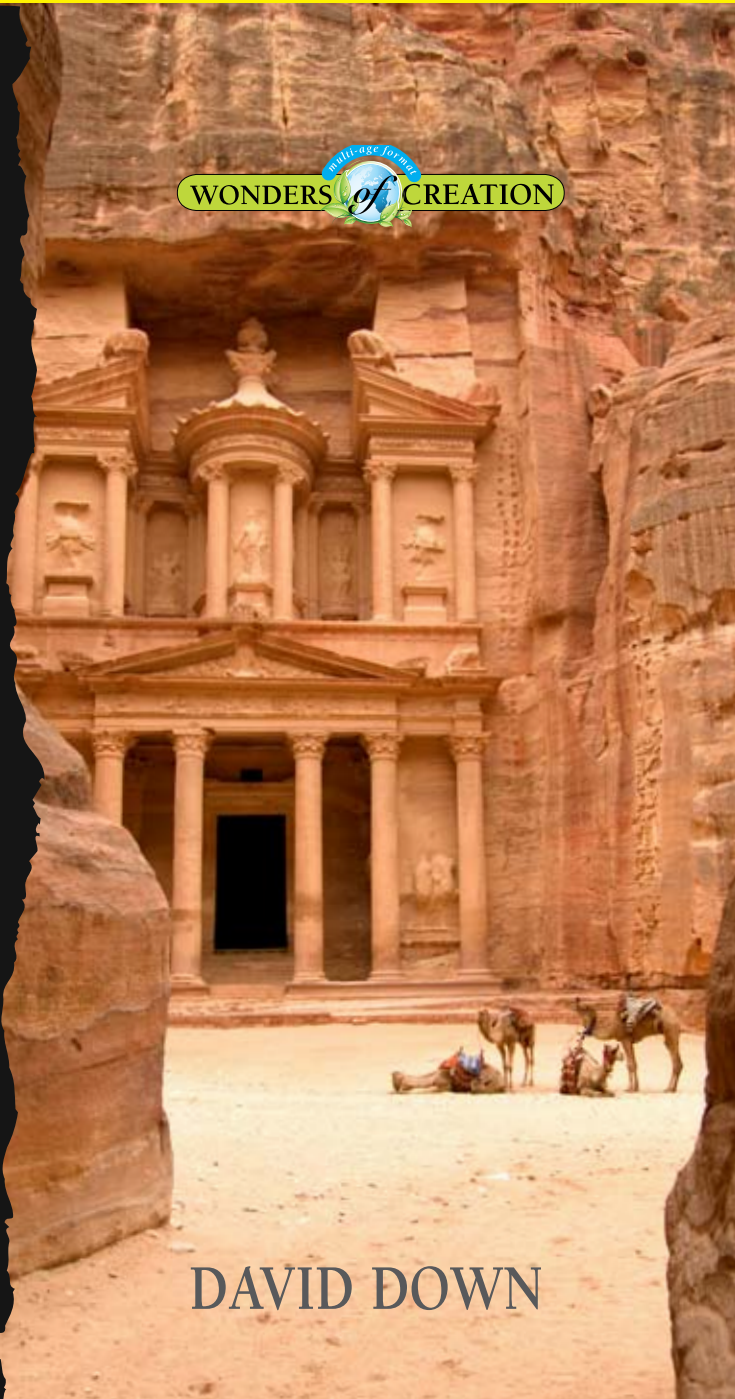


# STUDY GUIDE & WORKBOOK

# THE ARCHAEOLOGY BOOK



DAVID DOWN



**THE  
ARCHAEOLOGY  
BOOK**

**STUDY GUIDE  
& WORKBOOK**



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# CHAPTER 1

## What Archaeology is All About

---

**Text: Pages 6 to 19**

### Terms to Know and Spell

---

accession year

AD

archaeology

artifact

BC

carbon dating

ceramic

chronology

debris

EB

exile

exodus

hieroglyphs

LB

MB

millennium

non-accession year

pottery

stratum

synchronism

tell

## Short Answer

---

1. What does the word archaeology mean?
2. For what three reasons were cities built on hills?
3. When did people first start using coins?
4. From what Greek word does our word Bible come from?
5. What are the four main periods of archaeological time?

## Activities

---

1. See if you can find a small piece of damp clay, or plasticine, and with the end of a screwdriver impress your name on it. This would then look like a seal impression.
2. Take some everyday items and set up an archaeological treasure hunt. Have an adult bury the items in shallow holes, covering them with a thin layer of soil. Carefully go about digging them up and classifying your treasures in a journal.

