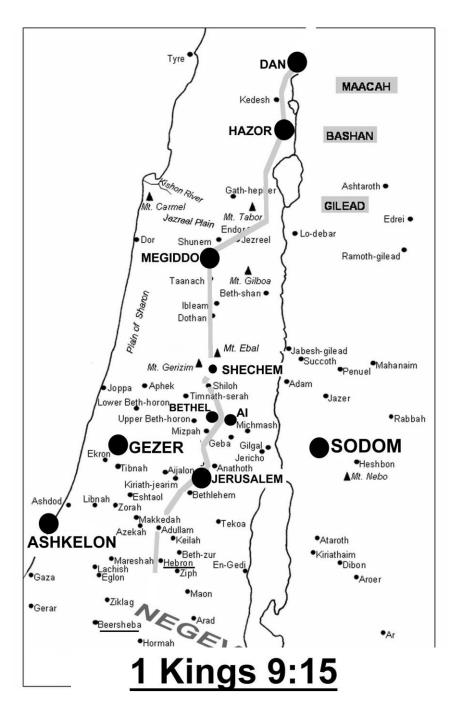
# **Ancient Gates**



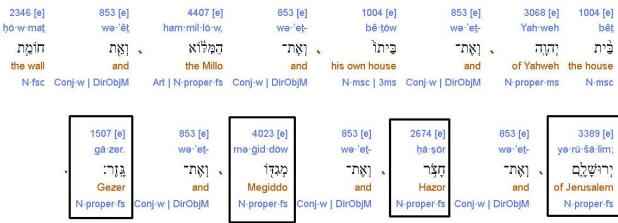




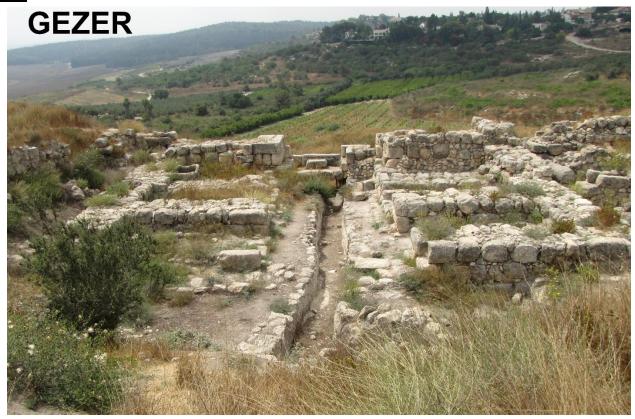
"And this is the account of the forced labor that King Solomon drafted to build the house of the Lord and his own house and the Millo and the wall of <u>Jerusalem</u> and <u>Hazor</u> and <u>Megiddo</u> and <u>Gezer</u>."

