



BBBW5200 ENCOUNTERING THE BIBLICAL WORLD
New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary
Division of Biblical Studies
Fall 2021 Online

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Mission Statement

New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary and Leavell College prepare servants to walk with Christ, proclaim His truth, and fulfill His mission.

Course Description

A survey is undertaken of a wide range of materials and issues related to the background of the Old and New Testaments, including: archaeology, historical geography, religion, manners and customs, economics, social concerns, and the literature of the ancient Near East and the Greco- Roman world. The course is designed to help students bridge the temporal and cultural gaps between contemporary society and the historical eras of the Bible.

Student Learning Outcomes

At the conclusion of the semester, the student will:

1. Be able to apply their knowledge and comprehension of the background of the Bible including - archaeology, historical geography, religion, manners and customs, historical and social setting, and the literature of the ancient world to the process of interpreting and communicating the Bible accurately.
2. Value the necessity of bridging the temporal and cultural gaps between contemporary society and the biblical period.
3. Be able to identify the physical geographical elements of the land of Israel and the Ancient Near East.
4. Be able to locate the site of significant Biblical events of the Old and New Testaments

Course Texts

To be read in conjunction with class videos and PowerPoints (see Blackboard)

1. English Bible (*a good translation*)
2. Arnold, Bill T. & Beyer, Bryan E., 2002, *Readings from the Ancient Near East*, Baker Book House, (**RANE**)
3. Brisco, Thomas, 1998, *Holman Bible Atlas* by (Broadman & Holman Publishers, (**HBA**))
4. Greer, Jonathan S.; John W. Hilber; and John H. Walton, eds. *Behind the Scenes of the Old Testament: Cultural, Social, and Historical Contexts*. Grand Rapids: Baker, 2018. (**BSOT**)

Recommended reading

1. *Archaeology and The Old Testament*. A. Hoerth (Baker, 1998), (**AOT**) – This an optional reading but strongly suggested. In the schedule of course reading, suggestions are given from this text that correspond to the topics discussed.
2. *Zondervan Handbook to the Bible*. ed. by Pat and David Alexander (Zondervan, 1999)
3. *The Sacred Bridge*. by A. Rainey and S. Notley (Carta, Jerusalem, 2006). Best atlas available
4. *Life in Biblical Israel*. by L. Stager and P. King (Westminster John Knox Press, 2001)
5. *The New Testament in Its World*. by N.T. Wright & M. Bird., (Zondervan, 2019)

Course Teaching Methodology

This course consists of grasping the geographical (geological structure), chronological, historical and cultural settings of the biblical world through -1) the required readings (class textbooks and supplemental readings); 2) viewing PowerPoint presentations which contain maps and other graphic media to help visualize and comprehend the historical and geographical settings, and 3) video lectures.

Materials for the class are located in the Unit Learning Modules on Blackboard and include map quizzes, exams, and related materials (extra maps, study guides for exams, and extra articles for you to enhance your understanding and knowledge).

The course consists of 4 Sections and/or Units of Videos and PowerPoints. Each unit is broken down into a manageable set of Lectures delivered via PowerPoint and video presentations. Lectures are supplemented with outside reading from class texts as assigned in Course Schedule. Make sure to read the textbooks *before* viewing the Lectures. Consult the Table of Content of each class textbook. The textbook outline follows the subject of the class lectures.

Lectures include (expanded from above):

- 1) PowerPoint presentations follow a numerical/chronological order. The PowerPoints, in most cases, consist of a lecture followed by slides emphasizing the lecture & related geography.
- 2) Video presentations are limited and, in most cases, consist of a summary of the lecture supplying the necessary information needed for the course. You should watch the video presentations prior to the PowerPoints in order to get an overview of what each unit is about.

