civilization. They shared similarities and differences, such as geography of technology, trade, art, military, government and society. Once the ruins of both civilizations have been explored, the influence of both cultures on each other is evident in which their cultural heritage has changed or survived. First, one of the differences between the Minoans and Mycenaean was the geographical location for different areas and surroundings. For example, the Minoans were on the island of Crete, which was surrounded by water. The climate was great for agriculture with mild winters and warm summers. In addition, the land was fertile, producing food for the population and for export. As a result of the abundance of Cretan abundance of materials, Minoans are able to trade many objects and natural resources with other countries such as Egypt and the Middle East. Minoans traded with neighboring civilizations on boats. In contrast, the Mycenaean were located on the main land of Greece. Instead of trading, mycenae focused on war. Second, one similarity between the two civilizations was their military. Both relied on their armed forces, but disagreed on how the armed forces were used. Thirdly, the Minoans built a strong fleet, but did not use excessive force. The Minoans used their armed forces to defend themselves in which they could interact with others, such as Egypt and Mesopotamia, fearing war. In contrast, mycenae used excessive force to expand their civilization. For example, they took on the Minoans at the peak of their civilization. Civilization. societies differed in principles in which Mycenaean society was influenced by military advances and Minoan society suffered from technology, art and trade. Fourthly, Mycenaean cities were heavy fortresses, while Minoans were surrounded by the art of everyday life. Minoan art included ceramics and the art of everyday life, while Mycenaean art focused on hunting and war. They also had different views on the government. Fifthly, another distinction between Minoan and Mycenaean civilization was focused on government and society. Mycenaean society was monarchical. The monarch ran the administration as chief bureaucrat. Mycenaean ruled the king, who accumulated wealth and power. Their king was a warlord who focused on battle and invasion. Unlike monoarchy, archaeological evidence has demonstrated a decentralized culture without powerful warlords or centralized power in Minoan. In addition, wealth was shared with the rest of society compared to the King of Mycenaean, who became rich. Initially, the Minoans do not have a hierarchy, as evidenced by the tombs without a hierarchical structure. Later, the Minoans created a power oriented towards the king, developing bureaucracy. The social hierarchy was divided between nobles, peasants and slaves. Sixth, at the height of Minoan civilization, women played a powerful role in society, which was not noted among Mycenaean civilization. Today, women are gaining more opportunities and playing an important role in society. Seventh, there was an interruption of Minoan civilization, which discussed that it was an invasion of Mycenaean civilization or a natural disaster, such as the eruption of Mount Ora or tsunami. Evidence of Mycenaean cultural influence on Minoan art and trade is a strong testament. The Minoans were mercantilists involved in trade, but their culture after 1700 BC demonstrated an organization without a military aristocracy, which was shown later. In fact, a large number of weapons were found in Minoan royal tombs, which may indicate Mycenaean influence. Societies around the world continue the principles of both ancient societies As ancient civilizations have similarities and differences in the importance of trade, military, art, technology, government and society. Finally, many of the changes affected Minoan civilization after the Mycenaean takeover of the Minoans, in which some of the cultural heritage of the Minoans survived. Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations shared the differences and similarities that influenced their cultural heritage. Many factors, such as technology, trade, geography, art, military, government and society, have changed or continued with each civilization. While the land where the Minoans lived is deforested compared to the abundance of natural resources that existed in ancient times, a culture has developed, was the basis of the first European civilization, which was changed, changed, and survived. It has a heritage that has contributed to the world and its local region through trade, the military, the arts, technology, government and society. Minoan and Myceanian Civilization Comparison essay. (2016, April 24). Received from It's just a sample. You Can Get Custom Paper From Our Expert Writers Get Custom Essays

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