

Introductory Statements

1. "In reconstructing the history of Biblical times one comes upon many periods which are not well known from the surviving written records. If the nature of such periods is to be properly understood, and the Biblical events fitted into their context in ancient history as a whole, the original background to the Biblical material must be recovered with the aid of archaeology."
2. "The Biblical archaeologist studies the results of excavations in order to glean from them every fact that throws a direct, indirect, or even diffused light upon the Bible."
3. Information on the period of the Old Testament was very sparse up until the birth of Biblical Archaeology in the nineteenth century.
4. Eleven Near Eastern and Mediterranean lands, including a number of islands, provide information for the Biblical Archaeologist. The lands are:
  - A. Mesopotamia (ancient Assyria, Babylonia, Modern Iraq)
  - B. Palestine (both Israel and Jordan)
  - C. Egypt
  - D. Lebanon
  - E. Syria
  - F. Iran
  - G. Cyprus
  - H. Asia Minor (modern Turkey)
  - I. Greece
  - J. Malta
  - K. Italy
5. Archaeology is a composite science dependent upon the chemist, zoologist, botanist, anthropologist, engineer and many others for proper understanding of the finds.

Benefits of Biblical Archaeology

1. Provides a general background for Biblical history.
2. Because the Biblical record is by no means the complete story; Biblical Archaeology provides information which exemplifies and makes the Biblical record more interesting, understandable and complete.
3. Illuminates difficult passages of the Bible.
4. Negates skeptical arguments against the trustworthiness of Biblical history. W. F. Albright once said, "There can be no doubt that archaeology has confirmed the substantial historicity of the Old Testament tradition."
5. The social, religious and historical aspects of various Biblical cultures are clarified.

Drawbacks of Biblical Archaeology

1. Primarily Biblical Archaeology has substantiated the inspiration of the Biblical account, but like all sciences it is not infallible:
  - a. Verifying certain times and accounts in Biblical history becomes impossible at times because of lack of evidence.
  - b. There are certain Biblical events and personal experiences which are not subject to archaeological testing.

Examples:

- (1) "That a violent wave of destruction occurred in Southern Palestine in the fifteenth century B.C. is clear from excavations. That this was caused by the Israelite invasion is a reasonable historical inference. That the warfare was directed by God is, however, an interpretation by faith not subject to historical testing."
- (2) That Christ arose from out of the dead on the third day.

Sources of Biblical Archaeology

I. Material left behind by ancient peoples:

- A. Ruined buildings with their walls, rooms, and floors
- B. Pottery
- C. Metal implements and tools
- D. Weapons
- E. Ivory work
- F. Glass
- G. Coins
- H. Jewelry
- I. Statues and statuettes
- J. Inscribed and written material (on stone, bone, baked clay, leather or papyrus)
  - 1. Records, letters, receipts, census lists, contracts, and literary pieces
  - 2. Leather and papyrus requires dry climate for preservation; whereas other materials can be found anywhere.
  - 3. Most important material because tells most about the people

II. Material may be exposed or unexposed:

- A. Exposed examples:
  - 1. Pyramids and temples of Egypt
  - 2. Parthenon and other structures on the Acropolis in Athens
  - 3. Ziggurat in Ur of Chaldees
  - 4. Roman temples
  - 5. Aqeducts, roads, etc.
  - 6. Massive Crusader castles seen in many lands(Some, of course, are more exposed than others, requiring little excavation if any.)
- B. Unexposed examples:
  - 1. Tombs and graves and materials contained therein
  - 2. Tells

III. The Tell

- A. One city built over previous city
  - 1. Because easier to rebuild in same place than to find new location
  - 2. Other good locations usually already inhabited
  - 3. The present location was originally chosen because of its advantageous position.
- B. Its excavation:
  - 1. Tunneling - Generally digging into hillside.
  - 2. Trenching - Long horizontal dig usually alongside a wall.

B. Its excavation: (continued)

3. Sinking a shaft - Making shaft-type hole down through mound.
4. Strateographic method - Tell is stripped layer by layer.
5. Modified strateographic method - Tell layers investigated, but only partially stripped.

C. How are buried cities produced?

1. Through repeated destruction and rebuilding
2. Silt brought down from neighboring hills by rainfall after centuries will cover a deserted town
  - a. Market place at Athens
  - b. Forum at Rome
3. Overwhelmed by volcanic ash
4. Earthquake and fire leave city ruined; then it may be rebuilt
5. Refuse and debris accumulation in town streets add to stratification

## Dating Methods

- I. Through chronological reckonings, archaeology, history and literature; we are able to obtain good accuracy in dating back to around 2500 B.C.
- II. Methods employed:
  - A. Biblical chronologies:
    1. Although some apparent gaps in Biblical geneologies, the Bible has proved over all to be the most accurate chronological history ever produced. All others have been proven to have distorted facts due to bias, etc. Bible chronology and history have never been proved to err, but are always supported by archaeological discoveries.
  - B. Manetho's Egyptian history:
    1. Manetho was an Egyptian priest living about middle of the third century B.C.
    2. He divided Egyptian history into thirty-one dynasties or rulers; from 3,000 B.C. on.
    3. Failure to allow for partially contemporaneous dynasties and some variance between the quotations of it have weakened it slightly; but essentially it is an extremely correct and contributive work in Egyptian chronology.
  - C. Palermo Stone:
    1. Supplements Manetho's work.
    2. Covers most of first five dynasties.
  - D. Sothic cycle:
    1. Considered most accurate dating discovery.
    2. Based on Egyptian year of 365 days.
    3. Their calendar made no provision for leap year; consequently, in four years their new year began a day too soon and in 1,460 years a whole year too soon.
    4. These 1,460 year periods were called Sothic cycles.
    5. From this cycle dates were set.
  - E. Sequence dating:
    1. Developed through Sir Flinders Petrie.
    2. He arranged discovered pottery into sequences to show development.
    3. Others took his work and assigned dates to the sequences.
    4. It is a questionable system but has been somewhat confirmed.
  - F. Work of Claudius Ptolemaeus:
    1. Geographer of second century A.D.
    2. Developed an accurate list of kings of Egypt, Persia and Babylonia back to eighth century B.C.
    3. Concerns Mesopotamian history.
  - G. Karnak king list:
    1. Set up by Thothmes III of eighteenth dynasty.
  - H. Abydos king list:
    1. Contained seventy-six names.
  - I. Shakkarah king list:
    1. Contained fifty names.