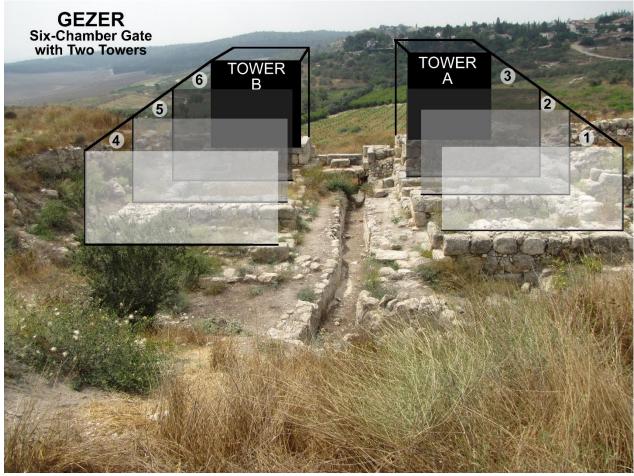
- 1 Kings 9:15

- GEZER
- HAZOR
- MEGIDDO
- ASHKELON
- DAN
- JERUSALEM
- SODOM

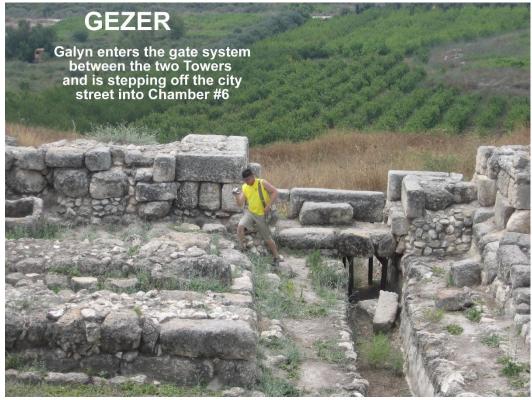


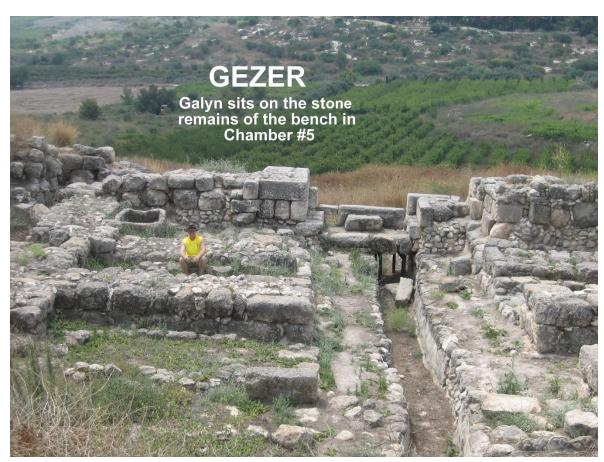
# **GEZER**

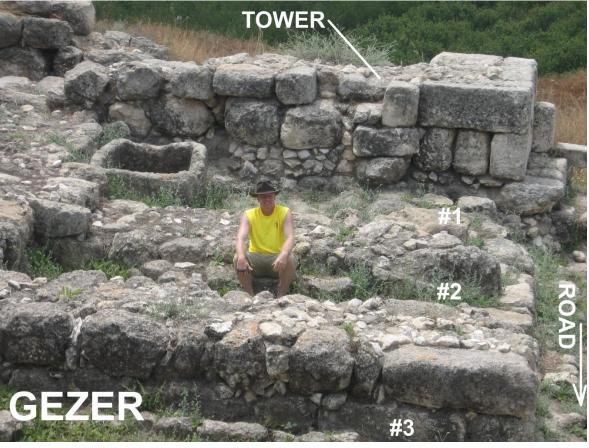






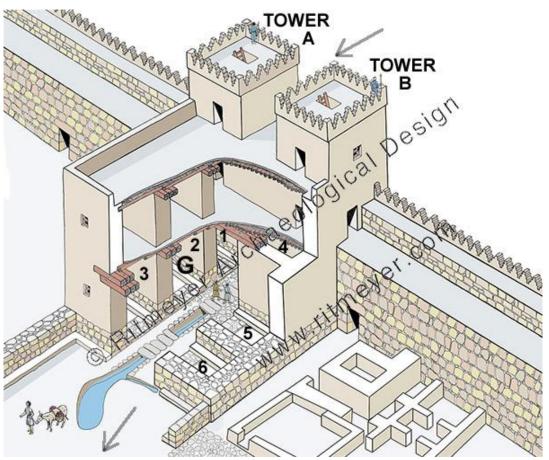


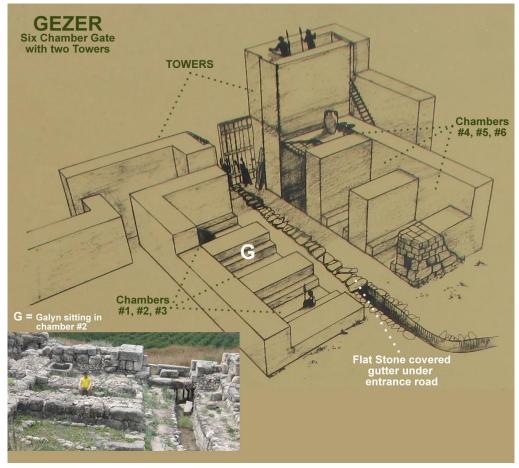




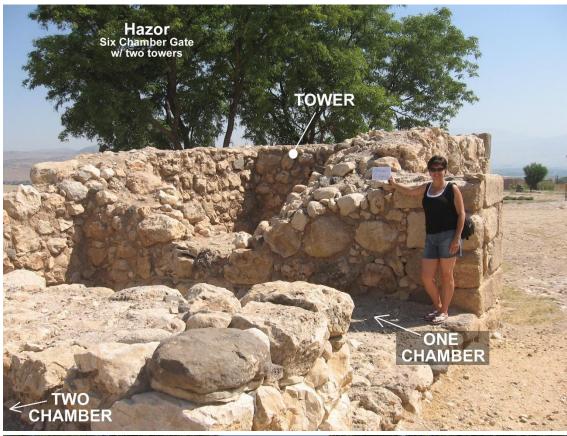


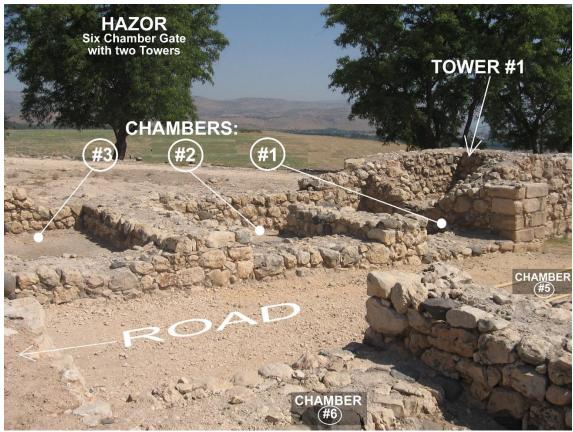


