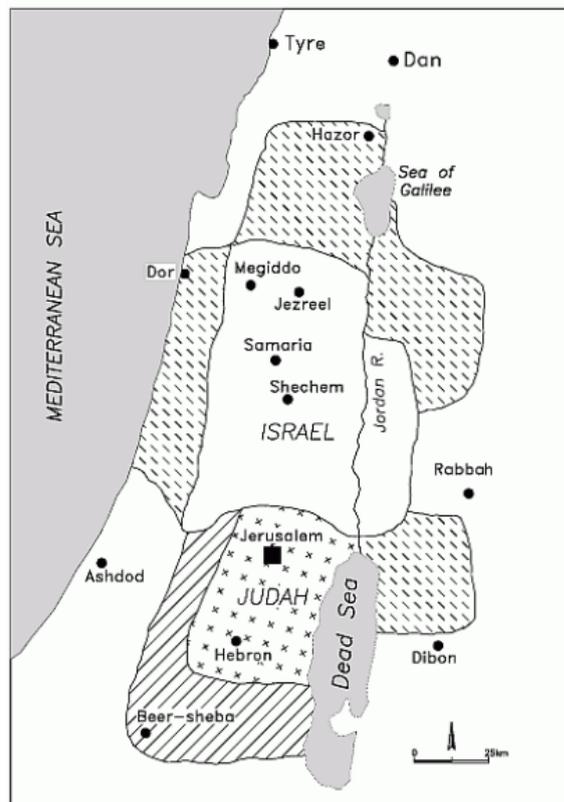






# Wo lag Israel



-  Israel before the Omrides
-  Expansion of Israel under the Omrides
-  Judah before ca. 850 BC
-  Expansion of Judah in the late 9th century

## 1 Könige 9, 15

15 וְזֶה דְבַר-הַמֶּלֶךְ אֲשֶׁר-הֶעֱלָה אֶל-הַמֶּלֶךְ שְׁלֹמֹה לְבָנוֹת  
 אֶת-בַּיִת יְהוָה וְאֶת-בֵּיתוֹ וְאֶת-הַמְּלֹא וְאֶת חוֹמַת יְרוּשָׁלַם וְאֶת-  
 חֶזֶר וְאֶת-מְגִדּוֹ וְאֶת-גֶּזֶר :

Dies ist der Bericht über die Fronarbeiter, die König Salomo aushob, um zu bauen das Haus des Ewigen und sein Haus und den Millo und die Mauer(n) Jerusalems und Hazor(s) und Megiddo(s) und Gezer(s).

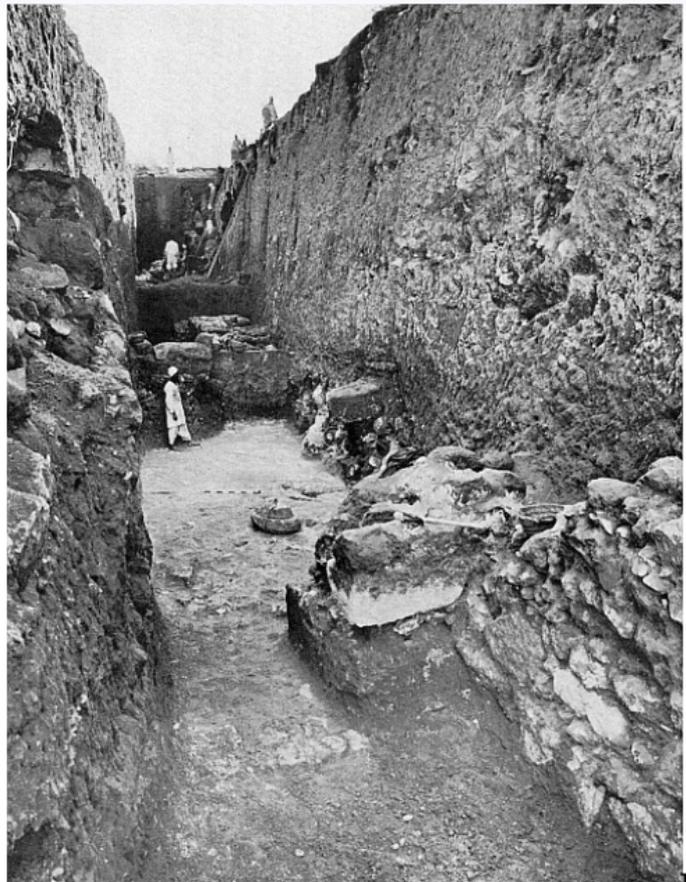
**1 Kön 7, 10** Die Grundsteine waren auch kostbare und große Steine, zehn und acht Ellen lang, 11 und darauf kostbare Steine, nach dem Winkeleisen gehauen, und Zedernholz.

**1 Kön 9, 19** ... und alle Städte mit Kornspeichern, die Salomo hatte, und alle Städte der Wagen und die Städte der Gespanne und was er zu bauen wünschte in Jerusalem, im Libanon und im ganzen Lande seiner Herrschaft.

# Die Steuerbezirke Salomos



# Stratigraphie



Der Sondierungsgraben im  
Feld AA von Megiddo, 1935  
[Lo48].







# Seriation und Keramik



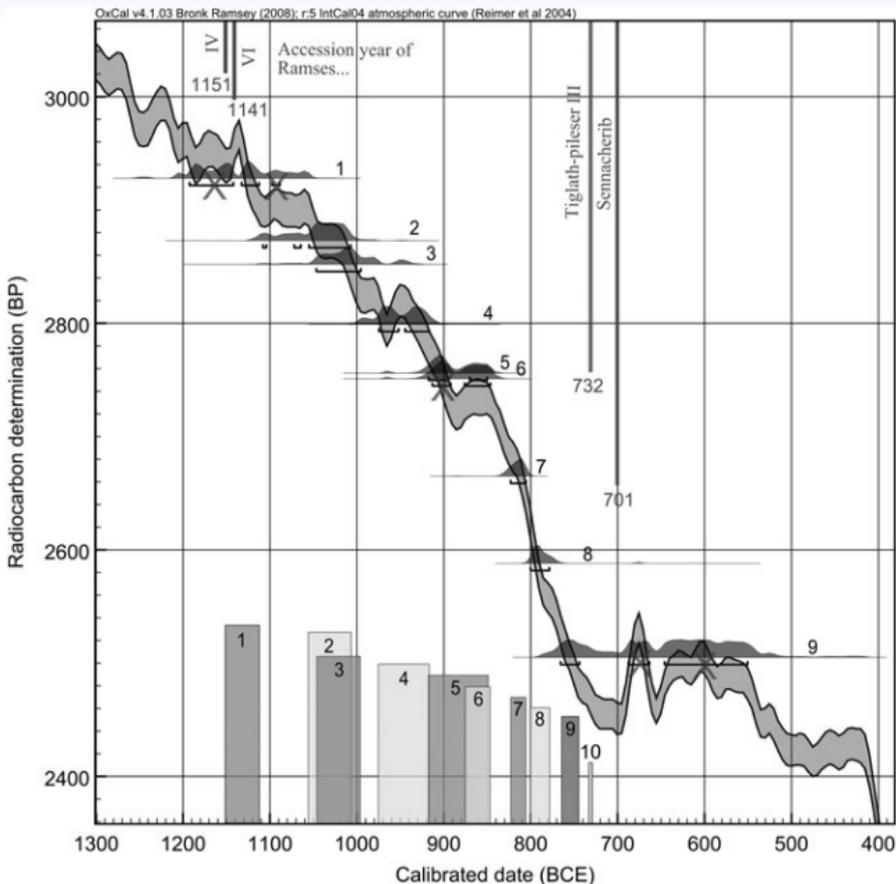
Keramik aus  
der Schicht VA  
von Megiddo  
[Lo48, Tafel 146].