- J. Turnin papyrus:
  - 1. Dates back to about 1300 B.C.
- K. Khorsabad king list: (Mesopotamian history)
  - 1. Published by Dr. Arno Poebel in 1942.
  - 2. Gives chronology of kings back to third millennium B.C.
- L. Eponym lists: (Mesopotamian history)
  - 1. Practiced by Assyrians.
  - 2. Years were named after kings or a kingly official.
  - 3. Events were also given as describing a reign.
- M. Business documents (dated)
- N. References in Babylonian and Assyrian records to international relations with Egypt
- O. Various documents with astronomical phenomena
- P. Tablets tying dated events with astronomical phenomena

III. Dates are assigned both to artifacts and to tells

NOTABLE DISCOVERIES LENDING LIGHT TO BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

	<u>DATES</u>	<u>DISCOVERIES</u>
I.	1798	Rich, ancient material discovered in Nile valley by a Napoleon expedition A. Said that here modern archaeology began.
II.	1822	ROSETTA STONE DECIPHERED. A. Discovered in 1799 by M. Boussardin in town of Rosetta B. Was a decree made by Ptolemy V about 200 B.C. C. Inscribed in hieroglyphic and demotic Egyptian and Greek; the three languages then used D. The stone was a slab of black granite *E. Important because it unlocked Egyptian hieroglyphics
III.	1846	BEHISTUN INSCRIPTIONS DECIPHERED BY HENRY RAWLINSON. A. Discovered around 10th Century B. Inscribed in part of rock mass of a mountain; in Persian, Babylonian and Median languages *C. Important because it unlocked Assyrio-Babylonian cuneiform and the treasures of ancient Babylonian literature
IV.	1868	MOABITE STONE DISCOVERED. A. Dates back to around 850 B.C. B. Discovered in town of Moab. C. Written by Mesha, King of Moab, as an account of his battle against Jehoram, King of Israel (II Kings 3:4) D. Bluish basalt stone, four feet high *E. Important because it motivated widespread interest in Palestinian exploration
V.	1895	ELEPHANTINE PAPYRI DISCOVERED. A. Written as early as 494 B.C. B. Witness to existence of Jewish colony in Elephantine
VI.	1901-1902	CODE OF HAMMURABI DISCOVERED. A. Written around 2000 B.C. by Hammurabi, King of Babylon B. Discovered in three pieces from 1901-1902; inscribed in cuneiform C. Contemporary with Abraham *D. Important because it testifies to a well developed literary skill and system of jurisprudence during Abraham's time
VII.	1906	HITTITE MONUMENTS AT BOGHAZ KEUI DISCOVERED, CONTAINING LIBRARY OF CLAY TABLETS INSCRIBED IN CUNEIFORM. A. Dating from 14th to 13th Centuries B.C. B. Inscribed in Sumerian, Accadian, Hittite, Median and others C. Important for the information learned on Hittite civilization and because they prove the existence of writing before Moses

	<u>DATES</u>	<u>DISCOVERIES</u>
VIII.	1922	TOMB OF TUTANKHAMON, AN EGYPTIAN PHAROAH, DISCOVERED. A. Ruled in 14th Century B.C. *B. Important for its un plundered riches and equipment.
IX.	1923-1924	SARCOPHAGUS OF AHIRAM (HIRAM) DISCOVERED. A. King of Tyre in 10th Century B.C. B. Contemporary with David.
X.	1929-1937	RAS SHAMRA TEXTS DISCOVERED. A. Dating from 2000 B.C. B. Ras Shamra is a city north of Sidon C. Here a temple library for scribes discovered containing these texts D. Vast quantity of texts. Dictionaries and reference works in eight languages found *E. Important because it proves advanced system of writing in Palestine before Moses
XI.	1935-1938	LACHISH OSTRACA DISCOVERED. A. Dates from about 1500 B.C. B. Lachish is one of cities which Joshua destroyed *C. Important for its witness to the early existence of writing
XII.	1947	DEAD SEA SCROLLS DISCOVERED. A. Dates back to 147 B.C. B. Discovered first by Arabic bedouin in caves by north-western corner of Dead Sea. Information came from them t scholars C. Area in which discovery made is called Qumran after the community that had existed there *D. Important for biblical studies in general and because of the light they shed upon text of the Old Testament, especially book of Samuel

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THE GENERAL BIBLICAL PICTURE IN ARCHAEOLOGY

I. Hieroglyphic Egyptian texts:

- A. Pyramid texts
- B. Coffin texts
- C. Book of the Dead

(These made understandable through the decipherment of the Rosetta stone.)

II. Cuneiform texts from Mesopotamia:

- A. Early Sumerian codes
- B. Babylonian Hammurabi code
- C. Assyrian codes
- D. Historical Annals of Assyrian and Babylonian kings

III. Hittite literature:

- A. Boghazkoi (Hittite capital) excavations provide much
- B. Historical records
- C. Legends
- D. Law code

IV. Canaanite literature:

- A. Discoveries at Ras Shamra

V. Other ancient Semitic texts:

- A. Gezer agricultural calendar
- B. Siloam inscription
- C. Collections of ostraca

VI. Classical historians:

- A. Herodotus
- B. Josephus (etc.)

