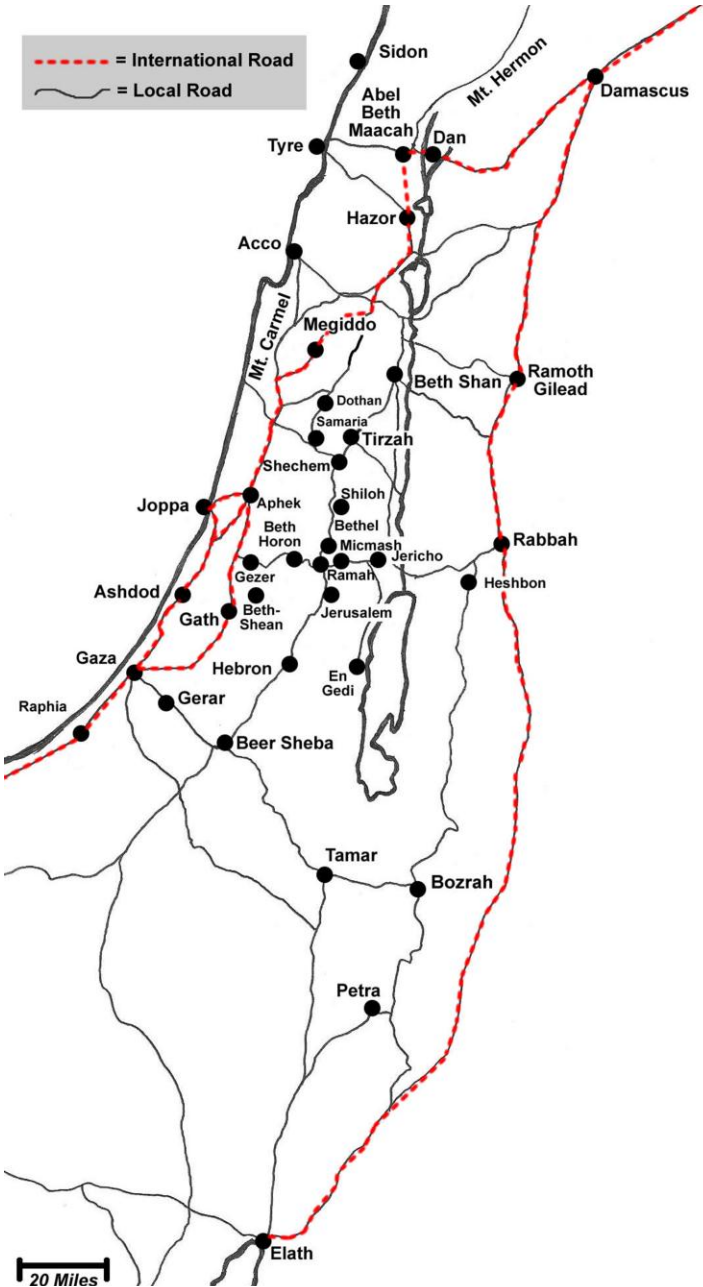


INFORMATION, MAPS and DIAGRAMS

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 in 1898.
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 Gibeon
- 13 Tel Erani
- 13 Hebron
- 13 Sokho (Socoh, Khirbet Abbad NW of Hebron, not 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.

Thirty-five Battles in the Jezreel Valley

(The following chart is taken from Eric H. Cline's book
 "The Battles of Armageddon" page 3, University of Michigan 2002)

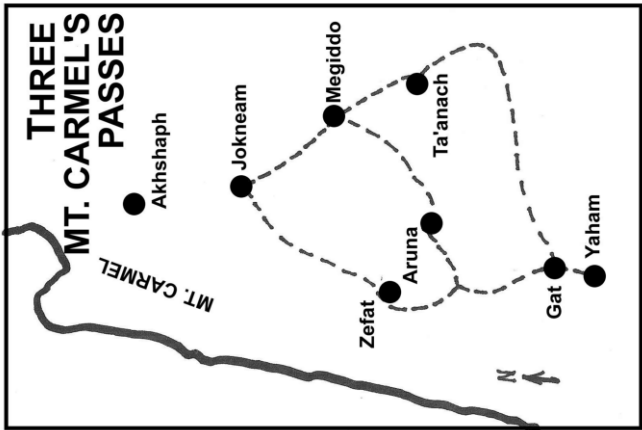
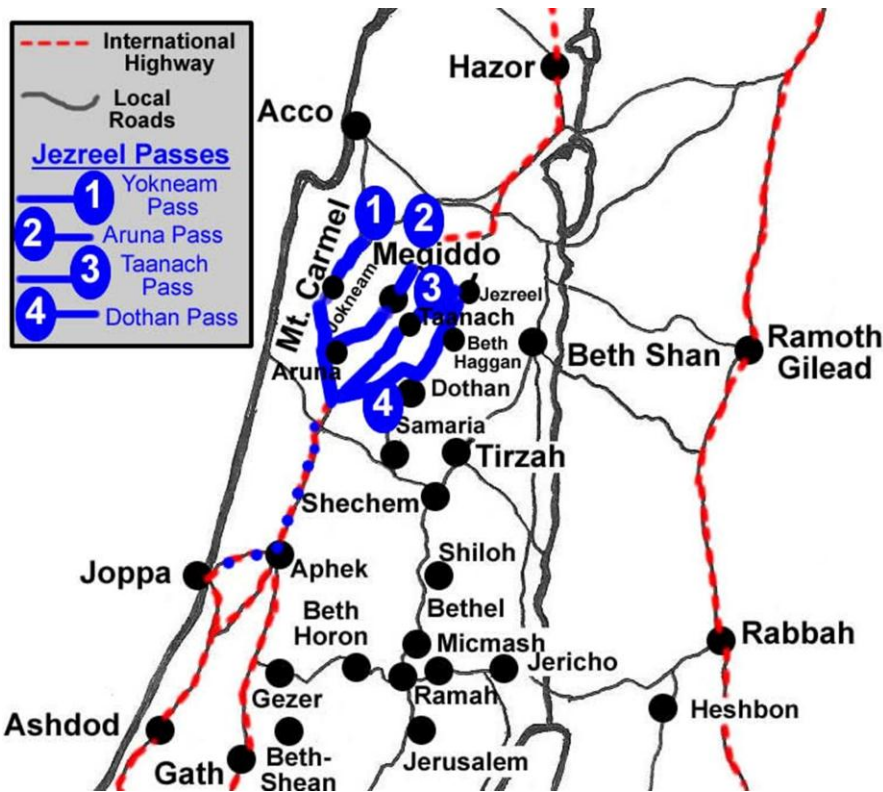
DATE	OPPONENTS	LOCATION
2350 BC	Pepi I v. rebels at "Gazelle's Head"	Jezreel Valley
1479 BC	Thutmose III v. Canaanites	Megiddo
1430 BC	Amenhotep II v. settlements in valley	Jezreel Valley
1360-1350	Biridiya v. Labayu	Megiddo
1125 BC	Deborah and Barak v. Sisera	Taanach/Mt Tabor
1090 BC	Gideon v. Midianites/Amalekites	Hill of Moreh/Endor
1016 BC	Saul and Jonathan v. Philistines	Mount Gilboa
925 BC	Shoshenq I (Shishak) v. Megiddo	Megiddo
841 BC	Jehu v. Joram and Ahaziah	Jezreel
609 BC	Necho II v. Josiah	Megiddo
218 BC	Antiochus III v. Ptolemy IV	Mount Tabor
55 BC	Gabinius v. Alexander	Mount Tabor
67 AD	Vespasian v. Jewish Rebels	Mount Tabor
940 AD	Ikhshidids v. Abbasids (no victor)	Lejjum
946	Ikhshidids v. Hamdanids	Lejjum/Aksal
975	Byzantines v. Fatimids	Mount Tabor
1113	Maudud v. Crusaders	Mount Tabor
1182	Saladin v. Daburiyans	Daburiya
1182	Saladin v. Crusaders	Forbelet
1183	Saladin v. Crusaders (no victor)	'Ayn Jalut
1187	Saladin v. Crusaders	Mount Tabor, etc.
1217	Crusaders v. Muslims	Mount Tabor
1247	Ayyubids v. Crusaders	Mount Tabor
1260	Mamlukes v. Mongols	'Ayn Jalut
1263	Mamlukes v. Hospitallers	Mount Tabor
1264	Hospitallers/Templars v. Mamlukes	Lejjun
1735	Zahir al-'Umar v. Nablus-Saqr alliance	Al-Rawdah
1771-1773	Zahir al-'Umar v. Lejjun	Lejjun
1799	Napoleon v. Ottomans	Mount Tabor
1918	Allenby v. Ottomans	Megiddo
1948	Israelis v. Arabs	Mishmar Haemek
1948	Israelis v. Arabs	Zarin, Megiddo, Lejjun
1967	Israelis v. Arabs	Ramat David Airfield
1973	Israelis v. Syrians	Ramat David Airfield
????	God v. Evil	Armageddon

This book "The Battles of Armageddon" by Eric H. Cline is online at:

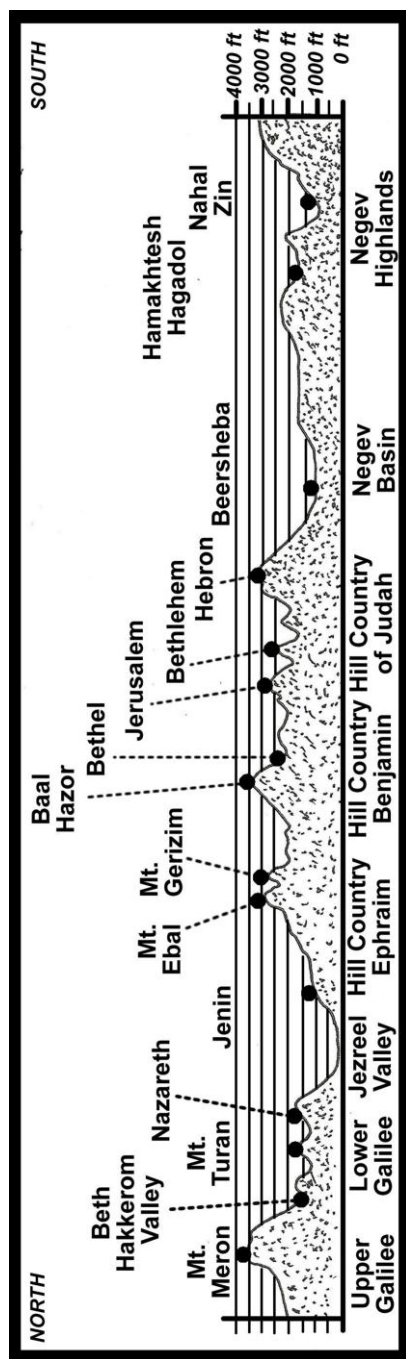
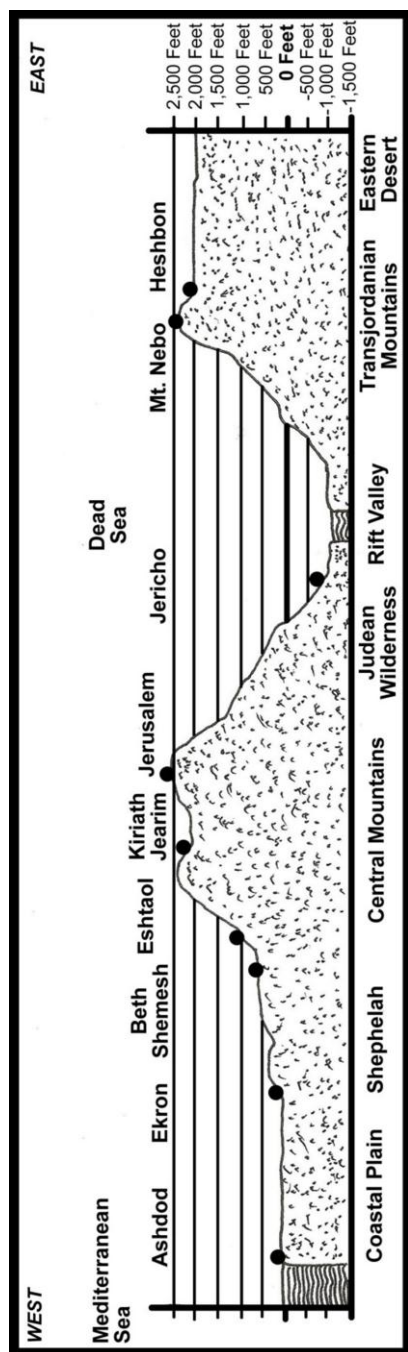
<http://books.google.com>

Jezreel Valley Passes

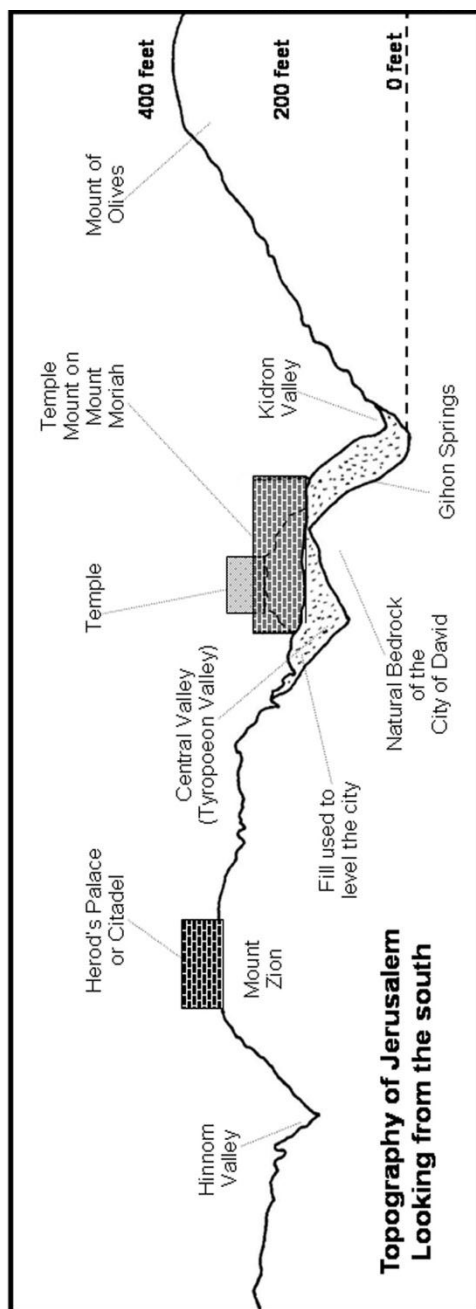
Traveling up the International Coastal Highway (Via Maris) the traveler would have to begin to move east away from the coast near Aphek in preparation to enter the Jezreel Valley through one of four basic passes through the Mount Carmel mountain range.



Topographical Cross-Sections

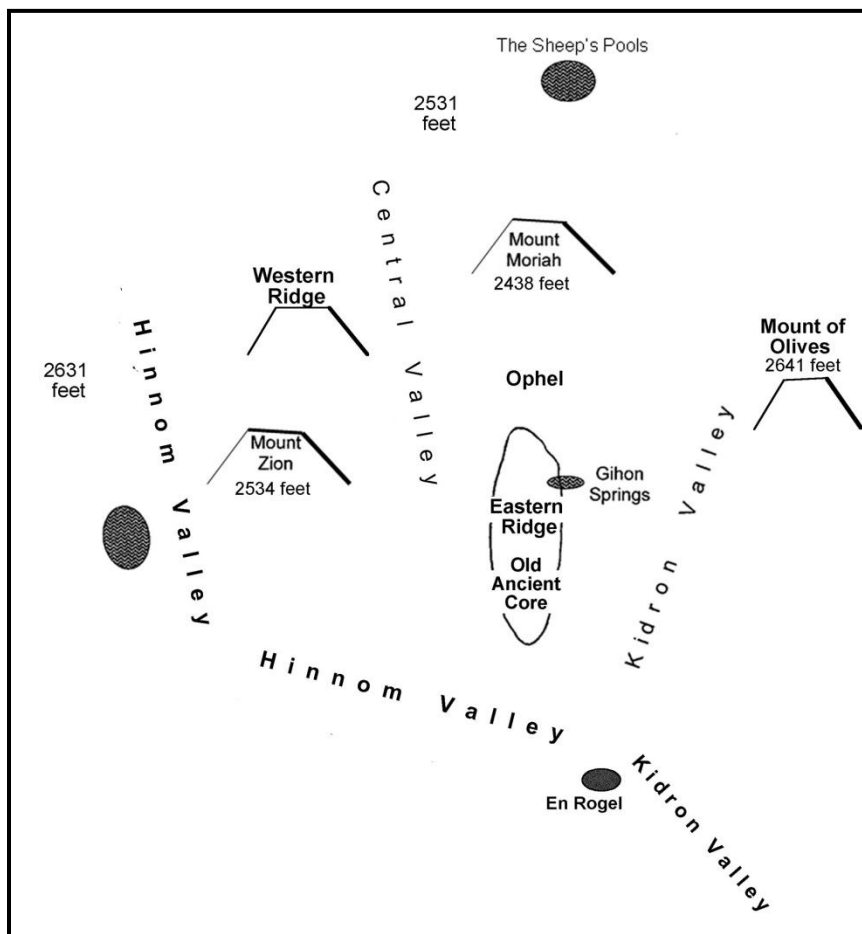


Jerusalem: Topographical Cross-Sections



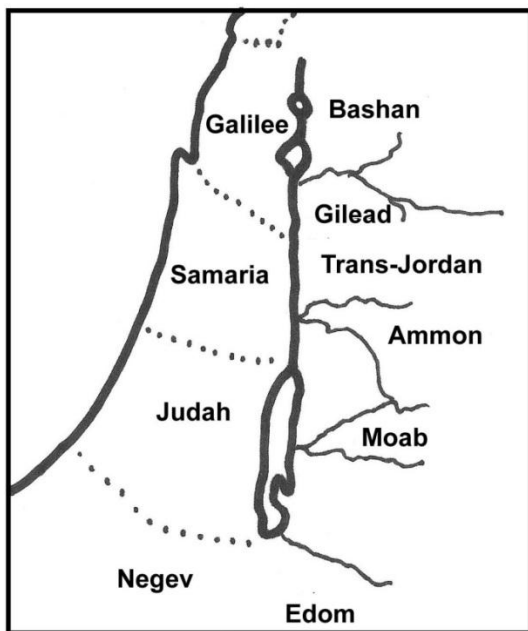
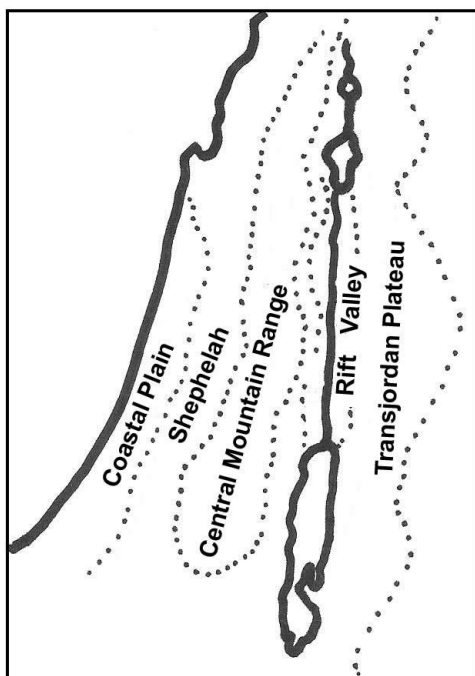
Jerusalem's original location was not chosen because of its proximity to major roads. In fact, it is far from the international highways of the coastal plain and Transjordan. The closest major local roads in Old Testament times were located a half mile to the west (the southern Ridge Route) and more than 5 miles to the north (running from Gezer to Jericho). The most desirable feature of the site was the natural defense provided by hills and valleys to the south and east combined with a difficult approach from the west due to climbing elevations and the deep rugged valleys of the Judean hill country. Jerusalem sat on a rugged hill at the height of the hill country of Judea on local roads going nowhere and surrounded by the natural defense of valleys. This meant foreign invaders travelling through the land would often bypass Jerusalem entirely. The original city of the Jebusites, which became the City of David, is located on a ridge south of Mount Moriah known as the Old Ancient Core. This ridge of rock (also called the Eastern Ridge) which became the city of Melchizedek, the Jebusites, and David was lower than Mount Moriah to the north, lower than the larger Western Hill to the west, and lower and smaller than the Mount of Olives to the east.