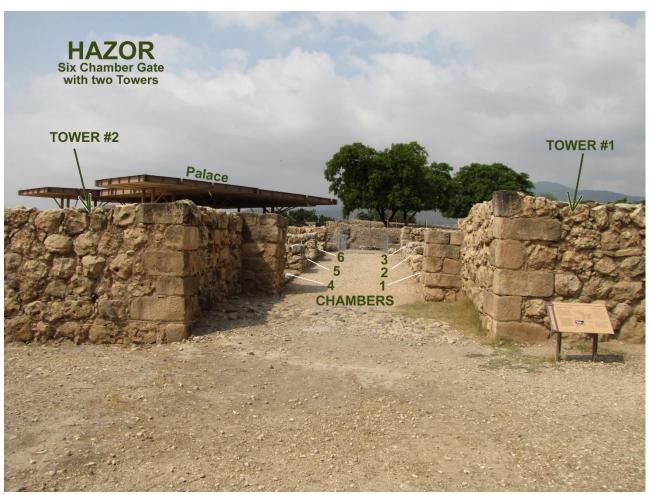


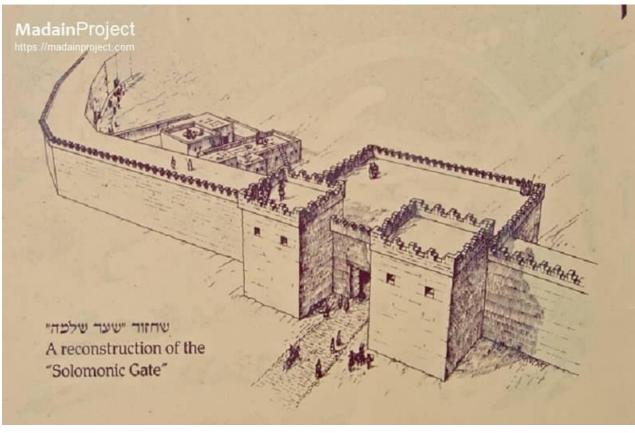


#### **HAZOR**

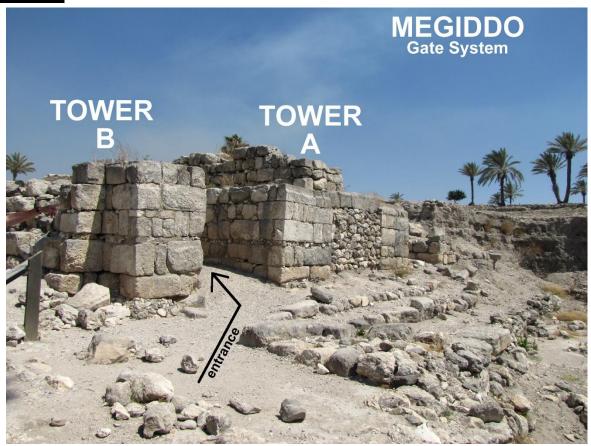


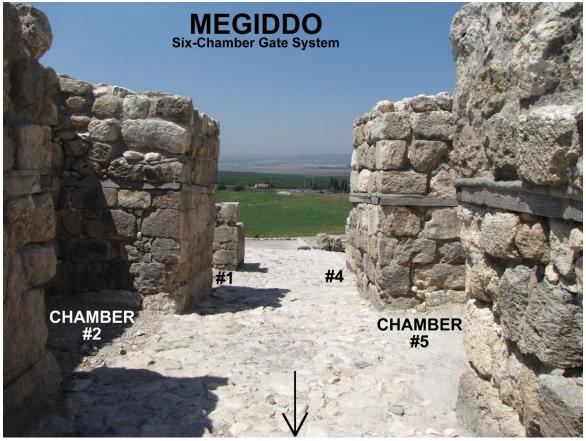


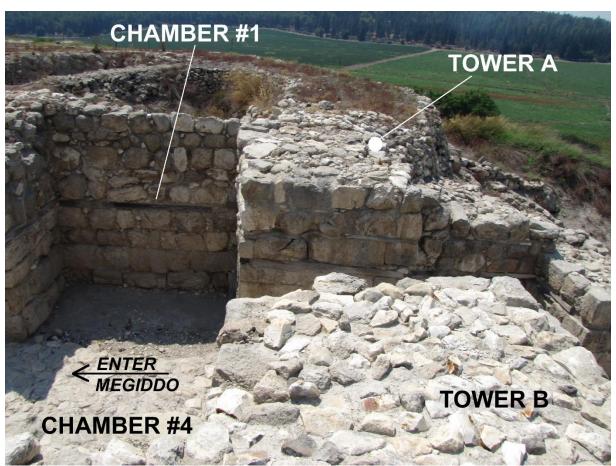




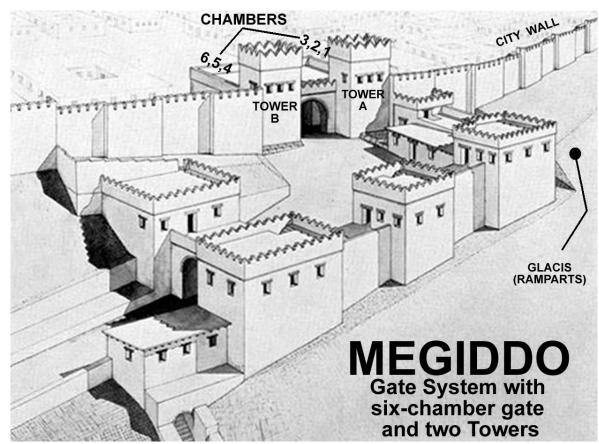
## **MEGIDDO**

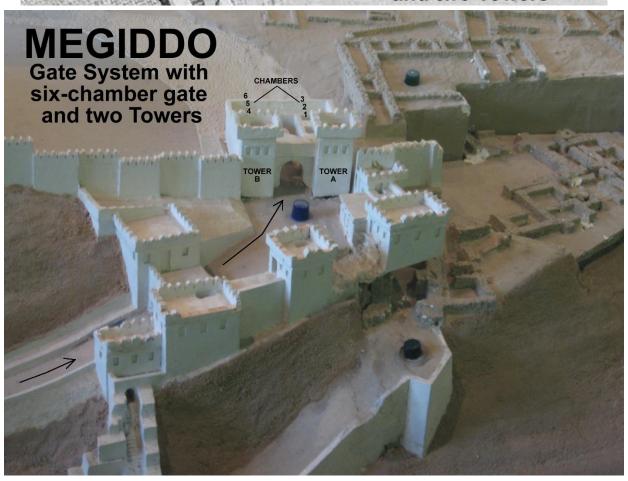








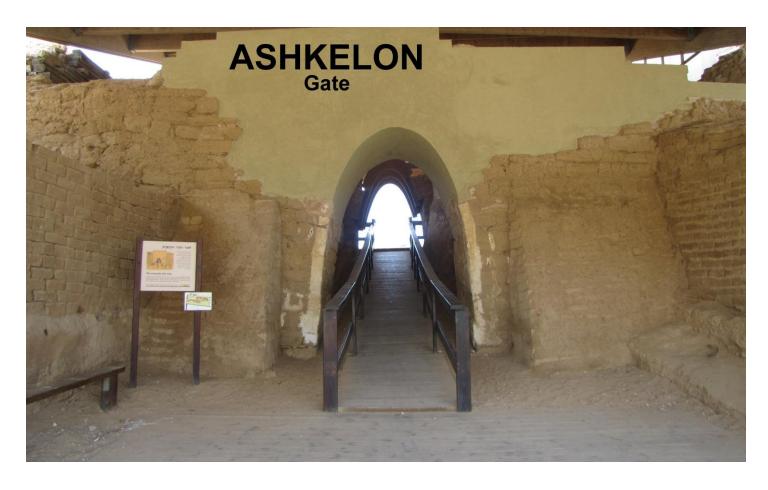