The Four Units and Lectures

Unit 1: Introduction, Geographic overview of Israel, Genesis 1-11, & Pre-History
(August 16 – September 12)

Unit 2: Bronze Age (Middle & Late): Patriarchs and Exodus (September 13 – October 17)

Unit 3: Late Bronze Age into the Iron Age: Conquest and Settlement and United & Divided Monarchy (October 18 – November 14)

Unit 4: NT Backgrounds: Jesus in the Galilee & Jesus in Jerusalem (November 15 – December 6)

Course Requirements and Grading

Midterm Exam	20% - after Unit II (on or before 11:59 pm eastern, October 17)
Map Quizzes (3)	24% - see class schedule for dates
Final Exam	20% - by December 6, 11:59 pm eastern, no later
Discussion Participation	10% - (6 total, see note for format under Unit 1)
Research Paper	26% - by November 29, 11:59 pm eastern

Note” 5 pts. off per day for all late work!

1. Map Quizzes (3 total)

Get to know the World and land of the Bible. See handout “Regions, Cities to Know” for the list of regions, cities, and places to identify for the quizzes (see also the extra detailed maps found in Course Documents). You will need to consult these maps in conjuncture with the textbook and other Bible geography books. A number of maps are found in the Study Helps in Blackboard for use in both study and personal presentations. **Special Note:** Remember many illustrations and photos used in this course are copyrighted and cannot be published w/o written permission.

Quiz 1 = Land of Israel Includes: Regions, Mountains, Valleys, Rivers, and Bodies of Waters of Palestine (HBA Map 7 for help)

Quiz 2 = Tribes of Israel & OT Cities (Consists of 1 map for Tribes & 1 map for OT cities)

Quiz 3 = NT World (Mediterranean) of Cities & Kingdoms/Countries (Consists of 1 map for Kingdoms/Countries for Mediterranean world & 1 map for NT cities)

2. Exams –Study guides are available for both midterm and final. The guides help to organize your exam preparation and highlight what subjects the exams include. Exams questions come from class notes, PowerPoint lectures, and readings. Exams include matching key events (i.e. dates, inscriptions noted from RANE), geographical features, etc., multiple-choice, some fill in the blank, and short essays usually cover various topics (i.e. Philistines, Shephelah, David, etc.).

Note 5 pts. off per day for all late work!

Text’s Abbreviations

HBA = Holman Bible Atlas, (Brisco)

RANE = Readings from the Ancient Near East, (Arnold & Beyer)

BSOT = Behind the Scenes of the Old Testament (Greer, Hilber, & Walton)

AOT = Archaeology & the Old Testament (Hoerth)

3. Research Paper – Upload to Blackboard by **Monday, November 29, 11:59 pm eastern**

- **Paper Format:** Turabian; Length 11-12 pages (title page and bibliography do not count), double-spaced, standard 12 pt. font (e.g., Times New Roman), 1 inch margins
- **Sources:** 30% of Bibliography should consist of sources from scholarly journals (1 ½ source per typed page is the acceptable norm, 10 pages = 7 sources, etc.). See Handout: Suggested Paper Topics and Biblical Studies Journals for help!
- **Grading:** (1) Form & style and Spelling & grammar = 5% - make sure the theme is developed, logical, coherent! (2) Research & bibliography = 10% - use first-hand sources when possible, textbooks are secondary, by a good bibliography one is showing me that you did your homework! (3) Content = 85% - the argument, key issues, relevant data, etc.
- **Submissions:** Word or WordPerfect document or a PDF.

Students have **two options**:

1) **Historical geography of a major region in Israel** (i.e. Hill Country, Negev, Shephelah, Coastal Plain, etc.) or a Site/City:

Research for a region should include:

- Geological make-up of the region
- The region's historical significance (its main function within Israel proper)
- All major roads (locate both local and international)
- Key cities (what is their main importance)
- All bodies of water
- Map of the region, locating key cities, roads, etc. would be fine (but not a part of the page requirement)

Research for a Site/City should include:

- The identification of the biblical site
- Where the site/city is located does not matter. Israel, Mesopotamia, Egypt, etc., What is significant about its location? What was its function in history?
- Its history, develop who controlled it, the role it played in the development of the country it resided in, etc.

2) **Topical** – a topic relevant to this course; see Blackboard for a list of suggested topics. Make sure to get to the point, argue, and present the significant elements of your research, have good interaction with sources (note original firsthand sources are the best, i.e., ancient texts, documents, eyewitnesses' accounts, etc.).