Jerusalem's Topography

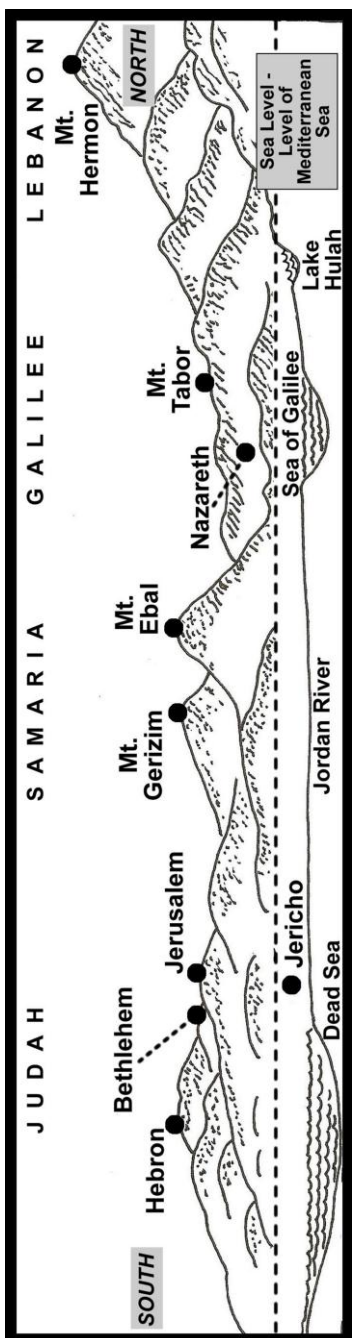


Jerusalem has three valleys: Hinnom, Central and Kidron. There are three ridges or hills: Western Hill (with Mt. Zion), Eastern Hill (with Mt. Moriah) and the Mount of Olives.

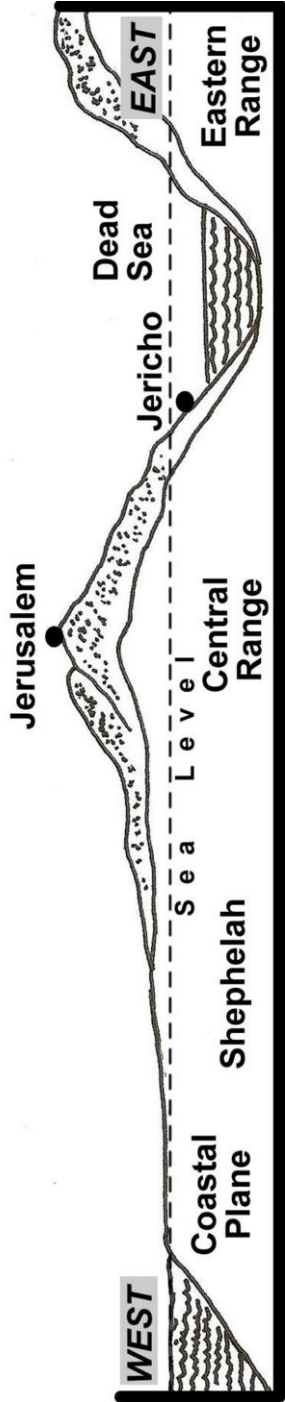
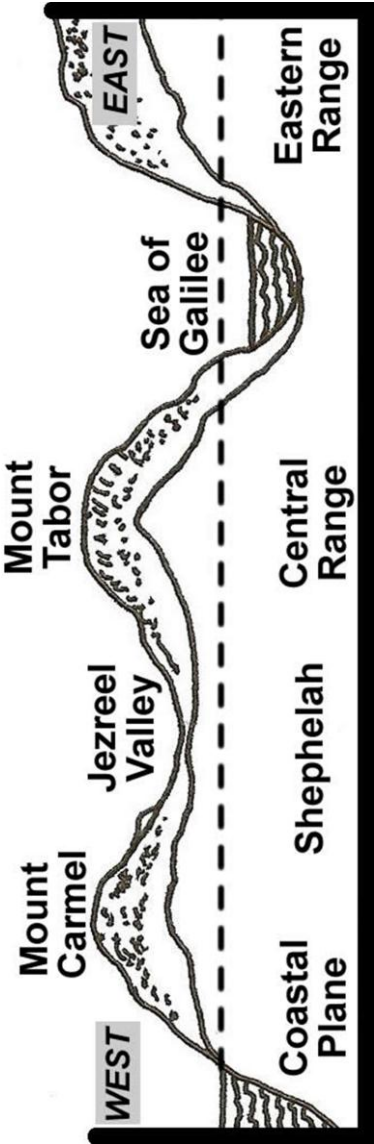
Regions