# Historische Datierung

| Israel's Kings  |             |   |             |
|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| <i>Extra Biblical evidence used to date the reigns of the kings of Israel and Judah is shown below in italics.</i>    |             |   |             |
| The United Monarchy:  |             |   |             |
| Saul c. 1030-1009 B.C.  |             |   |             |
| David c. 1009/1001-971/970  |             |   |             |
| Solomon c. 971/970-931/930  |             |   |             |
| <i>Samson's triangular relief commemorating campaign against Philistines II, 930-960!</i>                             |             |   |             |
| The Divided Monarchy:   |             |   |             |
| Kingdom of Judah<br>930-586 B.C.  |             | Kingdom of Israel<br>930-722 B.C.                         |             |
| Rehoboam  | 931/930-913 | Jeroboam I  | 931/930-908 |
| <i>Shiloh's triangular relief at Karnak (921) and stele at Sidon (924) commemorating campaign in Israel and Judah</i> |             |   |             |
| Abijam (Abijah)   | 913-911     | Nadab   | 908-907     |
| Asa   | 911-870     | Baasha  | 907-884     |
|   |             | Elah  | 884-883     |
|   |             | Zimri   | 883         |
|   |             | Omri  | 883-872     |
| Jehoshaphat   | 870-846     | Ahah  | 872-855     |
|   |             | <i>Annals of Shalmaneser III (858/82) mentioning Ahah</i> |             |
| Jehoram   | 846-841     | Ahaziah   | 853-852     |
| Ahaziah   | 841         | Joram   | 852-841     |
| Ataliah   | 841-835     | Jehu  | 841/818     |
|   |             | <i>Annals of Shalmaneser III (841/84) mentioning Jehu</i> |             |
| Jehoash   | 835-801     | Jehoahaz  | 818-802     |
| Amaziah   | 801-783     | Jehoash   | 802-787     |
| Azariah (Uzziah)  | 783-732     | Jeroboam II   | 787-748     |
|   |             | Zachariah   | 748-747     |
|   |             | Shallum   | 747         |
| Jotham  | 750-735     | Menahem   | 747-738     |
|   |             | Pekahiah  | 738-737     |
| Ahaz  | 735-727     | Pekah   | 737-732     |
| Hozeiah   | 727-697     | Hoshea  | 732-722     |
| Manasseh  | 697-642     |   |             |
| Amon  | 642-640     |   |             |
| Josiah  | 640-609     |   |             |
| Jehoiakim   | 609         |   |             |
| Jehoiachin  | 609-598     |   |             |
| Zedekiah  | 598-586     |   |             |

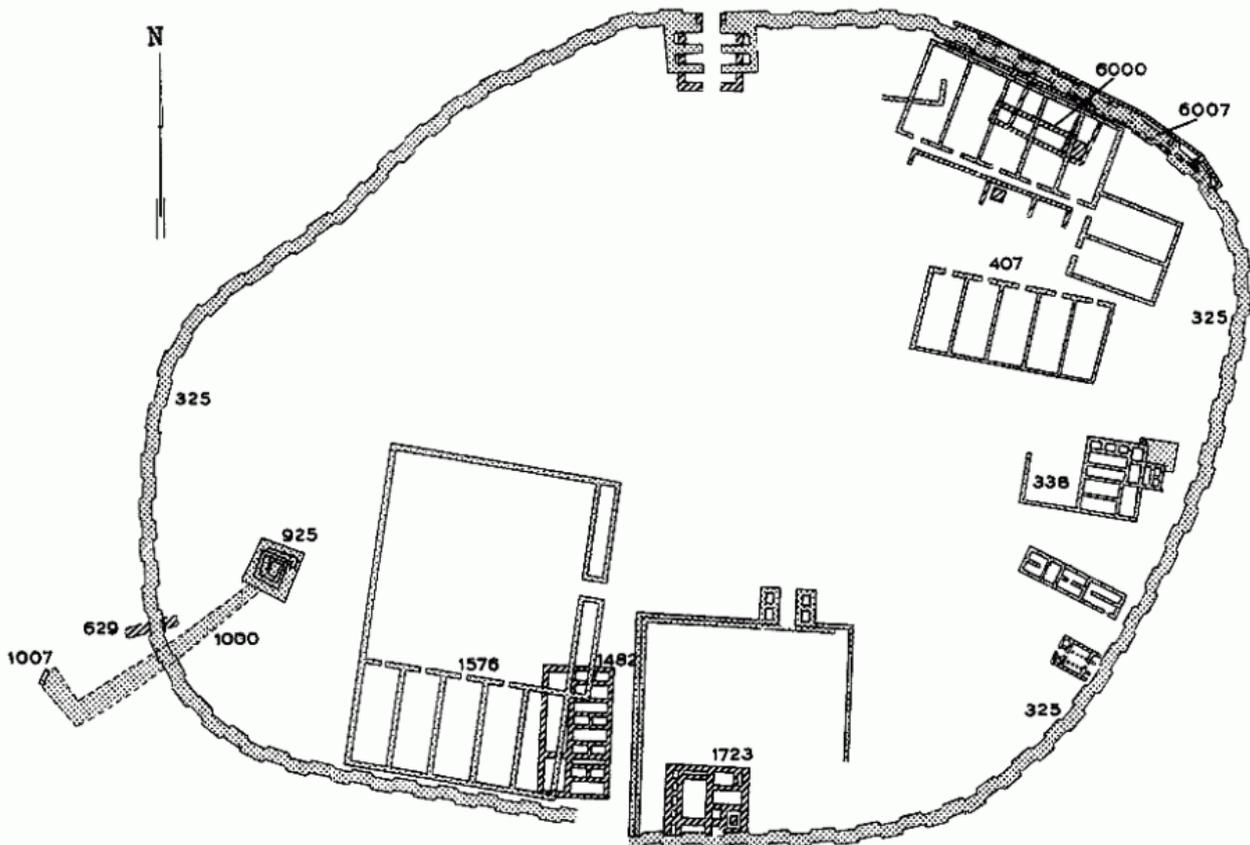
| Dates       | Southern Levant | Egypt                                   | Assyria                  |
|-------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------|
| <b>1200</b> | Iron IA         | Siptah, Towsre                          | Ashur-Dan I<br>1178-1133 |
| 1175        | 1200-1136       | 20 <sup>th</sup> Dyn.                   | Ashur-resh-ishi I        |
| 1150        | Early Iron IB   | 1190-1077                               | Tiglath-Pileser I        |
| 1125        | 1136-1070       | Ramses III                              | 1114-1076 [...]          |
| <b>1100</b> |                 | 1186-1155                               | Ashurnasirpal I          |
| 1075        | Late Iron IB    | 21 <sup>st</sup> Dyn.                   | Shalmaneser II           |
| 1050        | 1070-960        | 1076-944                                | Ashur-nirari IV          |
| 1025        |                 | Smemdes I [...]                         | Ashur-rabi II            |
| <b>1000</b> |                 | Psusennes I [...]                       | Ashur-resh-ishi II       |
| 975         |                 | Psusennes II                            | Tiglath-Pileser II       |
| 950         | Iron IIA        | 22 <sup>nd</sup> Dyn.                   | Ashur-dan II             |
| 925         | 960-840         | 943-746                                 | Adad-nirari II [...]     |
| <b>900</b>  |                 | Shosheng I                              | Ashurnasirpal II         |
| 875         |                 | Osorkon I                               | 883-859                  |
| 850         | Iron IIB        | Takelet I                               | Shalmaneser III          |
| 825         | 840-            | Shosheng II                             | 858-824 [...]            |
| <b>800</b>  | 732/722/701     | Osorkon II                              | Tiglath-Pileser III      |
| 775         |                 | Shosheng III, IV                        | 744-727                  |
| 750         |                 | Pimay                                   | Shalmaneser V            |
| 725         |                 | Shosheng V                              | 726-722                  |
| <b>700</b>  | Iron IIC        | 23 <sup>rd</sup> -24 <sup>th</sup> Dyn. | Sargon II                |
| 675         | 732/722/701-586 | 722-655                                 | 721-705                  |
| 650         |                 | Taharqa                                 | Sennacherib              |
| 625         |                 | 25 <sup>th</sup> Dyn.                   | 704-681                  |
| <b>600</b>  |                 | 664-525                                 | Esarhaddon               |
| 575         | Iron III        | Psammetichus I                          | 680-669                  |
| 550         | 586-535         | Necho I                                 | Ashurbanipal             |
| 525         | Persian Period  | Psammetichus I                          | 668-631 [...]            |
|             |                 | Aprie, Amasis                           | Nabopolassar             |
|             |                 |   | Nebuchadnezzar II        |
|             |                 |   | 604-562 [...]            |
|             |                 |   | Nabonidus                |
|             |                 |   | 555-539                  |

