

Hill Country

2290'
Debir
Tel Rabud

Carmel

Maono
2830'

N. Hever

N. Mishmar

Tel Halif,
Lahav

1500'

2000'

Kiriote

N. Zeelim

200'
Masada

N. Hebron

(Tel) Arad
1850'

1900'
Modern
Arad

1000'
Beersheba

1100'
Tel Sheva

Eastern Negev

N. Beersheba

1330'
Arad of Yerahmeel
Tel Malhata

Hormah?
Tel Masos

N. Boker

E G E V

Aroer

N. Hemar

Neve
Zohar

Dimona

Mampsis

Mt. Souda
-600'





צאחכם לע

13











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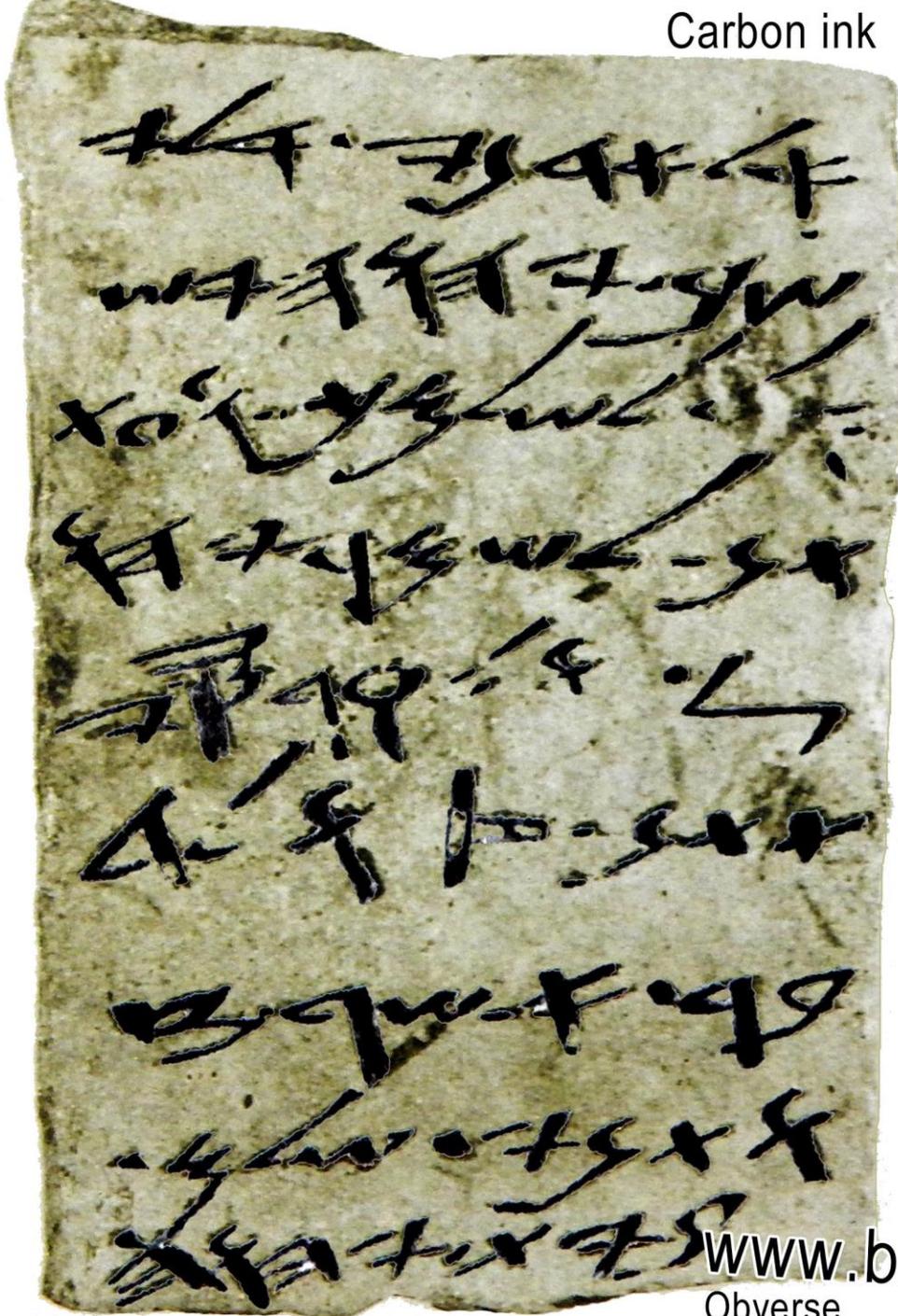


