

Univerza v Ljubljani Teološka fakulteta

Teološka knjižnica Maribor

# Biblična arheološka zborka Teološke knjižnice Maribor

dr. Fanika Krajnc-Vrečko



# Arheološka obdobja

- **BAKRENA DOBA** (4300 – 3300 pr. Kr.)
  - Poveča se število prebivalstva
  - Začetek obdelave kovin
  - Razcvet umetnosti, tesno povezane z religijo
- 
- **ZGODNJA BRONASTA DOBA** (3300 – 2300 pr. Kr.)
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  - Razvoj mest
  - Izročilo o Sodomi in Gomori
- 
- **PREHODNO OBDOBJE** (2300 – 2000 pr. Kr.)
  - Ni mestnih naselij
  - Najdbe poznamo predvsem iz grobov

# Arheološka obdobja

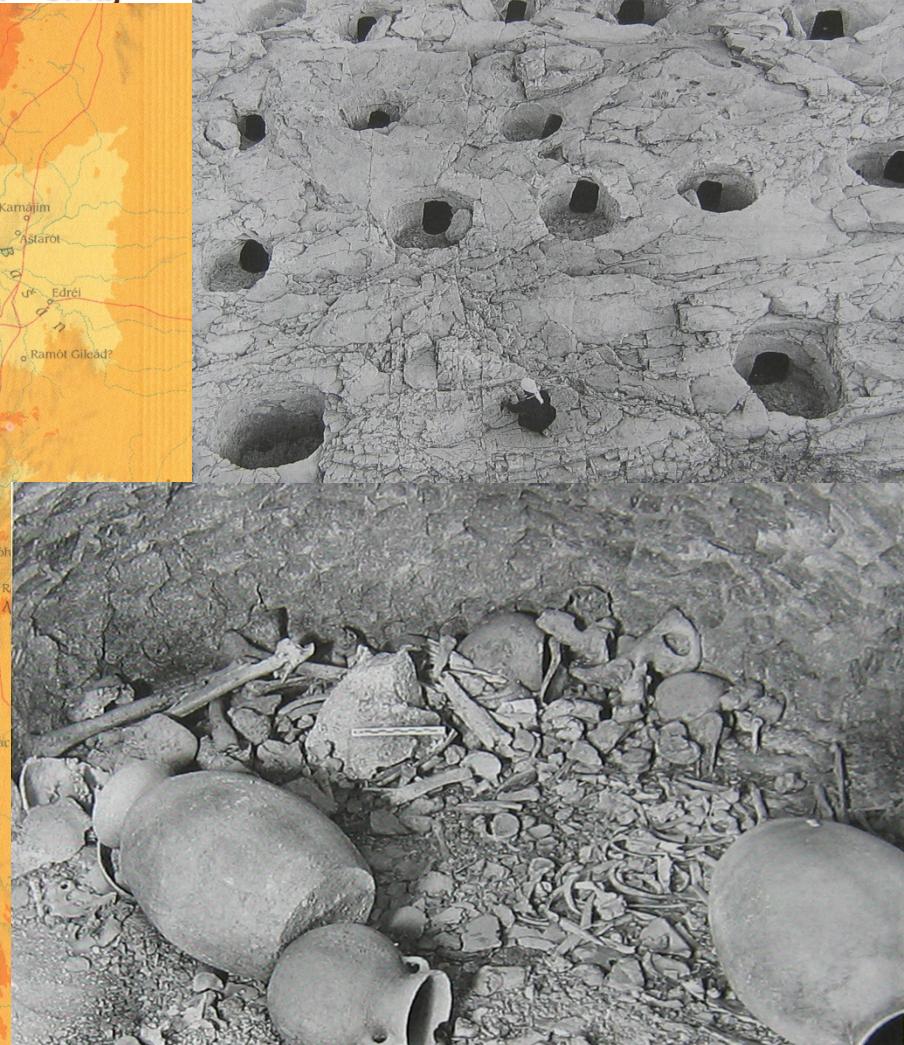
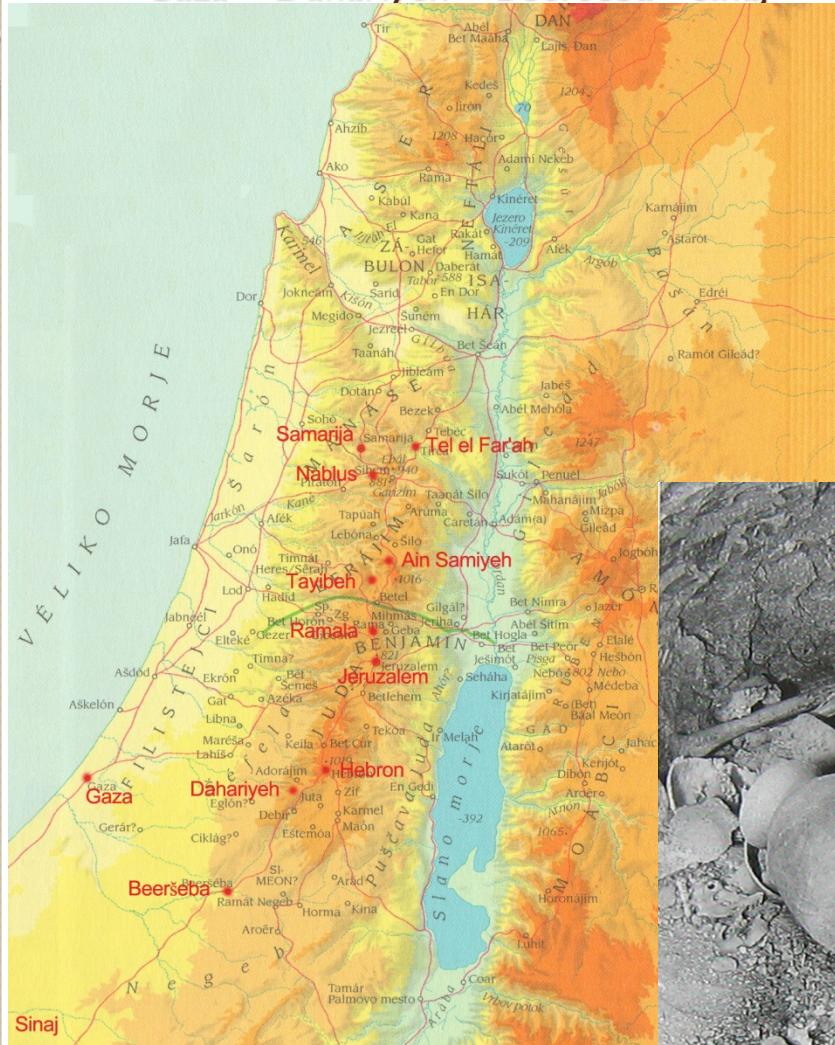
- **SREDNJA BRONASTA DOBA (2000 – 1550 pr. Kr.)**
  - Spet zacveti mestno življenje
  - Kanaanska kultura doživi vrhunec
  - Obdobje svetopisemskih očakov
- 
- **POZNA BRONASTA DOBA (1550 – 1200 pr. Kr.)**
  - Egipčani zasedejo Kanaan (15. stol. pr. Kr.)
  - Izvod Izraelcev iz Egipta
  - Začetek osvajanja Kanaana (13. stol. pr. Kr.)
- 
- **ŽELEZNA DOBA I (1200 – 1000 pr. Kr.)**
  - V obalnem delu Kanaana se naselijo Filistejci
  - V notranjosti se naselijo izraelska plemena
  - Obdobje sodnikov

