

D1. A few remarks on the so-called sea nation.

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The term "sea peoples" does not describe exactly the characteristics of these events, nor the origins of the ethnic groups that were involved. Egyptian sources write on the "nations of the northern countries" (ie north of Egypt), on the "nations of the islands", but also on the "nations of the sea" (Sherden, Shekeles, Akawash); however, it is more of a euphemistic term for pirates.

Already in the Odyssey, it is written "about a voyage with wandering robbers to the land of Egypt"¹.² period in the Eastern Mediterranean, there was an unprecedented boom in piracy. And from this activity, it was only a step to robbery attacks on foreign territories.³ To such attacks can be attributed to the activities of the adventurer Piyamarad and Atpu, ruler of Millavande, vassal of the Achchi king of Between 1295-1272 BC.⁴⁵

In general, the government has the idea that the activity of the "sea nations" has focused not only on the eastern Mediterranean, but also on the entire Aegean region, and the origin of these movements is in the Aegean, or the Balkans, respectively. to the Carpathian Basin. However, this was not the case at all.

It is necessary to distinguish at least four stages in the period of performance of the "sea nations", at the end of the 13th and the beginning of the 12th century. BC. However, they were preceded by pirate raids on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt and also in the eastern Mediterranean. By no means must we ignore these robbery attacks, otherwise we will not fully understand the events at this time.

¹ Odyssey 17.425n

² Matthäus in: Jockenhövel 2012 p.278

³ Pax Cretica. Not to be mistaken for thalassocracy, which in connection with the Minoan civilization, is a deadline today.

⁴ The Hittite Empire controlled only the territories of its sphere of influence in the coastal area of southern Anatolia, Syria and later (14th-13th centuries BC) and Lebanon. And of course the island of Cyprus. Even so, she failed to prevent pirate attacks on her vassals.

⁵ Bartoněk 1983 p.268

⁶ Pientka: Solving the Achchiya problem (hereinafter VAP). Piyamarada's main activity (Lazpa, Viluša, Lukká, Íjalanda) can most likely be placed, even before the military meeting of the Egyptians and Hittites, in the battle of Kadesh, ie between 1295-1275 / 4 BC.

The first stage was the reign of Merenptah, when in the fifth year of his reign (1207 BC), there were attacks on Egypt from both Libya and Canaan.⁸ From the Libyan side, in addition to the Libyans themselves, there were also members of the tribes, of which some before, could have been mercenaries in foreign service, ⁹ or

⁷ As early as the 4th year of Merenptah's reign, the nations of Libya, Canaan, and especially Cush in Nubia, had spoken out against Egypt; Egypt then placed the greatest emphasis on this campaign / Pientka: In the fifth year of Merenptah's reign /.

⁸ I have already mentioned the causes of these attacks. Unlike Egypt, the entire Late Bronze Age in southern Canaan (Reten) is a time of decline. Numerous Egyptian campaigns in Syria-Palestine, the Hittite expansion, Habir's appearance and the struggles of individual city-states against each other also contributed to this. Finally in the 13th century. BC, the Canaanite system of city-states disintegrated and Palestine fell into political anarchy. It is a time, on the one hand, of the disproportionate wealth of a small group of people and, on the other, of immense majority poverty population. There has been a permanent decline in the urban population. Centrally managed maritime trade ceased, which threw the economy into chaos / Dever 2010 p.196 /. To this at the end of the 13th century. BC, acceded catastrophic drought and the resulting crop failure. Therefore, we cannot be surprised that people, whether from Libya or Canaan, wanted to settle with their families in Egypt, where there was still a relative food supply. They had nothing to lose; in addition to their lives.

⁹ Luke and Sherden in Egypt, and Luke in the Hittite army. Even in Amarna's time, the Sherdenites were also in the service of the Canaanite ruler, Rib-Addi of Bybl. At the same time, some members of these tribes were probably already settled in Egypt as civilians (Tursha). Basically, all ethnic groups in this first stage (except the Libyans and Tereš - Turša), belonged to the descendants of the "bearers of torkez" / Pientka: VAP, notes 249 and 476 /. A certain affinity between Akawash, Shekelesh and Sherden is also evidenced by the fact that only they appear in Egyptian texts as "nations of the sea" and only they were circumcised.

According to Herodotus / History II.104 /, the Phoenicians also performed the circumcision. The "Phoenicians" who came to Boeot with Kadma were called Gephyrians. They claimed to have come to Syropalestina from East Africa, from Eretria / Herodotus: History V.57,58 /. In Syria, therefore, they were known as Geshurians / Pientka: VAP; Additions: Danish and Phoenicians. The letter AhT 14 / CTH 214.12 C / writes about the people of Kussurriya (Gessuri) and at the same time mentions the king of Achchi.

Thus, it is likely that tribes such as the Akawasa (apparently the Solymovs), the Sherdenes, and the Shekeles (all descendants of the "Torkez bearers") took the circumcision from the Geshurians in Syropalestin and not from the Egyptians. The circumcision had its roots in East Africa, where the Geshurians also came from (eg: the people of Kashi, Kashhu).

The story of Sinuhet mentions the inhabitants of the front of Kash, in connection with the land of Kedem (Bekáa, Antilibanon) and also together with the lands of Fenech / Bárta 1999 pp.24, 35, 55 /, which was later the territory of Fenicia. From the above, Kadmos in Tire worked closely with the Geshurians, who lived east of Lake Gennesaret and Lake Hule. And they dwelt west of Bashan, and east of Hazor, the capital of Achchi. Therefore, the letter of AhT 14 is important, mentioning the King of Achchi in connection with the Gushurians (Kussurriya).

they also dealt with piracy in the eastern Mediterranean. Interestingly, the fall of Troy, according to Marmor Parium, occurred shortly before (1209/1208 BC).

This first stage of the emergence of the "sea nations" was of a completely different nature, 10 than the others, despite the fact that some nations that spoke out hostile to Egypt in 1207 BC also took part in the campaign in the following period, 11 others no.12 Conversely, in the following stages, nations that did not participate in the first stage also militated against Egypt.13

This was followed by an intervening period, characterized by the weakening of royal power in Egypt, which resulted in religious, economic and social chaos, after the death of Queen Tausret, around 1189 BC. For less than two years, parts of Lower Egypt were ruled by rebels from Piramesse (formerly Avaris), in cooperation with Asians (namely Solymas), including members of the "sea nations" and even Israel (Reuben).



Location of Khasor (Achchijava) and Geshur territory

For more information on the performance of these ethnic groups in the first stage, see Pientka: In the fifth year of Merenptah's reign; Pientka: Who represented Merenptah's Israel.

10 It was probably a coordinated action, both from the Libyan side and from Canaan. On the Libyan side, it was attended not only by the Libyans, but also by the people (mostly descendants of the "bearers of the on the one hand from Syropalestina (Akawasha = Achaeans), and on the other hand they were ethnic groups who lived in Anatolia and Eastern Mediterranean (Cyprus, Rhodes, Cilicia, the Syrian-Palestinian coastal area) and invaded the Egyptian and Syrian-Palestinian coasts (Sherdeni, Shekeles, Teres, Lukka).

It is probable that, in addition to Gezer, it was Israel, along with the Solymis - Achaia (Akawasa) and Judea, who were then among the key Canaanite adversaries of Egypt. They wanted to unite with the "unclean" of Avaris, and invade Egypt together. This could have happened in the spring of 1207 BC. Merenptah, however, repulsed them and in the fall of the same year, undertook a campaign in southern Canaan.

In the following period (ca. 1200-1177 BC), these were mainly ethnic groups from Anatolia (Tjekker - Troy; Denyen / Danuna - Kilikia; Tereš / Turša - Tyrséni in Lydia; Wešeš - Kária? Unless they are identical with Akawaša; Peleseth - Pelasgians of Assos and Troas?), Cyprus (Sherden ?, Shekelesh? - Nuragh pottery, etc.; Peleseth? - imitations of Aegean pottery ai) from Rhodes and Crete? (Peleseth - Pelasgovia; Homer, HB).

11 Shecheles, Sherden, Luke, Teresh, Tjehen (Libu, the Sepedites, and Meshves).

¹² Akawasa, Canaan, Israel ...

¹³ Peleseth, Tjekker, Danuna, Vešeš.

The second stage. Around 1200 BC, during the reign of Šuppilulium II., There was a naval battle near Alaša, 14 between the Hittites and foreign invaders, 15 in order to take control of this island. Subsequently, but probably only **after the collapse of the Hittite power**, 16 occurred between about 1195-1190 BC, the former territories of Arzawa (Tarchuntasha) and Qode in Pamphylia and Cilicia were conquered by the "sea nations". The settlement of Beycesultan finally ended.¹⁷ At this time, cities such as Mersin and Tarsos were also destroyed.¹⁸ Between 1190 and 1185 BC, Ugarit was also conquered by them. By this time, the plundering of Alalach, 19 Hama and the city of Emar in Syria.²⁰ It was the demise of the Hittite Empire, shortly after 1200 BC, as a result of internal disputes, 21 which were settled militarily and prevented the attacks of "sea nations", 22 was

¹⁴ Cyprus. Apparently it was a matter of taking control of the island and its mineral wealth; especially copper ore. And, of course, its strategic location in the eastern Mediterranean was important.