# Naturwissenschaftliche Datierungen





# Megiddo im Überblick



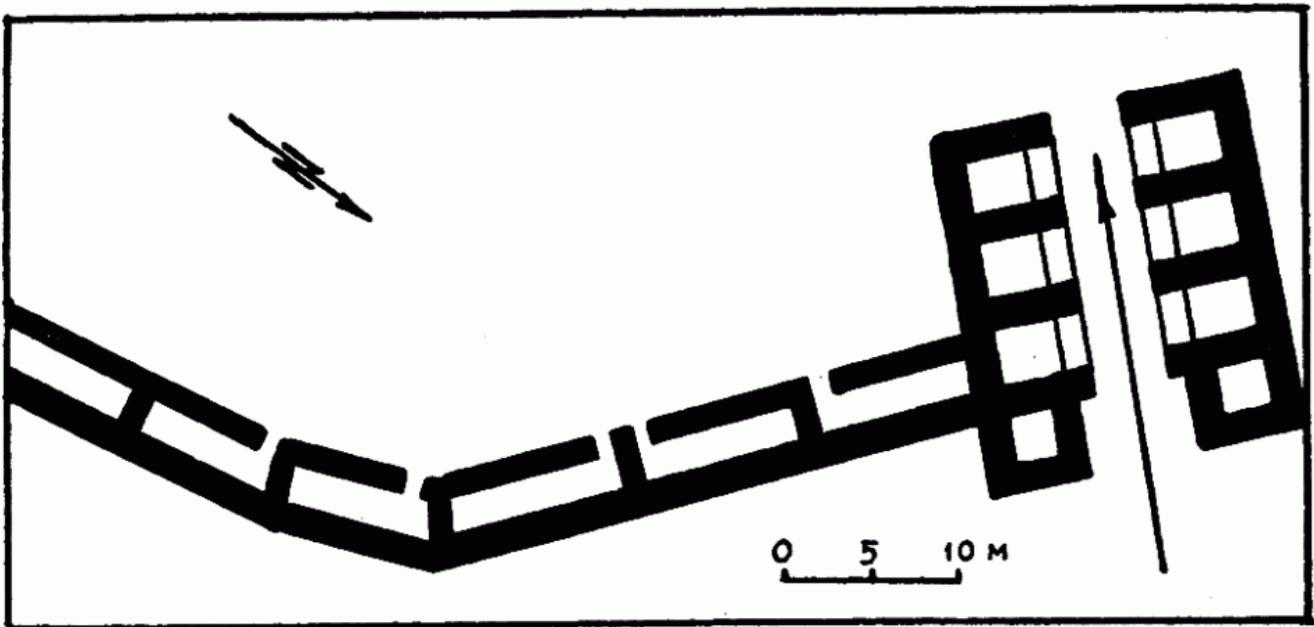








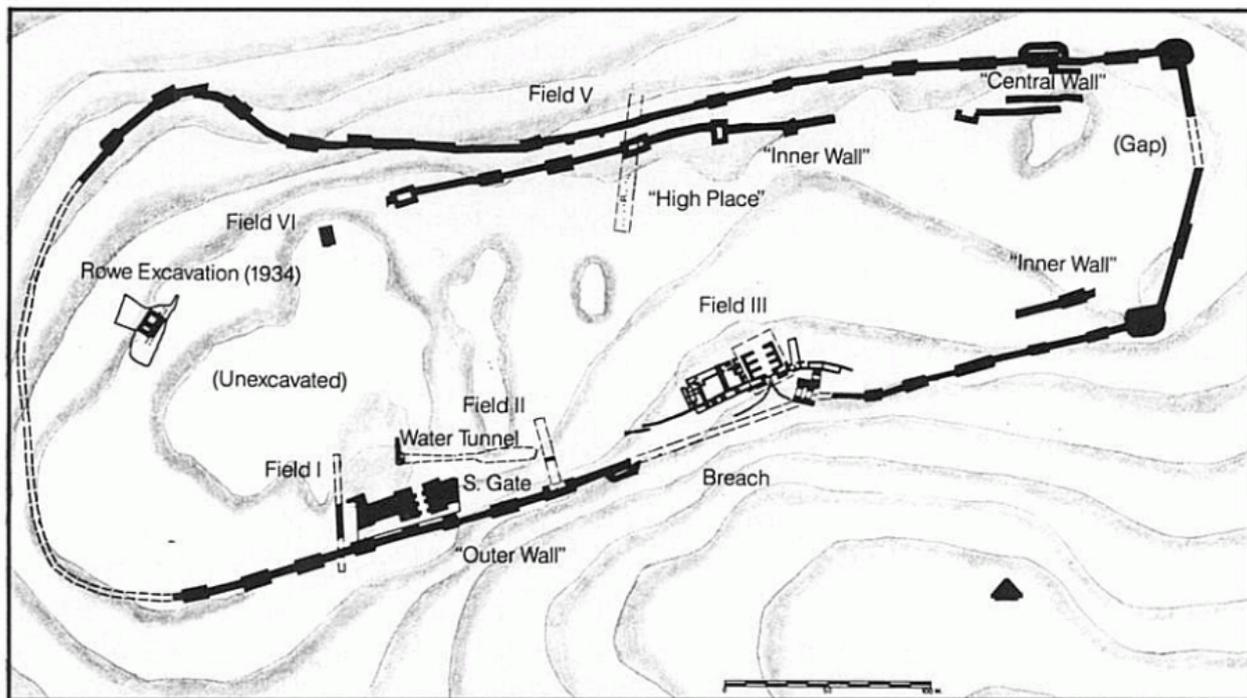
# Das Tor von Hazor







# Gezer im Überblick



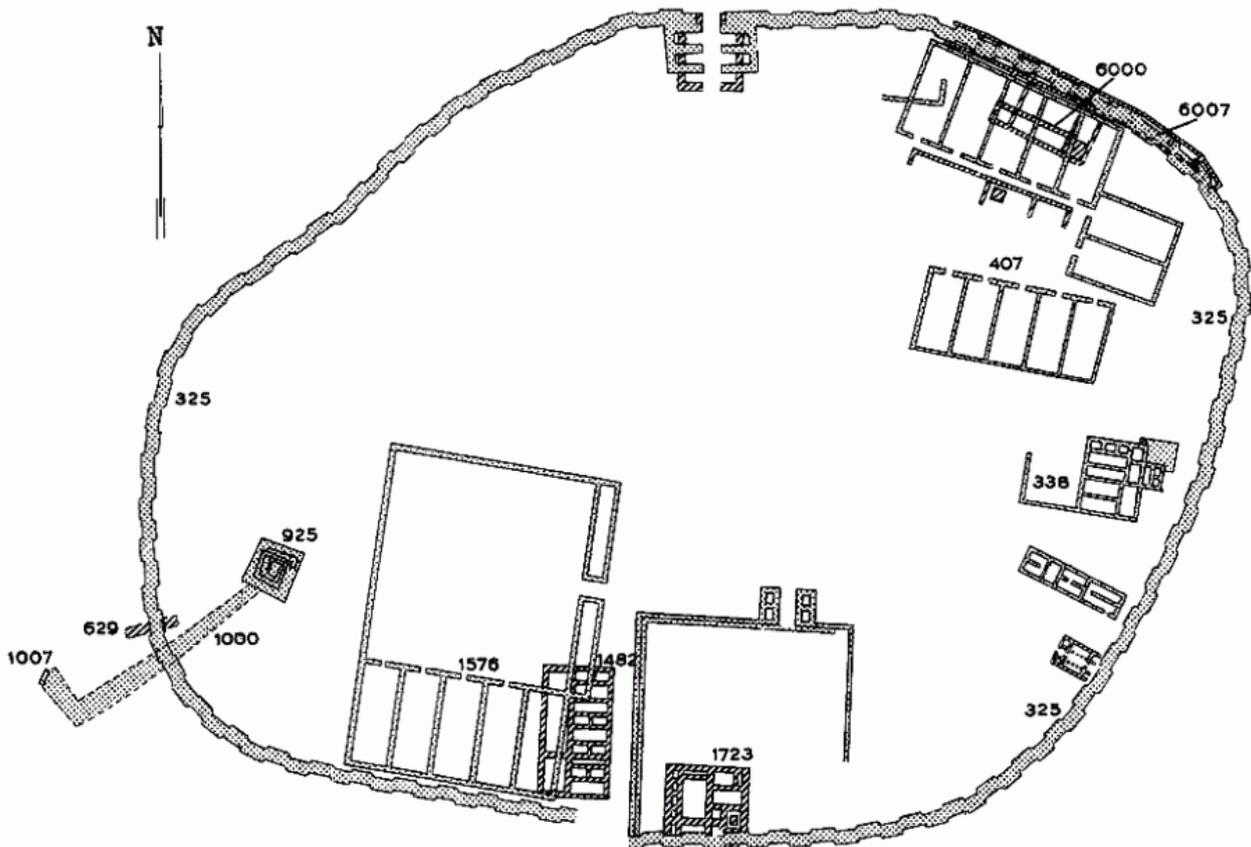