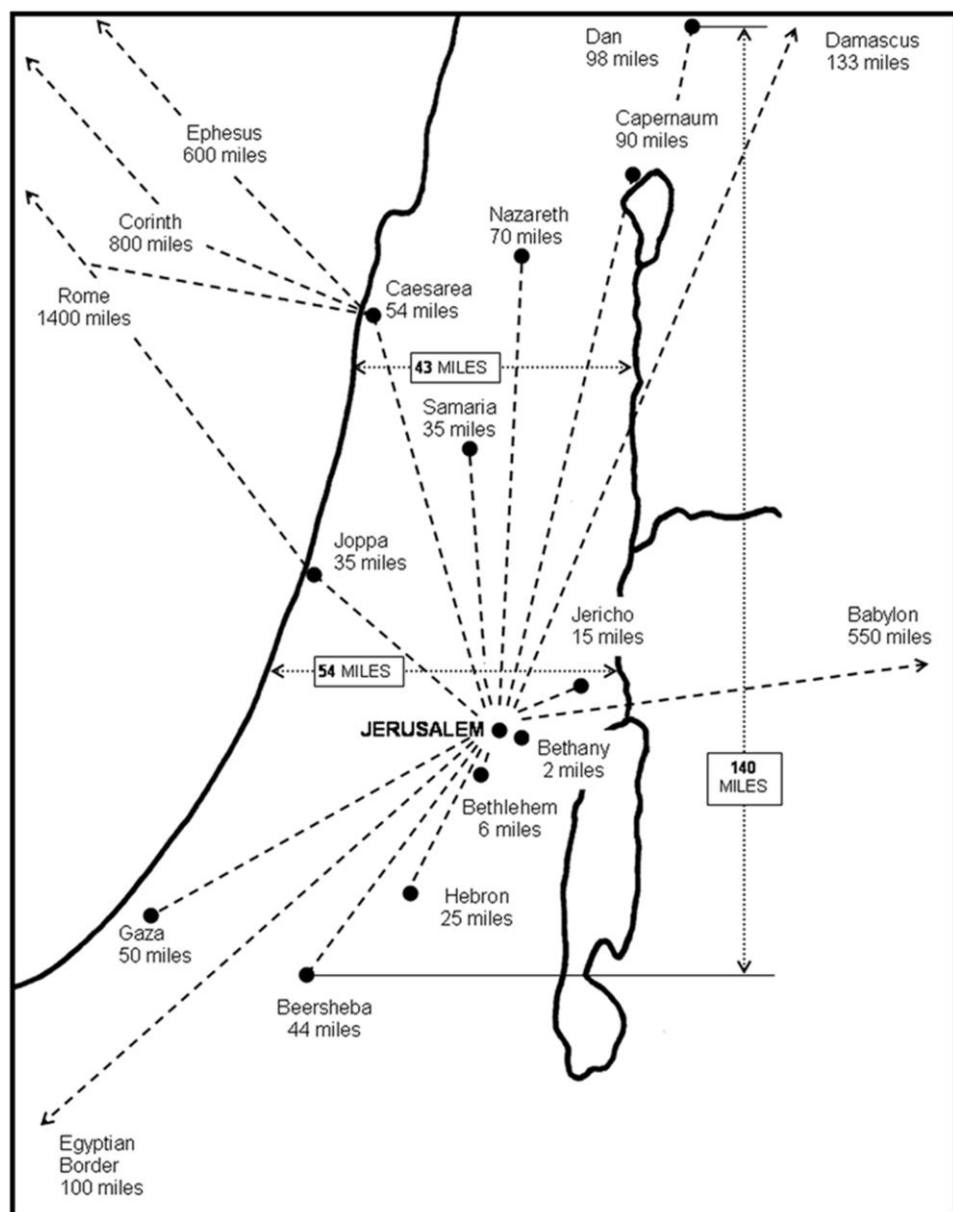
Topographical Profiles



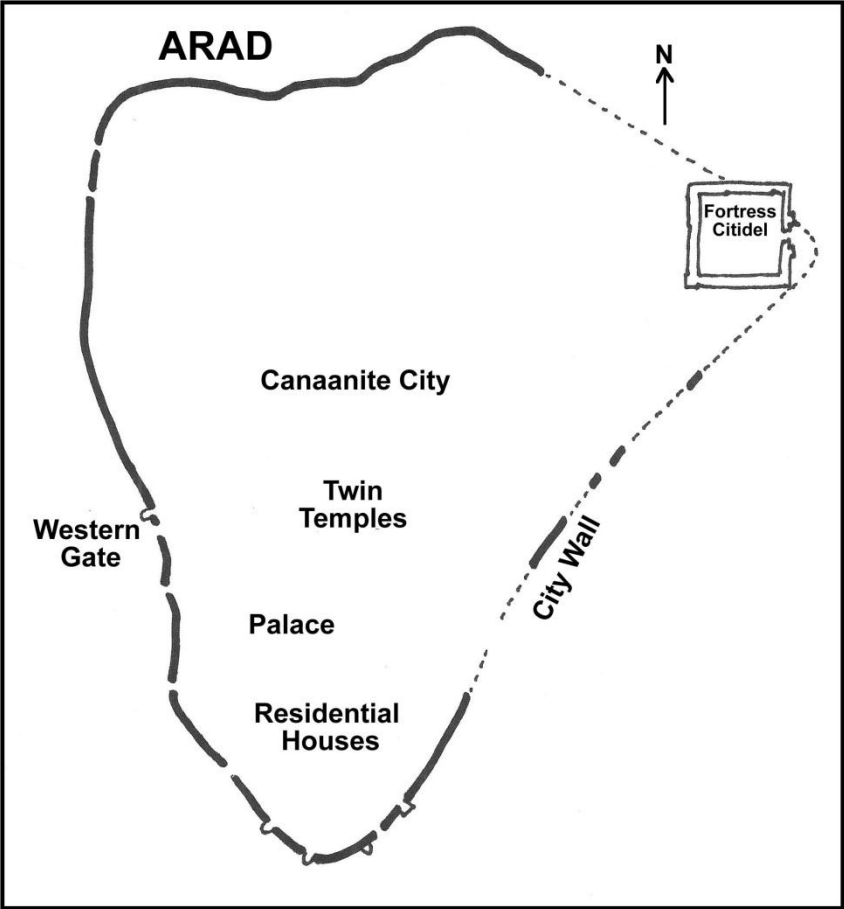
Topographical Profiles



Distance and Mileage in Israel

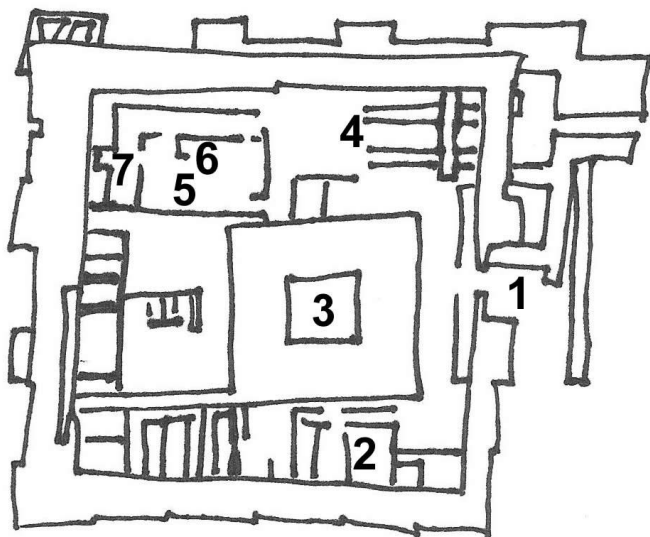


Excavation Diagrams



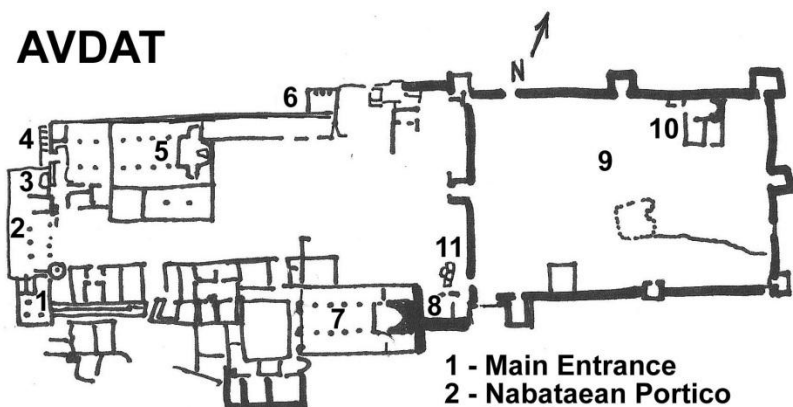
ARAD

Citidel Fortress



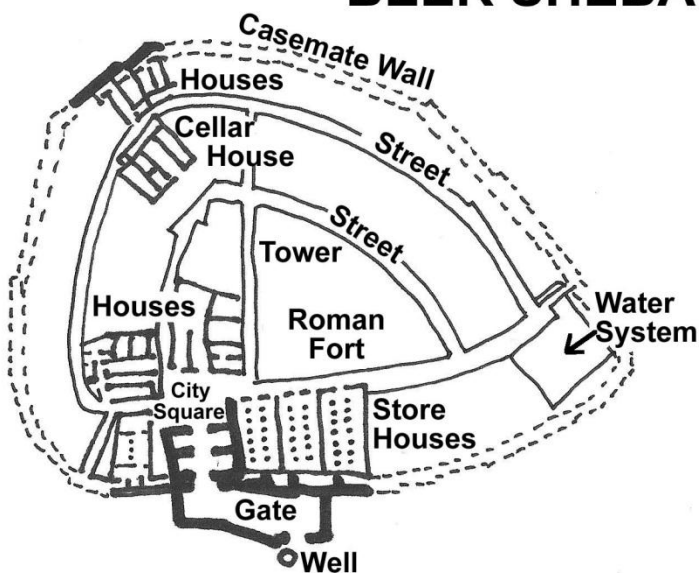
- 1 - Gate
- 2 - House of Elyashib
- 3 - Hellenistic Tower
- 4 - Storehouses
- 5 - Temple Shrine
- 6 - Altar
- 7 - Holy of Holies with two deity stones and two incense altars

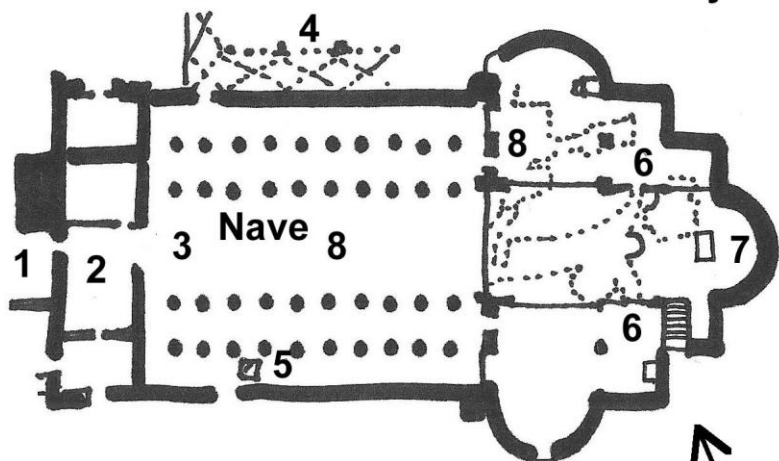
AVDAT



- 1 - Main Entrance
- 2 - Nabataean Portico
- 3 - Baptistery
- 4 - Byzantine Entrance
- 5 - North Church
- 6 - Nabataean Exit
- 7 - South Church
- 8 - Roman Tower
- 9 - Byzantine Fortress
- 10 - Byzantine Church
- 11 - Cistern

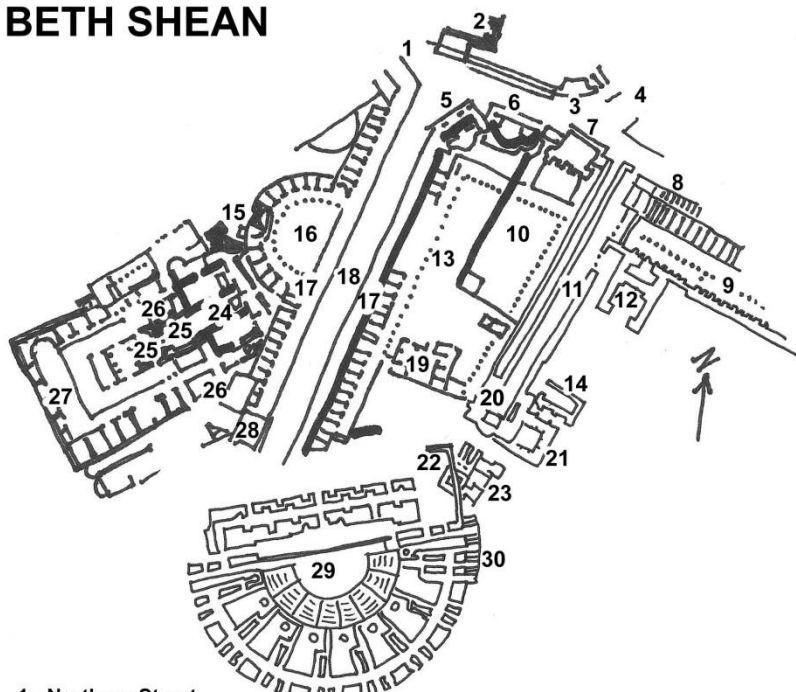
BEER SHEBA



BETHLEHEM**Church of Nativity**

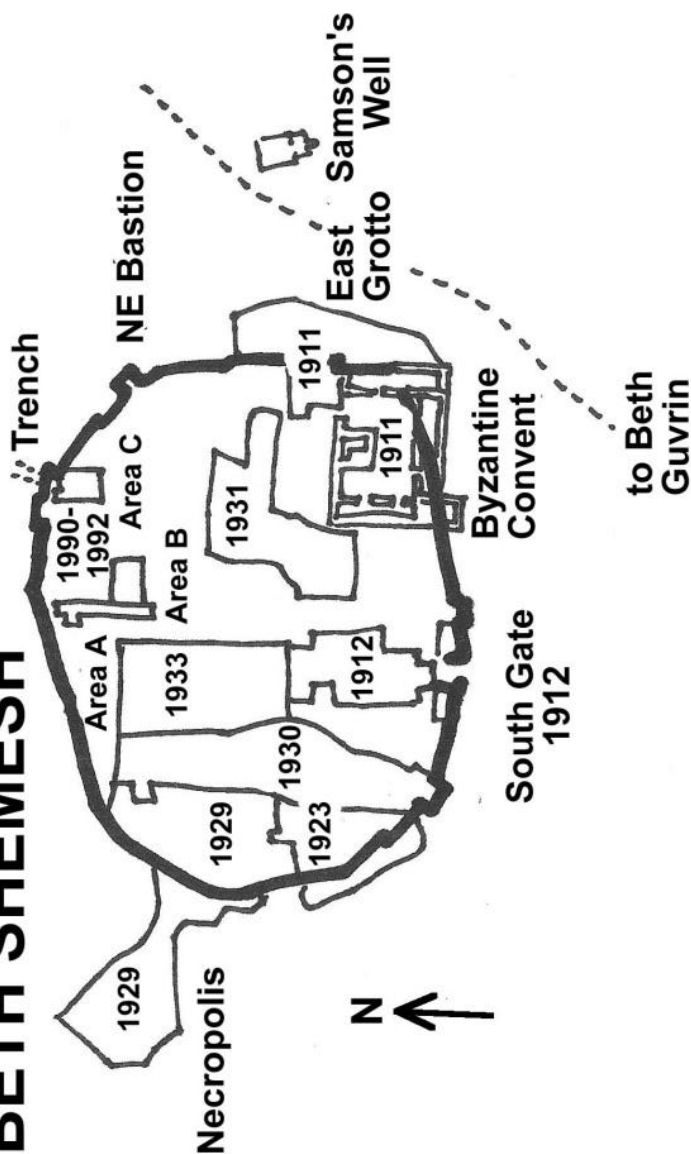
- 1 - Shortened Door for Entrance
- 2 - Narthex
- 3 - Wooden Door from 1227 AD
- 4 - Cloister
- 5 - Baptismal Font from 325-350 AD
- 6 - Two Entrances (R and L) to Cave of the Nativity for stairs below
- 7 - Greek Orthodox Altar in apse of church
- 8 - Mosaic Pavement from 325-350 AD

