

# **ISRAEL/JERUSALEM**

## **FIELDBOOK**

Galyn Wiemers

## **Israel**

Ashkelon

Arad

Arbel (Caves of Arbel)

Avdat

Azekah

Beersheba

Besor

Bet-Guvrin

Bethany

Bethlehem

Bethsaida

Beth Horon

Beth Shean (Scythopolis)

Beth Shemesh

Caesarea

Caesarea Philippi

Capernaum

Carmel (Mount Carmel)

Dan

Dead Sea

Elah Valley

En Gedi

En Gev

En Harod

Galilee (Sea of Galilee)

Gath

Gezer

Geba

Gibeah of Saul

Gibeah of God (High Place of Gibeon)

Gibeon

Guvrin (Mareshah)

Hazor

Herodion

Jericho

Jezreel

Jezreel Valley

Joppa (Jaffa, Tel Aviv)

Jordan River  
Judean Hill Country  
Judean Wilderness  
Korazin  
Lachish  
Masada  
Mareshah (Guvrin)  
Mediterranean Sea  
Megiddo  
Mitzpe Danny  
Mitzpe Ramon  
Mizpah  
Moreh (Hill of Moreh)  
Nabi Samwil  
Nazareth  
Qasrin (Katzrin)  
Qumran  
Ramah  
Sepphoris  
Shiloh  
Socoh  
Tabor (Mount Tabor)  
Tel Aviv (Joppa, Jaffa)  
Tiberias  
Timna

### **Jerusalem**

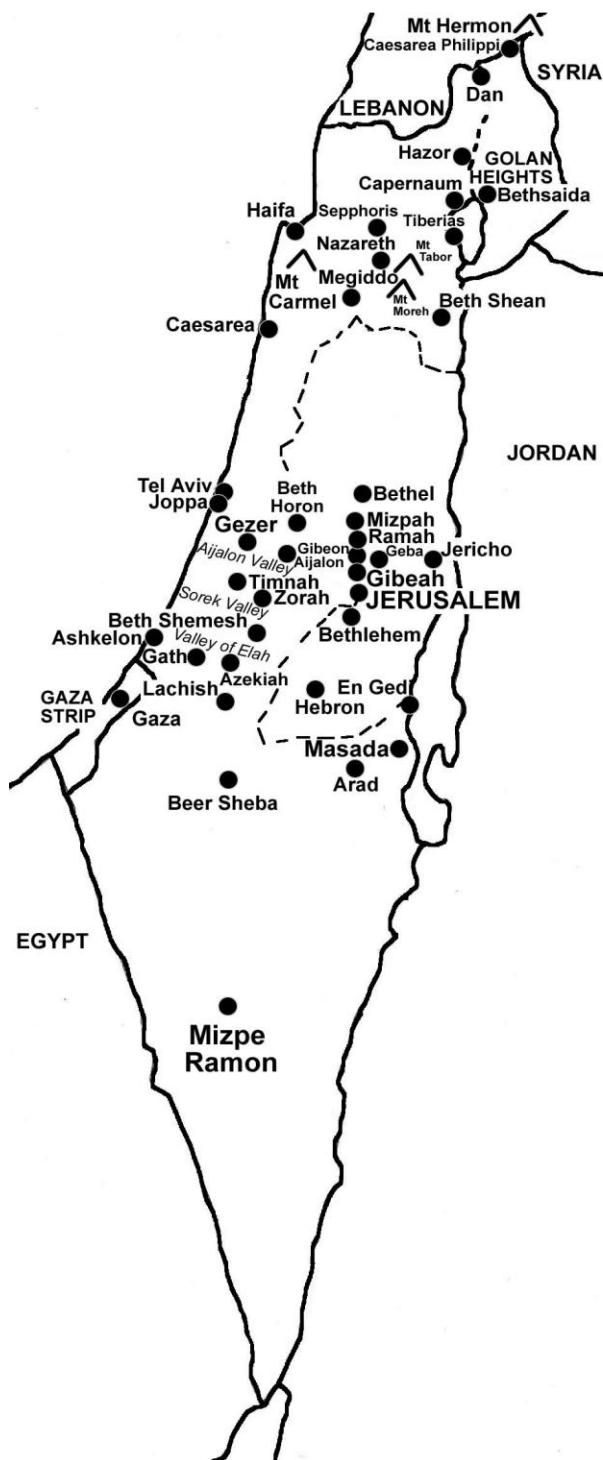
Acra  
Ashlar Stones  
Aqueduct  
Al Aqsa Mosque  
Antonia (Fort Antonia)  
Barclay's Gate  
Bethesda (Pool of Bethesda)  
Broad Wall  
Cardo Maximus  
Citadel  
David's Palace  
David's Tomb  
Dome of the Rock  
Ecce Homo  
Garden Tomb

Gates Today  
Gethsemane  
Gihon Springs  
Hezekiah's Pool  
Hezekiah's Tunnel  
Holy Sepulcher  
Jason's Tomb  
Kidron Valley  
Jebusite Wall (Millo)  
Lazarus' Tomb  
Middle Gate  
Mikvah  
Mount Moriah  
Nea Church  
Olives (Mount of Olives)  
Ophel (South of Temple)  
Phasael Tower  
Robinson's Arch  
Saint Anne's Church  
Siloam Pool  
Siloam Road  
Silwan  
Solomon's Quarries  
Struthion Pool  
Straight Joint  
Sultan's Pool  
Temple Mount  
Tombs in Jerusalem  
Warren's Gate  
Western Wall  
Western Wall Shops  
Western Wall Street  
Western Wall Tunnels  
Wilson's Arch

### **Information**

Local Roads and International Trade Routes - 153  
Archaeology Periods – 154  
Lamelech – Stamped Jar Handles – 155  
Glossary – 156  
Bibliography – 157  
Contact Information - 158





# Ashkelon

12 miles north of Gaza and 32 miles south of Joppa. One of the five leading Philistine cities mentioned in the Bible: Ashkelon, Ashdod, Ekron, Gaza, Gath. Philistines settled on the coastal plain 1200 BC. The name Ashkelon comes from the word "shekel" since Ashkelon was a major trading center located on the international highway (see back pages of this book). It was 150 acres, the largest of the Philistines' cities and the only one built on the coast due to sand.

In the 1880's Lady Hester Stanhope began excavation. Lawrence Stager with Harvard University began excavating Ashkelon in 1985. Civilizations beginning with the Neolithic Age (8300-4500 BC) have been uncovered.



**In the Bible:** **Judges 1:18**, Judah captured, but lost Ashkelon; **Judges 14:19**, Samson killed 30 men from Ashkelon and took their clothes to pay a gambling debt; **1 Samuel 6:17**, provided a gold rat and a gold hemorrhoid along with the other four cities; **2 Samuel 1:20** – David's lyrics asked that Saul and Jonathan's death not be announced in Ashkelon's streets; **Amos 1:8**, Ashkelon is rebuked by Amos for selling Israelites into slavery.



The sloped wall of the rampart called a glacis would have supported a large city wall. Mediterranean Sea in back.



Toni stands by the dark mud bricks of the Philistine gate. The lighter colored bricks are reconstruction.

# Arad

Arad set in the eastern Negev and monitored the road that connected the hill country of Judah to Edom. Eighteen miles NE of Beersheba. In the Early Bronze Age (3300-2300) Arad was a large, fortified city 30 acres in size. Arad reached it peak 800 years before Abraham with a population of 2,500. At the end of the days of the Judean kings in the Iron Age Arad was a small fortress.



Ruth Amiran and Yohanan Aharoni excavated the city in 1962. The walls from the Early Bronze Age can be seen with the remains of semi-circular towers attached to them. Israel rebuilt the city over the Bronze Age site to protect its border with Edom. Israel's city was basically a courtyard encircled with residential buildings. Solomon built a fortress here. This fortress contains the high place, water system, storehouses and homes. Over 100 ostraca (potsherds with writing) with Hebrew inscriptions were found here. One said "House of Jehovah" and a second mentions the King of Judah and Edom's threat. The Edomites destroyed Israel's Arad fortress. Excavations at Arad uncovered a complete temple made similar to the Jerusalem temple. This temple would be one of the high places of worship forbidden in Scripture, but still used for a couple hundred years. The altar, the outer court, the holy place and the most holy place can be seen.

**In the Bible: Numbers 21:1-3**, Arad was a Canaanite stronghold that prevented Israel from moving north. The king of Arad was defeated after he attacked Israel near the end of their 40 years in the wilderness. Israel destroyed the local cities and named the area Hormah or "destruction."

**Judges 1:16**, The Kenites, descendants of Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, moved from Jericho to Arad.



Two stones (in back of Most Holy Place) and two incense altars (on steps in Holy Place) for Yahweh and Asherah worship



This wall is 10 feet wide and runs for 3,900 feet and is from the Early Bronze Age (3300-2300 BC).

## Arbel (Caves of Arbel)

Elevation 594 feet above sea level and 1283 feet above the Sea of Galilee. The cliff of Arbel overlooks the Sea of Galilee and provides an excellent panorama of the Sea and the plain of Gennesaret. Below the villages on the shore of the Sea of Galilee can be seen.



The Syrian General Baccies attacked Jews hiding in these caves in 161 BC during the Maccabean revolt. Herod the Great burned out criminals from these caves around 38 BC when he was first given jurisdiction over Galilee as a young man serving under his father.

At the top on the SW side of the cliff are ruins of a Byzantine village with a synagogue excavated by H. Kohl and C. Watzinger in 1905. These ruins are located in the center of the modern Moshav Arbel and must be entered by foot from a street inside the Moshav. A Moshav is a cooperative agricultural community of individual farms settled by Zionists.



Arbel as seen from the Sea of Galilee looking west. Below: On west side the caves can be seen.



Arbel as seen from the top looking north with the Plain of Gennesaret in the background. The north edge of Sea of Galilee can be seen.

# Avdat

Established by the Nabateans in 100's BC. In 106 AD the Nabatean empire, including Avdat, was placed under Roman rule by Trajan. Nabateans established oasis settlements and a trading network between these settlements between Syria and Arabia from the Euphrates to the Red Sea. Avdat was one of the Nabatean's establishments on the Spice Route.



Avdat peaked during the Byzantine period beginning in 325 AD until Avdat was destroyed by the Persians in 614 AD. The Nabateans established cities in places where there was not enough rain to support a population. But, the Nabateans carefully managed their water supply and grew rich on the trade routes. They channeled all water into cisterns. Avdat has four wine presses used to press the grapes they amazingly grew.

These presses can be seen today along with the channels where the wine flowed into a collection pit.

The Nabateans became Christian when Constantine converted. Remains of two churches can be seen: 1) the North Church from the 300's; 2) Church of St. Theodore from the 400's.



Toni looks over a wall of a wine press she stands in to view the channel and spout that led to the collection pit.



Galyn stands in the North Church where the speaker addressed the congregation in the days of Constantine. The altar is on the platform in the back.



Toni approaches one of the entrances to the city of Avdat.



# Azekah

Azekah guarded the west edge of the Elah Valley. It sets in the Shephelah on a high hill overlooking the Elah Valley guarding the Israelite/Philistine border. Gath is 5.2 miles west of Azekah and Hebron is 16 miles to the southeast..



English archaeologists Frederick Bliss and R.A. Stewart Macalister excavated Azekah in 1898-1900 and uncovered the water system, Bar Kokhba revolt hideouts and the famous lamelech seal impressions on the handles of jars. "Lamelech" (LMLK) refers to the ancient Hebrew word *Imlk* which means "belonging to the king." (See page 155)

Recent excavation 1 mile east of Azekah at Khirbet Qeiyafa has uncovered a city wall, a typical four-chamber gate and an ostrakon (a piece of broken pottery with an inscription) from the Iron Age including 1000-900 BC.

**In the Bible:** **Joshua 10:10-11**, Joshua pursued the Canaanite kings "all the way to Azekah" when they attacked Gibeon. A hailstorm helped destroy these Canaanite/Amorite kings; **Joshua 15:35**, Azekah is allotted to Judah; **1 Samuel 17:1**, David killed Goliath in the Elah Valley with the Philistines army "between Socoh and Azekiah"; **2 Chronicles 11:9**, Rehoboam fortified Azekah; **Jeremiah 34:7**, Azekah along with Lachish and Jerusalem, was one of the last three cities to fall to Nebuchadnezzar in 586 BC.



View from Azekah looking into the Valley of Elah where David killed Goliath.



Toni holds a card in Azekah to identify locations mentioned in 1 Samuels 17:1 (David vs. Goliath)

# Beersheba

This is the southern edge of the land of Israel in the OT. The Bible describes the land of Israel as being “from Dan to Beersheba” (Jd. 20:1; 1 Sam.3:20; 2 Sam. 3:10, 17:11; 24:2, 15; 1 Kings 4:25). Underground dwellings from Neolithic and Chalcolithic eras are SW of the city along the wadi. Abraham settled near Beersheba. Beersheba



was under constant attacks from the Philistines and Amalekites until David secured the land. Egyptian pharaoh Sheshonq destroyed it in 925 BC. A four horned altar made of forbidden cut stones was discovered from around 700-800 BC. T Sennacherib completely destroyed the city around 701 BC. Archaeology has revealed a city gate with three pillars and two guard posts on each side. A deep well has been found and dated from the 1100's BC and could be the well Abraham dug. It does lay outside the city walls. Once inside the city there is an open court yard with streets that split off into the city. There are three storehouses similar to those at Hazor and Megiddo.

**In the Bible:** **Genesis 21:14**, Hagar and Ishmael wander in the wilderness of Beersheba; **Genesis 21:25-34**, Abraham paid seven ewe lambs and took an oath with Abimelech for ownership of a well he had dug. It was called “well of the oath” or “well of seven” which is “Beersheba.” **Genesis 26:26-33**, Isaac argued with Abimelech concerning a well. Isaac then dug a well that same day and named it “Beersheba.” **Genesis 28:10**, Jacob stole the birthright while his family camped at Beersheba. **Genesis 46:1-7**, Jacob stopped to offer sacrifices at Beersheba before leaving the land for Egypt. **Joshua 15:28; 19:2**, Beersheba was in Judah's land, but given to Simeon. **1 Samuel 8:1-2**, Samuel's sons judged Israel in Beersheba. **1 Kings 19:1-4**, Elijah stopped at Beersheba when he fled Jezebel and left his servant here. **2 Kings 24:8**, King Josiah tore down Beersheba's high place. **Nehemiah 11:27**, returning captives resettled Beersheba.



An exact replica of the four-horned altar discovered by Yohanan Aharoni (1919-1976). Original at Israel Museum in Jerusalem



Toni descends into an ancient water cistern in Beer Sheba

# Besor (Wadi Besor)

This wadi drains into the Mediterranean Sea near Gaza. This is the southern border of the Negev and northern border of the Wilderness of Zin. Wadi Besor, or Nahal Besor, is one of two major wadis that drains western Negev into to sea. There are seven major ancient cities located along this source of water.



**In the Bible:** 1 Samuel 30:9-10, David left 200 weary men here while he took 400 others in pursuit of the Amalekites who had raided cities in the Negev including David's city of Ziklag.



The.



Toni



## Bet-Guvrin (Mareshah)

Archaeological excavations began in 1900 by Bliss and Macalister of the British Palestine Exploration Fund. Since that time there have been major excavations in 1902 of the burial caves; surveys in the 1960-1970's; and the Department of Antiquities began excavation in the 1980's.



**In the Bible:** **Joshua 16:44**, Maresha is mentioned as one of the cities of Judah; **2 Chronicles 11:5-9**, After Shishak's invasion Rehoboam "built cities for defense in Judah...and Gath, and Maresha and Ziph."

**2 Chronicles 8:8-10**, Zerah, king of northern Israel, attacked Judah and was defeated by King Asa near Maresha;

**History:** After Israel was deported to Babylon the area was settled by Edomites. People from Sidon settled here in the 300's and the Greeks and Hellenistic culture followed. John Hyrcanus I of the Hasmonean line conquered Maresha in 113 BC, destroyed the city and converted the people to Judaism. The Parthian's destroyed it totally in 40 BC. At that time Bet Guvrin became the major city and is referred to in 68 AD by Josephus as being conquered by Vespasian.