**RESEARCH PAPER Due Date: Monday, November 29, by 11:59
pm eastern. (5 pts off for each day late)**

Class ProcedureRead Carefully****

Materials for the class are located in the Learning Modules on Blackboard; they consist of:

- 1) Map Quizzes, Exams, and Related Materials (extra maps, study guides for exams, and extra articles for you to enhance your understanding and knowledge of the topics discussed); please make use of them.
- 2) Lectures - these are mainly PowerPoint presentations that you need to look at & work through, all are in numerical/chronological order. They consist of a lecture usually followed by slides emphasizing the lecture & related geography, and some videos (usually a summary of the lectures) to give you the necessary information one needs for the course.
- 3) There are 4 Sections or Units to work through; one has just about a month to work through each section (except the last Unit which is shorter), so work at a pace best for you, but ~~assignments~~ need to be taken on time (5 pts reduction for each day late). Each lecture is supplemented with outside reading from class texts as noted in Course Schedule; make sure to read them (best before viewing the Lectures) for they will be included in the two exams. And don't forget to check out Related Materials also in Course Documents; there are several good articles related to some lectures.
- 4) Note the index of each class textbook as they correspond to the class lectures (i.e., PowerPoints mainly), as the class follows a chronological order.

Technical Assistance

For assistance regarding technology, consult ITC (504-816-8180) or the following websites:

1. Selfserve@nobts.edu - Email for technical questions/support requests with the Selfserve.nobts.edu site (Access to online registration, financial account, online transcript, etc.)
2. BlackboardHelpDesk@nobts.edu - Email for technical questions/support requests with the NOBTS Blackboard Learning Management System NOBTS.Blackboard.com.
3. ITCSupport@nobts.edu - Email for general technical questions/support requests.
4. www.NOBTS.edu/itc/ - General NOBTS technical help information is provided on this website.

Writing Style Guide

A copy of the approved NOBTS Style Guide can be found in the course Blackboard shell, or can be located online at the Writing Center's page on the seminary website at:

<https://www.nobts.edu/resources/pdf/writing/StyleGuide.pdf>

Help for Writing Papers at "The Write Stuff"

NOBTS maintains a Writing Center designed to improve English writing at the graduate level. Students can receive writing guides, tips, and valuable information to help in becoming a better writer.

Plagiarism on Written Assignments

NOBTS has a no tolerance policy for plagiarism. Plagiarism in certain cases may result in expulsion from the seminary. See the NOBTS Student Handbook for definition, penalties, and policies associated with plagiarism.

Course Schedule and Outline of Lectures to be Covered (*Pace yourself!*)

UNIT 1: Setting the Stage — In the Beginning!

August 16 – September 12

1. Introduction
Reading - AOT Ch 1; HBA: pp 29-32; BSOT: Ch 5
2. Geographical Overview: The Land of the Bible Reading:
HBA Part I (Ch 1-3, pp. 2-29); BSOT: Chs 1-4
3. In the Beginning: Gen 1-11
Reading: Gen 1-11; AOT Ch 9; HBA Ch 4, pp. 33-34; Creation: Ancient Near East, (ANE) Mythology vs. Genesis Creation: RANE #4-6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 45; BSOT: Scripts to the ANE- Chs 11-16
4. Rise of Urbanization Early Bronze Age: Egypt and Mesopotamia
Reading: AOT Ch 2; HBA pp. 35-40; BSOT: Iconography, Chs 19-21

Quizzes, Exams, and Discussion Lists:

Discussion Board:

Introduce yourself by August 22.

Contribute a comment to Geography by August 29.

NOTE: In this and the following Discussion Board topics, each student is to submit a comment and then follow-up with interactions with two of the other students in the class.

Contribute a comment to Creationism/Beginnings by September 5.

Map Quiz #1 - (Must be taken by September 12, 11:59 pm eastern)

UNIT II: The Bronze Age - World of the Patriarchs & Exodus

September 13 – October 17

1. Middle Bronze Age: World of the Patriarchs
Reading Assignments: AOT Chs 4, 5, 6; HBA pp.41-51; RANE #14-16, 18, 21-26, 30; Gen 12-50
2. Late Bronze Age: World of Moses - The Political Setting of the Exodus, the Exodus & Wilderness Wanderings
Reading Assignments: AOT Chs 7, 8 & 10: pp. 201-205; HBA pp. 52-74; RANE #17, 27-29, 31, 32, 55; Exodus 1-20; BSOT: Chs 24, 32, 42-43, 46, 54
Read: "Sacrifices and Offerings," by A. Rainey from *Zondervan Pictorial Encyclopedia of the Bible*

Quizzes, Exams and Discussion Lists:

Discussion Board: Contribute a comment to *World of the Patriarchs* by September 26.

