




Biblical Archaeology

聖經考古學

What does it have to do with you?

它與你有什麼關係？





My Jesus, my Savior,
我耶穌，我救主。

Lord there is none like You;
無一人能像你；

All of my days I want to praise
我願一生全心讚美
the wonders of Your mighty love
你奇妙全能的大愛

My comfort, my shelter,
我的安慰，我的避難所，

Take me from my sin and let me be

A tall, white lighthouse with a red top stands on a grassy hill. A vibrant rainbow arches across the sky behind the lighthouse. The sky is a deep blue with some light clouds. The foreground is filled with green grass and some small plants.

Shout to the Lord,
向主歡呼，
all the earth, let us sing
願全地揚聲唱，
power and majesty,
能力和榮耀，
praise to the King;
頌讚歸於君王；
Mountains bow down
眾山跪拜

and the sea will roar

A tall white lighthouse with a red top stands on a grassy hill. A vibrant rainbow arches across the sky behind it. The sky is a deep blue with some light clouds. The foreground is filled with green grass and some small plants.

I sing for joy

我要歡唱

at the work of Your hands,

你的大能的作為

forever I'll love You,


我要永遠的愛你，

forever I'll stand,

我要永遠堅定，

nothing compares

無一事能



My Jesus, my Savior,
我耶穌，我救主。

Lord, there is none like You;
無一人能像你；

All of my days I want to praise
我願一生全心讚美

the wonders of Your mighty love.

你奇妙全能的大愛

My comfort, my shelter,
我的安慰，我的避難所，

Tower of refuge and strength:

A sunset over a body of water with text overlay. The sky is a mix of dark blue, purple, and orange, reflecting on the water's surface. The text is centered and reads:

Shout to the Lord,
向主歡呼，
all the earth, let us sing
願全地揚聲唱，
power and majesty,
能力和榮耀，
praise to the King;
頌讚歸於君王；
Mountains bow down
眾山跪拜



I sing for joy
我要歡唱

at the work of Your hands,

你的大能的作為

forever I'll love You,

我要永遠的愛你，

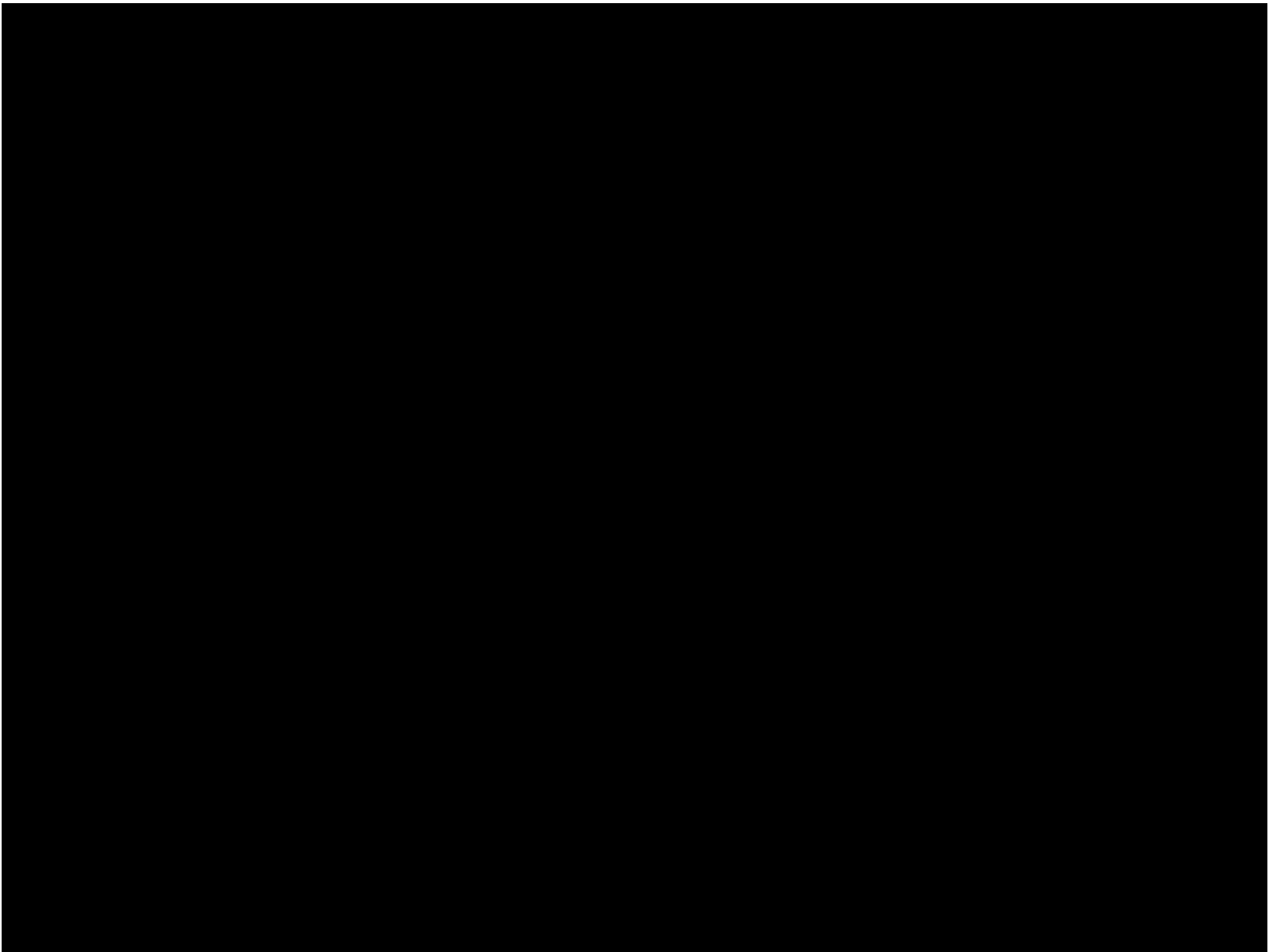
forever I'll stand,

我要永遠堅定，

nothing compares

無一事能

to the promise I have in You.



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A Key Recent Discovery (BAR Nov/Dec 02)

205a

最近發現一個關鍵 (BAR 11月/12月2002)...

DEEMED A FORGERY BY THE ISRAELI ANTIQUITIES AUTHORITY

(JUNE 2003)

This is the earliest reference to Jesus outside the Bible!



Reads:
"James, son of Joseph, brother of Jesus."
讀"雅各是約瑟的兒子，是耶穌"

此物已被認

Ossuary

(BAR Sept/Oct 1992)

該亞法的藏骨盒

(BAR 1992/9月-10月)

- Before this discovery there was no evidence for his existence outside the Bible
在這發現前，在聖經以外沒有證據證明它的存在。

FIT FOR A HIGH PRIEST. The most intricately carved ossuary in the burial chamber (below and on front cover) lay undisturbed in niche IV (at left in the black-and-white photo at right). Decorated with two circles each containing five whorl rosettes surrounding a center rosette, the ossuary twice bears, with a slight variation in spelling, the name "Yehosef bar Qafa" (Joseph, son of Caiaphas; see photo and transcription in accompanying article). Inside the ossuary were the remains of six people: two infants, a child between the ages of two and five, a youth aged 13 to 18, an adult female and a man about 60 years old. Given the name inscribed on the ossuary, together with the extravagance of its decoration, the excavators wondered whether the remains of the 60-year-old man might well be those of the high priest described in the New Testament as interrogating Jesus and then delivering him to the Roman authorities.

The companion ossuary in niche IV bears the name Shalom, Salome in Greek and a variant of Shlomzion (see p. 44 in accompanying article).



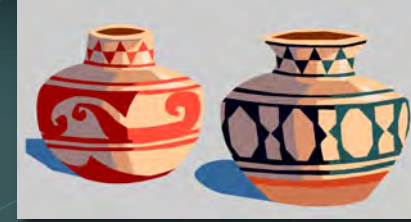
What is **Biblical** Archaeology?

什麼是考古學？

“Biblical Archaeology’ selects those material remains
“聖經考古學”是選擇與聖經的時代，和敘述有
of Palestine and its neighboring countries which relate
有關的巴勒斯坦和鄰近的國家。它們包含遺址的建築
to the biblical period and narrative. These include the remains
物，藝術，碑文和各種人工的製品。
of buildings, art, inscriptions and every artifact which helps the
來幫助明白歷史，希伯來的傳統的風俗習慣，
understanding of the history, life and customs of the Hebrews and those
和不同的民族對他們的影響
peoples who, like the Egyptians, Phoenicians, Syrians, Assyrians and
如埃及人，腓尼基人，敘利亞人，亞述人，
Babylonians, came into contact and influenced them.”
和巴比倫人等。

What is Archaeology?

什麼是考古學?