**Sites to see here:** 1) Northern Burial Site from 200 BC; 2) Water Cistern from 200 BC converted to raise pigeons, but visited by Polish soldiers in 1943 who left their names; 3) Columbarium for raising pigeons for food, fertilizer and rituals; 4) Bath Cave with 20 baths hewn in 200's BC; 5) Oil Press Cave; 6) Hellenistic House; 7) Water Cisterns; 8) North Western Tower of Acropolis that covers a wall from the Judean Kingdom.; 9) Sidonian Burial Caves with restored drawings and inscriptions; 10) Church of St. Anne an original Byzantine church rebuilt by the Crusaders.; 11) Bell shaped caves which are the remains of 800 little quarries to extract marble.



Sidonian Burial Caves from 200 BC with gabled niches for the dead.



Inscriptions and paintings show life and art from 2,200 years ago.

# Bethany

Bethany is a village on the southeast slope of the Mount of Olives. There are several places named Bethany including the site where John the Baptist baptized on the other side of the Jordan to the east. This Bethany is 2 miles east of Jerusalem. Jesus stayed here in Bethany when visiting Jerusalem (Mt.21:17; Mk.11:11; Lk.10:38) at the home of Mary, Martha and Lazarus.



Today Bethany is a Muslim and Christian Arab village of about 3,600 people. In the Old Testament it is called Ananiah (Nehemiah 11:32) in the land of Benjamin, but is called “Beth Ananiah”, or “Bethany” in the New Testament. Eusebius the church historian from around 350 AD and the Bordeaux pilgrim who visited Jerusalem in 333 AD mention the tomb of Lazarus. This site was called the Lazariium by Egeria, the pilgrim, in 381 when she wrote:

*“At 1:00 everyone arrives at the Lazarium, which is Bethany... by the time they arrive there, so many people have collected that they fill not only the Lazarium itself, but all the fields around.”*

In 490 Jerome visited the Lazarium which was later destroyed by an earthquake, but replaced by a church before 518 which survived until the Crusaders. In 1143 the Crusader King Fulk built a convent and repaired the old church left from 500 AD and added a new west church. When the Crusaders fell in 1187 the West church was destroyed, but the tomb and the barrel vault that held the tomb survived. The old church from 500 AD was damaged but survived. Greek monks are reported to be seen taking care of the tomb/chapel in 1347. A mosque was built on the site in 1384, and in 1500's a mosque was built in the vault where the tomb was located. Christians cut a new entrance into the vault to access the tomb at this time. In 1952 a new church was built over the old 500 AD church. This new church covers the west end of the 500 AD church where some of the original mosaic floor is seen and part of the west façade with its 3 doorways. Part of the apse of the Lazarium can still be seen beneath trap doors.

**In the Bible:** John 11:1, Marry, Martha and Lazarus lived in Bethany; Matthew 26:6-13, John 12:1-8, Jesus is anointed by Mary at the house of Simon the leper; Mark 11:1-11, Disciples get Jesus a donkey between Bethany and Bethphage; Matthew 21:18, Jesus curses fig tree near here; Luke 24:50-53, Jesus ascends to heaven from the mount of Olives near “the vicinity of Bethany.”

***- Pictures needs to be taken and placed here -***

# Bethlehem

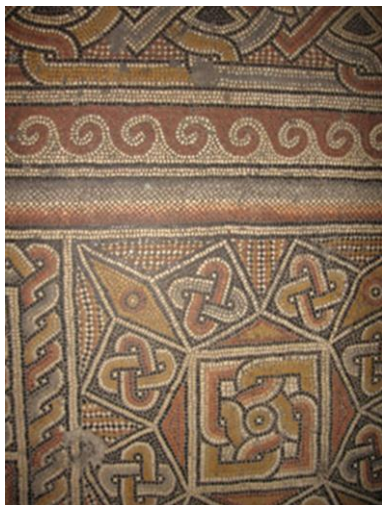
Bethlehem was a small village setting east of the main road that ran through Judean Hill Country. The average annual rainfall allowed good agricultural growth of grain. The name Bethlehem means "house of bread."

The Judean Wilderness that Bethlehem bordered to the east provided pasture for the raising of sheep and goats.



Today Bethlehem encircles the biblical site with a population of around 22,000 plus surrounding suburbs.

**In the Bible:** **Genesis 35:16**, Rachel dies near Bethlehem and is buried; **Ruth**, the account of Ruth and Boaz occur here during harvest; **1 Samuel 16:1; 17:12**, David is born here, pastures sheep in the Judean Wilderness and is anointed in Bethlehem, **2 Samuel 23:13-17**, David is thirsty during a battle with the Philistines and desires water from a well in Bethlehem; **Micah 5:2**, the Messiah is to be born here (**Luke 2:1-7**)



Mosaic floor from 325 in Church of the Nativity, the oldest surviving church. It was not destroyed in 614 by Persians.



19 foot tall columns of pink, polished limestone with corinthian capitals from 325 AD are covered with frescoes of the Apostles painted by the Crusaders

# Bethsaida

Bethsaida means “house of fishing.” It is located on the north shore of Galilee which has receded over time. Herod Philip the Tetrarch rebuilt Bethsaida and called it Julia after Caesar Augustus’ daughter. It was situated in the fertile delta of the upper Jordan River right on the north shore of the Sea at the cross roads of the major trade routes that ran:

- north to Caesarea Philippi and on to Damascus
- South to Gadara and Gilead
- East to Aram
- West to Capernaum, Genneserat, Magdala to the main route (Via Maris) which went south through the land of Israel towards Egypt

In the Old Testament during the Iron Age Bethsaida was in the land of Geshur and bordered on the tribe of Asher’s east side. Due to the trade location, the fishing industry and the fertile soil there are many ancient villages and sites near Bethsaida so it was a difficult to identify as a biblical site. A large Iron Age gate that led to a paved square in front of a huge palace has been discovered here which would make this fortified city (20 acres) the site of the capital city of Geshur known as Zer (Zed). It was destroyed by Tiglath-Pileser in 734 BC, but Josephus writes that it was rebuilt in the 200’s BC and he calls it Bethsaida. It was given to Herod Philip in 30 AD who fortified it, called it Julia and was buried there in 34 AD.

**In the Bible:** **Joshua 13:11-13**, the Geshurites and Maachathites dwelt among Israel; **2 Samuel 3:3**, David’s wife Maacha, the mother of Absalom, was from here; **2 Samuel 13:37-38**, Absalom fled to stay with his father Talmai and Grandfather Ammihud, king of Geshur, for three years; **2 Kings 15:29**, Destroyed in Pekah’s day by Tiglathpileser; **Matthew 11:20-22**, Jesus rebukes Bethsaida; **Mark 8:22-26**, Blind man healed outside of Bethsaida; **Luke 9:10-17**, five thousand fed near Bethsaida; **John 1:44**, Bethsaida is the hometown of Peter, Andrew and Philip..



The Fisherman’s House from the NT times is marked along with the winemaker’s house , etc.



Need to get better pictures of Bethsaida. Here is a photo of Galyn looking through some rocks in Bethsaida. (Photo by Toni.)

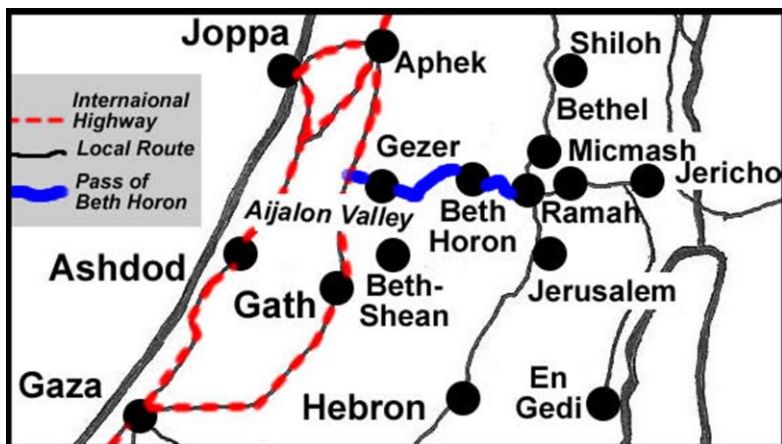
## Beth Horon

Beth Horon is the name of two adjacent towns 2 miles apart: Upper Beth Horon and Lower Beth Horon. They are 10 miles NW of Jerusalem and 23 miles SE of Joppa. Both were located on the strategically important Gibeon to Aijalon road. They protected the way into the hill country from the Coastal Plain through the Valley of Aijalon.



The road that ascends through the Valley of Aijalon known as the “Pass of Beth Horon” or “Ascent of Beth Horon, becomes narrow and rocky as it nears Lower Beth Horon. The elevation between Lower and Upper Beth Horon changes 800 feet in less than two miles. (1,240 feet to 2,022 feet) In 166 BC Judas Maccabaeus fought the Seleucid forces for General Seron at the Battle of Beth Horon. Seron was defeated as he tried to march his troops in phalanx formation on the steep incline of the Beth Horon pass and the Maccabean forces used the terrain to their advantage and set ambushes to defeat the Seleucid troops.

**In the Bible:** **Joshua 16:5; 21:22**, Benjamin/Ephraim border passed along Lower and Upper Beth Horon which belonged to Ephraim; **2 Chronicles 8:5; 1 Kings 9:17**, Solomon built Upper and Lower Beth Horon by fortifying them with walls, gates and bars; **Joshua 21:22; 1 Chronicles 6:53**, Beth Horon is a city for the Levites; **Joshua 10:10**, Joshua slew the kings of the Amorites at Gibeon and chased them by the way of the “Ascent of Beth Horon”; **1 Samuel 13:17-18**, While Saul and Jonathan were in Gibeon the Philistines camped at Micmash and sent raiding parties out, one went to Beth Horon to hold the pass.





## Beth Shean (Scythopolis)

Civilization first settled at Beth Shean 4000 BC south of the Harod River in the fertile soil, with springs of water on the cross roads of trade where the Jezreel/Jordan Valleys meet..

Egypt ruled in Beth Shean when it was a Canaanite city 1500-1100 BC. Joshua did not take Beth Shean (Judges 1:27) and the Philistines displayed the bodies of Saul and his sons on their city walls (1 Sam.31:10).



Not until David took Beth Shean (along with Megiddo and Ta'anach) did Israel occupy the city. Solomon made it an administrative center (1 Kg.4:7). Tiglath-Pileser destroyed the city in 732 BC. The remains of this OT city can be seen in the tel setting next to the Greek/Roman city called Scythopolis that was built in its place during the Hellenistic period. The Hasmoneans took the city in 107 BC. The Gentiles were exiled and it became a Jewish community. Rome took the city in 63 BC and Beth Shean (Scythopolis) became one of the ten citeis of the Decapolis and the predominant city in northern Israel. Rome executed the Jewish residents in 66 AD at the beginning of the Jewish revolt. From that time on into the Byzantine period Beth Shean was a mixed culture of Greeks, Jews and Christians growing to a population of 30,000-40,000. The city was Christianized but the Arab conquest slowed its growth. An earthquake in 749 AD leveled the city. The devastation of this earthquake can still be seen today. Some of the sites visible today are: 1) Theater, 2) Bathhouse, 3) "Palladius Street", a colonnaded street, 4) Sigma, a semicircular concourse surrounded by rooms, 5) Agora, 6) Roman Temple, 7) Northern Street, a colonnaded street leading to the NW city gate, 8) Nymphaeum, 9) Public lavatories (bathrooms), 10) Valley Street and the Truncated Bridge, 11) Amphitheater, 12) Tel Beth Shean from the OT



In the background is the Tel of OT Beth Shean. In front are the theater and the colonnaded streets of Scythopolis



Pillars in the corner of the front of the theater.

# Beth Shemesh

Beth Shemesh (“house of the sun”) is a city assigned to the Levites that sets on the east edge of the Sorek Valley on the volatile Israel/Philistia border. It was a buffer between the Philistine Plain and the Hill Country of Judah. Beth Shemesh sets 12 miles west of Jerusalem. There is a seven acre tel that has been excavated by several archaeologists.



Excavations have revealed “squares” on the north side of Tel Beth Shemesh and several cisterns. Early excavations in 1911-1912 were done by D. Mackenzie from the Palestine Exploration Fund and E. Grant in 1928-1933. They exposed several cities from the Bronze and Iron Ages. From 1990-2000 Shlomo Bunimovitz and Zvi Lederman of the Institute of Archaeology of Tel Aviv University opened remains from the Iron Age, or the time of the Judges and the Kings of Israel from 1100-600 BC. They uncovered a large two-storied house of a wealthy individual in the northern part of the tel. The house had one room floor paved with river pebbles. Other houses supported by wooden columns on stone bases were found. Also found were grindstones, clay ovens. The pottery and building was Canaanite style, but the diet was clearly Jewish showing that culture on this border town was mixed.

**In the Bible:** **Joshua 15:10**, on Philistine border; **Joshua 19:40-48**, allotted to the tribe of Dan; **Joshua 21:16**, one of the forty-eight cities of the Levites; **Judges 13-16**, Samson lived in the Sorek Valley by Beth Shemesh in Zorah, Eshtaol and Timnah; **1 Samuel 6:7-21**, The cart with the Ark from the Philistines went up the Sorek Valley to Beth Shemesh; **2 Kings 14:11-14**, King Jehoash (Israel) defeated King Amaziah (Judah) at Beth Shemesh and then went on to tear down sections of Jerusalem’s walls; **2 Chronicles 28:16-18**, Philistines capture Beth Shemesh from King Ahaz (Isaiah’s Day). Ahaz then goes to Assyria for help.



Toni holds a card on Tel Beth Shemesh that identifies the Sorek Valley that runs directly into Philistia.



Galyn

# Caesarea

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The



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# Caesarea Philippi

This



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In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The



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# Capernaum

This



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**In the Bible:** Judges 1:18, Judah



This is the entrance lintel of the synagogue in Capernaum whose foundation dates to the days when Jesus preached here.



The industrial park in Capernaum produced basalt equipment such as grinders and olive presses. Here equipment remains can be seen.

# Carmel (Mount Carmel)

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



A view from Mt. Carmel looking east. Megiddo Valley is barely seen in top left  
Elijah's altar would have been in this general area.

# Dan

This



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In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The



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# Dead Sea

This



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In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The.



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# Elah Valley

This



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In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The

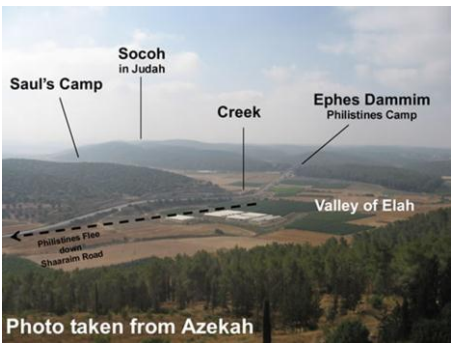


Photo taken from Azekah

Toni



# En Gedi

This



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In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



Waterfalls at En Gedi



# En Gev

This



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In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The Sea of Galilee on the shore of En Gev at sunset.



# En Harod

This



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In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The



Toni

# Galilee (Sea of Galilee)

This



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In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The north/northeast shore of the Sea of Galilee.

# Gath

This



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In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah

The

A stone

# Gezer

This



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In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The



A stone

# Geba

This



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In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah

The

Toni.

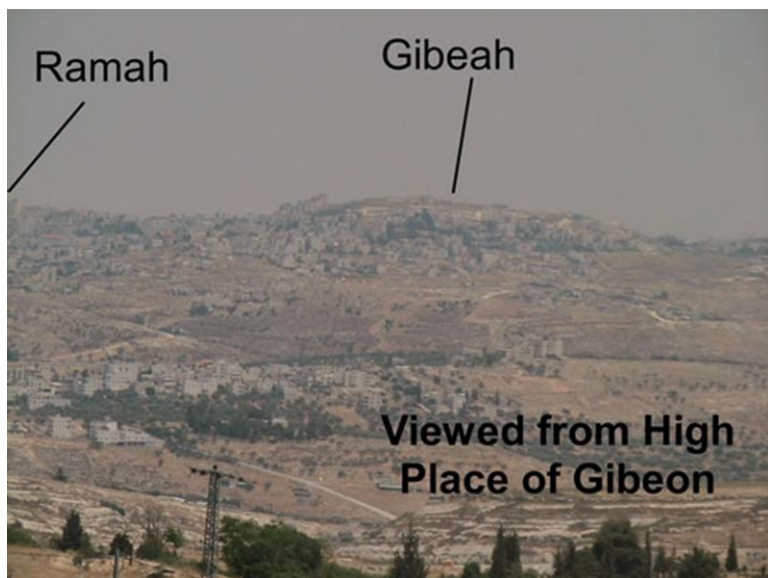
# Gibeah of Saul

This



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In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



Gibeah of Saul viewed from the High Place of Gebeon or the Gibeah of God.

