

This final report analyzes the stratigraphy and architecture of four excavation areas at Khirbet Qeiyafa covering the 2009–2013 excavation seasons: Areas B, C, D, and E. Khirbet Qeiyafa presents, for the first time in the archaeology of the southern Levant, an Iron Age IIA fortified city in Judah, dated to ca. 1000 BCE, the time of King David. This data has far-reaching implications for the archaeology and history, as well as the biblical traditions relating to the rise of the biblical Kingdom of Judah.



Among the outstanding discoveries made at the site are two Cypro-Geometric Bichrome Ware barrel juglets. They connect the material culture and chronology of the site of Khirbet Qeiyafa to the rest of the Levant. Together

with other imported artifacts from Egypt and Jordan, they emphasize the economic significance of Khirbet Qeiyafa and its long-distance trade networks with other parts of the ancient Near East.

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Excavation Report 2009-2013: Stratigraphy and Architecture (Areas B, C, D, E)

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