Phoenicians in Cyprus and their role in the Mediterranean economy is a topic of ongoing research and debate. The presence of Phoenician pottery in sites such as Kition suggests their economic influence in the region. The archaeological evidence from Kition shows a late ninth-century B.C. bowl that might indicate a Mycenaean and Phoenician trading relationship.

Mycenaean and Phoenician discoveries at Kition, a Late Bronze Age site, provide insights into the interactions between these two cultures. The site's story is a testament to the complex economic and political networks of the ancient Mediterranean.

The role of Phoenician traders in the Mediterranean was significant, especially during the Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age. They were active in the Copper and Bronze Age trade networks, establishing colonies and trading posts across the Mediterranean and the Near East.

The scholarship on the Sea Peoples and their interactions with the Mycenaean and Phoenicians is extensive. Vassos Karageorghis, among others, has contributed to our understanding of these interactions through detailed archaeological research.

In conclusion, the study of Mycenaean and Phoenician discoveries at Kition, and similar sites, helps us appreciate the complexity and dynamism of the ancient Mediterranean world. It is a reminder of the enduring legacy of the Bronze Age and its lasting impact on later societies.
Kition, also known by its Latin name Citium, was a city-kingdom on the southern coast of Cyprus (in present-day Larnaca). It was established in the 13th century BC. Its most famous, and probably only known, resident was Zeno of Citium, born c. 334 BC in Citium and founder of the Stoic school of philosophy which he taught in Athens from about 300 BC. Kathian in an Egyptian inscription dating to the period of Pharaoh Ramses III (1198–1116 BC) found in the temple of Medinet Habu among the names of other Discover ideas about Mycenaean. Phoenician chariot Model of a chariot found in the Phoenician cemetery of Kition. Mycenaean Minoan Ancient Goddesses Cradle Of Civilization City State Bronze Age Mediterranean Sea Ancient Artifacts Ancient Greece. Phoenician votive stele from the tophet - Museo Archeologico "Ferruccio Barreca" - Sant'Antioco ( Sardinia ). BaÝ Yak Topkaya. Archeology/Museum. Detail of the Ship Sarcophagus, from Sidon, Phoenician, ships of Tarshish; for the king (Solomon) had a fleet of ships from Tarshish bateau phenicien; bateau de Tarse; Tarshish is probably Tarsus, a large commercial city on the Cydnus River in southeastern Asia Minor (modern Turkey); Levantine coast; Musee National, Beirut, Lebanon. Sarah Tarver. Bible study.