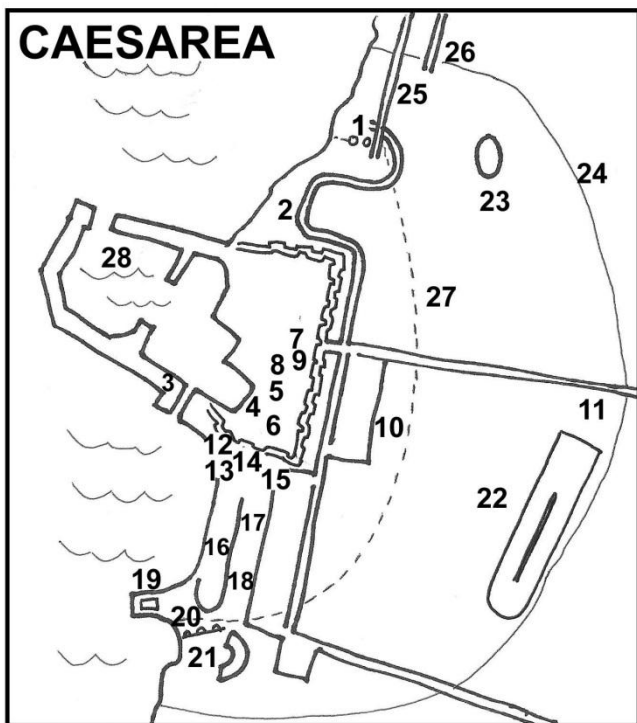
BETH SHEAN



- 1 - Northern Street
- 2 - Monumental Entrance (Propylaeum)
- 3 - Antonius Monument
- 4 - Valley Street
- 5 - Temple of Dionysis
- 6 - Nymphaeum
- 7 - Monumental Structure
- 8 - Silvanus Street
- 9 - Roman Stoa
- 10 - Roman Basilica
- 11 - Street
- 12 - East Wing of Public Bath
- 13 - Byzantine Marketplace
- 14 - West Wing of Public Bath
- 15 - Roman Odeon
- 16 - Byzantine Market
- 17 - Covered Sidewalk
- 18 - Palladius Street
- 19 - Artisan's House
- 20 - Tetrapylon
- 21 - Public toilet
- 22 - Roman Temple
- 23 - Fountainhouse
- 24 - Unheated Rooms of a Public Bath
- 25 - Heated Rooms
- 26 - Swimming Pools
- 27 - Sports Area (Palestra)
- 28 - Monumental Entrance (Propylaeum) to the Public Bath
- 29 - Theatre
- 30 - Entrance Steps

BETH SHEMESH

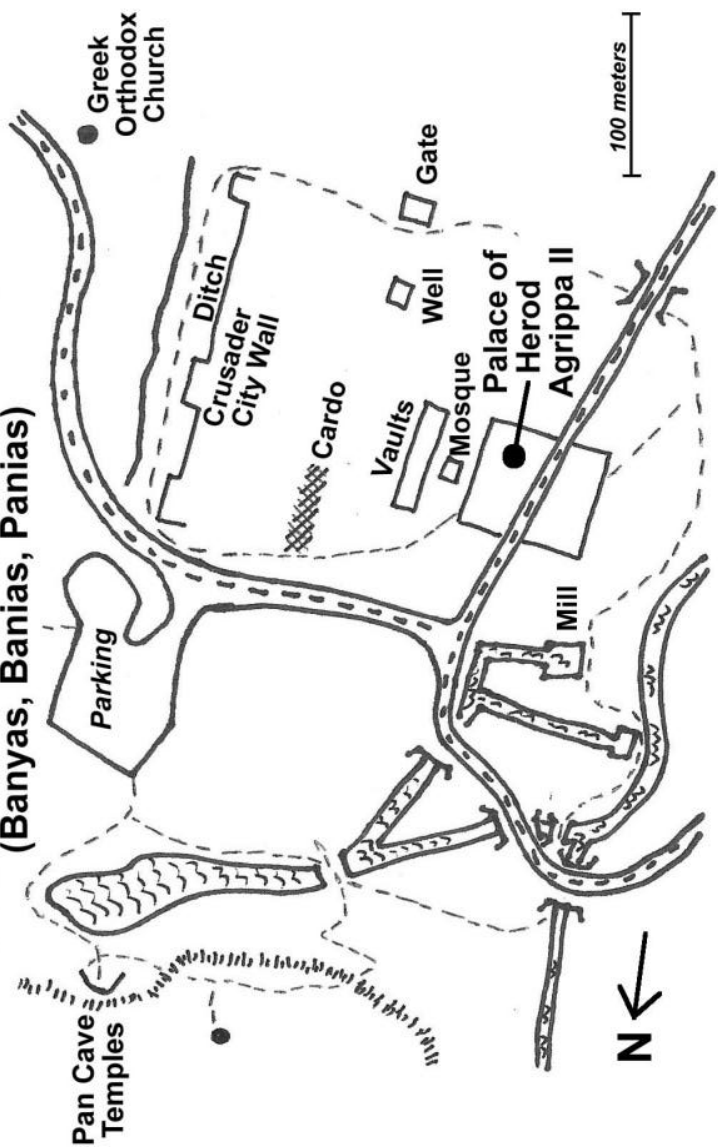




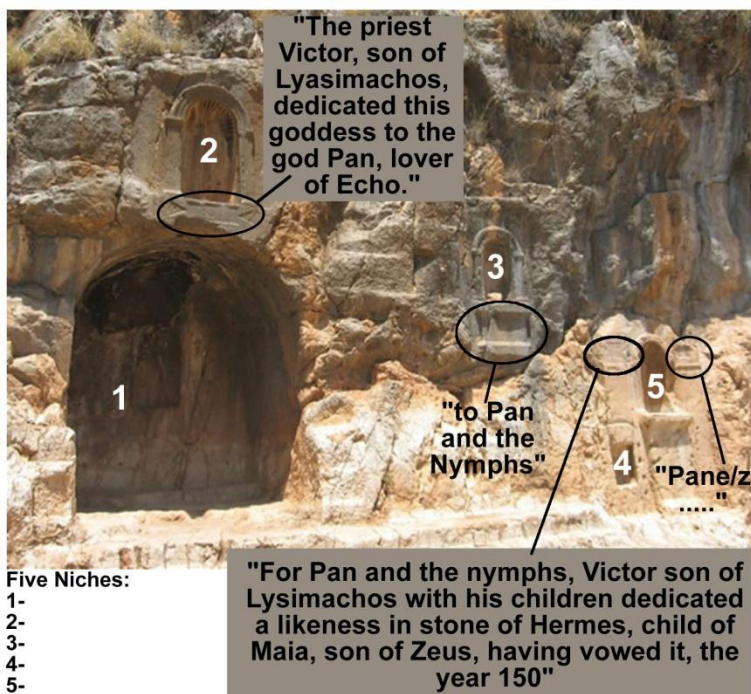
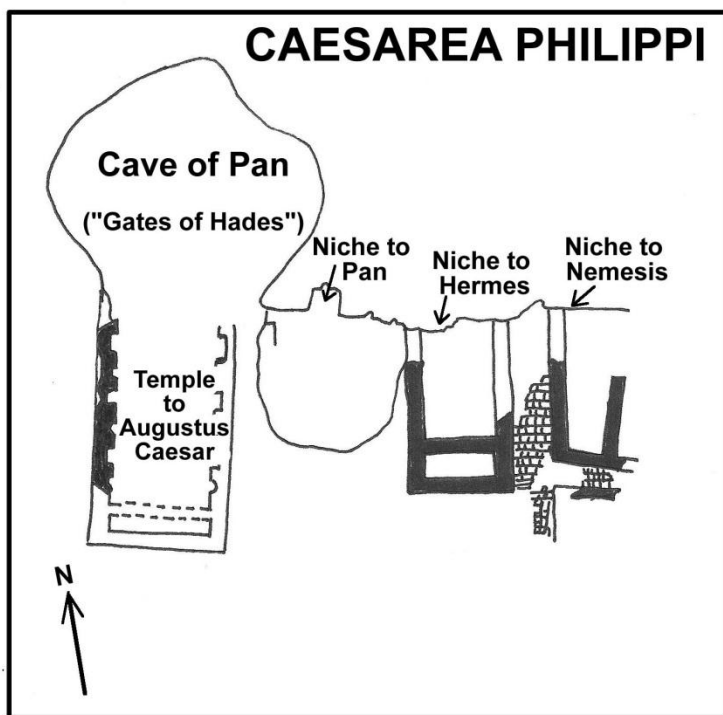
- 1 - Herodian City Gate
- 2 - Synagogue Area
- 3 - Crusader Citadel
- 4 - Herodian Quay
- 5 - Octagonal Church
- 6 - Great Mosque/Crusader Cathedral
- 7 - East Gate
- 8 - Frankish House
- 9 - Coverd Crusader Street
- 10 - Byzantine Street and Statues
- 11 - Modern Arch
- 12 - Entrance to the Crusader City
- 13 - Mithraeum
- 14 - Byzantine Bath
- 15 - Archives Building/ Byzantine Cardo Maximus
- 16 - Herodian Amphitheatre
- 17 - Storage Area
- 18 - Byzantine Bath
- 19 - Palace of the Procurators (Paul stood trial here)
- 20 - Umayyad Fortress
- 21 - Theatre
- 22 - Hippodrome
- 23 - Ampitheatre
- 24 - Byzantine Wall
- 25 - High-level Aqueduct
- 26 - Low-level Aqueduct
- 27 - Herodian Wall
- 28 - Herodian Harbour (Inner and Outer)