MONTHS OF THE YEAR IN PALESTINE

(Summarized from Bible Manners and Customs, George M. Mackie, pp. 9-11)

- JANUARY:** - Severest cold, darkest days, heaviest rain  
- Snow in Lebanon and highest ridges; stays until melts in March and April to supply fountains.
- FEBRUARY:** - Alternating showers and sunshine  
- Arabs say "February has no rules"  
- Almond trees blossom, late barley sown
- MARCH:** - High winds, more sunshine  
- Showers of March and April are "Latter Rain", refresh standing crops of barley and wheat before they witen to harvest.  
- Sometimes heaviest rainfall of year comes at this time.
- APRIL:** - Month of Flowers - Land greenest and more beautiful than at any other time of year.  
- Hot, dry winds from Syrian Desert melt snow.  
- Grain harvest begins in Jordan Valley and Coastal Plain.  
- Fruit trees in blossom, young foliage.
- MAY:** - Rain ceases fro 5 months.  
- Sun increases in strength.  
- Flowers disappear, grass withers  
- Grain harvest in Plains and Lowlands  
- Spring fruits ready: almonds, apricots, plums  
- Grape vines blossom
- JUNE:** - Grain harvest on higher ground  
- Land bare and parched from summer rest, except for fruit trees, vines, irrigated gardens.
- JULY:** - Increasing heat, but cool westerly breezes.  
- Threshing of grain.
- AUGUST:** - Hottest month of the year, average temperature on Coastal Plain 87° in shade at noon, even higher near Sea of Galilee and Jordan Valley.  
- Grapes, figs, peaches, apples, pears ripen.
- SEPTEMBER:** - Heat intensified by Siroccos, Desert winds, temperature ranging from 90° to over 100°.  
- Figs dried for winter use, grapes made into raisins, syrup, wine.  
- Pomegranates, quinces, bananas ripen.  
- First shower after 5 month dry period usually falls at end of month.
- OCTOBER:** - Conclusion of grape and fig harvest.  
- Olives gathered.  
- Fatted sheep killed, storage of supplies for winter use.  
- Heavier showers fall - "Early Rain" (or Former Rain), of scripture.  
- Plowing begins, after hard, dry ground softened by rain.
- NOVEMBER:** - Plowing.  
- Wheat and barley sowing.
- DECEMBER:** - Heavier rains, cooler weather.  
- Snow on Lebanon toward end of month.  
- Oranges, citrons, lemons ripen.  
- Vines pruned in December and January.

Suggested Bibliography

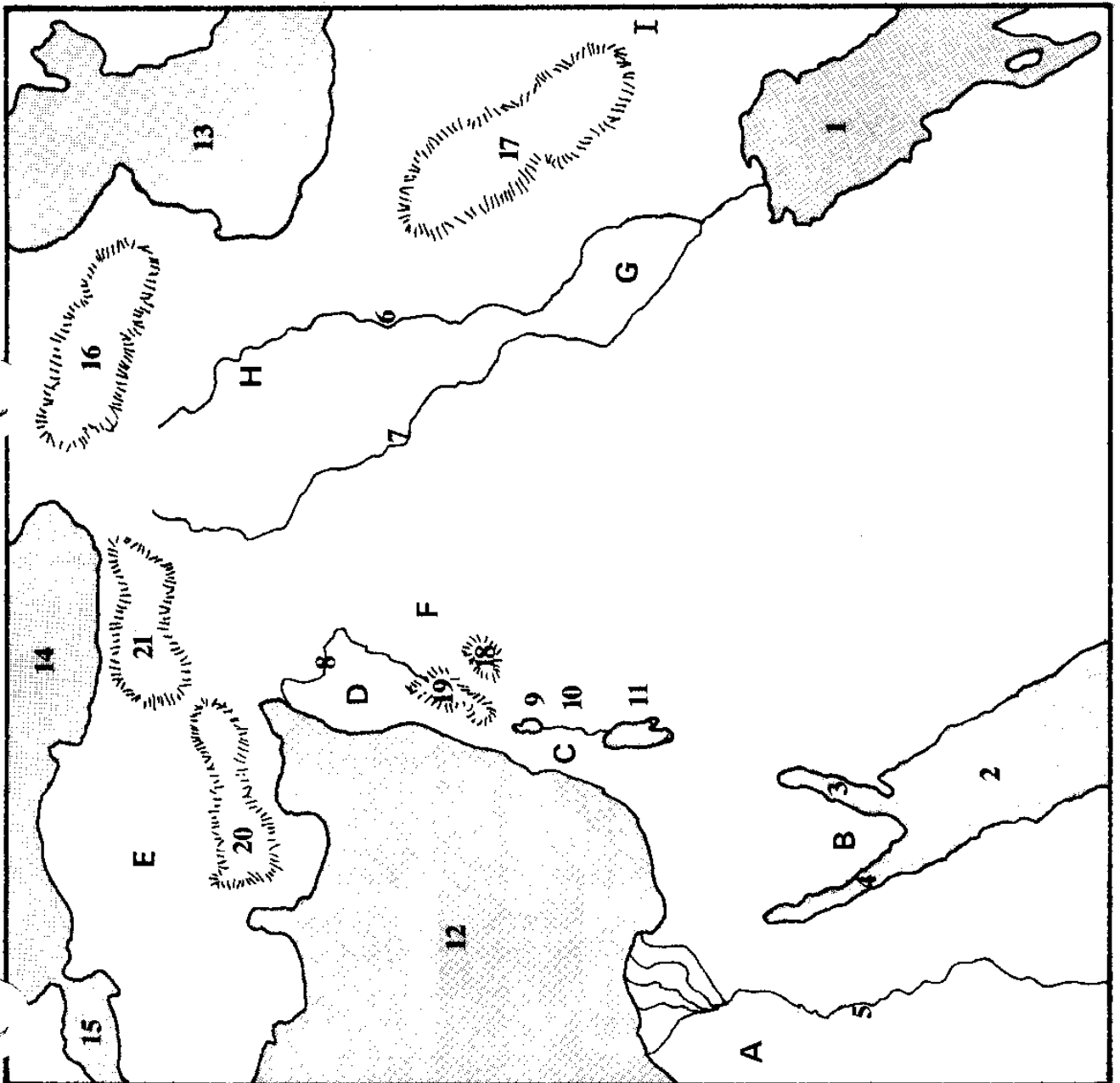
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  - \*10. Unger, Merrill F., Archaeology and the N. T., Zondervan Publishing House, Grand Rapids, Michigan. 1962.
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  - \*17. Edersheim, Alfred, Sketches of Jewish Social Life in the Days of Christ, Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co. 1970.
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  - \*20. Oxford Bible Atlas, Oxford University Press, London New York. 1974.
- \* Indicates books that will probably be of most value to the average student.

