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Assignment #4

September 15, 2017, Bi-108, Professor Armstrong

**1. Explain the following terms. Explain in detail which nations or people groups were developed during the various ages, i.e. Bronze Age.**

### **1. Neolithic Age**

- The Neolithic period or New Stone Age was a period in human history when humans were still using stone tools, but they had started to settle in permanent encampments. This period was the final stage of cultural evolution or technological development among prehistoric humans. This period is dated to around 10,000 BCE. This period marked a dramatic transition in the ways that humans lived, and it is sometimes called the “Neolithic Revolution,” in the spirit of other radical events in human history, like the Industrial Revolution.

### **2. Chalcolithic Age**

- Chalcolithic or Aeneolithic, a transitional period between the Neolithic period and the Bronze Age. During this period articles made of copper first appeared. However, stone tools continued to predominate. In the Middle East (southern Iran, Turkey, and Mesopotamia), copper and subsequently bronze articles appeared in the fourth millennium B.C.; in Europe, such objects appeared in the third and second millennia B.C.

### 3. The Bronze Age

- The Bronze Age is a period of time when prehistoric societies had advanced to the point of making bronze — an alloy of [tin](#) and [copper](#) — from natural ores. The Bronze Age began 5,500 years ago in the present-day areas of Turkey, Iran, and Iraq, which was also the cradle of human civilization. This period primarily took place between 3500 BC and 1200 BC. By this time, permanent settlements were already a few thousand years old, but it took time for these early people to discover the potential of metallic ores. The birthplace of metallurgy is usually taken to be Anatolia, Turkey.

### 4. Levant

- Levant is the name applied widely to the eastern Mediterranean coastal lands of Asia Minor and Phoenicia (modern-day Turkey, Syria, and Lebanon). In a wider sense, the term can be used to encompass the entire coastline from Greece to Egypt. The Levant is part of the Fertile Crescent and was home to some of the ancient Mediterranean trade centers, such as Ugarit, Tyre, and Sidon. It is the homeland of the Phoenician civilization

### 5. *Creatio ex nihilo*

Creation ex nihilo, is the belief that God created this world out of nothing, ex nihilo being Latin for "from nothing." The Bible is clear that God is the creator of this world (Gen 1:1; Job 38:1-42:6 among many others), but the issue of how he created this world is what is in question. Typically there are two main answers: (1) either God created this world from nothing, or (2) he created this world from pre-existing matter. In the second view God would be the organizer or the one who "ordered the chaos" of this world

## **2. What does *Creatio ex nihilo* and the Levant has in common.**

Creatio ex nihilo is a Greek term meaning create from nothing. In the story of the creation it has been said that God is the creator of all things. This is by evidence of Genesis 1 where we are told that in the beginning God created the Heaven and Earth and all that there in. In the creation God created man and placed him in a garden (known as the Garden of Eden) located between two rivers. These two rivers are the Tigres and Euphrates rivers. What Creatio ex nihilo and the levant have in common is the area of which the Garden of Eden, the Tigres and Euphrates rivers are located within the Levant.