# Das äußere Pfortnerhaus





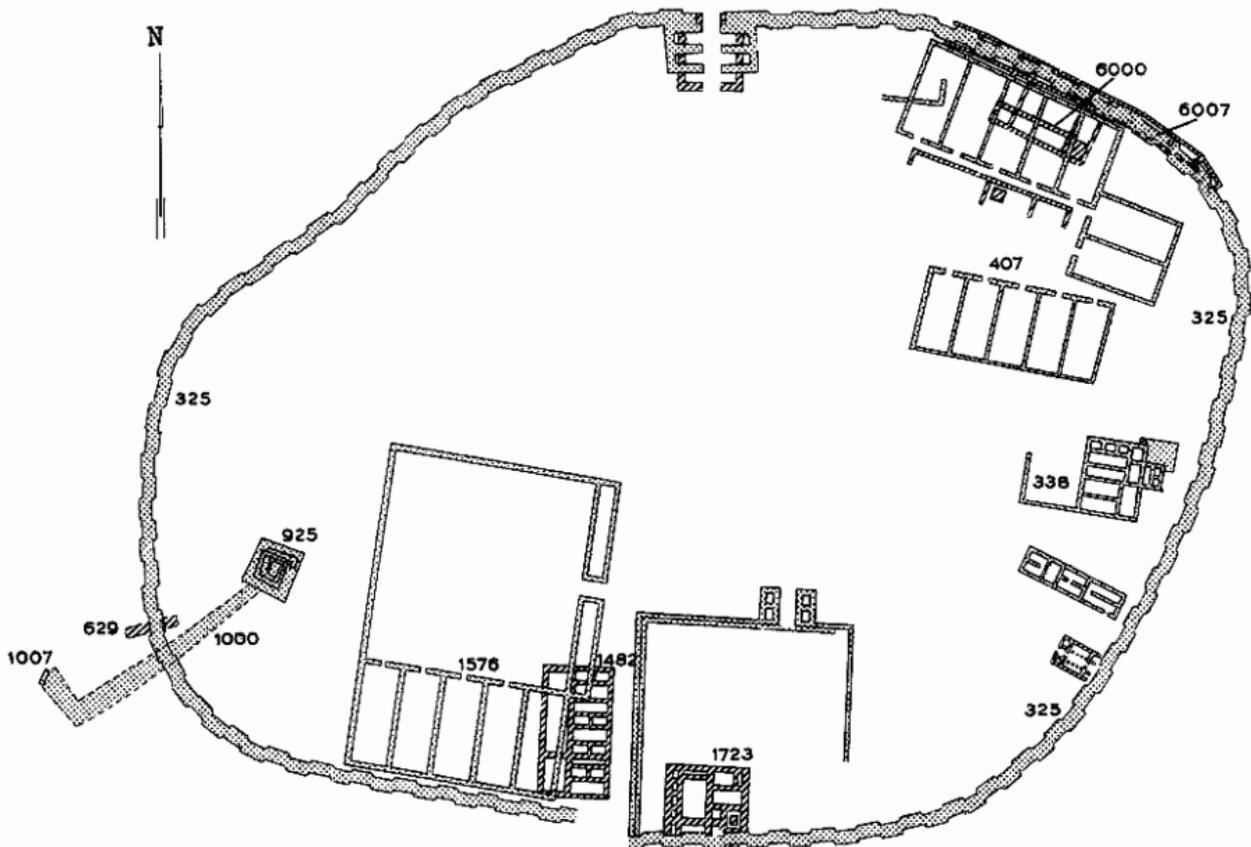
# Megiddo im Überblick







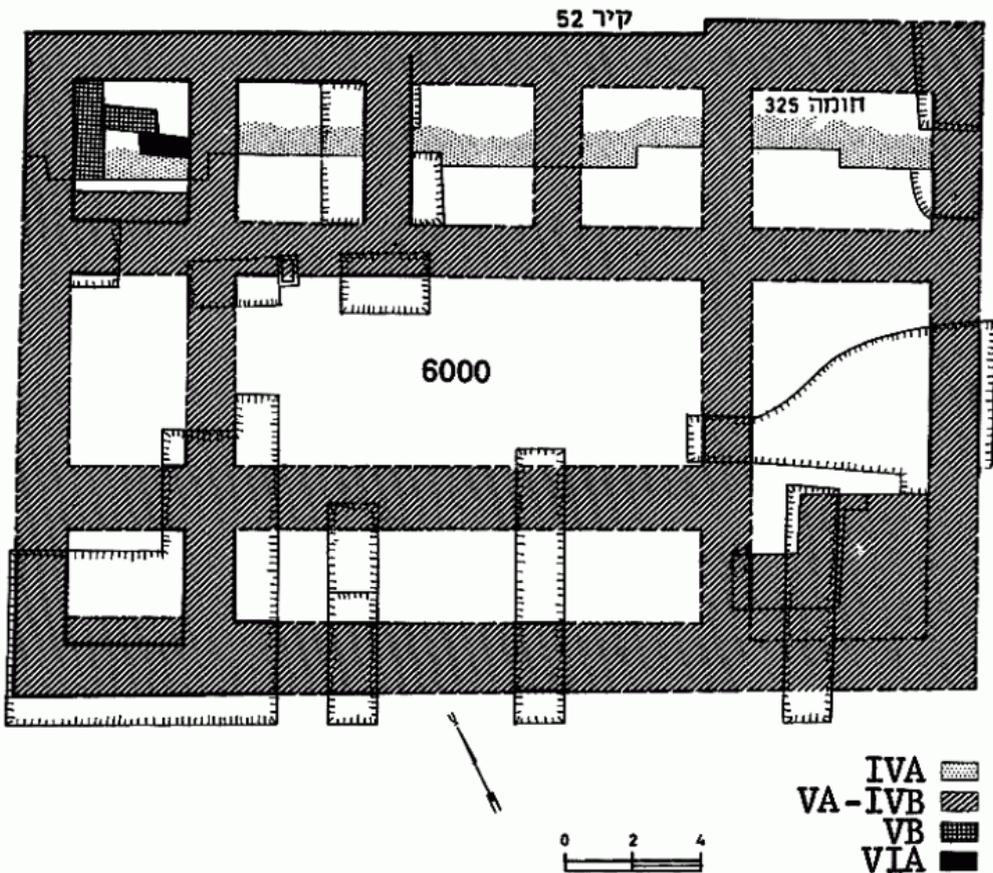
# Megiddo im Überblick





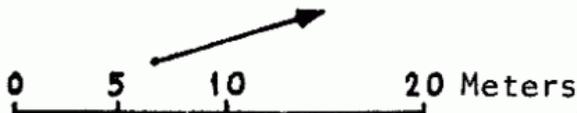
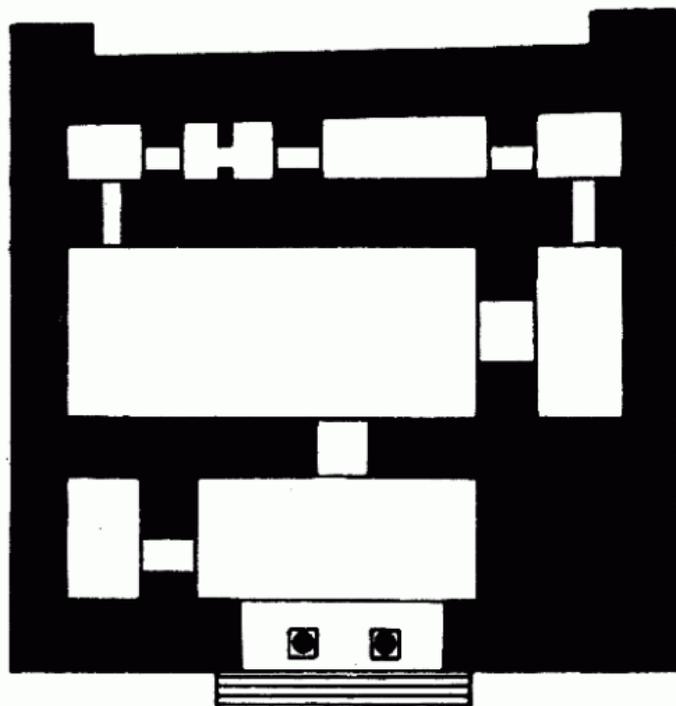