PEOPLE AND LANDS  
Test: Basic Bible Lands

File 4 (BC) R838  
(H-BC-PPL4)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
30 points total

DIRECTIONS: Identify the bodies of water, mountain ranges, and Bible lands on the following map by placing the appropriate name beside the proper number or letter from the map. Only the locations discussed in class should be used.



(continued)

PART I. Bodies of water (1-15 on map). In Part I, besides identifying the bodies of water, also circle the category to which the body of water belongs. You must get both parts correct to receive credit.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Gulf / River / Sea.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Gulf / River / Sea.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ Gulf / River / Sea.
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Gulf / River / Sea.
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Gulf / River / Sea.
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ Gulf / River / Sea.
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ Gulf / River / Sea.
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ Gulf / River / Sea.
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ Gulf / River / Sea.
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_ Gulf / River / Sea.
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_ Gulf / River / Sea.
- 12. \_\_\_\_\_ Gulf / River / Sea.
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_ Gulf / River / Sea.
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_ Gulf / River / Sea.
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_ Gulf / River / Sea.

PART II. Mountains (16-21 on map):

- 16. \_\_\_\_\_
- 17. \_\_\_\_\_
- 18. \_\_\_\_\_
- 19. \_\_\_\_\_
- 20. \_\_\_\_\_
- 21. \_\_\_\_\_

PART III. Bible Lands (A-I on map):

- A. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_
- C. \_\_\_\_\_
- D. \_\_\_\_\_
- E. \_\_\_\_\_
- F. \_\_\_\_\_
- G. \_\_\_\_\_
- H. \_\_\_\_\_
- I. \_\_\_\_\_

PEOPLE AND LANDS  
Test: Introductory Information

File 5 (BC)  
(H-BC-PPL5)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
45 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer for each question.

1. (1 pt.) What does the word "geography" literally mean?
  - a. To write a place.
  - b. To divide the land.
  - c. To study the earth.
  - d. To write the earth.
  - e. To chart the terrain.
  
2. (2 pts.) What description best fits the meaning of topography?
  - a. The land and its plants, animals, climate, divisions, and inhabitants.
  - b. The land itself, its mountains, rivers, valleys, lakes, and plateaus.
  - c. Representing surface features by drawing them on maps.
  - d. The people, their customs, dress, commerce, religion, and government.
  - e. The history of the area.
  
3. (2 pts.) Which class of Arabs today are the closest in their customs to Bible characters?
  - a. Fellahin.
  - b. Belladin.
  - c. Bedouin.
  - d. Benadine.
  - e. Syrian.
  
4. (1 pt.) What does the word "archaeology" literally mean?
  - a. Beginning of the ancient.
  - b. Study of the soil.
  - c. Word of ancient things.
  - d. Ancient unearthing.
  - e. Study of cultures.
  
5. (2 pts.) Approximately when did Bible archaeology begin?
  - a. 1500-1600 (16th century).
  - b. 1600-1700 (17th century).
  - c. 1700-1800 (18th century).
  - d. 1800-1900 (19th century).
  - e. 1900-present (20th century).
  
6. (2 pts.) Where did archaeological excavation begin?
  - a. Palestine.
  - b. Asia Minor.
  - c. Mesopotamia.
  - d. Greece.
  - e. Egypt.

(continued)

7. (2 pts.) What is the name of the method of excavation in which one layer of soil is removed at a time and each level of culture carefully studied?
- Surfacing.
  - Sounding.
  - Stratigraphy.
  - Leveling.
  - Stratotopic.
8. (1 pt.) What is the approximate size of the basic Bible lands?
- One-quarter the size of the United States.
  - One-half the size of the United States.
  - Three-quarters the size of the United States.
  - Two times the size of the United States.
  - Three times the size of the United States.
9. (2 pts.) About what year did the Flood occur?
- 3500 B.C.
  - 3100 B.C.
  - 2800 B.C.
  - 2500 B.C.
  - 2100 B.C.
10. (2 pts.) About when did Abraham live?
- 3100 B.C.
  - 2800 B.C.
  - 2500 B.C.
  - 2100 B.C.
  - 1800 B.C.
11. (2 pts.) What year did the Exodus from Egypt take place?
- 2250 B.C.
  - 2150 B.C.
  - 1850 B.C.
  - 1650 B.C.
  - 1450 B.C.
12. (2 pts.) When was the nation of Israel divided into Northern Israel and Judah?
- 1131 B.C.
  - 1031 B.C.
  - 931 B.C.
  - 831 B.C.
  - 731 B.C.
13. (2 pts.) What ancient historian was a widely travelled Greek, who lived from 484 B.C. to 420 B.C., and is considered the "Father of history"?
- Berosus.
  - Manetho.
  - Xenophen.
  - Herodotus.
  - Josephus.

