



**TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY**  
INTERNATIONAL

## TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY INTERNATIONAL

### Summer Archaeology Programs

### Student Handbook

#### MAIN OFFICE

The Carter Building • Room 108

Ramat Aviv • 6997801 Israel

Phone: 972 (0)3-6408118

Fax: 972 (0)3-6409582

[intl@tauex.tau.ac.il](mailto:intl@tauex.tau.ac.il)

#### UNITED STATES

Office of Academic Affairs

39 Broadway • Suite 1510

New York • NY 10006

Phone: 212-7429030

Fax: 212-967-8369

[admissions@telavivuniv.org](mailto:admissions@telavivuniv.org)

#### CANADA

Lawrence Plaza

3130 Bathurst Street, Suite 214

Toronto, Ontario M6A 2A1

Phone: 416-7875692

[orna@cftau.org](mailto:orna@cftau.org)

INTERNATIONAL.TAU.AC.IL

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## WELCOME FROM THE DIRECTOR OF TAU INTERNATIONAL

Welcome to Tel Aviv University International. Soon, you will become a part of the Tel Aviv University family, which boasts a highly acclaimed faculty, a top-tier student body, and international prestige.

Whether you are coming for a Short-Term Program, a Study Abroad semester or year, an Exchange Program, or you are here conducting research, you will join other students from all over the world to embark on a unique personal and academic journey. Your experience will surely prove both challenging and rewarding.

Tel Aviv University International is here to help you get acclimated to your new environment and complement your academic experience with an array of services and activities. We invite you to take full advantage of the unique opportunity to live in Israel. Being a part of the largest university in Israel allows you to enjoy the many state-of-the-art facilities and a variety of social and athletic clubs on campus.

Our dedicated staff in the USA, Canada, and on campus (us included), are here to accompany and support you on your journey. We want to make sure that you have a rewarding and enjoyable experience during your stay with us at Tel Aviv University and hope to create a life-long connection with you.

With warmest regards,



Ms. Maureen Meyer Adiri

Director of Tel Aviv University International

For more information, please contact our Canadian office:

E-mail : [tauinternational@cftau.ca](mailto:tauinternational@cftau.ca)

Web: <https://international.tau.ac.il>



<https://www.facebook.com/TAUICanada>



<https://www.instagram.com/taucanada/>

## GENERAL TAU BACKGROUND

### About Tel Aviv University

Tel Aviv University (TAU) is Israel's largest academic institution. Its faculty includes nationally and internationally renowned scholars and scientists, many of whom are leaders in their fields. TAU is a major center of teaching and research and is composed of nine faculties, 125 schools and departments, and 90 research institutes. There are currently approximately 30,000 students studying at the University in various degree programs.

TAU was founded in 1956 when three smaller education units - the Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics, the Institute of Natural Sciences, and the Institute of Jewish Studies - joined together to form a comprehensive university. Today, TAU offers an extensive range of degrees in the arts and sciences, within its Faculties of Engineering, Exact Sciences, Life Sciences, Medicine, Humanities, Law, Social Sciences, Arts, and Management.

Tel Aviv University is an internationally accredited institution in Canada, and is committed to the enrichment of the academic environment for students and faculty via the creation of international connections with academic institutions abroad. This policy is reflected in mutual agreements between such institutions and TAU. Within this framework there are student and faculty exchanges as well as academic cooperations. All student courses taken at TAU must to be approved by the dean/faculty of the home institution in writing (letter of permission) to be recognized credit(s).

As per the Canada-Israel Strategic Partnership Memorandum of Understanding, considering that they share a set of core values and people-to-people linkages which form a core foundation of the bilateral

relationship, and understanding that cultural and academic exchanges, either formal or informal, reinforce a long tradition of people-to-people ties which supports these linkages and underlines the natural affinity between their citizens, Canada and Israel intend to foster Scientific cooperation and academic exchanges. See website for additional info:

[https://www.international.gc.ca/name-anmo/canada\\_israel\\_MOU-prot\\_ent\\_canada\\_israel.aspx?lang=eng](https://www.international.gc.ca/name-anmo/canada_israel_MOU-prot_ent_canada_israel.aspx?lang=eng)

### Tel Aviv University International

Five decades ago Tel Aviv University first opened its gates to accomplished students who came from around the world to embark on a remarkable personal and academic journey. Tel Aviv University has since consistently ranked as one of the top institutions of higher learning world-wide. As a world-class academic institution, many members of its distinguished faculty have won international recognition and are considered leaders in their fields of research. Today, Tel Aviv University International provides international students with the opportunity to study in Tel Aviv in English for three years, one- year, a semester or a summer.

Tel Aviv University through its International School, has enriched the lives of its international students, allowing them to reach new pinnacles of scholarly and personal success. Students who complete one of the programs not only receive a superior education but also gain newfound insight into globalization and learn to live as citizens of the world.

The Archaeology program is the only one of its kind in Israel and in the world, allowing students from a variety of countries across the globe to study the archaeology and history of the Land of the bible IN the Land of the Bible.

# ARCHAEOLOGY SUMMER PROGRAMS

## Introduction

The program offers a unique window into the archaeology and history of ancient Israel, Israel's neighboring countries and their perplexing and complex past. Taught in one of Israel's foremost higher education institutions in English, our program is the only one of its kind in Israel and in the world, allowing students from a variety of countries across the globe to study the archaeology and history of the **Land of the Bible /In the Land of the Bible**.

The Institute of Archaeology was founded in 1969 by the late Professor Y. Aharoni. Today it is a self-sufficient research facility with a large staff that provides the administrative and scientific assistance as well as the technical facilities necessary to carry out independent archaeological projects. Since its foundation, the Institute has been intensively involved in many major interdisciplinary archaeological projects. Excavation of sites such as Tel Aphek-Antipatris, Tel Arad, Tel Beersheba, Tel Beth-shemesh, Tel Hadar, Horvat Qitmit, Horvat 'Uza, Tel 'Ira, Tel Jezreel, Tel Gerisa, Jaffa, Kabri, Lachish, Tel Michal and Megiddo has contributed to a better understanding of the archaeology and historical-geography of biblical Israel.

## Program Highlights

*Our geographic location.* Our students get the unique opportunity of exploring the Land of the Bible, in the places where it actually took place – participating in some of the World's most popular excavations in Masada, Jerusalem's City of David, Megiddo and more.

*Our Staff.* Taught by world-renowned archaeological scholars, in one of Israel most prestigious educational institutions, the program provides academic knowledge, practical experience and ancient language skills.

*Career opportunities.* Coming from a variety of backgrounds, our alumni often choose to stay in the field of Archaeology, and, upon completing their theses, find an occupation within the field of archaeology.

*Our technology.* Modern Israel is a unique blend of two identities. In addition to being a cradle of civilization, it is also a "Start-Up Nation," leading in technology and innovation. This fusion of history and modernity shapes the Israeli academic landscape as well, where age-old disciplines thrive alongside cutting-edge modes of research.

*Our fieldwork.* Where your classroom is a country. Israel itself is a land of history, with an extensive historical record. Archaeology is the only field of research that has a method and theory for collecting and interpreting information about the human prehistoric past, which is why we put priority on practical fieldwork. Considerable time will be spent in the field on digs, enabling students to gain first-hand knowledge and skills on-site.

## Current Projects

Currently the Institute is systematically digging at:

- Kiriath-Jearim
- Tel Shimron

# Map of Israel



## Kiriath-Jearim Archaeological Project



### Why Dig at Kiriath-Jearim?

- Explore this critically important site, close to Jerusalem, mentioned in the Bible time and again.
- Delve into the history of the highlands of Judah and hence, the history of ancient (biblical) Judah, as well as on the status of Jerusalem and its countryside.
- Shed light on the cult history of Judah and Jerusalem, including the question whether a temple (to the God of Israel?) existed here in late-monarchic times in parallel to Jerusalem.
- Discover the historical background of important biblical texts, such as the Ark Narrative.
- Deploying cutting-edge archaeological methods and scientific techniques for the first time on a site the highlands.
- Have an amazing summer experience in the Holy Land!

### The Dig

The Shmunis Family Excavations at Kiriath-jearim is a joint project of Tel Aviv University and the Collège de France, funded by Sana and Vlad Shmunis (USA). Israel Finkelstein of Tel Aviv University and Thomas Römer and Christophe Nicolle of the Collège de France direct the project. The staff of the expedition includes French, Israeli and American archaeologists. The first season of excavation took place in the summer of 2017, the second season is scheduled for August 2019.

## **The Site**

Kiriath-Jearim is located in a commanding spot in the Judean highlands, 12 km west of Jerusalem. The Arabic name – Deir el-Azar – probably stems from the reference to Eleazar, who according to 1 Samuel 7: 1 took charge of the ark of the covenant when it was brought to Kiriath-Jearim. The identification of Deir el-Azar with biblical Kiriath-Jearim is accepted unanimously. The mound is ca. 250 x 250 m in size = 5 hectares, one of the biggest Iron Age tells in the highlands. It has not been damaged by modern construction.

The site is mentioned many times in the Bible: as a border town between the territories of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, in the Ark Narrative, the list of returnees from exile and other places. According to the Book of Samuel the ark had been captured by the Philistines following the defeat of Israel in the battle of Eben-ezer. It then spread havoc in Philistines cities and was hence returned to Beth-shemesh. From there it was taken to Kiriath-Jearim and finally brought by King David to Jerusalem.

The Ark Narrative and the strong polemic against the town in the Bible hint at the existence of a temple in late-monarchic times.

## **The Monastery of the Ark of the Covenant**

The Monastery is situated at the summit of the site. Remains of a Byzantine church, probably commemorating the tradition of the ark, were uncovered here in the beginning of the 20th century. They can be seen in the modern church of *Notre Dame*.