# CHAPTER 2

## Land of Egypt

---

**Text: Pages 20 to 29**

### Terms to Know and Spell

---

Asiatic

baulk

dowry

drachma

dynasty

mastabas

Nubia

Pharoah

### Short Answer

---

1. What is the Egyptian name for Egypt?
2. Who was the first Egyptian king to build a pyramid?
3. Who built the biggest pyramid in Egypt?
4. What was the name of the Egyptian river god?
5. What did the Egyptians in dynasty 12 mix with their bricks to hold them together?

## Activities

---

1. See if you can find a small cardboard or plastic box. Make some mud out of earth and a little water, mix some dry grass with it and put it into the box. When it is fairly dry turn the box upside down and lift it off the brick you have made. Let it dry.
2. Develop a chart with your family history or dynasty. Try to trace the ancestry of one parent or both, depending on the information you have available. List these as names on a graph or draw an actual tree with the branches representing the family members.

## CHAPTER 3

### The Hittites

---

**Text: Pages 30 to 35**

#### **Terms to Know and Spell**

---

amphitheater

Anatolia

bathhouse

inscription

#### **Short Answer**

---

1. 3000 years ago which was the strongest nation in the Middle East?
2. What two nations did the Syrians think had come to attack them?
3. Who were the Hittites descended from?
4. How often were the Hittites mentioned in the King James Version of the Bible?
5. Who wrote the book “The Empire of the Hittites?”

## Activities

---

1. Draw a rough map of Turkey and write in the names Constantinople and Boghazkale where you think they should be.
2. Research the ancient Hittite civilization online or at your local library. How many resources can you find available for this people once thought to be a myth?

# CHAPTER 4

## Ur of the Chaldees

---

**Text: Pages 36 to 41**

### **Terms to Know and Spell**

---

centurian

Chaldees

nomad

papyrus

tanner

### **Short Answer**

---

1. In the Bible, how many references are there to Ur of the Chaldees?”
2. Who was the main excavator of Ur of the Chaldees?”
3. Why did Woolley not excavate the cemetery as soon as he found it.”
4. What was the name of the people who occupied ancient Ur?”
5. What did Woolley find in the Death Pits of Ur.”

## Activities

---

1. Draw a rough map of Turkey and write in the names Constantinople and Boghazkale where you think they should be.
2. Research the ancient Hittite civilization online or at your local library. How many resources can you find available for this people once thought to be a myth?

# CHAPTER 5

## Assyria

---

**Text: Pages 42 to 45**

### **Terms to Know and Spell**

---

Armenians

bullae

Medes

scarab

seal

### **Short Answer**

---

1. Who discovered Nineveh?
2. What was the name of the ruins where Layard first started digging?
3. What was the name of the king of Israel that was mentioned on the black pillar Layard found in Nimrud?
4. What was the name of the king of Israel when Sennacherib besieged Jerusalem?
5. How many cities did Sennacherib claim he conquered?

## Activities

---

1. Try and get some plasticine or soft clay. Press it down flat. Then get a pencil or small twig of a tree the width of a pencil. Cut one end to form a triangle, then press this end down horizontally and vertically on the clay. You will thus be making cuneiform impressions.
2. Sometimes archaeologists must learn a language to help them understand a culture better, just as Layard studied the Persian language. Choose a language to study briefly and obtain several books from the library to help you learn some basic words and phrases.

# CHAPTER 6

## Babylon: City of Gold

---

**Text: Pages 46 to 51**

### Terms to Know and Spell

---

cuneiform

strata

syncline

### Short Answer

---

1. What was the name of the cuneiform record which told a story similar to the Bible record of Noah and the flood?"
2. Which Assyrian king compiled a library of tablets in Nineveh?
3. What did the Babel builders stick their bricks together with?
4. Which king made Babylon a city of gold?
5. Which Bible prophet predicted that Babylon would become uninhabited?

## Activities

---

1. Log onto the Internet and type in Ishtar Gate. Under this heading click on “The Ishtar Gate Berlin Museum.” This will bring up a picture of the gate from Babylon that Professor Koldewey sent back to Berlin.
2. Research the Bible account of the Flood and compare this account with other accounts from around the world. A good resource from a Christian perspective is *Flood Legends* by Charles Martin.

# CHAPTER 7

## Persia

---

**Text: Pages 52 to 59**

### Terms to Know and Spell

---

Persia

rhyton

### Short Answer

---

1. Who was the king who first carved out the Medo-Persian Empire?
2. In what year did he conquer Babylon?
3. Which Persian king left a trilingual inscription on the rock face at Bisitun?
4. What was the name of the great Persian city that Darius built?
5. What was the name of the official who tried to destroy all the Jews in Persia?

### Activities

---

1. Read the book of Esther in the Bible and count how many times the word God is used. You may be surprised.

2. Study the celebration of Purim that is still celebrated today. Observe how the traditions and even the games relate back to Queen Esther.

