The 2009 Excavation Season at Khirbet Qeiyafa

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Low Chronology is proven to be wrong
The location of Khirbet Qeiyafa
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thanks 2009 season</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J.B. Silver</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. Eisin</td>
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<td>Hebrew University</td>
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<td>Southern Adventist University</td>
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<td>Oakland University</td>
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<td>Foundation Stone</td>
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Area A: Guy Stiebel

Byzantine Fortress
Area A: Complete restorable Iron IIA vessels on floor
End of 2009: city wall is exposed for 50 m.
The city wall was built on the bedrock
Area B: 2009

Four-chamber gate and the casemate city wall
A four chamber gate
Urban planning
Area C
Area C: 2009 season
Area C: two casemates
Aerial view: Iron IIA and Hellenistic walls together
The city gate and the city wall
Area C: restorable vessels on floors
The Iron Age Stratum

• Iron Age floors were found at each excavated area: A, B, C, D.

• Only one Iron Age phase was found in each area, always dated to the early Iron IIA.

• In each area large quantities of restorable vessels were found.

• In each area storage jars with finger impressions on handles were found.
In Areas B & C the houses and the city wall were incorporated into each other. The back room of each building is the city wall casemate.
Tell en-Nasbeh
Judean Urban Planning had been crystallized in the early 10th century BCE

Houses abutting to a casemate city wall

This urban concept was not found in any Canaanite, Philistine city, nor at sites of the Kingdom of Israel.

Not in Hazor, Megiddo or Gezer

six chamber (Solomonic) gates
Administration
Writing
The historical King David

- Urbanization and city planning (not villages)
- Fortified, defined border at the Elah Valley
- Central authority with administration & writing
- The biblical text: historical memories from early 10th century BCE
Thank You!