**The season of excavation will take place between August 5th and August 30<sup>th</sup>.**

## **Arrival**

Transportation to the site will be provided at the start of the season. The bus will leave from Arlozorov Bus Station in Tel Aviv at 16:30, stopping at Ben Gurion Airport. The bus will depart Ben Gurion at 17:30 for The Monastery of the Ark of the Covenant, our base during the excavation. Dinner and Orientation will take place at 19:30.

## Departure

Transportation from the site will be provided also at the end of the season. The bus will depart from The Monastery of the Ark of the Covenant at 15:00 for Ben Gurion Airport and then on to Arlozorov Bus Station in Tel Aviv.

We dig Monday to Friday! Team members enjoy free weekends from Friday after lunch to Sunday evenings (we provide dinner on Sunday nights, but weekend meals are NOT provided). Note that your Expedition fee includes your room on the monastery for the weekends, but meals are NOT provided by the dig. Team Members are required to participate in all regular work hours. Daily excavation begins at 5:00 AM and finishes at 1:00 PM. Work is resumed back at the camp at 4:00 PM with the processing of finds, a requirement for all Team Members. Depending on daily needs, afternoon work will last between 1 and 2 hours.

Participants staying for Weeks 1-3 can register for one or both of our credit courses! The two courses that will be opened this season are: Kiriath-Jearim and the Archaeology of Jerusalem and Field Techniques in Archaeology. We offer each course for 3 undergraduate or graduate credits—please note the additional graduate credit requirements listed in each syllabus. Credits are offered through Tel Aviv University. It is possible to take both courses simultaneously, as the Field Techniques course is heavily based in the daily excavation work, while the lecture course takes place in the early evening after dinner. We are happy to discuss the courses with you further if you have specific questions.

## Participation Fees\*\*\*

Length of Stay	Cost	Tuition for TAU credit	Cost
1 week	\$550	3 credits (single course)	\$450
2 weeks	\$1100	6 credits (both courses)	\$900
3 weeks	\$1650		
4 weeks	\$2200		

(all prices in USD)

## Academic Course Syllabuses

Participants staying for Weeks 1-3 can register for one or both of our credit courses! The two courses that will be opened this season are: [Kiriath-Jearim and the Archaeology of Jerusalem](#) and [Field Techniques in Archaeology](#). See Appendix for course syllabuses.

## The Director: Israel Finkelstin

Israel Finkelstein is the Laureate of the Dan David Prize in the Past Dimension, Archaeology, 2005. In 2009 he was named Chevalier de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres by the French Minister of Culture and in 2010 received a doctorate Doctorate honoris causa from the University of Lausanne. Finkelstein is the winner of the Prix Delalande Guérineau (2014), awarded by the Institut de France, l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.

Israel Finkelstein is the Jacob Alkow Professor of the Archaeology of Israel in the Bronze and Iron Ages at Tel Aviv University. He is a member of the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities and an 'associé étranger' of the French Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres. <https://telaviv.academia.edu/IsraelFinkelstein>

For more information please contact us at [dig.kiriathjearim@gmail.com](mailto:dig.kiriathjearim@gmail.com), visit us [on Facebook](#) or visit [our website](#).

## Tel Shimron Excavations



**The Tel Shimron Excavation seeks to understand the ancient world, including the world of the Bible, through the rigorous archaeological investigation, in order to provide resources for the study of Levantine history and culture over the last five thousand years.**

The Tel Shimron Excavations will expand our knowledge of the past through historical research from ca. 3000 B.C. to the present:

- To determine the archaeological stratification of Tel Shimron and to study the wide range of artifacts which testify to its ancient ways of life;
- To understand the long term relationships between human habitation in the Galilean Hills and in the Jezreel Valley;
- To determine the extent to which the Mediterranean economy penetrated the agricultural centers of Northern Israel over time;
- To understand Tel Shimron's role in the East-West trade which passed through the Jezreel and Beth-Netopha valleys in various periods;
- To add to our understanding of the social, economic, and political world that produced and transmitted the Bible and other early texts of Christianity, Judaism, and Islam.

It will enhance our common future through public outreach:

- To publish the technical details of discoveries of the expedition in a fashion that best serves the community of archaeological scholars.
- To run a field school committed to introducing undergraduate and graduate students to the archaeological methods and history of the southern Levant;
- To demonstrate the value of cultural and historical research to the study of the history of the Bible through a partnership with the Museum of the Bible;
- To develop innovative ways of sharing the history of Tel Shimron and its excavations with students, teachers, and the general public in the Jezreel Valley and throughout the world.

## **Weekly Schedule**

This is a schematic overview of a typical week on the excavation. The more detailed schedule, with lectures, field trips, workshops, etc., is given in the syllabi.

### **MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY**

4:40 AM First Breakfast (light fare) at camp

5:00 AM – 1:00 PM Excavation on site (5:00 bus from camp to site)

9:00 AM Second Breakfast (full fare)

11:30 AM Break 1:00 PM Return to camp (bus provided)

1:30 PM Lunch

1:30 – 4:00 PM Siesta! (free time)

4:00 – 6:00 PM Pottery/Artifact Processing (bus provided to/from Pottery Compound)

6:15 – 7:00 PM Lectures/Workshops

7:00 PM Dinner at camp

### **FRIDAY AFTERNOON- SATURDAY MORNING**

Weekend Break. This is free time except for the scheduled field trips.

Team members have the opportunity to enroll in two courses, providing 3 credits each:

Course: The History of the Jezreel Valley (June 26 – July 13, 2019)

Course: Introduction to Field Archaeology (July 15 – August 3, 2019)

### **The History of the Jezreel Valley**

The course focuses on the history and geography of northern Israel in general and the Jezreel Valley in particular. Moreover, it aims to convey field experience involving excavation, interpretation, and studies in related regional archaeology. Weekend field trips are an integral part of the course, for the students to get acquainted with this fascinating region. The trips will lead us to Jerusalem, the Golan, the Sea of Galilee, Akko, Nazareth, the Jezreel Valley and the northern Jordan Valley, with a focus on both ancient and modern history. A series of evening lectures will introduce the students into the basic principles of stratigraphy and field excavation, landscape and site formation, Bronze Age to Islamic Pottery, as well as the early history of the region in the Early and Middle Bronze Age (for the later periods, see Course “Introduction to Field Archaeology”). Specific topics will be treated with the instructors in weekly workshops. Preparatory readings and more detailed information are provided in the syllabus.

### **Introduction to Field Archaeology**

The course focuses on scientific methods of field archaeology and the history of northern Israel in general and the Jezreel Valley in particular. Beyond daily excavation work in the field and afternoon find processing, during which the students will acquire the principles of archaeological fieldwork, students will learn more about the modern scientific methods applied in archeology. The fields of zooarchaeology, microarchaeology, physical anthropology and spatial technology will be discussed in a series of evening lectures. In addition, lectures will also address the history of the region from the Iron Age to the Ottoman period and beyond (for the Middle Bronze Age, see course “History of the Jezreel Valley”). Specific topics will be treated with the instructors in weekly workshops. Preparatory readings and more detailed information are provided in the [syllabus](#).

The courses entail the following activities:

- Daily participation in the excavations at Tel Shimron including fieldwork and afternoon find processing
- Lecture series
- Field trips
- Weekly discussion sessions and workshops with the instructor and the co-instructors
- Journal and final paper assignments

Participants can join the dig for the full season or for either of two half-season sessions.

**FULL SEASON DATES: JUNE 23 - AUGUST 3, 2019**

Half Season Participation is possible but credit is only available for full season participants

Half Season Session 1: June 23 – July 13

Half Season Session 2: July 15 - August 3

For full season and Summer School: Plan to arrive June 23 and depart August 2nd (late evening) or August 3

For half season: Plan to depart on July 13 or arrive on July 15. Application must be submitted by April 10, 2019.

### **Participation Fees\*\*\***

Full Season: \$3,000

Half Season: \$1,500

History of the Jezreel Valley (June 23-July 13)

Introduction to Field Archaeology (July 13-August 3)

\$400 for 1 course (3 credits); \$600 for 2 courses (6 credits)

(all prices in USD)

Application must be submitted by April 10, 2019

### **Program Directors**

Prof. Daniel Master (Wheaton College)

Dr. Mario Martin (Tel Aviv University)

The Tel Shimron Excavations project welcomes volunteers and institutions from all over the world. This includes people from all different backgrounds and with a full variety of diverse research interests.

For more information on the project and application, visit our [website](#)

For specific questions, you may contact us [here](#).

### **\*\*\* Participation Fees\*\*\***

Every student will choose their own path, and total costs will vary in each circumstance.

Students can choose from a minimum of one week with one-semester credit costing \$2250 (not included personal exp.) Total costs, including personal expenses, approx. \$3,000 USD will be more than enough. If a student would like to stay for two weeks and two-semester credits, it will cost \$3,250 (approx. \$4,250 USD including personal exp).



## Student Testimonials



"I had a phenomenal time bonding with people all around the world over the shared love of uncovering the hidden gems and mysteries of the past. It was an honour to be under the tutelage of celebrities in the field such as Israel Finkelstein. And coming in with no archaeology experience, they guided me but didn't baby me. I learnt so much and had a wonderful time at the kibbutz. If you want full days of go-go-go then you are going to love the experience that Tel Aviv University provides." *Dvir Cahana, Summer 2018*



"I went to Israel because I loved the Hebrew Bible and wished to pursue further in this academic field. Tel Aviv was amazing, and I sincerely believe that words could never capture let alone do justice to my experience. The program was academically stimulating, and professors were so open and passionate that it was difficult NOT to be captivated. I write a short review only because I am still processing everything that has happened to me while I have studied at Tel Aviv. I suspect I will be "processing" all my life. Highly recommend this program to anyone looking for something extraordinary." *Rachel Ko, 2015/16*



"I came to TAU for my Masters in Archaeology. It is a world renown program, ranked in the top 10 globally, and it shows. You learn from the top professors in the field, and get experience working on actual archaeological digs, even beyond those planned by the program. There is space to grow and find your niche in a fraternal environment. The campus of TAU is great, located in North Tel Aviv in an upscale neighborhood. The graduate dorms are apartment style and single occupancy, and the facilities are great. Although the campus is outside the city center, there are ample public and private transportation options." *Brett Cohen, USA*

# CAMPUS & STUDENT LIFE

## **Safety and Security**

The safety of our TAU International students is our highest priority. Information regarding safety and security is given to all international students at a mandatory student orientation session upon arrival to campus. In addition, this information is shared with students pre-arrival as a section of our Pre-Departure Handbook in order to prepare students for life in Israel and Tel Aviv. Students are encouraged to read this information very carefully and have it accessible during their stay in Tel Aviv. In addition, every student is provided with a Welcome Kit upon arrival listing the telephone numbers of all relevant personnel and campus offices (such as the TAU International Office staff), TAU Security Department contacts, instructions on medical care and emergencies, and the mobile numbers of the TAU International Student Life Team who can be contacted in case of emergency 24 hours a day, 7 days a week including holidays.