# CHAPTER 8

## Petra

---

**Text: Pages 60 to 69**

### **Terms to Know and Spell**

---

bedouin

cistern

Edom

Edomites

Nabataeans

siq

theater

wadi

### **Short Answer**

---

1. In what year did Burckhardt discover Petra?
2. Whose descendants occupied Petra?
3. What were his descendants called?

4. Which Bible prophet wrote a book about Petra?
5. Which Roman emperor had a road made through Petra?

## Activities

---

1. Pottery in Petra was very thin. Try and get some plasticine or clay and make a small teacup without a handle. See how thin you can make it.
2. Set up a tent in your yard and talk about what it would be like to live life as a Bedouin, wandering from place to place. Consider staying overnight in the tent, weather permitting.

# CHAPTER 9

## The Phoenicians

---

**Text: Pages 70 to 77**

### Terms to Know and Spell

---

Baal

causeway

Yehovah

### Short Answer

---

1. What were the four main cities of ancient Phoenicia?
2. What trees was Phoenicia famous for?
3. Whose tomb did Pierre Montet find?
4. Which Bible prophet challenged the prophets of Baal?
5. Which Bible prophet predicted that ancient Tyre would never be found?

## Activities

---

1. Find a map of the Mediterranean Sea and try to work out how far it is from Phoenicia, modern Lebanon, to Spain. That is how far Phoenician ships sailed.
2. Make a relief of your hand by pressing your palm and fingers into a flat piece of clay or by pressing foil over your hand to make a metallic looking imprint. See how much detail you can add once the initial impression is made.

# CHAPTER 10

## The Dead Sea Scrolls

---

**Text: Pages 78 to 83**

### Terms to Know and Spell

---

scroll

vellum

### Short Answer

---

1. In what year was the first Dead Sea Scroll found?
2. How many letters were in the Hebrew alphabet?
3. What were most of the Dead Sea Scrolls written on?
4. Which is the longest acrostic in the Bible?
5. What was the name of the settlement near the cave of the wounded partridge?

### Activities

---

1. Find a King James version of the Bible and look at Psalm 19. At the beginning of every eighth verse you will find a letter of the Hebrew alphabet. Try and write out the 22 letters of the alphabet.
2. Take several pieces of white or tan cardstock. Write or paint a favorite Bible passage across it. When dry, roll up the “scroll” and tie it off with ribbon or string.

# CHAPTER 11

## Israel

---

**Text: Pages 84 to 93**

### **Terms to Know and Spell**

---

annunciation

Calvary

Golgotha

grotto

Messiah

ossuary

Passover

### **Short Answer**

---

1. Which Roman Emperor adopted Christianity as the state religion?
2. Jesus name in Hebrew was Yeshua. What does that mean?
3. In what city did Jesus live most of his life?
4. Which city in Galilee was called Jesus own city?

5. What does the word Calvary mean?

### **Activities**

---

1. At the back of most Bibles are maps of Palestine. Try and calculate how far it was from Jerusalem to Galilee. Jesus walked this distance many times.
2. Utilizing poster board or cardstock, create a map of Israel. You might consider paints or markers to color the rivers, lakes, and land. Glue on small blocks or other objects to represent towns and cities.

# ANSWER KEY

## CHAPTER 1

**What Archaeology is All About** — Text: Pages 6 to 19

### **Terms to Know and Spell**

---

accession year — the year a king actually began his reign

AD — Anno Domini (the year of our lord); the years after the Christian era began

Archaeology — study of beginnings

Artifact — an item from antiquity found in an excavation

BC — Before Christ; the years before the Christian era began

carbon dating — calculating the amount of carbon left in organic material that has died

ceramic — something made of pottery

chronology — time periods, dates in which events happened

debris — discarded rubbish

EB — the Early Bronze Period

exile — a people sent out of their home country to another country

exodus — going out, applied to the Israelites leaving Egypt

hieroglyphs — Egyptian picture writing

LB — the Late Bronze Period

MB — the Middle Bronze Period

millennium — one thousand years

non-accession year — the first complete year of a king's reign

pottery — a vessel made of clay fired in a kiln

stratum — a layer of occupation exposed by excavations (plural strata)

synchronism — something happening at the same time

tell — a Hebrew word meaning “ruins” applied to hills on which people once lived

### **Short Answer**

---

1. A study about beginnings
2. Defense, heat, and floods
3. 600 BC
4. Biblos
5. Early Bronze, Middle Bronze, Late Bronze, Iron Age.