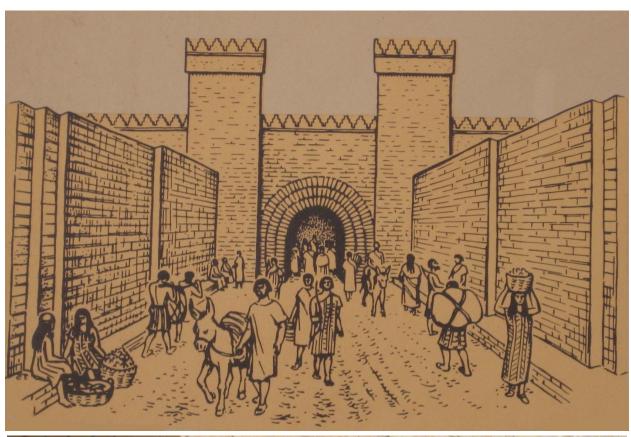




# **ASHKELON**

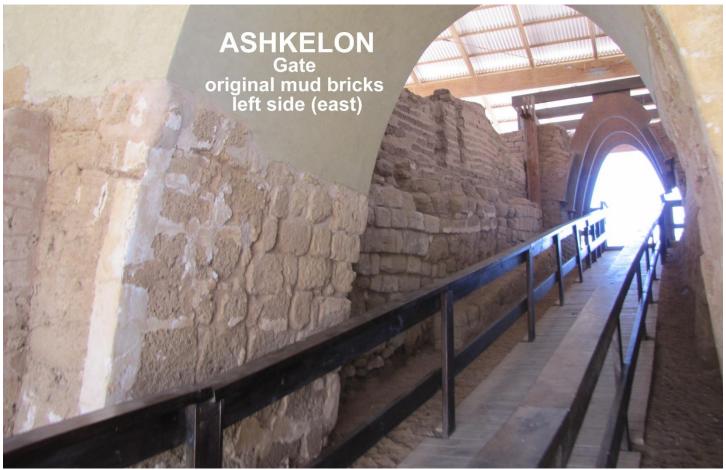


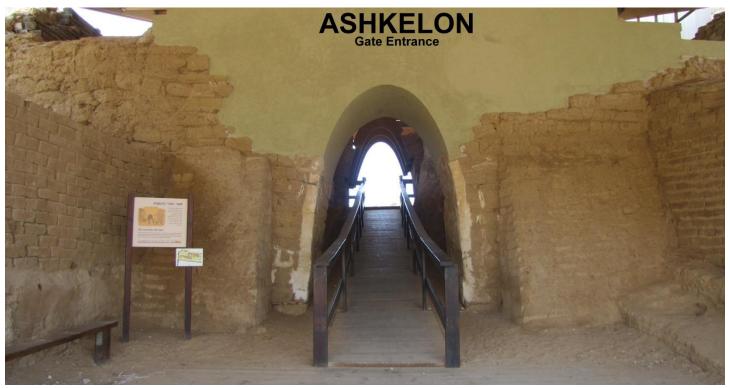


























שער העיר הכנענית

שער הקשתות הקדום ביותר בעולם; הוא בעוי מסדרון מקומר ובכל קצה שלו ישנו פתח בצורת קשת. השער נבנה בשנת 1850 לפסה"ל לערך כחלק ממערך ביצורי העיר. הוא בעוי ברובו מלבני בוץ ומעט אבני כורכר. אורכו של השער כ-15 מ', רוחבו יותר מ-2 מ' וגובהו כמעט 4 מ'.

