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BIB381: Land of The Bible

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Week 3 Course Lecture Summary

This week Dr. Notley starts out by explaining the expectations of the map assignments. Legends are required on each map. A Megiddo example is being shown which is map 33, based in the mid-15th century. Which depicts the choices being made and the central route they are traveling through. Megiddo guards central pass to the Jezreel Valley. Tanaach/ Dothan pass to south. Yokneam pass to the north. Thutmose III chose the Megiddo pass to enter the Jezreel Valley and surprised the Canaanites. This is based on the PowerPoint Dr. Notley shares within the lesson.

Archeology is said to look at the layers to see the levels strata of civilization. This process has been in place for about 120 years by a man name Flinders petri who was a British archeologist. When he came to Israel, which was Palestine at the time he was at a place down in the south which he was digging and realized there were layers. The pottery that came out of there were datable to other countries. They could tell the style of pottery and the dating based on that. In the Hellenistic and Roman period there were coins in the later periods. The coins started dating the periods as well.

The Battle of Megiddo which was recorded at the Temple of Karnak at Luxor, Egypt. They were said to have surprised and routed the Canaanite armies, the Egyptians lost focus and pillaged. On the counter side of victor, they rather laid siege to Megiddo for seven months. This

is based on the slideshow Dr. Notley shares this week. The lecture goes on to discuss the maps and the different locations on the map that contributed to the tribal allotments.