¹⁵ Cline 2019 pp.137n, 179n; Bartoněk 1983 p.270; Mieroop 2010 p.191. This is a military conflict during the reign of Šuppilulium II. (1207-?). But already his father Tuthaliya IV., Undertook a victorious campaign against the island of Alašija, ie against Cyprus.

¹⁶ Pientka: VAP, note 283.

It is clear from the Hittite texts that until the last moment, the Hittites had no idea that their empire would end. Written documents from Ugarit and Emar show that international trade took place, albeit to a lesser extent than in the past, until the end of their existence. The sudden collapse is also evidenced by the fact that the people of Ugarit fled in a hurry and never returned because of the valuables they buried there / Cline 2019 p.149n /.

The wrecks of Cypriot ships found at Cape Gelidonya on the southwest coast of Turkey and at Point Iria, near Mycenae, around 1200 BC, indicate that even at this time, maritime trade between Cyprus and Mycenaean Greece took place immediately before the performance of "sea nations" / Cline 2019 p.139n /.

¹⁷ Beycesultan was totally destroyed around 1200 BC / J. Mellaart: The Second Millennium Chronology of Beycesultan. Anatolian Studies, vol.20 pp.55n. 1970; ESPV 1999 p.54 /.

¹⁸ Peřírka 1979 p.389

¹⁹ Until recently, it was assumed that Alalach (Tel Atchana) was also destroyed by the "sea peoples", around 1190 BC. However, recent excavations sold this layer until the 14th century. BC, and the city was then almost uninhabited for some time / Cline 2019 p.169 /.

²⁰ Contrary to what the Egyptian texts claim, Carchemish was not conquered. At that time, however, both Ra's al-Basit, on the northern border of Ugarit, and Ra's Ibn Hání on the coast, south of Ugarit, were refuted. Both localities were abandoned before the devastation, resp. evacuated. However, Ra's Ibn Hání was soon inhabited by people who had probably attacked him before / Mieroop 2010 p.192 /.

Another example of widespread destruction was the port city of Gibala (Jebelah; near Tell Twajni is already inland), which was part of the Ugaritic kingdom.

Radiocarbon dating of the destruction layer gave exact data: 1192-1190 BC / Cline 2019 pp.151-153 /.

Another affected city was Akko nad Carmel, in northern Israel. A scarab named Queen Tausret (1191-1189; according to Cline: 1187-1185 BC) was found in the extinction horizon. A vase with a Tausret cartouche was also found in Transjordan, in Dér Allá (Sukkot). There were also found in the destructive layer, dated around 1200 BC, three scriptures resembling Cypriot. Above this layer there was already a Philistine pottery / Whip 1975 p.122 /.

This would confirm that the "sea peoples" came to Syria-Palestine (and Jordan), also from Cyprus. In Beth Shean, Y. Yadin discovered a violent end to the Egyptian presence, at the end of the Late Bronze Age / Cline 2019 p.156; resp. after 1150 BC: ĵapek 2018 p.25 /.

In this case, it does not necessarily mean that the city was destroyed by "sea nations", as well as other cities in the Jezreel Valley (Megiddo, Taanach, Kedesh).

²¹ Tarchuntash & Chattusha; dynastic trenches. Chattuša was probably attacked during the reign of Tuthali IV.

(1237-1209 BC), by the army of his cousin Kuruntu, from Tarchuntash / Cline 2019 p.170n /, because there were found seals with his name / Pientka: VAP, note 283 /.

²² It is difficult to explain how the "sea peoples" could conquer such a heavily fortified city as Chattusha, which, moreover, lay hundreds of miles from the sea, in a relatively geographically isolated area / Cline 2019 p.171; this is the opinion of J. Muhly.

In addition, only public buildings, a palace, some temples and gates were burned in Khattusha. These buildings were emptied rather than looted before the fire started. Lower and Upper town, no destruction affected. It is therefore likely that the city was abandoned a long time before its destruction.

Archaeological research indicates that only a small number of Hittite settlements were destroyed by force; most were abandoned. A similar fate befell other Hittite centers: Alaca Höyük, Alishar, Masat Höyük / Cline 2019

one of the impulses that caused the riots in central and southern Anatolia, which could then result in mass movements of the Anatolian population. We cannot rule out Kaška's participation in these events either; at least in the northern areas of Anatolia.²³

The third stage was the reign of Ramesses III. In the fifth year of his reign (circa 1180 BC), they invaded Egypt from the west (from Libya) Tjehen (Libu, Sepedov and Meshwesh). At the same time, Egypt was attacked by their allies: Peleseth and Tjekker, ²⁴ who attacked from Canaan, by land and at sea.²⁵ At that time, cities such as Aphek, Joknoam, Ashdod, Ashkelon, Ekron and other settlements in the area could already be threatened.²⁶ Ramesses III however, in the fifth year of his reign he repulsed them both in the Delta and on land and crushed them in Amur.²⁷ of Anatolia, ²⁹ and the Aegean region.³⁰ Importantly, among the ravaged countries mentioned in the Medinet Habu inscription, apart from Hatti, only those in Pamphylia and Cilicia (Arzawa, Qode), , Arvad, Amurra) and Cyprus.³¹ In addition to Tjekker and Peleseth, from Western Anatolia, Tereš (Turša), from the area of the future Lydia, probably identical to Herodotus' Tyrsenes³² , and Vešeš (perhaps from Karia) also took part in these events. This suggests that these movements began directly in Anatolia, probably in its western part.³³

pp.170-172 /. Only in Karaoglan, near today's Ankara, unburied bodies were found and the city was burned https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Late_Bronze_Age_collapse#Changes_in_warfare. But it could also have been a natural disaster. In the south, cities like Mersin and Tarsos were destroyed / Cline 2019 p.171 /. However, their demise was not related to the events in the central Anatolian region; "Sea nations" were undoubtedly behind their destruction.

²³ Cline 2019 p.170

²⁴ Other ethnic groups probably took part in these events; however, the inscription in Medinet Habu is damaged.

²⁵ Lalouettová 2009 p.229

²⁶ Dever 2010 pp.71, 74; Mierop 2010 p.192; Bardtke 1988 p.178n; Ashkelon was conquered as early as 1207 BC, during Merenptah's campaign.

²⁷ Lalouettová 2009 p.229

²⁸ Except Akawash, Pientka: In the fifth year of Merenptah's reign.

²⁹ Wešeš, probably from Kária (Wasos), but it is possible that it is just another (Egyptian) name of the Akawasa people; Denyen of East Cilicia; again Tjekker from Troy and Teresa (Tursha).

³⁰ Peleseth.

³¹ Alaska - Enkomi?

³² Herodotus: History I.94

³³ The sites of Anatolia destroyed by the fire appear to be limited to the areas east of the Marassante River

(Halys, Kizyl Irmak); documents of similar catastrophes further west, are not known / Cline 2019 p.172; quotes T.

Brycea /. If these movements of foreign invaders began in the Balkans, the destruction would affect not only Troy VIIa, but also other cities in western Anatolia; especially in the coastal area. The only exception is

Troy. So far, it is the only locality in the west that is known to have been destroyed by fire, at the end of the 13th resp. at the beginning of the 12th century. BC (according to Mountjoy, between the years 1190-1180 BC / Cline 2019 p.172 /, which is in agreement with Korfmann and Eratosthen, but in my opinion these are too low data, for the demise of Troy VIIa; Troy VIIa, in connection with the "sea nations"). I just want to remind you that in this

not only LH IIIC ceramics but also from the LH IIIB2 / C1 transition phase are absent from the layer. At the same time, I must remind you that between Troy and the Marassantia River, there are no destructions from this period that we could attribute to "Sea nation", or dynastic trainings in the Hittite Empire. In other words: the so-called the sea nations had to form, especially directly in Anatolia, although we must admit that the island of Cyprus also played an important role here.

The beginning of LH IIIC today dates back to about 1190 BC. It is based primarily on the discovery of a sword from the destructive layer in Ugarit, who carried a cartouche named Pharaoh Merenptah (1212-1202 BC). LH IIIB2 ceramics were located there, but LH IIIC ceramics were absent. It is therefore possible that the beginning of LH IIIC may be postponed until 1200 BC.

