

Completion

1. The two main functions of Bible Archaeology are _____ and _____.
2. The repeated destruction and rebuilding of a city results in a mound known as _____.
3. The view that the Pentateuch was written by various schools of writers from the ninth century on down is known as _____.
4. A product of human workmanship, especially of simple primitive art is known as _____.
5. A tall sedge native to the Nile region which was pressed into a writing material by ancient peoples is known as _____.
6. A province in Egypt is known as _____ of which there were 42.
7. A race or succession of kings of the same line or family, the continued lordship of a race or rulers is known as _____.
8. A form of ancient writing, meaning "wedge-shaped" is called _____.
9. A form of ancient writing in Egypt meaning "sacred writings" is known as _____.
10. The key to the ancient Babylonian language was _____.
11. The key to the ancient Egyptian languages was _____.
12. The Arabic word for fountain or spring is _____.
13. The Arabic word for a dry bed for a watercourse is _____.
14. The Egyptian image of a beetle which is a symbol of one of their deities and which became useful in establishing dates is _____.
15. Broken pieces of pottery used as writing material usually inscribed with carbon ink and especially used in Palestine is _____.
16. An official whose name was used to designate his year of office in Assyrian chronology is called _____.
17. A token or gift in connection with betrothal in Oriental countries is known as _____.
18. A Babylonian tower built in stages is known as _____ which possibly is a later counterpart of the _____.
19. That branch of knowledge which takes cognizance of past civilizations and investigates their history in all fields by means of remains is _____.
20. The populated areas in the basin in the Mediterranean area and the region immediately to the east of it (Mesopotamian valley) is sometimes referred to as Breasted's _____.
21. Matching Identification of ages or periods. Select from the right hand column the correct dates corresponding to the era listed in the left-hand column.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| a. ___ Patriarchal age | 1. 1367-1025 B.C. |
| b. ___ Early Iron age | 2. 1200-600 B.C. |
| c. ___ Period of Judges | 3. 1600-1200 B.C. |
| d. ___ Middle Bronze age | 4. 2000-1500 B.C. |
| e. ___ Late Bronze age | 5. 1580-1200 B.C. |
| f. ___ Period of Hebrew Monarchy | 6. 2200-1600 B.C. |
| g. ___ Egyptian Empire period | 7. 1025-586 B.C. |
| h. ___ Early Bronze age | 8. 3200-2200 B.C. |
| | 9. 4000-3000 B.C. |
| | 10. 500-B.C. -100 A.D. |

22. Identification of words - terms. (Matching)

a. ___ Babylonian special days	1. Mesopotamia
b. ___ Superintendent of Egypt house	2. Mykenaeen
c. ___ Greek term, "Between two rivers"	3. Halaf - pre-Halaf
d. ___ Distinct type of early culture	4. Pan-Babylonianism
e. ___ Egyptian, "Canaanite- slave"	5. merper
f. ___ Egyptian, "to draw out"-son of"	6. Inspiration
g. ___ Distinctive Aegean pottery 1400 B.C.	7. Kan'amu
h. ___ Whole tendency to ascribe Biblical origins to Babylonian mythology	8. Suhan
i. ___ "To inbreath"	9. Shabatun
	10. 'al
	11. "Mes"
	12. Hiddekel
	13. "tahash"
	14. Form criticism

23. Identification of peoples mentioned (Marching)

a. ___ earliest inhabitants of lower Mesopotamia	1. Hyksos
b. ___ People of country of Sheba	2. Hittites
c. ___ After whom Palestine is named.	3. Sumerians
d. ___ Shepherd kings of Egypt	4. Horites
	5. Philistines

- e. ___ Mentioned in Bible some 40 times
- f. ___ Remains of formidable empire found.
- f. ___ Inhabitants of northern Mesopotamian valley centering about Nineveh.
- g. ___ A people migrating into No. Mesopotamia about 2400. Mention relative to Esau.
- 6. Sabaens
- 7. Accadians
- 8. Moabites
- 9. Habiru
- 10. Cretans
- 11. Assyrians

24.

