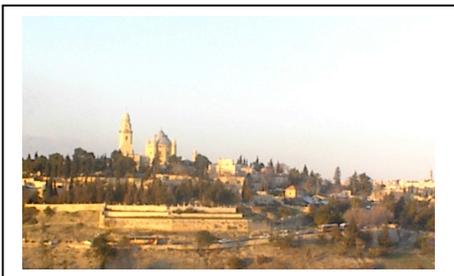


Mount Zion Survey: Formal surveying and mapping of several sections of the area known today as Christian Mount Zion, near the traditional sites of both the Tomb of David and the Upper Room of Jesus' Last Supper.



Excavations at Sepphoris: A site near Nazareth referred to by the Jewish historian Josephus as, "The Ornament of all Galilee."

Roman Aqaba Project- Early Purpose-Built Church: On the shores of the Red Sea in modern Jordan, (the ancient Roman Sea Port Aila), excavators uncovered remains of what many believe to be the earliest building constructed as a church yet discovered.

Cana of Galilee Project: This site is thought to have been revered by pilgrims in antiquity as the location where Jesus performed the "*Miracle of Turning Water into Wine*".

Nazareth Farm: Remains of a farm that included terraces, a wine press, and several towers led archaeologist to believe this site preserves an important link between archaeology and the imagery of New Testament texts. Through extensive research, the site has been carefully reconstructed as a First Century village for pilgrims.

Tzuba Excavation: At Ain Karim (linked since antiquity with Elizabeth and Zechariah, the priestly parents of John the Baptizer) a massive plastered water installation that contains drawings believed to be associated with **John the Baptist**.

Programs for Student Study Abroad • Surveys • Documentaries • Lectures

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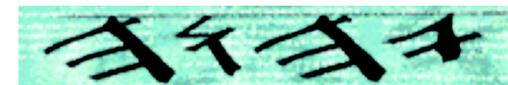
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Sheila Thomas Bishop, President

Phone: 678-947-5985

E-mail: TFBA@tfba.co



The Foundation for Biblical Archaeology

*Recovering the
Ancient Biblical Past*



Cave 4 at Qumran where many Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered

The Foundation for Biblical Archaeology is an IRS-Approved 501(C)(3), a North Carolina private non-profit organization established to promote the science of Biblical Archaeology as a discipline by providing funding and support for new and continuing excavations, publication, research, and education. Contributions are tax-deductible to the extent allowed by US law.

What is Biblical Archaeology?

Biblical Archaeology may best be described as the scientific recovery and investigation of material remains of past cultures that can illuminate the historical Biblical period. Such investigation takes various forms and includes the study of art and architecture, language and literature, implements, textiles, and numerous other examples of material culture that have survived. For more than a century, archaeologists working in Israel, Jordan, Egypt, and Mesopotamia have painstakingly uncovered the past, shedding dramatic new light on the texts of the Bible and making its pages come alive as never before in history. Some of the more exciting and significant finds made world headlines, capturing the attention of both scholars and the public alike.

Examples of Significant Finds ...

The Dead Sea Scrolls: From Qumran, the library of an ancient Jewish sect (possibly Essenes) includes the oldest extant copies of the Hebrew Scriptures, as well as previously unknown books.

Crucified Man: An ossuary bearing the name, "Yehochanan," contained the full skeleton of a man crucified in the 1st century and buried with a bent crucifixion nail through his heel bone -- the first physical evidence of crucifixion to be discovered.

Tel Dan Stele: A stone-carved inscription from 8th century BCE Tel Dan, the first extra-Biblical text discovered that mentions the **House of David**.

Galilean Fishing Boat: The hull of a first century fishing boat recovered from the mud of the receding shoreline of the Sea of Galilee.

Tomb of Caiaphas: From the family tomb, an ossuary bearing the name Joseph Caiaphas, the High Priest who presided over the trial of Jesus.