# Arheološka obdobja

- **ŽELEZNA DOBA II (1000 – 586 pr. Kr.)**
  - Okoli leta 1000 združeno kraljestvo
  - Okoli leta 925 ločeni kraljestvi Izraela in Juda
  - Leta 701 pade Izrael, leta 587 pade Juda
  - Odhod v babilonsko sužnost.
- 
- **HELENIZEM (4. – I. stol. pr. Kr.)**
  - Aleksander Veliki osvoji Perzijo
  - Za njim v Judeji vladajo Ptolemejci (312-198) In Selevkidi (198-143)
  - Vpliv grške kulture
  - 166 vstaja pod Judo Makabejcem
  - Neodvisna Judeja (143-63 pr. Kr.)
- 
- **RIMSKA DOBA (I. stol. pr. Kr. – 4. stol. po Kr.)**
  - Leta 63 pr. Kr. Judeja priključena Rimskemu imperiju
  - Močan vpliv rimske kulture
  - Čas dogodkov iz Nove zaveze in širjenja krščanstva.

# Arheološka nahajališča zbirke

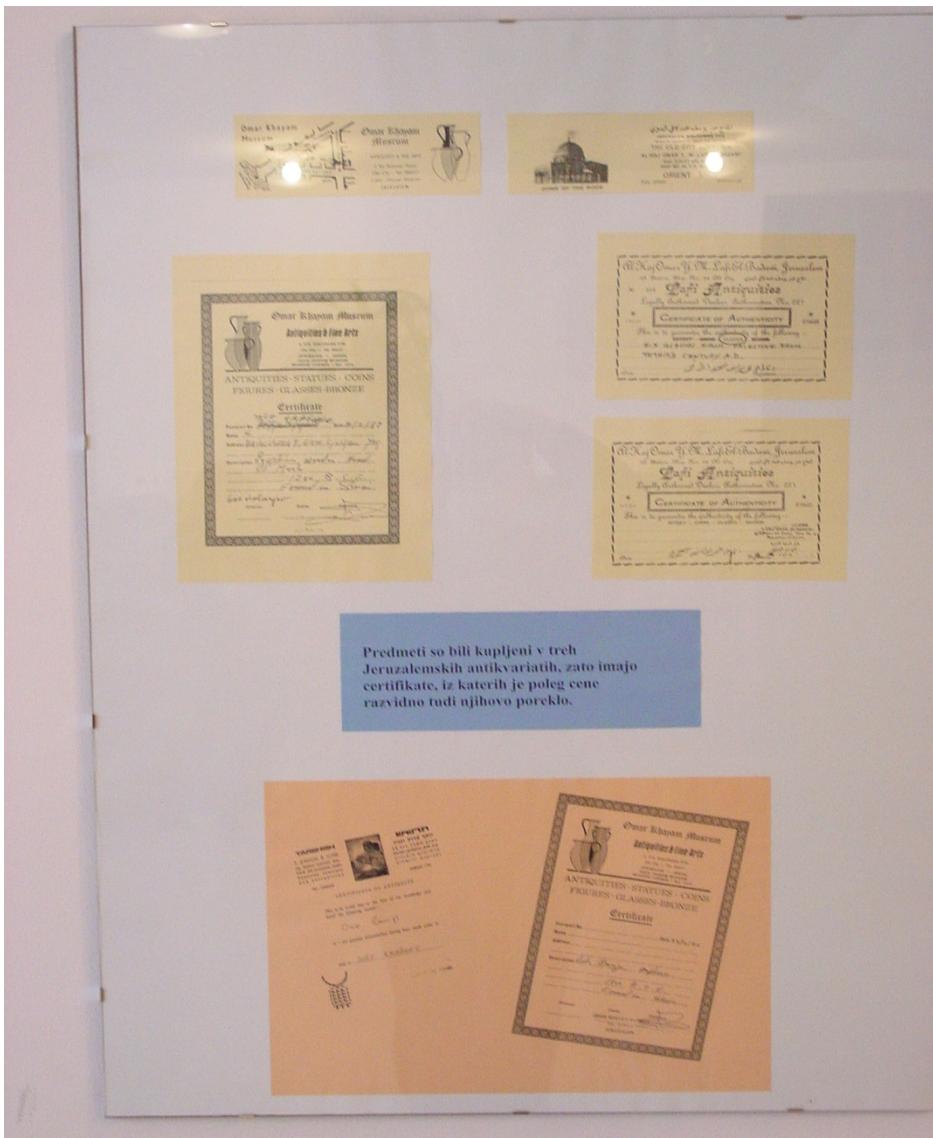
Samarija – Tel el Far'ah – Nablus – Ain Samiyeh – Tayibeh – Ramala – Jeruzalem – Hebron  
– Gaza – Dahariyeh – Beeršeba - Sinaj