## **Campus and Dormitory Security**

Like all public institutions in Israel, Tel Aviv University employs a sophisticated network of security personnel covering all campus entrances and patrolling throughout the campus and dormitory complexes 24 hours a day. All students, faculty, staff and campus visitors are required to show student ID cards or another picture ID and submit bags for search. In dormitory complexes, no one is admitted without a dormitory clearance chip (FOB); dormitory areas are exclusively for residents. Temporary guest passes can be obtained but guests must be identified by a dorm resident and follow guest procedures with the main security desk in order to be granted entry permission.

The University's Security Department maintains very frequent contact with government security agencies. The TAU International student population is updated as needed (by phone and/or email) regarding security matters and receives copies of all relevant official campus safety and security communications. TAU International requires all students to carry a working mobile telephone with an Israeli number (see details under "Telephone Services"). This allows our staff to contact all program participants at any time via WhatsApp, SMS text messages, or other forms of group messaging. TAU International also encourages students to join the private Facebook page of our Student Life Team so that this can also be used as an additional method of updating and reaching students.

Tel Aviv University has well-marked signage in Hebrew and English directing people on campus and in the dormitories to the closest shelters ("miklat or mamad") should there be a need to take shelter. All shelter locations for campus and the dormitories are posted on the TAU web site; [please click here](#) to see these and read more information about how to react in case of a siren. Additionally, Tel Aviv University has outstanding evacuation arrangements with other institutions throughout Israel. Specific information on such arrangements can be obtained from the TAU International Office.

## **Health Insurance**

Regardless of other existing coverage, all international students are required to have a mandatory health insurance plan provided by the University; this plan is included in the cost of tuition. If students are dual Israeli citizens with an active Israeli health insurance account, occasionally they can be exempt from the mandatory plan but must first speak with the TAU International Office about these circumstances. No other exceptions are granted.

The mandatory insurance is with Harel Health Insurance Company, the leading health insurance company in Israel. The policy covers treatment by a large selection of private English-speaking doctors in Clalit Clinics. It also covers hospitalization in public hospitals. Coverage includes all program and vacation days. This insurance provides coverage for students only within Israel (does not include coverage anywhere abroad including in the West Bank). Optional health insurance coverage is offered for travel outside Israel for an additional fee. You may purchase the additional coverage directly from an insurance agent in Israel and the TAU International Office Housing and Insurance Coordinator can guide students in this process.

All students enrolled with TAU International are automatically enrolled in this insurance plan and are covered from day one in Israel throughout the entire duration of their program. Prior to arrival, all students are required to submit a Health Declaration Form (Self Evaluation) and also a Medical Form (Signed by a physician) to give the TAU Student Life Team a more complete profile of an individual situation so that accommodations can be made as necessary.

Students receive their insurance card during mandatory orientation and are told to always carry their card/number with them at all times while in Israel as well as to take a photo of it. Students are also given detailed information for how to make an appointment, receive health services, fill prescriptions, and receive emergency treatment in Israel during the mandatory orientation.

**Please note that we recommend students ask for assistance from the TAU International Student Life Team in making health related appointments. In addition, a member of the team can accompany students to any medical visit or hospitalization to provide support and translation if needed.**

#### **Coverage in Israel**

The Insurance company will provide students with professional and efficient health services which include:

- 1) Comprehensive Medical Providers Network covering all of Israel. This includes physicians, practitioners and specialists, pharmacies, laboratories, and x-ray facilities.
- 2) 24-hour assistance center for immediate treatment and referral.
- 3) Services provided within close proximity to the university (Ramat Aviv and North Tel Aviv).
- 4) House calls when the student is unable to visit a physician.
- 5) Hospitalization in any hospital within the State of Israel.
- 6) Refund for ambulance transportation in cases of emergency.
- 7) Administration of injections, excluding daily injections (such as insulin). Medicine to be provided by the student.
- 8) Every student receives a personal medical service ID card and an index of participating network physicians and pharmacies. Upon presenting the card, the student is eligible to receive all services at no charge. Medicines, laboratory tests, or x-rays prescribed by the physician are provided or administered by Network providers at no charge.
- 9) Students may visit any participating general practitioner or specialist listed in the index without referral.
- 10) Coverage includes emergency dental treatment.
- 11) The 24-Hour Assistance Center can be contacted regarding any medical problem that arises outside of business hours, or that does not have a solution within the framework of the Network.
- 12) Referral for hospitalization may be made by any participating physician or the 24-Hour Assistance Center. This referral is required prior to going to the hospital in order to receive coverage for the visit. In life threatening emergencies, the student may go to the nearest hospital without prior notice to the Insurance provider. The Insurance provider should be advised as soon as possible after admittance.
- 13) Students may use the Network anywhere within the State of Israel. The 24-hour Assistance Center will provide referrals to the nearest physician.

14) Exclusions and limitations:

- Pre-existing conditions to the commencement date of the insurance.
- Any medicine or treatment not prescribed by The Insurance Company's physicians.
- Psychiatric treatment.
- Treatments related to HIV/AIDS.
- Aesthetic treatments and/or surgeries.
- Pregnancy and delivery.
- Work - related accidents.
- Dental treatment which is not considered an emergency designed to relieve immediate pain.
- Injuries incurred while intoxicated or under the influence of illegal substances.
- Injuries incurred while participating in extreme sport activities (e.g. bungee jumping, mountain climbing, etc.).
- Traffic accidents are not covered by medical insurance provider. In such cases, coverage is through the responsible party's insurance or through a government fund, Karnit - <http://www.karnit.co.il/category/krnoffice>

**Time Zone**

Israel's time zone is UTC + 2. Israel follows Daylight Saving Time, but has a slightly different changeover schedule than Europe and North America. For the exact time in Israel click: [http://www.worldtimeserver.com/current\\_time\\_in%20%20%20IL.aspx](http://www.worldtimeserver.com/current_time_in%20%20%20IL.aspx).

Israel is seven hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time (for example, when it is 4:00 a.m. in New York, it is 11:00 a.m. in Tel Aviv). Keep in mind that Israel follows a slightly different changeover schedule for daylight savings time.



# LIFE IN TEL AVIV

## About Tel Aviv-Yafo

Greater Tel Aviv-Yafo is a world-class academic hub and a popular destination for international students. Four universities and a dozen colleges offer a wide range of programs - from short semesters to full degrees, all taught in English. Together with top academic programs, Tel-Aviv-Yafo offers young people a dynamic student life. Lonely Planet ranked Tel-Aviv-Yafo as number 3 in the hottest destinations for 2011, thanks to its bustling nightlife, lively art scene, and 14-kilometer beach. One out of three residents in the city is between the ages of 18 and 35, making it a perfect location to study!

Tel Aviv was established in 1909, by a group of Jewish families from Jaffa, a port city which has been inhabited for over seven thousand years. Tel Aviv originally began where Jaffa ended, however in 1950 the two cities were united into a single municipal entity. Tel Aviv-Jaffa is now Israel's cultural as well as financial center, a mix of antiquity and innovation, and the center of Israel's high-tech industry and youth culture.

Tel Aviv is the center of Israeli industry and commerce. Israel's only stock exchange as well as nearly 40% of the country's finance and banking industry is located in Tel Aviv.

High-tech is Israel's number one industry and has been the engine of Israel's rapid economic development over the last decades, even in the face of a global economic crisis. Israel has the largest number of startup firms per capita of any country and the second largest concentration of high-tech companies (after Silicon Valley). As a city that encourages innovation and creativity, Tel Aviv is the heart Israel's high-tech and information-based industries, home to most of the country's startup companies.

In 2010 and 2011 Lonely Planet magazine ranked Tel Aviv third on its list of Top Ten Cities to Visit, calling it "a truly diverse 21st-century Mediterranean hub" and "by far the most international city in Israel." In 2012 MasterCard reported Tel Aviv was the fifth most visited destination in all of Africa and the Middle East. Thanks to its 14-kilometer-long beach strip, in 2010 National Geographic magazine included Tel Aviv on its list of "World's 10 Best Beach Cities," along with Barcelona and Rio de Janeiro.

Unique in its status as a major center of industry as well as a hub of youth culture, Tel Aviv is located on the Mediterranean coast and enjoys, on average, 318 sunny days a year. The city's public beaches are meticulously maintained and are open to visitors year-round, encouraging everything from laid back sunbathing on the sand to sporting activities such as wind surfing – a sport in which Israel won its first Olympic gold medal in 2004.

Tel Aviv has the largest concentration of nightclubs and restaurants in Israel, despite being the country's second most populous city. Nightlife thrives in Tel Aviv due to the city's high percentage of residents between the ages of 18 and 34. Some are students at Tel Aviv University, some are young entrepreneurs, many are artists come to experience Israel's most vibrant city.