The ethnic groups that formed the coalition of "sea nations" were then encamped in Amur.³⁴ The question is why, unlike other cities in the area, Sidon and Byblos survived without disaster.³⁵ Were they allies of the "sea nations"? Or did they not have time to conquer them? During their next campaign, in order to reach Egypt, they encountered the army of Ramesses III. in the 8th year of his reign in Djahy, Lebanon, ³⁶ which defeated them head on. By land, to the south, they were no longer advancing at this time³⁷ as an organized military force. Part of the "sea nations", probably before the Battle of Djaha, sailed from Amurro, across the Mediterranean, ³⁸ to the Delta in Egypt, where the victory battle with them was fought by the Ramesses III fleet.



Libu, Shekelesh, the Canaanites, and Pelaseth



Battle of the sea peoples in the Delta

³⁴ In the Amur area, at the end of the Bronze Age, the city of Tell Kazel (perhaps ancient Sumur) was destroyed. Above the destructive layer, there was a "Mycenaean pottery" of local provenance, as well as other traces of new inhabitants from the Aegean and the western Mediterranean (southern Italy) / Cline 2019 p.153n /.

³⁵ Mieroop 2010 p.192

³⁶ Pientka: VAP; in part: Jahi, the land of the Achaeans.

³⁷ I.e. in the 8th year of Ramesses III; in contrast to the campaign in the 5th year of his reign.

³⁸ In Egyptian sources marked as "Big Green".

The fourth stage, which can be characterized as subsequent, ie only after the events associated with the "sea nations", had a completely different character than the first three and was not directly related to the previous development. While the target of the first three was Egypt, this is not the case for the fourth wave; in any case, these invaders no longer advanced into the lands controlled by Egypt in Canaan. The common denominator that directly caused migration and military action was probably the population explosion, especially in Central Europe, as well as climate change, which resulted in prolonged drought, crop failure and possible famine.³⁹ The initial movements of this fourth wave probably began in the Carpathian Basin. ⁴⁰ The Eastern Balkans were affected by Gava culture, ⁴¹ which in turn triggered further migratory movements in the region.⁴² From there, another wave penetrated Asia Minor after 1170 BC.⁴³ These were mainly Thracian tribes from the south-eastern Balkans. These no longer advanced into Syria, but settled mainly in northwestern Anatolia, but perhaps also in the area of the Sangaros River (Sakarya) - in the future Phrygia, ⁴⁴ and in the former Churit region, in the Armenian mountains.⁴⁵ But unlike the Trojan region, we have only minimal documents (groovy ceramics?).

³⁹ Cline 2019 p.193n. The famine is also mentioned in Herodotus / History I.94 /, in connection with the departure of Tyrsen, son of Atya, from Lydia, to the Apennine Peninsula, to Ombrik, and part of the Lydian population.

⁴⁰ It is generally assumed that the so-called Macedonian Lusatian pottery, related to the arrival of some ethnic groups, from the area of the Middle Danube ashy fields. J. Paulík directly identified them with the warriors of the Ľak culture, from southwestern Slovakia, but also from northwestern Hungary and eastern Austria, who were to come from there at the turn of BD / HA1 to Macedonia, especially to the valley of the river Axios (Vardar). He considered these fighters to be members of the Protodor tribes. He did not rule out the possibility that migratory movements from the area could continue in the following period (k. Velatice-Baierdorf, Vál I; eg also on the Apennine Peninsula / Paulík: Bronze-forged history. 1993 /).

The problem is that "Lusatian" pottery in Macedonia, with a few exceptions (Kastanas, Axiochori), occurs only sporadically. So it could not be a larger population movement. It is a fact that some ceramic types from Macedonia are very similar to ceramics. The chakas and matching elements are also in the decoration, but most of the Chechen types are absent in the Macedonian environment. On the other hand, some of the ceramic types from the Vardar Valley settlements are undoubtedly of domestic, Macedonian (or, in general, Central Balkan) origin. Some researchers see the closest parallels to the so-called Macedonian Lusatian pottery, in the settlements on the lower Danube, in Romania and Bulgaria. Majerová: On the question of the origin of "barbaric" ceramics in the Aegean region at the end of the Bronze Age and its relation to Chakan culture. *Musaica* XXV 2007, p.23n /.

Also, weapons and ornaments, which are also found in the Central Balkans, Greece and Anatolia, do not necessarily come only from the Carpathian Basin. Some types of the Bronze Age Bronze Age industry, in Central and Southeastern Europe, were essentially standardized.

⁴¹ Destructions from the 13th and 12th centuries can be attributed to them there. BC, in the housing estates in Rumelia / PDý 1978 p.435 /. Culture Gava penetrated from the north of the Carpathian Basin to the southeast, where cultural groups were formed, characterized mainly by ceramics with navels: Babadag group in eastern Romania and Bulgaria - Dobrogea / Buchvaldek 1985 p.150n / and also Sava-Conevo group in southeastern Bulgaria / Bouzek 1990 p.47 /; but probably also in the European part of Turkey.

⁴² Coslogeni Culture; this is even documented in the earliest layer of Troy VIIb, ie immediately after the fall of Troy VIIa.

⁴³ Grooved ceramics with navels; Buckelkeramik, a local variant of the cultures of the Gava circuit.

⁴⁴ Apparently to his distant relatives, the descendants of the "Torkez bearers" whose Hittite texts refer to as Piggajá / Aht 3 /. The Frygov ancestors came to Anatolia, at the end of the 3rd millennium (ca. 2100 BC), from the central Balkans.

⁴⁵ After 1165 BC, some (West Anatolian) Frigian tribes settled with their Dardan relatives in the Matien (Armenian) mountains. They were also known as Frigian Flies. They laid the foundation of IE Armenia / Pientka: VAP; in part: Dardants in the Matien Mountains. At the same time, Thracian tribes penetrated from the Eastern Balkans to Anatolia. It is in the territory east of the former Hittite Empire, in the Transcaucasus and in northern Mesopotamia, that simple, hand-made "groovy" pottery begins to emerge in connection with these migrations.



The collapse of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean region, in the late Bronze Age. One of the current ideas.

At that time, however, in the immediate aftermath, almost all of Central and South-Eastern Europe was on the move. Strong migratory movements also led to the Apennine Peninsula, especially from the Illyrian side (Messapians, Japygians, Calabrians, Picenti). The arrival of ethnic people from the Eastern Mediterranean, I have already mentioned (Akawaša, Lukká, Šerdeni, Šekeleš). It is assumed that in the following period (HB1-2), some ethnic groups from the area of the Middle Danube garbage fields also arrived there.

Contrary to current views, I do not think that the peoples of the Aegean have entered into these events more actively. Only on the southern pylon in the Medinet Habu, there is a mention of the Aegean region, in connection with the attacks of the "sea nations": ... *"I put fear in the heart of the country Haunebut"* ... 46 On the table with lin. The B lettering from Pollen reflects the fears of its inhabitants of a possible naval invasion of Messenia. So this is a threat to the Greek mainland "nations of the sea", or rather pirate raids; and not the other way around. In Crete, during the period LH IIIA2 - LH IIIB, the coastal zone is abandoned and thus depopulated. People have taken refuge in hard-to-reach areas. However, the destruction of Cretan cities, unlike the Greek mainland at the turn of LH IIIB2 / C, did not occur.⁴⁷ It can also be seen that the Aegean region was threatened by "sea peoples" (then pirates) rather than being part of them.

An exception is the arrival of ethnic groups, from Egyptian sources known as Peleseth, ie biblical Philistines, from the Aegean region (probably from northwestern Anatolia, but possibly also from Cyprus and perhaps also from Rhodes), to Syro-palestina. And also the expedition of the Achaeans and other Mycenaean Greeks against Troy, if its conquest was confirmed around 1210 BC.

However, the name Armenians is probably not of Indo-European origin, although e.g. the Luwian god of the month was called Arma / Prosecký 2002 p.123 /. In Syria, somewhere near Eble, was the city of Armani, respectively. Armi. The country of Arman is also mentioned in Assyrian texts (Adad Nirari I. 1307-1275 BC), as a country in Zagros, east of the Tigris. Aram was also the first known ruler of Urartu. I assume that similar names were of Hurit or Subarean origin.

46 Lalouettová 2009 p.240. However, it could have been the Aegean coast of Anatolia, as well as the adjacent islands.

47 Klontza 2013 pp.370, 407

It occurs in Mycenaean Greece in the second half of the 13th century. BC to expand the palace fortifications; even the partial construction of a defensive wall on the Corinthian Shiite, near the Isthma, 49 in response to a possible threat from the north.⁵⁰ ⁵²

And a little later, ⁵³ due to the arrival of a new people, there is the emergence of barbaric pottery in the Central Balkans, ⁵⁴ so-called. Macedonian Lusatian pottery.⁵⁵ It is possible that the Dorians, before advancing on Greece, still in Macedonia, ⁵⁶ may have been in contact with this population, which came there from the north.⁵⁷

Another new element is the rough, polished, hand-made pottery, located mainly on the Peloponnese and Euboea, ⁵⁸ dated to the end of LH IIIB2 and especially to LH IIIC.