# Pot v Maribor – učna zbirka biblične arheologije

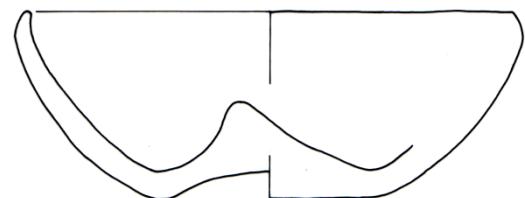
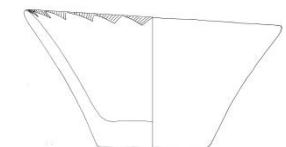
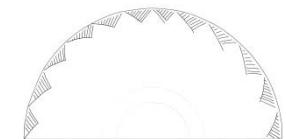
- Akademik dr. Jože Krašovec v Jeruzalemu v antikvariatu kupuje posamezne predmete.
- Z romarji v Sveti deželo jih prenaša v Slovenijo.
- Leta 1990 zbirko preda v Teološko knjižnico Maribor.
- Po dvajsetih letih romarji še vedno prinašajo predmete.
- Knjižnica leta 2006 zbirko digitalizira v mednarodnem projektu CULTURE 2000.

# certifikati



# Najstarejši primerki

- Kobaltni možnar.  
Beeršeba – cu ok. 4000  
pr. Kr.; gasulski halkolitik  
(iš. 57. Amiran 45 ).
- Lončenina: skodela –  
keramika. Samarija, Tell el  
Farah; eneolitik/st.br./  
3400 pr. Kr. (iš 61).

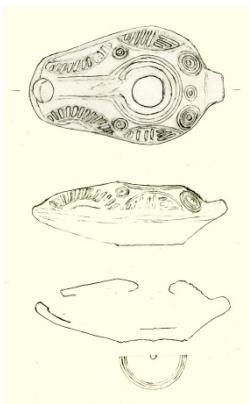
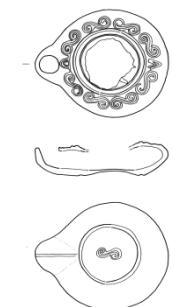
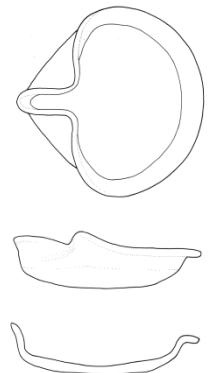


# Svetilke



# Oljne svetilke

- Lončenina: oljenka – keramika Hebron fe I – 1200 pr. Kr. (iš 34).
- Lončenina: oljenka – keramika okolica Jeruzalema; rimska doba (iš 28).
- Lončenina: oljenka – keramika Hebron; omajadska doba, 7. stol. (iš 105).