● The word itself 這個字本身

- Greek Meaning: arche (old) + logos (word)
希臘文意思: arche (古老的)+logos (訊息)
- Archaeology = "old words" 考古學= "古老的消息"

● Some definitions 一些定義

- "The science or study of history from the **remains** of early human cultures as discovered chiefly by systematic excavations" (*Funk & Wagnall's*)
是一門研究歷史的科學，主要是透過有系統的挖掘，在早期人類文化遺跡上的研究。
- "The scientific study of material remains (as **fossil relics, artifacts, monuments**) of past human life and activities" (*Webster's*)
科學性的研究遺跡，早期人類的生活和活動，(如化石，遺骸，墓碑)。(韋氏字典)

Archaeological Terms

考古學的術語

Classification of Objects

物件的分類

- Artifacts (e.g., Herodian lamp)
人工製品(希律王的燈)
- Epigraphs
銘文



Black Obelisk of

色爾幅撒的

Archaeological Terms

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考古學的術語

● Excavation Terminology

挖掘的專門用語

● Tell 遺丘

● Stratum 岩層



Schematic drawing of an ancient Palestinian tell showing methods of excavation

古代巴勒斯坦的遺丘，圖樣的描繪顯示挖掘的方法和

History of Biblical Archaeology

聖經考古學



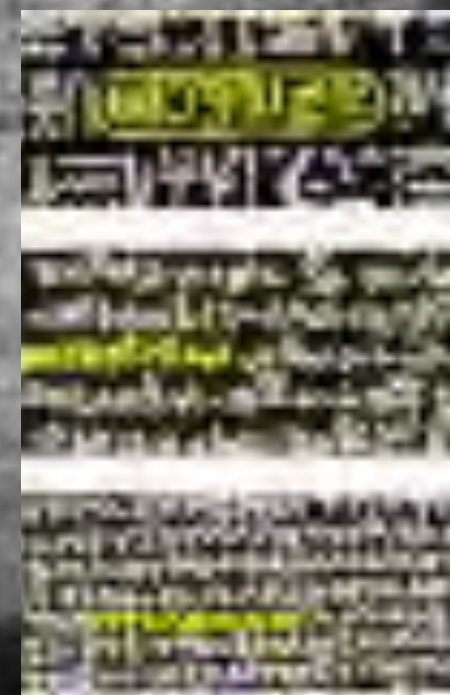
- **Accident:** Rosetta Stone discovery (1799)
意外發現:羅塞達石(1799 年)

87c-d

The Rosetta Stone

羅塞達石

- The key to understanding Egyptian hieroglyphics
- 明白埃及象形符號的關鍵



Top: 上
Hieroglyph
象形符號

Middle: 中層
Egyptian Demotic
埃及民眾

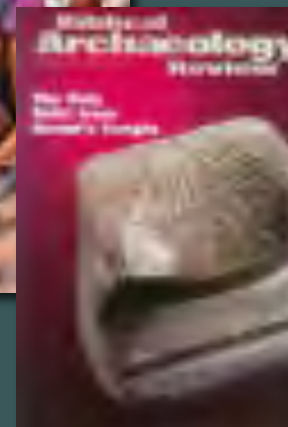
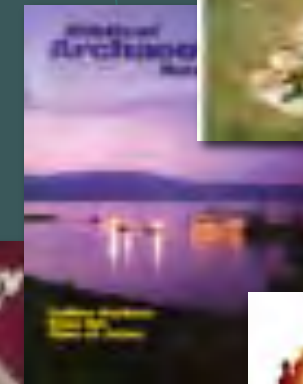
Bottom: 底層
Greek
希臘人

History of Biblical Archaeology

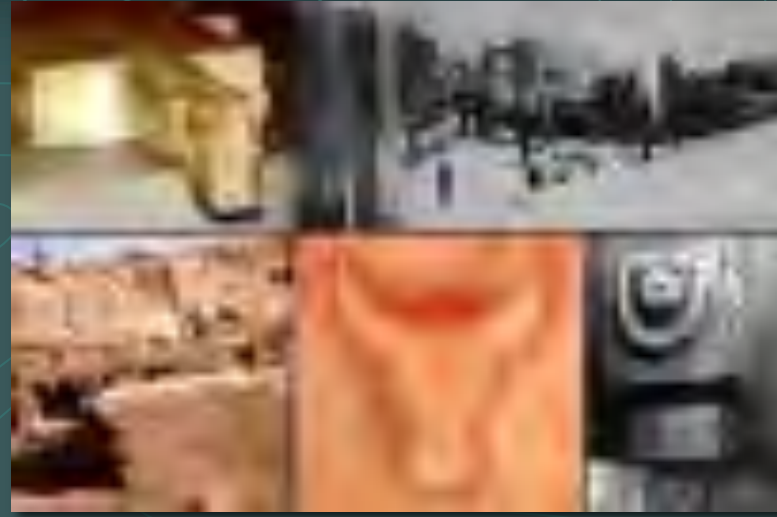
聖經考古的歷史



- **Accident:** Rosetta Stone discovery (1799)
意外發現:羅塞達(1799)
- **Surface:** Edward Robinson & Eli Smith (1838)
表層:愛德華羅拔士&伊利史密斯(1838)
- **Digs:** DeSaulcy in Jerusalem (1863)
挖掘:迪索斯在耶路撒冷(1863)



Excavation Sites 挖掘地點



Handwritten text in a cuneiform script, likely the Siloam Inscription. The text is arranged in several lines, with some characters appearing to be in a different script or dialect. The text is written on a light-colored background.

Siloam Inscription
西羅亞碑文

Methods 方法

- Sounding (vertical)
探測(縱向)
- Stepped trench (portion of tell)
階梯式溝渠(部分的顯示)

- Stratification (entire side)
分層(整個的左邊)
- Carbon-14 testing

用碳-14測試



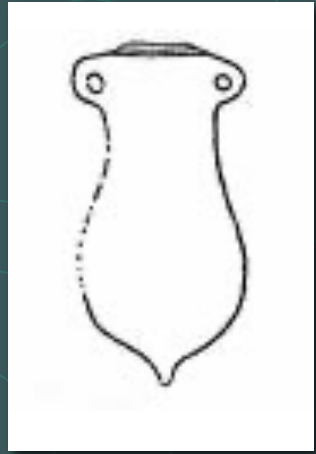
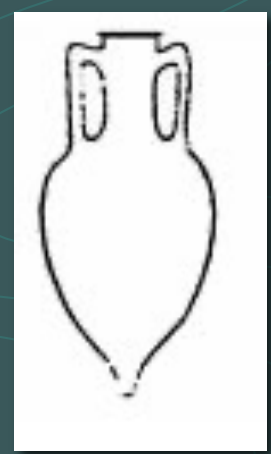
Schematic drawing of an ancient Palestinian tell showing methods of excavation

古代巴勒斯坦的遺丘，圖樣的描繪顯示挖掘的方法和

Pottery Analysis

陶器分析

	Large vessels	Jugs and pitchers	Jars and pots	Flasks	Juglets	Cups	Bowls and plates	Lamps
Neolithic and Chalcolithic	1	2	3			4, 5	6	
Early Bronze Age	7	8	9, 10	11	12	13	14, 15	
Middle Bronze Age	16, 17	18	19	20	21, 22	23	24, 25	26
Late Bronze Age	27, 28, 29	30	31	32, 33	34	35, 36	37, 38	
Iron Age	39, 40	41	42	43, 44	45, 46	47	48, 49, 50	51
Persian period	52, 53		54	55	56	57	58, 59	60
Hellenistic period	61, 62	63	64	65	66, 67	68	69, 70, 71	72
Roman period				76	77	78	79, 80	82

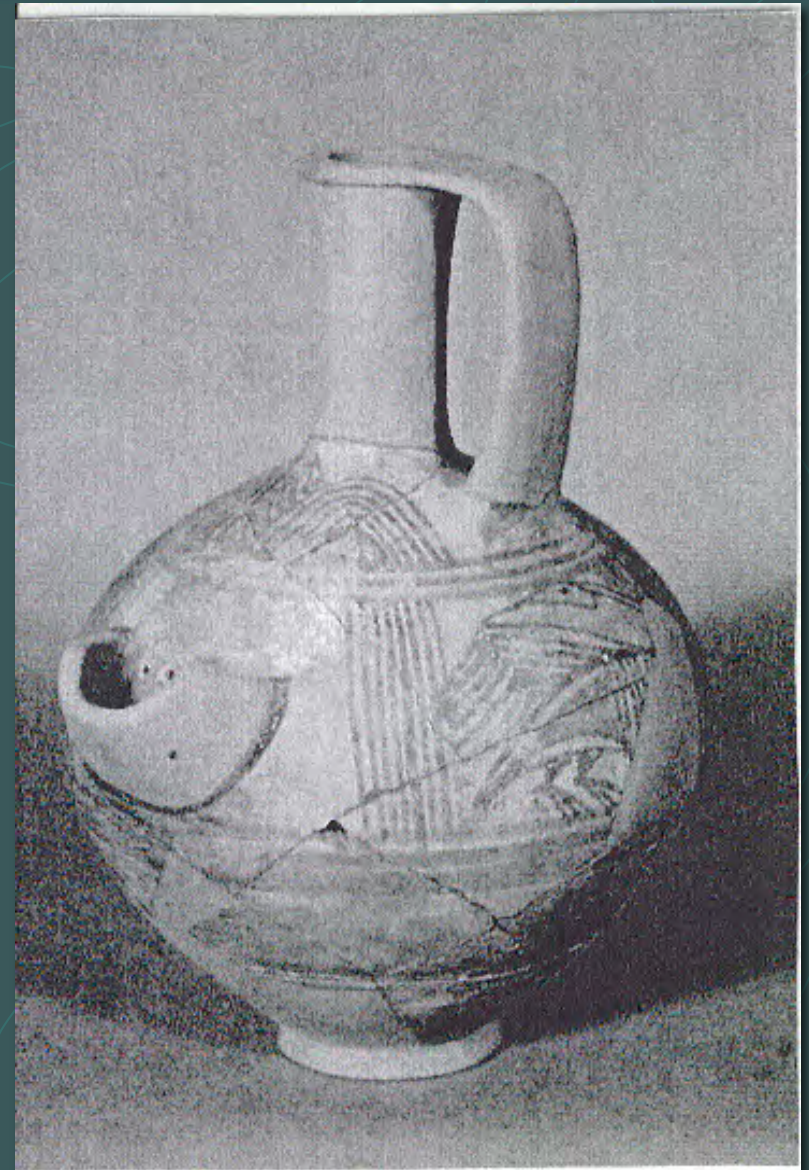


PHILISTINE

菲利士人的陶器



P O T T E R Y



發現古代的耶利哥



Value of Biblical Archaeology

200, 206

聖經神學的價值

Confirmation of Biblical History (cf. OTB, 201-4)
 證實聖經歷史(參考舊約聖經背景 P. 201-4)