- City of Tel Aviv: <http://www.tel-aviv.gov.il/english/>
- Tel Aviv Entertainment Guide: <http://telavivcity.com/eng/>
- Ministry of Tourism: [http://www.tourism.gov.il/Tourism\\_Eng](http://www.tourism.gov.il/Tourism_Eng)
- Secret Tel Aviv: <https://www.secrettelaviv.com/>

## Did you know?

Tel Aviv, "The White City", is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Tel Aviv is home to over 5,000 Bauhaus buildings - the largest concentration per city in the world. In recent years, the city has been undergoing a massive reconstruction and preservation effort, which has earned it the status of a world heritage site by UNESCO. Take a tour of the buildings at the Bauhaus Center:

<http://www.bauhaus-center.com/>

## Transportation

Useful Apps to download:

- Moovit
- Gett Taxi
- Uber
- Waze
- BIRD (electric scooter rental – you MUST wear a helmet; it's the law!)

It is very easy to travel within Tel Aviv by bus, foot, or bicycle, depending on the distance. For example, the ride from the city center to the university is 30 minutes by bus, even though the distance is just a few kilometers. If you live in Ramat Aviv, you can walk to the university. If you live in the city center, it is possible to walk to the beach and ride a bike to almost anywhere in the city. Buying and maintaining a car is very costly, and parking is a very time consuming and expensive endeavor. If you plan to go out at night, your best bet is to take a taxi.

General information on buses: [www.bus.co.il/en](http://www.bus.co.il/en), Tel. 1-900-72-1111

Please note that most public transport in Israel stops on Shabbat; though intercity sherut taxis do continue to operate.

As of December 2018, buses no longer accept cash on board. All riders must have a Rav Kav, which is a rechargeable electronic bus and train card. There are several types of Rav Kav: Anonymous, Non-Anonymous, and a Student Card called the "StuDan" which is offered at reduced student prices for semester/year programs only that can be worthwhile if you use it daily. You can also get a regular Rav Kav (anonymous or not) and charge it at stations as needed.

To receive the Rav Kav card, please bring your student ID and an approval letter from TAU (available from the TAU International office), to the Arlozorov Bus Station or the Central Bus Station (7th floor), Sundays through Thursdays from 8am to 6pm, Fridays 8am to 1pm.

## Gett/Taxis

MAKE SURE YOU KNOW:

- "Gett" App - Allows to both order a taxi easily by pressing a button, and to pay with your credit card by inserting its details and information. Possibly the best way to order taxis in Israel. Can also be used in English.
- Your driver has to put on the meter. We call it "MONEH".
- A taxi for the university to the city center should cost NIS 40-60, not more!

# Travel Documents

## Letter of Acceptance

Be sure to print out a copy of your acceptance letter to TAU International and carry it with you in your carry-on luggage while you are en route to Israel. You will be asked for this at the Ben Gurion Airport upon arrival.

## Passports

All visitors to Israel must hold a passport that is valid for at least six months from the date they enter the country. In order to enter Israel as a student, you must have a passport that is valid for at least one year from your date of entry into the country. If you do not have a valid passport, apply for one immediately. If you hold an Israeli passport, you are required to present it upon arrival.

## Student Visas

Canadian citizens planning on visiting Israel for longer than 3 months must apply for an A-2 student visa. For summer students visiting for less than 3 months, a tourist visa will be issued to you at the airport.

A. All students must apply for a student visa (A-2) prior to their departure. The A-2 Student Visa is a multiple-entry visa valid for one year, meaning that you may enter Israel an unlimited number of times for a period of one year without securing a new visa. Student visas are renewable after one year both in Israel and abroad. You must apply for an A-2 visa in person at your nearest Israeli consulate. Please note: It is illegal to study in Israel on a tourist visa. You may refer to Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs [website](#) for more information.

The following is a checklist for this procedure:

1. [Form](#)
2. Valid passport
3. Passport-sized pictures
4. Acceptance letter to the program
5. Proof of sufficient funds (a bank statement is acceptable)
6. Scholarship statements, if relevant (this assists section 5)
7. Fee of 350 NIS

B. A student visa does not allow you to work in Israel.

C. Some students will not be able to enter Israel without receiving a student visa ahead of time because they are not automatically granted tourist visas upon arrival to Israel.

## List of Israeli Consulates Worldwide

Please refer to [Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) for more information.

# Packing Essentials

## Clothing

Campus dress is fairly casual. Most students attend classes and campus events in jeans and T-shirts. Women may want to bring modest attire (skirts or dresses that cover the shoulders and knees) for visits to religious sites in Israel. Both women and men should plan to bring semi-formal attire for professional meetings and networking, special occasions and nights out. As dry cleaning is relatively expensive in Israel, please bring clothes that can be easily cleaned.

Most of the year is warm or even hot. During the hot summer months, the traditional casual dress code becomes even more relaxed - if you are sensitive to air conditioning, make sure to pack a few sweaters or a shawl. In the winter, warm clothing is necessary, as many buildings are neither centrally heated nor well insulated. From December until March, the weather can be rainy, damp, and cold. For program excursions as well as your own sightseeing, a pair of good walking shoes is a must.

## Cosmetics and Toiletries

Cosmetics, toiletries, and other personal supplies are readily found in Israel, although they might be more expensive than in your hometown, and specific brands are not always available.

## Medication

If you are taking a prescribed medication, you should bring a supply to last the duration of your time in Israel. It is also recommended that you bring a typewritten, generic prescription for your medication should you need to have it refilled. Since some medication might not be available in the same brand names in Israel, it is essential that a generic name be provided for reference by a local doctor or pharmacist. Also, in the event that you are sent an additional supply of medication by mail, you will be required to present a prescription to the Israeli Customs Office before the medication is released.

## Electrical Appliances

Electrical appliances should be kept to an absolute minimum. Because of Israeli customs restrictions, a limit on electrical appliances is advisable. The electrical current in Israel is 220 volts, 50 cycles. You may be able to bring a transformer for certain appliances, such as a hair dryer. Some appliances cannot be converted. Be sure to check with an authorized electronics dealer for detailed information. Most laptops do not need transformers, but require a small inexpensive adaptor.

## Currency

The currency in Israel is the Shekel (NIS). The name "Shekel" derives from an ancient unit of weight of approximately one ounce or 12 grams. The currency is fully convertible, and is traded on currency futures contracts in the foreign exchange market. The Shekel is divided into 100 agorot.

Symbols: ₪

ISO 4217 Cod: ILS

Currency Subunits: Agora = 1/100 of a Shekel

Denominations: Bills (20, 50, 100, 200 new shekalim), Coins (10 agorot. ½, 1, 2, 5, 10 new shekalim)

As of February 2019: \$1 CAD = \$2.75 NIS



# Appendix

## Program 1: Kiriath-Jearim

### Course 1: Kiriath-jearim and the Archaeology of Jerusalem

TAU XXXX: 3 undergraduate credits

OR

TAU XXXX: 3 graduate credits

Instructor of Record: Professor Israel Finkelstein (Tel Aviv University)

Co-Instructors: Professor Thomas Römer (Collège de France), Professor Christophe Nicolle (Collège de France)

This course will survey selected topics within the archaeology and history of Judah, generally, and the region around Jerusalem, including the site of Kiriath-jearim, specifically. Lectures and readings will address both material from the archaeological record and historical conclusions, as well as examination of biblical texts with regional and thematic relevance. Lectures constitute the majority of class meetings, but given the nature of excavation life, students will have many informal opportunities to interact with the directors and other lectures during the work days.

#### Course Materials:

Readings listed on the syllabus **will be made available electronically**. Details will be sent to students prior to the beginning of the season. Bringing a bible (Hebrew or translation) is not required, but may be useful. Of course, biblical texts are readily available online.

#### Requirements for all registered students:

1. Complete all **assigned readings** before class time and be prepared to use them in discussion as appropriate.
2. Attend and be engaged at **all class meetings**.
3. Successfully complete a **final examination**.

#### Course Assessment for Undergraduate Credit:

**Final Exam=50%** of final grade

Appropriate academic **participation=50%** of final grade. Appropriate participation includes:

- Attendance at all class meetings
- Active listening in lecture and thoughtful participation in discussions
- Overall appropriate personal and academic conduct in accordance with the rules of the Expedition

#### Course Assessment for Graduate Credit:

Students wishing to receive graduate credit for this course must complete all the above requirements **AND write a research paper of 3000-4000 words** on a selected topic touching on historic, archaeological and/or biblical issues related to Jerusalem and/or Kiriath-jearim, specifically, or Judah more broadly. Students writing the research paper will confer with one or more of the instructors during the course to finalize an approved topic, and address other technical questions regarding this assignment. The papers will be due approximately one month after the end of the dig.