# Palast 6000 in Schicht VA-IVB

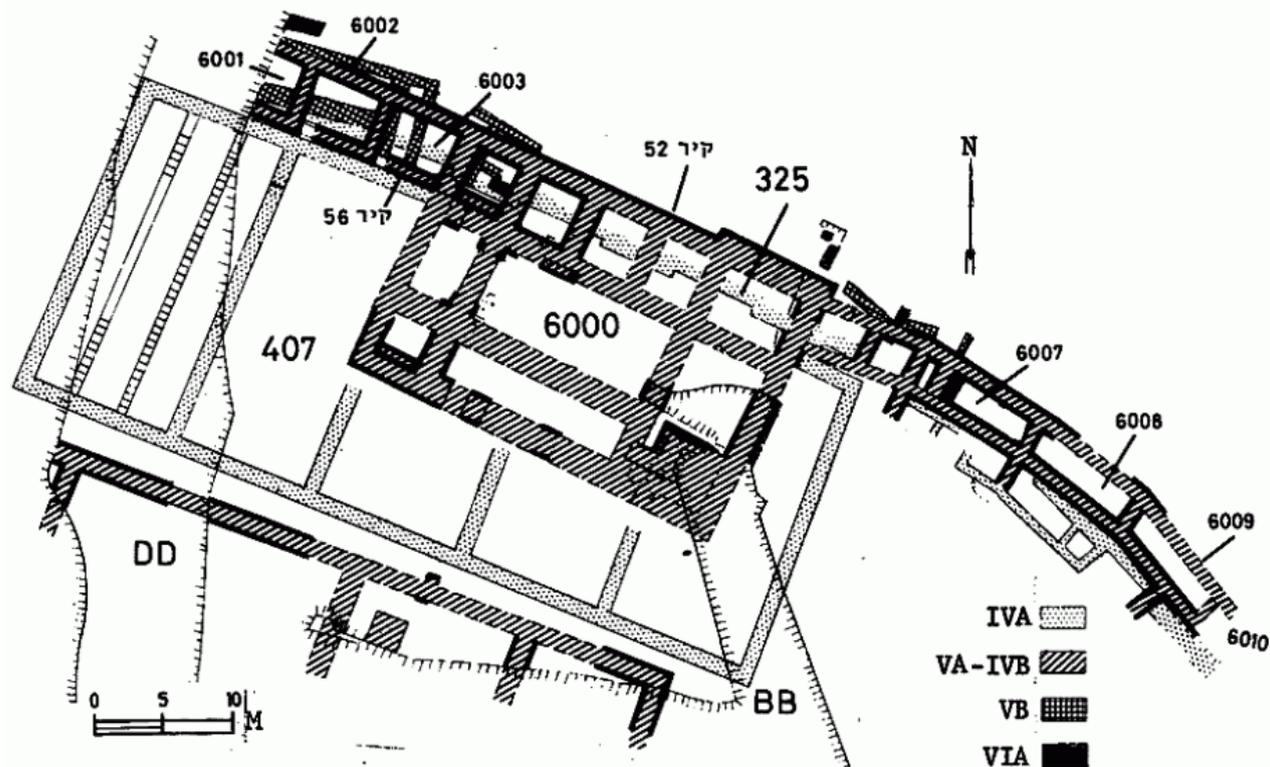


## Ein phönizisches Bit Hilāni

Der Palast von Zinjirli  
als Beispiel eines  
phoenizischen Bit  
Hilāni und mögliches  
Vorbild für Palast 6000  
[Ya70].

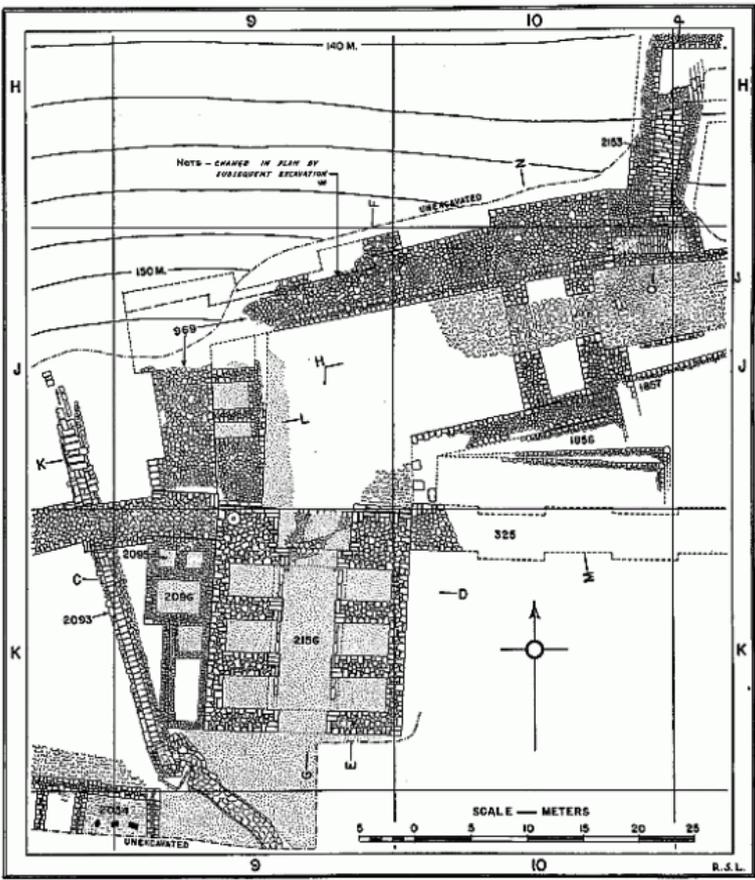


## Palast 6000 in Schicht VA-IVB



Der Palast 6000 als Teil einer Kasemattenmauer [Ya70].

# Zu welcher Mauer gehört das Sechskammertor?



## Zu welcher Mauer gehört das Sechskammertor?



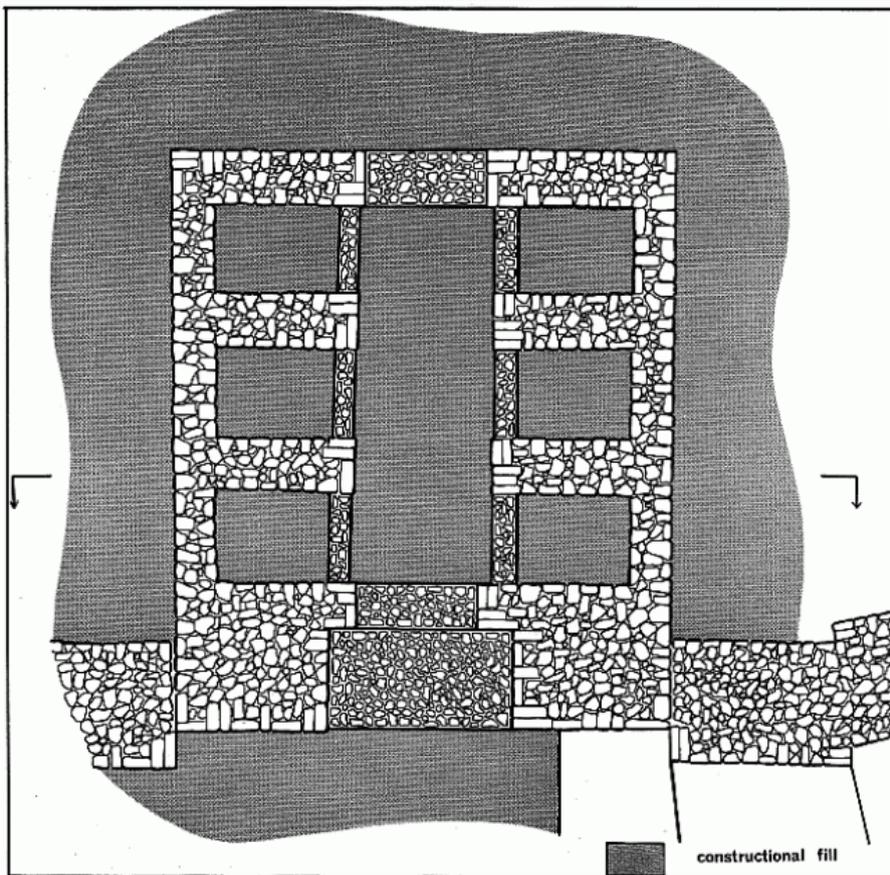
Die Fundamente der Schicht IV(A) auf dem Boden der Schicht VA-IVB mit den Fundamentmauern der Türschwelle [Lo48].