Remember to interact with at least one other student's comments.

Map Quiz #2: (Must be taken by October 10, 11:59 pm eastern)

Midterm: Must be taken on or before October 17, 11:59 pm eastern.

UNIT III: Late Bronze Age Continued & Into the Iron Age

October 18 – November 14

1. Conquest and Settlement - Joshua and Judges
Reading Assignments: AOT Chs, 10 & 11; HBA pp. 89-101; RANE #50; Joshua, Judges; BSOT: Chs 6, 25, 33, 50-52
2. Emergence of the Monarchy: From Tribe to Nation: The United Monarchy
Reading Assignments: AOT, Chs 12-14; HBA pp.102-114; RANE #51, 54, 59; II Sam 1-12, I Kings 1-11; BSOT: Chs 7, 17, 44-45, 49, 56, 59-64
3. Divided Monarchy/Kingdom: Fall of Samaria
Reading Assignments: AOT, Chs 15, 16; HBA pp. 115-141; RANE #39-43, 48; I Kgs 12-2 Kgs 17; BSOT: Chs 8, 27, 34, 36-37, 65
4. Southern Kingdom: Judah
Reading Assignments: AOT, Chs 17-19; HBA pp. 142-157; RANE 56-58, 60-62, 155; 2Kgs 18-25; BSOT: Chs 9, 28-30, 35, 38-40

Quizzes, Exams, and Discussion Lists:

Discussion Board: Contribute a comment to the Joshua & the Conquest by October 31

Contribute a comment to the Iron Age by November 7

UNIT #4: New Testament Backgrounds

November 15 – December 6

1. Jesus in Galilee

Reading Assignments: AOT, Ch 20; BSOT: Chs 10, 31, 41; HBA pp. 207-215; Matthew 1-20

2. Jesus in Jerusalem

Reading Assignments: HBA pp. 216-235; BSOT: Ch 18; Matthew 21-28; Luke 19-24

Quizzes, Exams, and Discussion Lists:

Discussion Board: Contribute a comment to the NT Backgrounds by November 21.

Map Quiz #3 must be taken by, Saturday, December 4, 11:59 pm eastern.

RESEARCH PAPER: Due Date: Postmarked on BB by Monday, November 29, 11:59 pm eastern.

FINAL Exam: Must take by Monday, December 6, 11:59 pm eastern.

Additional Course Information

If you have any questions about Blackboard, SelfServe, or ITC services, please access the ITC page on our website: www.NOBTS.edu/itc/ - General NOBTS technical help information is provided on this website.

COURSE SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY: GENERAL REFERENCES

Dictionaries, etc.

Evans, Craig & Stanley Porter., eds. *Dictionary of New Testament Backgrounds*. Leicester: InterVarsity Press, 2000.

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Gower, Ralph. *The New Manners and Customs of Bible Times*. Chicago: Moody Press, 1987.

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Dever, William. *Has Archaeology Buried the Bible?* Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 2020.

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Competency Assessment Rubric for BBBW5200 Encountering the Biblical World Research Papers

Cognitive/Understanding Assessment

1. The Student	<input type="checkbox"/> demonstrated a comprehensive understanding of the resources for Biblical Backgrounds research <input type="checkbox"/> reflected an awareness of the resources for Biblical Backgrounds research but did not utilize those resources adequately <input type="checkbox"/> reflected an awareness of some of the resources for Biblical Backgrounds research but did not utilize many of the resources <input type="checkbox"/> was unable to identify or explain the resources for Biblical Backgrounds research
2. The Student	<input type="checkbox"/> demonstrated a comprehensive understanding of the physical world of the Bible <input type="checkbox"/> reflected an awareness of the process of the physical world of the Bible but did not adequately relate it to Biblical interpretation <input type="checkbox"/> reflected an awareness of some of the issues related to the Biblical geography but did not utilize them fully in Biblical interpretation <input type="checkbox"/> was unable to identify or explain the geography of the Bible