<b>WEEK 1: Orienting KJ within its geographic, historical and literary settings</b>				
<b>Day</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Instructor</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Preparation Prior to Meeting</b>
<b>MON</b>	<b>Class Meeting #1 Tel Tour Time TBA</b>	Directors	The Directors will lead a study tour of the site, orienting participants, and addressing the research agenda.	<b>None</b>
<b>TUES</b>	<b>Class Meeting #2 8:00pm Lecture</b>	Römer	Professor Thomas Römer will investigate the site of Kiriath-Jearim, and give an overview over of the biblical Ark tradition.	<b>Readings:</b> <b>F. Cooke</b> , The site of Kirjat Jearim and <b>J. Blenkinsopp</b> , Kiriath Jearim and the Ark
<b>WED</b>	<b>Class Meeting #3 8:00pm Lecture</b>	Finkelstein	Professor Israel Finkelstein will discuss the geographical history of the Judean highlands and the land of Benjamin and will orient Kiriath-jearim within its larger setting.	<b>Readings:</b> <b>N. Na’aman</b> , The Kingdom of Judah under Josiah-- Read pages 5-33.
<b>THURS</b>	<b>Class Meeting #4 Discussion  Tentatively 5:30pm</b>	Cohen	Dr. Margaret Cohen will meet with students to review course requirements as well as provide discussion opportunities regarding the material covered thus far.	<b>General Review</b>
	<b>Class Meeting #5 8:00pm Lecture</b>	Koch	Dr. Ido Koch will provide some background and recent scholarly developments on the search for the early Philistines.	<b>Readings:</b> <b>Maeir and Hitchcock</b> , The Appearance, Formation and Transformation of Philistine Culture: New Perspectives and New Finds

<b>WEEK 2: History, Culture, and Archaeology of Judah, Part I</b>				
<b>Day</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Instructor</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Preparation Prior to Meeting</b>
<b>MON</b>	<b>Class Meeting #6 8:00pm Lecture</b>	Sergi	Biblical Traditions of David (tentative description)	<b>Readings:</b> TBA
<b>TUES</b>	<b>Class Meeting #7 8:00pm Lecture:</b>	Römer	Professor Römer will discuss the Ark Narrative from the books of Samuel in detail.	<b>Readings:</b> <b>P-D. Miller and J.J.M. Roberts</b> , The hand of the Lord. A reassessment of the Ark Narrative
<b>WED</b>	<b>Class Meeting #8 Discussion  Tentatively 5:30</b>	Cohen	Students will have opportunity for discussion on topics covered thus far in lecture or in readings.	<b>General Review</b>

	<b>Class Meeting #9 8:00pm Lecture</b>	Finkelstein	Professor Finkelstein will review the history and archaeology of Judah in the Bronze Age. The discussion will make special reference to the Amarna Age and will delve into issues surrounding this particular era.	<b>Readings:</b> <b>Finkelstein</b> , The Shephelah and Jerusalem's Western Border in the Amarna Period
<b>THURS</b>	<b>Class Meeting #10 8:00pm Lecture</b>	A. Kleiman	Field Supervisor and TAU PhD candidate Assaf Kleiman will address selected issues relating to the archaeology of Jerusalem and Judah in the Iron IIA. Has King David palace being found? Does the fortified settlement at Khirbet Qeiyafa confirm the existence of the United Monarchy?	<b>Readings:</b> <b>Mazar</b> , Jerusalem in the 10th Century B.C.E.: The Glass Half Full  <b>Finkelstein</b> , Jerusalem in the Iron Age: Archaeology and Text; Reality and Myth.

<b>WEEK 3: History, Culture, and Archaeology of Judah, Part II</b>				
<b>Day</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Instructor</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Preparation Prior to Meeting</b>
<b>MON</b>	<b>Class Meeting #11 Discussion  Tentatively 5:30</b>	Gadot	Dr. Yuval Gadot will present the results of current excavations in Jerusalem and discuss their impact on our understanding of Jerusalem's growth during the Iron IIB	<b>Readings:</b> <b>Regev, et al.</b> Absolute Dating of the Gihon Spring Fortifications, Jerusalem
<b>TUES</b>	<b>Class Meeting #12 8:00pm Lecture:</b>	Cohen	Students will have opportunity for discussion on topics covered thus far and will be given information regarding the final exam.	<b>General Review</b>
	<b>Class Meeting #13 8:00pm Lecture:</b>	S. Kleiman	TAU PhD student, Sabine Kleiman will speak about cult spaces in Judah in this lecture entitled, Systematic Abolishment or Honoring the Past? The End of Sanctuaries in Judah and Its Possible Interpretations.	<b>Readings:</b> <b>Finkelstein and Silberman</b> , Temple and Dynasty: Hezekiah, the Remaking of Judah and the Rise of the Pan-Israelite Ideology  <b>Kisilevitz</b> , The Iron IIA Judahite Temple at Tel Moza

<b>WED</b>	<b>Class Meeting #14</b> <b>6:00 Lecture:</b> Three week Conclusions	Directors	In this lecture, the Directors will discuss observations from the excavations thus far this season, and will share any conclusions that have been established at this point.	<b>General Review</b>
	<b>Class Meeting #15</b>	Finkelstein	Yehud/Judea: biblical texts and archaeology	<b>Readings:</b> <b>Finkelstein,</b> The Territorial Extent and Demography of Yehud- Judea in the Persian and Early Hellenistic Periods
<b>THURS</b>	<b>Class Meeting #16</b> <b>FINAL EXAM</b> Tentatively 6:00pm	Cohen	Students will sit for written exam.	<b>Study lecture notes and readings!</b>

## Course 2: Field Techniques in Archaeology

TAU XXXX: 3 undergraduate credits OR TAU XXXX: 3 graduate credits

The Kiriath-jearim Excavation's Field Techniques in Archaeology course will train the student in the methods and practices of modern Near Eastern field archaeology, using the site of Kiriath-jearim, the highlands of Judah, and the larger region of Israel as case studies. The course will enable the student to acquire and develop the skills required for proper stratigraphic excavation and technical archaeological recording. In addition to field skills, the research questions and excavation strategies of The Kiriath-jearim Excavation will be discussed and used as an example to help students contextualize the work they will do on-site. Emphasis is placed on basic field technique and strategy, stratigraphic analysis, documentation, and chronological tools. Students will gain these skills from lecture presentations, in workshops and hands-on experience as they participate in primary research during the excavation at Kiriath-jearim.

### Course Materials:

Hester, Thomas R., Harry J. Shafer and Kenneth L. Feder. 2009 *Field Methods in Archaeology*. Seventh Edition. Walnut Creek, CA: Left Coast Press. (=FMA below)

You are encouraged to **bring a copy of this text book with you** as it is the primary reading source. There will be a few copies available for your use in the dig office—but they may not leave the office, so plan accordingly.

Other articles on the syllabus not from FMA will be provided to you in electronic format.

### Requirements for all registered students:

1. Complete all **assigned readings** before class time and be prepared to use them in discussion as appropriate.
2. **Attend and be engaged at all class meetings.** Material will be presented and discussed, and students will also be taught and practice specific skills. Topics will include stratigraphy, top plans, section drawing, computer applications, use of optical and electronic theodolites, registration, pottery reading, lithic analysis and archaeozoology. **Field Tutorials** take place on site during the excavation hours. **Workshops** and **Lectures** take place back at camp in the afternoons and evenings.
3. Attendance at designated **pottery readings**. This is the preliminary sorting and analysis of pottery recovered in excavation. Further details to be announced on site.
4. Receive on-site instruction from supervisors and **complete assigned tasks in the field**. Students in the techniques course may be given certain additional responsibilities in the field as part of their study and will have an opportunity to demonstrate skills taught in course workshops.
5. **Keep a field notebook** according to the parameters set out by the area supervisor. Daily entries may include elements such as a daily top plan drawing with locus number and elevations, description of soil, architecture and artifacts/or additional material as warranted by the particular excavation unit.

6. **Write a final summation** of your excavation and analyses in the field notebook, concerning the area in which you have been excavating, at the end of the course. Instructions will be given on site.

### **Course Assessment for Undergraduate Credit:**

**On-site application of skills, 25%:** Students will be evaluated based upon their daily performance of field work, including positive attitude, willingness to take instruction, and readiness to learn and improve field skills. Field technique students may be tasked with specific additional responsibilities as needed.

**Notebook 25%:** Students will be responsible for turning in their completed report prior to departing the Expedition. Reports will be assessed on the basis of the inclusion of all required elements, the clarity of presentation of the archaeological data, and the level of understanding of stratigraphic analysis demonstrated. and how their work fits into the larger context of the Expedition's research goals.

*Specific instruction will be given by supervisors.* Students will receive feedback and suggestions on their notebooks throughout the course.

**Final field report 25%:** Students will prepare and submit a final report on the square(s) or area in which they have been excavating at the end of the course. Depending upon the area of the site in which you are working, the report will consist of a narrative summary of their square, schematic top plans, a section drawing, descriptions of the loci, description of pottery and artifacts, elevations, and a stratigraphic analysis.

**Workshop and classroom participation, 25%:** Attendance at all workshops is mandatory. Students will be evaluated on their active participation in skills workshops and other instructional meetings and will be expected to be on-time, engaged and willing to practice new skills and perform excavation tasks as necessary. Appropriate participation includes: attendance at all class meetings; active listening in lecture and thoughtful participation in discussions; overall appropriate personal and academic conduct in accordance with the rules of the Expedition.

### **Course Assessment for Graduate Credit:**

Students wishing to receive graduate credit for this course must complete all the above requirements AND write an archaeological site report on a site of their choosing in consultation with instructors. The site report should include discussion of the following information, and should especially demonstrate the student's intellectual grasp of current debate regarding the site's interpretation and its relevance to larger historical, geographical, or methodological issues in the field.

- Geographical and historical description of the site
- Chronological chart of historical events
- History of the site, with a focus on the Bronze Age to the Roman Period
- History of excavations of the site including major disagreements among the archaeologists
- Artifacts or finds including: any architectural remains, features, installations, pottery collections, texts.
- Any biblical or ancient Near Eastern references
- Description and illustration of site plan, such as top plans
- Bibliography

<b>WEEK 1: FIELD TECHNIQUES</b>				
<b>Day</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Instructor</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Preparation Prior to Meeting</b>
<b>MON</b>	<b>Class Meeting #1 Field Tutorial</b>	Area and Assistant Supervisors	Field Safety and Introduction to Basic Daily Activity	<b>Readings:</b> FMA: 21-25, 69-92, 104-110
	<b>Class Meeting #2 Site Tour</b>	Directors	The Directors will lead a study tour of the site.	
<b>TUES</b>	<b>Class Meeting #3 Field Tutorial</b>	Area and Assistant Supervisors	Field Registration, Part I <b>Notebooks begin!</b>	<b>Readings:</b> FMA: 113-37
	<b>Class Meeting #4 6:00pm Workshop</b>	Cohen and Area Assistants	Field Registration, Part II and Review of Course Requirements	
<b>WED</b>	<b>Class Meeting #5 Field Tutorial</b>	Area and Assistant Supervisors	Top Plans and Basic Elevations, Basic concepts in stratigraphy	<b>Readings:</b> FMA: 235-51
	<b>Class Meeting #6 6:00pm Workshop</b>	Kleiman	Pottery processing and diagnostics workshop	<b>Readings:</b> TBA
<b>THURS</b>	<b>Class Meeting #7 6:00pm Workshop</b>	Dr. Ruth Shahack-Gross	Intro to Geoarchaeology	<b>Readings:</b> TBA