#### The Canaanite City Gate

This is the most ancient arched gate in the world. It consists of an arched corridor with arched openings on both ends. The gate was constructed in approximately 1850 BCE as part of the city's fortification system, and is built mostly of mud bricks with some calcareous limestone. It is 15 meters long, over 2 meters wide, and almost 4 meters high.

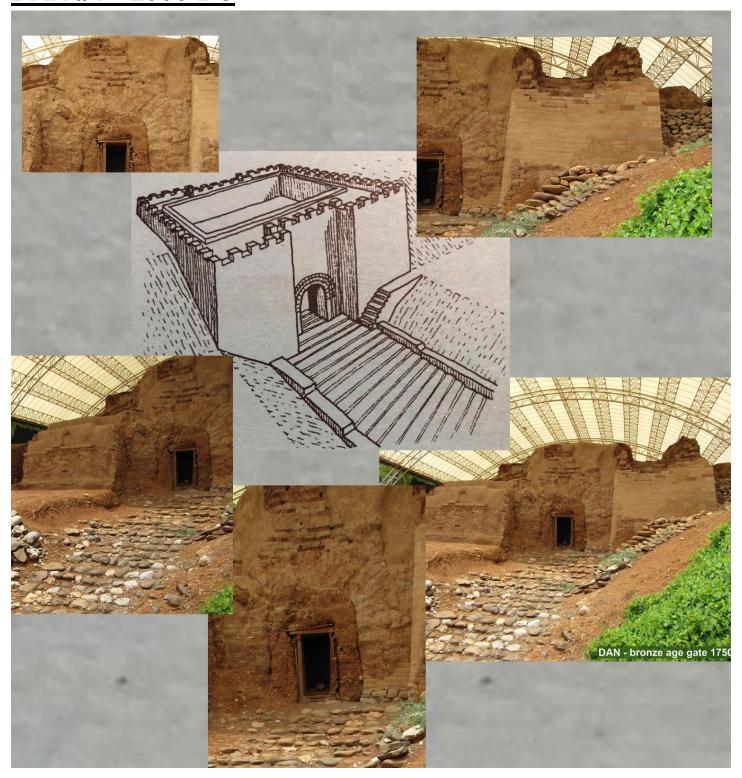


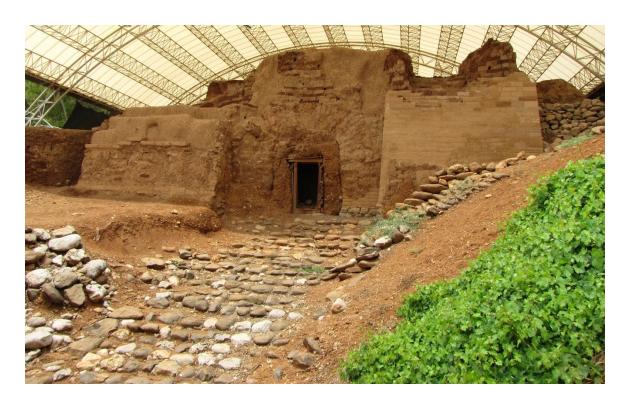


