Busayra Excavations by Crystal-M. Bennett, 1971-1980

Busayra in southern Jordan is generally identified with Old Testament Bozrah, the major city of the Iron Age kingdom of Edom. Crystal-M. Bennett's excavations between 1971 and 1980 unearthed a fortification wall, a tower, and other structures, including a temple and a palace. The excavation revealed a complex history of occupation, with evidence for interactions with other cultures and civilizations. The excavations were supported by the National Science Foundation and are a significant contribution to the understanding of Edom and its role in the ancient Near East.

New insights into the Iron Age Archaeology of Edom, Southern Jordan - Erez Ben-Yosef 2012-12-31 Situated south of the Dead Sea, near the famous Nabataean capital of Petra, the Faynan region in Jordan contains the largest deposits of copper ore in the southern Levant. The Edom Levant Jordanian Archeological Project (ELRAP) takes a multidisciplinary approach to understanding the Faynan copper mines and their role in the ancient economy. The project has revealed significant information about the copper industry, including the methods of mining and smelting, and the impact on the local environment.

The Oxford Handbook of the Archaeology of the Levant - Mark Goodchild 2014-01-16 This handbook aims to serve as a research guide to the archaeology of the Levant, an area situated at the crossroads of the ancient world that linked the eastern Mediterranean, Mesopotamia, and Egypt. The Levant as used here encompasses the modern states of Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, western Syria, and Cyprus. It is supplemented with studies from scholars who were unable to attend the conference but were eager to contribute to this book. --Preface.

Unearthing the Wilderness: Studies on the History and Archaeology of the Negev and Edom in the Iron Age - Jean Marie VandenBijl 2011-01-15 This volume brings together several dozen of scholars from all over the world in order to pinpoint the state of research on the Formation of the Nabataean Kingdom and its capital Petra. The contributions of the present volume focus on questions related to the natural environment of the site, on the geology and geography as well as on socio-economic conditions.

The Wildehwlen Itinerarie-Angela Rassok 2011-07-21 At we read the wildhwlen narrative, we confront a wide variety of choices that shape our sense of what kind of narrative is it, if often in confusing ways. It often appeals to be history, but it also contains genres and content that are not historiographical. To explain this unique blend, Rassok crafts a path through Ahladian and Egyptian administrative and historiographical texts, exploring the way the literary genre was used in conjunction with the visual and material record. She then applies this framework to the construction of a Wildhwehn itinerary for Edom, adding more than 500 years to the Iron Age, including key periods of biblical history when David, Solomon, and the Egyptian pharaoh Shoshenq I are shown to have interacted with Edom. Included is a 7-gigabyte DVD with over 55,000 files of additional data and photographs from the project.

The World around the Old Testament - Bill T. Arnold 2014-11-15 Leading Experts Introduce the People and Cultures of the Old Testament What groups interacted with ancient Israel? Were the Hurrians and Why do they matter? What do we know about the Philistines, the Egyptians, the Amorites, the Assyrians, the Babylonians, and others? In this up-to-date volume, leading experts introduce the peoples and places of the world around the Old Testament, providing students with a fresh exploration of the ancient Near East. The contributors offer comprehensive overviews to the main cultures and peoples groups that surrounded ancient Israel in the wider Near East and the Aegean world. European experts on Egypt, Mesopotamia, the inhabitants of the Indus Valley, the Hurrians, and the natural environment all contribute to the volume. The contributors provide a broad understanding of the human group or culture to our understanding of the Hebrew Scriptures. This supplementary text is organized by geographic region, making it especially suitable for the classroom and useful in a variety of Old Testament courses. Approximately eighty-five-illustrative images are included throughout the book.
The Neo-Assyrian Empire in the Southwest-Avraham Faust 2021-01-18 The Neo-Assyrian empire — the first large empire of the ancient world — has attracted a great deal of public attention ever since the spectacular discoveries of its impressive remains in the 19th century. The southwestern part of this empire, located in the Levant, offers archaeologically, historically, and politically, the best known region in the world, and its history is described in a plethora of texts, including the Hebrew Bible.

