

BBBW5200 ENCOUNTERING THE BIBLICAL WORLD

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2 sem hours
Spring 2015
Tu-Th 200-250pm

Catalog 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.

NOBTS Mission - The mission of New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary is to equip leaders to fulfill the Great Commission and the Great Commandments through the local church and its ministries.

Student Learning Outcomes: In order to interpret and communicate the Bible accurately, the student, by the end of the course should:

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

Core Values

Doctrinal Integrity: Knowledge and Practice of the Word of God

Characteristic Excellence: Pursuit of God's Revelation with Diligence

Spiritual Vitality: Transforming Power of God's Word

Doctrinal Integrity: 2013-14 Emphasis – Highlighting the Message & Reliability of the Biblical Text in the Context of ANE Literature and Archaeology

Textbooks

Holman Bible Atlas by Thomas Brisco. (Broadman & Holman Publishers, 1998) **HBA**
Readings From the Ancient Near East by Bill T. Arnold and Bryan E. Beyer (Baker, 2002)

RANE

English Bible (preferably NASB, NKJV, NRSV, TNIV, ESV, HCSB)

Course Evaluation:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|------|----------------------------|
| Sectional Tests (3) | 20% | each | TAKEN ONLINE ON BLACKBOARD |
| Project | 20% | | |
| Map Quizzes (5) | 20% | | TAKEN ONLINE ON BLACKBOARD |

SEE DUE DATES ON COURSE SCHEDULE BELOW

Note the dates for the Sectional tests and the Final Exam. Exceptions must be OK'd by the professor prior to Testing (Final Exam by Registrar). The reading evaluation will come in the form of a question on the final exam as the percentage of the required reading (noted on the course schedule below) you have completed. Each student is to keep a reading log of additional outside reading (beyond the requirements). This log is to be submitted on either the last day of class or at the final exam.

COURSE PROJECT Due Date: Monday, May 11 9:00pm

Option One — Research Paper (Length 10-12 pages, dbl space, 12 pt font)

Research the history, archaeology, and identification of one of the following sites in Israel:

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|
| Megiddo | Debir | Sharuhem | Emmaus | Gilgal |
| Beersheba | Ai & Bethel | Gerar | Cana of Galilee | Ashdod |
| Ebenezer | Gath | Ekron | Ziklag | Gezer |
| Jericho | Beth Shean | Jezreel | Hebron | Kh. Qumran |
| Nazareth | Taanach | Herodian | Beth Shemesh | Aphek/Antipatris |

The following elements should be researched in order to complete the project:

- Suggested Tel Identification(s) - History
- Biblical Data
- Historical Data (non-biblical records)
- Geographical and Topographical Data
- Archaeological Data

Option Two — Teaching / Sermon Illustrations

Develop ten sermon/teaching illustrations related to **10** different passages of the Old and New Testaments, utilizing historical and archaeological materials gained from this class and/or your own reading and research. Emphasis could be on geographical factors (Paul's journeys), archaeological artifacts (iconography, wine press, water systems), social setting, etc. Each illustration should be given verbatim (single space), along with the basic sermon outline with biblical passage, theme, and a brief description of how this illustration would be used in the presentation setting. (estimated 1 to 1.5 pg per sermon illustration = ~250-350 words ea.).

Online Research through our Library

See the following URL for resources in online research:

<http://www.nobts.edu/Library/Default.html>

Biblical Archaeology Review (BAR)

Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research (BASOR)

Palestine Exploration Quarterly (PEQ)

Biblical Archaeologist (BA), now *Near Eastern Archaeology*

Revue de Qumran (RQ)

Israel Exploration Journal (IEJ)

Anatolian Studies (AnSt)

Archaeology

Iraq

Levant (LEV)

Biblical Illustrator

Archaeology Odyssey

Note: This assignment is an embedded assignment that will be completed by all students for all sections of this course. The RUBRIC for grading/evaluation of this project is posted in the “Course Documents” section of Blackboard for this course.