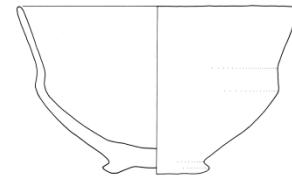
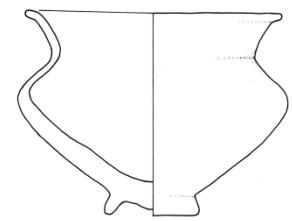
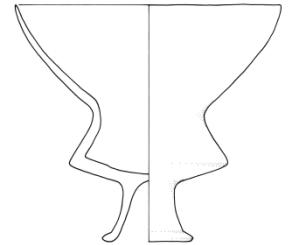


# Lončenina - keramika

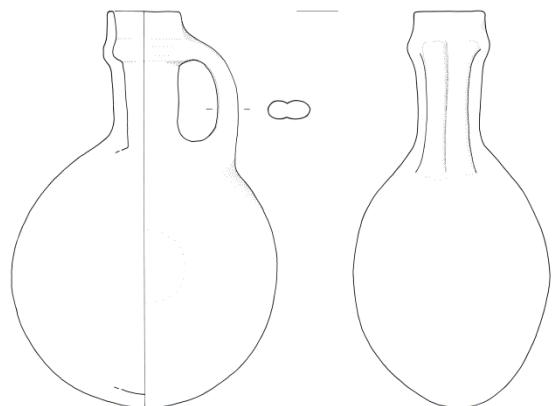


# Lončenina

- Lončenina: Kelih – keramika. Ain Samiyeh. sr. br. II, A-B. 2000-1800 pr. Kr. (iš 13).
- Lončenina: Kupa – keramika. Ain Samiyeh. sr. br. II, B-C. ok. 1700 pr. Kr. (iš 13).
- Lončenina: Skodela - keramika. Hebron – sr. br. II, A-B. 2000-1800 pr. Kr. (iš 60)

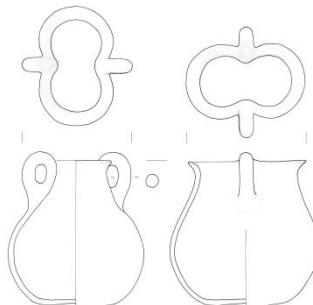
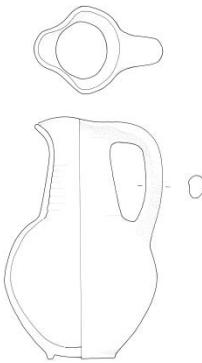


# Lončenina



- Lončenina: Čutara – keramika, Ramala; fe II, ok. 800 pr. Kr. (iš 12)
- Lončenina: Čutara – keramika, Ramala; fe II, ok. 800 pr. Kr. (iš 11)
- Lončenina: Čutara – keramika, Ramala; fe II, ok. 1000 pr. Kr. (iš 29)

# Lončenina



- Lončenina: Trinožnik – keramika; Dahariyeh; fe I, ok. 1100 pr. Kr. (iš 112).
- Lončenina: Vrč – keramika; območje Ramale, grob; žel. d. II, ok. 1000 pr. Kr. (iš 24).
- Lončenina: Amfora – keramika; Tel el Farah; cu-earl.br. ok. 3300 pr. Kr. (iš 23).

# Lončenina: Krožnik s kristogramom – terra sigilatta. Egipt, 6. stol. bizantisko (iš 107).



124 Teller mit Monogrammkreuzen  
Nordafrika  
Etwa 460–520 n.Chr.  
Dm 30 cm  
München, PStslg. Inv. 1983, 2789

# Pečatniki



# Pečatniki



- Pečatnik: Skarabej – steatit. Območje Hebrona; obdobje Hiksov - 1674.-1548 pr. K. (iš 40).



