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Dr. Notley

BIB318: Land of the Bible

February 1, 2023

#### Museum of the Bible Lecture:

In this Museum of the Bible Lecture Dr. Notley starts out by stating he has changed the title. He wanted to point out how this got started and emphasize this was not just in the Byzantine period. This lecture is based on the finding the Lost City of the Apostles. Dr. Notley is trained as a historian and not typically an archeologist. He specializes in the second temple and New Testament, Jewish history, and background. Dr. Notley resided in Israel for about 16 years with his loving wife and children. He reads texts in history and embark on the minds of those who report on events according to the lands. The lost city of the Bible is asked how it is generally lost. There are trips Dr. Notley takes with peers and students to identify and dig deeper into the locations based on the bible. Nazareth and Jerusalem are some of the few that are visited and rediscovered.

Bethsaida's is another site that is mentioned in the gospels. In the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Edward Robinson came to the state of New York City on horseback and had a map and sources. Robinson tried to match the two, this was about 1838. A few years later another scholar Gottlieb Schumacher shared another site Ella garage which is being excavated now. There was debate on the sites with information and how they matched geographical description based on ancient sources. Schumacher's issue with Atal was the distance from the lake, which was based on about three kilometers a mile and half from the Lakeshore. His statement was based on the lake being too far to be considered a fishing village. Dr. Notley states it could be common sense.

Mark 6:45 “Immediately he made his disciples get into the boat and go before him to the other side, to Bethsaida”. This scripture is based on the men being fishermen and on the Lakeshore.

Another interesting point Dr. Notley points out based on Multi, the archaeologist points out the lake was higher then today. They give some sort of idea of elevation. This is considered an issue if the lake was high as they needed it to be it would overpower every first century settlement around the lake Capernaum Tiberius Magdala would be under water. The second issue is based on the nature of what has been found there. They have dug for about 30years and though they have remains from the Iron age and some from Hellenistic period.

The Roman period does not have what they have been looking for based on Bethsaida Julius. Dr. Notley mentions Josephus stating one time in his writings the name Bethsaida and the transformation, and the Herod Philip which is the son of Herod the Great. He took this small village and transformed it into a small city, he was governor.

Dr. Notley states its important to look for evidence and aspects of urban life which is hard to find at the alternate site. Jody Magnus at University of North Carolina is stated to assess the urban site does not look like an urban center. There was a series of publications that were released in the early 2000's. Dr. Notley published an article called, Edtel is not Bethsaida. This started a large discussion debate about the site identification which made a way to the cover of Biblical Archeology Review. This went on for years until 2014. They decided to examine the site of El Araj, which is set on the first century shoreline which is stated to be different than it is today. There is stated to be evidence in many different avenues. There was a travel guide by a Lutheran German Minister who traveled through the country of Rudolph in 1929, visiting the villa wanting to visit the Syrian Aristocrat. The workers were digging, and they found what was described as beautiful colored Roman mosaics.