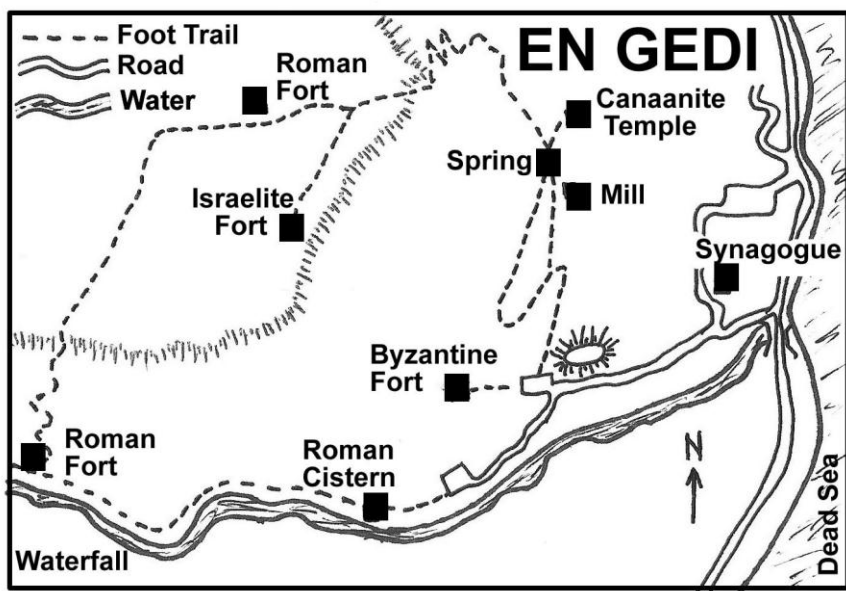
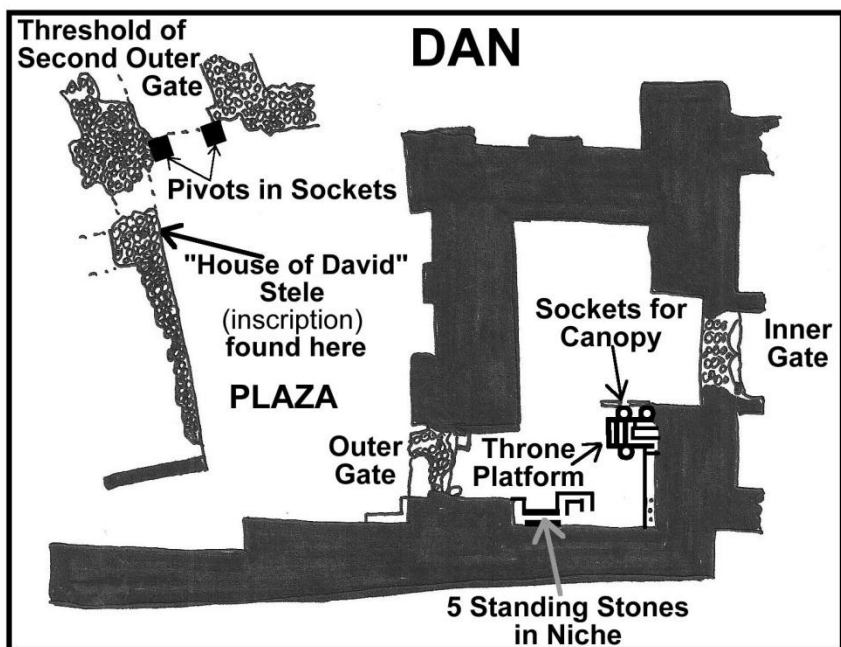
CAESAREA PHILIPPI

(Banyas, Banias, Panias)