Application Assessment

1. The Student	<input type="checkbox"/> demonstrated a comprehensive understanding of the principles of applying Biblical Backgrounds to interpreting the Bible <input type="checkbox"/> reflected an awareness of the principles of applying Biblical Backgrounds to interpreting the Bible but did not explain them adequately <input type="checkbox"/> reflected an awareness of some of the principles of applying Biblical Backgrounds to interpreting the Bible but did not address them fully <input type="checkbox"/> was unable to identify or explain the principles of applying Biblical Backgrounds to the process of interpreting the Bible
2. The Student	<input type="checkbox"/> demonstrated a valuing of the necessity of bridging the temporal and cultural gaps between contemporary society and the Biblical world <input type="checkbox"/> reflected a general appreciation of the necessity of bridging the temporal and cultural gaps between contemporary society and the Biblical world <input type="checkbox"/> reflected a lack of appreciation for the need of bridging the temporal and cultural gaps between contemporary society and the Biblical world <input type="checkbox"/> rejected the need for bridging the temporal and cultural gaps between contemporary society and the Biblical world

Communicative Assessment

1. The Student	<input type="checkbox"/> fully interpreted and communicated the Bible teaching utilizing Biblical background materials <input type="checkbox"/> interpreted and communicated the Bible teaching utilizing some Biblical background materials but did not relate the meaning fully <input type="checkbox"/> inadequately interpreted and communicated the Bible teaching utilizing Biblical background materials <input type="checkbox"/> was unable to interpret and communicate the Bible teaching utilizing Biblical background materials
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A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST

I. SURVEYS AND PILGRIMAGES

- A. **Helena**-mother of Constantine identified sites such as in Bethlehem with the Church of the Nativity and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.
- B. **Origen** (c.230-254) ("We have visited the places to learn by inquiry of the footsteps of Jesus and of his disciples and of the prophets.") + other C2-C3 AD church fathers note local traditions.
- C. **Eusebius** (c.325) - *Chronicle* of early searching for Holy places in Palestine --also in his *Onomasticon* (4th section of research on biblical geography, 1 - 3 are lost) lists alphabetically sites in Palestine w/ annotations.
- D. **Jerome** (c.385-420) Finished translation of Latin Vulgate at Bethlehem Church of Nativity and revised Eusebius' *Onomasticon*. Letters also mention sites.
- E. **Crusaders** - identified numerous sites and built churches on scores of them.

*** Some suggest that Thomas Jefferson may have been the first to carry out a form of scientific excavation, when in 1784 he dug a trench through an Indian mound on his Virginia property, noting layers (or strata) of bones and burial artifacts.

II. EMERGENCE OF EGYPTIAN AND MESOPOTAMIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Beginnings of Methodological Excavation and Language Decipherment

A. EGYPT

18th Century

- 1. **Giovanni Belzoni** - plundered Egyptian tombs such as Abu Simbel, damaging many "unprofitable" items such as numerous mummies "to rob the Egyptians of their papyri" -- yet was considered somewhat scientific for his day.
- 2. **Napoleon** - 1790 took 175 scholars (architects, artists, historians, etc.) to Egypt with his army. 1799 - Rosetta stone found by artillery officers. Confiscated by the British. Opened hieroglyphics, with Demotic and Greek.
- 3. **Jean Francois Champollion** (Prof. of History and Oriental Languages at Grenoble at age 19) succeeded in deciphering the hieroglyphics. Published results.

19th Century

- 1. **Col. Richard W. H. Vyse** - used gunpowder to enter a pyramid in 1837.
- 2. **A.F.F. Mariette** (Fr)-collected manuscripts from Memphis, Gizeh sphinx, Tanis, Thebes. First to insist Egyptian authorities control excavation. Few still resorting to the use of gunpowder.
- 3. **Karl R. Lepsius** (Prussia) discovered Proto-Dynastic and Early Dynastic tombs and mastabas in Egypt, as well as Ptolemaic inscriptions.
- 4. **Gaston C.C. Maspero** (Fr) excavated pyramids & tombs of Pepi I, II, et al.
- 5. **Sir Flinders Petrie** - With British novelist Amelia Ann Stanford Edwards founded British School of Archaeology in Egypt (Egyptian Exploration Society). Appalled at the "excavation" methodology of his predecessors, Petrie developed more scientific approach (see below). Excavated Tel el-Hesi in SW Palestine in 1890. Moved to Palestine in 1926 BC due to difficulties in Egypt. Buried in Israel at Ecole Biblique.