The descendants of the Kenite, Moses' father-in-law, went up from the city of palms with the sons of Judah, to the wilderness of Judah which is in the south of Arad, and they went and lived with the people (Judges 1:16).



Handwritten text on a rectangular, reddish-brown, textured surface, possibly a piece of parchment or leather. The text is written in a cursive script, likely a historical form of a European language, and is arranged in approximately 10 horizontal lines. The ink is dark and somewhat faded, and the surface shows signs of wear and discoloration.

Carbon ink



Handwritten Hebrew text in carbon ink on an ostracum shell fragment. The text is arranged in approximately ten horizontal lines, though it is difficult to decipher due to the cursive script and the fragmentary nature of the shell.

www.bible.ca/ostraca

Obverse

“To my lord **Eliashib**¹.

May **Yahweh**² concern himself
with your well-being.

And now, **give**³ **Shemaiah**⁴ a
letek-measure (?) (of flour?)
and to the **Kerosite**⁵ give a
homer-measure (?) (of flour?)

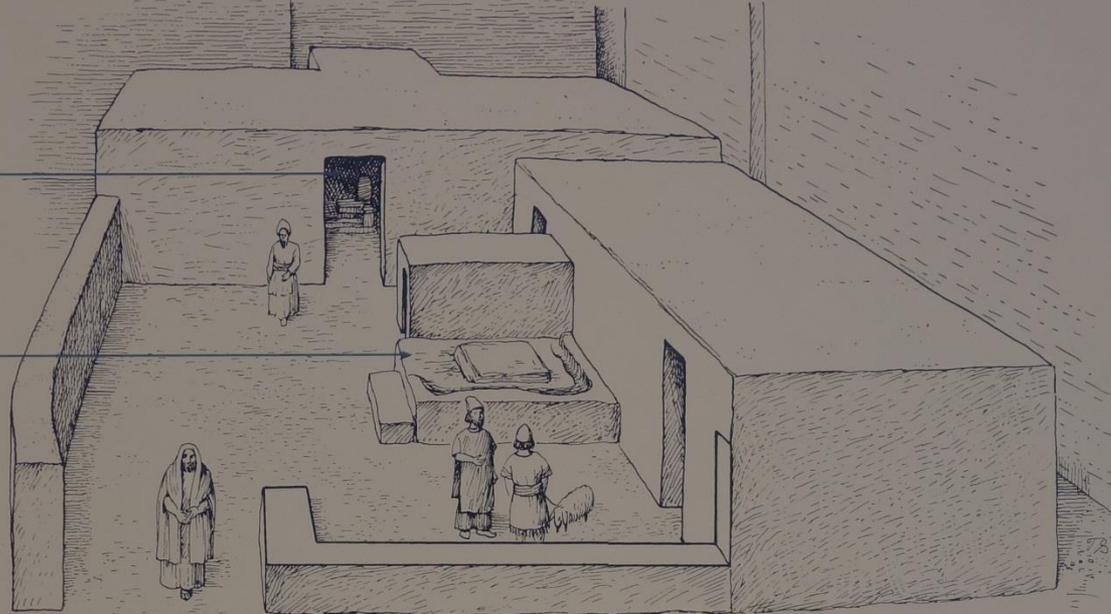
As regards the matter
concerning which you gave
me orders: everything is fine
now: he is **staying**⁶ in
the **temple of Yahweh**⁷

