I. Course Objectives

1) To introduce the student to the field of biblical archaeology including its scope and purpose for Old Testament studies.

2) To survey chronologically the major periods of Old Testament history with emphasis on significant archaeological discoveries so that the student may analyze the validity of the data in illuminating the Scriptures.

3) To present an overview of key archaeological sites, the men who excavated them, and the resulting discoveries which are important for Old Testament studies as a paradigm for the student to analyze and evaluate one important archaeological site.

4) To orient the student to basic geographical features and key towns mentioned or assumed in the Bible.
   a. To become aware of basic geographical features of the Ancient Near East and of Palestine in particular;
   b. To learn map locations of these geographical elements with an emphasis on key towns (settlements) mentioned throughout biblical history.

5) Possibly to familiarize the student with certain manners and customs of everyday life in Old Testament times which may help illuminate the Biblical text.

6) To assist student in evaluating significant books and periodicals written in the field of biblical archaeology

II. Requirements

A. Reading

Four required textbooks are to be read according to the class schedule below:


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1*This syllabus [7-22-2011] has been revised and may still be subject to revision.*

2*Contact information: gwpbmaths@juno.com Office phone: 903-586-2501, ext. 224.*
work is a compilation of so-called experts who write from a non-evangelical (and often liberal) understanding of the history of Israel and is to be used with caution. The latest work (1990) is a helpful compilation of reprinted articles from *Biblical Archaeology Review* (abbreviated BAR).

Report on required reading assignments must be recorded and turned in weekly on standardized reading slips (see seminary office). Students may be responsible for a quiz at any time over the required reading each day (although not every week). A student may be exempted from a quiz on the day his/her oral report is to be given in class (see below).

**B. Research paper and report**

Each Master’s student must write a 14-to-20 page (double-spaced) paper concerning a significant archaeological site (see below). It must briefly describe the history of the identification of the proper site and its excavation and summarize the main discoveries and their impact upon the Old Testament. Note any ambiguity or disagreement concerning the archaeological data.

In sum the following minimum components should be researched:

1) Suggested biblical city: identification(s) (in the case of site known by Tel name)
   - or Tell identification(s) (in the case of site known by city name)
2) Biblical data referenced and summarized
3) Historical data (non-biblical records)
4) Geographical and/or topographical data
5) Archaeological data—summarizing main excavations (including date and excavator), discoveries and possible contribution to understanding or illumination of the biblical text
6) Proper research parameters:: Use Turabian format and utilize at least 8 sources besides Scripture and textbook(s)—namely books, journal article(s), and Internet research (where applicable, but not exclusively). Primary sources should be consulted where possible.

7) Minimum qualifications for the paper: a) include any available primary sources; b) use at least one journal article if possible; c) judicious use of Internet (see footnote 3).

The primary criteria for grading will be the quality of the paper and the thoroughness of the research. The paper should resemble the format in the 5th, 6th, or 7th edition of Kate L. *Turabian's A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*. An oral report of about 30 to 45 minutes must be presented (normally on the same day that topic is scheduled for class discussion). [Be sure to turn in a finished copy of the paper to the professor before the oral report is given.]

A list of possible term paper topics include (1) Nineveh; (2) Babylon; (3) Ugarit (Ras Shamra); (4) Elephantine; (5) Jericho; (6) Hazor; (7) Lachish; (8) Megiddo; (9) Ai & Bethel; (10) Gath & Ekron; (11) Qumran; (12) Compilation and review of websites on Ancient Near journals; museums and virtual locations for ancient Egypt, Palestine or Mesopotamia--7 to 10 pages (with an additional 7 to 10-page summary of data gleaned through the Internet for one site).

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3 Internet Resources—The student may employ some online resources, but limit the Internet to ¼ or less of the total sources. (This restriction does not apply to legitimate journal articles found online.) One should include author, article title, and website (URL) in footnotes and bibliography. Do not be naïve about online resources. If the information seems fantastic or unbelievable, it probably is not true. When in doubt, carefully seek to verify it.