<b>WEEK 2: FIELD TECHNIQUES</b>				
<b>Day</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Instructor</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Preparation</b>
<b>MON</b>	<b>Class Meeting #8 Field Tutorial</b>	Area and Assistant Supervisors	Micro-archaeology and the Collection of Samples in the Field	<b>Notebook check</b>
	<b>Class Meeting #9 6:00pm Workshop</b>	Dr. Lidar Sapir-Hen	Collection and processing of zooarchaeological finds	<b>Readings:</b> FMA: 298-318

<b>TUES</b>	<b>Class Meeting #10 Field Tutorial</b>	Area and Assistant Supervisors	Additional Excavation Skills/Review	<b>Readings:</b> FMA: 143-158
	<b>Class Meeting #11 6:00pm Workshop</b>	Office Staff	Registration and Field Office; Artifact Labeling and Recording	
<b>WED</b>	<b>Class Meeting #12 6:00pm Workshop</b>	Mordechay Benzaquen	Intro to Paleobotany	<b>Readings:</b> FMA: 283-297
<b>THURS</b>	<b>Class Meeting #13 6:00pm Workshop</b>	Dunseth/Zeevi	Total Station and other computer assisted topics	<b>Readings:</b> FMA: 178-180; 212-234

### WEEK 3: FIELD TECHNIQUES

Day	Event	Instructor	Description	Preparation
<b>MON</b>	<b>Class Meeting #14 Field Tutorial</b>	Area and Assistant Supervisors	Review and Instruction for Final Reports	<b>Notebook check</b>
	<b>Class Meeting #15 6:00pm Workshop</b>	Yoav Vaknin	Paleomagnetic Analysis	<b>Readings:</b> FMA: 328-335
<b>TUES</b>	<b>Class Meeting #16 Field Tutorial</b>	Area and Assistant Supervisors	Discussion of Use of Sections	<b>Readings:</b> TBA
	<b>Class Meeting #17 6:00 Workshop</b>	Assistant Supervisors	Section drawing and Questions on Final Reports	
<b>WED</b>	<b>Class Meeting #18 Field Tutorial</b>	Area and Assistant Supervisors	Stratigraphic Interpretation/Mid-late season conclusions	<b>Readings:</b> FMA: 319-327, 335-343
	<b>Class Meeting #19 6:00 Lecture: Conclusions Thus Far</b>  <b>This lecture is required for students in both courses.</b>	Directors	In this lecture, the Directors will discuss observations from the excavations thus far this season, and will share any conclusions that have been established at this point.	<b>General Review</b>
<b>THURS</b>	<b>Class Meeting #20 Time TBA</b>	Area and Assistant Supervisors	Last minute questions and any edits for Final Reports	<b>Notebooks and Final Report DUE</b>

## **Program 2: Tel Shimron**

### **Course 1: HISTORY OF THE JEZREEL VALLEY**

TAU #####: 3 credits

Summer 2019: June 23 – July 13

Instructor of Record: Dr. Mario Martin (Tel Aviv University)

Principal co-instructors: Professor Daniel M. Master (Wheaton College, Chicago)

#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course focuses on the history and geography of northern Israel in general and the Jezreel Valley in particular. Moreover, it aims to convey field experience involving excavation, interpretation, and studies in related regional archaeology. Weekend field trips are an integral part of the course, for the students to get acquainted with this fascinating region. The trips will lead us to Jerusalem, the Golan, the Sea of Galilee, Akko, Nazareth, the Jezreel Valley and the northern Jordan Valley, with a focus on both ancient and modern history. A series of evening lectures will introduce the students into the basic principles of stratigraphy and field excavation, landscape and site formation, Bronze Age to Islamic Pottery, as well as the early history of the region in the Early and Middle Bronze Age (for the later periods, see Course “Introduction to Field Archaeology”). Specific topics will be treated with the instructors in weekly workshops. Preparatory readings are provided in the syllabus.

Course activities entail:

- Daily participation in the excavations at Tel Shimron including fieldwork and afternoon find processing
- Lecture series
- Field trips
- Weekly discussion sessions and workshops with the instructor and the co-instructors
- Journal and final paper assignments

#### **THE COURSE IS DESIGNED TO PROMOTE**

Proficiency in ancient Near Eastern history and advanced knowledge of the cultural remains associated with the historical periods and key sites of Bible lands from the

Stone Age through late Roman period.

Aptitude in archaeological field methods and the fundamentals of archaeological theory.

Critical analysis of primary and secondary historical sources.

Proficiency in the use of scientific techniques in the context of archaeological excavation.

#### **EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES**

The course contributes to the mission of producing students who are biblically rooted, theologically formed and liberally educated. It prepares students to think theoretically, methodologically, archaeologically, historically and theologically about the society and history of the ancient Near East.

The course will promote the ability to design and conduct scientific investigations within the context of an archaeological research project. Archaeological Science is a growing field, located at the intersection of ancient human action and the regularities of the natural world. Students will apply scientific techniques in order to uncover more about the intersection of the cultural remains and scientific practice.

#### REQUIREMENTS

Final Paper:	40%
Daily Journal:	20%
Participation in all dig activities:	40%

#### DAILY JOURNALS/FINAL PAPER

Final paper: Students will hand in a research paper (ca. 4–5 pages, including references) on a selected topic that relates to the archaeology, history or culture of ancient Canaan and Israel, with a focus on its relationship to Shimron or the Jezreel Valley in general. More specific discussion of paper topics will be held during the excavation. The papers will be due two weeks after the end of the dig, but submission before departure is recommended.

Journal: Students purchase a small notebook of some kind to be handed in on the last day of excavation. All field school students are required to keep a daily journal, recording their excavation assignments in the field, field techniques they learn day-by-day, lab exercises, and notes from their lectures, discussion groups and field trips. Journal entries do not need to be long, but should instead be concise summaries which demonstrate an understanding of the concepts introduced for that week.

#### PARTICIPATION

Students participate in daily excavation, receiving instruction in basic archaeological techniques and concepts while in the field. Each week a new archaeological technology is introduced, and students participate in weekly labs where these technologies are applied to a sample of archaeological problems. In the afternoons, students participate in ceramic and artifact processing at the Pottery Compound.

Evening lectures (delivered by resident specialists or visiting scholars) present the history of Tel Shimron and ancient Israel in the context of the broader Mediterranean, or address special topics of historical interest. Weekly Discussion Sections focus upon the interpretation of archaeological data, introducing principles of archaeological theory and examining how these can be used to answer questions about ancient life in the Jezreel Valley.

Field and Classroom activities will be supplemented by field trips to sites of historical and archaeological importance in northern Israel.

Attendance at all activities is required. There are no excused absences, except for health reasons.

#### OVERVIEW OF THE WEEKLY SCHEDULE

This is a schematic overview of a typical week on the excavation. A more detailed schedule, with lectures, field trips, workshops, etc., is given further below.

MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

4:40 AM Wakeup

5:00 AM – 1:00 PM Excavation on site (5:00 bus from camp to site)

9:00 AM Breakfast

11:30 AM Break

1:00 PM Lunch

1:30 PM – 3:30 PM Artifact processing

3:30 PM – 6:00 PM Free time

6:00 PM – 6:45 PM Lectures/Workshops

7:00 PM Dinner

FRIDAY AFTERNOON–SATURDAY MORNING

Weekend Break. This is free time except for the scheduled field trips.

**DETAILED SCHEDULE**

		All	Lectures and workshops	Mandatory reading
W	26.Jun	Arrival in Shimron Seminary Day (all)	<i>Workshop (Martin, introduction meeting)</i>	
Th	27.Jun	Excavation; PC*	<i>Stories of Shimron—Meeting in Nahalal (O. Aviram)</i>	
F	28.Jun	Excavation; PC		
S	29.Jun	Field Trip: Lower Galilee		
S	30.Jun	Free Day		
M	1.Jul	Excavation; PC	<i>Stratigraphy and Field Excavation (A. Aja)</i>	Master 2008
T	2.Jul	Excavation; PC	<i>Spatial Technology (GIS) at Tel Shimron (G. Pierce)</i>	Connolly and Lake 2007, Pierce 2010
W	3.Jul	Excavation; PC	<i>17:00 Workshop (Master, Martin—Shimron main research areas)</i> <i>18:00 Understanding Bronze &amp; Iron Age Pottery (D. Master &amp; M. Martin)</i>	Mazar 2015 et al.
Th	4.Jul	Excavation; PC	<i>Understanding Hellenistic-Islamic Pottery (K. Birney, T. Hoffman)</i>	Avissar 1996, Berlin 1997
F	5.Jul	Excavation; PC		
S	6.Jul	Field Trip: Jezreel Valley Carmel Coast		
S	7.Jul	Free Day		
M	8.Jul	Excavation; PC	<i>Synagogues of Galilee (J. Ryan)</i>	Chancey 2001; Meyers, Meyers and Gordon 2015, Weiss 2015
T	9.Jul	Excavation; PC	<i>Recent Excavations at Tel Keisan (TBD)</i>	
W	10.Jul	Excavation; PC	<i>Workshop (Martin)</i> <i>Recent Excavations at Tel Kabri (TBD)</i>	
Th	11.Jul	Excavation; PC	<i>The Egyptian Empire in the Late Bronze Levant, with a Focus on the Jezreel Valley (M. Martin)</i>	Mazar 1997; Martin 2011
F	12.Jul	Excavation; PC		
S	13.Jul	Field Trip: Capernaum, Magadala, Kinneret		

\* Work in Pottery Compound  
LECTURES

STRATIGRAPHY AND FIELD EXCAVATION (A. AJA)

This lecture is an introduction to the principles of archaeological stratigraphy and to the recording system at Tel Shimron. Examples will show the types of depositional processes that are most often encountered in Near Eastern contexts with a discussion of how to understand them.