## Zu welcher Mauer gehört das Sechskammertor?

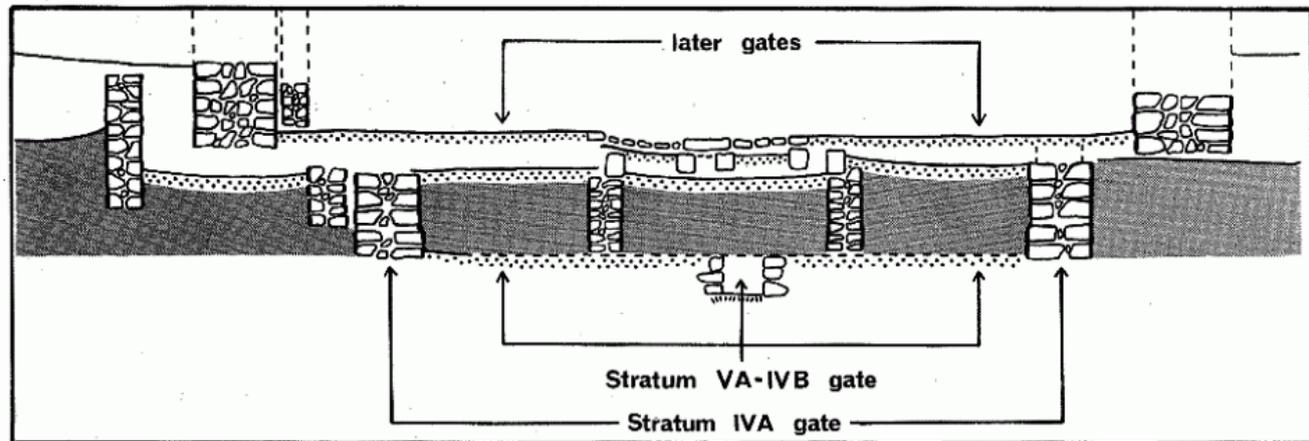


Der Zugang und Boden der Schicht VA-IVB mit den Fundamenten des Tores der Schicht IV(A) [Lo48].

# Schnittbilder der Fundamente

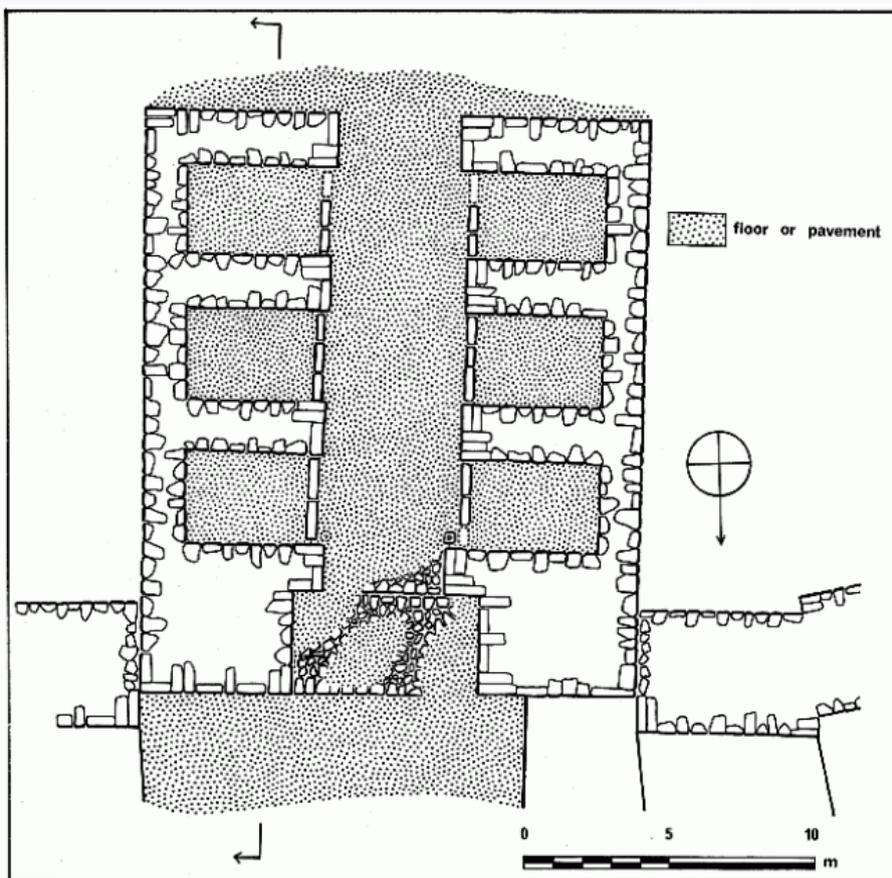


## Schnittbilder der Fundamente

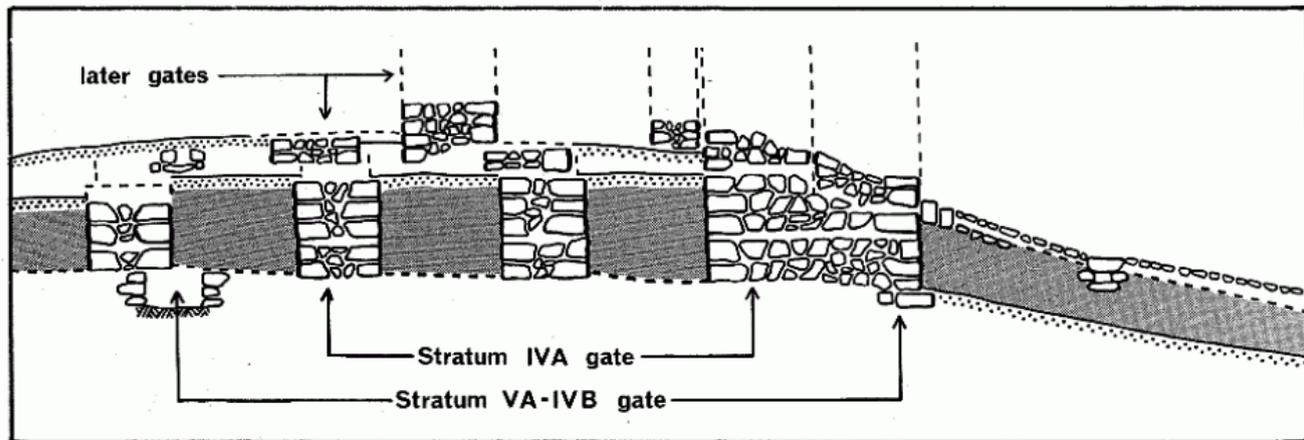


Querschnitt durch das Tor mit Außenwand, Kammer, Schwellenfundament und Torweg [Us80].

## Schnittbilder der Fundamente

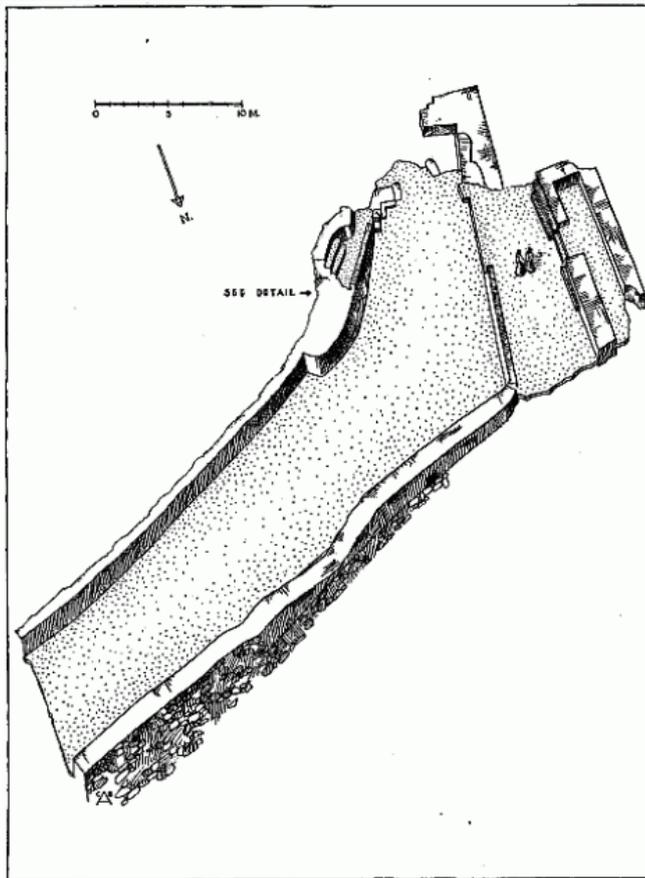


## Schnittbilder der Fundamente



Längsschnitt durch das Tor mit den Trennwänden der drei Kammern und dem massiven Turmfundament [Us80].

## Der Zugang in Schicht VA-IVB



Der Zugang in der Schicht  
VA-IVB mit den wenigen Resten  
des zugehörigen Torbaus  
[Lo48].