MAP ASSIGNMENTS: GEOGRAPHY OF ISRAEL & THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST

MAP I QUIZ #1

Learn the following Geographical Features from **HBA 13 (Map 7), and others.**

You also may need to consult other Bible maps for some locations.

| | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Hill Country (Judah) | Galilee | Golan Heights |
| Hill Country (Samaria) | Bashan | Gilead |
| Sharon Plain | Arabah | Mt. Ebal |
| Wilderness of Judah | Plain of Philistia (Coastal) | Nahal Lachish |
| Shephelah (of Judah) | Jezreel Valley (Esdraelon) | Great Sea |
| Dead Sea | Sea of Chinnereth | Mount Hermon |
| Mt. Carmel | Mt. Tabor | Hill of Moreh |
| Mt. Gilboa | Nahal Beersheba | Gerar Brook |
| Yarkon River | Yarmuk River | Jordan River |
| Arnon River | Jabbok River | Wadi Zered |
| Sorek River | Nahal Besor | Kishon River (Brook) |
| Elah Valley (Nahal) | Ammon | Edom |
| King's Highway | Way to Beth-Horon | Mt. Gerizim |
| Moab | Wadi Far'ah | Jabesh River |
| Way of the Land of the Philistines = Way of the Sea = Via Maris (Roman Name) | | |

MAP QUIZ #2-- Learn the following Cities, Regions (Countries), and Geographical Features

From **HBA: 4 (Map 3), 5 (Maps 4), 9 (Map 5), 11 (Map 6), et al.**

You may also need to consult other Bible maps for some locations

| Cities, Regions/Countries | | | Geographical Features |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Thebes | Egypt | Tyre | Tigris River |
| Memphis | Babylonia | Nuzi | Euphrates River |
| Ebla | Assyria | Babylon | Orontes River |
| Mari | Cyprus | Sumer | Zagros Mts. |
| Haran | Canaan | Hittites | Taurus Mts. |
| Ugarit | Phoenicia | Akkad | Nile River |
| Damascus | Sinai | Persia | Habur River |
| Ur | Carchemish | Hattusas | Ararat Mts. |
| Sidon | Elam | Avaris | Mt. Seir |
| Arabia | Nineveh | Aram-Naharaim | Arabah |
| Urartu (Ararat) | Cyprus | Sinai Wilderness | Shur Wilderness |

MAP QUIZ #3**CHALCOLITHIC BRONZE IRON AGES
CANAAN & ISRAEL**

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Beth Shean | Laish (Dan) | Ai |
| Megiddo | Hazor | Jerusalem |
| Tirzah | Ashkelon | Mizpah (Mizpeh) |
| Shechem | Hamath Gader | Pella |
| Gezer | Ashdod | Abel Beth-Maacah |
| Beth Shemesh (Sorek Valley) | Kiriath-jearim | Yavneh |
| Lachish | Taanach | Bab edh-Dhra |
| Dothan | Zoar | Yarmuth (Jarmuth) |
| Arad | Hebron | Beersheba |
| En Gedi | Mareshah | Aphek (E of Joppa) |
| Bethel | Gerar | Succoth (Deir 'Alla) |
| Jezreel | Heshbon | Ashdod |
| Gath | En Gedi | Lachish |
| Zoar | Bethlehem | Samaria |
| Timnah (Sorek V.) | Aroer | Kedesh |
| Acco (Akko, Acre) | Rabbath-Ammon | Ekron |
| Nahariyah | Gaza | Gibeon |
| Abila | Chinnereth | Joppa |
| Dor | Debir (Tel Rabud) | Jericho |
| Dibon | Shiloh | Ibleam |
| Azekah | Gibeah | Yoqneam (Jokneam) |

**MAP QUIZ #4 NEW TESTAMENT ISRAEL - PALESTINE
HELLENISTIC-HASMONEAN-ROMAN BYZANTINE**

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Abila (nr Yarmuk River) | Machaerus | Tiberias |
| Jamnia | Scythopolis (Beth Shean) | Mt. Gerizim |
| Tyre | Antipatris | Caesarea Philippi (Paneas) |
| Ptolemais (Acco) | Gamla | Jericho |
| Sepphoris | Azotus (Ashdod) | Kh. Qumran |
| Ascalon (Ashkelon) | En Gedi | Aelia Capitolina |
| Gadara | Bethlehem | Herodium (Herodian) |
| Caesarea Maritima | Joppa | Nazareth |
| Pella | Modin | Jerusalem |
| Gerasa | Bethsaida | Sychar |
| Masada | Sebaste (Samaria) | Philadelphia (R.-Ammon) |
| Capernaum | Magdala | Chorazin |