Archaeological Periods	Sometimes known as	Approx. Period	
Islamic		AD 636 –	
Byzantine		AD 324 – 636	
Roman III		AD 180 – 324	
Roman II		AD 70 – 180	
Roman I	Herodian	37 BC – AD 70	
Hellenistic II	Hasmonaean/Maccabean	152 – 37 BC	
Hellenistic I		330 – 152 BC	
Babylonian/Persian	Late Iron (= LI)/Persian	587 – 330 BC	
Iron Age III b		720 – 587 BC	
Iron Age III a		800 – 720 BC	
Iron Age II b	Middle Iron (= MI)	900 – 800 BC	
Iron Age II a		1000 – 900 BC	
Iron Age I b		1150 – 1000 BC	
Iron Age (= IA) I a	Early Iron/Israelite (= EI)	1200 – 1150 BC	
Late Bronze II b		1300 – 1200 BC	
Late Bronze II a		1400 – 1300 BC	
Late Bronze (= LBA) I	(Late Canaanite (= LC))	1550 – 1400 BC	
Middle Bronze II c		1600 – 1550 BC	
Middle Bronze II b		1750 – 1600 BC	
Middle Bronze II a	(Middle Canaanite (= MC))	1950 – 1750 BC	
Middle Bronze (= MBA) I	Early – Middle Bronze Age	2200 – 1950 BC	
Early Bronze IV	Early Bronze Age III b	2350 – 2200 BC	
Early Bronze III	(Early Canaanite III)	2650 – 2350 BC	
Early Bronze II	(Early Canaanite II)	2850 – 2650 BC	
Early Bronze (= EBA) I	(Early Canaanite (= EC) I)	3150 – 2850 BC	
Chalcolithic 4000 – 3150 BC	Chalcolithic	Ghassulian	4000 – 3150 BC
Stone Age → 4000 BC	Neolithic (Pottery)		5000 – 4000 BC
	Neolithic (Pre-Pottery)	New Stone Age	7500 – 5000 BC
	Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age/Natufian	10,000 – 7500 BC
	Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age	– 10,000 BC

Confirmation of Biblical History

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聖經歷史的證實

The Flood

- Black Sea habitation (OTB, 211a)
黑海居住之地(參照舊約聖經背景，P. 211a)

Confirmation of Biblical History

聖經歷史的證實

Jerusalem

- Place of trumpeting (OTB, 211)
地方(參考舊約聖經背景, P.211)
- Gihon Spring wall and gate (AD 1999;
OTB, 33-34)

基訓之泉的牆和門(西元1999, 參考舊約聖經背景, P.33-34)



聖經歷史的證實

Jerusalem

- Black Sea habitation (OTB, 211a)
黑海聚居之地 (舊約背景, P. 211a)
- Place of trumpeting (OTB, 211)
吹號之地 (舊約背景, P. 211)
- Gihon Spring wall and gate (1999, OTB, 33-34)
基訓之泉和牆及門 (1999, 舊約背景, P. 33-34)
- Hezekiah's tunnel and Warren's Shaft (OTB, 31)
希西家之隧道和韋倫的拉井 (舊約背景, P. 31)

