Carroll Norwood
Week 4 Assignment 4
BI 108 Old Testament Literature

Part 1--Explain the following terms:

1. Neolithic Age-The time period and cultural content indicated by the term varies with the geographic location of the culture considered and with the particular criteria used by the individual scientist. The termination of the Neolithic period is marked by such innovations as the rise of urban civilization or the introduction of metal tools or writing. The domestication of plants and animals usually distinguishes Neolithic culture from earlier Paleolithic or Mesolithic hunting, fishing, and food-gathering cultures.

2. Chalcolithic Age-refers to that part of the Old-World prehistory wedged between the first farming societies called Neolithic, and the urban and literate societies of the Bronze Age. In Greek, Chalcolithic means "copper age" (more or less), and indeed, the Chalcolithic period is generally—but not always—associated with wide-spread copper metallurgy.

3. The Bronze Age-third phase in the development of material culture among the ancient peoples of Europe, Asia, and the Middle East, following the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods (Old Stone Age and New Stone Age, respectively).

4. The Levant-is not ancient. It refers to the area of the rising of the sun, from the perspective of the western Mediterranean. The Levant is the eastern Mediterranean area now covered by Israel, Lebanon, part of Syria, and western Jordan. The Taurus Mountains are to the north while the Zagros Mountains are in the east and the Sinai Peninsula is located to the south. In antiquity, the southern part of the Levant or Palestine was called Canaan.

5. *Creatio ex nihilo*-refers to God crating everything from nothing. In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth (Genesis 1:1). Prior to that moment there was nothing. God didn't make the universe from preexisting building blocks. He started from scratch.

Part 2--Explain in detail which nations or people groups were developed during the various ages, i.e. bronze age.

1. The **Stone Age** includes the earliest stone toolkits made by humans, created over two million years ago. Stone tools were used for Flakes and Cores and utilized to butcher animals for food. The group of people: The Stone Age occurred between 6000 BCE and 2500 BCE for much of humanity living in North Africa and Eurasia.

2. The **Bronze Age**-heavily used bronze, copper, proto-writing and other developments in material culture in early urban civilization. The people were: ancient people of Europe, Asia and the Middle East.

3. The archeological are of the **Iron Age** includes the prehistory and protohistory of the Old World where iron was primarily used for smelting by metalworkers to create tools and weapons. The group of people: Europe and Egypt

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4. Also known as Classical antiquity, the **Classical Age** refers to when the Greeks achieved new heights in art, architecture, literature, theater and philosophy. This period expanded a new maturity in Greece that last for roughly 200 years. The group of people: Rome and Greece

Explain what Creatio ex nihilo and the Levant have in common.

The Levant and the *Creatio ex nihilo* theory, both have two main topics in common. Their (1) geographic locations, and (2) the belief that both were created out of chaotic elements. With respect to the Middle Eastern region of Eurasia, the term Levant, includes the following countries; Cyprus, Syria, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and the Northern Sinai (Gagarin, 2009). Until the establishment of Israel in 1948, Jews lived throughout the Levant alongside Muslims and Christians; since then, almost all have been expelled from their homes and sought refuge in Israel (Gagarin, 2009). The Israelites believed that God set-aside the Land of Canaan for those who followed his teachings. The land of Israel emerged instantaneously from absolute nothingness, and because of the promises of God through the struggle of Man. Therefore, the creation from chaos, or the *Creatio ex nihilo* than from nothing is based on the Hebrew Torah and the New Testament texts, with origins stemming from the Book of Genesis. The creation of order in chaos.

Reference:
Gagarin, Michael (31 December 2009), Ancient Greece and Rome, 1, Oxford University Press, Incorporated, p. 247, ISBN 978-0-19-517072-6

All terms of explanations Part 1 and 2 are from www.gotanswers.org