MAP QUIZ #5 NEW TESTAMENT - MEDITERRANEAN WORLD

Regions & Islands

Italy
Cyrenaica
Cilicia
Galatia
Achaia
Macedonia
Cappadocia
Malta
Crete
Africa
Aegyptica
Sicily
Syria

Cities

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Alexandria | Cyrene | Paphos |
| Fair Havens | Tarsus | Antioch (Syria, Orontes) |
| Ephesus | Smyrna | Philadelphia |
| Sardis | Pergamum | Thyatira |
| Salamis | Colossae | Laodicea |
| Philippi | Thessalonika | Iconium |
| Corinth | Miletus | Ostia |
| Syracuse | Troas | Rome |
| Athens | Carthage | Antioch (Pisidia) |
| Petra | Damascus | Berea |

COURSE SCHEDULE

- JAN 20** **Introduction to Course & to Biblical Archaeology**
The Birth of a Discipline; Development of Methodology
HBA: 29-32
- 22** **Archaeology & Biblical Studies**
Science & Art: Two Fields Converging and Diverging
- 27** **Geographical Overview of Israel - Palestine**
Least Among the Nations — A Well-Watered Land
HBA: 12-24
- 29** **Geographical Overview of Egypt & Mesopotamia**
“The Gift of the Nile” and the Territorial Origins of the Patriarchs
HBA: 3-11
- FEB 3** **Beginnings of Civilization: Neolithic and Chalcolithic Periods**
Agricultural Revolution and the Advent of Religious Cultures in the ANE
HBA: 33-35
- 5** **Early Bronze Age in Egypt & Mesopotamia: Urbanization & Social Structures**
The Age of the Pyramids and the Great Sumerian City-States
HBA: 35-40 Gen 1-11
- 9** **MAP QUIZ #1 DUE midnight**
- 10** **Literary Traditions: Religious, Political--Historical, Economic**
Emergence of Writing Systems and the Development of Literary Traditions
- 12** **Genesis vs. ANE Creation Mythology Read Genesis 1-3**
Comparisons and Contrasts; Modern Approaches to Earth Beginnings
RANE #4-6, 8-9, 12-13
- 17** **MARDI GRAS – NO CLASS**
- 19** **Sacrificial Systems in the Ancient Near East**
Worship Systems in the ANE Read Leviticus 1-27
Read: **ZPEB 5:194-211 “Sacrifice and Offerings” *** copy on Blackboard**
- 24** **The Israelite Holy Days Calendar Read handout +**
“Calendar(s)” in ZPEB and ABD ***
*****ZPEB = Zondervan Pictorial Encyclopedia of the Bible**
*****ABD = Anchor Bible Dictionary**
- 26** **Middle Bronze Age in the ANE: Setting of the Biblical Patriarchs**
The Flourishing of Urban Canaanite Culture
The Hyksos in Egypt
HBA: 41-51 Genesis 12-50 RANE #14-16, 18, 21-26, 30
- MAR 2** **SECTIONAL TEST #1 DUE Monday Night 1159p**

- MAR 3** **Patriarchal Customs and Religious Practices**
 “Our forefathers were wandering Aramaeans
- 5** **The Political Setting of the Exodus from Egypt**
 “There arose a Pharaoh who know not Joseph
HBA: 52-62 Exodus 1-11 RANE #17, 27-29, 31-32, 55
- 10** **The Exodus from Egypt and the Journey to Sinai**
 From the Sea to Mountain Majesty
HBA: 63-74 Exodus 12-21
- 12** **Conquest and Settlement of the Promised Land**
 Biblical, Archaeological, and Historical data
HBA: 75-88 Numbers 1,9-26,31-35; Joshua 1-24 RANE #50

MAR 13 **MAP QUIZ #2 DUE**

- 17** **Conquest continued**
- 19** **The Period of the Judges of Israel**
 “Everyone did what was right in his own eyes
HBA: 89-96 Judges 1-21