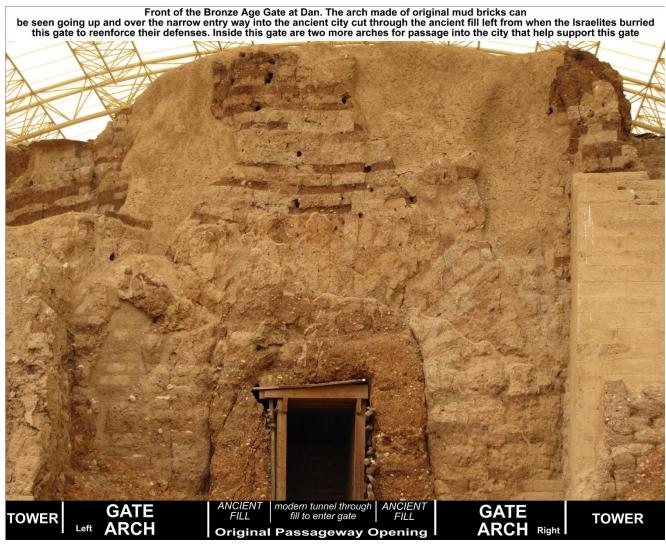




# **DAN #1 - 2000 BC**





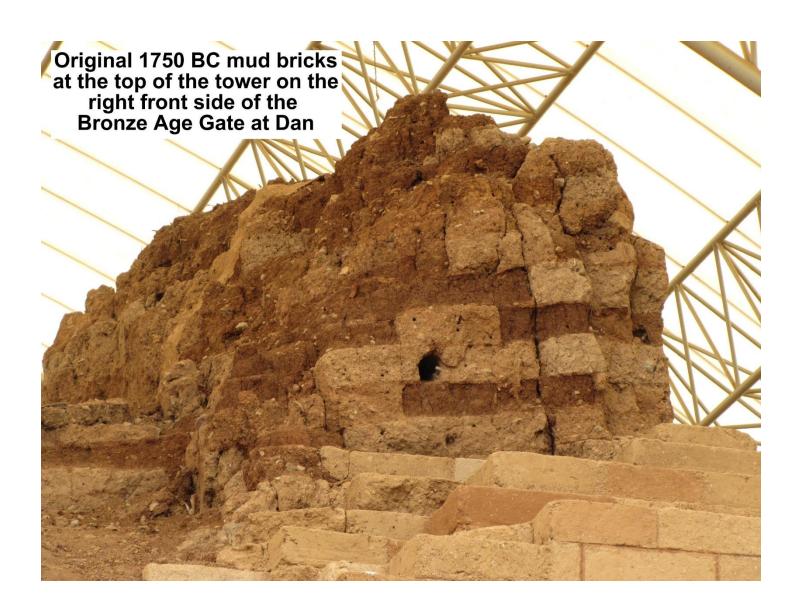




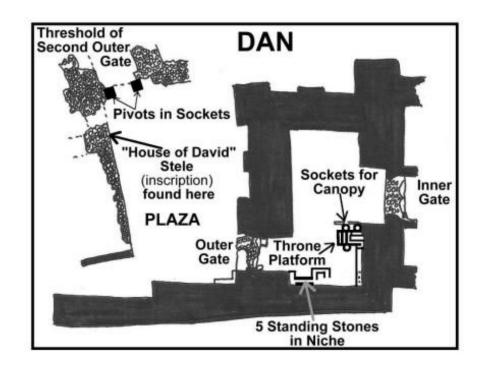


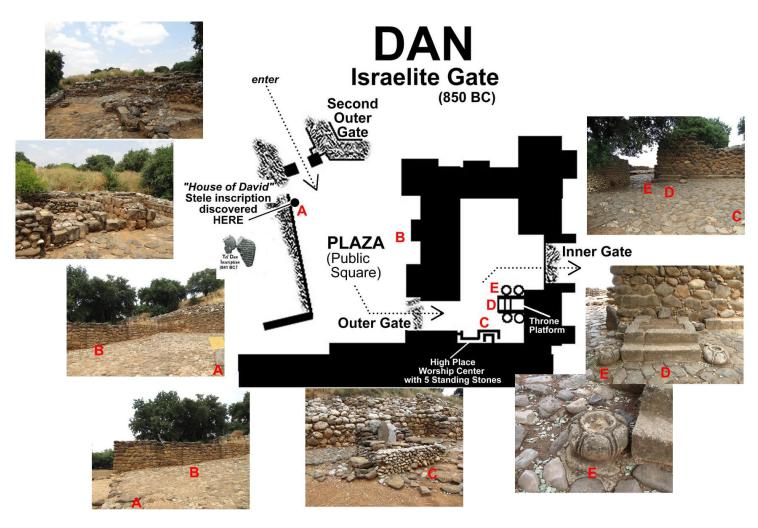




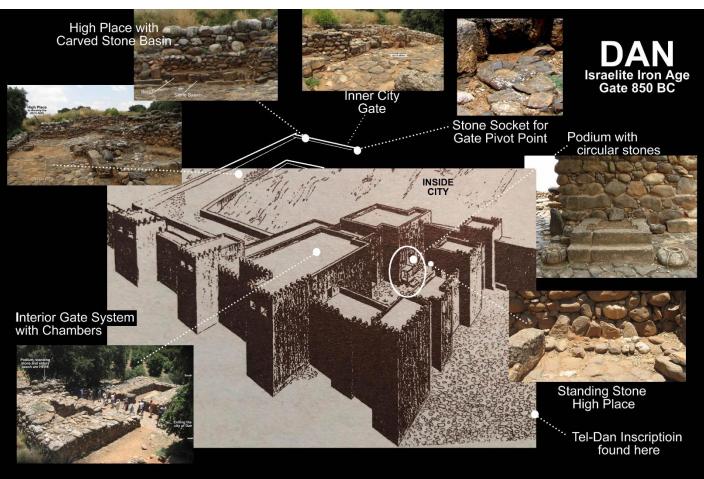


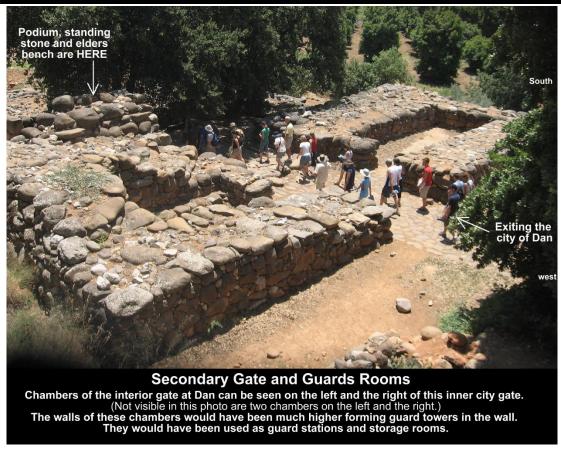
#### Dan #2 - 1000 BC











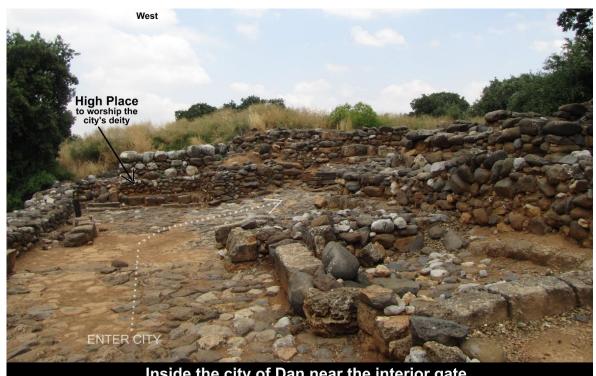




Podium (A) for the judgment seat of city king, ruler or judge to make decisions and settle legal cases in the city gate of Dan.