This pottery has similarities in Coslogeni⁵⁹ pottery from southeastern Romania and Bulgaria, in Dobrogea, ⁶⁰ from the Late Bronze Age. It occurs even in Sicily and southern Italy⁶¹. These ethnic movements were probably related to the progress of the Gava culture to the south, which caused the departure of the Coslogeni people to the southwest. The people of the Gava culture, also caused the extinction of the Noua culture.⁶²

From the north (Eastern Alps, Carpathian region) also come weapons such as Naue II type swords, flame leaf copy points, tin armor; also "loop" clips and long switching needles

⁴⁸ From LH IIIB1; Tiryns, Mycenae, Acropolis of Athens - Cyclical walls.

⁴⁹ Bartoněk 1983 p.260

⁵⁰ Matthäus in Jockenhövel 2012 p.284; Bouzek 2015 p.260

⁵¹ Mycenae, Gla, Tiryns, Zygouries and possibly Thebes.

⁵² Around 1300 BC, there was a sharp warming, followed by floods of the so-called. Peschier Horizon (Reinecke BD), as lake levels rose and many

Switzerland and northern Italy / Bouzek 2013 p.147 /. Terrarium culture settlements were abandoned in Popad. This was probably one of the reasons why fighters from these areas invaded (not only) Mycenaean Greece.

⁵³ Reinecke HA1

⁵⁴ Macedonia, northern Thessaly.

⁵⁵ Bouzek 2005 p.115; In Greece, during the period of LH IIIC, heat burial appeared for the first time, which according to prof. Bouzka / 1985, 1994 /, has its origins in the area north of Greece / Klontza 2013 p.375 /, probably in the Central Balkans.

⁵⁶ Before 1200 BC. In Macedonia and northeastern Greece, the Dorians were settled for about three generations before around 1130 BC, they began their campaign on the Peloponnese.

⁵⁷ Caka culture fighters? See note 40.

⁵⁸ It is also referred to as HMB ceramics. It is known e.g. from Korakou, Mycenae, Tiryns, Asiné, Corinth, Athens, Lefkandi, Aigeira ..., but also in Crete and Cyprus / Majerová, Musaica XXV 2007; map on page 24 /, in Sicily and southern Italy. This pottery, also together with the box tombs from LH IIIC, is usually attributed Doron. However, due to the fact that it is also located in localities that cannot be associated with destruction during LH IIIC, it can probably not be attributed to the conquerors, which the Dorians were undoubtedly / Majerová 2007 p.26 /. However, we cannot rule out that it belongs to the come from the Eastern Balkans, who have only come together with the Doric wave of invasion.

⁵⁹ Rutter (1975, 1990) was one of the first to draw attention to that connection. This pottery also occurs in Troy, immediately after the destruction of the city VIIa, but already in the early layer VIIb; similarly in Cyprus.

⁶⁰ Sabatinovka - Noua - Coslogeni complex. The Coslogeni culture has its origins in the culture of pit tombs; her the members were mainly concerned with livestock.

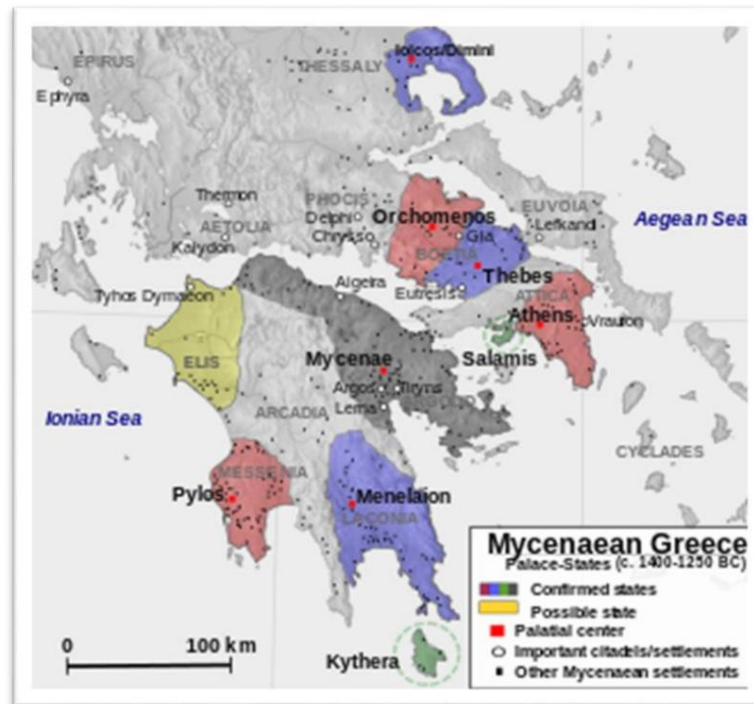
⁶¹ Especially in Apulia. Interestingly, one of the Gothic tribes was called the Apulians. In Roman times was located in the southwest of Transylvania, in the area of Alba Julia / Daicoviciu 1973 pp.13, 23 /. Some of these Transylvanian Apuls, probably together with the Siculotae and Sardeotae, probably moved at the end of the Eneolithic, to the Western Adriatic region and then in BA1 (EH III), to southern Italy, eastern Sicily and Sardinia, in connection with the spread of the Cetina phenomenon / Pientka: Patriarchs and their descendants; note.34 /.

⁶² During the Reinecke stage HA1-2

, so-called Gávsko-Holihradský complex.

garments of which we know throughout the Balkans, Central Europe, and the northern Apennine Peninsula.⁶³

However, the fortifications of the Mycenaean palaces were intensified as a result of internal developments in the Mycenaean region.⁶⁴ However, even this did not prevent the destruction of the Mycenaean cities around 1200 BC; at the turn of LH IIIB2 / LH IIIC.⁶⁵



Egyptian sources specify that the "sea peoples" have caused chaos in Levante, Anatolia and Cyprus.

However, there is no evidence of their presence in the North (Balkans) and Aegean. This is evidenced by the fact that islands such as Rhodes, Mélos, Naxos and Kos survived the destruction of Mycenaean palaces on the Greek mainland, relatively undamaged, even though the people of the Cyclades felt threatened at the time.⁶⁶ Destructions during the LM IIIC period are not documented. in Crete. Only in the north of the island of Paros, in the Koukounaries, are documented massive destructions in LH IIIC.

⁶³ Bouzek 2005 pp.94-122; 2015 p.85, fig.14. The Naue II sword (Sprockhoff IIa, b) was standardized and widespread from Scandinavia, through Italy, Aegean, the Balkans to western Ukraine and Russia. From Aegean it reached as far as Anatolia (Milétos, Bodrum) and the Eastern Mediterranean, already in the period of LH IIIB2 (rare finds in Cyprus / Bouzek 2005 p.98, fig.36 / and in Ugarita) and also to Egypt. However, he does not seem to be more prominent among the weapons of the "sea nations".

⁶⁴ Seven against Thebes, arrival of the Pelopovs to the Peloponnese, dynastic changes - Atreus' house.

⁶⁵ Pylos, Tiryns, Mykény / Bartonýk 1983 p.273; Klontza 2013 p.372 /; but also Midea, Iria near Nauplión, Berbati, Prosymno, Nemea - Tsoungiza, Korakou, Katsingri, Zygyouries, Teichos Dymaion, Nichoria, Menelaion, Lefkandi, Thebes, Orchomen, Gla ... (underlined settlements, were probably abandoned without destruction / C 2019 p.174 /).

For example, Pylos was destroyed in a catastrophic fire, without knowing who or what caused it. Although there is severe destruction in Mycenae, around 1200 BC, archaeologists rule out any migration, invasion, or their violent end. The same goes for Tiryns / Cline 2019 pp.175-179 /. And it is similar with other settlements. It is becoming increasingly clear that an earthquake is behind at least some of the destroyed Mycenaean cities. ⁶⁶ Klontza 2013 p.392n.

Although the peoples of the Aegean region did not become significantly involved in the events related to the invasion of the "sea peoples", on the contrary, these events significantly affected further developments in Mycenaean Greece. The Mycenaean palace economy was dependent on trade with Egypt, the Levant, and Cyprus.⁶⁷ As trade routes were disrupted at the time, trade ceased or took place at a reduced rate. The administrative system collapsed; we do not have any written documents for the period of LH IIIC.⁶⁸ As a result (including the catastrophic drought), the Mycenaean economy collapsed and eventually the Mycenaean civilization collapsed.⁶⁹ The Mycenaean palace economy was strongly centralized. Disruption of one article could lead to the collapse of the whole system.