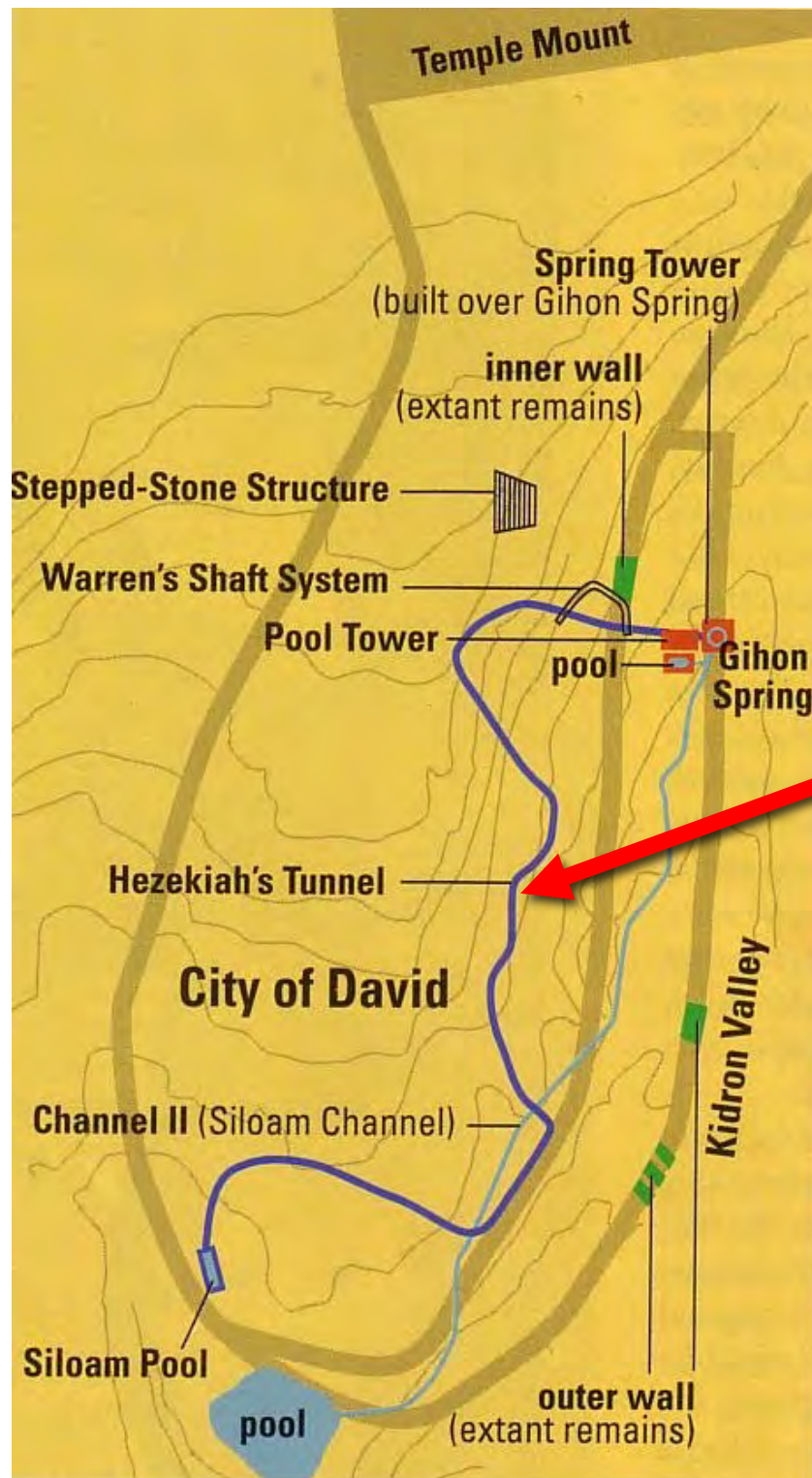


Beni Hasan Tomb Painting

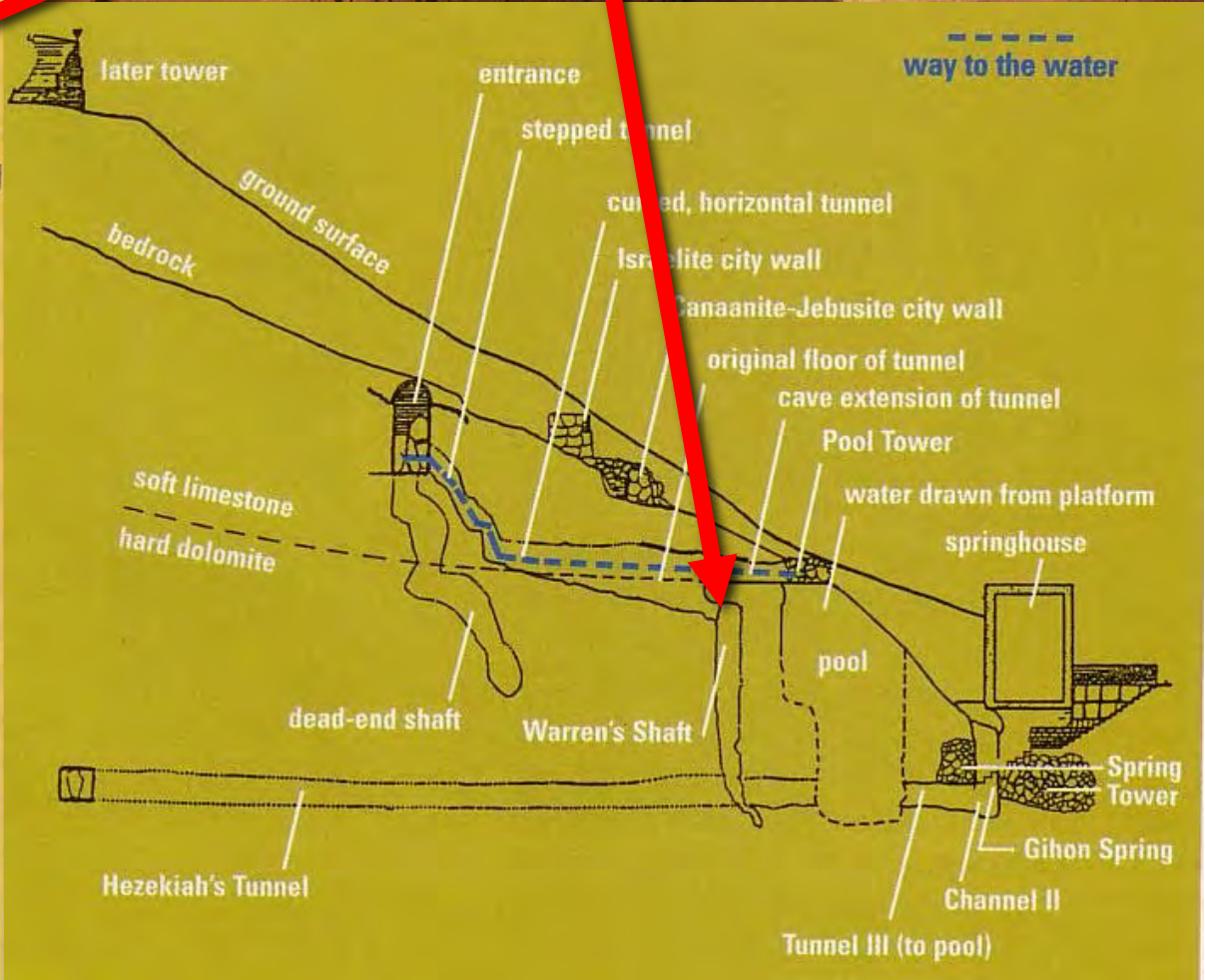
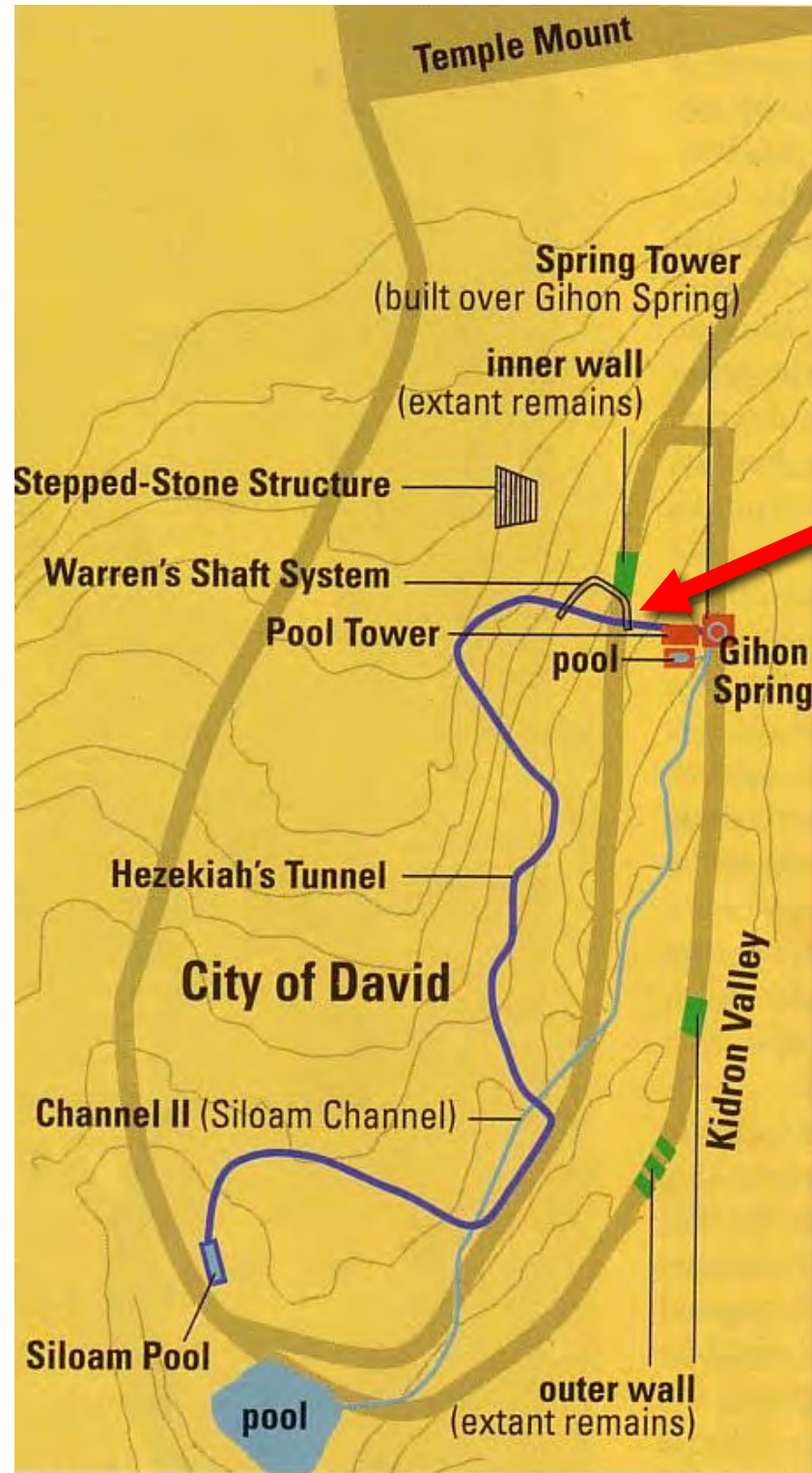
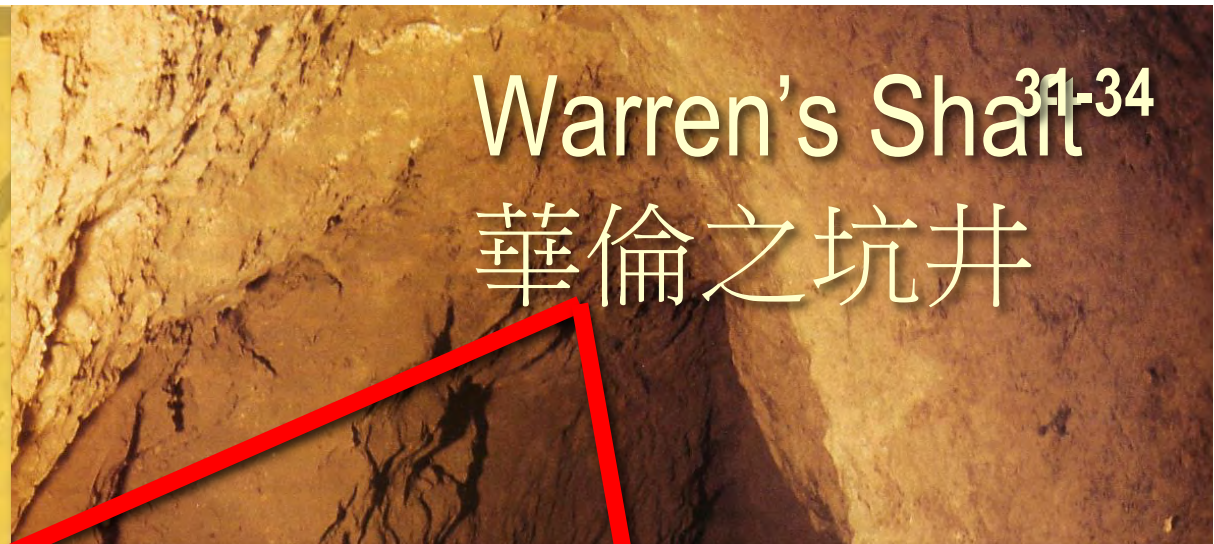
Hezekiah's Tunnel