MAR 21-28 **SPRING BREAK**

MAR 30 **MAP QUIZ #3 DUE**

- MAR 31** **The Emergence of the Israelite Monarchy: Samuel, Saul, & David**
 “We will have a king over us that we may be like all the nations
HBA: 97-102 1 Samuel 1-31
- APR 2** **Samuel, Saul, & David (cont.)**
- APR 6** **SECTIONAL TEST #2 DUE**
- 7** **The United Monarchy**
 Glorious Kingdom but Seeds of Discontent
HBA: 102-114 2 Samuel 1-12, 1 Kings 1-11 RANE #51-54, 599
- 9** **Divided Kingdom Period To the Fall of Samaria**
 “Thus the king did evil in the eyes of the LORD more than all the kings before...”
HBA: 115-141 1 Kings 12 - 2 Kings 17 RANE #39-43, 56-58
- 14** **The Judahite Kingdom 2 Kings 18-25 From Hope to Despair**
HBA: 142-157
- 16** **Restoration & Prospects for the Kingdom**
 “Now in the first year of King Cyrus . . .
HBA: 158-173 2 Chronicles 36 - Ezra & Nehemiah

- APR 20** **MAP QUIZ #4 DUE**
- APR 21** **Late Persian & Hellenistic Periods** **Transformation**
 Temple State, Land Grants, & the Fragmentation of Jewish Religious Life
- 23** **In the Days of Herod & Rome**
 HBA: 174-201 **Read Dead Sea Scrolls handouts**
- 28** **Jesus in Galilee: Cultural & Geographical Setting**
 “Follow me and I will make you fishers of men”
 HBA: 207-235 **Matthew 1-20**
- 30** **Jesus in Jerusalem: Cultural & Geographical Setting**
 “My House shall be called a House of Prayer”
 HBA: 223-235 **Matthew 16-20**
- MAY 4** **MAP QUIZ #5**
- MAY 5** **The Death and Resurrection of Jesus**
 “This is Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews
 Matthew 21-28; Luke 19-24
- 7** **The Greco-Roman World and the Expansion of Christianity**
 “So being sent by the Holy Spirit they went down to Seleucia, and from there they
 sailed to Cyprus”
 HBA: 236-276 **Acts 1-28**
- MAY 11 **PAPERS & PROJECTS DUE** MONDAY, 9:00pm**
- MAY 14 FINAL EXAM ONLINE DUE THURSDAY MAY 14 4:00 PM**
 *****Graduating Seniors must take the Final Exam by 12:00pm*****

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERIODS IN ISRAEL / PALESTINE

| | |
|----------------|---|
| ?????-10,000 | Paleolithic - Mesolithic |
| 10,000-8500 | Mesolithic - Natufian (?) |
| c.8500-4300 | Neolithic |
| 4300-3300 | Chalcolithic |
| 3300-2300 | Early Bronze |
| {2300-2000} | Intermediate Bronze (EBIV/MBIA)} |
| 2300-1550 | Middle Bronze |
| 1550-1200 | Late Bronze |
| 1200-1000 | Iron I |
| 1000-586 | Iron II |
| 586-332 | Persian (Iron III) |
| 332-63 (37) | Hellenistic/Hasmonean |
| 63 (37)BC-70AD | Herodian (Roman I) |
| 70-324 | Roman |
| 324-640 | Byzantine |
| 640-1099 | Early Arab/Moslem |
| 1099-1291 | Crusader |
| 1291-1917 | Late Moslem / Arab (Mamlukes - Turkish) |
| 1917-1948 | British Mandate |
| 1948-PRESENT | State of Israel (& Palestine) |

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 Tsferis**)
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 2015 see *BAR* January 2015 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 | Yavneh/Jamnia |
| Jerusalem | Tiberias | Yodefat (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) | Tel Gezer (3) | Tel Zeitah |
| Tel Qeiyafa (Sha`araim?) | Beth Shemesh | Hippus/Susita |
| Abel Beth-Maacah | Cana of Galilee | Azekah |
| Lachish | Magdala | Tel Huqoq |

Competency Assessment Rubric for BBBW5200 Encountering the Biblical World Research Papers

Student Name _____

Semester _____

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 |
|----------------|--|

