

Biblical Archaeology

1. D	Define archeology and differentiate it from paleontology.
	refine the following terms: Papyrology
b.	Egyptologist
c.	Assyriology
d.	Orientalist
e.	Cuneiform
f.	Hieroglyphic
g.	Paleography

h. Antiquarian		Antiquarian
	i.	Archeological site
	j.	Stratigraphy
	k.	Tel, tell, and Khribet
	l.	Replica
_		efine maximalism and minimalism Maximalism
	b.	Minimalism
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5. I	Describe the principal techniques of dating an archaeological artifact.
	Name three benefits that biblical archaeology can provide a student of the Bible.
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	Report on the history of archaeology (minimum of 20 events of ignificance) by:
	Writing a two-page research report
b.	Illustrating a detailed timeline
c.	Creating an electronic presentation
d.	Other presentation method approved by your instructor
	Date completed
f	Share with a group or instructor the significance of each of the following amous archaeologists (or other archaeologists relevant to your region, ountry, or division). Be detailed and specific. Jean-Francois Champollion
b.	Edward Robinson
c.	William Foxwell Albright
	Date completed

9. Assemble a folder with ten archaeological discoveries that have con with the biblical history of the Old and New Testament. The folder shave the following characteristics:					
a.	In or	der by chronological dates or geography			
b.	Orga	nized according to the Old and New Testament			
c.	Photo	os			
e.		ography sources onal commentary about every artifact or discovery			
	Date	completed			
10. Discover information from available resources (video, books, magazine journals, etc.) about five excavations that are happening at this point in time, around the world, and that are relevant for the comprehension of events in the Bible. Explain why every excavation is relevant for the comprehension of the Biblical text.					
	Date	completed			
		of the following: mble a simple model of Jerusalem observing the following:			
	i.	Relief			
	ii.	Different perimeters of the city in the time of the First Temple (David and Solomon), of the Second Temple (Herod and Jesus Christ) and the current Jerusalem			
	iii.	The major archaeological sites			
	iv.	The main points of religious visitation			
	Date	completed			
b.	dig")	late an archaeological dig (often referred to online as a "schoolyard . Either set up the dig OR participate in a meaningful way at all s of the dig process including:			
	i	Collecting tools			
	ii.	Laying out the grid/area for excavation			
	iii.	Digging			
	iv.	Identifying artifacts			
	V.	Identifying artifact context			
	vi.	Recording data			
	vii.	Assessing the importance of the dig process			
	Date	completed			