30

希西家的隧道



Warren's Shaft³¹⁻³⁴ 華倫之坑井



Transmission of Scripture

經文的傳遞

Masoretic Isaiah Scroll

馬所拉的以賽亞古卷

Isaiah AD 800

公元800年發現以賽亞古卷

Isaiah 200 BC

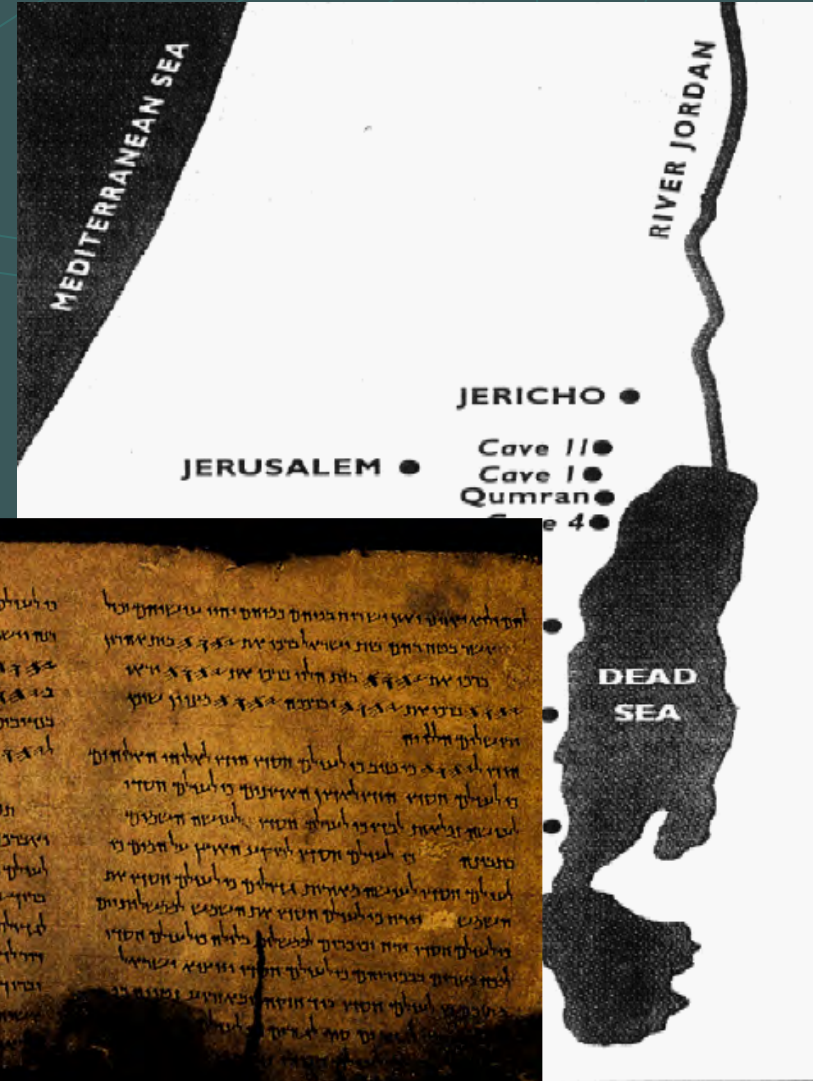
西元前200年發現以賽亞古卷

1000 years

earlier!
早1000年

Dead Sea Isaiah Scroll

死海以賽亞古卷



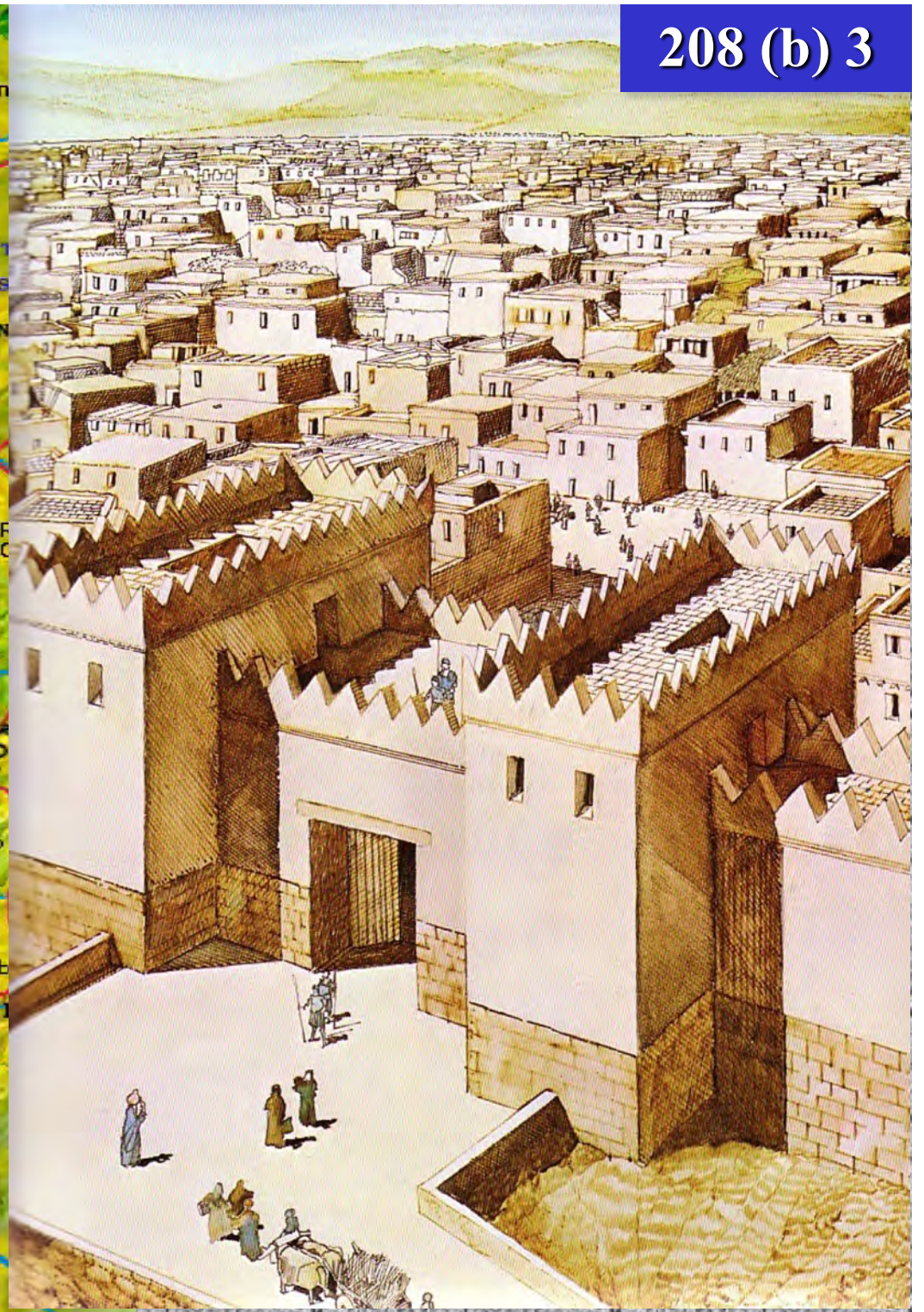
Better Interpretation of Scripture

更佳說明經文



Hazor

夏瑣



Value of Biblical Archaeology

聖經考古學的價值

- Confirmation of Biblical History (cf. OTB, 201-4)

聖經歷史的證實(舊約聖經背景P.201-4)

- Confirmation of Transmission of Scripture

經文傳遞的證實

- Insight into Interpreting Scripture

瞭解經文的翻譯

- Source of Revenue for Israel & Her Neighbors

成為以色列&她的鄰國的收入來源





Dangers of Biblical Archaeology

聖經考古學的危險

- **Priority:** Will one first accept the Bible or archaeology?
優先次序: 是否先接受聖經或考古學?

- **Subjectivity:** Bias is a problem for liberal and conservative alike

主觀性: 偏見是自由主義及保守主義同樣問題

- **Incomplete Record:** Most of the Bible cannot be proven by archaeology

不完全的記錄: 大部份聖經的內容不能被考古學證實。



(See Exodus 14)

04-20-1999

I THINK THAT YOU HAVE SOME SERIOUS FAITH ISSUES

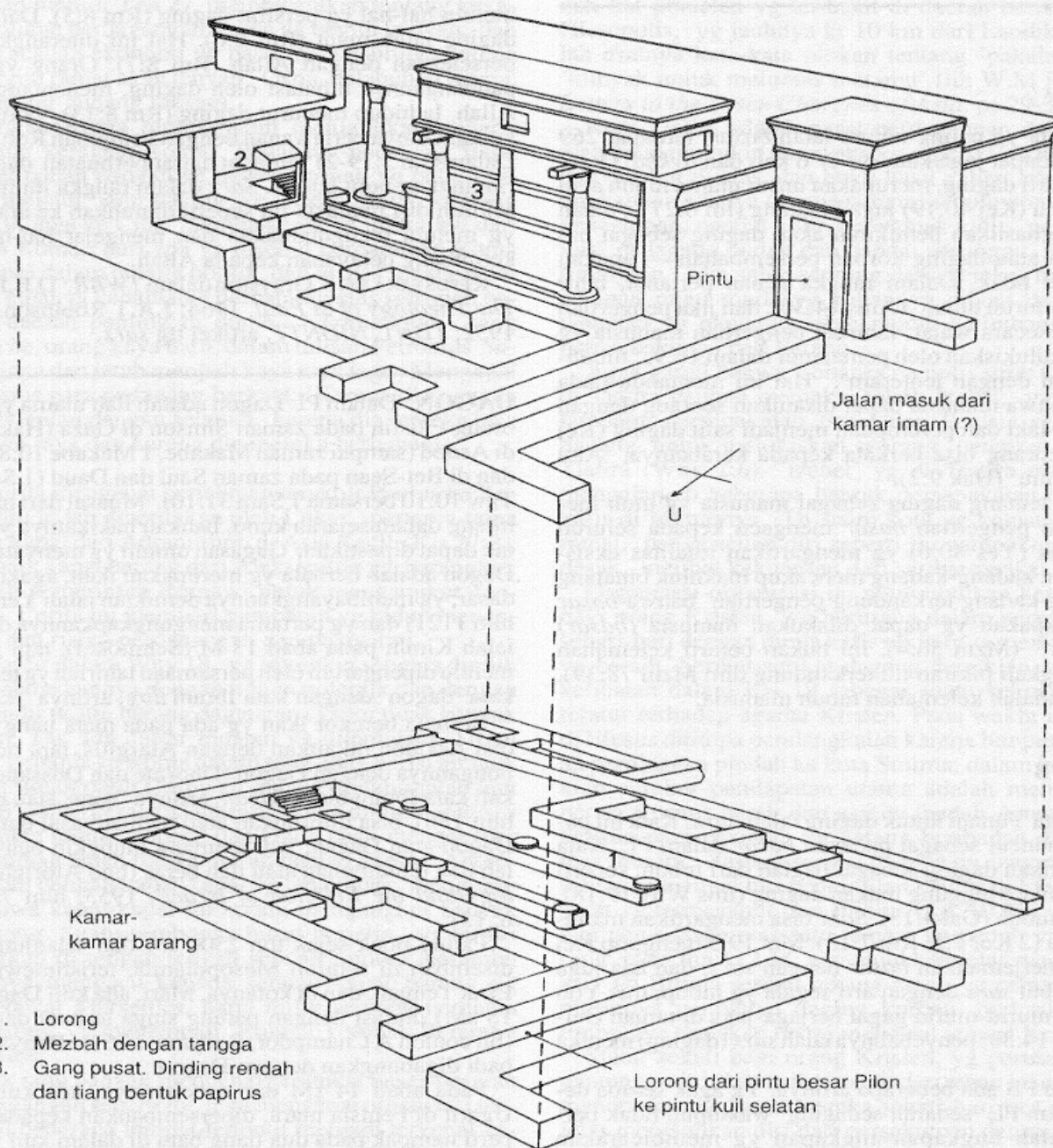
Dangers of Biblical Archaeology

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不完全的記錄:大部份聖經的內容不能被考古學證實。
- **Complexity:** Biblical archaeology is the oldest, most complicated, most stratified, least substantiated type
複雜性:聖經考古學是一門最老最複雜層面最小獲得證明的典型

The Temple of Dagon 大袞廟



Dangers of Biblical Archaeology

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複雜性:聖經考古學是一門最老最複雜層面最小獲得證明的典型
- **Limited Apologetic Value:** It cannot prove God's existence or create faith in Christ
有限護教學的價值:它不能證實神的同在或在基督裏產生信心

Can archaeology prove Moses received
the Ten Commandments?