Four circular stone bases (B) for wooden posts that supported the canopy that covered the "throne".

The standing stone (c) representing the deity is left of the podium. The stone bench (D) where the city elders would sit is to the right. The inner gate (E) leading into the city is left of the standing stone.



Inside the city of Dan near the interior gate.



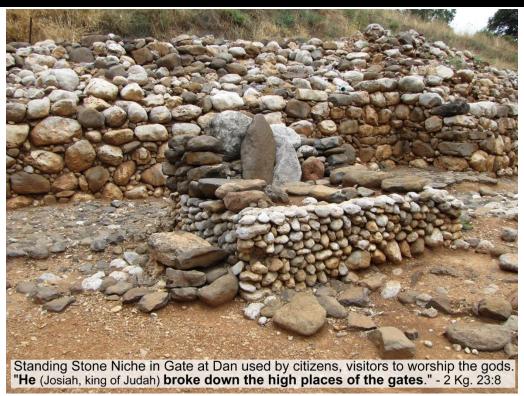
- High Place of Worship

   used when entering the city of Dan to worship the city's false god

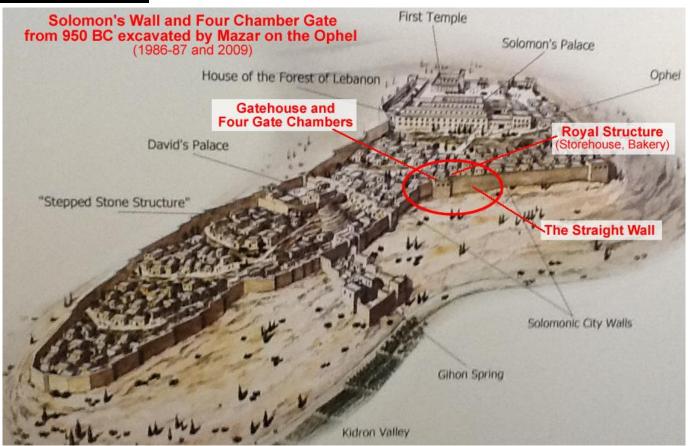
   carved, hollowed out stone basin in center
  - benches set around perimeter of this high place

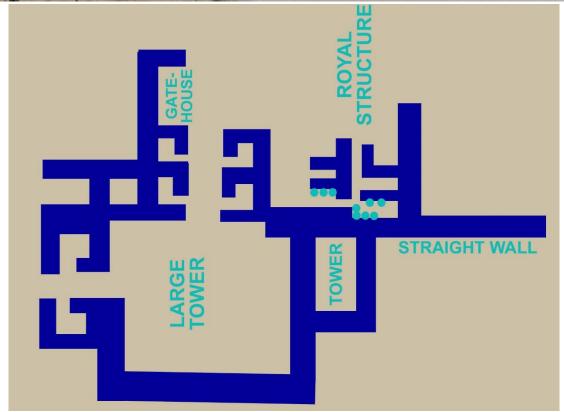


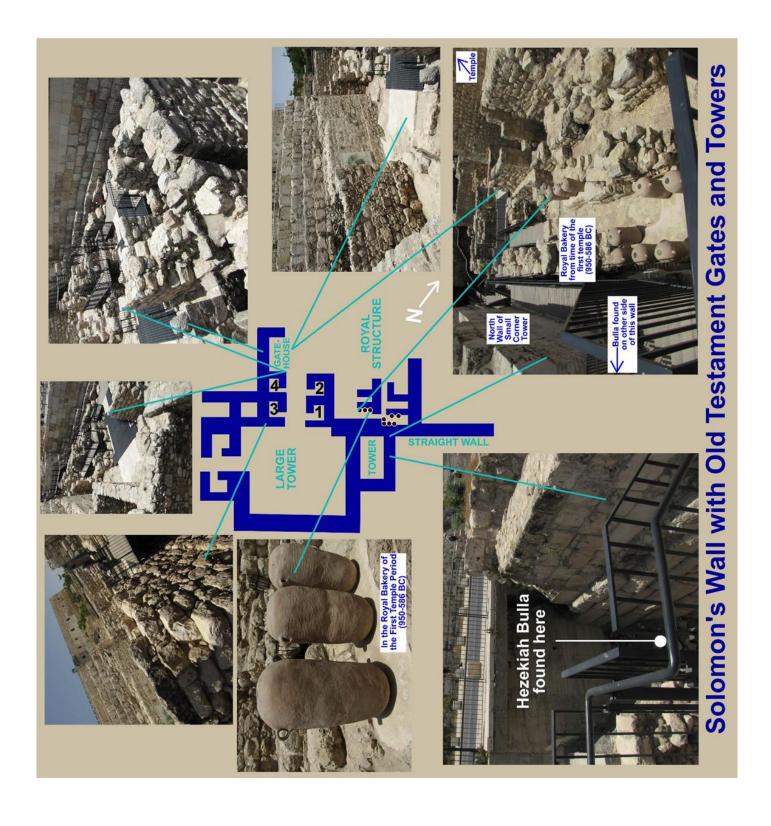
The final and most inner gate of the city with the final series of chambers. Note a socket cut out of stone where one of the sides of the gate doors would have pivoted