Reverse



הדביר
קדס האִפּדּאס
The Holy of Holies

המזבח
المذبح
The altar



הצעת השחזור של המקדש
اقتراح لإعادة بناء المعبد
Suggested reconstruction of the temple

The Temple

This is the only temple discovered so far within the boundaries of the Kingdom of Judah. It was built on an east-west axis (like the Temple in Jerusalem). Its plan included a front courtyard where the sacrificial altar was located, behind which was a broad-room sanctuary with benches along the walls on which to lay offerings and a protruding chamber – the holy of holies. The temple, which was in use in the 9th to 8th centuries BCE, was eventually covered with soil, apparently as a result of the concentration of worship in Jerusalem by King Hezekiah: “**He removed the high places, and broke the pillars...**” (2 Kings 18:4).

ושלמים) ותכניתו:
היכל רוחבי,
שהיה הדביר

סו בעפר,
חזקיהו:
ב, י"ח 14.

ממלכת יהודה.

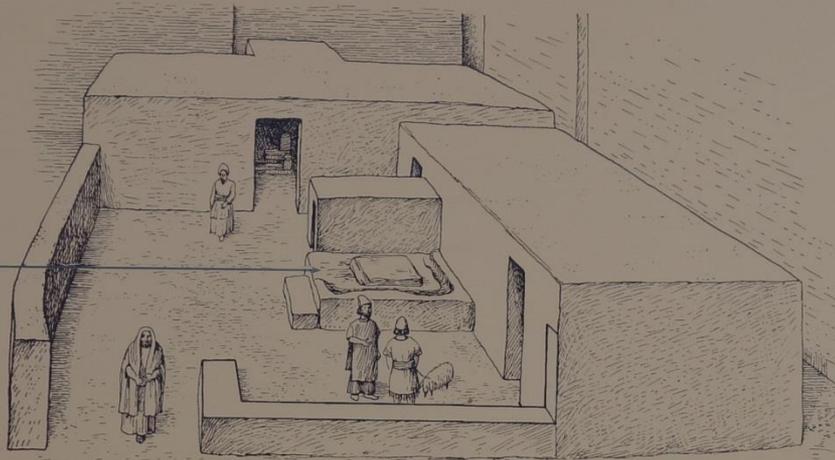
(ומן ناحية التصميم بني الفناء
ت على طول جدرانها المقاعد

بي التراب ربما بسبب

مع المعابد وإبقاء هيكل اورشليم:
ثاني 18: 4).



המזבח
المذبح
The altar



The altar

“An altar of earth thou shalt make unto Me, and shalt sacrifice thereon thy burnt-offerings, and thy peace-offerings, thy sheep, and thine oxen.. And if thou make Me an altar of stone, thou shalt not build it of hewn stones; for if thou lift up thy tool upon it, thou hast profaned it” (Exodus 20:20–21). This may be the reason that this altar was indeed made of earth and unhewn stones. Animals were sacrificed here by a priest. After the animal was slaughtered and sacrificed it was then burned and eaten, and indeed numerous goat and sheep bones were discovered around the altar.

The altar, which was uncovered in the temple courtyard, measured 2.2 x 2.4 m. On top of it was a large flint slab surrounded by plastered channels. The sacrificial animals were slaughtered on the slab and their blood flowed through the channels.

ות עלתיך ואת שלמיך את צאנך ואת בקרך... ואם
הוא גזית כי חרבך הנפת עליה ותחללה.”
שני המזבח אדמה ואבנים שאינן מסותתות.
(ות) בידי הכהן. תחילה נשחט בעל החיים והועלה
למות צאן רבות נחשפו בסביבת המזבח.
2.20x2.40 מ'. בראשו מונח לוח צור גדול,
מוקף בתעלות מטויחות, שבהן זרם דם הקרבנות.