- Pečatnik: Skarabej – steatit. Območje Hebrona; obdobje Hiksov - 1674.-1548 pr. K. (š 42)



- Pečatnik: Skarabej – steatit. Območje Hebrona; obdobje Hiksov - 1674.-1548 pr. K. Iš 46

# Plastika, kipci



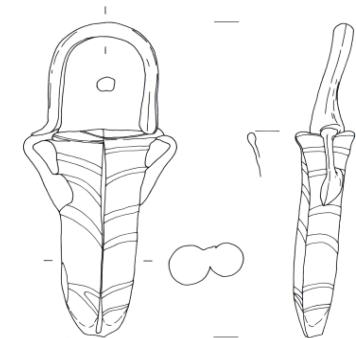
- Plastika: Maska z egipčanskega sarkofaga – les; Sinaj, 12. stol. pr. Kr., saitsko obd. (iš 89).
- Plastika: Otroška glava – alabaster; Egipt, 4. stol. pr. Kr. (iš 109).
- Plastika: Aleksandrijski kipek /tanagrina, Gaza; I. stol. pr. Kr – I. stol. (iš 97)

# Steklovina

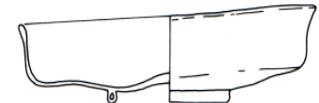


# Steklo

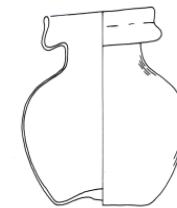
- Stekolo: dvojni balzar. Nablus. 3. stol. (iš 96).



- Stekolo: posodica. Nablus. 3. stol. (iš 77).

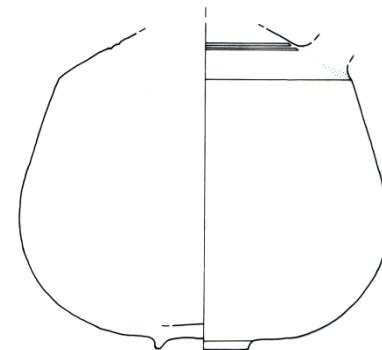


- Stekolo: posodica. Nablus. 3. stol. (iš 71).

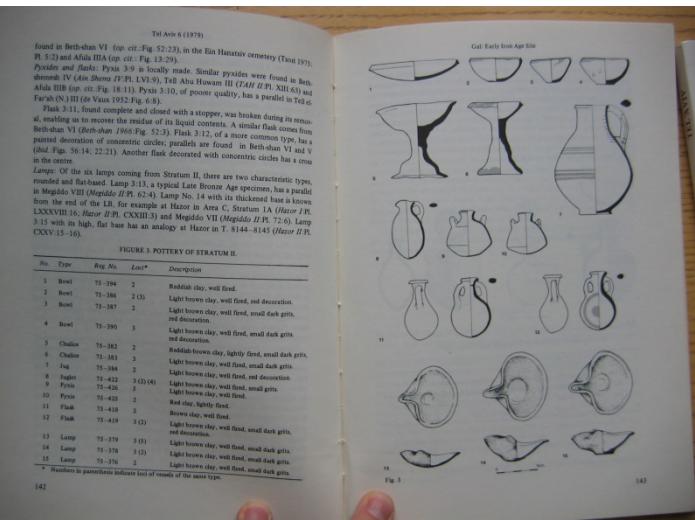


# Poškodbe – dodelave (Amiran 259)

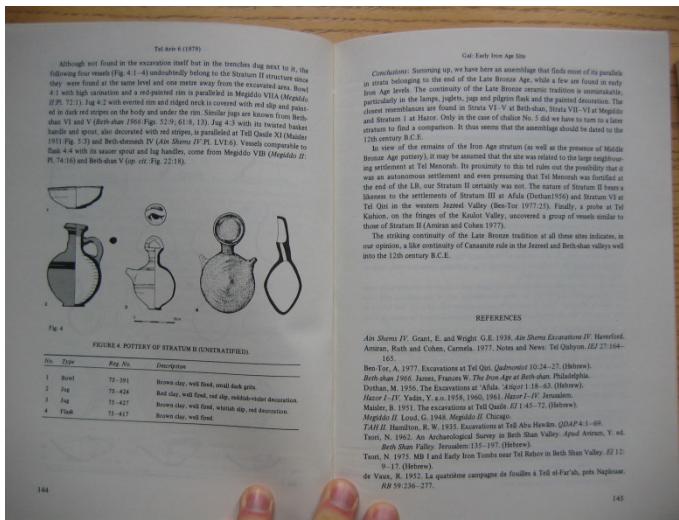
## Ramala, ok. 1000 pr. Kr.