Another factor that may have contributed more significantly to the demise of (not only) Mycenaean civilization were the earthquakes in the Aegean, Anatolian and Levantine regions, during the Late Bronze Age. Today, it seems almost certain that Greece, much of the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean, was hit by a series of earthquakes that began around 1225 and lasted until about 1175 BC.⁷⁰

The Trojan War itself⁷¹ was associated with skirmishes in the Mycenaean world rather than with the actions of "sea nations". Today, the Trojan War dates mostly to the years 1190-1180 BC. In my opinion, however, Troy was conquered around 1210 BC,⁷² which is also in accordance with Marmor Parium, which dates this event to 1209/8 BC.⁷³

⁶⁷ The ship, which sank near Uluburun, in southwestern Anatolia, was carrying cargo that was literally international in origin. Tin probably came from Badakhshan in Afghanistan, copper and pottery from Cyprus, scarabs from Egypt, raw glass and sealing rolls from Mesopotamia, ebony and ivory from Africa, fruit, spices, ceramics, jewelry, luxury goods and turpentine pitch from Canaan. There were also items of personal use such as jewelry, boulders from the Balkans, items from the Baltic region (amber), from the Western Mediterranean and Mycenaean Greece (probably personal weapons), etc.

It was probably a Canaanite ship that sailed from Egypt or Canaan, and also had stops in Cyprus and one of the Syrian ports, probably in Ugarit, and continued along the South Anatolian coast, probably to the Aegean area. Based on radiocarbon dating, dendrochronology, and found pottery, experts concluded that the ship sank sometime between the turn of the 14th and 13th centuries. BC / Cline 2019 p.109n /. This could be accepted as a clear fact, if not one thing prevented it. The ship also carried a scarab made of solid gold, which was inscribed the name "Nefer-neferu-Aton". This form of currency was used by the Egyptian queen Nefertiti, exclusively during the first five years of her reign (1352-1347 BC). the ship could not have sailed until around 1350 BC / Cline 2019 p.112 / There is a difference of about 40 years between this date and the date of the shipwreck at Uluburun (1310 BC), which would not necessarily mean anything. near Cape Gelidonya around 1200 BC, scarabs were found, dating from the Second Transitional Period to the end of the 13th century BC, apparently talismans or seals belonging to a member of the crew.

⁶⁸ Klonitz 2013 p.372

⁶⁹ A good overview of this issue is in the lectures of prof. Jeremy B. Rutter:

www.dartmouth.edu/~prehistory/aegean/?page_id=615 .

⁷⁰ Cline 2019 p.191n. The earthquakes in Egeida then apparently hit Mycenae, Tirana, Mideu, Thebes, Pylos, Kynos, Lefkandi, Menelaion, Chestnut in Thessaly, Koraka, Profitis Elias and Gla. In the Eastern Mediterranean, earthquake damage is evident in many places, such as Troy (1300?), Karaoglu, Chattusa; Ugarit (1250), Megiddo, Ashdod, Akko; Enkomi. However, some of these sites were repopulated and partially restored in the following period.

⁷¹ Dissolution of Troy VIIa.

⁷² Bartoněk 1983 p.273

⁷³ However, the scatter is from 1260/50 BC (Blegen in accordance with Herodotus); until 1184 (Eratosthenes; resp. 1180 - Korfmann). Blegen assumed that LH IIIC ceramics did not yet exist in Troy VIIa, which he considered Homer. In the sixties of the last century, the beginning of its occurrence dates back to 1230 BC / Bartoněk 1969 pp.274 AD / , while today it dates back to 1200 BC. That's why today Blegen is dating questions. However, it was also thought that the Trojan War was related to the demise of Troy VIIh. However, we would not get anywhere until 1300 BC, which is unlikely. Moreover, it is actually confirmed today that Troy VIIh was destroyed by an earthquake.

Due to the fact that the Tjekker⁷⁴ tribe is mentioned only in the 5th year of the reign of Ramesses III. (1180/1179 BC), ⁷⁵ and also given that, according to archaeological finds (ceramics), it is indeed documented that a new population came to the Syrian Palestinian region from Troy, ⁷⁶ so this could confirm the arrival of the Teukrovs in Syropalestina, shortly after the destruction Troy VIIa. The confirmed presence of "sea peoples" in Syria, and thus probably the Teukrovs (Trojans), dates between the years 1190-1185 BC.⁷⁷ At that time, Troy VIIa, had to be destroyed. Even the Teukri may have been among the "sea peoples" who fought a naval battle with the Hittites near Alashi around 1200 BC.⁷⁸ I recall that according to Greek myths, the Telamic Teukros, **after the end of the Trojan War**, went to the island of Cyprus, where he founded the city of Salamis. Thus, Cyprus could serve both as a base for pirates in the eastern Mediterranean and as a "transfer station" for some of the "sea nations" ⁷⁹ from Aegean but also from the western Mediterranean; even after the fall of Troy VIIa. There was also a wave of destruction in Cyprus around 1200 BC, which may have caused some earthquakes, but it is generally assumed that at least some Cypriot settlements were destroyed in connection with the "sea nations" .⁸⁰



A sculpture of a Sherden warrior, found in the Far East

Cypriot ceramics

However, it is also true that at least some of the destructions (Enkomi, Kition, Sinda, Paleokastro) may be caused by the Chetites, who attacked Cyprus (Alashia) during the reign of Tutchali IV. and on the one hand in

⁷⁴ Teukri of Troy.

⁷⁵ In the later period, around 1065 BC, they are mentioned as the inhabitants of the town of Dor, south of Akka (Venamón story / Jepsen 1987 p.108n /).

⁷⁶ Pientka: VAP; note 290, 291, 340.

⁷⁷ Destruction of Ugarit and the city of Emar on the Euphrates.

⁷⁸ East coast of Cyprus. Late bronze Trojan pottery was also found in Cyprus / Pientka: VAP note 340 /.

⁷⁹ Cline 2019 p.179n. These foreign raiders were apparently those who established fortified settlements, literally fortresses, as e.g. Maa-Paleokastro, Sinda and Pyla-Kokkinokremnos, who could serve as military bases, from which they then launched pirate attacks on the surrounding countries.

⁸⁰ Matthäus in Jockenhövel 2012 p.289

during the reign of Šuppilulium II.⁸¹ The Ugarians are even thought of as invaders when the texts mention Ugaritic ships that threatened Cyprus.⁸²

It is a fact that the defeated Teukri (along with the Pelasgas), after the conquest of Troy VIIa, carried out simultaneous landings, through the future Lydia (Tereš, Turša - Tyrséni), Kári (Vešeš?), And further through southern Anatolia, where they conquered cities like Beycesultan, Mersin, Tarsos and plundered countries such as Qode and Tarchuntash.⁸³ Together they then advanced into Syria, along with other "sea nations" with which they formed an alliance. The Teukri thus repeated the anabasis of their distant ancestors, who, as "bearers of Torkez", left the Trojan region, the land of Milyas, and then some of them, through southern Anatolia and Tarsus, came to western Syria and Lebanon, where they settled and conquered some local cities, about 900/800 years ago.⁸⁵

So, in addition to the events behind the demise of the Hittite Empire, the conquest of Troy by the Mycenaean Greece, shortly before 1200 BC, may have been the impulse that caused the second phase of the "sea nations" to appear. It was the Teukri (Trojans), probably together with the Pelasga (from the Troas, Assos area), who initiated the subsequent ethnic movements in this time and space. However, the (Mycenaean) conquerors of Troy themselves, no longer advancing into Anatolia as an organized military force, advanced. However, it cannot be ruled out that some individuals, or smaller groups, may have taken part in subsequent events involving the exploitation of "sea peoples".

⁸¹ These cities point to traces of destruction towards the end of LC III. Two waves of destruction have even been proposed; in 1230 BC and then in 1190 BC. Some smaller settlements, such as Pyla-Kokkinokremnos, were abandoned without showing any destruction. In Pyla were even hidden depots of items for which they already have owners did not return <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kokkinokremnos>.

⁸² Cline 2019 p.181. The enemy ships mentioned in the Ugaritic texts could even belong to the locals Ugaritic traitors, as evidenced by a letter sent by Esuwar, the administrator of Alashi / RS 20:18; Cline 2019 p.209 /.

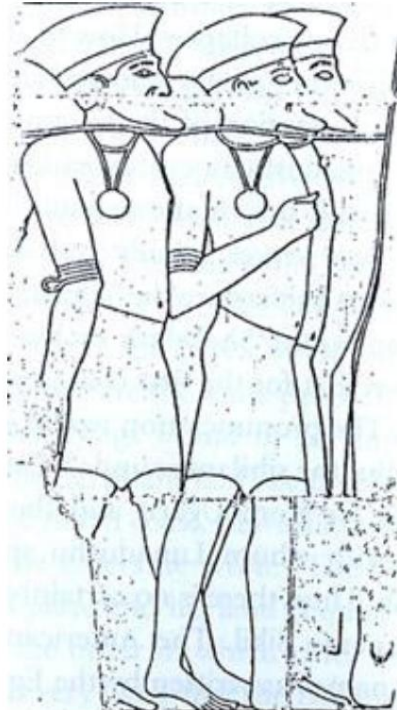
⁸³ Tarchuntasha was in the second half of the 13th century. BC, the successor country to Arzaw; occupied approximately the former territories of Arzawa and Kuwaliye; originally, however, it was only a city, respectively. city-state, near Tuwanuva / Pientka: VAP; in part: Arzawa and its countries./

⁸⁴ Kingdom of Danes, in eg. known as Qode; DNNYM (Phoenician). The name Hiyawa is documented in the Louvian part bilinguals from Çineköy; however, it appears for the first time in the letter of Šuppilulium II. / AhT 27A /.