Ketef Hinnom Amulets: Two tiny silver scrolls in the form of an amulet, dating to the 7th century BCE, one of which is inscribed with a variation of the Priestly Blessing from the book of numbers containing the oldest known written form of the Sacred Name.

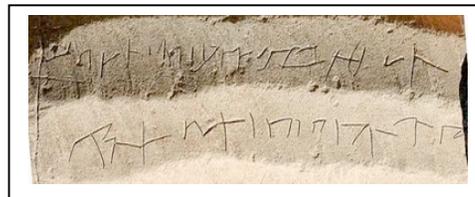
Biblical Archaeology in Crisis...

For several decades, dramatic cuts in funding have affected both field excavations and academic programs related to Biblical Archaeology. In response to this critical need, working with top universities, the Foundation for Biblical Archaeology has helped provide funding for established projects, as well as new excavations, under the direction of some of the most-noted scholars in the field. Contributions are also used to support significant publications and educational programs that will bring the information to the public.

New Excavations and Recent Discoveries

Four New Projects: Petra Excavation - NC State University • Shikhin Excavation - Samford University • The Jezreel Expedition - Haifa University • Huquq - UNC-Chapel Hill. In only two seasons, excavators of Huquq have uncovered remains of an ancient synagogue with a unique mosaic floor depicting the Biblical Sampson. Jezreel occupies a prominent place in the Biblical narrative with dramatic stories of Ahab, Jezebel and Naboth, Jehu, Joram, and Ahaziah. These new projects promise even more exciting finds to come.

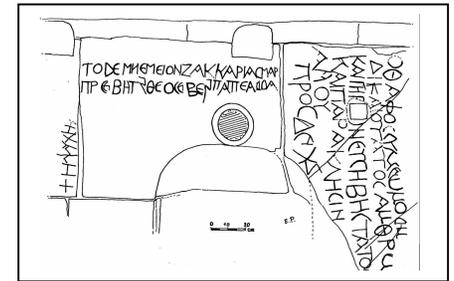
Mount Zion - Priestly Inscription: Just below Jerusalem's Zion Gate, excavations have revealed a large mikveh (ritual bathing pool) with an intact vaulted ceiling and various small finds indicating that it may have been a priestly neighborhood. Among the finds, a rare stone vessel with 10 lines of inscription including the Sacred Name.



Judean Desert Caves Project: Investigation of two caves containing finely-plastered ritual pools in remote locations are thought to have been associated with temple practices. Excavation of

Cave 27 established construction of the pool in the Second Temple period and led to the discovery of a previously-undocumented cave that appears to have been sealed in antiquity-- awaiting excavation. A new season begins in the fall of 2012, with a team ascending to the sealed cave for the first time!

Pillar of Avshalom Inscription: Discovery of ancient inscriptions on one of Jerusalem's most prominent monuments, one of which proved to be the oldest monumental inscription of a Biblical text, paralleling **Luke 2:25**



Jerusalem Shroud: Salvage excavation of a tomb in the Hinnom Valley that contained remains of a first-century burial shroud. Analyses revealed that the deceased suffered from both leprosy and tuberculosis, the earliest documented case of leprosy. preparation for publication, includes a new survey of Hinnom Valley Tombs and ossuaries.

Khirbet Qeiyafa - Biblical Ostrakon: The only Iron Age II site in Judah or Israel with two gates thought by excavators to provide clear identification as Biblical Sha'arayim, meaning two gates and mentioned three times in the Bible. A proto-Canaanite ostrakon (writing on pottery) discovered at the site, arguably the earliest Hebrew inscription yet discovered.

Pool of Siloam: Recent uncovering of the Biblical Pool of Siloam in the ancient City of David.

Dead Sea Scrolls Research: Scientific testing of scrolls parchment to determine age and origin.

Qumran - Yahad Ostrakon: Controversial ostrakon discovered at the plateau that may represent a deed for a gift to the community (Yahad), a term the community used for itself.