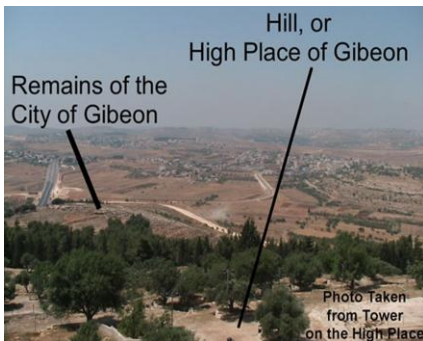
# Gibeah of God (High Place)

This is some basic information about Gibeah of God or the High Place at Gibeon



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



A view looking north at Gibeon from the High Place of Gibeon. Canaanites from here traveled a few miles east to make a treaty with Joshua.



A view looking south from the High Place of Gibeon. Jerusalem, the Temple Mount, Mt. of Olives are visible.



# Gibeon

This

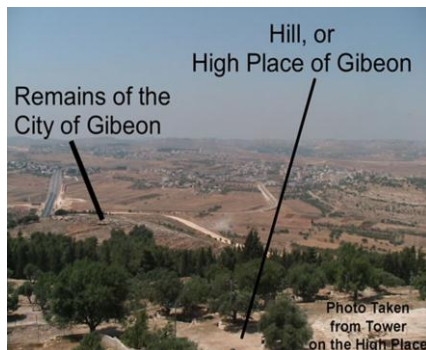


MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



Galyn looks down on Gibeon from the the High Place of Gideon which sets to the south of Gideon.



A view of the location of ancient Gibeon.

# Hazor

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The gates of Hazor.



The Palace in Hazor.

# Herodion (Herodium)

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The sides of Herodium



The Herodium

# Jericho

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The.



Toni

# Jezreel

This is



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah

The.

Toni.

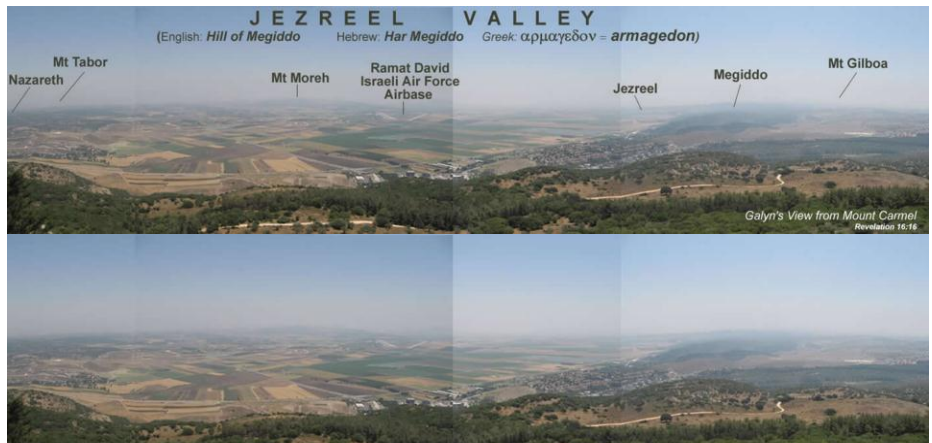
# Jezreel Valley

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah





# Joppa (Jaffa, Tel Aviv) Joppa

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah

The

Toni.

# Jordan River

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The



Toni

# Judean Hill Country

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The Hill Country of Judea.

# Judean Wilderness

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The Judean Wilderness



Galyn in the Judean Wilderness

# Korazin

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The.



Toni

# Lachish

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The

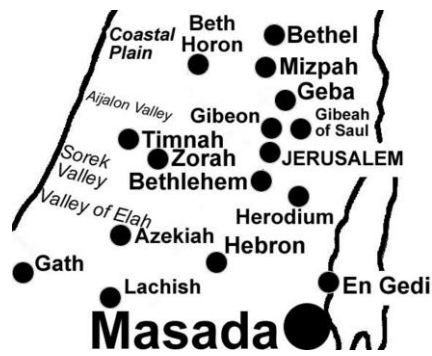


Toni.



# Masada

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The



Toni.

# Mareshah (Guvrin)

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The



Toni.

# Mediterranean Sea

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The Mediterranean Sea as viewed from ancient Ashkelon of the Philistines.

# Megiddo

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



Three chambers of a six chamber gate built by Solomon at Megiddo.



A stone manger at Megiddo.

# Mitzpe Danny

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



Toni

The.

# Mitzpe Ramon

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The



Toni



# Mizpah

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah

The

Toni

# Moreh (Hill of Moreh)

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah

The.

Toni

# Mount Gilboa

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah

The

Toni

# Mount Tabor

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



Mount Tabor

# Nabi Samwil

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The



Toni

# Nazareth

This



MORE

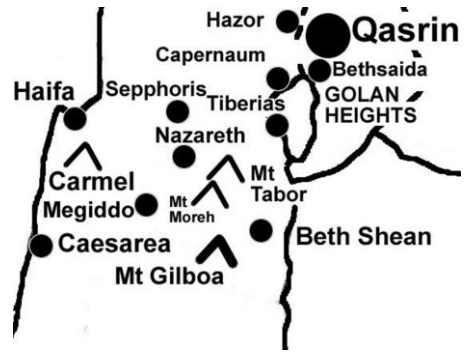
In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah

The

Toni

# Qasrin (Katzrin)

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



Olive Grinder used to grind olives including seeds. An olive press is in the back used to press the olive oil out of the crushed olives and seeds from the grinder.



Toni stands inside the north entrance of the synagogue built with ashlars, no mortar and a lintel with a carved wreath.



# Qumran

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



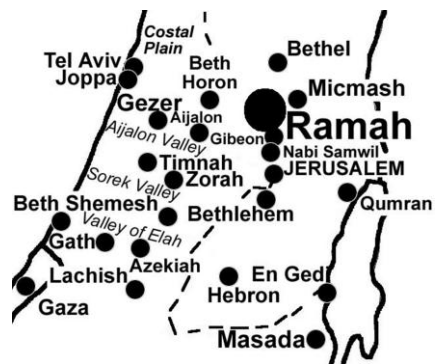
#4 of 11 caves were the Dead Sea Scrolls were found. Over 550 manuscripts fragments were found in this cave.#4.



The scriptorium where the Essenes wrote the scrolls. Benches, inkwells, etc. have been found in this room.

# Ramah

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah

The

Toni

# Sepphoris

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The.



Toni.

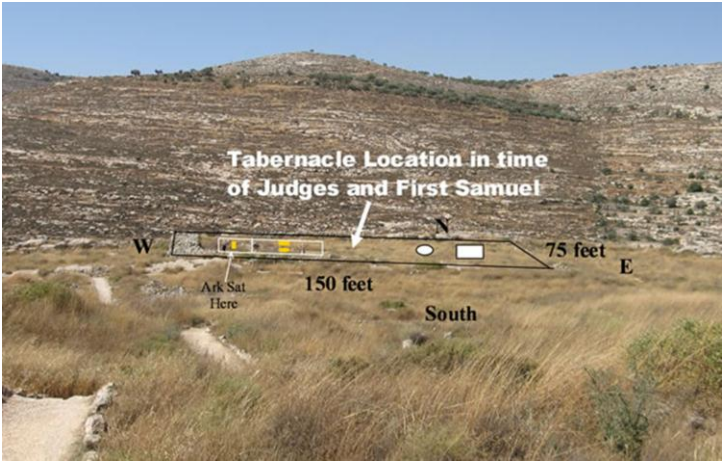
# Shiloh

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The.

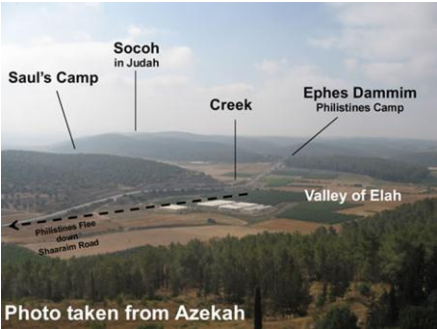
# Socoh

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The.



Toni.

# Sorek Valley

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The



Toni.

# Tel Aviv (Joppa, Jaffa)

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah





# Tiberias

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah

The.

Toni.

# Timnah

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



Toni

The

# Valley of Aijalon

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah

The.

Toni

# Zorah

This



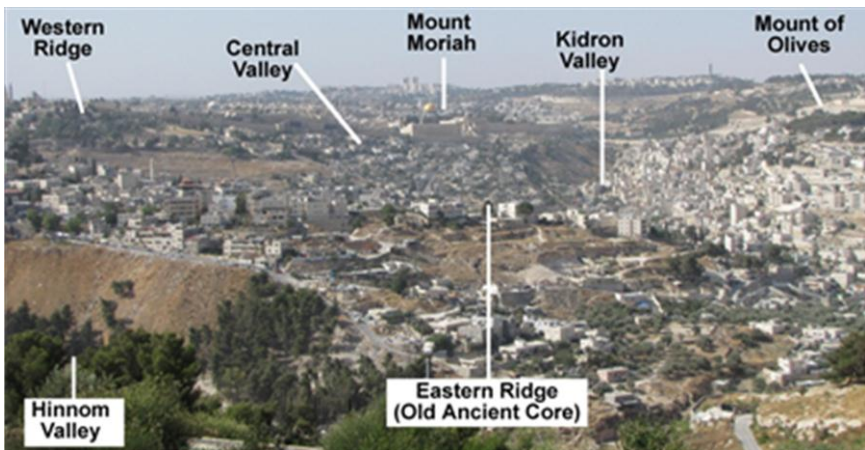
MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah

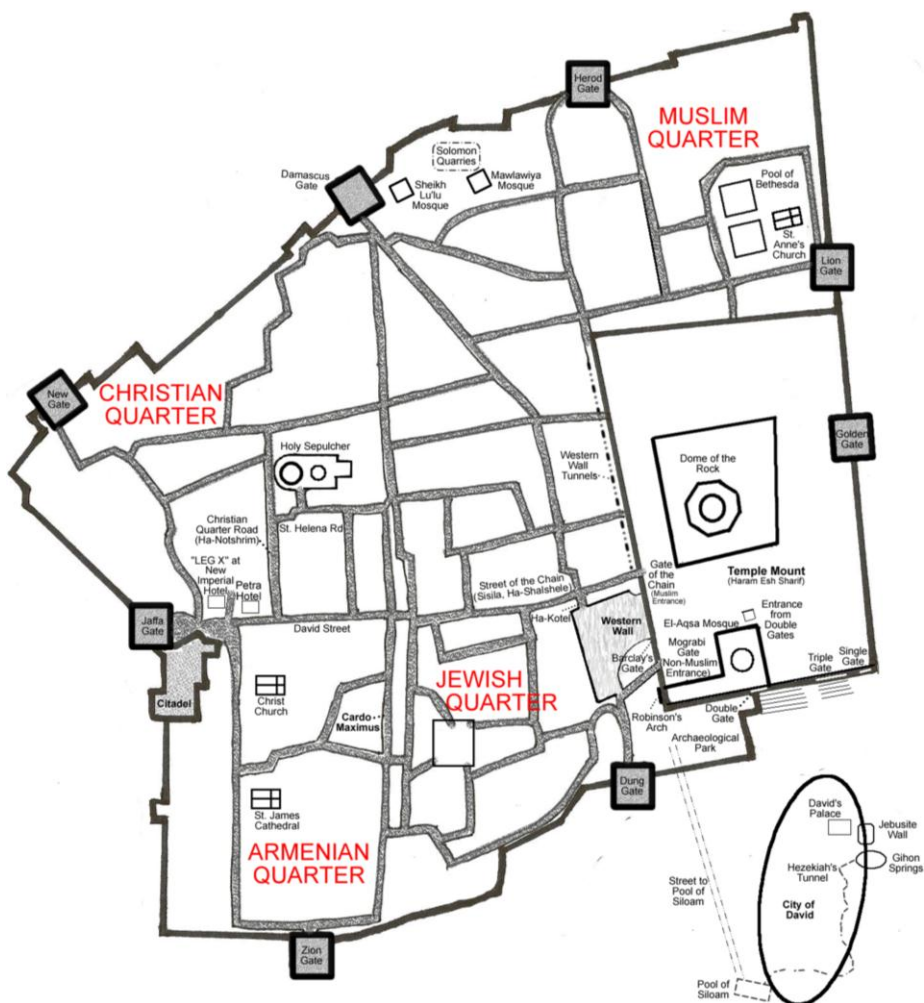


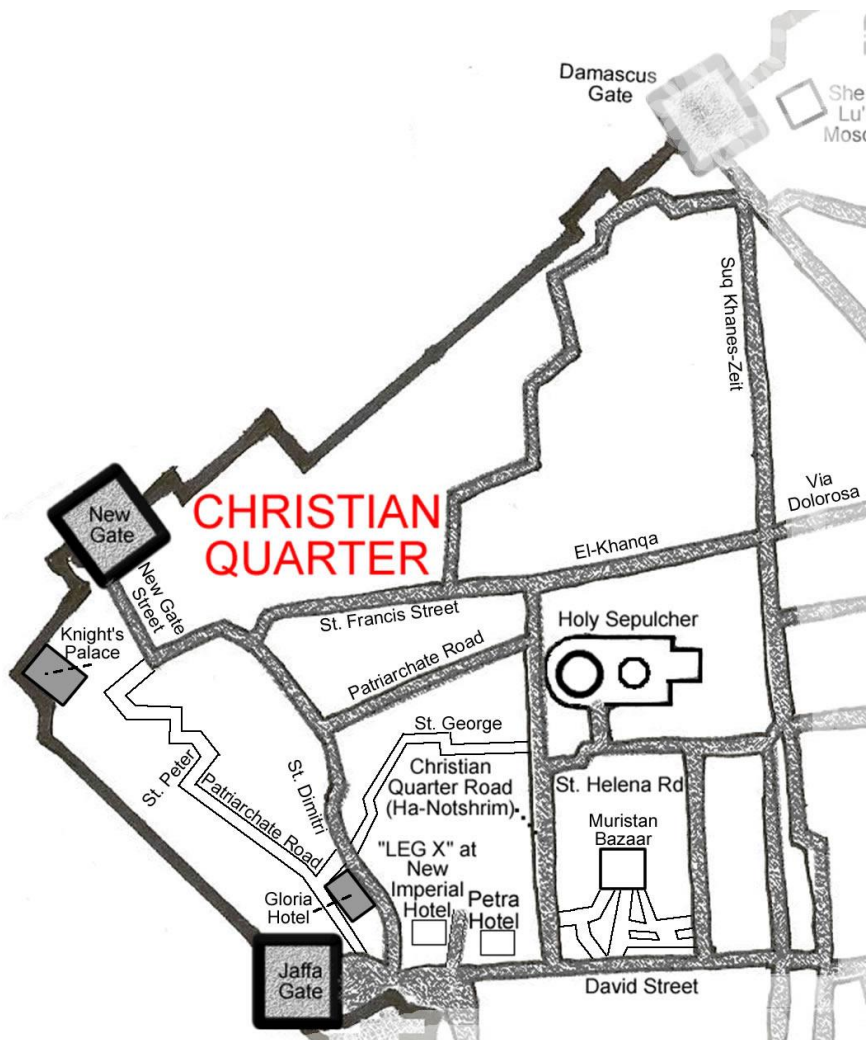
The.