READING

Master, D. (2008). Grid System and Field Methods. In L.E. Stager, J.D. Schloen, and D.M. Master (Eds.), *Ashkelon 1* (pp. 185-193). Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns.

FURTHER READING

Harris, E. (1997). *Principles of Archaeological Stratigraphy*. San Diego: Academic Press. Master, D. (2008). Grid System and Field Methods. In L.E. Stager, J.D. Schloen, and D.M. Master (Eds.), *Ashkelon 1* (pp. 185-193). Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns.

SPATIAL TECHNOLOGY (GIS) AT TEL SHIMRON (G. PIERCE)

This lecture will cover the use of spatial technologies employed in previous and current seasons to assess and present the cultural landscape of Tel Shimron. Basic concepts of space and place, the use of archaeological GIS, and types of spatial analyses being conducted will be discussed together with a practical component focused on recording and mapping features in 2D and 3D space.

READINGS

Connolly, J. & Lake, M. (2007). Introduction and Theoretical Issues in Archaeological GIS. In *Geographical Information Systems in Archaeology* (pp.1-10). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Pierce, G.A. (2010). GIS and Jaffa's Cultural Landscape. *Near Eastern Archaeology*, Vol 73 (1). pp. 20-21.

UNDERSTANDING BRONZE & IRON AGE POTTERY (D. MASTER & M. MARTIN)

This lecture is a hands-on workshop to introduce students to some of the major pottery types of the Bronze and Iron Ages. The lecture will also discuss issues of seriation, typology, and function as they influence the use of pottery in archaeological reasoning.

READING

Mazar, A. (2015). Iron Age I: Northern Coastal Plain, Galilee, Samaria, Jezreel Valley, Judah, and Negev. In S. Gitin (Ed.), *The Ancient Pottery of Israel and Its Neighbors*, Vol. 1 (pp. 5-70). Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society.

Ben-Tor, A. & Zarzecki-Peleg, A. (2015). Iron Age IIA-B: Northern Valleys and Upper Galilee. In S. Gitin (Ed.), *The Ancient Pottery of Israel and Its Neighbors*, Vol. 1 (pp. 135-188). Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society.

Livneh, A. (2005). The Pottery of the Middle Bronze Age. In A. Ben-Tor, D. Ben-Ami, and Al Livneh (Eds.), *Yoqne'am III: The Middle and Late Bronze Ages* (pp. 41-138). Jerusalem: Old City Press.

Ben-Ami, D. (2005). The Pottery of the Late Bronze Age. In A. Ben-Tor, D. Ben-Ami, and Al Livneh (Eds.), *Yoqne'am III: The Middle and Late Bronze Ages* (pp. 165-240). Jerusalem: Old City Press.

#### UNDERSTANDING HELLENISTIC AND ISLAMIC POTTERY (K. BIRNEY, T. HOFFMAN, & B. GORDON)

Hellenistic ceramics are a means to exploring exciting and fundamental questions about cultural and religious identity. How did the passage of Alexander the Great manifest itself in the material of Syria-Palestine? Who adopted "Hellenizing" customs and why? How is Jewish identity marked in the ceramic repertoire of the home? This short presentation will introduce students to the basic components and fabrics of the Hellenistic ceramic assemblage and how it can be used to think through questions of economy and culture. This presentation will also introduce students to the ceramic assemblage of the Early and Middle Islamic periods, 7th - 13th century, in Syria-Palestine. Students will learn about developments in plain, utilitarian and glazed luxury wares and how analysis of the assemblage contributes to the study of culture and economy at Tel Shimron.

#### READING

Berlin, A. (1997). *Between Large Forces: Palestine in the Hellenistic Period*. *The Biblical Archaeologist*, Vol. 60 (1). pp. 3-48.

Avissar, M. (1996). The Medieval Pottery. In Ben-Tor, A., Avissar, M., and Portugali, Y. (Eds.) *Yoqne'am I: The Late Periods*.

#### SYNAGOGUES OF GALILEE (J. RYAN)

J. Ryan will speak about the synagogues of Galilee

#### READING

Chancey, M. (2001). The Cultural Milieu of Ancient Sepphairs. *New Testament Studies* (47). pp. 127-145.

Meyers, E., Meyers, C., & Gordon, B. Residential Area (2015). Residential Area of the Western Summit. In D.A. Fiensy & J.R. Strange (Eds.), *Galilee in the Late Second Temple and Mischnaic Periods*, Vol 2 (pp. 39-52). Minneapolis: Fortress Press.

Weiss, Z. (2015) From Galilean Town to Roman City. In D.A. Fiensy & J.R. Strange (Eds.), *Galilee in the Late Second Temple and Mischnaic Periods*, Vol 2 (pp. 53-75). Minneapolis: Fortress Press.

#### RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT TEL KEISAN (TBD)

#### THE EGYPTIAN EMPIRE IN THE LATE BRONZE LEVANT, WITH A FOCUS ON THE JEZREEL VALLEY (M. MARTIN)

During the Late Bronze Age (ca. 1500–1130 BCE) the Egyptian New Kingdom established an empire in the southern Levant, and with time had a profound influence on its northern neighbor. In the Eighteenth Dynasty, Egypt maintained its hegemony through a well-balanced interplay of military campaigns and diplomatic alliances, with no need for a sizable permanent physical presence in the region. Later on, in the Ramesside period, Egypt was forced to pursue a more aggressive approach, stationing contingents of military and administrative personnel in permanent garrisons and administrative centers.

This course is a fusion of the textual and archaeological evidence available from the New Kingdom period in Canaan. It covers the main historical events of Egyptian involvement and reveals the various nuances of Egypto-Canaanite relations, from the nature of the Egyptian administrative network, down to simple cultural interactions at the Egyptian bases. The textual sources are fascinating but sketchy, and it is mainly the archaeological finds that reveal the true story of what life was like on a daily basis.

## READING

Martin, M.A.S. (2011). Egyptian-Type Pottery in the Late Bronze Age Southern Levant (Contributions to the Chronology of the Eastern Mediterranean XXXIX). Vienna. Pp. 18–20.  
Mazar, A. (1997). Archaeology of the Land of the Bible 10.000–586 BCE. New York. Pp. 232– 239.

## ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDED READINGS

Cline, E. 2009. Biblical Archaeology: A Very Short Introduction. Oxford.  
David, N. 2003. Historical Atlas of the Islamic World. Checkmark Books. (excerpts)  
Hester, T.R., Shafer, H.J. and Feder, K.L. 2009 Field Methods in Archaeology. Seventh Edition. Walnut Creek, CA.  
Krämer, G. 2011. A History of Palestine from the Ottoman Conquest to the Founding of the State of Israel. Princeton. (excerpts)  
Magness, J. 2012. The Archaeology of the Holy Land: From the Destruction of Solomon's Temple to the Muslim Conquest. Cambridge. (excerpts)  
Mazar, A. 1997. Archaeology of the Land of the Bible 10.000–586 BCE. New York.  
Monson, J.M. 2008. Geobasics in the Land of the Bible. Rockford, IL.  
Rapp, G.Jr. and Hill, C.L. 1998. Geoarchaeology: The Earth-Science Approach to Archaeological Interpretation. New Haven.  
Weiner, S. 2010. Microarchaeology—Beyond the Visible A

## **Course 2: INTRODUCTION TO FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY**

TAU #####: 3 credits

Summer 2019: July 15 – August 3

Instructor of Record: Dr. Mario Martin (Tel Aviv University)

Principal co-instructors: Professor Daniel M. Master (Wheaton College, Chicago)

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course focuses on scientific methods of field archaeology and the history of northern Israel in general and the Jezreel Valley in particular. Beyond daily excavation work in the field and afternoon find processing, during which the students will acquire the principles of archaeological fieldwork, students will learn more about the modern scientific methods applied in archeology. The fields of zooarchaeology, microarchaeology, physical anthropology and spatial technology will be discussed in a series of evening lectures. In addition, lectures will also address the history of the region from the Iron Age to the Ottoman period and beyond (for the Middle Bronze Age, see course “History of the Jezreel Valley”). Specific topics will be treated with the instructors in weekly workshops. Preparatory readings are provided in the syllabus.

Course activities entail:

- Daily participation in the excavations at Tel Shimron including fieldwork and afternoon find processing
- Lecture series
- Weekly discussion sessions and workshops with the instructor and the co-instructors
- Journal and final paper assignments

### **THE COURSE IS DESIGNED TO PROMOTE**

Proficiency in ancient Near Eastern history and advanced knowledge of the cultural remains associated with the historical periods and key sites of Bible lands from the

Stone Age through late Roman period.

Aptitude in archaeological field methods and the fundamentals of archaeological

theory.

Critical analysis of primary and secondary historical sources.

Proficiency in the use of scientific techniques in the context of archaeological excavation.

### **EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES**

The course contributes to the mission of producing students who are biblically rooted, theologically formed and liberally educated. It prepares students to think theoretically, methodologically, archaeologically, historically and theologically about the society and history of the ancient Near East.

The course will promote the ability to design and conduct scientific investigations within the context of an archaeological research project. Archaeological Science is a growing field, located at the intersection of ancient human action and the regularities of the natural world. Students will apply scientific techniques in order to uncover more about the intersection of the cultural remains and scientific practice.

## REQUIREMENTS

Final Paper:	40%
Daily Journal:	20%
Participation in all dig activities:	40%

## DAILY JOURNALS/FINAL PAPER

Final paper: Students will hand in a research paper (ca. 4–5 pages, including references) on a selected topic that relates to the archaeology, history or culture of ancient Canaan and Israel, with a focus on its relationship to Shimron or the Jezreel Valley in general. More specific discussion of paper topics will be held during the excavation. The papers will be due two weeks after the end of the dig, but submission before departure is recommended.