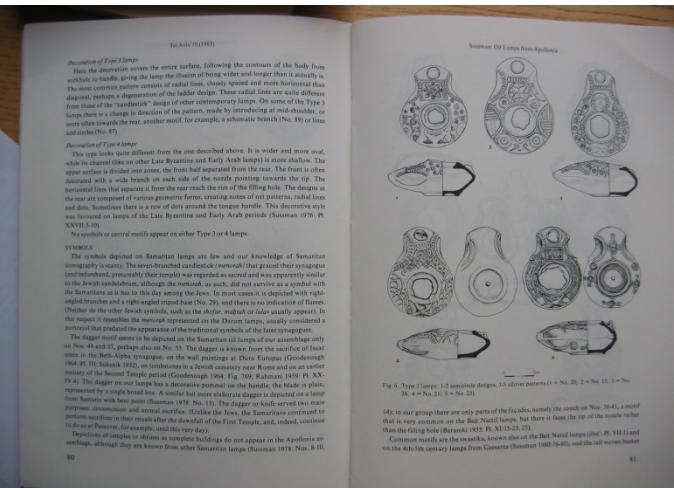
# Literatura



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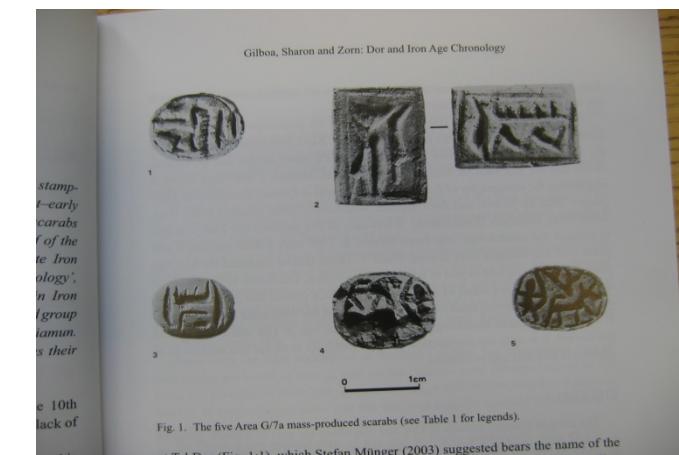


Fig. 1. The five Area G/7a mass-produced scarabs (see Table 1 for legends).

at Tel Dor (Fig. 1), which Stefan Münger (2003) suggested bears the name of the area. The publication of this find by detailing

Tel Aviv 6 (1979).  
found in Beth-shan VI (op. cit. Fig. 52:23), in the Ein Harod cemetery (Tzori 1975; Pl. 5:2) and Afula IIIA (op. cit. Fig. 13:29).

**Pyrus** and **Jar**: Pyrus 3:9 is locally made. Similar pyruses were found in Beth-shan VI (op. cit. Fig. 52:18); Abu Hawam III (TzAH 1971, Pl. 6:6) and Far'ah (II) (III) (de Vaux 1952, Fig. 6:8).

Flask: One found complete and one fragmentary, was broken during its removal from its liquid contents. A similar flask comes from Beth-shan VI (de Vaux 1952, Fig. 52:3). Flask 3:12, often called conical type, has a painted decoration of concentric circles; parallels are found in Beth-shan VI (Pl. 56:14; 22:2). Another flask decorated with concentric circles has a base.