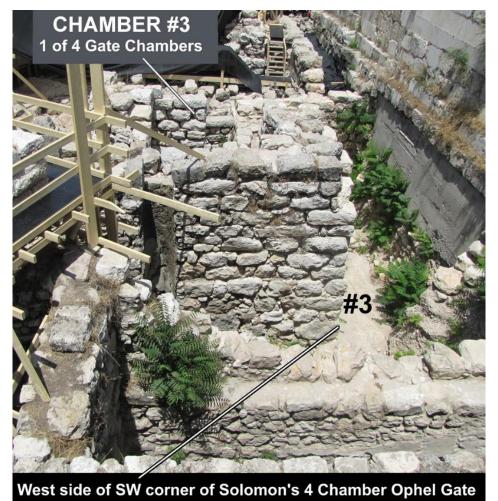


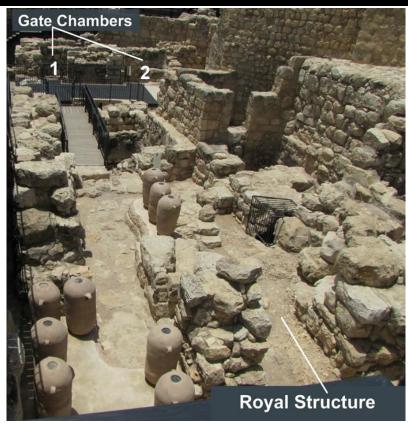
#### **JERUSALEM**















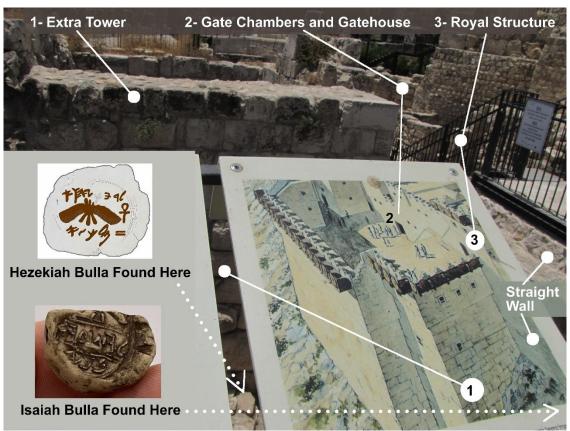
Pithoi, lamps, plates, jugs and bowls found on the floor of the royal building, in the basement of the royal building used for storage for the bakery or in the gate house and chambers of the gate.

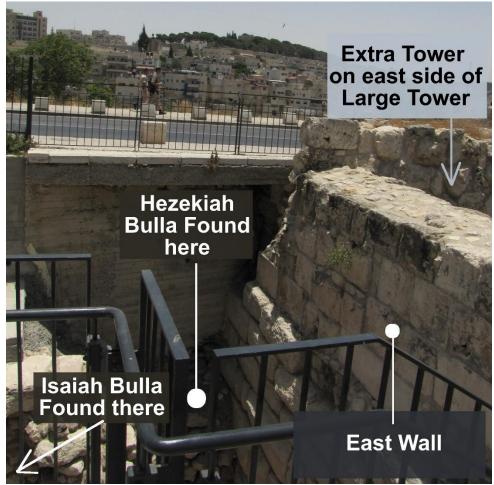


Toni examines one of the pithos found in the basement of the Royal Structure in Solomon's wall and gate system. These gigantic pithoi were used for storage and labeled to belong to the government official incharge of the bakery and distribution of the dates, wine or honey stored in these. These date from the time of Hezekiah and may have been used to store and distribute supplies to the fortified cities during the Assyrian sieges. Pithoi like this were found in the destroyed cities of Judah from 701 BC. Since Jerusalem was delivered from the Assyrians in 701 BC these pithoi would have continued to be used for the next 100 years until the Babylonian invasion that destroyed Jerusalem in 586 BC. These phithoi were found crushed in the destruction layer of 586 BC in the basement of the Royal Structure.

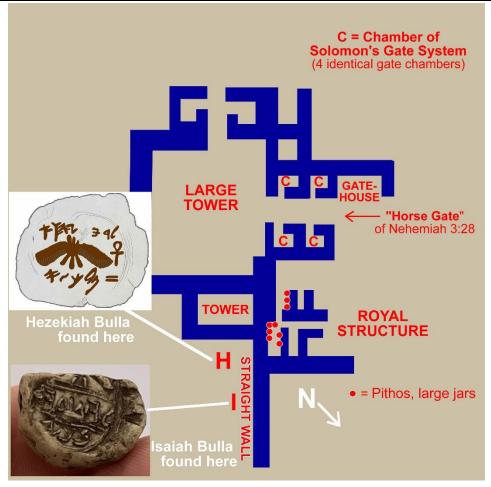
















## **SODOM**