Identification of places and sites with mound names or finds.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| a. ___ Ninaveh | 1. Copper mining center |
| b. ___ Pithom | 2. Illust. type of house, Abrahamitic per. |
| c. ___ Eridu | 3. Tell-el Maskhuta ident. by Naville |
| d. ___ Jebel Musa | 4. Tanis- identified by Montet |
| e. ___ Arpachiya | 5. Insight on Canaanite religion |
| f. ___ Bethshan | 6. Huwara |
| g. ___ Ur | 7. Wady Ghurundel |
| i. ___ Meggido | 8. Place of remains of House-Berith |
| j. ___ Ezion-geber | 9. Center of Assyrian culture |
| k. ___ Tarshish | 10. Identified with Nora, Sardinia |
| l. ___ Boghazkoi | 11. Reputed vicinity of Eden |
| m. ___ Ai (?) | 12. Solomon's stables |
| n. ___ Kadesh Barnea | 13. Et Tell- unoccupied 2000-1050 B.C. |
| o. ___ Rameses | 14. Center of Hittite power in north |
| p. ___ Elim | 15. Ain Kadis |
| q. ___ Ras Shamra | 16. Tell Beisan |
| r. ___ Schechem | 17. Mount Sinai |
| | 18. Tell el Maskhuta identified by Naville |
| | 19. earliest evidences of village life |
| | 20. Succoth |

25.

Identification of excavators and archaeologists in relation to places of work or specific accomplishments.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| a. ___ H. Winckler | 1. Associated with beginnings of modern archaeological methods |
| b. ___ C. E. Woolley | 2. Jericho excavations |
| c. ___ N. Gleuck | 3. Nineveh excavations |
| d. ___ Garstang | 4. Boghazkio excavations |
| e. ___ Layard | 5. So. Palestine excavations |
| f. ___ DeMorgan | 6. Ur excavations |
| g. ___ Naville | 7. Fertle Crescent |
| h. ___ Breasted | 8. Ident. Rameses |
| i. ___ Rawlinson | 9. Sodom explorations |
| j. ___ Bouchard | 10. Rosetta Stone |
| k. ___ Albright | 11. Behistun Inscription |
| l. ___ Kyle | 12. Discovered Code of Hammurabi |
| m. ___ Robinson | 13. Associated with Sodom explorations |
| n. ___ Petrie | 14. Sinai Peninsula - |
| o. ___ Sellin | 15. Ident. House of Berith remains |
| | 16. Excavated Gibeah - reputed for his scholarship. |

26.

Identification of names

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| a. ___ "Favorite of goddess Neith" | 1. Ahiman, Talmai |
| b. ___ Derivative of "Eber" | 2. Moses |
| c. ___ meaning "the great house" | 3. Meribaal |
| d. ___ meaning "to draw out" | 4. Sheshonk |
| e. ___ 6 names found fitting period of Judges at Ras Shamra | 5. Ahiiram |
| f. ___ found on sarcophagus of Rameses contemporary to early Heb. monarchy | 6. Hatshepsut |
| g. ___ Testifies to influx of idolatry in northern kingdom | 7. Ethan, Heman |
| h. ___ names of Canaanite character paralleling those of musical guilds | 8. Hebrew |
| | 9. Pharaoh |
| | 10. Asenath |

27. Identification of deities mentioned.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| a. ___ Head of Canaanite pantheon | 1. Marduk |
| b. ___ Moabite god | 2. Nanar |
| c. ___ Head of Egyptian pantheon | 3. Sin |
| d. ___ After whom peninsula of Sinai is named | 4. El |
| e. ___ fertility goddess of Canaan | 5. Ashtoroth |
| f. ___ Canaanite god of greatest prominence | 6. Chemosh |
| g. ___ god of Philistines | 7. Enlil |
| h. ___ god of Babylonians | 8. Dagon |
| | 9. Baal |
| | 10. Ra |

27. Identification of arguments for early or late dates of exodus. Read the following phrases or statements and after each indicate whether it has reference to the early or late date of exodus.
- Rameses' statement that he built treasure cities with Hebrew slave labor.
 - Merneptah's stela on which he states, "Israel is not...His Israel is desolated."
 - Indication in I Kings that the building of Solomon's temple commenced 480 years after the Exodus.
 - Characteristics about the reign of Thutmose III
 - Fall of Jericho
 - Gleuck's discover that Edomite territory did not have a sedentary population until 13th century.