# Jerusalem

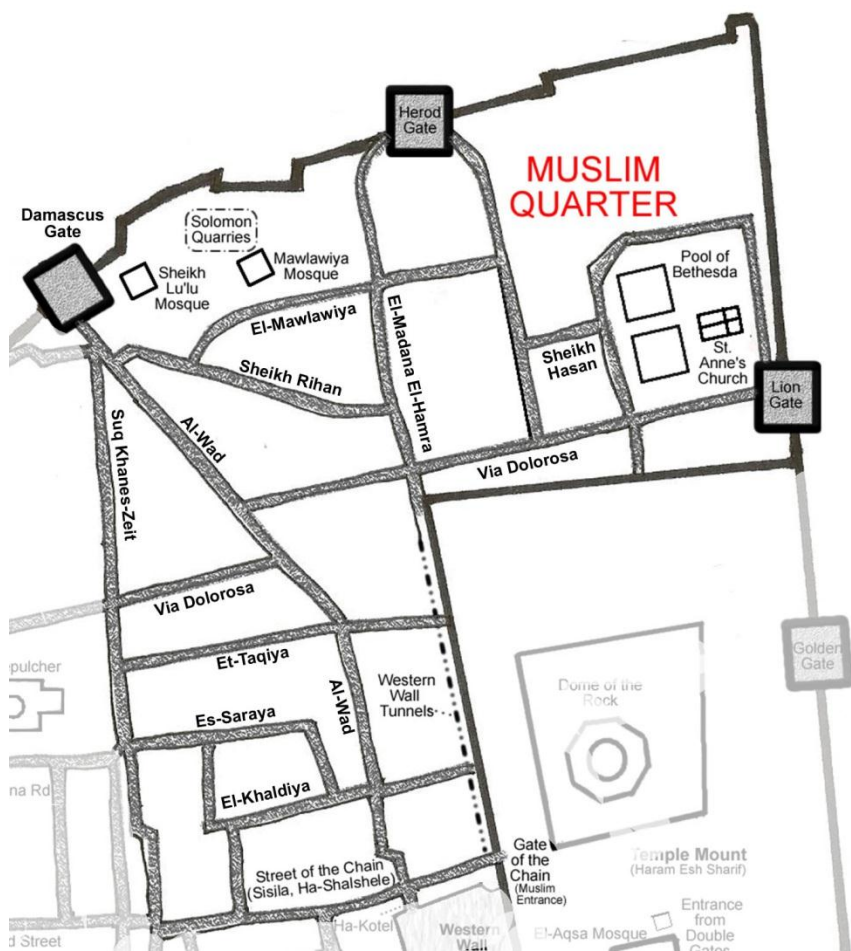


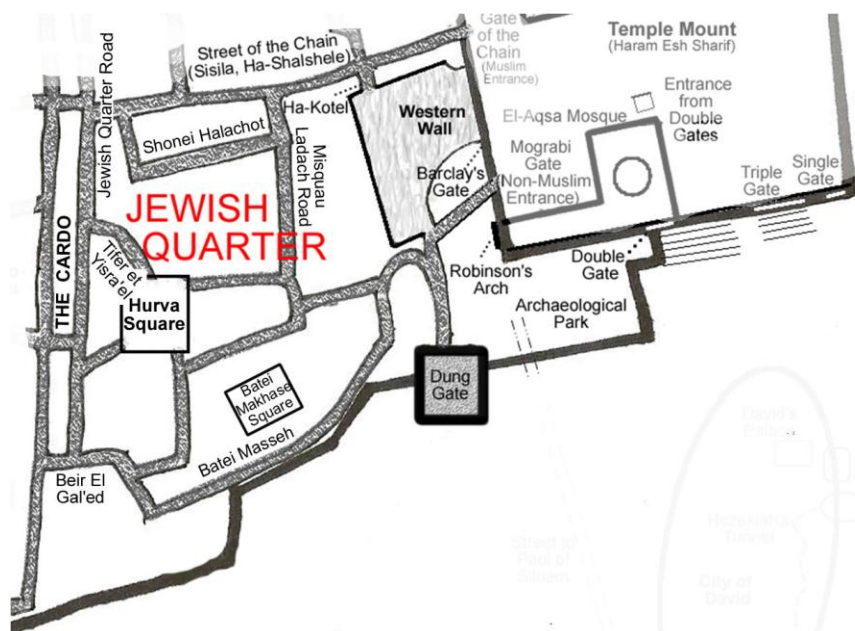
## Sites and Locations in Jerusalem

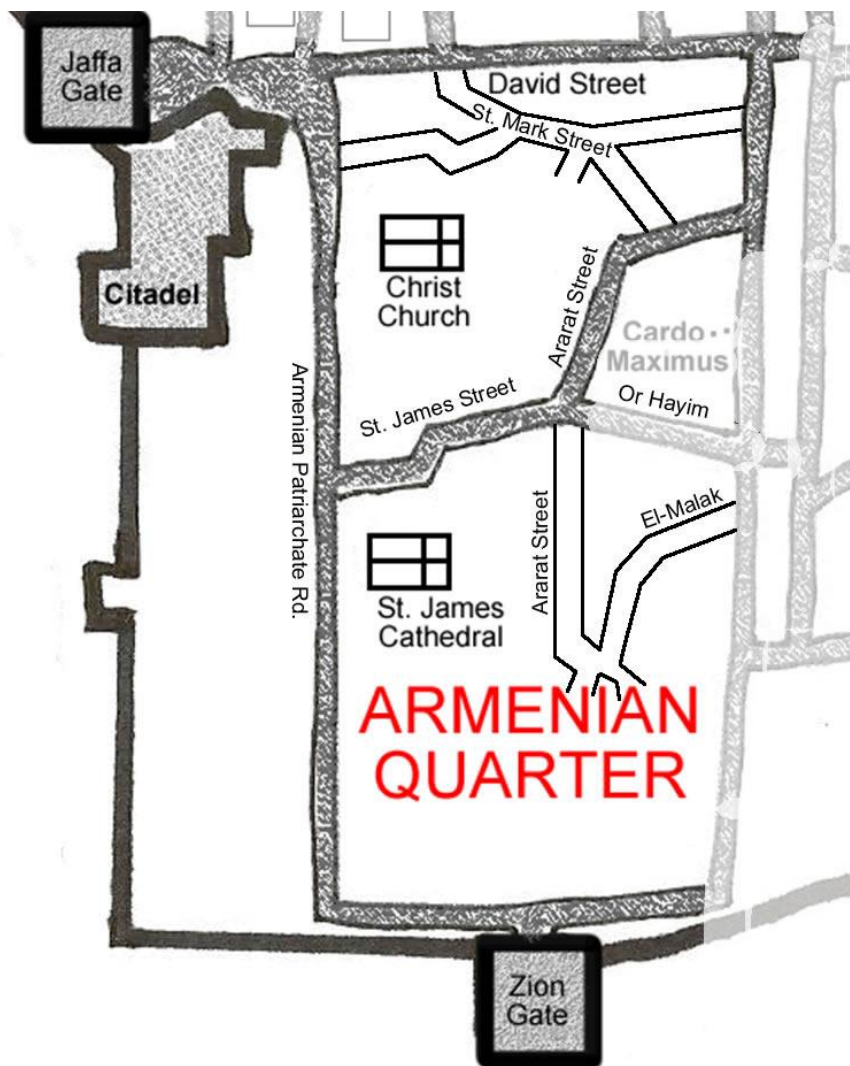












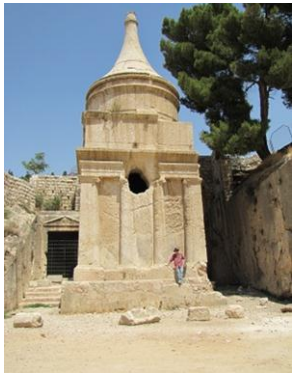
# “Absolom’s” Pillar

This

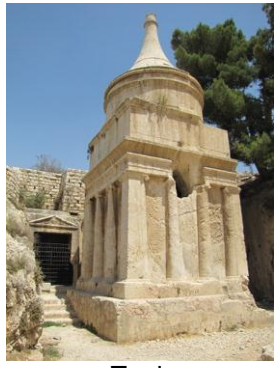


MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The



Toni.

# Acra



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



The



Toni.

# Al Aqsa Mosque

This



MORE

In the Bible: Judges 1:18, Judah



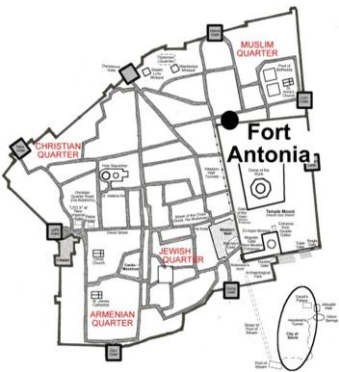
The



Toni.

# Antonia (Fort Antonia)

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



The

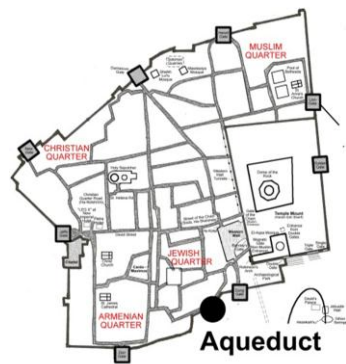


Toni



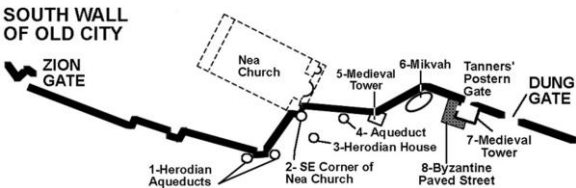
# Aqueduct

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



# Ashlar Stones

This



MORE



Hasmonean Ashlar



Herodian Ashlar with protrusion used for moving ashlar still attached.



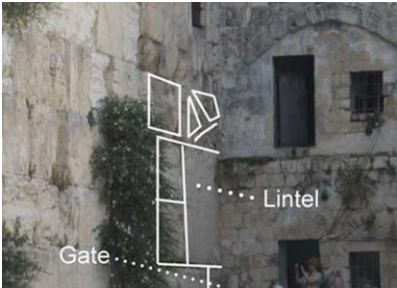
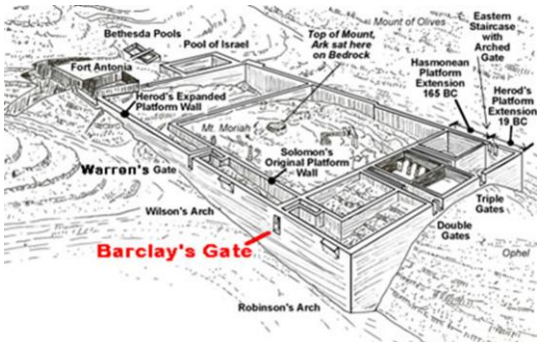
Large ashlar's in a master course in south temple mount wall.

# Barclay's Gate

This



MORE



The

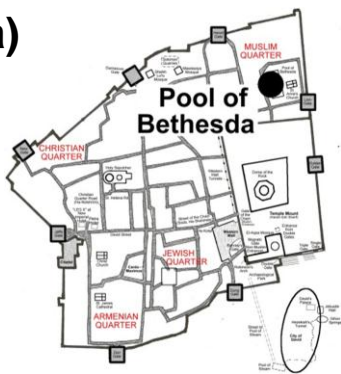
The lintel of Barclay's Gate, the top stone of one of the Temple's western gates from Herod's Temple



Toni.

# Bethesda (Pool of Bethesda)

This



MORE



The

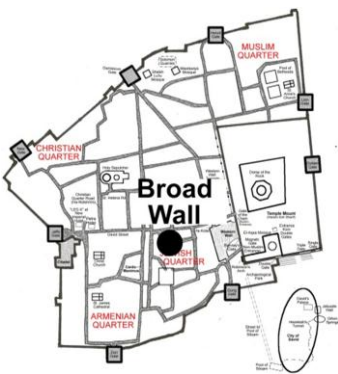


Toni

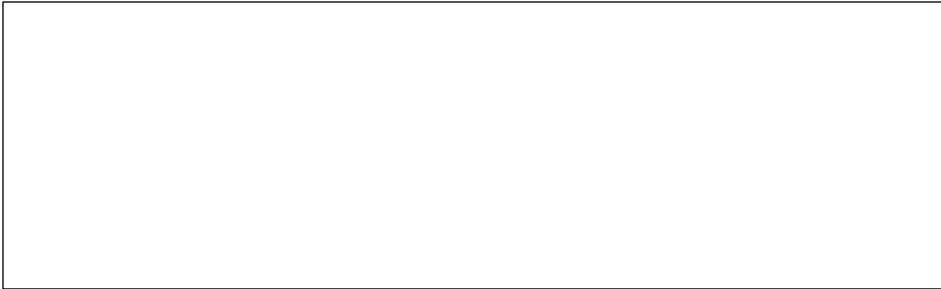


# Broad Wall

This



MORE



The



Toni

# Cardo Eastern

This



MORE



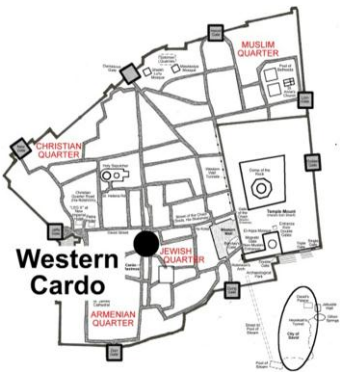
The



Toni

# Cardo Western (Maximus)

This



MORE



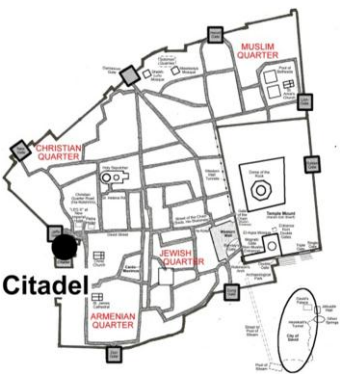
The



Toni

# Citadel

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



The

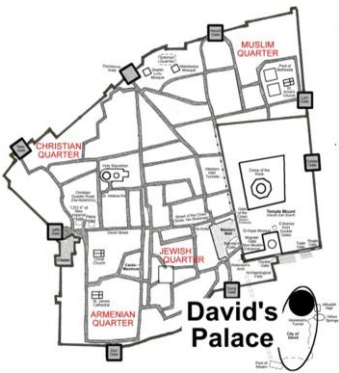


Toni



# David's Palace

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



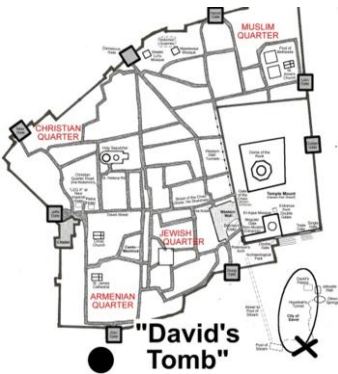
The



Toni

# David's Tomb

This



MORE

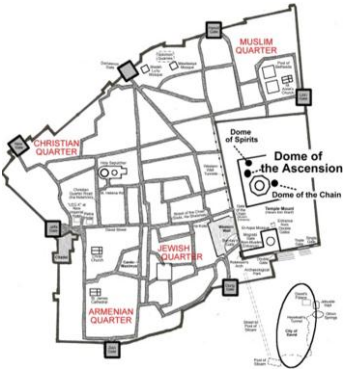
Biblical Accounts:

The

Toni.

# Dome of Ascension

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



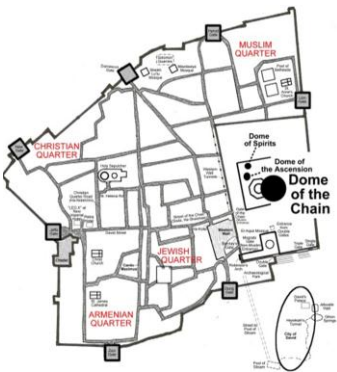
The



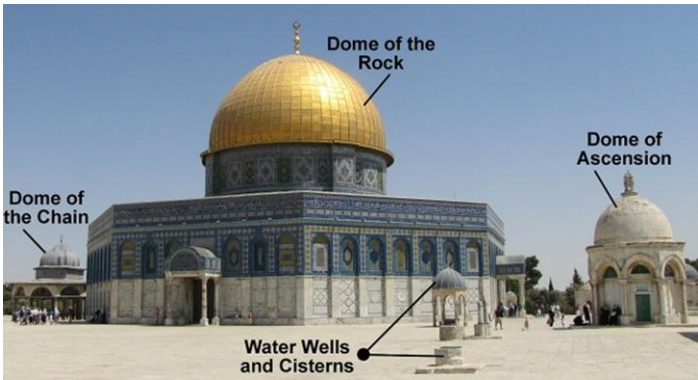
Toni

# Dome of the Chain

This



MORE



The



Toni

# Dome of the Rock

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



The.