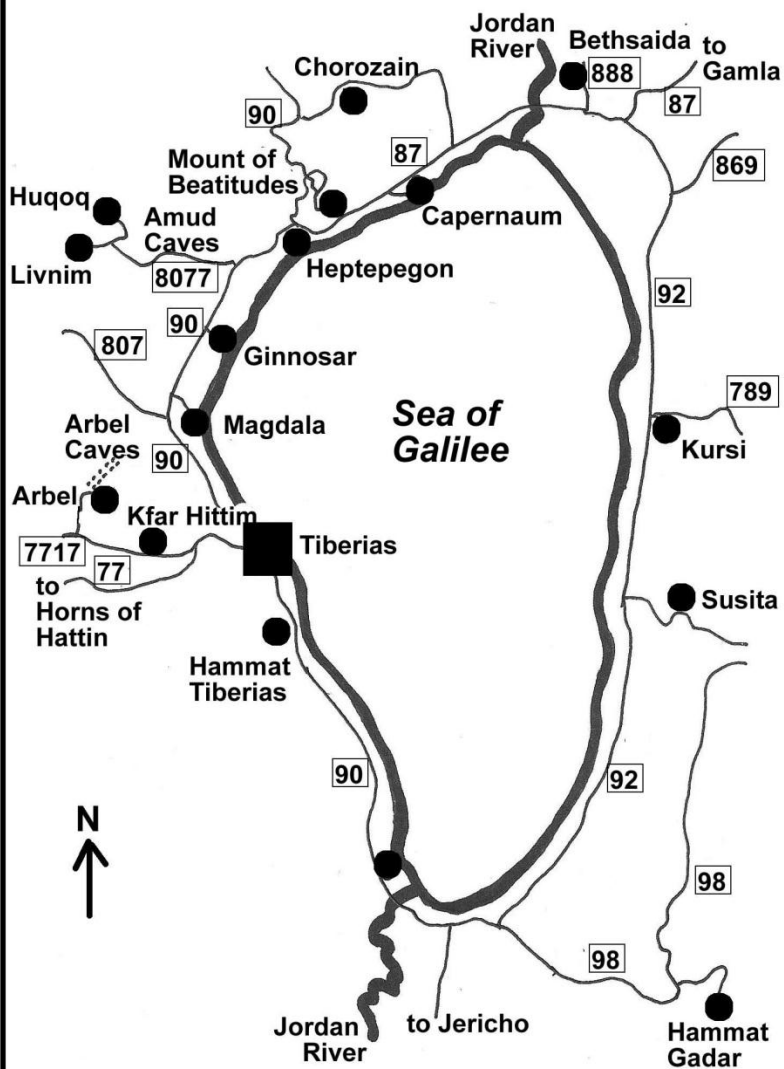


CAESAREA PHILIPPI

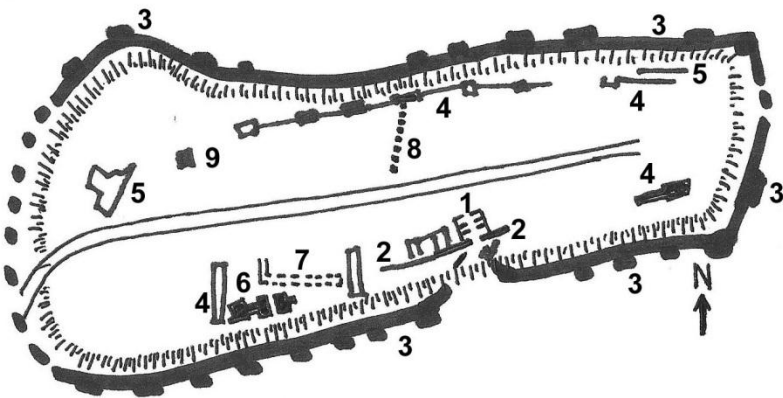




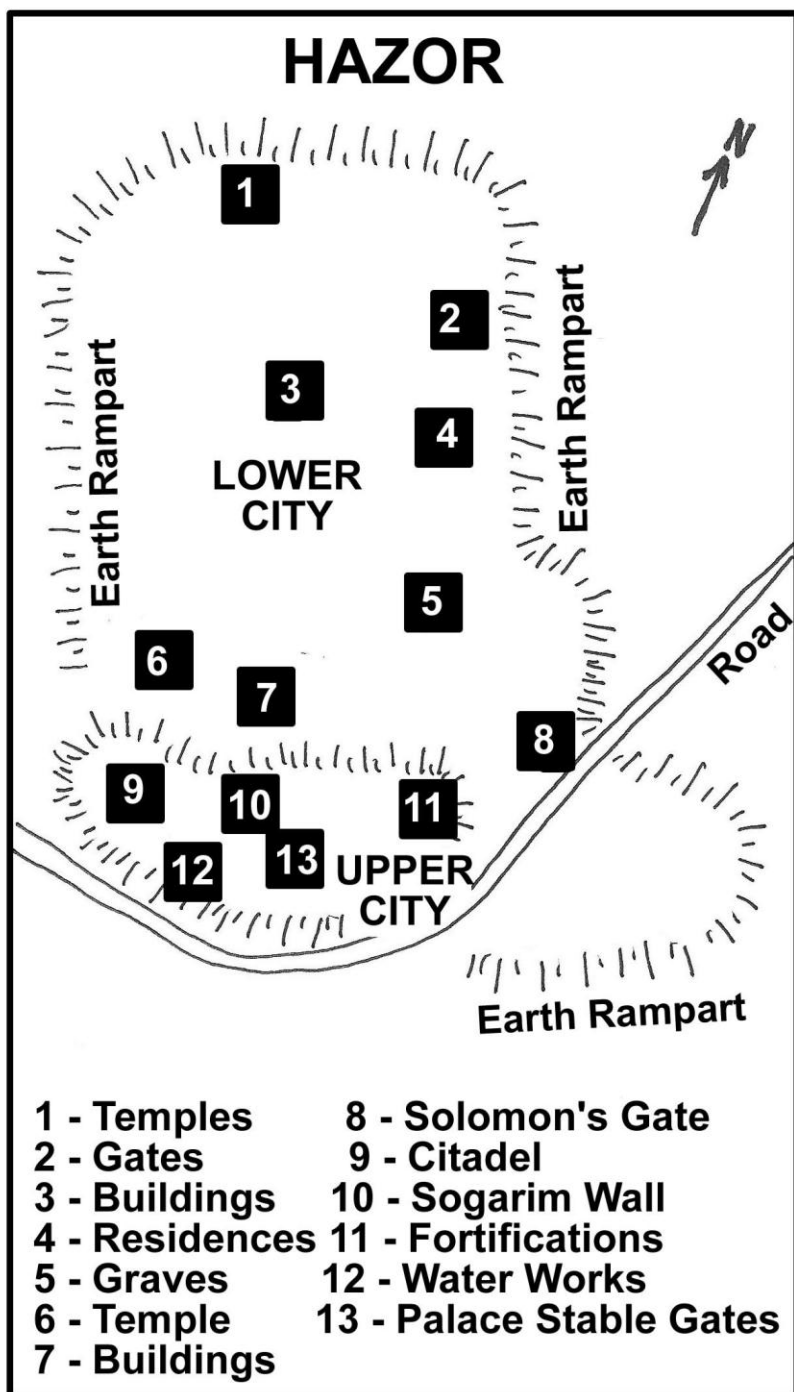
GALILEE



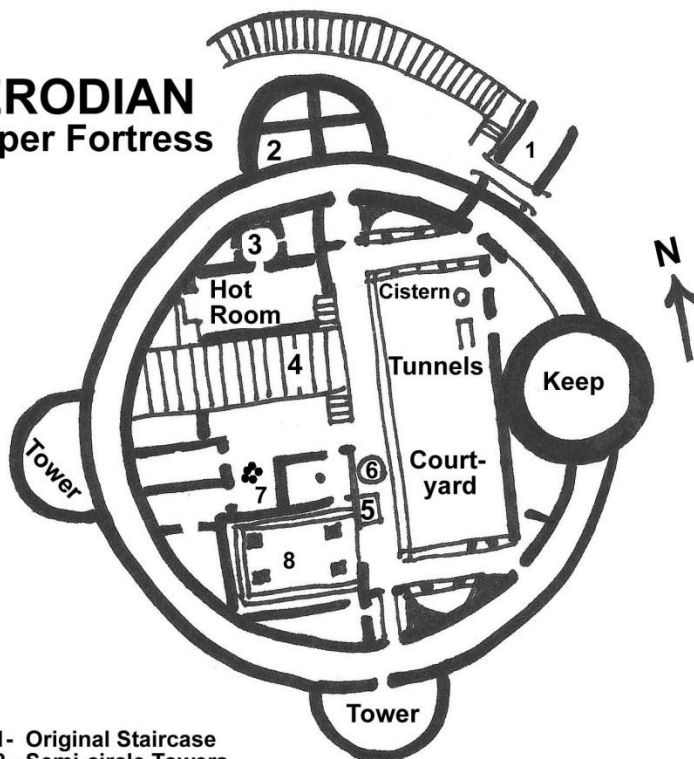
GEZER



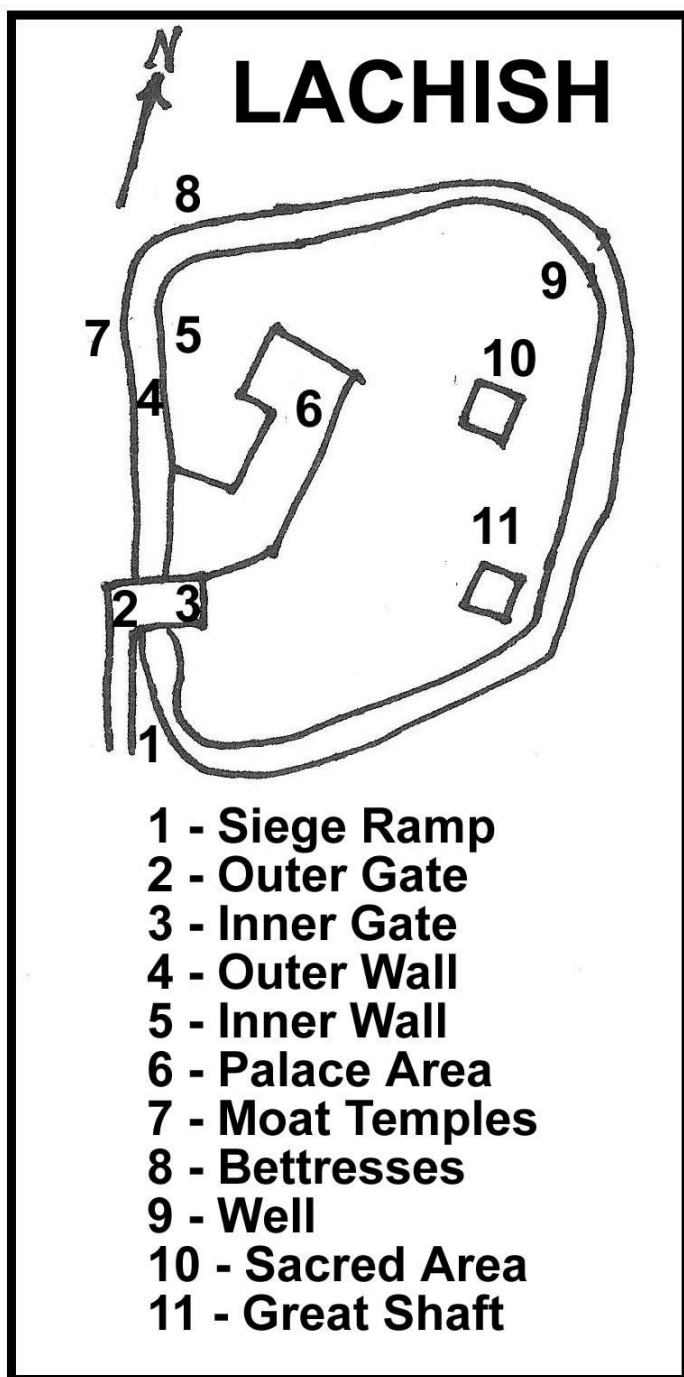
- 1 - Six Chamber Gate of Solomon (960 BC)
- 2 - Casemate Walls
- 3 - Outer Wall (Late Bronze Age 1500-1200 BC)
- 4 - Inner Wall (Middle Bronze Age 2100-1550 BC)
- 5 - Part of Inner Wall (Middle Bronze Age 2100-1550 BC)
- 6 - Gate of Inner Wall
- 7 - Water Tunnel (Late Bronze Age 1550-1200 BC)
- 8 - High Place (Middle Bronze Age 2100-1550 BC)
- 9 - Well
- 10-Part of Inner Wall



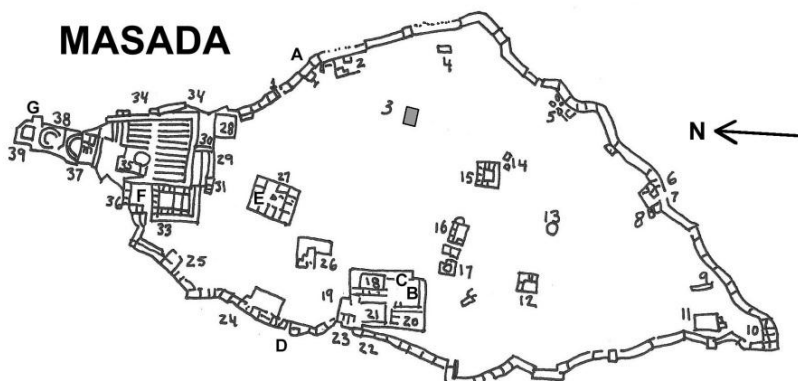
HERODIAN -Upper Fortress



- 1- Original Staircase
- 2 - Semi-circle Towers
- 3 - Dressing room for baths and hot rooms.
- 4 - Steps built by archaeologist; steps divide Herod's living in two
- 5 - Ritual bath dug by Zealots 66-70 AD
- 6 - Furnace made by rebels in 70 or 135 AD to make and repair arrow and spearheads
- 7 - Round stones originally kept on the roof would have been rolled down the steps as attackers advanced.
- 8 - Herod's Dining Room converted into synagogue by Zealots (see benches) in 66-70 AD.



MASADA



- 1 - Snake Path Gate
- 2 - Rebel Dwellings
- 3 - Byzantine Monastic Cave
- 4 - Eastern Water Cistern
- 5 - Rebel Dwellings
- 6 - Mikvah
- 7 - Southern Gate
- 8 - Rebel Dwellings
- 9 - Southern Water Cistern
- 10 - Southern Fort
- 11 - Swimming Pool
- 12 - Small Palace
- 13 - Round Columbarium Tower
- 14 - Mosaic Workshop
- 15 - Small Palace
- 16 - Small Palace
- 17 - Public Immersion Pool

Herod's Hanging Palace

- 37 - Upper Terrace
- 38 - Middle Terrace
- 39 - Lower Terrace

Western Palace

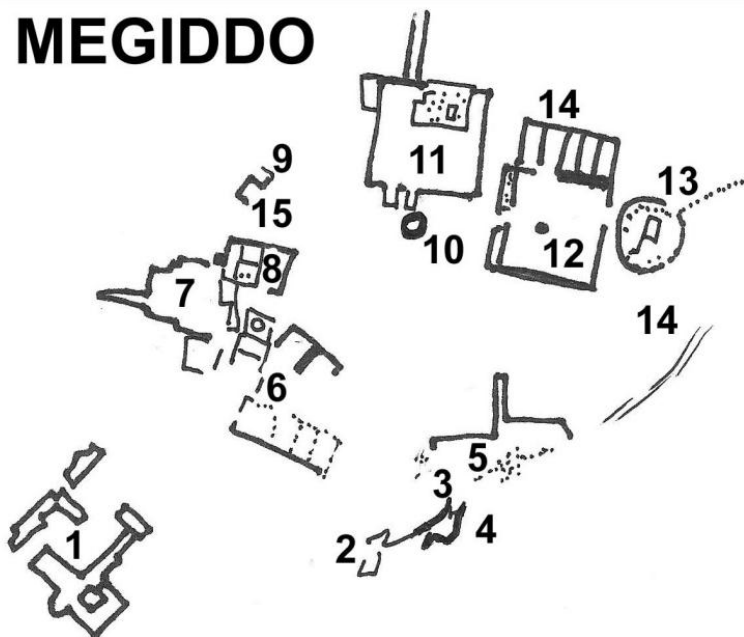
- 18 - Service Area
- 19 - Residential Area
- 20 - Storerooms
- 21 - Administrative Area
- 22 - Tanners' Tower
- 23 - Western Byzantine Gate
- 24 - Columbarium Towers
- 25 - Synagogue
- 26 - Byzantine Church
- 27 - Barracks

Northern Palace

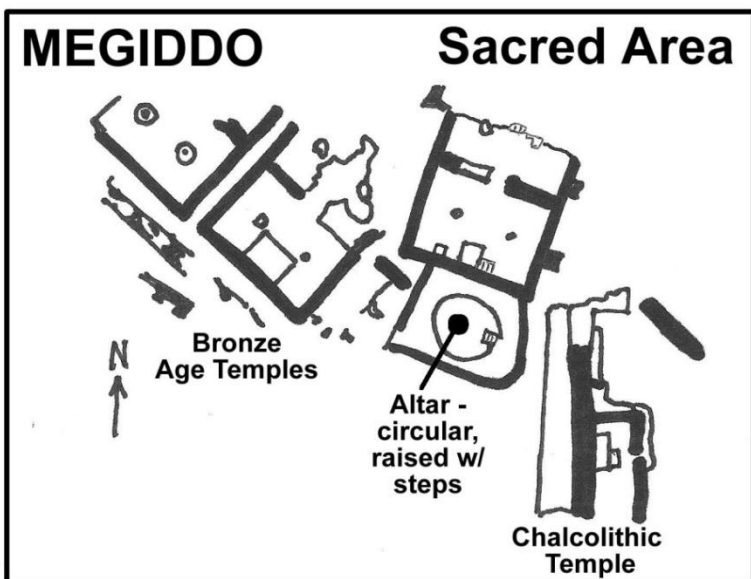
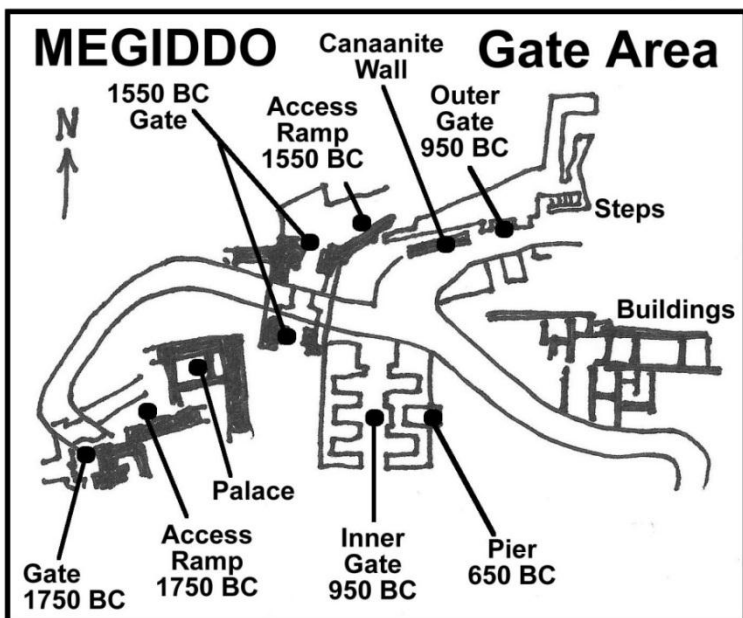
- 28 - Grand Residence
- 29 - Quarry
- 30 - Commandant's Headquarters
- 31 - Tower
- 32 - Administration Building
- 33 - Gate
- 34 - Storerooms
- 35 - Bathhouse
- 36 - Water Gate