28. Identification of objects or discoveries which confirm or illuminate the Scriptures.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| a. Corroborates strength and importance of Philistines | 1. Amarna tablets |
| b. Indicates political state of Palestine c.1400 B.C. | 2. Babylonian creation tablets |
| c. Indicates extent of travel in Patriarchal era. | 3. House of Berith |
| d. Indicates temporary rebuilding of wall in Jerusalem after David's conquest | 4. Black Obelisk |
| e. Reflection of conditions in time of Jehu | 5. Creation Tablets |
| f. Confirms use of straw in brickmaking | 6. Code of Hammurabi |
| g. Possible reflection on the Fall - Gen. III | 7. Mari Tablets |
| h. Confirms rebellion by a tributary of Israel. | 8. Millo |
| | 9. Moabite Stone |
| | 10. Temptation Seals |
| | 11. Flood Tablets |
| | 12. Nuzi Tablets |
| | 13. Papyrus Anastasi |
| | 14. Ras Shamra Tablets |
| | 15. Seal of Shema |
| | 16. Report of Wenamon |
| | 17. Temples of Ashtoroth and Dagon |

29. In the space at the left of the following statements write the word or words to make the statement correct.

- _____ Bible believers do/do not hold to the inerrancy of our Bible into English and other languages.
- _____ Generally speaking, archaeology is/is not a recent science.
- _____ Joseph's exaltation from a slave to a high position in Egypt is/is not an isolated case in Egyptian history.
- _____ Evidence relative to the use of straw in brick-making is/singularly substantiated by archaeology alone. /is not
- _____ Archaeological interest and activity goes back as far as time of Napoleon/ Greeks/ Ashurbanipal/ Nabonidus.
- _____ The problem of the "badger skins" in regard to the tabernacle in the wilderness seems principally one of -- word translation/ absence of archaeological evidence/ accuracy by original writer.
- _____ The problem of Ai is -- no such site has been identified/ stratification dates indicate no habitation there during time of Joshua's conquest/error in text.
- _____ Nuzi tablets give illumination of the "stolen blessing" to the effect that -- value of gold in teriphim/ sentimental relationship to family/ legal value in inheritance.
- _____ Seemingly resemblances between such inscriptions as the creation tablets, flood tablets, temptation seals, etc. of the Babylonians to the Bible would be-- in historical framework --/ in ethical purposes / in direct literary relationship to one another.
- _____ The Code of Hammurabi reflected only imperfectly the contents of the -- first/ second/ neither / table of the Decalogue.

Completion Space for answers is provided on special answer sheet and is designated according to the corresponding question numbers. Certain questions will be multiple-choice type with choice of words or phrases marked off by diagonal signs / . Write answer in same manner as complet.

(1) The Judges of Israel were primarily -- court judges/ army generals/ prophets/ kings/ religious leaders in the history of Israel approximately from (2) 1367 B.C./1467/ 1267/ 1467 B.C. to (3)--1125/1025/925/825 B. C. Such names as Ahiman and Talmi in Judges Chapt. I have been found appearing on (4) which shows that they fit the same general period. The indication in Judges 1:21 that Jerusalem was not taken at the time of the conquest by Israel is confirmed by (5) which shows that the king of Jerusalem remained loyal to Egypt. The word, "describe" in the English text (Jud. 8:14) is the common word in the Hebrew text for (6) In this connection Albright points out that archaeological evidence from such cities as Lachish and Megiddo indicates the use of the Hebrew alphabet written in ink as early as (7) century B.C. The "House of Be'ith" (Jud.9:45,46) has been identified by Archaeologist Sellin in excavations at (8). Pottery evidence showed it had been built about 1300 B.C. and was finally destroyed by (9) about 1150.