考古學能否證明摩西接受了十誡？



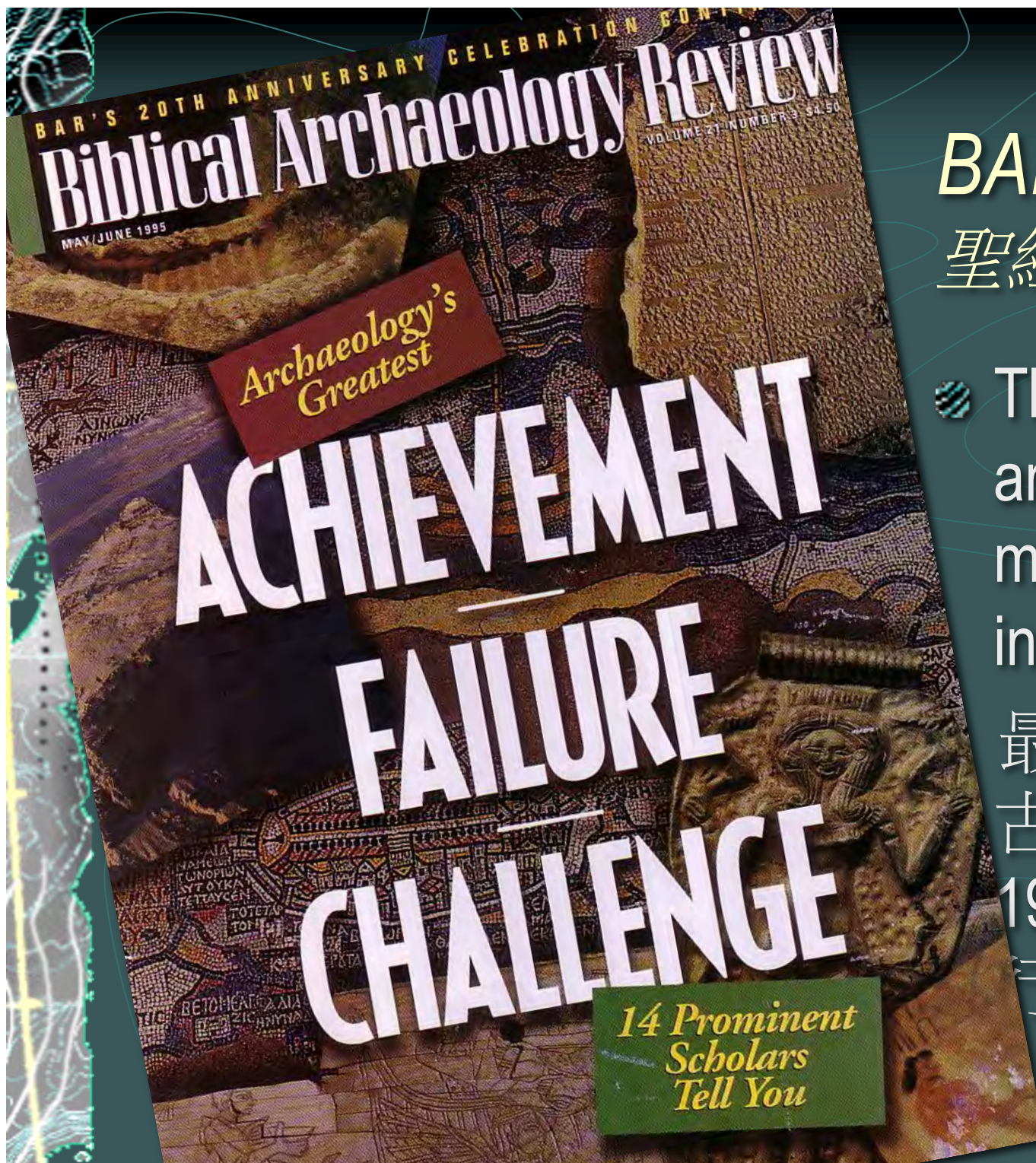
Archaeology

聖經考古學的將來

- Excavating Jerusalem's Western Wall
挖掘耶路撒冷的西牆
- Archaeology will never end
考古學從沒有中止



Workers excavating an archeological site near the western wall in Jerusalem under the supervision of an archeologist. © Frank Raymond



BAR

聖經考古學評論

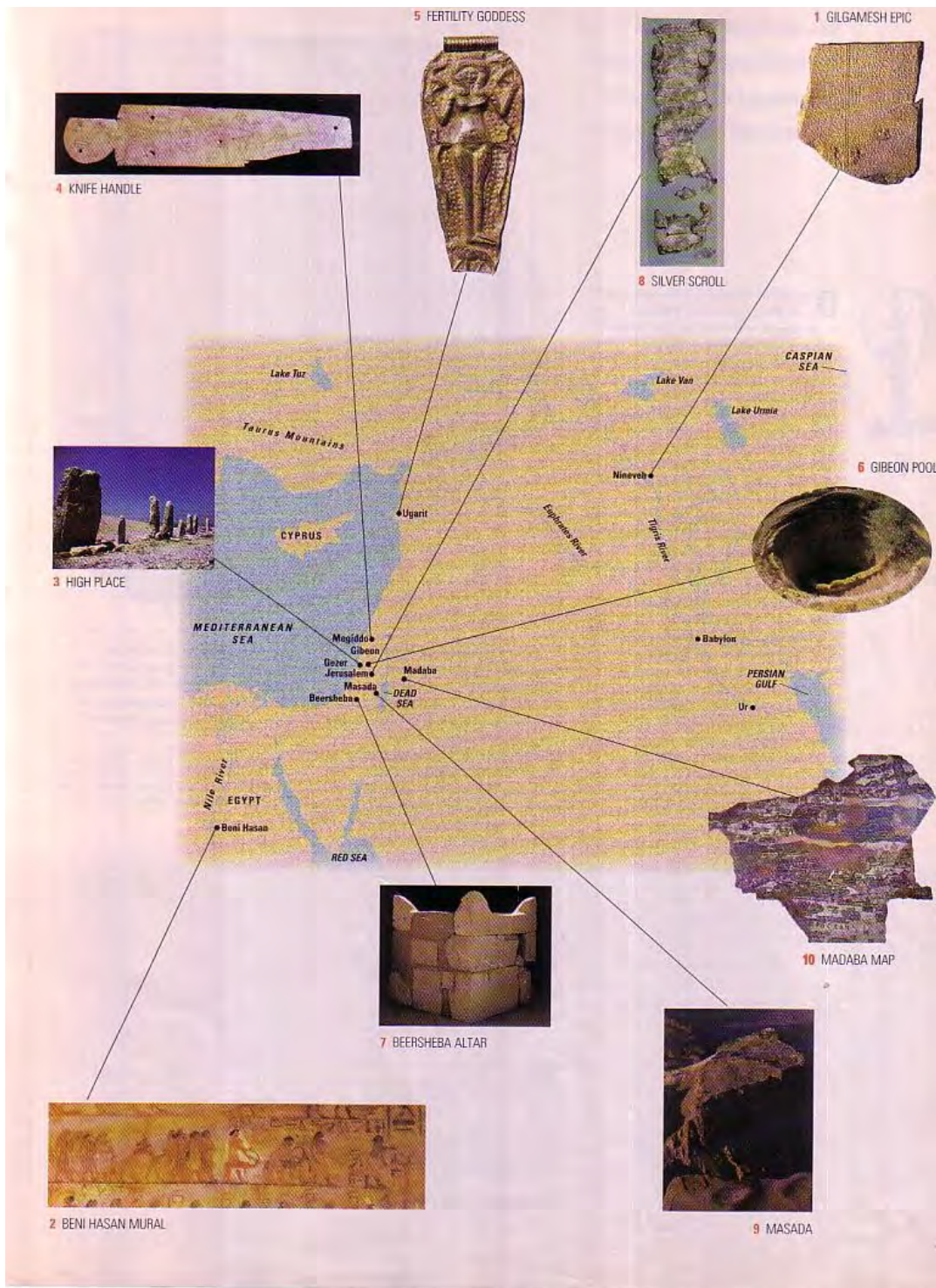
- The most popular archaeology magazine began in 1975

最受歡迎的考古學雜誌從1975年開始發行。

10 Great Finds 十大發現

● This *BAR* article by Michael D. Coogan highlights the ten most significant artifacts throughout the Middle East (May/June 1995)

麥克哥根在*BAR*的文章中強調十大，中東最重要的文物發現 (1995年5月-6月)



Epic Tablet XI₁₈

吉加墨的史詩的碑文

- Nineveh, Iraq
伊拉克的尼尼微
- 650 BC
西元前650年
- Flood story similar to Gen. 6-9
與創世紀6-9章相同的洪水故事

#2 Beni Hasan Mural

便尼哈山的壁畫

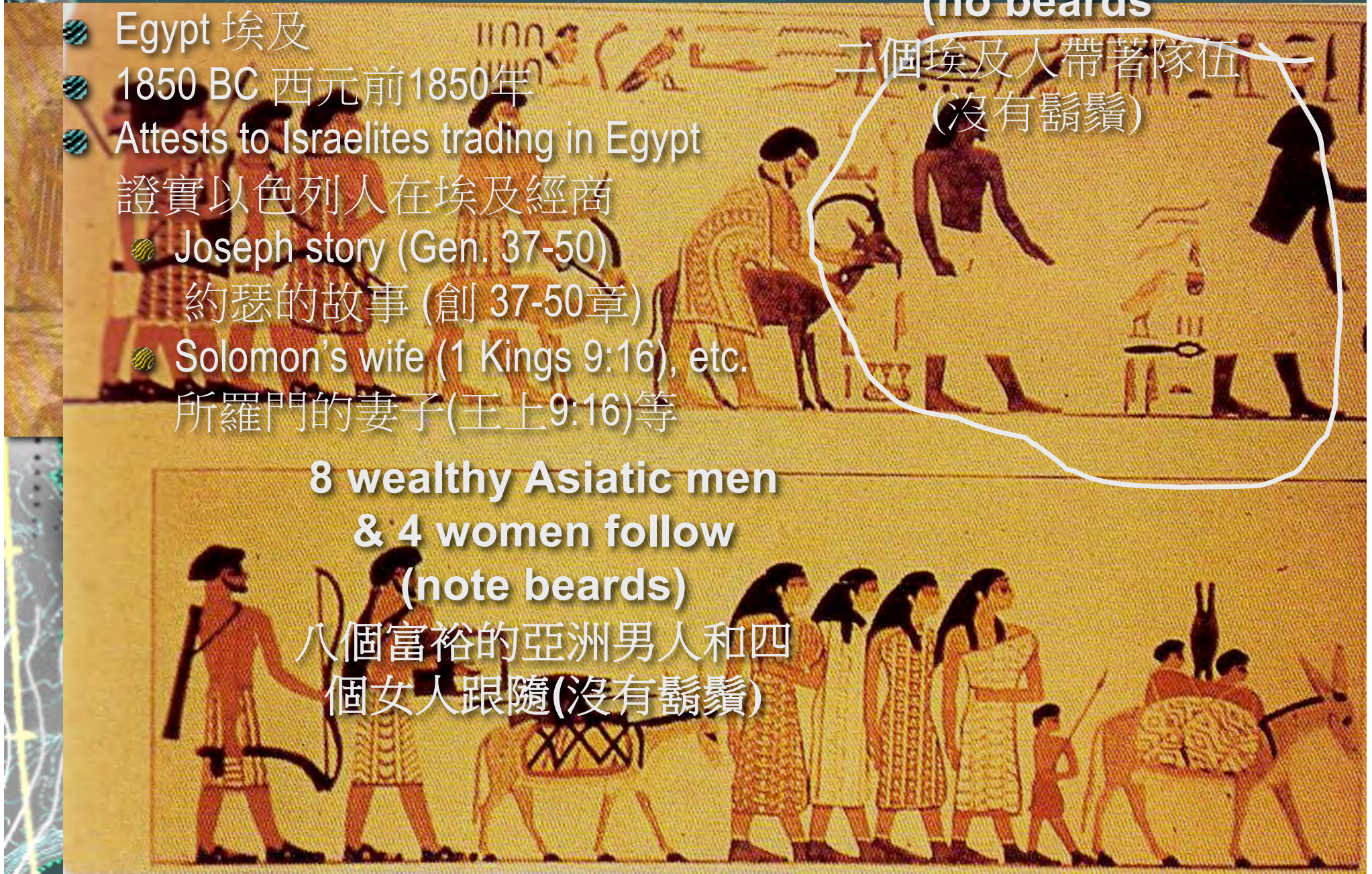
Two Egyptians lead
the procession
(no beards)