⁸⁵ Pientka: VAP; note.476



Peleseth



Teukrovia

After the fall of Troy, Teukri also went west, to the Balkans, to the area between the upper reaches of the Vardar River (ancient Axios) and the Struma River (Strymón), where their distant relatives, the Thracians, lived. There they were known as the Paions ; they settled among the Paions.⁸⁷ This also indicates that the Teukrovs scattered in various directions after the fall of Troy.

So it was probably not the case that hordes of barbarians, originally from Central Europe, lined up in front of the Bosphorus and marched to Anatolia, where they were first to destroy Troy, then to overthrow the Hittite Empire, to finally continue as "sea nations" to Egypt. Rather, the "snowball" effect (unlike the domino effect) seems to have worked when, after the conquest of Troy by the Mycenaean Greeks, other nations from Anatolia and the Eastern Mediterranean joined the defeated Teukre and Pelasg as they marched through southern Anatolia. to Syria. I would like to remind you that chaos reigned in part of Anatolia at that time and many of its inhabitants left their homes. This second wave of "sea peoples" still seems to have deliberately avoided central Anatolia. Unlike the southwestern Balkans and Greece, the so-called barbaric pottery at this time in Anatolia, with the exception of Troy, does not yet occur.⁸⁸ Until a little later it is

⁸⁶ Herodotus: History V.13; Bouzek 1990 p.75

⁸⁷ Homer states that the Paions took part in the Trojan War on the side of the Trojans.

However, it is interesting that in the area of the river Axios, those ethnic groups settled, which were the creators of the so-called Macedonian Lusatian pottery / note40/.

⁸⁸ People of Culture The Coslogen, who lived in Dobrogea, were expelled during the BD degree by the bearers of. Babadag, native to the eastern Carpathian Basin; who then went both to northwestern Anatolia and to Greece and the south of the Apennine Peninsula. The ceramics of the Coslogeni culture, which was found in Troy VIIb, in its earliest layer, were probably related to the Trojan War, which took place at the very end of LH IIIB2, which can be synchronized with the Central European Reineck stage BD, resp. with breakthrough BD / HA1 ..

At that time, the people who arrived from the north (Babadag and Sava Conevo groups, relatives of the people of Gava) settled in the south-eastern Balkans.

documented pottery with navels, 89 in the extinction horizon of Troy VIIb1.⁹⁰ This fourth wave has already occupied the central areas of the former territory of the Hittite Empire.

The Trojan region was still of great strategic importance even before the Trojan War.

It protected and controlled the Dardanelles, and thus the voyage to the Black Sea.⁹¹ Ships in Troy ports often had to wait a long time for a favorable wind, for which the Trojans levied charges. At the same time, Troy was a major trading center; a bridge between Asia and Europe.

In this context, I would like to remind you that, according to Homer, the Trojan War lasted 10 years. However, its results did not match the effort.⁹² However, the Trojan War was only a violent outcome of a process that seemed to take a long time (perhaps since the destruction of Troy VIh; earthquake; Heracles; obstruction of navigation in the Black Sea; struggle for raw materials). The acropolis of Troy VIIa, unlike Troy VI, was densely and tightly built and there were a number of reservoirs. This shows that the Trojans have been preparing for a military meeting for a long time. If the demise of Troy VIIa were confirmed, by the time around the years 1210/1200 BC, then the beginning of the campaign against Troy would fall before the years 1220/1210 BC. This is also in accordance with Marmor Parium, according to which the beginning of these events dates back to 1218 BC.⁹³ At that time, although Mycenaean Greece was already threatened by barbarian tribes from the north and the Apennine Peninsula (it had been a long time), there was no indication that the collapse of Mycenaean civilization was approaching.⁹⁴ By this I just want to say that around 1220/1210 BC, the Confederation of Mycenaean Greece was still able to organize such an expedition and logistically support it.

However, the consequences were very serious. This expedition weakened Mycenaean Greece.⁹⁵

At the same time, there were no elite units to defend it. This has been fatal for Mycenaean Greece. Apparently they relied too much on the fortifications on the Corinthian neck and on the palace fortifications. However, they did not prevent the invaders from the north from overcoming them (also due to earthquakes). In his History, Thucydides wrote that after the Trojan War, Greece was in constant motion and the population was relocating, as evidenced by archeology.⁹⁶ they fled to safety and established new settlements.

Greek myths also indirectly confirm that the Trojan War preceded the actions of the "sea nations". I have already mentioned Teukra, who left for Cyprus after the fall of Troy. And also Odysseus' ten-year-old

⁸⁹ Buckle ceramics; local variant of Gava (Sava-Conevo) culture ceramics. The creators of this pottery are in Troy settled only in the final phase VIIb1.

⁹⁰ It is the demise of this city that may correspond to Eratosthenes dating the fall of Troy, to 1184 BC. But at that time the invaders were no longer Mycenaean Greeks, but mainly Thracian ethnic groups from the southeastern Balkans, but originally from the eastern Carpathian Basin.

⁹¹ Contact with Colchis (gold) and the Caucasus Achaeans could have been of great importance to the Mycenaean Greeks. One of the causes of the Trojan War could have been the closure of the Strait of Dardanelles (cf. the myth of King Laomedont of Troy / Graves 2004 p.590 /), for Mycenaean ships; resp. Mycenaean Greece's efforts to control it (trade and import of raw materials). In classical times, the Dardanelles were called Helléspont; Hellino more. This may have led to a fairy tale about the beautiful Helen, although Hellé is a completely different figure in Greek mythology (daughter the Orchomen ruler Athamant and the goddess Nephely; golden fleece).

⁹² Bartoněk 1983 p.272

⁹³ Bartoněk 1983 p.272

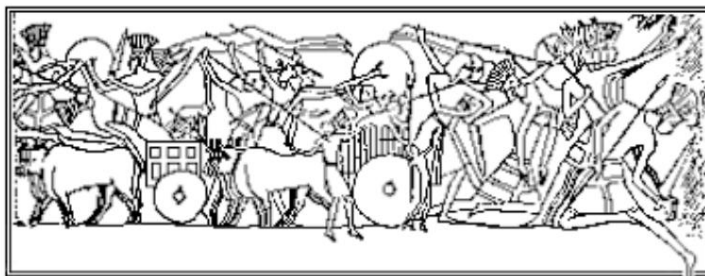
⁹⁴ Similarly, the Chetites had no idea that the demise of their empire was imminent, as evidenced by written and archaeological sources.

⁹⁵ Especially the expensive construction of ships.

⁹⁶ In addition to the sites already mentioned, cities and fortresses were destroyed in Boeotia, Phocida, Lakonia, Messenia, Argolide, Corinthia, etc. Only Athens defended itself. The Peloponnese was depopulated in LH IIIC and Etréusis was abandoned. On the other hand, we observe a sudden influx of the Achaean population into the peripheral parts of the Mycenaean world / Bartoněk 1983 p.274 /.

wandering at sea. After the conquest of Troy, Menelaus and Helena, after seven years of wandering, reached as far as Egypt, the Delta! King Diomedes of Argos emigrated to Apulia, southern Italy.⁹⁷ Other heroes from Troy settled at the Gulf of Taranto and Naples; and even in Pisa.⁹⁸ I also recall Aeneas, who settled in Latium ... In view of these facts, we must admit that the events related to the actions of the "sea nations" were (unplanned) some participants in the Trojan War, both on the side of the Trojans⁹⁹ and some Mycenaean Greeks.

The following facts testify to the closer cooperation between the Tjekker and Peleseth tribes. Only the warriors of these ethnic groups, who fought in the ground battle against the army of Ramesses III., Were accompanied by women and children in chariot-drawn chariots.¹⁰⁰



In Egyptian sources, they are almost always mentioned together. Some researchers believe that these Pelasgos came from Crete, 101 or Cyprus. But it was probably just the Pelasgos of

⁹⁷ Por. note.58. I would like to remind you that one of the migrants associated with the Cetina phenomenon went to Puglia during EH III. But at the same time, another current then penetrated the western Peloponnese, from where, at the time of the collapse of cities on the Greek mainland at the end of EH III, it spread to the interior (Olympia, Korakou in Corinth).

⁹⁸ Por. with Elida Pisa in Greece.

⁹⁹ The Teukrovs of Troy and the Pelasgovians of the wider Troy region, where they lived with the Dardancas, relatives of the Teukrovs.