List two archaeological sources given in the text indicating something of the power of the Philistines during the days of the Judges (10,11). Albright found that Gibeah in the first stratum had been destroyed by (12) in the period of (13)--conquest by Joshua/ Judges/ early Hebrew monarchy/ late Hebrew monarchy/ exile of Judah.

The Scripture-mention of Dagon is confirmed by excavation of his temple at (14). Albright points out that Dagon was one of the oldest of the (15) deities worshipped in the Euphrates region as early as the 25th century B.C. Danish archaeological excavations indicate that (16) was destroyed about 1050 thus explaining why the ark was not returned there.

The critical theory holds that the establishing of temple musical guilds is strictly (17) as to time of origin and that their attribution to being founded by David is aetiological in origin. Name one archaeological source showing the development of music and musical instruments prior to the time of David (18). Albright sees antiquity of musical guilds as seen by Canaanite names of musicians paralleling those found at (19). Saul's armor was taken to the house of Ashtaroth while his head was placed in the house of Dagon. Both of these sites have been excavated and identified by the University of Pennsylvania in a Tell identified as (20).

Illumination relative to a seemingly irrelevant passage in David's elegy (II Sam. 1:21) comes from the poem "Dan'el" found at (21). Here it is noted that there is a similar word to the Hebrew "fields" namely-- (22) while the Hebrew word "offerings" seems to resemble the Canaanite word (23). On the basis of this evidence it seems more likely that the original Bible text read, (24) instead of "fields of offerings."

The literal meaning of the word, "Millo" in the Scriptures is (25) thus suggesting what David's building activity was as mentioned in II Sam. 5:5 in connection with his capture of Jerusalem. Such a structure was actually found and identified by McAlister in his excavation of the hill of (26) the site on which the earliest city of Jerusalem was built.

Archaeological evidence concerning "Hiram" of Tyre mentioned in II Sam. 5 comes from an inscription of a variation of his name on (27) which was excavated by Jebeil in 1923-24.

Archaeological evidence indicates that "Zobah", part of David's empire lay north and not south of (28). This evidence comes from the annals of (29) who refer to this area as "Sabatu".

Name one possibility suggested in the text as to who the Pharaoh of Egypt was whose daughter Solomon married (30). Relative to the Bible indication as to the expanse of Solomon's empire, archaeological discoveries indicate that both (31) and (32) were in a state of decline during this time.

A clear illustration of Solomon's type of construction as indicated in I Kings 7:12 by the words, "Hewed stones and cedar beams" is seen from the excavations by the University of Chicago at (33). A confirmation of the Bible indication that Solomon had whole cities given over to the stabling of his horses (I Kings 9:19) is seen from excavations at (34) revealing remains of stone stables. (35) is indicated in the Bible as Solomon's seaport. This site was excavated by Nelson Gleuck (1938) which excavations reveal the remains of (36).

Identification of the country of Sheba comes from (37) records which refer to its people as "Sabaeans who lived in the general area of Arabia.

According to late archaeological evidence "Tarshish" mentioned in connection with Solomon's navy is possibly to be identified with (38) on the island of (39) instead of an area in eastern Spain.

An official whose name was used to designate his year office in Assyrian chronology is called (40)

Confirmation as to the presence of the personal name, "Jeroboam" in the time of monarchy of Israel was found on a seal at (41). From archaeological and historical evidence it is likely that Jeroboam became acquainted with Calf worship from (42).

An inscription in the temple of Karnak in Egypt confirms the Bible record of (43) invasion to Palestine when he took the temple treasures.

On the native rock at Samaria a large palace was found identified as that of (44). Archaeological discoveries show that the name (45) was compounded in personal names of people living in the northern kingdom especially from about 775 B.C. and onward. In this connection it is significant that seals and inscriptions of (46) seem never to contain this name. In the Palace at Samaria numerous pieces of (47) were found confirming the reference in I Kings 22:39.