## **CHAPTER 2**

**Land of Egypt** — Text: Pages 20 to 29

### **Terms to Know and Spell**

---

Asiatic — in Egyptian terms, someone from Syria or Palestine

balk — the vertical ridge left between two excavated squares in the ground

dowry — gift given to a prospective bride at the time of her marriage

drachma — a Greek coin worth about a day's wages

dynasty — a succession of kings descended from one another

mastabas — mud-brick structures beneath which were tomb chambers

Nubia — a country south of Egypt now called Sudan

Pharoah — title applied to many Egyptian kings

### Short Answer

---

1. Misr
2. Zoser
3. Khufu
4. Hapi
5. Straw

## CHAPTER 3

**The Hittites** — Text: Pages 30 to 35

### Terms to Know and Spell

---

amphitheater — a circle of seats surrounding an area where gladiators fought each other or fought wild beasts

Anatolia — mountainous area in central Turkey

bathhouse — a club where citizens could bathe in cold, warm, or hot water

inscription — writing made on clay, stone, papyrus, or animal skins

### **Short Answer**

---

1. The Hittites
2. Hittites and Egyptians
3. Heth
4. Forty six
5. William Wright

## **CHAPTER 4**

**Ur of the Chaldees** — Text: Pages 36 to 41

### **Terms to Know and Spell**

---

centurian — a military officer in charge of a hundred men

Chaldees — people who used to live in southern Iraq

nomad — a person who lived in a tent that could be moved from place to place

papyrus — sheets of writing material made from the Egyptian papyrus plant tanner

### **Short Answer**

---

1. Four
2. Sir Leonard Woolley
3. He wanted to learn more about Ur before he excavated such an important site
4. Sumerians
5. Evidence of human sacrifice

## CHAPTER 5

**Assyria** — Text: Pages 42 to 45

### Terms to Know and Spell

---

Armenians — people who lived in eastern Turkey and northern Iraq

bullae — an impression made on clay with a seal  
(plural bullae)

Medes — people who used to live in northern Iran

scarab — model of a dung beetle with an inscription engraved on it for sealing documents

seal — an object made of stone, metal, or clay with a name engraved on it used to impress in soft clay

### Short Answer

---

1. Henry Austin Layard
2. Nimrud
3. Jehu
4. Hezekiah
5. Forty six

## CHAPTER 6

**Babylon: City of Gold** — Text: Pages 46 to 51

### Terms to Know and Spell

---

cuneiform — a form of writing using a wedge-shaped stylus to make an impression on a clay tablet

strata — a layer of occupation exposed by excavations

syncline — a boat-shaped geological formation

### Short Answer

---

1. The Gilgamesh Epic
2. Ashur-Bani-Pal
3. Asphalt
4. Nebuchadnezzar
5. Isaiah

## CHAPTER 7

**Persia** — Text: Pages 52 to 59

### Terms to Know and Spell

---

Persia — a country in central Iran

rhyton — a drinking vessel shaped like a human  
or animal

### Short Answer

---

1. Cyrus the Great
2. 539 BC
3. Darius the Great
4. Persepolis
5. Haman

## CHAPTER 8

**Petra** — Text: Pages 60 to 69

### Terms to Know and Spell

bedouin — Arabs living in tents with no fixed address

cistern — a hole dug in rock to store rainwater

Edom — country in southern Jordan

Edomites — people descended from Edom, also known as Esau, Jacob's brother

Nabataeans — people descended from Nabaioth who occupied Petra

siq — narrow valley between two high rock formations

theater — a stage for actors in front of which was a semi-circle of seats

wadi — a dry river bed, carrying water only when it rained

### **Short Answer**

---

1. 1812 AD
2. Esau's
3. Edomites
4. Obadiah
5. Trajan

## **CHAPTER 9**

**The Phoenicians** Text: Pages 70 to 77

### **Terms to Know and Spell**

---

Baal — a word meaning “lord” and the name of a Phoenician god

causeway — a built-up road

Yehovah — a Hebrew name for God, usually spelled Jehovah, but there is no “J” in the Hebrew alphabet

## Short Answer

---

1. Gebal, Berytus Sidon and Tyre
2. Cyprus
3. Ahiram
4. Elijah
5. Ezekiel

## CHAPTER 10

**The Dead Sea Scrolls** — Text: Pages 78 to 83

### Terms to Know and Spell

---

Scroll — papyrus or animal skin document rolled up into a cylinder

vellum — animal skin treated to be used as writing material

## Short Answer

---

1. Gebal, Berytus Sidon and Tyre
2. Cyprus
3. Ahiram
4. Elijah
5. Ezekiel

## CHAPTER 11

**Israel** — Text: Pages 84 to 93

### Terms to Know and Spell

---

annunciation — an announcement

Calvary — Latin word meaning “skull”

Golgotha — Hebrew word meaning “skull”

grotto — cave

Messiah — meaning “Anointed One” and applied to an expected Jewish leader

ossuary — a box in which human bones were preserved

Passover — Jewish ceremony celebrating the Exodus from Egypt

### **Short Answer**

---

1. Constantine
2. Yehovah saves
3. Nazareth
4. Capernaum
5. Skull