(continued)

14. (2 pts.) Which historian was a Jewish priest who wrote two large volumes on the history of the Jews?
- Berosus.
  - Manetho.
  - Herodotus.
  - Josephus.
  - Bar-KOKHBA.

PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check in the blank next to the letter of every correct response.

All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 wrong, -5; 4 or more wrong, -6

1. Why is archaeology important to the Bible student?
- Archaeology confirms the Bible beyond question.
  - The accuracy of the Bible must be proven by archaeology before we can believe it.
  - Archaeology often throws light on the events, people, and situations described in the Bible.
  - We cannot understand the Bible without archaeology.
  - Archaeology provides supplementary historical information to the Bible.
  - Only those who understand archaeology can be effective in the ministry.

PART III. SHORT ANSWER. Write the correct response to each question and answer in the space provided. Point values are noted for each question.

1. (5 pts.) List the five bodies of water that define Bible lands.
- \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
2. (1 pt.) What is the name of the large green belt shaped like a horseshoe with the Arabian desert in its center?
- \_\_\_\_\_
3. (1 pt.) What is the study and dating of different types of pottery called?
- \_\_\_\_\_
4. (1 pt.) What does the name "Mesopotamia" mean?
- \_\_\_\_\_
5. (2 pts.) What nation carried Northern Israel away captive? \_\_\_\_\_  
 What year did this take place? \_\_\_\_\_

(continued)



6. (2 pts.) What nation carried Judah away captive? \_\_\_\_\_ What year did this begin to take place? \_\_\_\_\_
7. (2 pts.) Name the two major rivers located in Mesopotamia.
- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_

PEOPLE AND LANDS  
Test: Mesopotamia, Egypt

File 6 (BC)  
(H-BC-PPL6)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
65 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer for each question. Point values are noted for each question.

1. (1 pt.) What modern country today occupies the area of ancient Mesopotamia?
  - a. Iran.
  - b. Saudi Arabia.
  - c. Iraq.
  - d. Turkey.
  - e. Russia.
  
2. (2 pts.) Who were the first important people in the development of civilization in Mesopotamia?
  - a. Akkadians.
  - b. Elamites.
  - c. Assyrians.
  - d. Babylonians.
  - e. Sumerians.
  
3. (2 pts.) Which of the following responses represents the correct order of the first five world empires?
  - a. Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia, Medo-Persia, Greece.
  - b. Assyria, Medo-Persia, Babylonia, Greece, Rome.
  - c. Babylonia, Egypt, Assyria, Medo-Persia, Greece.
  - d. Egypt, Assyria, Medo-Persia, Babylonia, Greece.
  - e. Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia, Greece, Medo-Persia.
  
4. (1 pt.) Who was the central figure of the Old Babylonian period of history?
  - a. Sargon.
  - b. Hammurabi.
  - c. Ashurnasirpal.
  - d. Nabopolassar.
  - e. Tiglath-Pileser I.
  
5. (2 pts.) In Mesopotamia, which is the correct geographical relationship between Babylonia and Assyria?
  - a. Babylonia is north of Assyria.
  - b. Babylonia is east of Assyria.
  - c. Babylonia is south of Assyria.
  - d. Babylonia is west of Assyria.
  - e. Babylonia occupies the same area as Assyria.
  
6. (1 pt.) What area is also called "Shinar" in the Bible?
  - a. Assyria.
  - b. Persia.
  - c. Media.
  - d. Armenia.
  - e. Babylonia.

(continued)

7. (2 pts.) Under which Babylonian king did the city of Babylon reach its zenith?
- Hammurabi.
  - Belshazzar.
  - Evil-merodach.
  - Nebuchadnezzar.
  - Nabonidus.
8. (2 pts.) What king conquered the city of Babylon in 538 B.C.?
- Darius I.
  - Cyrus.
  - Cambyses.
  - Alexander.
  - Artaxerxes.
9. (2 pts.) What great event took place in Bible history in 538 B.C.?
- Persia took the northern nation of Israel captive.
  - Persia allowed the northern nation of Israel to return to Palestine.
  - Assyria released the southern nation of Judah to return to Babylon.
  - Assyria conquered all of Mesopotamia including Babylon.
  - Persia allowed the southern nation of Judah to return to Palestine.
10. (2 pts.) Which Assyrian kings were responsible for carrying Northern Israel away captive?
- Shalmaneser and Tiglath-Pileser.
  - Sargon and Sennacherib.
  - Ashurnasirpal and Shalmaneser.
  - Shalmaneser and Sargon.
  - Tiglath-pileser and Sennacherib.
11. (1 pt.) What ancient city, when excavated, was found to have been occupied by the Hurrians, who were the long lost Horites of the Old Testament?
- Nuzi.
  - Asshur.
  - Nineveh.
  - Nippur.
  - Calah.
12. (2 pts.) What is the archaeological significance of the ancient city of Mari?
- The customs mentioned in tablets found there are the same as those mentioned in the Bible.
  - The remains of three great palaces built by Assyrian kings were discovered.
  - A complex of four cities was found that formerly covered 350 square miles.
  - Letters of correspondence between many rulers of Mesopotamia were found. These letters frequently mention the Habiru.
  - The Cylinder of Cyrus was found there.