ORIENTALISMS (from reports)

Prior to a wedding in the Orient, courtship (48) is common/is rare/ is unknown. Selection of a bride (49) is / is not usually confined to the tribe of the groom. The betrothal is (50) carried on in a very direct manner/ a very indirect manner/ neither. The groom's representative who makes the betrothal contract with the bride is called (51).

The two main problems of the oriental shepherd are to find (52) and (53). Two types of employees mentioned who assist the true Shepherd (the owner) are called (54) and (55). The attachment of the shepherd to his sheep is seen in that he often will have someone else do the (56) when that time arrives.

In the Jewish home boys and girls (57) were/ were not trained alike. Jewish formal education was primarily of a (58) nature. It is noteworthy that great stress was placed on (59) as a mode of learning among the Jews.

It was/was not (60) customary among orientals to have burials inside the city. As an expression of contempt orientals will often (61) when passing the grave of a criminal (e.g. Absalom mentioned in Bible) Mourning in the Orient is/ is not (62) like that of the Western world.
(3) List one sign of mourning among orientals.

TEXT BOOK READING

Indicate what part of the following chapters in the Text you have read:

(64) Chapter XI (65) Chapter XII (66) Chapter XIII (67) Chapter XIV
(68) Chapter XV.

Completion Supply the word or words in each of the following statements where there appears a number in parenthesis -- (0). Space for the answers is provided on a special answer sheet and is designated according to the corresponding question numbers.

Archaeological discoveries of papyrus documents in Egypt indicate that the Egyptian word, "Kan'amu" or "Canaanites" even became a synonym for (1) thus shedding some light on Joseph's position upon his arrival in Egypt as a lad. It is also noted that the Egyptian monuments frequently mention the "merper" or (2) in connection with large dwellings of important Egyptians. Excavations at Tell el Amarna have revealed (3) which explain how Joseph may have come into presence of Potiphar's wife (Gen. 39).

It is fairly well established that the native Egyptians drove out the Hyksos rulers about (4) B.C. It is generally believed that the Pharaoh who "knew not Joseph" was probably (5) who came to the throne when the Hyksos were expelled.

In 1883 Naville excavated the site in the delta called Tell el Maskuta which he identified as (6) in the Bible. Pierre Montet recently excavated Tanis which he identified as (7) of the Bible.

Most scholars believe that the name, "Moses" is of (8) origin, meaning (9).

One of the main indications as to the date of the exodus comes from the evidence of pottery and scarabs found at (10) indicating that this city fell about the year (11). According to the "late date" theory the pharaohs of the oppression and the exodus respectively were (12) and (13), while those of the "early date" theory were (14) and (15). List one argument or indication for the "early date" theory of the exodus (16) and one argument or indication for the "late date" theory (17).

The series of clay tablets which contain the official correspondence from various kings in Palestine and Syria written to Amenhotep III and Amenhotep IV and which reflect conditions in Palestine about the time of Joshua's conquest are known as (18).

Certain critics have objected to the Biblical mention of (19) in connection with brickmaking in Egypt. Archaeological evidence is derived from the Papyrus (20). In addition to archaeological evidence another source of evidence showing the desirability of it comes from (21).

Egyptian history is divided into three great epochs, namely-- (22) (3-6th dynasties); (23) (11-12th dynasties); (24), 18th-19th dynasties. The 18th dynasty ruler who was said to be the first great woman ruler of history was (25) under whom it is possible that (26) was reared and trained.

The pyramid "craze" reached its zenith in the (27) dynasty. The first pyramid of Egypt is called (28) (built by a priest for (29), the first king of the 3rd dynasty. The king who built the Great Pyramid was (30) of the (31) dynasty; and the builder of the sphinx together with Egypt's second highest pyramid was (32).

The critical view has held that the Passover was merely an adaptation of (33). Archaeological discoveries show the wide gulf between the Canaanite religious practices and the feasts revealed by God to the Israelites. A most striking discovery throwing light on these practices is that of (34).