Research on issues relevant to the study of ancient Israel. The editors and contributors, all top biblical scholars and historians, discuss historical evidence in a readable manner, using both canonical and chronological lenses to explore Israelite history. Illustrative items, such as maps and images, visually support the book's content.

excavating-asia's-civilizations-by-crystal-b-bennett-1997-0800 2/3

From the most recent archaeological data as interpreted from a nontheological point of view and supplementing that data with biblical material only when it corroborates with the archaeological record, Dever analyzes all the evidence at hand to present a new theory of ancient Israel and Judah that is accessible to all interested readers. Features a new approach to the history of ancient Israel Extensive bibliography More than eighty maps and illustrations

Where Airy Voxes Lead-Putre Biesiewickis 2020-05-29 Many have pursued, and continue to pursue, real immortality by seeking to prolong their lives on this earth. Others, who are governed by the need for physical展现，feeling, fame or being part of something bigger, are interested in immortality.

Excavating Asia's Civilizations: Beyond the Texts—William G. Dever 2017-11-03 A handbook for biblical scholars and historians of the Ancient Near East William G. Dever offers a welcome perspective on ancient Israel and Judah that prioritizes the archaeological remains to render history as it was—not as the biblical writers argue it should have been. Dever accounts for the central role of archaeology in the history of the ancient Near East.

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Over the Mountains and Far Away: Studies in Memory of Mali Salwey presented to Mali Salwey on the occasion of his 60th birthday—Pavel Zurek and Samuel E. Liebowitz 2011-04-01 This volume is a tribute to the memory of Prof. Mali Salwey, a prolific author that made incredible contributions to the advancement of interdisciplinary research in archaeology.

The essays in this volume, which are primarily historical and cultural in nature, explore the relationship between history and archaeology in the study of pre-modern Asia. These contributions describe the archaeological and archaeological data that have occupied our attention to the various topics that have been covered in the book. The essays analyze the ways in which archaeology has been used to interpret the past and its relationship to the present.

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Moab in the Iron Age—Bruce Routledge 2004-07-26 Moab was an ancient kingdom located in the highlands east of the Dead Sea, in what is now Jordan. Known primarily from references in the Hebrew Bible, Moab has long occupied a marginal position, one defined by the complex interrelationship of history, theology, and politics that underlies biblical archaeology. Moab in the Iron Age: Hegemony, Polity, Archaeology inverts this position, using Moab as the centerpiece of an extended reflection on the nature and meaning of state formation. Focusing on the state as an effect rather than a cause, Bruce Routledge examines the constitution of the kingdom over a period of some seven hundred years. In particular, he develops Antonio Gramsci’s concept of hegemony by examining the ways intellectual products, such as inscriptions, public buildings, and administrative practices, transformed local cultural resources in order to construct political dominance as a moral order. Through a careful analysis that combines archaeological and textual study, Routledge demonstrates how long-established principles underlying local identities were transformed when appropriated for particular state building projects. From this, he offers insights into the realization and historical reproduction of political power in everyday life. Rich in previously unpublished material, Moab in the Iron Age reinterprets discussions of politics and culture in early complex societies, and presents a novel approach to the study of state formation.