B. MESOPOTAMIA AND ANATOLIA

17th - 18th Centuries

1. Cuneiform texts made their way to Europe (Br, Ger, Fr, Den, It) via diplomats, doctors, et al travelers, beginning in 1621.

2. Decipherment of cuneiform ("wedge-shaped" from Latin cuneus) was gradual and slow. **George F. Grotefend** (a high school classics teacher, who was knowledgeable in Sanskrit and Pahlevi-desc. from Old Persian) deciphered some Old Persian names from inscriptions from Persepolis, which had been suggested as the capital of the ancient Achaemenid Empire. Yet cuneiform was far from translated. Persian modified cuneiform contained about 41 known symbols. Its cuneiform ancestors were such as Sumerian with 900+ pictographs which later became cuneiform representations; Old Babylonian (Semitic) of Hammurabi (c.1750 BC) with 600-700 signs; to Middle Babylonian with 350+; Elamite with 113 c.2500 BC; to 98 in Neo-Assyrian of 700 BC.

Sir Charles Rawlinson copied the Behistun inscription from the cliffs and worked on the basic decipherment from 1835 to 1851.

- * **Note:** It is estimated that only about 20% of the more than 500,000 cuneiform tablets have yet been translated. e.g.- Donald J. Wiseman published some of the important Babylonian Chronicles (9 tablets) in 1956 and Esarhaddon's treaties (1958), 80 years after they were brought to the British Museum. Many thousands of others remain untouched after 100+ years.

19th Century

1. **C.J. Rich** - early 19th century. Excavated small tells near Baghdad and Kirkuk-Mosul.
2. **P.E. Botta** (Fr) - continued excavations at Mosul. Began at Nineveh.
3. **Sir Austen H. Layard** (Br) - Nineveh--Sennacherib's palace and Ashurbanipal's Palace and library (25,000 tablets). Nimrud--palaces of Ashurnasirpal, Shalmaneser II, Adadnirari, Esarhaddon (1845, 1852-53, 1878-82).
4. 1840-1850 - race between French and British to secure the most material national and personal museums. Untrained men plundered sites for whole pottery, solid objects, clay tablets, etc. Many damaged and lost, e.g.- Assyrian gate portal lost in Euphrates River.
5. **Hormuzd Rassam** and **Sir Henry C. Rawlinson** continued work for England. Rawlinson is known especially for his work in copying the Behistun inscription which led to the decipherment of cuneiform scripts (1837-).
6. **Victor Place** succeeded Botta in 1851, resumed excavation at Khorsabad palace of Sargon II.
7. **W. K. Loftus** excavated at Erech (Uruk, Warka) 1850, 1853-54) & later Larsa.
8. **Heinrich Schliemann** (Ger pastor) identified the mound of Hissarlik as Troy using Iliad as source text. Began digging 1870-72. With Wilhelm Dorpfeld (architect) published the first archaeological report, citing nine strata in the mound.
9. **E. de Sarzec** at Lagash. Rassam resumed work at Nineveh and Babylon.

20th Century

1. **Robert Koldewey** excavated at Babylon 1899-1917 (Iraq). Others continued work at Susa, Elam Lagash.
2. **Hugo Winckler** (Ger) began Hittite excavations at Boghazkoy (1906). Central Asia Minor (Turkey). Germans, Austrians, & Turks have worked at numerous sites in

- region.
3. **Baron Max von Oppenheim** excavated Tel Halaf, 1911-14, 1929-31. Prehistoric Halafian culture defined, dated to 5th-4th M BC. Comparable material excavated at Samaria by Herzfeld 1912-14, also at Arpachiya, Tepe Gawra, and Tel Billa in Nineveh region.
 4. **Sir Leonard Woolley** excavated Ur (1922, 1926-) and Al-'Ubaid (1923-25). 1926 discovered the Royal Tombs of the early Sumerians.
 5. **Erich Schmidt** at Persepolis beginning in 1935.