(continued)

13. (2 pts.) What Persian king helped complete the Temple in Jerusalem after construction had come to a standstill?
- Cyrus.
  - Darius.
  - Cambyses.
  - Artaxerxes.
  - Longimanus.
14. (1 pt.) Which of the following kings is the Biblical character Ahasuerus, who chose Esther to be his queen?
- Darius I.
  - Artaxerxes I.
  - Longimanus.
  - Cambyses.
  - Xerxes.
15. (1 pt.) Nehemiah was cupbearer to which of these kings?
- Artaxerxes I.
  - Artaxerxes II.
  - Xerxes.
  - Darius III.
  - Cambyses II.
16. (2 pts.) What archaeological discovery unlocked to the world the vast treasures of the ancient Babylonian literature?
- Hammurabi's Law Code.
  - Rosetta Stone.
  - Cylinder of Cyrus.
  - Nuzi Tablets.
  - Behistun Inscription.
17. (1 pt.) What kind of weather does Egypt have?
- Very hot and very dry.
  - Temperate and very dry.
  - Very hot, with average rainfall.
  - Temperate, with average rainfall.
  - Very dry, with extremes of hot and cold.
18. (1 pt.) What is the approximate size of Egypt?
- Delta: 125 x 115 miles; Valley: 450 x 12 miles.
  - Delta: 175 x 100 miles; Valley: 550 x 24 miles.
  - Delta: 425 x 50 miles; Valley: 250 x 100 miles.
  - Delta: 550 x 200 miles; Valley: 600 x 50 miles.
  - Delta: 425 x 300 miles; Valley: 350 x 75 miles.
19. (2 pts.) What is the primary geographic feature of Egypt?
- Nile Delta.
  - Nile Valley.
  - Nile River.
  - Sinai Peninsula.
  - Red Sea.

(continued)

20. (1 pt.) What is the approximate length of the Nile River?
- 2000 miles.
  - 3000 miles.
  - 3500 miles.
  - 4000 miles.
  - 5000 miles.
21. (2 pts.) How did almost all major invasions of Egypt enter the country?
- From the north, that is, from the Mediterranean Sea.
  - From the northeast, that is, from the Sinai Peninsula.
  - From the east, that is, from the Red Sea.
  - From the west, that is, from the Sahara Desert.
  - From the south, that is, from the Nile Valley.
22. (2 pts.) After the flood, what was the name of the people who later became the Egyptians and other peoples?
- Hamites.
  - Shemites.
  - Japhethites.
  - Cushites.
  - Arkites.
23. (2 pts.) Who was the first king to unite Upper and Lower Egypt?
- Rameses.
  - Khufu.
  - Menes.
  - Tutankhamen.
  - Amenemhet.
24. (2 pts.) Which period of Egyptian history is considered the world government of Bible prophecy?
- Old Kingdom period.
  - First Intermediate period.
  - Middle Kingdom period.
  - Second Intermediate period.
  - New Empire period.
25. (1 pt.) Whose fame results from the fact that his was the only Egyptian tomb discovered undisturbed?
- Amenhotep I.
  - Kamose.
  - Rameses I.
  - Tutankhamen.
  - Thutmose.
26. (1 pt.) What structure was erected by Khufu?
- The Sphinx.
  - The Pharos.
  - The Great Pyramid.
  - The Temple at Tanis.
  - The Royal Necropolis.

(continued)

27. (1 pt.) What city was excavated by Naville, who found rows of bricks with varying amounts of straw?
- Thebes.
  - Pithom.
  - Memphis.
  - Zoan.
  - Heliopolis.
28. (2 pts.) What city became the literary and scientific center of the Greek world?
- Heliopolis.
  - Memphis.
  - Thebes.
  - Gizeh.
  - Alexandria.
29. (2 pts.) Who ruled Egypt shortly after Alexander the Great conquered Egypt?
- Ptolemies.
  - Seleucids.
  - Romans.
  - Assyrians.
  - Israelites.

PART II. MATCHING. Match the responses in the right column to their corresponding premises in the left column by placing the letters of the correct responses in the blanks provided. Not all the responses will be used, but each response may be used more than once. Each premise is worth one point.

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| _____ 1. Chief god of Babylonia.   | a. Hathor K. Ashtaroth. |
| _____ 2. Chief god of Assyria.   | b. Marduk L. Chemosh.   |
| _____ 3. Chief god of Egypt.   | c. Molech.              |
| _____ 4. Chief god of Persia.  | d. Ahura-Mazda.         |
| _____ 5. The sun god.  | e. Ishtar.              |
| _____ 6. "The wise lord."  | f. Osiris.              |
| _____ 7. Also called "Merodach."   | g. Ashur.               |
| _____ 8. Worshipped by Zarathustra.  | h. Anu.                 |
| _____ 9. Victor over the chaotic powers of the deep in the battle of creation. | i. Tammuz.              |
|  | j. Amon Re.             |

PART III. SHORT ANSWER. Write the correct response to each question in the space provided. Each question is worth one point.

- What do we call the method of Babylonian writing that consisted of a system of wedge-shaped characters inscribed on clay tablets (one word)?
- What is the name of the immense, terraced, artificial mountains built by the Babylonians as foundations for their temples?
- What city did Abraham leave when he first left Mesopotamia?

(continued)

PEOPLE AND LANDS

File 6 (BC)

4. What is the "Enuma Elish" (in three words or less)?
5. What Assyrian city did Jonah call to repentance?
6. What modern nation now occupies the area of ancient Persia?
7. What empire was the cruelest of all the ancient empires?
8. The Egyptians called their land "Ta-Meri." What does this name mean?
9. What Egyptian pharaoh killed King Josiah of Judah?
10. What is the name of the inscription, found in Egypt by Napoleon's army engineer, that enabled scholars to unlock the Egyptian hieroglyphic writing?

### CHRONOLOGY OF ISRAEL'S HISTORY

NOTE: All Biblical Old Testament dates are based on a 966 B.C. date for the 4th year of Solomon (I Kings 6:1), and a 430 year sojourn in Egypt, (Ex. 12:40-41). 966 B.C. is the date accepted by John Whitcomb. Other authorities vary, within a range of from about 958 B.C. to about 1027 B.C. for this date of the beginning of Solomon's Temple. Thus, all of the dates given will change according to the accepted date for Solomon's Temple. The 966 date has been chosen for this chronology, being near the center of the range of dates and being close to those of most authorities.