## Der Zugang in Schicht VA-IVB



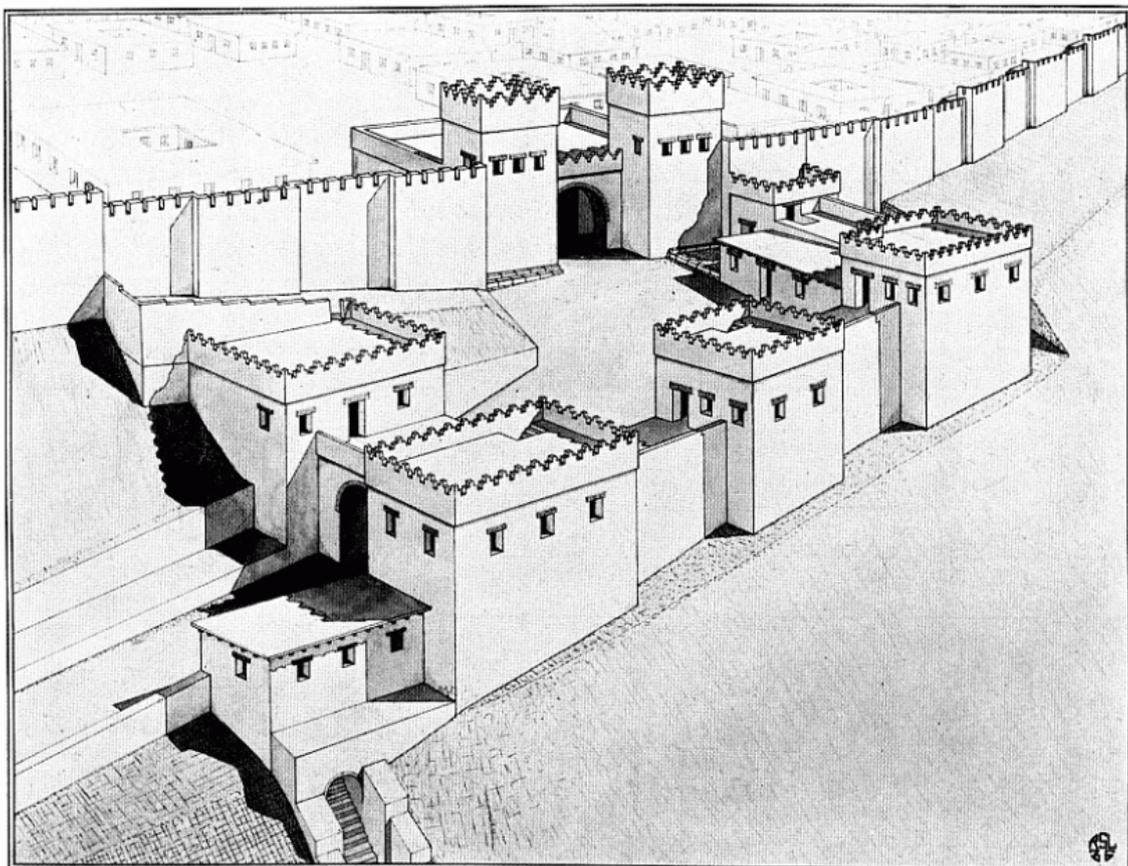
Die Wachstube (2161) am Kopf des Zuganges in der Schicht VA-IVB [Lo48].

## Der Zugang in Schicht VA-IVB

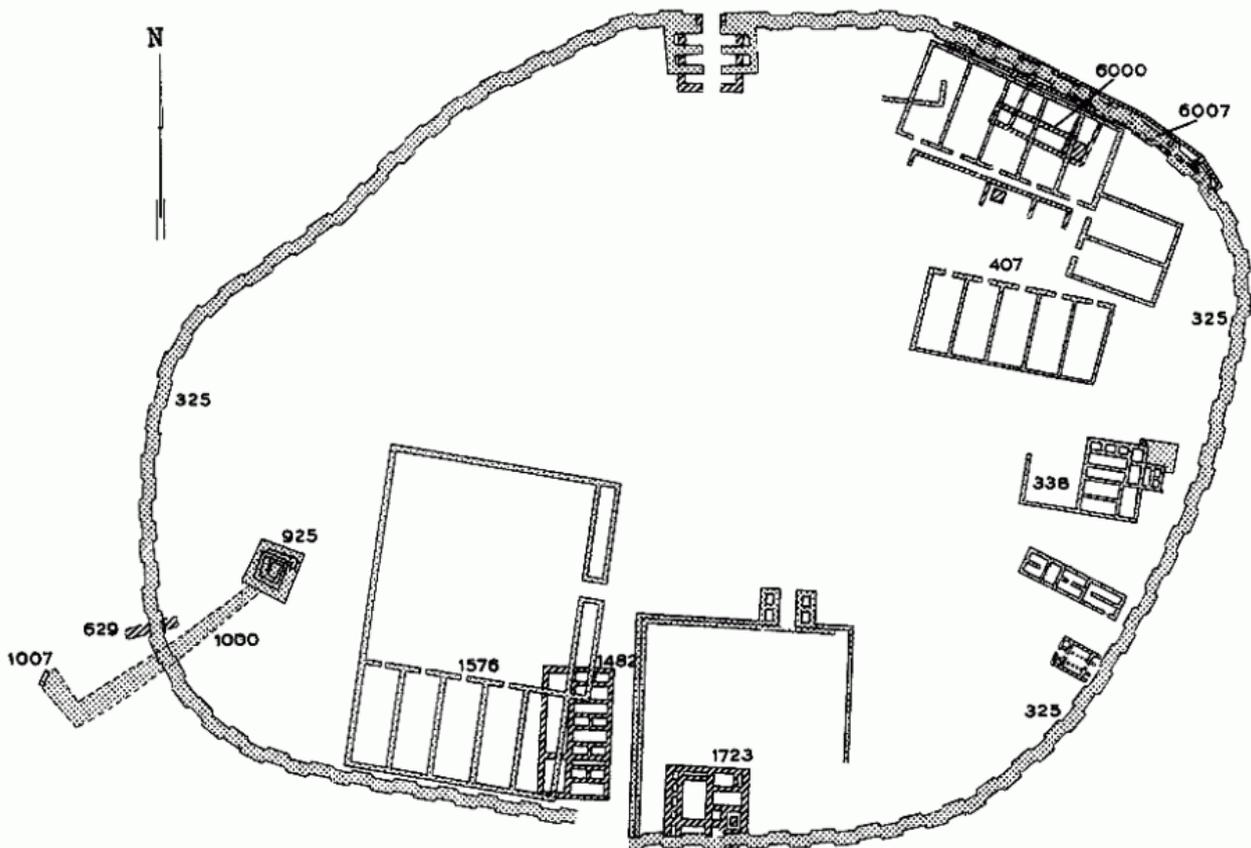


Der Zugang zum Tor von unten gesehen mit dem Bodenpflaster der Schicht VA-IVB [Lo48].

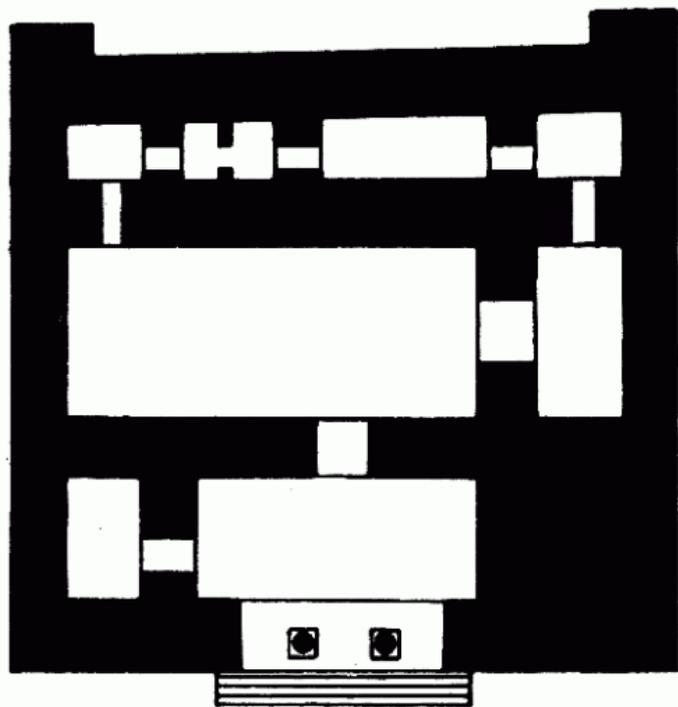
# Rekonstruierte Gesamtansicht der Torsituation