Toni

# Dome of the Spirits

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



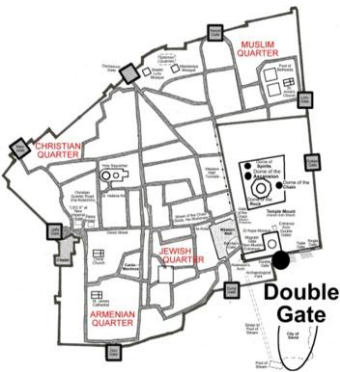
The



Toni

# Double Gate

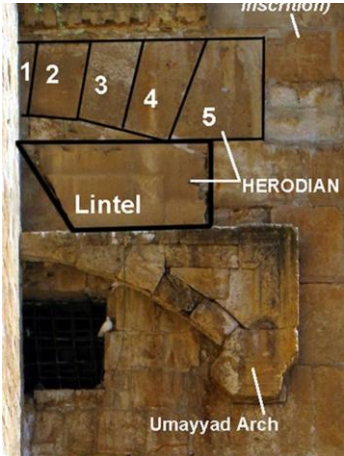
This



MORE



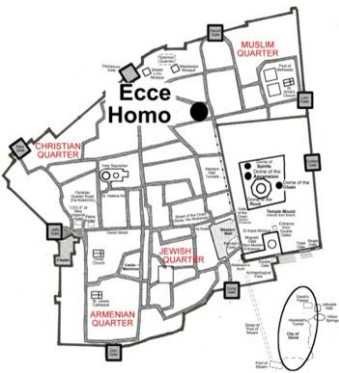
The



Toni

# Ecce Homo

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



The

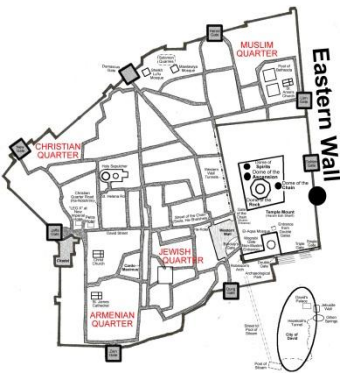


Toni

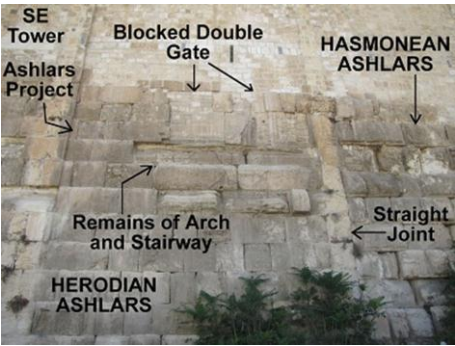
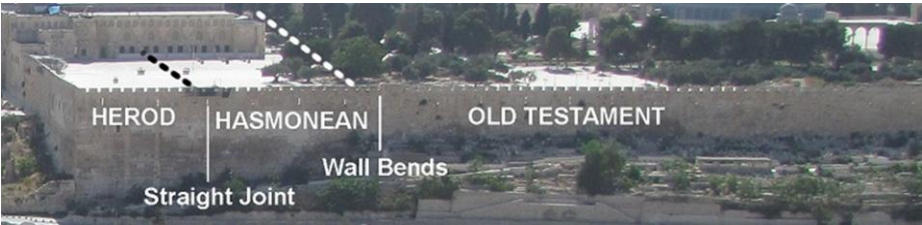


# Eastern Wall of City

This



MORE



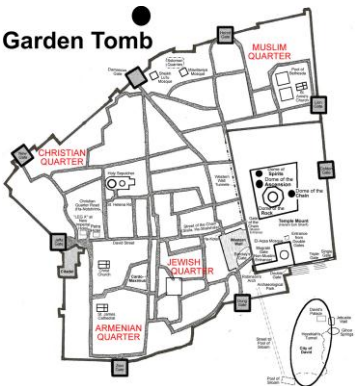
The.



Toni

# Garden Tomb

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



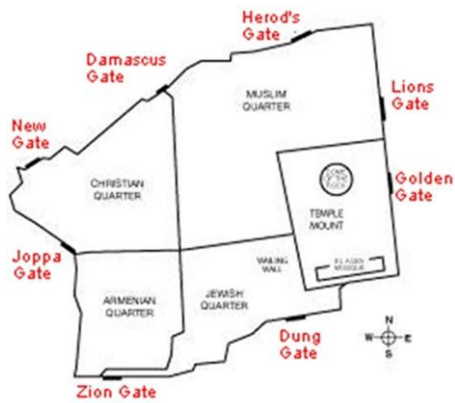
The



Toni.

# Gates

This



New Gate



Damascus Gate



Herod Gate



Lions' (Stephen's) Gate



Golden (Eastern) Gate



Dung Gate



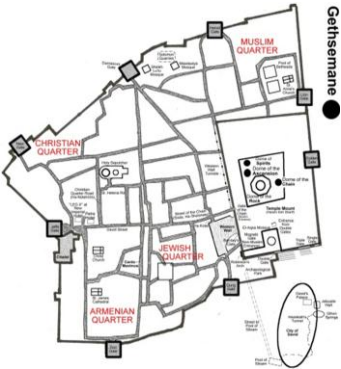
Zion Gate



Joppa Gate

# Gethsemane

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



The

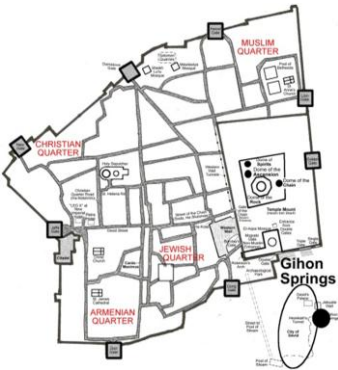


Toni

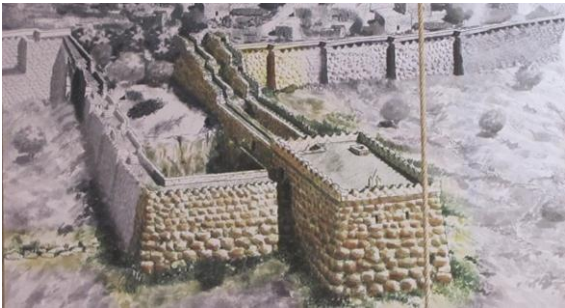


# Gihon Springs

This



MORE



The



Toni

# Hezekiah's Pool

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



The



Toni

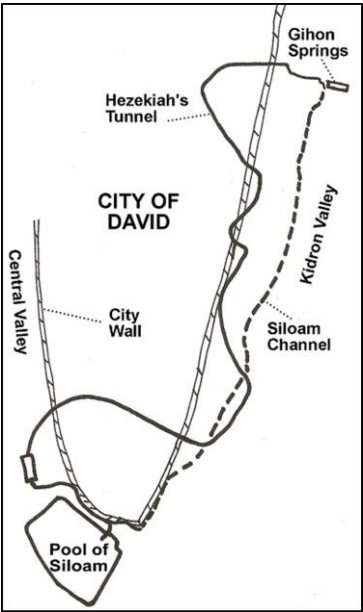
# Hezekiah's Tunnel

This



MORE

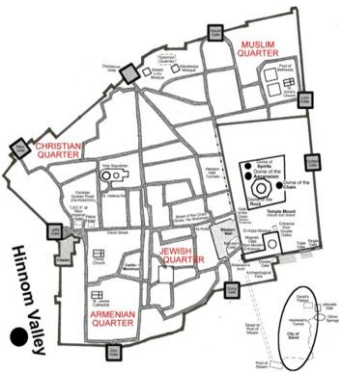
Biblical Accounts:



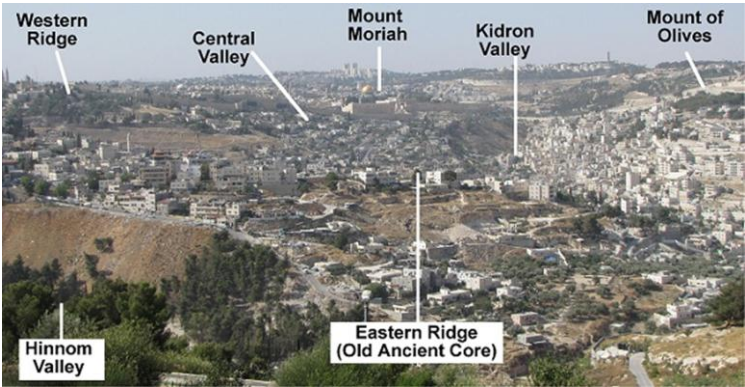
Toni

# Hinnom Valley (Gehenna)

This



MORE



The

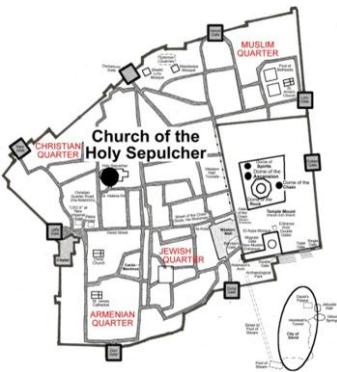


Toni



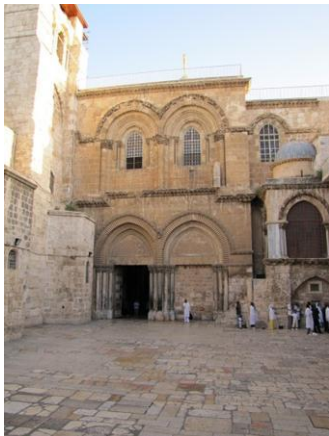
# Holy Sepulcher

This



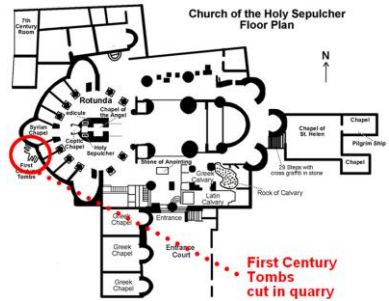
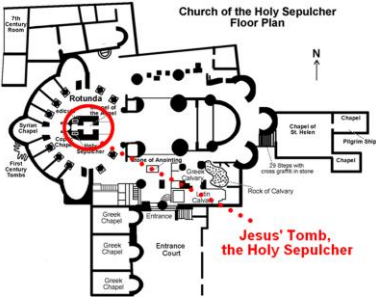
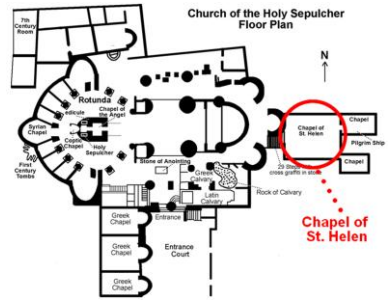
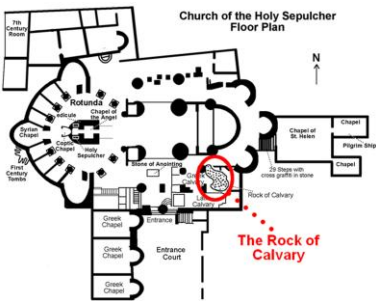
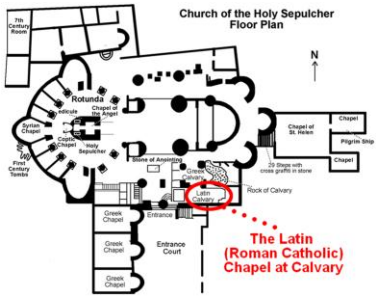
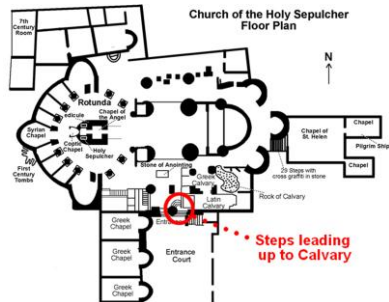
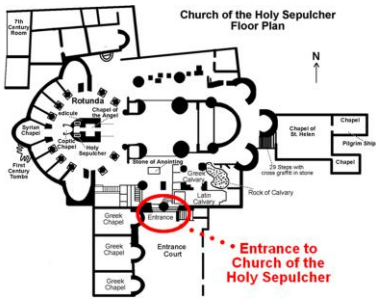
MORE

Biblical Accounts:



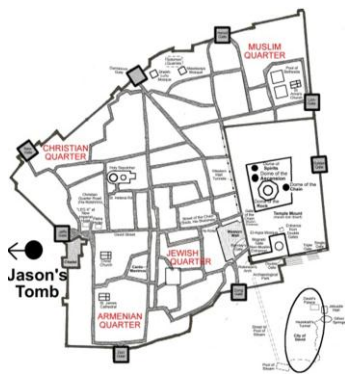
Toni

## Holy Sepulcher Floor Plans



# Jason's Tomb

This



MORE

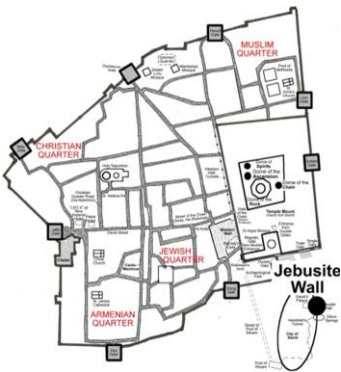
Biblical Accounts:

The.

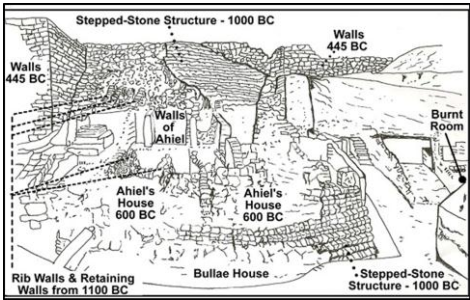
Toni

# Jebusite Wall (Millo)

This



MORE



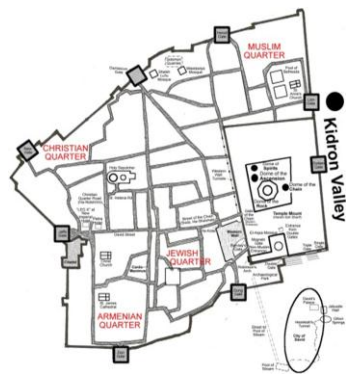
The



Toni

# Kidron Valley

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



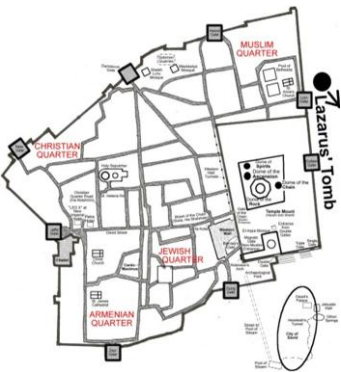
The



Toni

# Lazarus' Tomb

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:

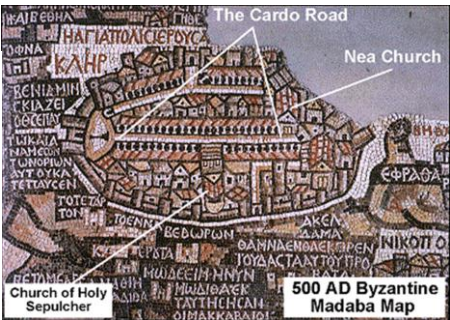
The

Toni



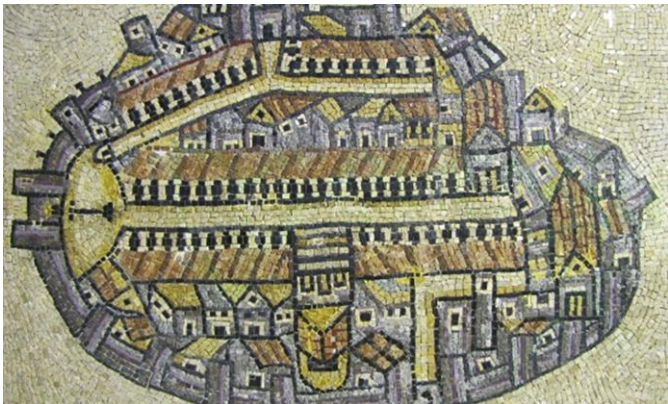
# Madaba Map

This



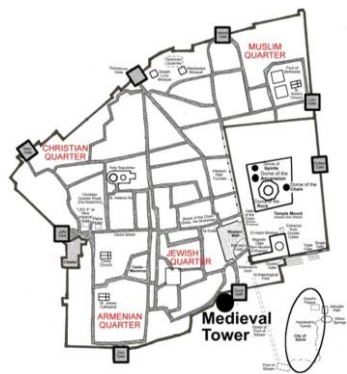
MORE

Biblical Accounts:

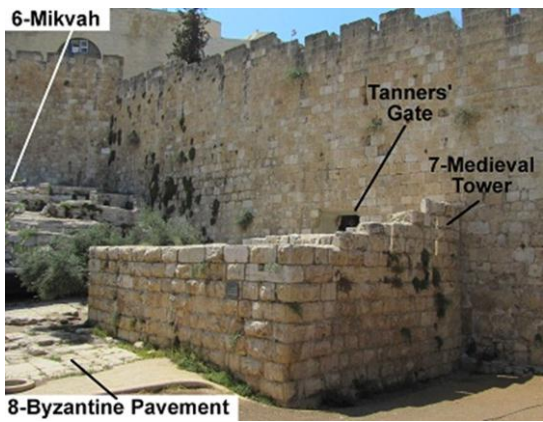


# Medieval Tower

This



MORE

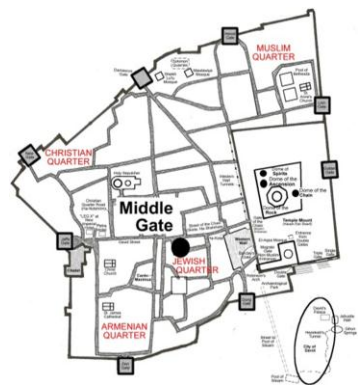


The

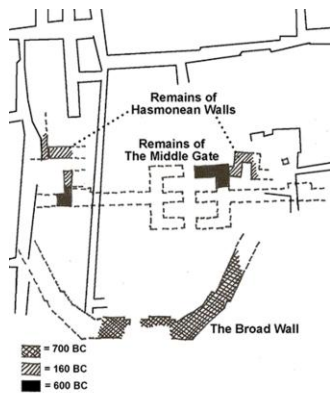
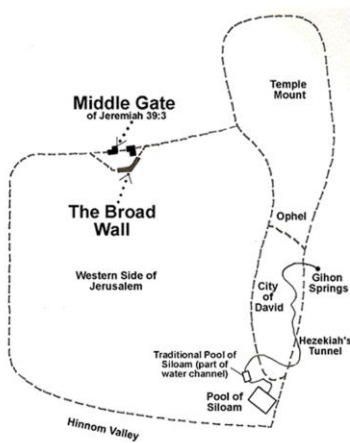


# Middle Gate

This



MORE



The



The



Toni

# Mikvah

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



The



Toni

# Morocco Gate

This



MORE

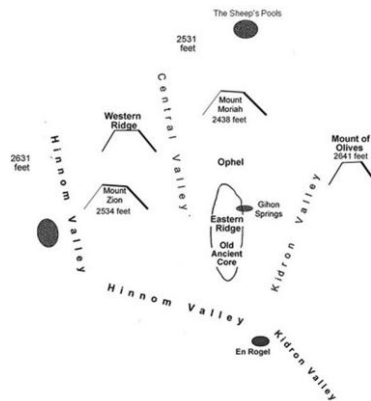
Biblical Accounts:



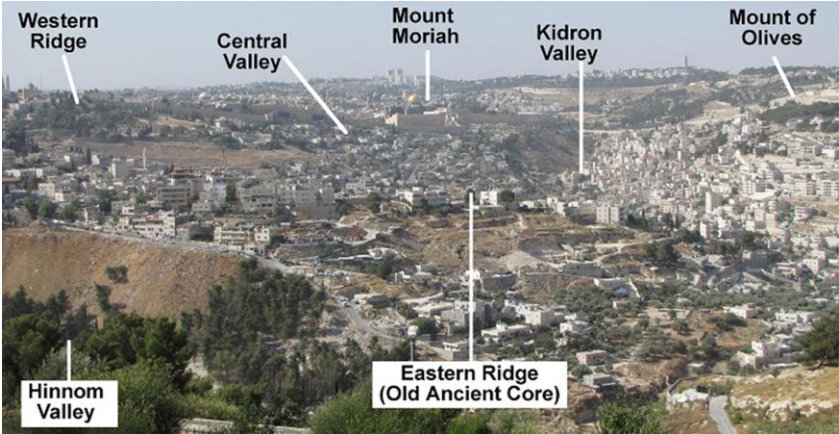
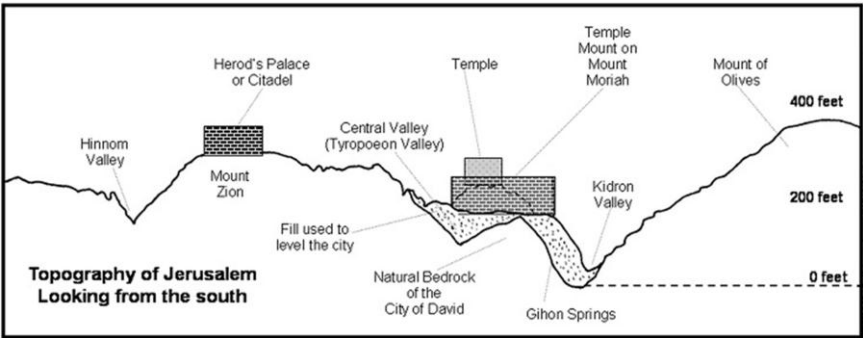
Toni

# Mount Moriah

This

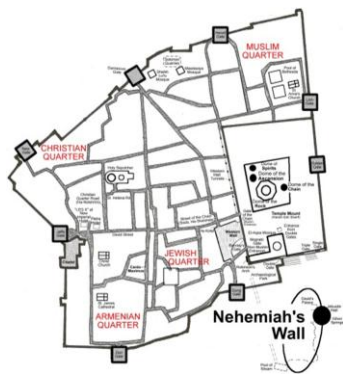


MORE



# Nehemiah's Wall

This



MORE

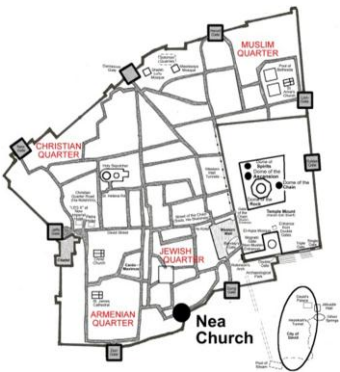


The

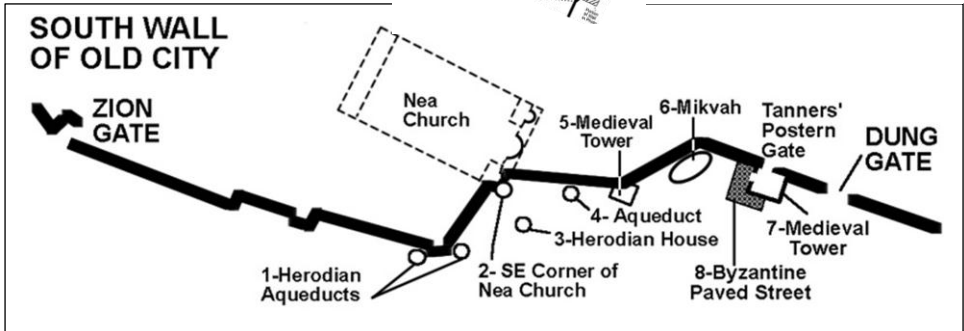
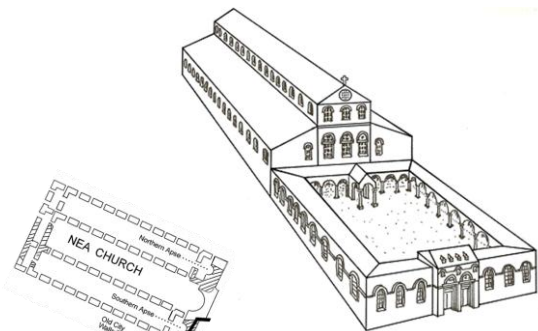


# Nea Church

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MORE



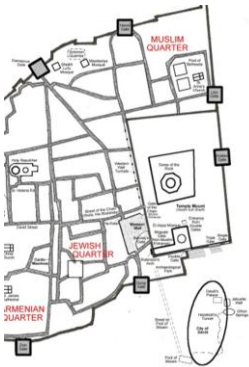
The



Toni

# Olives (Mount of Olives)

This



Mount  
of  
Olives

MORE

Biblical Accounts:



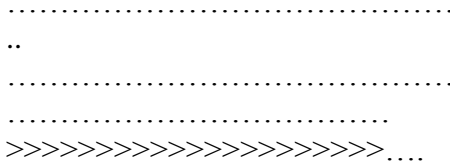
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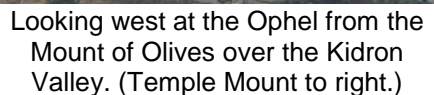
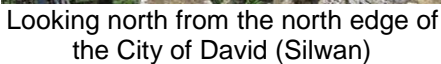
Toni



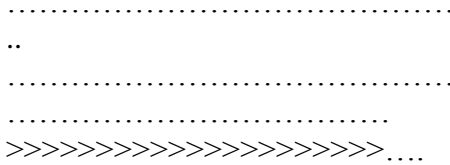
This is some basic information  
about  
Ashkelon.....



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This is some basic information  
about  
Ashkelon.....



Isaiah 22:15-19

"This is what the Lord, the Lord Almighty, says: 'Go, say to this steward, to Shebna, who is in charge of the palace: What are you doing here and who gave you permission to cut out a grave for yourself here, hewing your grave on the height and chiseling your resting place in the rock? Beware, the Lord is about to take firm hold of you and hurl you away, O you might man. He will roll you up tightly like a ball and throw you into a large country.'"

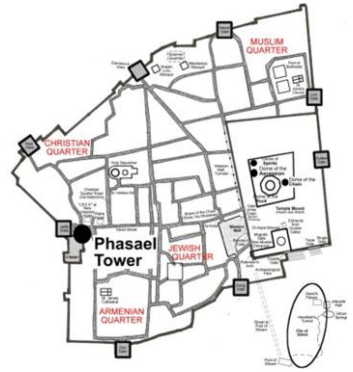


These tombs in the photo above date from the time Isaiah would have spoken to one of the royal stewards in Isaiah 22:15-19 (see verse in text above).

Toni

# Phasael Tower

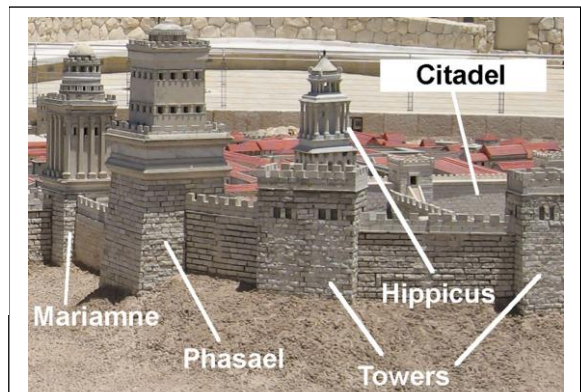
This is some basic information  
about  
Ashkelon.....



## MORE INFORMATION

✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

Add text here.....

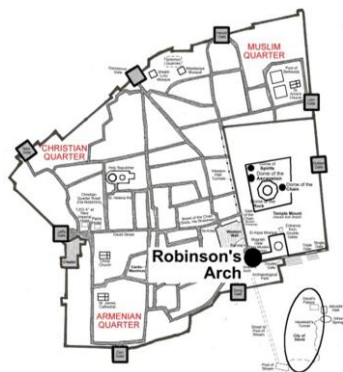


ADD TEXT  
HERE

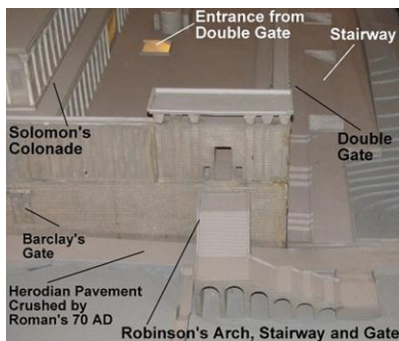


# Robinson's Arch

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MORE



והיתכושש לבכם  
ועמיותם כדשא

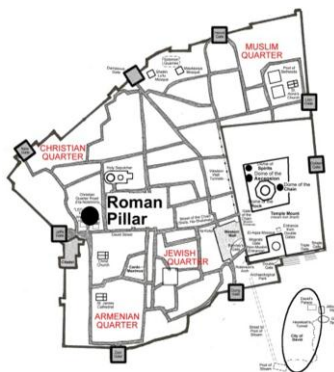


**"You shall see and  
your heart shall rejoice.  
Their bones shall  
flourish like grass"**  
(paraphrase of  
Isaiah 66:14)



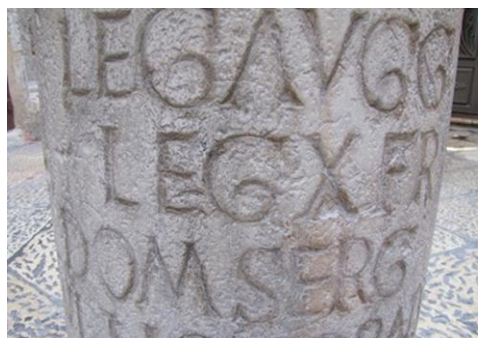
# Roman Pillar

This This Roman column was set in place around 200 AD near the camp of the Tenth Roman Legion, which had been stationed in Jerusalem since 70 AD. Today this pillar is located in the Christian Quarter at an intersection of four covered streets, which is up a narrow road going north, just inside the Jaffa



The inscription on the column recognizes Marcus Iunius Maximus who was the governor of the province of Judea and commander of the Tenth Roman Legion! Marcus Maximus is identified by two titles:

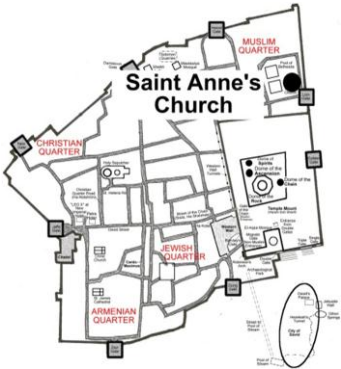
1. He is “Legate of the Augustus” (*Legato Augustorum*).  
Being a legate means he held the office of general in the Roman army and that he was from the senatorial class. In this case, he was also appointed as the Governor of Judea.
2. He is also the general and commander of the Tenth Roman Legion known as “Legio X Fretensis,” or “Tenth Legion of the Sea Strait”. They were stationed in Jerusalem for 200 years and is last recorded to exist around 410 AD.



**Marco Iunio  
Maximo  
Legato Augustorum  
Legionis X Fretensis  
C. Domitius Sergius  
Antoninianae  
Strator eius**

# Saint Anne's

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



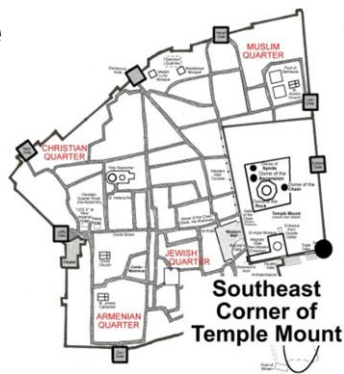
The



Toni

# Southeast Corner of Temple

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



The



Toni



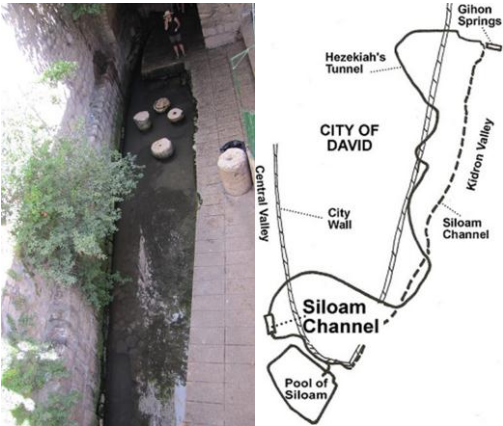
# Siloam Channel

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



# Siloam Pool

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



The



Toni

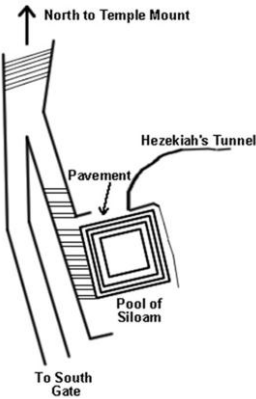
# Siloam Road

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# Silwan

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



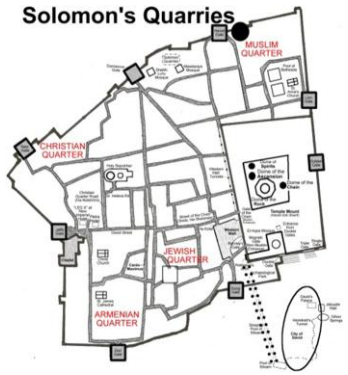
The



Toni

# Solomon's Quarries

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



The entrance to Solomon's Quarries (or, Zedekiah's Cave) in the north wall just east of the Damascus Gate.