5The student’s grade will be penalized for failure to turn in a finished report on time or for going beyond the time framework without prior permission.
C. **Annotated bibliography.** Each Master’s student who desires to qualify for an A or B grade in this class must read a minimum of 150 pages in other supplementary books or journals of which at least 75 pages must be read from archaeological journals. Of these 75 pages, a minimum of five (5) articles must be read from at least three (3) different journals. One or more must be read from a technical or semi-technical journal. For a list of most of the archaeological journals, see Blaiklock and Harrison, eds. *New International Dictionary of Biblical Archaeology*, xxv-xxvi. No more than one of these articles may be on the same subject as your term paper. An annotated bibliography (bibliographic data plus a summary and critical interaction showing positive contributions and/or negative aspects of each article) must be written on these five (or more) articles. The total length should be about five (5) to ten (10) single-spaced typewritten pages. [For due date, see class schedule below.] Ideas for books or articles may be gleaned from the required or supplemental textbooks. One of the 1990 reprinted articles from BAR may be used for part of this assignment if not required reading (see Class Schedule).

D. **Exam(s)**

Two exams are planned (see class schedule). The first exam will emphasize identification of geographical elements on maps. The final exam will be semi-comprehensive.

E. **Grading guidelines**

The tentative grading criteria are as follows:

- Mid-term exam 20%:
- Final exam (semi-comprehensive) 30%:
- Research paper—25% (plus 1% for the oral report):
- Weekly work: 15 to 20% for reading documented on reading slips (as well as any quizzes or map assignments):
- Daily grade 4 to 9% (divided between class participation and class attendance).

III. **Class Schedule (for 2011)**

Sept. 1 Brief review of syllabus.

I. Introduction to Biblical Archaeology

- A. Definition of biblical archaeology.
- B. Role of archaeology in Old Testament studies
- C. Chronology of Palestine
- D. Method of archaeology.

**Assignment:** Read Hoerth, 9-10; 13-30; Brisco, *HBA* 2-11; 30-31; *ESV Bible Atlas*, 41b-45; 305-308; Currid, 11, 15-21, 37-82; For extra credit: read King & Stager, xxiii, 1-7, 133-46; 164-72 and/or and/or *Archaeological Study Bible*, xx-xxiii.

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7Be sure to include the precise pages read in each article as a part of the bibliographic data (see Turabian) as well as the grand total for the whole paper (minimum of 75 pages for journal material and 150 pages overall).
Sept.  8    E. Some men God has used
F. Overview of some archaeological sites
   Possible video and/or slide show

15    III. Creation, Flood and Pre-Patriarchal Era
   A. Creation accounts
   B. Pre-flood era
   C. "Ark"aeology and the Flood
   D. Table of nations and confusion of languages
   E. Overview of pre-Abrahamic periods of Palestine, Mesopotamia & possibly Egypt.
   Assignment for Sept. 15: Read Hoerth, 31-55; 124-138; 183-200; 197 (#15.1); Brisco, 32-44;  ESV Atlas, 51-61. For extra credit: read Archaeology and the Bible, vol 1, pp. 26-35, 40-41; and/or Archaeological Study Bible, 5,10,12-13, 19,403, 526, 672, 800, 888, 1108, 1139; 1176

Sept.  22    IV. Patriarchal Age
   A. Question of historicity of patriarchs
   B. Customs & practices of patriarchs illuminated
   Assignment: Read Hoerth, 56-123; Brisco, 45-51; ESV Atlas, 63-66, 68-76 and locate/identify the geographical names on list #2a:: OT Palestine Map. utilizing especially Brisco, HBA map #19 (p.44) + ESV Atlas.
   For extra credit: read McCarter, "The Patriarchal Age," in Ancient Israel, pp. 1-29 (note esp. 1-11, 18-23) and/or Archaeological Study Bible, 24, 26,30, 32,34,37-38, 43,45, 47, 52, 54, 57,59, 63, 66, 73, 182, 705, 1251