The Origins of the Second Temple—Diana Viander Edelman 2014-12-05 Darius I, King of Persia, claims to have accomplished many deeds in the early years of his reign, but was one of them the rebuilding of the temple in Jerusalem? The editor who added the date to the books of Haggai and Zechariah thought so, and the author of Ezra 1-6 then relied on his dates when writing his account of the rebuilding process. The genealogical information contained in the book of Nehemiah, however, suggests otherwise; it indicates that Zerubbabel and Nehemiah were either contemporaries, or a generation apart in age, not some 65 years apart. Thus, either Zerubbabel and the temple rebuilding needed to be moved to the reign of Artaxerxes II, or Nehemiah and the rebuilding of the city walls needed to be moved to the reign of Darius I. In this ground-breaking volume, the argument is made that the temple was built during the reign of Artaxerxes I. The editor of Haggai and Zechariah mistakenly set the event under Darius I because he was influenced by both a desire to show the fulfillment of inherited prophecy and by Darius widely circulated autobiography of his rise to power. In light of the settlement patterns in Yehud during the Persian period, it is proposed that Artaxerxes I instituted a master plan to incorporate Yehud into the Persian road, postal, and military systems. The rebuilding of the temple was a minor part of the larger plan that provided soldiers stationed in the fortress in Jerusalem and civilians living in the new provincial seat with a place to worship their native god while also providing a place to store taxes and monies collected on behalf of the Persian administration.

Myth and Geology—Luigi Piccardi 2007 “This book is the first peer-reviewed collection of papers focusing on the potential of myth storylines to yield data and lessons that are of value to the geological sciences. Building on the nascent discipline of geomythology, scientists and scholars from a variety of disciplines have contributed to this volume. The geological hazards (such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions and cosmic impacts) that have given rise to myths are considered, as are the sacred and cultural values associated with rocks, fossils, geological formations and landscapes. There are also discussions about the historical and literary perspectives of geology. Regional coverage includes Europe and the Mediterranean, Afghanistan, Cameroon, India, Australia, Japan, Pacific islands, South America and North America. Myth and Geology challenges the widespread notion that myths are fictitious or otherwise lacking in value for the physical sciences.”—BOOK JACKET.

Dragons’ Teeth and Thunderstones—Ken McNamara 2020-08-06 For at least half a million years, people have been doing some very strange things with fossils. Long before a few seventeenth-century minds started to decipher their true, organic nature, fossils had been eaten, dropped in goblets of wine, buried with the dead, and adorned bodies. What triggered such curious behavior was the belief that some fossils could cure illnesses, protect against being poisoned, ease the passage into the afterlife, ward off evil spirits, and even kill those who were just plain annoying. But above all, to our early prehistoric ancestors, fossils were the very stuff of artistic inspiration. Drawing on archaeology, mythology, and folklore, Ken McNamara takes us on a journey through prehistory with these curious stones, and he explores humankind’s unending quest for the meaning of fossils.

Writing the Bible—Thomas Römer 2016-06-16 For many years it has been recognized that the key to explaining the production of the Bible lies in understanding the profession, the practice and the mentality of scribes in the ancient Near East, classical Greece and the Greco-Roman world. In many ways, however, the production of the Jewish literary canon, while reflecting wider practice, constitutes an exception because of its religious function as the written “Word of God”, leading in turn to the veneration of scrolls as sacred and even cultic objects in themselves. “Writing the Bible” brings together the wide-ranging study of all major aspects of ancient writing and writers. The essays cover the dissemination of texts, book and canon formation, and the social and political effects of writing and of textual knowledge. Central issues discussed include the status of the scribe, the nature of ‘authorship’, the relationship between copying and redacting, and the relative status of oral and written knowledge. The works examined include Simriku of Ugarit, the scribes of ancient Greece, Ben Sira, Galen, Origen and the author of Pseudo-Clement.

The Ammonites—Craig W. Tyson 2014-04-24 This book investigates the archaeological, epigraphic, and biblical evidence for the course of Ammon’s history, setting it squarely within the context of ancient Near Eastern imperialism. Drawing on cross-cultural parallels from the archaeology of empires, Tyson elucidates the dynamic processes by which the local Ammonite elite made the conquests of biblical Israel visible to history. Tyson explains changes in the region of Ammon during the Iron Age II, namely the increasing numbers of locally produced elite items as well as imports, growth in the use of writing for administrative and display purposes, and larger numbers of solitary settlements; in the light of the transformative role that the Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian empires played in the ancient Near East. The study also widens the conversation to consider cross-cultural examples of how empires affect peripheral societies.