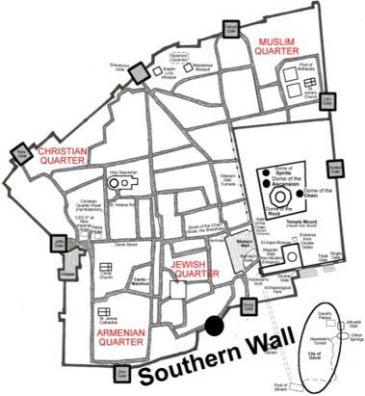


Inside Solomon's Quarries.

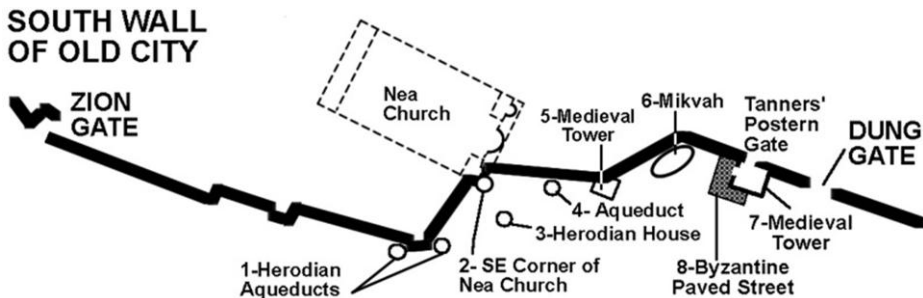


# South City Wall

This



MORE



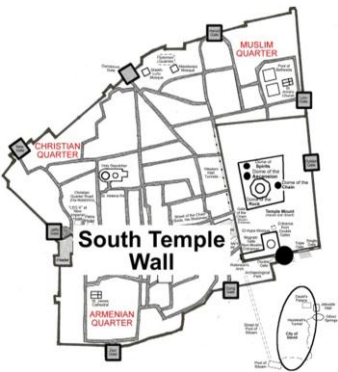
The



Toni

# South Temple Wall

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



A drawing viewing the southern wall of the temple mound from the southwest.



A photo of a model showing the view of the southern wall of the temple from the southeast.



# Struthion Pool

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



The



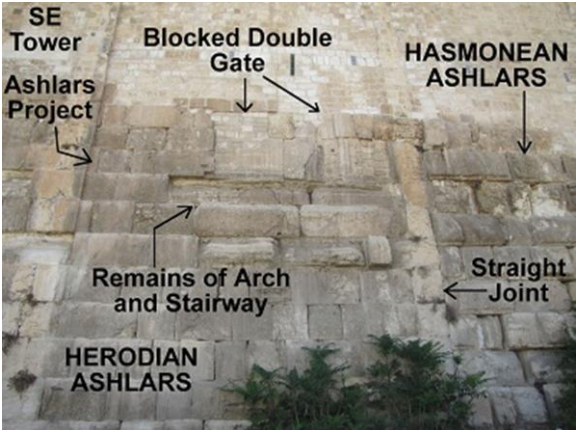
Toni

# Straight Joint

This

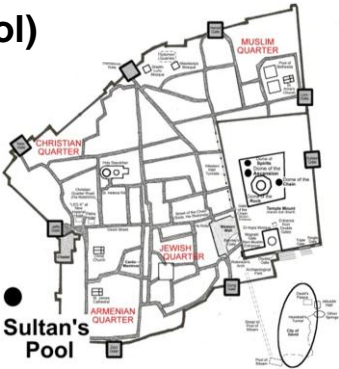


MORE



# Sultan’s Pool (Suleiman's Pool)

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



The

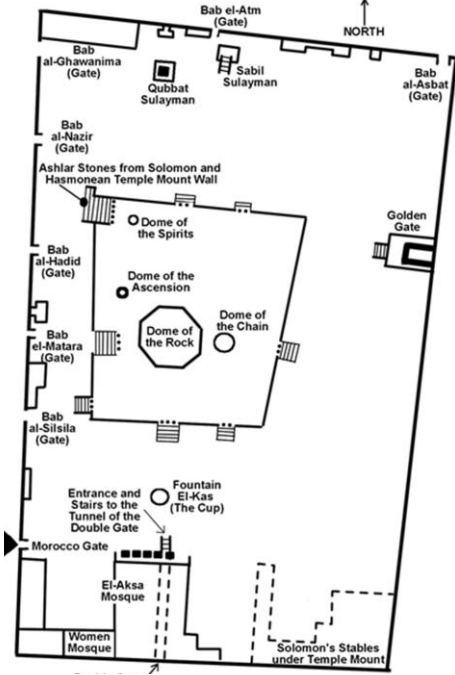
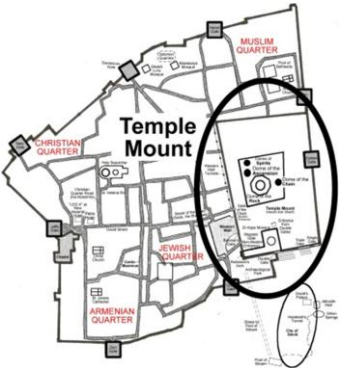


Toni

# Temple Mount

This

hhhhh



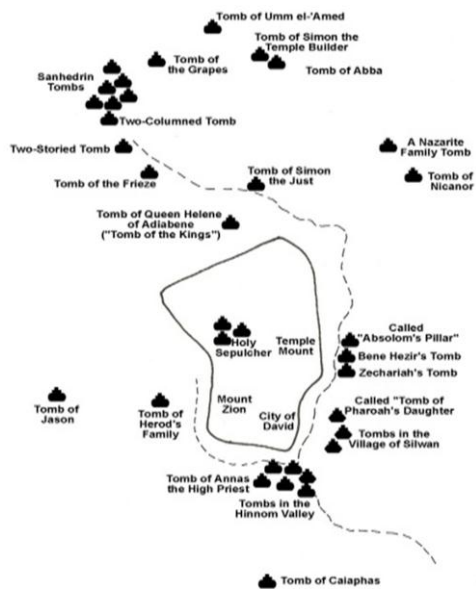
The



Toni

# Tombs in Jerusalem

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:



Tomb in Hinnom Valley

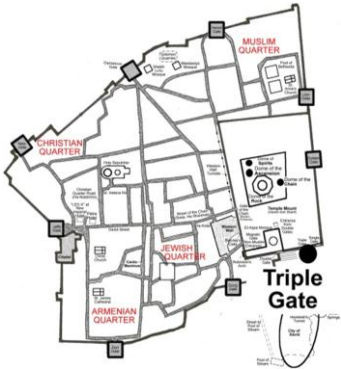


Ossuaries on the Mount of Olives.



# Triple Gate

This

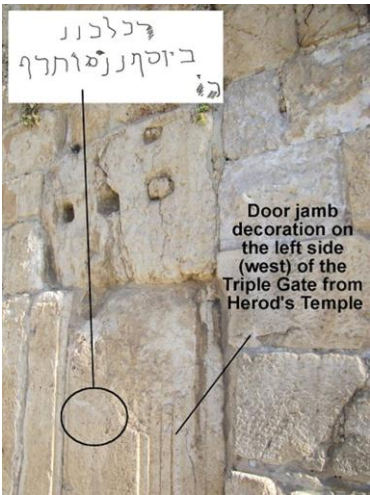


MORE

Biblical Accounts:



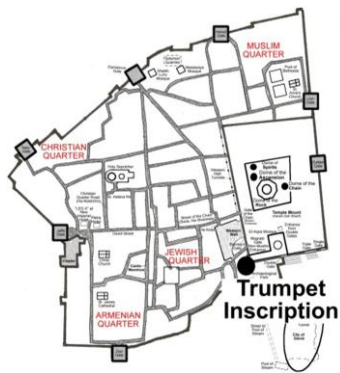
The



Toni

# Trumpet Inscription

This



MORE

לְבֵית חֲתָן יַעֲחֵל כְּרִיז



The

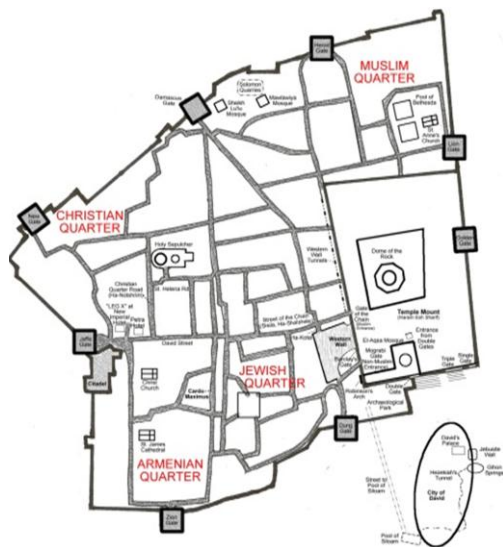


Toni

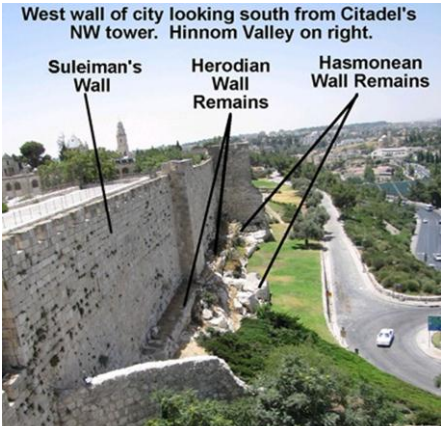


# Walls of Jerusalem

This



MORE



North wall of the Old City



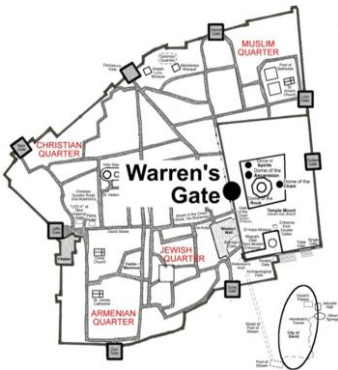
Southern Wall



Eastern Wall

# Warren's Gate

This



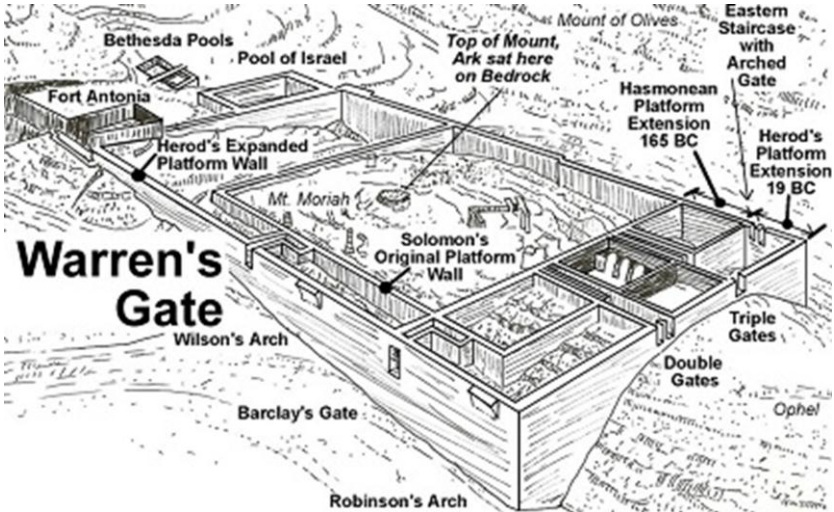
MORE



Warren's Gate a place of prayer

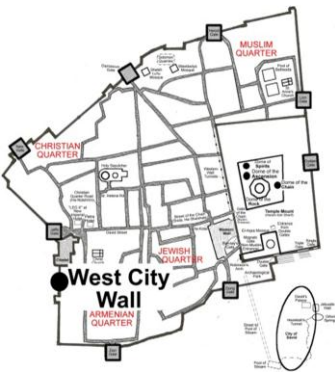


Lintel

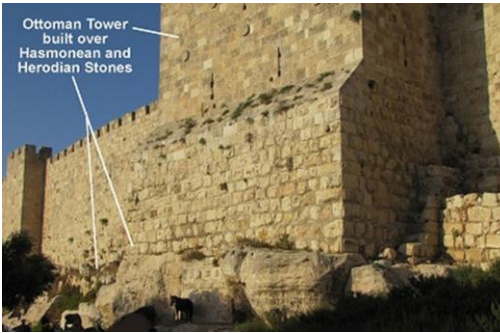
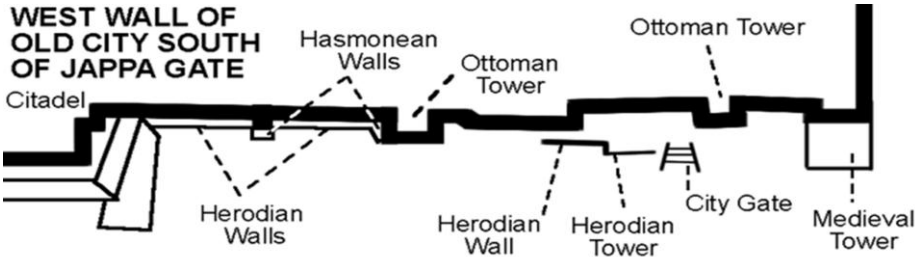


# West City Wall

This



MORE



The

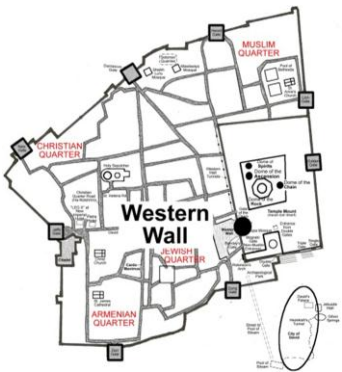


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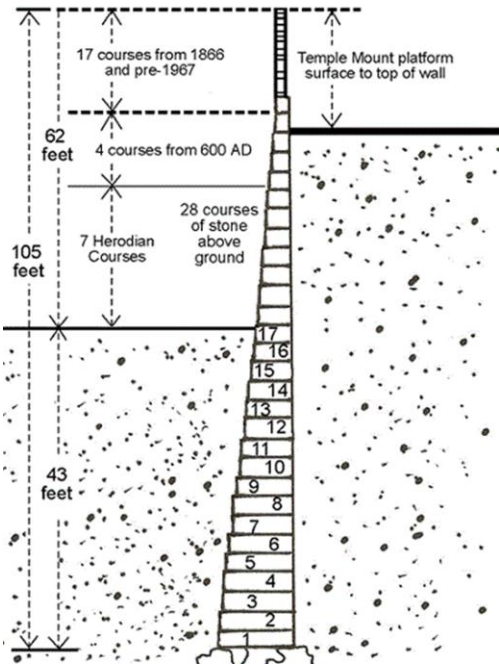
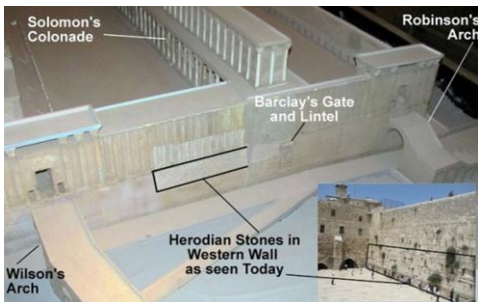