[Sept.  29    V. Laws and Covenant
   A. Ten commandments & ancient near eastern law codes
   B. Hittite suzerainty treaties & Israel's covenant

Also Sept 29]. VII. Israel in Egypt, the Exodus and Conquest (historical/cultural background)
   A. In Egypt
   B. Date of Exodus (brief review from OT class)
   C. Amarna Age & the Hebrews (brief look at historical/cultural background in Egypt & Palestine during Early Date of Exodus, Conquest & early settlement in Canaan)
   Assignment: Read Hoerth, 138--181, 216-219; Brisco, pp. 52-74; ESV Atlas, 67, 77-91, 93-100. For extra credit: read (1) Nahum M. Sarna, "Israel in Egypt," chap. 2 (pp. 31-44, 51-52) in Shanks, Ancient Israel; (2) Hoerth, 124-37.
VI. Conquest and Judges Period
   A. Jericho (perhaps only a brief look)
   B. Other cities (such as Ai and Hazor)

Assignment: Read Hoerth, 201-244; Brisco, 75-96; ESV Atlas, 101-117 and finish locating/identifying the geographical names on list #2b:: OT Palestine Map including features utilizing especially HBA maps #38-39, 57; cf. ESV Atlas maps 413, 4-15 + 5.1


Also Oct. 6):
   C. Canaanite religion (& its influence on Israel)
   D. Another look at Amarna age and the Hebrews
   E. Judges period & Israel's hostile neighbors.


Oct. 13 *Tentative mid-term exam (with possible emphasis on map studies+)

Oct. 20 *Student report due on Megiddo

VII. United Monarchy (Saul, David & Solomon)
   A. Saul
   B. David


Oct. 27 Solomon in all his grandeur.

Assignment: Read Hoerth, 277-295; Brisco, 106-110, 113b-114; ESV Atlas, 131-139 ; also read King & Stager, 330-38.

For extra credit: Also read Lance, The O.T. and the Archaeologist, 67-93; King & Stager, 54-55; 113-22; 178-95; and/or Archaeological Study Bible, 485-486, 488-489, 497-498, 627, 643, 1378

Nov. 3 VIII. Divided Monarchy until Fall of Northern Kingdom (932 to 722 B.C.)
   A. Jeroboam, Rehoboam & Invasion of Shishak
   B. Omri and His capital at Samaria
   C. Ahab and the battle of Qarqar
   D. Jehu and the Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III
   E. Some more Assyrian kings who troubled Israel
Assignment for Nov. 3: Read Hoerth, 296-339; Brisco, 115-141; ESV Atlas, 11-153, 155-157a. For extra credit: read Archaeology and the Bible, vol 1, 284-305; and/or Archaeological Study Bible, 504, 509, 512, 514, 524, 530, 540, 544, 504, 548, 550, 1449, 1455.

Nov. 10  *Student reports due on Lachish and/or Nineveh.  
IX. Judah after Fall of Northern Kingdom (722/21 B.C.)  
   A. Hezekiah & Sennacherib's invasion of Jerusalem  
   B. Esarhaddon & his Relationship to Manasseh  
   C. Fall of Assyria & Rise of Babylon  
   D. Capture and fall of Jerusalem  
Assignment: Read Hoerth, 340-369; Brisco, 142-157; ESV Atlas, 159b-165, 167-172 + 174 (photo). Also read Archaeology and the Bible, vol 1, 124-135; 148-165. For extra credit: Archaeology and the Bible, vol 1, 136-147, 166-177, 203-225; and/or Archaeological Study Bible, 559, 562, 564, 635, 638, 659, 1118, 1123, 1191, 1197, 1215, 1220, 1497, 1502.