Other Sites: A - Ostraca cache found in casemate wall; B - Herod's Throne Room; C - Mosaic Remains; D - Location Roman's Breached Wall in 73 AD; E - Coin cache found here; F - Ostraca cache found here; G - Three skeletons found here

MEGIDDO

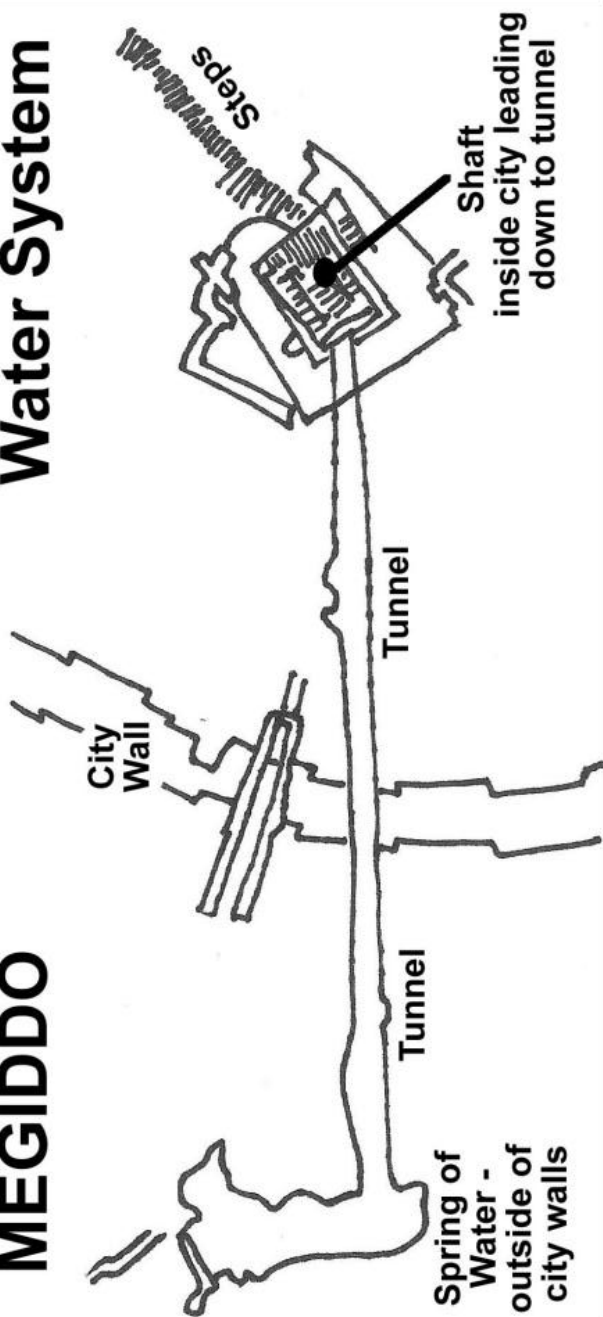


- 1 - Megiddo Museum
- 2 - Staircase and outer gate of King Solomon (970-930 BC)
- 3 - Northern Gate of Solomon's Day
- 4 - Gate from 1400's
- 5 - Gate from 1700's
- 6 - Sanctuary 1900-1800 BC
- 7 - Chalcolithic Temple
- 8 - Residence of Solomon's Chariot General
- 9 - Building 1000 BC
- 10 - Grain Silo from 800-750 BC
- 11 - Palace of Solomon's Day
- 12 - Chariot City
- 13 - Water system from 1800 BC
- 14 - City Wall from 850-720 BC

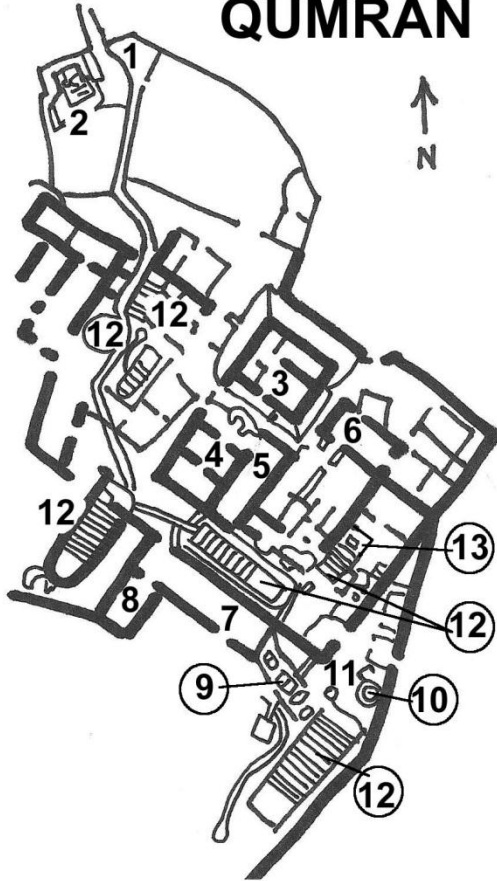


MEGIDDO

Water System

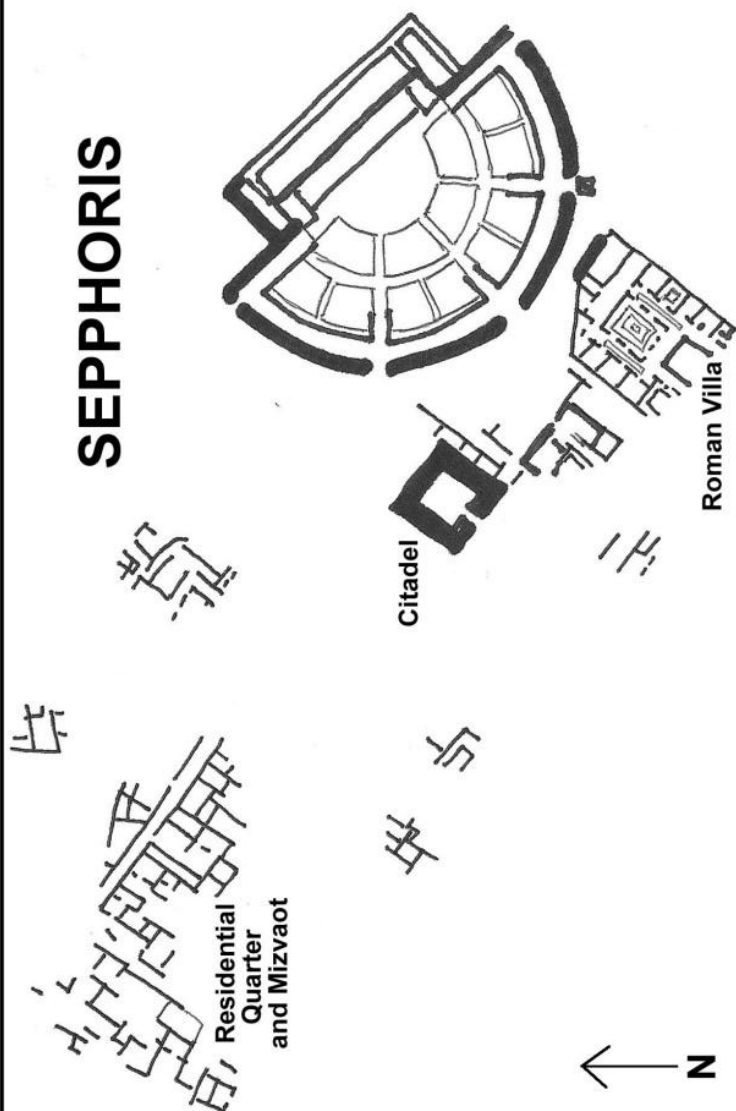


QUMRAN



- 1 - Decantation Pool
- 2 - Ritual Bath
- 3 - Tower
- 4 - Bench Room
- 5 - Scriptorium
- 6 - Kitchens
- 7 - Refectory
- 8 - Pantry
- 9 - Ritual Bath
- 10 - Oven for Ceremonies
- 11 - Location of Potter's Wheel
- 12 - Cisterns
- 13 - Laundry

SEPPHORIS



Glossary

Ashlar – a six sided stone cut to be stacked without mortar. Often with a faced front, boss and margin chiseled

Casemate Walls – two thinner, parallel walls with empty space between them. It was faster and cheaper to build, plus the inhabitants could live in the space until a time of war when the space would be quickly filled in with debris and stone to strengthen the wall.

Decantation Pool – a pool used to pour off the wine without disturbing the sediment.

First Temple Period – the time of Solomon's Temple (970-586 BC)

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.

Glaci –an artificial slope of earth constructed against a city's wall to keep any potential assailant climbing a steep, slippery slope while under the fire of the defenders.

Lisan – (in Dead Sea) - a piece of land that separates the north and the south basins of the Dead Sea. It is Arabic for "tongue." The peninsula is located in the territory of the country of Jordan. It separates the northern section of the Dead Sea from the shallow southern part.

Odeon - A type of theater in ancient Greek culture that is smaller than the dramatic theater. It is usually roofed. Poets and musicians performed their arts here and often contended for prizes.

Ostrakon – (Ostraca) - a piece of broken pottery scratched with words

Quay – a structure parallel to a bank of water to use as a landing place where ships load and unload.

Shephelah – the foothills next to the coastal plain or lowlands

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.

Wadi – (Nahal) - the bed or valley of a stream that is dry except during the rainy season

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