*** **Note:** The nation of Iraq was established in 1932, and the IRAQ Dept. of Antiquities has continued to excavate throughout Iraq with cooperative efforts of the British, French and American schools of archaeology. Laws limiting the export of archaeological artifacts were enacted as early as 1933.

6. 1949-1961 - excavation to Calah (Assyria).
7. 1965-present – Ebla >>15,000 tablets found in new "Eblaite" language, plus Sumerian and Akkadian. Located in N. Syria, near Aleppo.
8. Note recent excavations at Tel Emar and Tel Leilan.
Numerous excavations have continued in Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Jordan, Egypt.

C. PALESTINE

19th Century

- a. Surveys by: **Irby and Mangles** (1817-1818)
** **Edward Robinson** (Amer.) and **Rev. Eli Smith** (Protestant missionary in Beirut, fluent in Arabic) in 1838 journeyed 105 days from Cairo to Beirut via Sinai, recording biblical and geographical data, from which were produced 3 vols. *Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai and Arabia Petraea* (1841). Later in 1852 traveled in Galilee and Samaria, compiling additional vols. on those regions and a *Physical Geography* of Palestine.
- b. **Palestine Exploration Fund** founded (1867-1870)
** **C.R. Conder** and **H.H. Kitchner** - a comprehensive survey under the Palestine Exploration Fund – P.E.F. (1872-1887)
The Survey of Western Palestine (1881) and *Survey of Eastern Palestine* (1889).
- c. **Ecole Biblique** founded in 1870's (French) just West of Damascus gate.
- d. **Capt. Charles Warren** began excavating Jerusalem, discovered water shaft to Gihon Spring
- e. **Sir Flinders Petrie** - developed more scientific excavation techniques at Tel el-Hesi: (1890). Noted as first modern scientific excavation in the Holy Land. Stressed: a) stratigraphy, b) ceramic chronology and typology, c) utilized metallurgists and botanists to examine remains.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY (1900-1960)

A. Notable Excavations

1. 1900-1910

- a. **R.A.S. Macalister** excavation of Gezer. Bliss & Macalister excavations.
- b. American Schools of Oriental Research in Jerusalem and Baghdad founded.
- c. Samaria excavation by Reisner, **Fisher**, and Lyon who further refined excavation techniques.

2. 1920-1930

- a. British Palestine Department of Antiquities founded, headed by **John Garstang**.
- b. Beth-Shean (University of Pennsylvania)
- c. Megiddo (University of Chicago)
- d. **W. F. Albright** excavated Tel Beit Mirsim (Johns Hopkins University) who further refined ceramic chronology.
- e. Tel en-Nasbeh (Mizpah) by **W.F. Bade**.
- f. Ophel Hill in Jerusalem (1927) by **J.W. Crowfoot**.
- g. Beth-Shemesh (Rowe, et al.)

3. 1930-1940

- a. **Nelson Glueck** (Jewish spy) survey of Transjordan (1933-1946)
- b. Beth Shean, Megiddo and Beit Mirsim continued.
- c. Jericho (British) by **John Garstang**
- d. Lachish (British) by **J. Starkey, L. Harding, O. Tufnell**
- e. Samaria (**K. Kenyon, E.L. Sukenik** - Br.)
- f. Bethel (**James Kelso** and **W.F. Albright**)

4. 1947-1950

- a. **E.L. Sukenik** obtains first of Dead Sea Scrolls. **John Trever** of the ASOR office in Jerusalem photographs and authenticates antiquity of them w/ **W.F. Albright**.
- b. Search for caves at Qumran begins. Qumran site excav. 1951-56 by **Fr. Roland De Vaux**
- c. Tel Qasile by **Benjamin Mazar**, first excavation established by the newly created State of Israel.

