

Biblical Archaeology



1. Define archeology and differentiate it from both paleontology and anthropology.
2. Define the following terms:
 - a. Papyrology
 - b. Egyptology
 - c. Assyriology
 - d. Cuneiform
 - e. Hieroglyph
 - f. Petroglyph
 - g. Ostrakon
 - h. Archeological site
 - i. Stratigraphy
 - j. Artifact
 - k. Tel, tell, (tal, tall) and Khirbet
 - l. Replica
 - m. Mesopotamia
3. Discuss as a group the difference between evidence and interpretation as it relates to archaeology.
4. Define maximalism and minimalism as it pertains to Biblical archaeology.
5. Describe or illustrate ten tools that are used in an archaeological excavation. If possible, demonstrate how several of the tools are used.
6. Do one of the following:
 - a. Describe the principal techniques of dating an archaeological artifact and evaluate their limitations.
 - b. Research how a tel is developed and discuss the implications of dating the artifacts found.
 - c. Draw a picture of a tel with artifacts in place.
7. Name three benefits that Biblical archaeology can provide a student of the Bible.
8. Identify the main archaeological time periods of the Biblical lands, their approximate dates and name at least three Biblical characters from that period:
 - a. Bronze Age (prior to 1200 BC)
 - b. Iron Age 1200 - 586 BC
 - c. Persian Period 586 - 330 BC
 - d. Hellenistic Period 330-63 BC
 - e. Hasmonean Period 140-37 BC
 - f. Roman Period 63 BC - AD 330
 - g. Herodian Period 37 BC - AD 70
 - d. Byzantine Period AD 330 - 640

9. Share with a group or instructor the significance of each of the following famous archaeologists (or other archaeologists relevant to your region, country, or Division). Be detailed and specific.
- Jean-Francois Champollion
 - William Foxwell Albright
 - Flinders Petrie
 - Seigfreid Horn
 - Lynn H. Wood
10. Assemble a folder with ten archaeological discoveries that have connected with the Biblical history of the Old and New Testament. The folder should have the following characteristics:
- In order by chronological dates or geography
 - Organized according to the Old and New Testament
 - Photos
 - Texts
 - Bibliography sources
 - Personal commentary about every artifact or discovery
11. Research and report on the story of the Dead Sea Scrolls. Why were they so important? Assemble a replica scroll.
12. Do one of the following:
- Build a simple model of Jerusalem and use it to identify the important changes to Jerusalem in the following periods: David's Jerusalem, Solomon's Jerusalem, Hezekiah's Jerusalem, Jesus's Jerusalem, the Old City of Jerusalem today.
 - Simulate an archaeological dig (often referred to online as a "schoolyard dig"). Either set up the dig OR participate in a meaningful way at all stages of the dig process including:
 - Collecting tools
 - Laying out the grid/area for excavation
 - Digging
 - Identifying artifacts
 - Identifying artifact context
 - Recording data
 - Assessing the importance of the dig process
13. Know and be able to label on a blank map the following geographical points in the lands of the Bible:
- Judea and Jerusalem
 - Jordan
 - Phoenicia
 - Syria
 - Egypt
 - Asia Minor
 - Rome
 - Greece
 - Cyprus
 - Assyria

- k. Babylon
- l. Persia
- m. The Sinai Peninsula
- n. The Mediterranean Sea
- o. The Sea of Galilee
- p. The Dead Sea
- q. The Jordan River
- r. The Red Sea
- s. The Nile River
- t. The Tigris River
- u. The Euphrates River

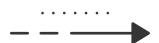
14. Do two of the following active learning activities:

- a. Write your name using petroglyphs on a cuneiform tablet.
- b. Make an Egyptian papyrus scroll.
- c. Make an ostrakon (pot shard writing) using an ancient language on a terra cotta flowerpot.

Skill Level 2

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**SPIRITUAL GROWTH,
OUTREACH AND HERITAGE
MINISTRIES**

North American Division
2025 Update