二個埃及人帶著隊伍
(沒有鬍鬚)

- Egypt 埃及
- 1850 BC 西元前1850年
- Attests to Israelites trading in Egypt
證實以色列人在埃及經商
 - Joseph story (Gen. 37-50)
約瑟的故事(創 37-50章)
 - Solomon's wife (1 Kings 9:16), etc.
所羅門的妻子(王上9:16)等

8 wealthy Asiatic men
& 4 women follow
(note beards)

八個富裕的亞洲男人和四
個女人跟隨(沒有鬍鬚)

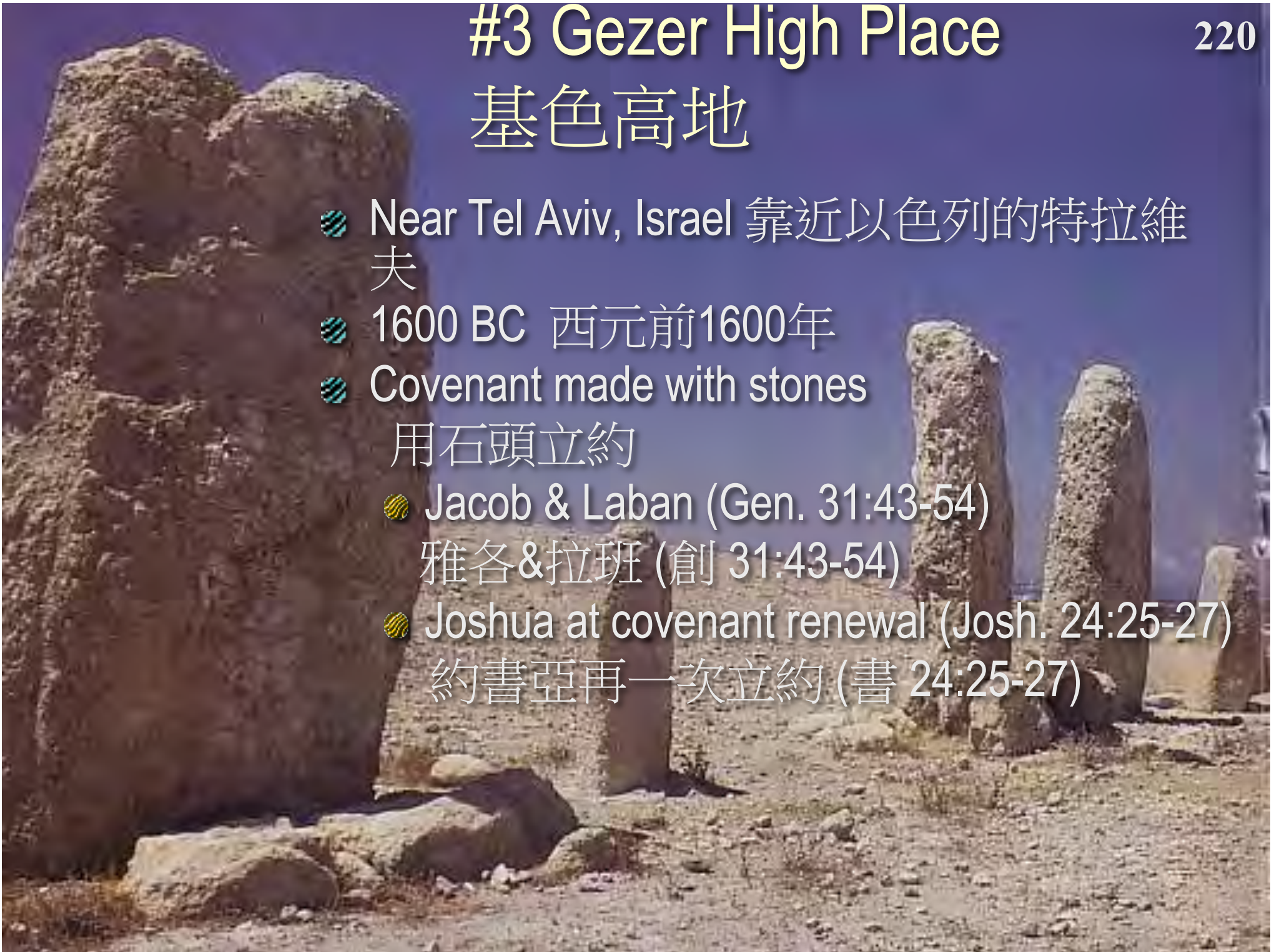


#3 Gezer High Place

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基色高地

- Near Tel Aviv, Israel 靠近以色列的特拉維夫
- 1600 BC 西元前1600年
- Covenant made with stones 用石頭立約
 - Jacob & Laban (Gen. 31:43-54) 雅各&拉班 (創 31:43-54)
 - Joshua at covenant renewal (Josh. 24:25-27) 約書亞再一次立約 (書 24:25-27)



#4 Knife handle

刀柄

- Megiddo, Israel 以色列的米吉多
- 1250 BC 西元前1250年
- Shows Egyptian control over Megiddo as well as the luxury of Canaanite royal courts akin to Solomon's (1 Kings 6:23-28; Exod. 25:17-22)

顯示埃及人控制米吉多和豪華的迦南人的王宮如同所羅門一樣的豪華(王上6:23-28;出 25:17-22)

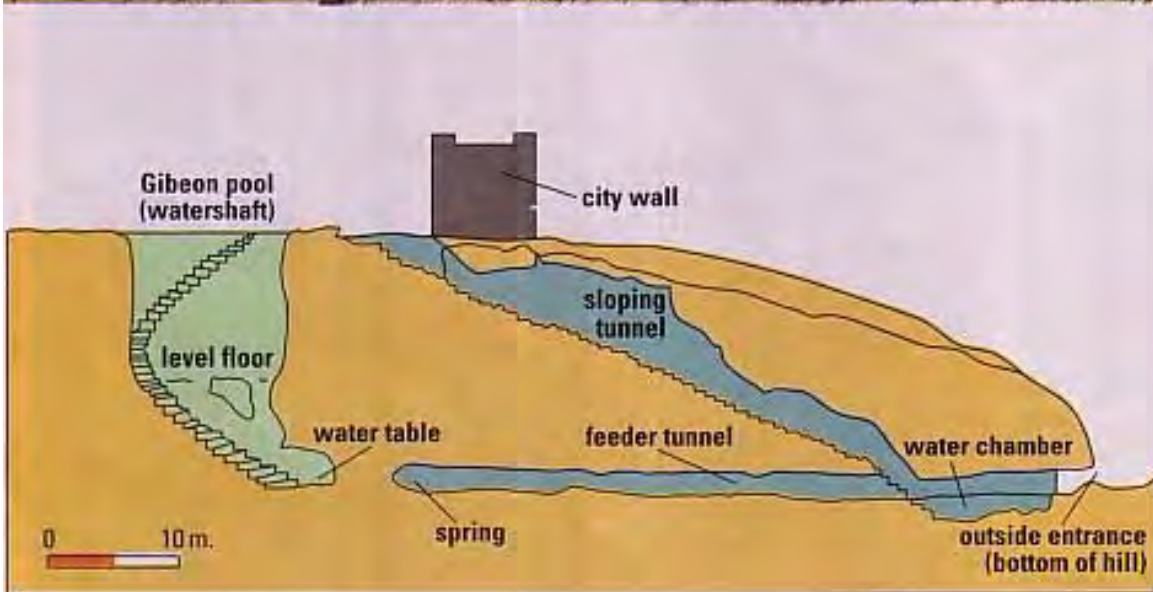


生殖之女神

- Ras Shamra, Syria (ancient Ugarit)
敘利亞的拉斯沙拉(在古代的游加利)
- 1300 BC 西元前1300年
- Ugaritic discovery in 1928 shows close linkage of Northwest Semitic cultures
1928年在游加利之地的發現，顯示於西北閃族文化有緊密的相聯接。
- Ashtart (holiness goddess) called “queen of heaven” worshipped in Israel (Jer. 7:18; 44:17-19)
亞斯他(聖潔的女神)被稱為“天后”，並在以色列敬拜 (耶 7:18;44:17-19)



#6 Gibeon Pool 基遍池



- 10 km north of Jerusalem
 在耶路撒冷以北10公里處
- 1050 BC
 西元前1050年
- Pool noted in 2 Sam. 2:13; Jer. 41:12
 這池記載於撒2:13，耶41:12
- Shows advanced Gibeonite engineering
 這圖顯示基遍池先進的土木工程

#7 Beersheba Altar

別是巴的祭壇

- Near Beer-Sheba in ancient Israel's far south
在古代以色列的南方的遠處，並靠近別是巴
- 750 BC
西元前750年
- Huge (63" x 63") altar with horns (cf. Exod. 29:12; 1 Kings 1:51; 2:28)
寬(63"x63")的祭壇的角。(出 29:12; 王上 1:51, 2:28)
- Pagan altar of hewn stones prohibited by Exodus 20:25
在出 20:25 記載不可用鑿過的石頭來築壇

Then the LORD spoke to
Moses, saying,
耶和華對摩西說：

"Speak to Aaron and to his
sons, saying, 'Thus you
shall bless the sons of
Israel. You shall say to
them:

“你要告訴亞倫和他的兒子說：‘你
們要這樣為以色列人祝福，
對他們說：

The LORD bless you, and
keep you;
願耶和華賜福與你，保護與你；

The LORD make His face
shine on you, And be
gracious to you;
願耶和華使他的臉光照你，賜恩
給你；

The LORD lift up His
countenance on you, And
give you peace ‘

#8 Silver Scroll Amulet

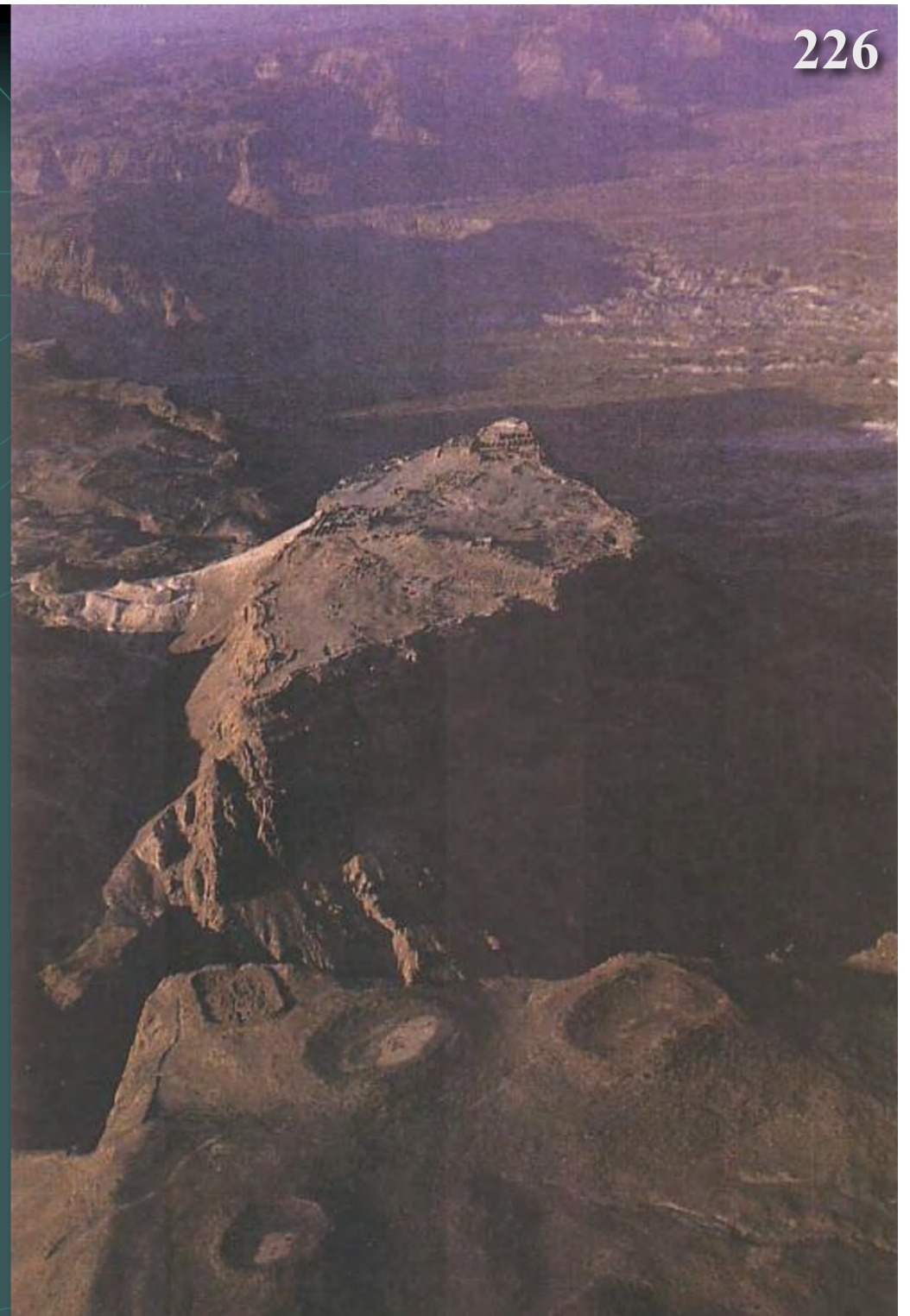
銀色長卷的護身符

- Ketef Hinnom, near
Jerusalem
欣嫩子谷靠近耶
路撒冷
- 650-400 BC
西元前650-400年
- Earliest inscription of
a biblical text
是最早的聖經經
文的碑文

#9 Masada

馬賽達

- Southwest shore of Dead Sea
在死海的西南岸
- 150 BC
西元前150年
- Probable site of David's stronghold (e.g., 1 Sam. 22:4-5)
可能是大衛的山寨所在之地的據點(撒上 22:4-5)



#10 Mosaic Map 摩西的地圖

- Madaba, Jordan
在約旦的馬達巴

- AD 550
西元550年

- Largest & oldest
map of Jerusalem,
with Cardo

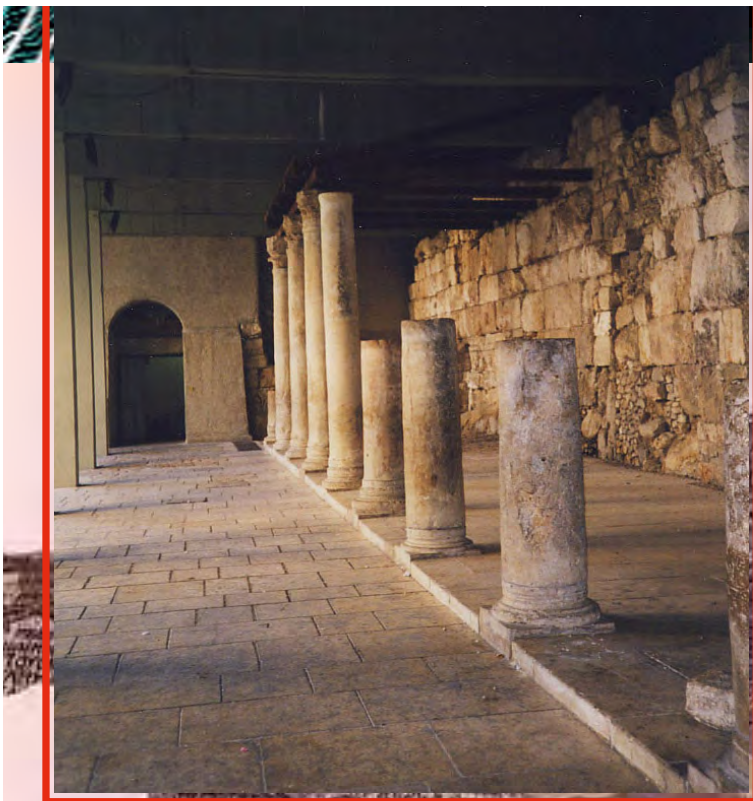
是在耶路撒冷最
古舊的地圖

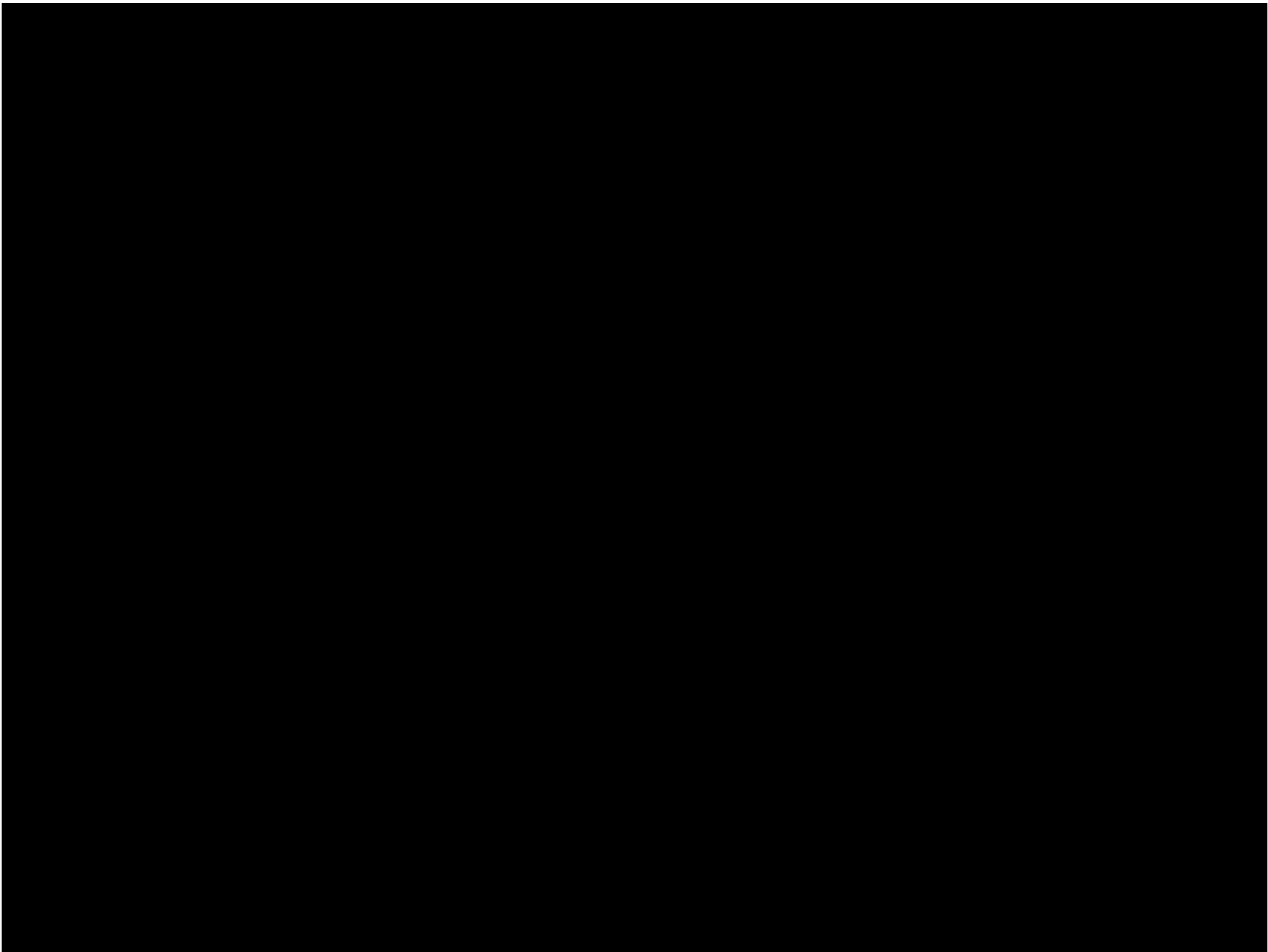
MOSAIC MAP

Madaba, Jordan

6th century C.E.

Mosaic of stone and glass tiles, 297 square feet





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