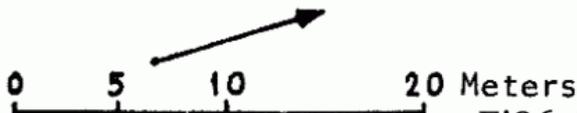
# Megiddo im Überblick



## Oder noch später?

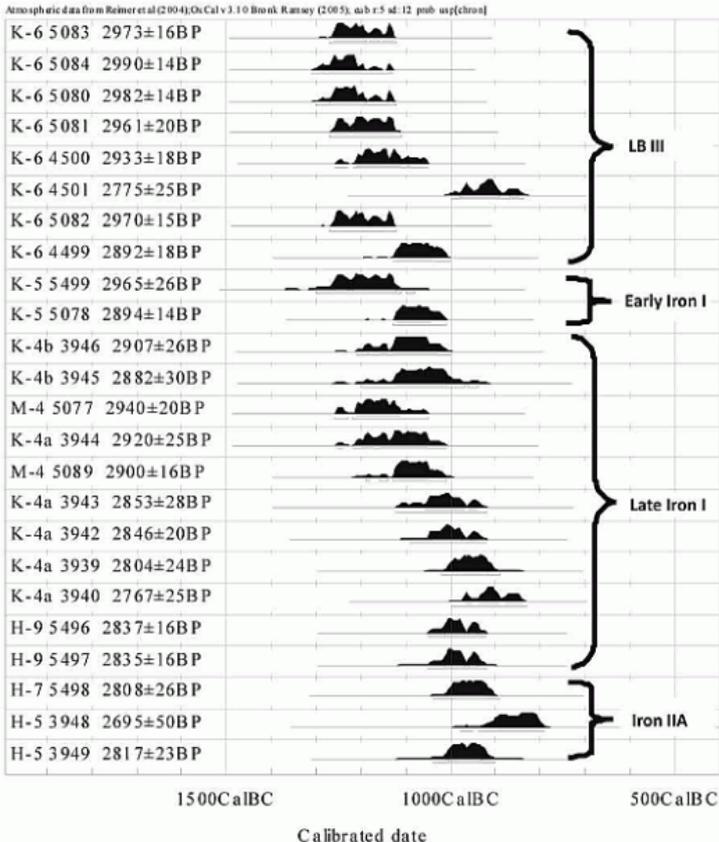


Sind Salomos Paläste  
im Bit Hilāni Stil ein  
Jahrhundert älter als  
ihre phönizischen  
Vorbilder [Fi96, Ya70]?



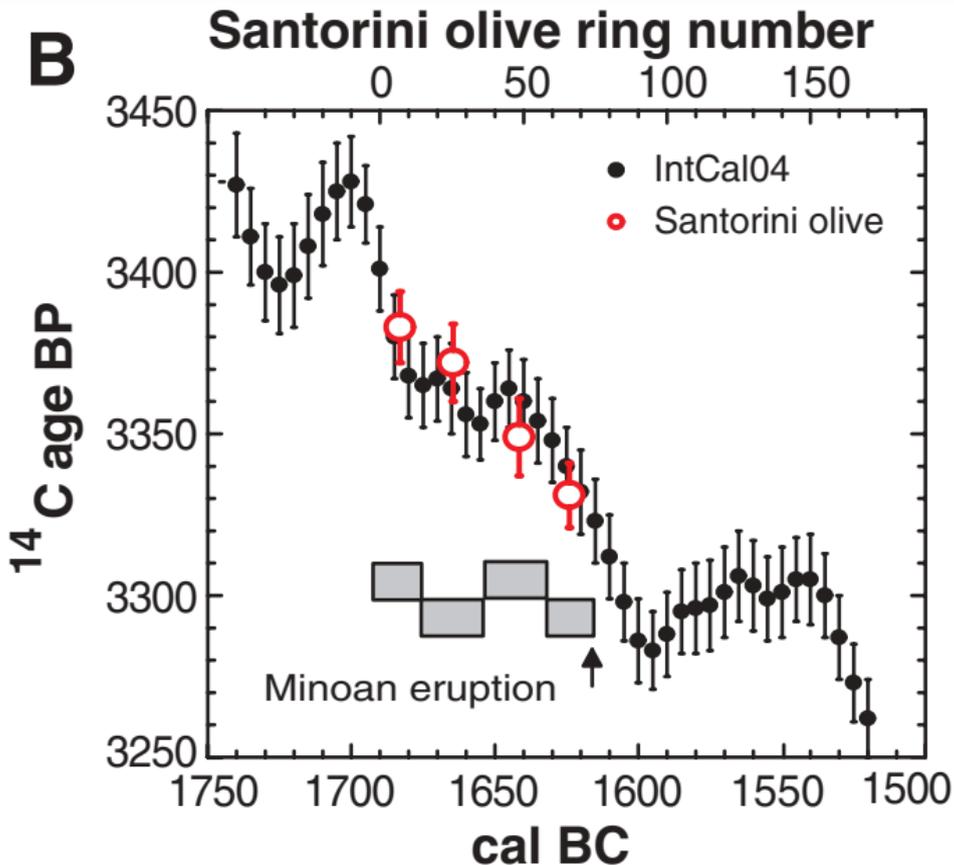
Fi96, Ya70

## Radicarbondaten aus der Eisenzeit

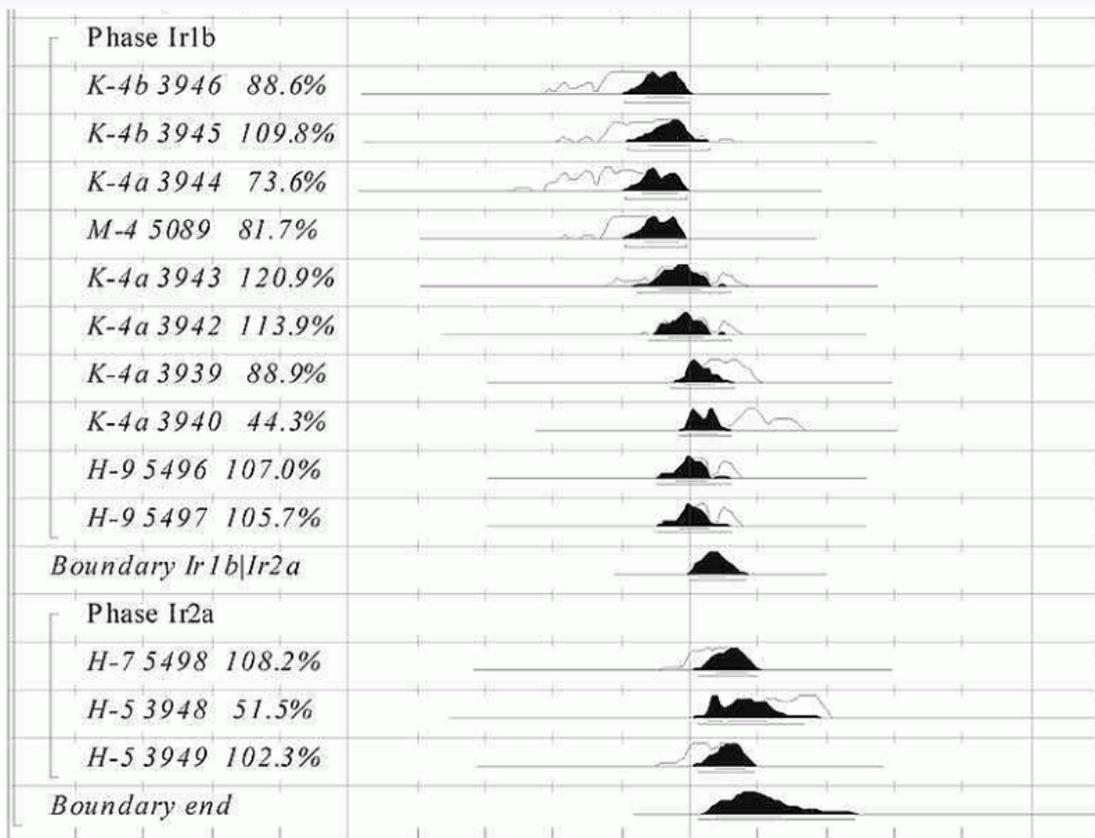


Die vorhandenen  $^{14}\text{C}$ -Daten aus Megiddo nach Schichten. Schicht H5 aus der neuen Grabung entspricht der älteren VA-IVB [Gi13].

# Die Methode der Gruppenkalibration



## Das Ergebnis spricht für eine mäßige Spätdatierung







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