Journal: Students purchase a small notebook of some kind to be handed in on the last day of excavation. All field school students are required to keep a daily journal, recording their excavation assignments in the field, field techniques they learn day-by-day, lab exercises, and notes from their lectures, discussion groups and field trips. Journal entries do not need to be long, but should instead be concise summaries which demonstrate an understanding of the concepts introduced for that week.

## PARTICIPATION

Students participate in daily excavation, receiving instruction in basic archaeological techniques and concepts while in the field. Each week a new archaeological technology is introduced, and students participate in weekly labs where these technologies are applied to a sample of archaeological problems. In the afternoons, students participate in ceramic and artifact processing at the Pottery Compound.

Evening lectures (delivered by resident specialists or visiting scholars) present the history of Tel Shimron and ancient Israel in the context of the broader Mediterranean, or address special topics of historical interest. Weekly Discussion Sections focus upon the interpretation of archaeological data, introducing principles of archaeological theory and examining how these can be used to answer questions about ancient life in the Jezreel Valley.

Field and Classroom activities will be supplemented by field trips to sites of historical and archaeological importance in northern Israel. Attendance at all activities is required. There are no excused absences, except for health reasons.

## OVERVIEW OF THE WEEKLY SCHEDULE

This is a schematic overview of a typical week on the excavation. A more detailed schedule, with lectures, field trips, workshops, etc., is given further below.

### MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

4:40 AM Wakeup

5:00 AM – 1:00 PM Excavation on site (5:00 bus from camp to site)

9:00 AM Breakfast

11:30 AM Break

1:00 PM Lunch

1:30 PM – 3:30 PM Artifact processing

3:30 PM – 6:00 PM Free time

6:00 PM – 6:45 PM Lectures/Workshops

7:00 PM Dinner

### FRIDAY AFTERNOON–SATURDAY MORNING

Weekend Break. This is free time except for the scheduled field trips.

## DETAILED SCHEDULE

		All	Lectures and Workshops	Mandatory reading
M	15.Jul	Excavation; PC*	<i>Zooarchaeology</i> (D. Fulton)	Reitze and Wing 2010
T	16.Jul	Excavation; PC	<i>Microarchaeology</i> (Weizmann team)	Weiner 2010
			<i>Workshop (Martin)</i>	
W	17.Jul	Excavation; PC	<i>Bedouin Meal</i>	
			<i>Introduction to Physical Anthropology</i> (R. Kalisher)	Goldstein 2006, White and Folkens 2005, Knusel 2014
Th	18.Jul	Excavation; PC		
F	19.Jul	Excavation; PC		
S	20.Jul	Field Trip: Huleh Basin, Golan		
S	21.Jul	Free day		
M	22.Jul	Excavation; PC	<i>Phoenician Markets and Iron Age Economy</i> (D. Master)	Master 2003, 2014
			<i>Iron Age II and Assyria</i> (J. Walton)	Walton 2015
			<i>Workshop (Moshier, Martin)</i>	
W	24.Jul	Excavation; PC	<i>Persia and Greece in Northern Israel</i> (K. Birney)	Stewart 2005, Lipschits 2006
Th	25.Jul	Excavation; PC	<i>The Rise of Islam and Cities of the Levant</i> (T. Hoffman)	Walmsley 2007, Avni 2014
F	26.Jul	Excavation; PC		
S	27.Jul	Free day		
S	28.Jul	Excavation; PC		
M	29.Jul	Excavation; PC	<i>Recent Excavations at Tel Acco (TBD)</i>	
T	30.Jul	Excavation; PC	<i>Botanical Remains</i> (J. Marston)	
			<i>Workshop (Martin)</i>	
W	31.Jul	Excavation; PC	<i>Season's Progress: Interpreting Tel Shimron</i> (D. Master & M. Martin)	
Th	1.Aug	Excavation; PC	<i>Party</i>	
F	2.Aug	Excavation; PC		
S	3.Aug	Departure		

\* Work in Pottery Compound

## LECTURES

### ZOOARCHAEOLOGY (D. FULTON)

This lecture will focus on the importance of faunal remains in their archaeological contexts. Specifically, it will discuss how zooarchaeology may inform historical, cultural, and regional studies on ancient Israel, Judah, and Philistia.

#### READING

Reitze, E.J. and Wing, E.S. (2010). *Zooarchaeology*, 2nd Edition (pp. 1-30). New York: Cambridge University Press.

### MICROARCHAEOLOGY (WEIZMANN TEAM)

Over the last two decades, the growth of archaeological science in Israel has transformed our understanding of archaeological contexts. What were once thought to be palaces are now known as stables. Chronologies have been re-written. This lecture will introduce students to the tools and methods of these recent advances.

#### READING

Excerpts from Weiner, S. (2010) *Microarchaeology: Beyond the Visible Archaeological Record*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

### INTRODUCTION TO PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY (R. KALISHER)

This lecture aims to familiarize students with the basic principles of physical anthropology and its use in archaeology. Students will learn the fundamental differences between human and nonhuman fauna typical to the region, as well as the many ways we can interpret human skeletal remains.

#### READING

Knusel, C. (2014). Crouching in fear: Terms of engagement for funerary remains. *Journal of Social Archaeology* (14). pp. 26-58.

Goldstein, L. (2006). Mortuary Analysis and Bioarchaeology. In Buikstra, J.E. and Beck, L.A. (Eds.) *Bioarchaeology: The Contextual Analysis of Human Remains* (pp. 375-388). Oxford: Elsevier.

White, T. and Folkens, P. (2005) *Human Bone Manual* (pp. 1-6). Oxford: Elsevier.

### PHOENICIAN MARKETS AND ECONOMY (D. MASTER)

How did ancient economies work? What are some of the cultural specific institutions which allowed for the movement of goods in the Iron Age. This lecture will use the Iron Age as a case study for examining ancient economy.

#### READING

Master, D.M. (November 2014). Economy and Exchange in the Iron Age Kingdoms of the Southern Levant. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* (372). pp. 81-97.

Master, D.M. (May 2003). Trade and Politics: Ashkelon's Balancing Act in the Seventh Century B.C.E. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* (330). pp. 47-64.

## IRON AGE II AND ASSYRIA (J. WALTON)

The coming of Assyria transformed the southern Levant with the regions of Galilee undergoing dramatic decline. How did Assyria govern in the southern Levant? What were their economic and political motivations. This lecture will frame the period in terms of the internal logic of the Assyrian economy.

### READING

Excerpts from Walton, J.T. (2015). *The Regional Economy of the Southern Levant in the 8th-7th Centuries BCE*. (Doctoral Dissertation) Harvard University, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

## PERSIA AND GREECE IN NORTHERN ISRAEL (K. BIRNEY)

Despite the state of war which existed between them, Greek goods - in particular Attic glazed and painted drinking and dining wares - were a popular commodity in urban centers along the coast during the 5th-4th centuries B.C. More than pretty objects, however, these vessels reflect the selective adoption of Greek elite drinking and dining behaviors, though adapted to local tastes. But how far did these tastes spread? This lecture discusses the Eastern version of the symposium, and draws upon comparison of coastal and inland assemblages to discuss the economic and cultural routes by which Greek refinements traveled east.

### READING

Stewart, A. (2005). Attic Pottery at Tel Dor, Israel: An Overview. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* (337). pp. 79-94.

Lipschits, O. (2006). Achaemenid Imperial Policy, Settlement Processes in Palestine, and the Status of Jerusalem in the Middle of the 5th Century B.C.E. In Lipschits, O. and Oeming, M. (Eds.), *Judah and the Judeans in the Persian Period* (pp. 19-52). Tel Aviv: Institute of Archaeology.

## THE RISE OF ISLAM AND CITIES OF THE LEVANT (T. HOFFMAN)

The political transformation from Byzantine to Umayyad rule was dramatic, but below the surface patterns of subsistence and social institutions changed much more slowly. This lecture will discuss the sudden changes, but also chart the long term rise of new urban forms which transformed the southern Levant.

### READINGS

Excerpts from Avni, G. (2014). *The Byzantine-Islamic Transition in Palestine: An Archaeological Approach*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Excerpts from Walmsley, A. (2007). *Early Islamic Syria: an archaeological assessment*. London: Bristol Classical Press.

## RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT TEL ACCO (TBD)

In this lecture, one of the excavators of the recent excavations at Tel Acco will discuss recent findings at the site.

## BOTANICAL REMAINS (J. MARSTON)

In this lecture, J. Marston will discuss the importance of botanical remains in the archaeological record.

## SEASON'S PROGRESS: INTERPRETING TEL SHIMRON (D. MASTER & M. MARTIN)

What was the outcome of the season? What were the preliminary results of our 2019 research questions? Using the results from 2019, the directors will discuss their preliminary assessment of the excavation.

### ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Cline, E. 2009. *Biblical Archaeology: A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford.
- David, N. 2003. *Historical Atlas of the Islamic World*. Checkmark Books. (excerpts)
- Hester, T.R., Shafer, H.J. and Feder, K.L. 2009 *Field Methods in Archaeology*. Seventh Edition. Walnut Creek, CA.
- Krämer, G. 2011. *A History of Palestine from the Ottoman Conquest to the Founding of the State of Israel*. Princeton. (excerpts)
- Magness, J. 2012. *The Archaeology of the Holy Land: From the Destruction of Solomon's Temple to the Muslim Conquest*. Cambridge. (excerpts)
- Mazar, A. 1997. *Archaeology of the Land of the Bible 10.000–586 BCE*. New York.
- Monson, J.M. 2008. *Geobasics in the Land of the Bible*. Rockford, IL.
- Rapp, G.Jr. and Hill, C.L. 1998. *Geoarchaeology: The Earth-Science Approach to Archaeological Interpretation*. New Haven.
- Weiner, S. 2010. *Microarchaeology—Beyond the Visible Archaeological Record*. Cambridge.

For more information, please contact our Canadian office:

E-mail : [tauinternational@cftau.ca](mailto:tauinternational@cftau.ca)

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