DATE:	EVENT:
4174 B.C.	Creation
2518 B.C.	Flood
2166 B.C.	Abraham born (probably was not the firstborn)
2066 B.C.	Isaac born
2006 B.C.	Jacob (and Esau born)
1876 B.C.	Jacob enters Egypt
1526 B.C.	Moses born
1486 B.C.	Moses flees to Midian
1446 B.C.	Exodus from Egypt
1406 B.C.	Death of Moses, Joshua takes over
1010 B.C.	David anointed king over Judah
1003 B.C.	David anointed king over all Israel, takes Jerusalem from the Jebusites
970 B.C.	David dies, Solomon reigns
930 B.C.	Solomon dies, kingdom divided
722 B.C.	Assyrians take Israel captive
606 or 607 B.C.	Nebuchadnezzar besieges Jerusalem, puts Judah under tribute
597 B.C.	Nebuchadnezzar takes captives from Jerusalem, sets up Zedekiah as king
586 B.C.	Zedekiah rebels, Nebuchadnezzar destroys Jerusalem and the temple, takes rest of Judah captive
539 B.C.	Cyrus conquers Babylon
538 B.C.	Cyrus' decree allowing Jews to return
537 B.C.	First group of Jews arrive in Palestine under Zerubbabel
536 B.C.	Jews begin rebuilding the Temple
515 or 516 B.C.	Temple completed
483 -- 473 B.C.	Events in Book of Esther take place in Persia
458 B.C.	Another group of Jews return to Jerusalem under Ezra
445 B.C.	Nehemiah returns to Jerusalem to rebuild walls
about 400 B.C.	Malachi prophesies; last prophet for 400 years
332 B.C.	Alexander the Great conquers Palestine
about 320 B.C.	Palestine under dominion of the Ptolemies of Egypt
285 B.C.	Septuagint translation of Hebrew Old Testament into Greek begun in Alexandria, Egypt



<b>DATE:</b>	<b>EVENT:</b>
198 B.C.	Palestine under dominion of the Seleucids of Syria
168 B.C.	Antiochus IV Epiphanes of Syria plunders the Temple, Maccabean Revolt begins
142 B.C.	Palestine free from Syria, Hasmonean Dynasty begins
63 B.C.	Palestine conquered by Romans
47 B.C.	Antipater appointed procurator of Judea by Rome
43 B.C.	Antipater assassinated, Herod the Great made king of most of Palestine
6 – 4 B.C. ?	Christ born in Bethlehem
4 B.C.	Herod the Great dies
29 A.D. (approx.)	Christ crucified
66 A.D.	Jewish Rebellion against Rome
70 A.D.	Jerusalem, Temple destroyed by Romans, Jews scattered
135 A.D.	Bar Cochba Revolt
about 150 A.D.	Mishna compiled
about 500 A.D.	Talmud completed in Babylonia
570 A.D.	Mohammed born
622 A.D.	Year 1 in Mohammedan calendar, Mohammed forced to flee Mecca
635 A.D.	Mohammedans conquer Palestine
about 1200 A.D.	Jews suffer persecutions in Europe under Catholics
about 1200 – 1400 A.D.	Jews expelled from many cities in Europe, persecuted
1290 A.D.	Jews expelled from England
1492 A.D.	Jews expelled from Spain
late 1800's	Pogroms in Russia
1897 A.D.	First Zionist Congress, Basle, Switzerland
1917 A.D.	Balfour Declaration
1922 A.D.	Jewish immigration to Palestine restricted by the British
1939 A.D.	"White Paper" issued by British, Jews persecuted heavily by Hitler's Germany. Six million Jews killed in concentration camps during World War II.
1948 A.D.	British mandate ends, Israel becomes an independant nation, immediately attacked by Arabs, Israel gains more territory
1956 – 1967 A.D.	Organized Arab terrorist activity against Israel
1967 A.D.	"6 Day War"
1973 A.D.	"Holy Day War"

Palestine

- 4 pts. 1. How many miles is it from Dan to Beersheba?
- 50.
  - 65.
  - 150.
  - 650.
  - 1500.
- 4 pts. 2. What is the significance of the measurement from Dan to Beersheba?
- It defines Palestine north to south.
  - It defines Palestine east to west.
  - It defines Palestine from the Euphrates to Egypt.
  - It defines Palestine's portion of the Fertile Crescent.
  - It defines Judah north to south.
- 4 pts. 3. The entire land of Palestine is comparable in size to which of the following areas?
- Washington state.
  - Eastern Washington.
  - Olympic Peninsula.
  - Seattle-Tacoma.
  - Seattle-Olympia.
- 4 pts. 4. What one main feature was the nation of Israel's entire society built around?
- The king.
  - The temple.
  - The city of Jerusalem.
  - The Sea of Galilee.
  - The Jordan River.
- 4 pts. 5. What best describes the climate of Palestine?
- Very hot and very dry.
  - Temperate and very dry.
  - Very hot and adequate rainfall.
  - Temperate and adequate rainfall.
  - Widely varied.
- 4 pts. 6. What are the measurements of the two extreme elevations in Palestine?
- Mt. Hermon +5100 - Dead Sea -696.
  - Mt. Hermon +5100 - Dead Sea -1300.
  - Mt. Hermon +9100 - Dead Sea -1500.
  - Mt. Hermon +9100 - Dead Sea -1300.
  - Mt. Hermon +1500 - Dead Sea -696.