¹⁰⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sea_Peoples. Bardtke (1988 p. 176) and Jepsen (1987 p. 119) considered them as close relatives. Today we know that is not true. However, this points to their form of alliance.

¹⁰¹ Homer already writes that the Pelasgians also lived in Crete. Aj HB / Dt 2:23; Amos 9: 7 /, takes out the Philistines -

The Philistines of Crete-Caftor (it is generally believed that the Philistines, Peleseth and Pelasg related ethnic groups). But it's not that simple. In particular, the Pelasgians lived not only in Crete but also in many other places in Aegean (eg Macedonia, Thessaly, Argolida, Arcadia, Attica, Chalkidiki, Lemna, Imbros, Lesbos, Chios, Troy and northwestern Anatolia up to along the Menderes River, in the Balkans, etc.

/ Thomson 1952 p.156 /). Late Romanesque pottery, located in Palestine, has the closest masterpieces in pottery found in Cyprus and Rhodes. This pottery dates back to the end of the 13th century. BC / Jepsen 1987 p.120 /.

Thus, it seems that some Pelasgians probably appear before the 13th century. BC (or during it), settled in Cyprus (similar to the Shekeles and Sherden tribes), but also in Rhodes. The question is whether these Pelasgians also took part in the Trojan War, or whether they were just Pelasgians from the area of Assos and Troas. One letter from Chattuš contains an allusion that Šuppiluliuma II. he also had to fight with the enemies who landed on the south coast of Anatolia and advanced further north / Cline 2019 p.210 /. It is possible that these were the ethnic groups that Alašija, even directly on the island, fought to Šuppilulium II. (ca. 1200 BC). It is also possible that they may have included the Pelasgians, Shekeles and Sherdeni from Cyprus, who sailed from there to southern Anatolia and, after meeting the Hittite army, advanced further north. It was in the area of the later Lydia (which, according to Herodotus / History I.94 / Tyrsenes, probably Turša from Egyptian sources), that they were able to unite both the Teukra and Pelasga from the already conquered Troy and the Tursha-Tyrsenes themselves. After all, Shekeles and Sherden had known them not only since the days of Merenptah's campaigns, against the Libyans, but much earlier; for the Teukras were distant relatives. And what is important; all these ethnic groups, attended military meetings on land and at sea, with the Egyptians, in the 8th year of the reign of Ramesses III. It follows that Shekeles, Sherden and Peleseth of Cyprus, although not directly involved in the Trojan War (Shekeles and Sherden are not named as Homers in Homer either), they allied with the defeated nations of Troy in Western Anatolia and then advanced together. to Syro-palestina, when Vešeš (of Karia?) and Denyen of Cilicia joined them along the way.

The former Ashhuwas (and perhaps also Rhodes and Cyprus), who came to the aid of the Trojans (Teukrom) and after the conquest of Troy, began an anabasis together, which resulted in the second phase of the "sea nations" campaign. After all, it was Peleseth (the Philistines) who settled mainly in the coastal plain, in southern Palestine, 102

Note: Today it is certain that the Shekeles and Sherden tribes have their roots in the Balkans, in Transylvania.

Genetic research also suggests this: forwhattheywereweare.blogspot.com/2014/05/sicilian-haploid-genetics In that case, the them, Sardinians and Sicilians (Shekeles), Transylvanian Carpathians (Shekeles), and Sicilians (Shekeles) are all originally from southern Transylvania, which probably moved through the Adriatic region (Cetina phenomenon), to southern Italy, to Apulia.

Originating Balkan names in Anatolia, such as Sardis in Lydia (but also Sardes in Lémna, Sardessos in Troas, Sardessos in the Gulf of Antalya, east of the Beydaglari Mountains, as well as Sardes in Bithynia / Pientka: Patriarchs and their descendants; note 34 /), but also Sagalossos in Pizidia and perhaps i Sakalli north of Manisa, the Siçan Islands in the region of Antalya, Siçanlı in the province of Hatay (similarly to the names Kabeiri, Kybelé, Solymovia, etc.), almost certainly got to western Anatolia through the "bearers of Torks" / Pientka VAP, note 447 /, to which, in addition to the Solym and Dardanci, the Sherden and Shekeles (at least one part of them; the other part of them, after separation in Transylvania / about after 2400 BC), settled in the Adriatic area, from where some of them left / 2200 -2000 BC, EH III, beginning of BA1 /, to the Tyrrhenian Sea - phenomenon Cetina / Pientka: Patriarchs and their descendants; note 34 /).

It is probable that the descendants of those who formed a coalition with the "bearers of the Torkez" in Syropalestin (Solymov, Mi-lim, Sherden, Shekeles) were in contact not only with their relatives in Western (Dardanci, Teukri) and Southern Anatolia (Milyovia, Termilovia).), but also on the island of Cyprus and even in the western Mediterranean (Sicily, Sardinia).

The fact that the descendants of the "bearers of the Torks" also included the Sherdenes, described in Egyptian sources as "people on ships, resp. from the sea", their presence in Byble in the 14th century testifies. BC, in the service of the local ruler (chazani **achija** / EA 137; Pientka: VAP, note 388 /), Rib-Addi (Rib-Haddad); by the way, it is Byblos who associates with the "bearers of the torkez" (Solymami-Achaeans), who founded the ruling dynasty there in the first third of the 2nd millennium BC (which also included the ruler Egliya / Akay).

Among the descendants of the "bearers of the Torkez" were other "people of the sea": Shikalaya, mentioned by the Hittite springs, in connection with Ugarit (Shekeles of Egyptian springs). Therefore, it is no coincidence that already in the 5th year of Merenptah's reign, together with the Sherden and the Akawasa, the Achaeans of Syropalestina, they stand out as "nations of the sea" (unlike other "sea nations", which are referred to as "nations of northern countries", or "island nations"). Also important is the fact that only these three ethnic groups, among the "sea nations", performed circumcision (the Mycenaean Greeks almost certainly did not perform circumcision / cf. note 9 /).

All this completely changes the current notions of the origin of the "sea peoples", as it turns out that a large part of them were actually descendants of the "bearers of the Torkez" and their relatives, from the Western Mediterranean.

102 Ekrón (Tel Miqne) and Ashdod were destroyed at the end of the Late Bronze Age. These cities were replaced by new settlements, which showed an almost complete change in material culture, indicating the arrival of a new population from the Aegean region. Destruction from this period has not yet been detected in Ashkelon. There was probably a change of settlement, peacefully. Apparently shortly after the end of the reign of Ramesses III. (scarabs with his name were found in Ashkelon), the Philistines settled in this area / Cline 2019 p.166n /, probably together with Teukra / Pientka: VAP, note 290 /. However, Ashkelon was to be conquered a little earlier, during the reign of Merenptah, in 1207 BC (Israeli stela). The fact that the destructions of this are not yet known period, may be related to the limited area on which the archaeological research took place. Some researchers (Yasur-Lanndau) even claim that these cities did not have to be destroyed at all by "sea nations", but the newcomers simply settled in abandoned cities, or even coexisted with the original population / Cline 2019 p.215 /.

at least along the Tel Qasila and in the Jezreel Valley, bordering the Tjekker (Teukrovia) in the north, who settled in the wider area of Dor, below Carmel, in the north of the Sharon Plain.¹⁰³



Philistine ceramics

The Philistines took the cities of the occupied or conquered cities. Namely Dagon in Ashdod, Baal-zebuba in Ekron and Ashtart in Ashkelon / Bardtke 1988 p.176 /. This also seems to indicate their partial coexistence with the original Canaanite population. The Philistines, unlike Akawash, Sherden, Shekelesh, and Israel, did not circumcise. However, unlike the previous population, they consumed pork and drank beer. The Philistines are associated with the beginnings of iron processing in Palestine (Tell el-Fara'a, Megiddo, Dér'Allá / Jepsen 1987 p.117 /). Their arrival from areas influenced by Aegean culture is evidenced by e.g. Philistine pottery and graves with an access corridor (dromos).

But the Philistines had to live in southern Canaan before. However, their confirmed presence in the coastal lowlands dates back to 1140 BC (according to the findings of the Philistine provenance). Where did they go for about 40 years?

I don't think they're lost. Part of those who survived the defeat at Djaha and the Delta in 1176 (1177) BC, Ramesses III. led them as prisoners to Egypt and later settled them in Egyptian territory / Lalouettová 2009 p.243; Cline 2019 p.214; cites Finkelstein 2000, 2007 /.