5. 1950-1960 -- Israeli Archaeology comes of age

- a. **Nelson Glueck** survey of Negev
- b. Jericho, Jerusalem (**Dame Kathleen Kenyon**)
- c. Shechem (ASOR - **G. Ernest Wright**)
- d. Hazor, **Yigael Yadin** with **Yohanon Aharoni**
- e. Gibeon (**James Pritchard** - University of Pennsylvania)
- f. Dothan (**James Free** - Wheaton College)
- g. Caesarea (**M. Avi-Yonah**; more recently under American consortium-CAHEP)
- h. Ashdod (Moshe Dothan)

B. Stages of Development in Archaeological Excavation Methods

1. Area or Sectional Excavation - Sir Flinders Petrie, Heinrich Schliemann (1870s-1920)

Development of Principles of Stratigraphy and Typology
Beginning utilization of varied scientific disciplines

2. Reisner-Fisher Method -- Locus to Architecture 1920-1955)

Excavation of architectural units' rooms, buildings, palaces, defense walls, etc.
Expansion of utilization of scientific disciplines

3. Wheeler - Kenyon Method - Balk to Debris Layer (1955-present)

Survey utilizing Israel national grid system, subdivided into sections and squares
Recent used of subsurface radar to map subterranean structures prior to excavation

Future use of satellite technology in determination of areas to excavate

Balk (wall of earth between squares) preserved on perimeter of **5 X 5-meter square**

To preserve stratigraphic sequence and check on previous work

Development of scientific disciplines such as paleobotany, paleozoology, paleography, social sciences related to ancient peoples, digital photography in deciphering ancient documents, metallurgy, anthropology, chemistry, physics, et al.

IV. EXPANSION PERIOD: THE SCIENCE OF ARCHAEOLOGY (1960-present)

A. Key Excavations of the 1960s -- 1980s

1. Arad (Hebrew University – **Aharoni** -Iron Age and **Ruth Amiram** - EB)
2. Ein Gedi (Hebrew University)
3. **Benjamin Mazar** begins South wall of Temple Mount in Jerusalem after 1967 War.
4. Gezer (**G.E. Wright, William Dever** - Hebrew Union College)
5. Deir Allah (Scandinavia)
6. Taanach (ASOR) - **Paul Lapp**
7. Ai (SBTS - **Joseph Callaway**)
8. Heshbon (Andrews University under **Harold Stigers**)
9. Dan (**Avraham Biran** - Tel Aviv University) - continues to present
10. Ashdod (**D.N. Freedman, A. Biran, Moshe Dothan**)
11. Joppa (Israeli)
12. Capernaum (RC-Franciscan fathers, recently w/ **Vassilios Tsiferis**)
13. Tel el-Hesi (ASOR)
14. Caesarea (Drew University and consortium)
15. Khirbet Shema (ASOR - **Eric and Carol Meyers**)
16. Beersheba (**Y. Aharoni** - Tel Aviv University)
17. Aphek/Antipatris (Tel Aviv U.- NOBTS under **M. Kohavi - G. Kelm**)
18. Lachish (**Y. Aharoni, A. Rainey, D. Ussishkin** - Tel Aviv University)
19. Tel Qasile (**B. Mazar, Amihai Mazar**)
20. Timnah--Tel Batash (**A. Mazar--Hebrew Univ, G. Kelm--NOBTS, SWBTS**)

B. Present - Scores of major and minor sites are excavated yearly.

For 2013 see *BAR* January 2016 issue, Recent Excavations include such sites as:

Beth Shean (Scythopolis)	Hazor	Tel Haror (=Gerar?)
Tel Halif (En Rimmon)	Jezreel	Bethsaida
Caesarea Philippi (Banias)	Tel Qasile	Sepphoris
Caesarea Maritima	Ashkelon	Mareshah (Marisa)
Tel Hadar (Geshurites?)	Ekron	Qumran caves
Petra (Edomite & Nabatean strata)	Dor	Nahal Beersheba survey
Tel Malhata	Tiberias	Yodefah (Jotapata)
Yarmuth	Dan	Pella
Wadi Mujib Project	Abila	Plains of Moab Project
Apollonia	el-Burj	Nebi Samuel
Megiddo	Chinnereth	Tel Rehov
Tel es-Safi (Gath)	Gezer	Tel Zeitah
Tel Qeiyafa (Sha`araim?)	Beth Shemesh	Hippus/Susita
Abel Beth-Maacah	Cana of Galilee	Azek