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Tel Shimron and Archaeology of Israel

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Tel Shimron Excavations and the Archaeology of Israel

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ABOUT TEL SHIMRON

Directors:

- Dan Master (Wheaton College)
- Mario Martin (University of Innsbruck)



MISSION

Tel Shimron Excavation seeks to understand the ancient world, including the world of the Bible, through rigorous archaeological investigation, in order to provide resources for the study of Levantine history and culture over the last five thousand years.

SIGNIFICANCE

- Tel Shimron appears in the Bible (Joshua 11:1–5; 12:20; 19:15)
- It is the largest archaeological site in the Jezreel Valley.
- The site has been continually occupied for over 8000 years:
 - Neolithic period (8300–5500 BC),
 - Early Bronze Age (3700–2500 BC),
 - Middle Bronze Age (2000–1550 BC),
 - Late Bronze Age (1550–1200 BC),
 - Iron Age I (1200–1000 BC),
 - Iron Age II (1000–586 BC),
 - Persian period (539–332 BC)
 - Hellenistic period (332–37 BC)
 - Roman period (37 BC–324 AD)
 - Byzantine period (324–636 AD)
 - Islamic period (636–1500 AD)

To learn more about Tel Shimron, go to

www.telshimronexcavations.com



2023 DISCOVERIES

- Acropolis about the size of an Olympic swimming pool (1,200 square meters/13,000 square feet)
- A 16ft./5m tall mudbrick gate with a corbelled vault.
 - *This is the earliest example of a corbelled vault in the Levant (ca. 1800 BCE).



Corbelled vault with mudbrick stairway.



Nahariya bowl thought to be used for offerings.



Bethel Seminary student, Tarsha Sylvester

MEDIA OUTLET