Already at the end of the reign of Ramesses III, there was a gradual collapse of the centralized state, mainly due to the de facto economic control of Egypt by the Ammonite Priesthood / Shaw 2003 p.321 /. During the reign of the other Ramesses, Egypt gradually lost control of its former sphere of influence in Syro-palestine / Shaw 2003 p.322 /. This created suitable conditions not only for the settlement of the Philistines in southern Palestine, but also for other nations (eg Teukrova and, in fact, Israel). I suppose it was not only the Philistines who were directly involved in the campaign of the "sea nations", but also their relatives who still lived in Crete, Cyprus and Rhodes during the "sea nations" and settled in Palestine only after 1140 BC. . However, it is also possible that under the name of the Philistines, there is a conglomeration of related ethnic groups, originally from the Aegean region and the eastern Mediterranean, as well as the original Canaanite population. It is even possible that in a part of the Philistine territory in Palestine, Tjekker (Ekrón, Gát) was settled with them. So it doesn't have to be just Pelasgov.

By the way, the monument to the "stay" of the Philistines in northern Syria is the name of the Neo-Hittite state Palastin (Walastin), with the capital Kunulua (today's Tall Tayinat).

¹⁰³ Bardtke (1988 p. 176) writes of them as the Takarov tribe, who settled in the northern part of the coastal plain, up to the Carmel Mountains near present-day Haifa. Jepsen (1987 p. 119) refers to them as Ceker. In Venamón's story mentions Ceker's town of Dor, whose ruler was around 1065 BC, a certain Bader (Beder). At the same time, the ruler of Bybl was mentioned there, who was called Cekerbaal / Jepsen 1987 p.109 /. It is therefore not excluded that the city Byblos controlled Teukri. Simultaneously with the Teukras, Shekeles settled in the town of Dor. In Akko it was again Šerdeni / Knapp, Manning: Crisis in Context: The End of Late Bronze Age in Eastern Mediterranean. AJA 1/2016 p.99n; Zangger 1995 p.183 /.

In general, however, the inhabitants of the coastal area of Lebanon, around the 11th century. BC, are considered Phoenicians. Thus, it is increasingly confirmed that the Phoenicians, as a nation, gradually established themselves from the ethnic groups that lived in Lebanon at that time, such as Canaanites, Danishians, Achaeans (Dorians, Milyovs), Melaha, Kashhu and also Tjekker and descendants of other "nations of the sea" / Pientka: VAP; in part: Danish and Phoenicians.



Ramesses III he had to intervene in western Egypt in the 11th year of his rule, against Tjehen (Meshwesh, Timhi, Sepedians and Libu). From the 12th year of Ramesses' reign, comes the inscription on the stele describing his triumph over the "sea nations". Apparently, however, this is only a reminder of his victory in the 8th year of his reign.

It is truly astonishing that the Hittites do not appear among the ethnic groups who fought at Troy. According to most current researchers (but not mine), however, the Hittites should have maintained friendly relations with Troy, whom they consider to be William of Hittite sources.¹⁰⁴ In this case, we could expect minimal material help for Troy from the Hittite side. But nothing like that happened. Just because Viluša could not be identical with Troy.¹⁰⁵ The Chetites, unlike Viluša, had no closer relationship with Troy. Truwis, as perhaps Troy, is mentioned only once, in Hittite sources; in the 15th century. BC! The Trojan War took place outside the Hittite interest. At that time (1218-1209 BC; steam marble), they defended their interests in Syropalestine, southwestern Anatolia¹⁰⁶ and generally in the eastern Mediterranean.¹⁰⁷ During the reign of Tutchaliya IV. dynastic disputes between Tarchuntash and Chattush were taking place. It is even speculated that Kurunta conquered Chattuša and briefly took control of her.¹⁰⁸ Tutchaliya IV. however, he defeated Kuruntu, conquered Tarchuntash, and restored his power. There is no doubt that if his friend Viluša was attacked by the aggressors, the Hittite king would provide help in some form.

However, these disputes continued in the following periods (Šuppiliuma II.), Apparently resulting in a civil war in which Tarchutashsha (ruler of Hartapa) succeeded for a short time before it was conquered by the "nations of the sea". Nor can we rule out an uprising of the lower classes, against the establishment.

¹⁰⁴ Treaty between Muwatall (formerly also Murshil II.) And Alaksand of Viluš (ca. 1280 BC). The friendship of Šuppilium I and Kukkuni, the predecessor of Alaksand, is also mentioned there. It is futile for some researchers to identify him with Paris (Alexandros) of Troy.

¹⁰⁵ Pientka: VAP, chap.6; Viluša.

¹⁰⁶ Tarchuntasha & Lukka, beyond the river Kastaria.

¹⁰⁷ Alaska

¹⁰⁸ Mieroop / 2010 p.162 / states the years 1228-1227 BC. So it was only a short episode.

This whole historical section is symbolically ended by the arrival of the Doric¹⁰⁹ in the Peloponnese.¹¹⁰ The Age of Heroes is over. The Iron Age began.¹¹¹

¹⁰⁹ O. Kvapil: The Beginnings of the Doric Ethnicity in Greece. Master's thesis. 2019 MU, FF, Brno.

Of course, migratory movements, especially in Europe, continued into the following period. But the arrival of the Doric is generally considered to be the end of one historical era. This is what the ancient authors understood.

¹¹⁰ Primarily Macedonia, Épeiros, West Thessaly and Doris. They arrived there shortly before 1200 BC. They then arrived in the Peloponnese after about two or three generations to survive in the north of Greece; sometime around 1130 BC (Bartoněk 1983 p. 275 /; however, it is possible that some Doric groups infiltrated the Peloponnese as early as 1200 BC). Therefore, Chadwick was able to find out (in the southern areas of Helad) language dorisms already in the texts written in lin.B letters / Bartoněk 1983 p.279 /. However, this was apparently the language of the original population that the Dorians adopted. The oldest mention of the Doric is considered to be an entry on the table with lin. B letter: "dorieis".

According to my findings, the Dorians arrived in northern Greece via Anatolia and possibly also through Rhodes (Tlépolemos), from Syria-Palestine, where they inhabited the city of Dor, perhaps as far as Tire (the city and country of Dor below Carmel; Chapter 12 of the 1st Book of the Maccabees states that Jews and Spartans, that is, the Dorians, come from the family of Abraham and are brothers (Pientka: VAP, note 384, 344 /).

The departure of the Doric from Syropalestina, via Anatolia to Greece, thus probably preceded the invasion of the "sea nations" in Syropalestin during the reign of Rameses III. Some of them may have been able to take part in the Trojan War (Tlépolemos, son of Heracles of Rhodes; It is also a fact that the Dorians later lived in Rhodes.

It is possible that it was in Troy that the Dorians joined the people of. Coslogeni, who settled there on the ruins of the city of VIIa, when he apparently had previously participated in the Trojan War / Lt. note.87 /.

It is also important that the Heracles (Dorians) ruled Lydus (originally Tyrsen; south of the Trojan region; former land of Zippashla - Sipylus), after the departure of Tyrsen and its people to Ombrik on the Apennine Peninsula / Herodotus: History I.7, I. 94 /, around 1190 BC / Pientka: VAP, note 344 /. So it is possible that the Dorians -

The Heracles in Western Anatolia had lived before.

It is also a question of where the Dorians became acquainted with the production and processing of iron. We know that until the end of their empire, they had almost exclusively a monopoly on its production Chetiti. Only about a few ethnicities in the 12th century. BC we know they knew how to process it. On the one hand, it was the Philistines, at least some of whom came to Syria-Palestine through Anatolia, where they apparently mastered this technology. And the other ethnic group was the Dorians (unless I count some steppe "nations", as well as the semi-mythical Chalybs and Tibarenes).

In the city of Dor, then the Doric was symbolically replaced by their distant relatives, the Teukrov. The Dorians probably belonged to the descendants of the "Torkez bearers" who, like the Solymis and Milys, did not go to Cilicia and the Aegean region (Kadmos, Thasos) as a result of the post-Egyptian events, but remained in Palestine, in the Ginti-Kirmil area.) and were subordinate to the King of Achchi (Chasor Coalition).

These (Hyp) Achaeans came to Cilicia and Syria-Palestine through Anatolia of the Balkans, as "bearers of the Torkezes," around 2040/2000 BC. These included the Dardans and Teukrova, who, however, settled in northwestern Anatolia, where they came from the Balkans as proto-French tribes; as well as the Solym and Mily. However, they continued on, to Syropalestina.

¹¹¹ Thanks to the events at the turn of 13/12. stor. BC, in the eastern Mediterranean, but also in Europe, there is an interruption of previous trade relations. One of the key factors has become the availability of tin, the importance of which in the late Bronze Age, some researchers compare with today's strategic importance of oil / Cline 2019 p.15 /. It was his shortage in the following period that was very significant. People had to ask themselves how to proceed. However, due to the fall of the Hittite Empire, which essentially had a monopoly on iron production (except for the Chalybs, Tibarenes and some steppe "nations"), however, they obtained a "patent" for its production, e.g. The Philistines, and the Dorians, and the rest of them, followed other ethnic groups. Iron ore, unlike copper and tin, was also widely available from surface deposits. Of course, at first these iron products were not very high quality, but over time their production improved until it took on direct industrial proportions (Celts).