Mycenaean Trade and Exchange
Textual evidence:

- palace-controlled system of mobilization
- trade between palaces?
- overseas trade?
  - Cypriot (ku-pi-ri-jo)
  - foreign workers
  - evidence for rowers

- Egyptian and Near Eastern texts much more informative
  - Hittite texts
  - the Amarna letters
Trade goods: best evidence is from three shipwrecks

- Ulu burun
- Cape Gelidonya
- Point Iria
Mycenaean trade in the Cyclades: Melos and Naxos
The megaron at Phylakopi
“The lady of Phylakopi”, Melos - from the shrine complex
Mycenaean trade in the Dodecanese: Trianda on Rhodes
LH IIIA2 Mycenaean alabastron from Trianda, Rhodes
Macedonia and the Northern Aegean:

- Kastri on Thasos
- Makara on Lesbos
- Emporio on Chios
Troy of the nine cities
Late Helladic pottery from Troy VI/VII
Mycenaen neighbors in Anatolia: the Hittites
Hittite tablet from Hattusas (Bogazköy)
Possible representation of Ahhiyawa warrior on Hittite pottery fragment (ca. 1350 BCE)
Mycenaean trade with Syria-Palestine: Ugarit
Cuneiform tablets from Ugarit, Syria
Mycenaean trade with Egypt: the Amarna letters
The Amarna letters:

- 14th cen. BCE (1386-1312 BCE)
- during the reign of Amenhotep III
“Warrior Vase” krater, from Mycenae
Two different Mycenaean vases with depictions of chariots
LH III standard pottery type: the stirrup jar
LH IIIC marine style stirrup jar