(over)

- 4 pts. 7. What does "Palestine" mean?
- Fruitful.
  - Land of Philistines.
  - Palah's land.
  - Well-watered.
  - Land of Promise.
- 4 pts. 8. What is the most common name for Palestine in the Old Testament?
- Palestine.
  - Israel.
  - Canaan.
  - The Land.
  - Land of Jehovah.
- 4 pts. 9. What major geologic formation clearly divides the land north to south?
- Central mountain country.
  - Jordan River.
  - Trans-Jordan plateau.
  - Central plateau.
  - Jordan rift.
- 4 pts. 10. From west to east, what are the four major divisions of Palestine?
- Coastal plains, central hill country, Jordan rift, Trans-Jordan plateau.
  - Trans-Jordan plateau, Jordan rift, central hill country, coastal plains.
  - Coastal plains, Jordan rift, central hill country, Trans-Jordan plateau.
  - Jordan rift, Trans-Jordan plateau, central hill country, coastal plains.
  - Trans-Jordan plateau, central hill country, Jordan rift, coastal plains.
- 4 pts. 11. Why did the Mediterranean seashore have no great importance in the history of Palestine?
- Israel did not conquer the area until after Solomon's reign.
  - There are no good harbor areas.
  - It has a shortage of fresh water.
  - It is too marshy for agricultural prominence.
  - All of the major roads are inland.
- 4 pts. 12. What coastal city was visited by the prophet Jonah?
- Tyre.
  - Sidon.
  - Acco.
  - Joppa.
  - Gaza.

- pts. 13. The central hill country is actually a continuation of what mountain range?
- Taurus Mountains.
  - Amanus Mountains.
  - Lebanon Mountains.
  - Anti-Lebanon Mountains.
  - Zagros Mountains.
- 4 pts. 14. What are the three main topographical features of the Jordan rift?
- Wilderness of Judea, Jordan River, Dead Sea.
  - Dead Sea, Jordan lowlands, Jordan River.
  - Jordan River, surrounding mountains, Sea of Galilee.
  - Dead Sea, Wilderness of Judea, Sea of Galilee.
  - Sea of Galilee, Jordan River, Dead Sea.
- 4 pts. 15. What are the three respective elevations for Lake Huleh, the Sea of Galilee, and the Dead Sea?
- Lake Huleh +1300 - Sea of Galilee +696 - Dead Sea -1500.
  - Lake Huleh +210 - Sea of Galilee -696 - Dead Sea -1300.
  - Lake Huleh -1300 - Sea of Galilee -210 - Dead Sea -696.
  - Lake Huleh -210 - Sea of Galilee +210 - Dead Sea -1300.
  - Lake Huleh +210 - Sea of Galilee -1300 - Dead Sea -9100.
- 4 pts. 16. How long is the Jordan River from the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea?
- By air, 25 miles -- by boat, 75 miles.
  - By air, 45 miles -- by boat, 135 miles.
  - By air, 65 miles -- by boat, 200 miles.
  - By air, 155 miles-- by boat, 295 miles.
  - By air, 275 miles-- by boat, 425 miles.
- 4 pts. 17. What effect do the hot east winds and cool west winds have in Galilee?
- The winds cause abundant rain known as the latter rain.
  - The winds cause a temperate climate.
  - The winds cause a lack of rain by blowing away the clouds.
  - The winds cause devastating sandstorms.
  - The winds cause furious storms on the Sea of Galilee.
- 4 pts. 18. What is the Hebrew name for the Dead Sea?
- Salt Sea.
  - Dead Sea.
  - Arabah Sea.
  - Reed Sea.
  - Rich Sea.
- 4 pts. 19. What is the name of the tongue or peninsula that juts out into the Dead Sea from its eastern bank?
- The Wadi.
  - The Shephelah.
  - The Lisan.
  - Tell El Amarna.
  - Jebel Usdum.

(over)

- 4 pts. 20. What modern country now occupies the Trans-Jordan plateau?
- a. Israel.
  - b. Jordan.
  - c. Syria.
  - d. Lebanon.
  - e. United Arab Republic.
- 4 pts. 21. Where does the Bible first mention the land of Canaan or Palestine?
- a. Genesis 5.
  - b. Genesis 10.
  - c. Genesis 12.
  - d. Genesis 22.
  - e. Genesis 49.
- 4 pts. 22. What was the first important event in Bible history that happened in the land of Canaan or Palestine?
- a. The garden of Eden was there.
  - b. Cain was sent there after slaying his brother Abel.
  - c. Noah preached there, warning the inhabitants about the flood.
  - d. God called and led Abraham to journey there.
  - e. Joshua led the people into the land after the Exodus.
- 4 pts. 23. In the history of Palestine, which set of facts is in proper chronological order?
- a. Flood, Abraham to Canaan, exodus, judges, kings.
  - b. Abraham to Canaan, flood, exodus, kings, judges.
  - c. Exodus, judges, kings, Babylonian captivity, Assyrian captivity.
  - d. Judges, kings, split kingdom, both captivities, Israel returns from Babylonian captivity.
  - e. Exodus, kings, Babylonian captivity, Assyrian captivity, Judah returns from Babylonian captivity.
- 4 pts. 24. Give a synonym and the appropriate month or months for the following two annual rains.  
(1 pt. per blank)
- a. former rain
    - 1) synonym - \_\_\_\_\_
    - 2) month(s)- \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. latter rain
    - 1) synonym - \_\_\_\_\_
    - 2) month(s)- \_\_\_\_\_

4 pts. 25. Fill in the following four facts about the Dead Sea.

a. Elevation.

½ pt. 1) What is its elevation? \_\_\_\_\_

½ pt. 2) Why is this notable? \_\_\_\_\_

b. Content.

½ pt. 1) What is its content? \_\_\_\_\_

½ pt. 2) Why is this notable? \_\_\_\_\_

c. Water level.

1 pt. 1) What is unusual about the water level of the Dead Sea? \_\_\_\_\_

d. Size.

½ pt. 1) How long is the Dead Sea? \_\_\_\_\_

½ pt. 2) How wide is the Dead Sea? \_\_\_\_\_