מחرقאתך וזבائح سلامتך גנמך ובקרך...
לה מנהה מנחוטת. اذا رفعت عليها ازميك
السبب ربما بني المذبح من التراب والحجارة

כהן. في البداية تم ذبح الحيوان كأضحية ثم
الأغنام حول المذبح.

٢,٤٠ متر. يعلو المذبح لوح صواني كبير,
قصوره بالجبس، سال فيها دم الاضاحي.



The Holy of Holies

The standing stone apparently symbolized the presence of the deity in the temple. In front of the chamber are two small stone incense altars. Excavations revealed that the standing stone and the altars had been buried – laid on their side and covered with soil and stones. This shows that the temple was intentionally shut down, apparently following the concentration of worship in Jerusalem at the time of King Hezekiah in the late 8th century BCE.

Here you see a replica of the standing stone and the altars. The original finds are on display in the Israel Museum in Jerusalem.



مس الأقداس

النصب الحجري ربما الى وجود الرب في المعبد. في واجهة
ورة وضع مذبحان حجريان لخرق البخور. خلال التنقيبات عثر
النصب والمذابح ملقاة على جوانبها ومدفونة بالتراب والحجارة،
على إلغاء المعبد بشكل متعمد، ربما بسبب الإصلاحات الدينية
عام حكم الملك حزقيا في أواخر القرن ال-٨ ق.م.

تم نسخة عن النصب والمذابح، القطع الأصلية معروضة في





Tel Beersheba: Biblical Place Where Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob Lived



Dan

Beersheba



Gen. 21:25 But Abraham complained to Abimelech because of the well of water which the servants of Abimelech had seized. ²⁶ And Abimelech said, "I do not know who has done this thing; you did not tell me, nor did I hear of it until today." ²⁷ Abraham took sheep and oxen and gave them to Abimelech, and the two of them made a covenant.

²⁸ Then Abraham set seven ewe lambs of the flock by themselves. ²⁹ Abimelech said to Abraham, "What do these seven ewe lambs mean, which you have set by themselves?" ³⁰ He said, "You shall take these seven ewe lambs from my hand so that it may be a witness to me, that I dug this well." ³¹ Therefore he called that place Beersheba, because there the two of them took an oath.

³² So they made a covenant at Beersheba; and Abimelech and Phicol, the commander of his army, arose and returned to the land of the Philistines. ³³ *Abraham* planted a tamarisk tree at Beersheba, and there he called on the name of the LORD, the Everlasting God. ³⁴ And Abraham sojourned in the land of the Philistines for many days.





13

בית המחסנים

בית המחסנים הוא מבנה אבן עתיק, המיוחס למאה ה-10 לספירה. המבנה בנוי מאבן חול וקטן, ונחשב לאחד מהמבנים החשובים באתר. המבנה כולל חדרים רבים, ונחשב לאחד מהמבנים החשובים באתר.

THE STOREHOUSES

The storehouses are ancient stone buildings, dating to the 10th century CE. The buildings are made of sandstone and are considered one of the most important structures in the site. The buildings consist of many rooms, and are considered one of the most important structures in the site.

















אתרי אנז"ק בבאר שבע
ANZAC Sites in Beersheba











תל שבע
welcome to
Tel Sheva









HEZEKIAH

LEADING BY CLINGING TO GOD UNDEVIATINGLY

TITLE

He trusted in the LORD, the God of Israel, so that after him there was none like him among all the kings of Judah, nor among those who were before him. For he clung to the LORD; he did not depart from following Him, but kept His commandments, which the LORD had commanded Moses.

II K. 18:5-6





דביר
HOLY OF
HOLIES



מזבח
קרקעני
SACRIFICIAL
ALTAR



קֹדֶשׁ קְדוֹשִׁים
HOLY OF HOLIES

מִזְבֵּחַ הַזָּהָב
COURT OF THE
SANCTUARY