**Lamps**: Of the six lamps coming from Stratum II, there are two characteristic types, rounded and flat-based. Lamp 3:13, a typical Late Bronze Age specimen, is a parallel to Megiddo VII (Pl. 62:1). Lamp No. 14 with its thickened base is known from the end of the LB, for example at Hazor (II, C, Stratum IA (Hazor I B, LXXXVII:16; Hazor II Pl. CXIII:3) and Megiddo VII Pl. LVI:6). Lamp 3:15 with its high, flat base has an analogy at Hazor in Pl. 314a-314b (Hazor II Pl. CXVII:15-16).

FIGURE 3. POTTERY OF STRATUM II.

No.	Type	Reg. No.	Locality	Description
1	Bowl	73-394	2	Reddish clay, well fired.
2	Bowl	73-386	2 (2)	Light brown clay, well fired, red decoration.
3	Bowl	73-387	2	Light brown clay, well fired, small dark grits, red decoration.
4	Bowl	73-390	3	Light brown clay, well fired, small dark grits, red decoration.
5	Chalice	73-382	2	Reddish-brown clay, light fired, small dark grits.
6	Chalice	73-383	3	Light brown clay, well fired, small dark grits.
7	Jug	73-384	2	Light brown clay, well fired, small dark grits.
8	Jug	73-412	3 (2) (6)	Light brown clay, well fired, red decoration.
9	Pyrus	73-413	2	Light brown clay, well fired, red decoration.
10	Pyrus	73-415	2	Light brown clay, well fired.
11	Flask	73-418	2	Brown clay, well fired.
12	Flask	73-419	3 (2)	Light brown clay, well fired, small dark grits.
13	Lamp	73-379	3 (3)	Light brown clay, well fired, small dark grits.
14	Lamp	73-378	3 (2)	Light brown clay, well fired, small dark grits.
15	Lamp	73-376	2	Light brown clay, well fired, small dark grits.

\* Numbers in parentheses indicate lots or vessels of the same type.

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FIGURE 4. POTTERY OF STRATUM II UNILLUSTRATED.

No.	Type	Reg. No.	Description
1	Bowl	73-391	Brown clay, well fired, small dark grits.
2	Jug	73-424	Red clay, well fired, red slip, reddish-yellow decoration.
3	Jug	73-427	Light brown clay, well fired, whitish slip, red decoration.
4	Flask	73-427	Brown clay, well fired.

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Although not found in the excavation itself but in the trenches dug next to it, the following four vessels (Fig. 4:1-4) undoubtedly belong to the Stratum II structures since they were found at the same level and one meter away from the excavated area. Bowl 1 is a parallel to Megiddo VII (Pl. 72:1). Jug 4:2 with everted rim and ridged neck is covered with whitish slip and decorated with red stripes. Jug 4:3 with a twisted basket handle and spout, also decorated with red stripes, is parallel to Megiddo VII (Pl. 72:2). Jug 4:4 with a slobber spout and lug handles, come from Megiddo VII (Megiddo II, Pl. 74:16) or Beth-shan IV (Ain Shem'a IV Pl. LVI:6). Vessels comparable to flask 4:4 with a slobber spout and lug handles, come from Megiddo VII (Pl. 72:18).

The presence of the remains of the Iron Age stratum (as well as the presence of Middle Bronze Age pottery), it may be assumed that the site was related to the large neighboring settlement at Tel Megiddo. In proximity to this tell, not far possibility that it was located in the western part of Stratum II at Afula (Dever 1995) and Stratum VI at Tel Qiri in the western Jordan Valley (Berman 1995). In addition, a group of vessels from Tel Kition, on the fringes of the Kinneret Valley, uncovered a group of vessels similar to those of Stratum II at Amman and Cokhe 1977.

The continuation of the Late Bronze tradition at all these sites indicates, in our opinion, a like continuity of Canaanite rule in the Jezreel and Beth-shan valleys well into the 12th century B.C.E.

## REFERENCES

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- de Vaux, R. 1952. La quatrième campagne de fouilles à Tell el-Fu'a, près Naplouse. *EJ* 59:258-277.

Gilboa, Sharon and Zorn: Dor and Iron Age Chronology



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