That the Egyptians did not record matters uncomplimentary to themselves may explain the complete absence of any inscriptions concerning (35) and (36). At the site of Huwara there is a basin about five feet in diameter containing bitter water which site has been identified with (37). It is thought by some that the Wady Ghurendel, five miles from Huwara may safely be identified with (38) of the Bible. The names, "Sinai" and (39) are often used interchangeably in the Scripture and refer to the same place. The traditional view holds that Jebel Musa is to be identified with (40).

The necessity for the second commandment is indicated by archaeological discoveries in Palestine showing that the (41) were highly idolatrous. According to the critical view, the religion of Israel went through an evolutionary development from (42) through various stages to (43) and finally to (44). That archaeology does not support this idea is evidenced by the complete absence of (45).

20
One difficulty with the translation of the Hebrew word, "tahash" in the King James Version is that this animal does not seem to be found in the region of (46). Another difficulty lies in the fact that the (47) and the (48) languages which bear a superficial resemblance to the Hebrew in this instance belong to another family of languages. Most recent writers favor the (49) as fulfilling the identification of the animal referred to as "tahash" in the Hebrew.

The liberal view that the code of Levitical laws were of late development is disproved by the discovery of several laws of similar nature inscribed on the (50) tablets dating back to about 1400 B.C.

Moses could easily have learned the methods of census taking from (51). According to Wilson, the form of numeration of Numbers i.-iv. bears many resemblances to the mode of census taken indicated by the annals of (52). It is generally believed that the present site of Ain-Kadis is to be identified with (53) of the Scriptures.

When the critics suppose an error in connection with the account of the quail in Numbers xi.31., they fail to note that the Hebrew word, 'al also means (54) which meaning better fits the text.

In answer to the critical theory that the social and moral level of the laws of Deuteronomy are too advanced for the time of Moses, there is the discovery of (55) written prior to the days of Moses and which contains a number of laws similar to those of Moses.

Glueck found a large mining site at Khirbet en-Nahas and the surrounding hills dotted with small ruined furnaces indicating the mining of (56) thus confirming the Scripture indication in Deut. 8:9. The prohibitions in the Scriptures (thrice mentioned) about "seething a kid in milk" proved to be a (57) religious rite which is mentioned on (58) and thus explaining why the Lord prohibited this rite to be practiced by the Israelites.

The name, "Joshua" was found recorded on the (59) thus indicating its contemporary use about 1400 B.C.

Hittite remains seem to have been centered at a site known as (60) in Central Turkey which was excavated in 1906 by Hugo Winckler.

West of the city of (61) there arises a rugged plateau which seems to answer the description of the mountain the Scripture account of the Hebrew spies. The possibility has been suggested that God used (62) to stop the flow of the Jordan at a point which has been identified as (63). This possibility may be reflected in the Scriptures in the books of (64) and (65).

In establishing the date for the fall of Jericho, Garstang points out that Mykenean pottery began to be imported from (66) about (67) B.C. only one piece of which was found inside the city among 150,000 pieces of pottery. Garstang further points out that Egyptian scarabs corresponding to the reign of (68) (whose date is 1413-1377 B.C.) are found, but none after his reign.

The problem of Ai comes about as a result of excavations by Mme. Marquet Krause who found that Et-Tell apparently had not been inhabited between (69) and (70). Vincent suggests in answer to this problem that Ai was used as (71) by the inhabitants of Bethel. Simons suggests that Et Tell (72--Simply state what he proposes as an answer to this problem)

In comparing the Code of Hammurabi and the statutory laws of Moses it will be seen that there is no known fundamental declaration to the first whereas there is to the latter in the form of (73). It will be further seen that the first is a purely (74) one, while the Mosaic code is both (75) and (76) with the latter predominating.

The Scriptures indicate that certain cities such as (77) were conquered during the time of Joshua, whereas it also indicates that certain other cities such as (78) were not taken then which have excavations have verified in either case.

TEXT BOOK READING: On lines 79 and 80 indicate what part of the following chapters in the Text Book which you have read: (a) Chapter VI; (b) Chapter VII; (c) Chapter VIII; (d) Chapter IX; (e) Chapter X.

1.	41.
2.	42.
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