# Western Wall

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MORE



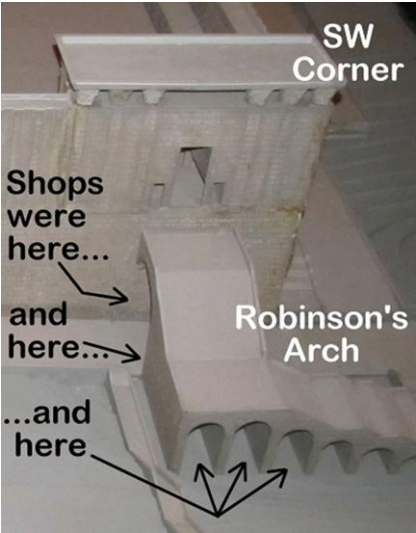
# Western Wall Shops

This

MORE

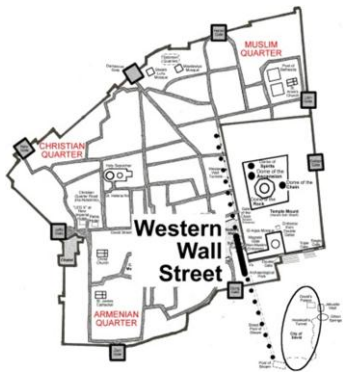


The



# Western Wall Street

This



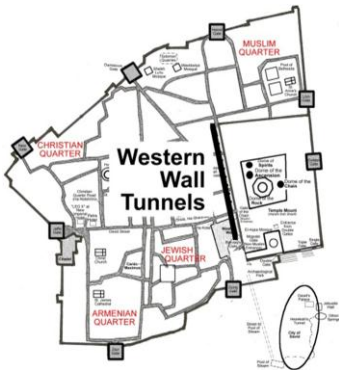
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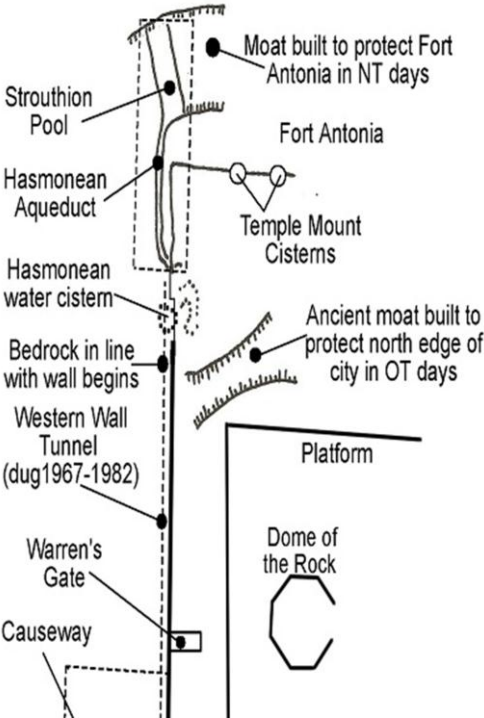
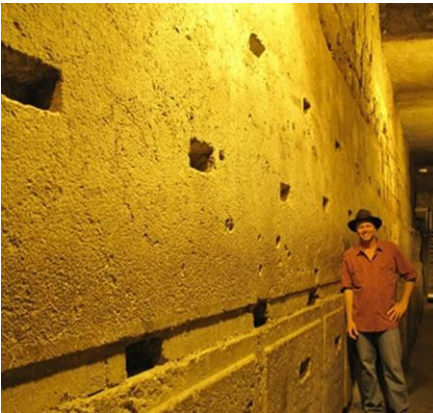
Above: Looking north with stores on both sides. (Left photo: Looking south.)

# Western Wall Tunnels

This



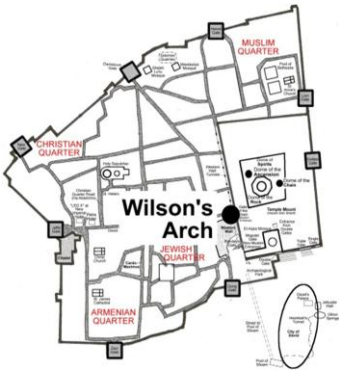
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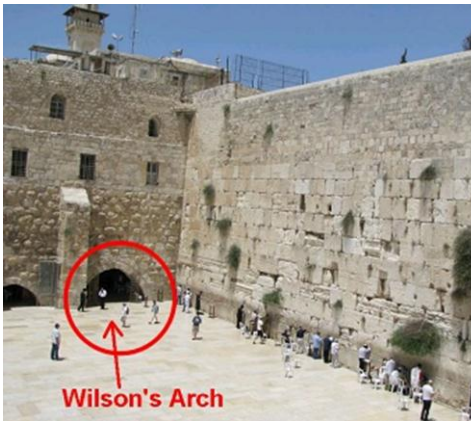
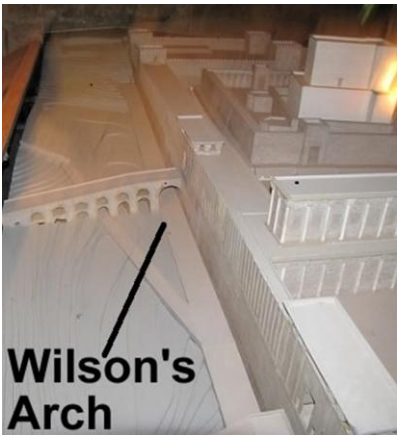
# Wilson's Arch

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MORE

Biblical Accounts:



# 70 AD Destruction

This



MORE

Biblical Accounts:

The

Toni.

# Burnt House

This



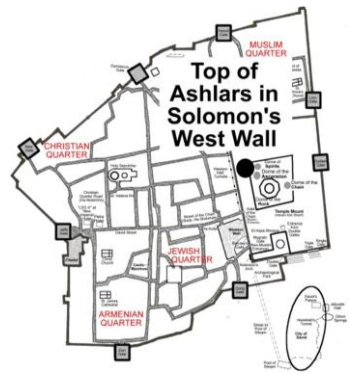
MORE

Biblical Accounts:

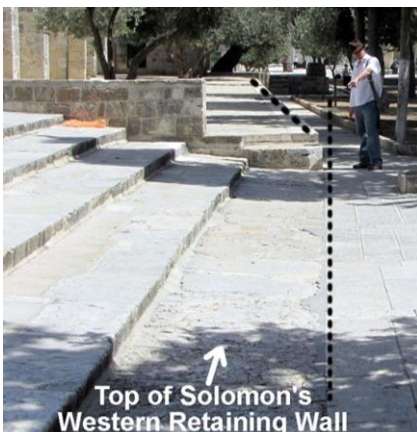
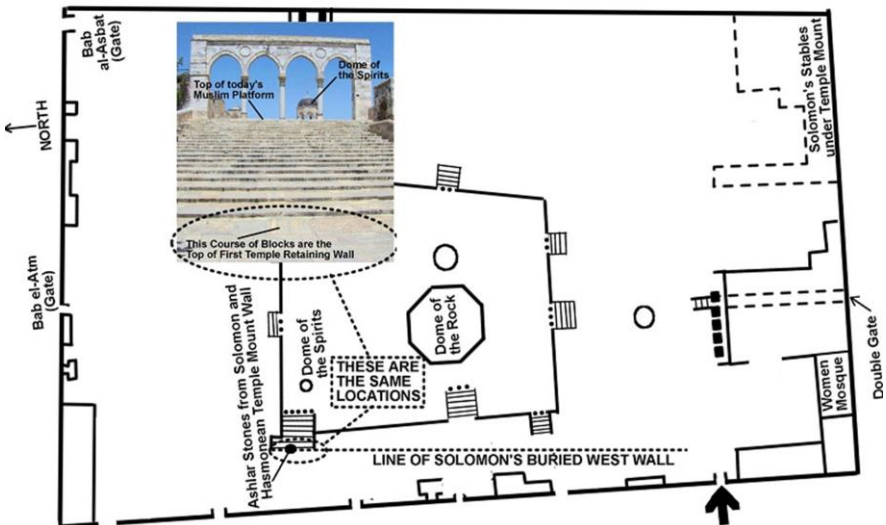
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Toni.

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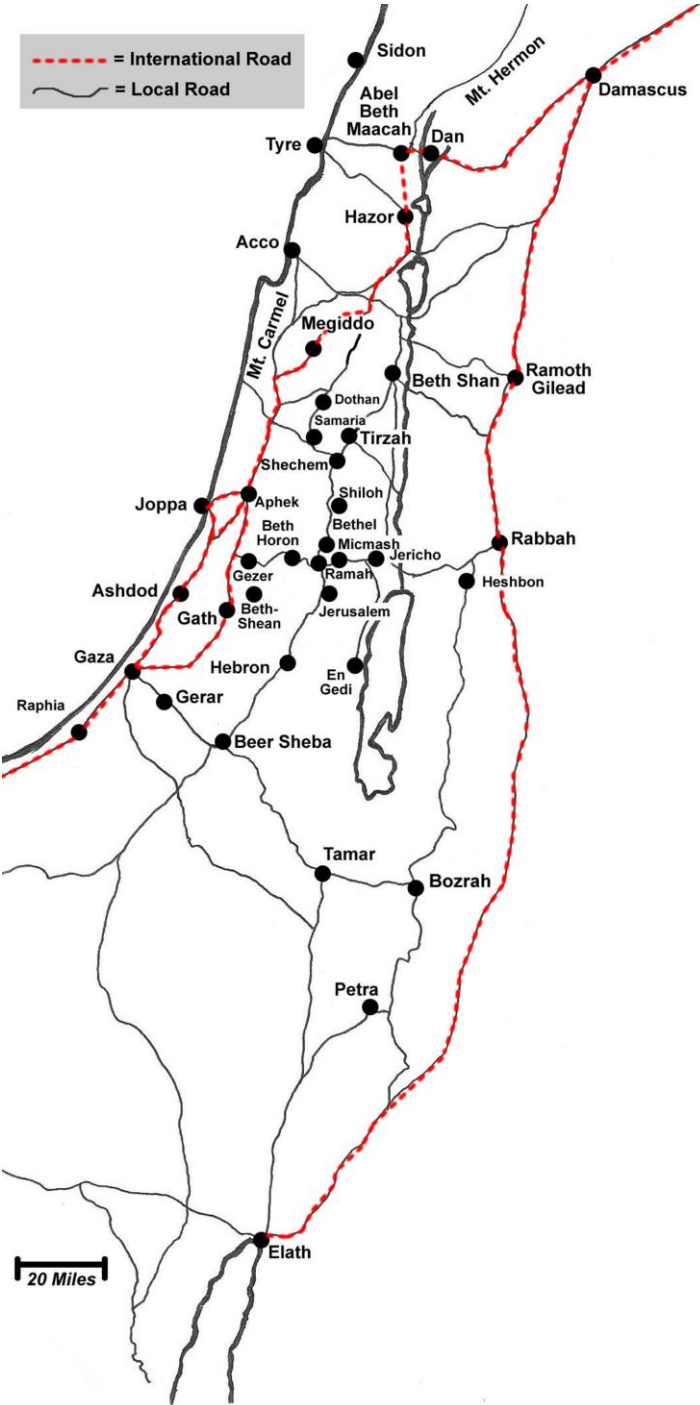


MORE  
Biblical Accounts:



See the top of Solomon's ashlar  
labeled in the above diagram

# Local Roads and International Trade Routes



# Archaeological Periods

PERIOD	DATE	EVENTS
Paleolithic (Old Stone Age)	Before 18,000 BC	
Epipaleolithic (Middle Stone Age)	18,000-8300 BC	
Neolithic (New Stone Age)	8300-4500 BC	
Chalcolithic (Copper Stone Age)	4500-3300 BC	
Early Bronze Age	3300-2000 BC	
Middle Bronze Age	2000-1550 BC	Abraham
Late Bronze Age	1550-1200 BC	Joshua
Iron Age	1200-586 BC	Judges-Kings
Babylonian Period	586-539 BC	Daniel
Persian Period	539-332 BC	Ezra, Neh.
Hellenistic Period	332-63 BC	Alexander
Roman Period	63 BC - 324 AD	Jesus, N.T.
Byzantine Period	324-638 AD	Constantine

PERIOD	DATE	EVENTS
Chalcolithic	4500-3300 BC	Jericho Built; Jerusalem Settled
Bronze Age	3300-1200 BC	Abraham, Joshua, Amarna Letters
Iron Age	1200-539 BC	David, Solomon, Hezekiah, Nebuch
Persian Age	539-332 BC	Cyrus, Zerubbabel's Temple
Hellenistic	332-141 BC	Alexander, Ptolemy, Maccabees
Hasmonean	141-37 BC	Maccabees king/priest = Hasmonean
Herodian	37 BC –70 AD	Pompey, Herod, Temple Built
Roman	70-324 AD	Temple Burnt, Bar Kokhba, Hadrian
Byzantine	324-638 AD	Constantine, Julian, Persians
First Muslim: Umayyad, Abassid, Fatimids, Seljuk Turks	638-1099 AD	638-Caliph Omar, 691-Dome of Rock, 701-Al-Aqsa Mosque, 750-Abassid, 969-Fatimids, 1009-al-Hakim destroys Church of H.S., 1077-Seljuk Turks, 1096-Pope Urban
Crusader	1099-1187	Godfrey captures Jeru., King Baldwin
Ayyubid	1187-1250	Saladin
Mamluk	1250-1516	Jerusalem walls dismantled
Ottoman	1517-1917	Sultan Selim takes Jerusalem peacefully in 1517; Suleiman Magnificent rebuilds Jerusalem's walls in 1537; Golden Gate sealed in 1541; World Zionist Organization founder Herzl meets with German Kaiser outside city walls
Modern	1917-present	British take Jerusalem in 1917



# Lamelech Seal Impressions

Jar handles stamped with the ancient Hebrew word “LMLK” are called ***lamelech***. The word LMLK means “belonging to the king.” It seems this is the royal insignia of the Judean kings. Often the name of the city is included in the inscription which helps accurately identify the site being excavated. Below is a list of the top 20 sites where the Lamelech seals have been found along with the number found. Most sites are from the southern kingdom of Judah (total of 71), but the northern kingdom has had 4 sites:

- 415 Lachish
- 281 Jerusalem
- 163 Ramat Rahel
- 92 Gibeon
- 88 Mizpah
- 71 Beth Shemesh
- 39 Moresheth-Gath
- 37 Gezer
- 24 Khirbet el-Burj (northwest suburb of modern Jerusalem)
- 19 Mareshah
- 17 Azekah
- 15 Timnah
- 14 Gibeah
- 13 Tel Erani
- 13 Hebron
- 13 Sokho (Khirbet Abbad NW of Hebron, not the Sokoh SW of Hebron)
- 11 Beth Zur
- 9 Arad
- 8 Nahal Tut
- 6 Gath (city)



These are not marked with the Lamelech seal, but are handles.

## Glossary

**Fresco** - a technique consists of painting in pigment mixed with water on a thin layer of wet, fresh (hence the name) lime mortar, plaster or wax.

**Tel** - The word 'tel' is from the Arabic language, meaning mound or mount. Natural and cultural disasters such as earthquakes, fires, and war knock down buildings and walls leaving cities in piles of rubble. There is often no way to remove all the debris so the cities are left as mounds that are eventually covered with grasses, brush and other growth. This mound of remains is called a tel. In many cases people built right on top of the ruins.

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“Zondervan NIV Atlas of the Bible” by Carl G. Rasmussen

“Holman Bible Atlas” by Thomas V. Brisco

BiblePlaces.com, by Todd Bolen

Holy Land Photos, [holylandphotos.org](http://holylandphotos.org), by Carl Rasmussen

Bible Walks, [biblewalks.com](http://biblewalks.com)

Walking in their Sandals, [www.ancientsandals.com](http://www.ancientsandals.com)

The Israel Nature and Parks Authority Publishing – brochures from Tel Arad, Avdat, Ashqelon, Bet Guvrin, Bet Guvrin-Maresha, Bet Shean, En Gedi, Tel Dan, Korazim, Ma’ayan Harod, Tel Hazor,, Banias, Herodion, Tel Megiddo, Qumran, Zippori,

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