Nov. 17  *Student reports due on Babylon & Elephantine.  
X. Exilic and Post-exilic times  
   A. Nebuchadnezzar's Babylon  
   B. Archaeology and Books of Daniel and Ezekiel  
   C. Fall of Babylon & Post-exilic days  

Nov. 24  NO CLASS. HAPPY THANKSGIVING

Dec. 1  *Student report due on Qumran. Review for exam. [Fill out evaluation forms (if applicable)]  
XI. Archaeology and the Text of the Old Testament. Introduction to Dead Sea Scrolls  
   A. Qumran  
   B. Masada  
   C. Wadi Murabba at  
Assignment: Read Brisco 204-205a; 213-215 + photo (262b); ESV Atlas, 210-213, 226 (photo); 252-257. Possible map assignment (see map #104, p. 214). For extra credit: read Shanks, Ancient
Israel, 202-04, 218-35; and/or *Archaeological Study Bible*, 955, 1115, 1151, 1240, 1254, 1371, 1406, 1408, 1441, 1552, 1603, 1679 (photos), 2037.

Dec. 8 FINAL EXAM
### IV. Map Assignments

**LIST 1—Ancient Near East Map: Cities, Regions/Countries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Geographical Feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thebes</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Tyre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis</td>
<td>Babylonia</td>
<td>Nuzi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebla</td>
<td>Assyria</td>
<td>Babylon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mari</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Sumer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haran</td>
<td>Canaan</td>
<td>Hittites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ugarit</td>
<td>Phoenicia</td>
<td>Akkad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damascus</td>
<td>Sinai</td>
<td>Persia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ur</td>
<td>Carchemish</td>
<td>Hattusas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidon</td>
<td>Elam</td>
<td>Avaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabia</td>
<td>Nineveh</td>
<td>Aram-Naharaim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urartu (Ararat)</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Mt. Sinai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LIST 2a — Old Testament Palestine:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dan (=Laish)</td>
<td>Edom</td>
<td>Ashkelon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiloh</td>
<td>Debir</td>
<td>Achzib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acco</td>
<td>Zoar</td>
<td>Aphek (E of Joppa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dor</td>
<td>Taanach</td>
<td>Gibeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>Gezer</td>
<td>Yoqneam (Jokneam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shechem</td>
<td>Michmash</td>
<td>Beth Shemesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joppa</td>
<td>Megiddo</td>
<td>Qedes (Kedesh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashdod</td>
<td>Gath</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LIST 2b—Old Testament Palestine: including Features**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ekron</td>
<td>Bashan</td>
<td>Gilead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azekah</td>
<td>Arubah</td>
<td>Mt. Ebal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jezreel</td>
<td>Samaria</td>
<td>Succoth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ezion-geber</td>
<td>Bozrah</td>
<td>Ai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead Sea</td>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td>Mount Hermon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Carmel</td>
<td>Bethel</td>
<td>Yarmuth (Jarmuth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbath-Ammon</td>
<td>En Gedi</td>
<td>Aphek (E of Galilee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibeah</td>
<td>Yarmuk River</td>
<td>Jordan River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amon River</td>
<td>Jabbok River</td>
<td>Wadi Zered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tekoa</td>
<td>Kiriat-jearim</td>
<td>Kishon River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Ammon</td>
<td>Tirzah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beersheba</td>
<td>Arad</td>
<td>Mt. Gerizim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moab</td>
<td>Dibon</td>
<td>Heshbon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aroer</td>
<td>Mareshah</td>
<td>Negev (Negeb)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V. Selected Bibliographic Data

Archaeological Bibliographies
[Remember to consult Hoerth at the end of each chapter (and reference list pp. 423-436) for helpful bibliography]


Old Testament Abstracts
Look primarily under "Archaeology, Epigraphy, Philology" for excellent summations of journal articles.

Selected Bibliography


Compilation of articles reprinted from the journal The Biblical Archaeologist.


   Good pictures and diagrams as well as helpful bibliography.


   Excellent summary analysis of important cities with bibliographies.


   A valuable list of Old Testament verses from Genesis to Malachi which are keyed to
   many books (and a few periodicals) published between 1950 and 1980.


   Contains excellent bibliographies with each article.

   Helpful on methodology and on specific sites.


Selected Primary Sources


Callaway, Joseph A. *The Early Bronze Age Citadel and Lower City at Ai (Et-Tell).* American Schools of Oriental Research, 1980.


