

BIBLE

STUDENT BOOK



▶ **3rd Grade | Unit 7**

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BIBLE 307

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE BIBLE

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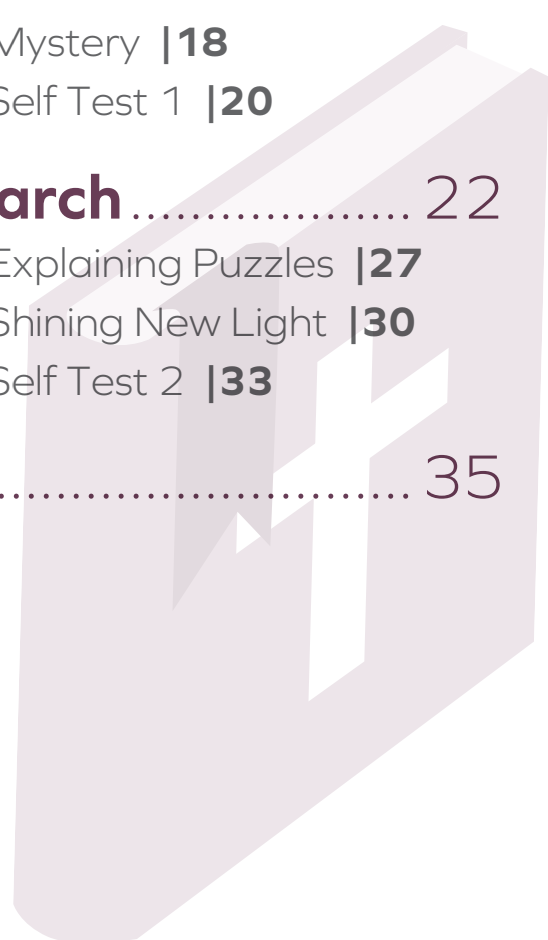
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LIFEPAC Test |Pull-out



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ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE BIBLE

Would you like to go on a treasure hunt, a very special treasure hunt? It will take you to many places all over the world!

You will discover people and places from long, long ago. Some of the treasures will be over 4,000 years old! Just think! You will be finding out what life was like that long ago!

You will discover many cities and places where God's Word tells you they are. You will find that the stories of Adam and Eve, Joshua, Solomon, and Jesus really happened. The places where they lived will come to life.

In this LIFEPAC®, you will learn about archaeology and about archaeologists. Archaeologists have found many interesting things that help us to understand more about the people and places in the Bible.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAAC.

1. You will be able to tell what an archaeologist does.
2. You will be able to tell how an archaeologist does his work.
3. You will be able to explain how and where archaeology began.
4. You will be able to explain how the study of archaeology helps you study and understand the Bible.
5. You will be able to give discoveries that tell about God's making the world, about the first man and woman, and about the Flood.
6. You will be able to give discoveries from the days of Solomon and Jesus.



1. PREPARING THE HUNT

You are going to learn how to hunt for treasures of the past. You need to know what to do to find the treasures. You need to know about the work of people who search for past treasures. Read the next part of your LIFEPAC so you can tell about the work of **archaeologists**, people who search for the past.

Vocabulary

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFEPAC.

ancient (ān' shunt). Very, very old.

archaeologist (är kē ol' u jist). A person who learns about the past by studying what people have left behind.

archaeology (är kē ol' u jē). The study of the past.

artifact (är' tu fakt). Anything made by people.

buried (ber' ēd). Put something under the ground.

carving (kär' ving). Something that is made by cutting into wood or stone.

clay (klā). A sticky kind of earth that hardens when it dries.

clue (klü). A fact that helps uncover a mystery.

culture (kul' chur). A way of life and everything about the way a people lives.

discovery (dis kuv' ur ē). Something found for the first time.

laboratory (lab' ru tôr ē). A building where science experiments are done.

pottery (pot' ur ē). Pots and dishes made from clay that has hardened.

ruins (rü' uns). What is left after something has been torn down or broken in pieces.

tells (tels). Ruins of cities, one on top of another.

Special Words

Babylon
Euphrates

Mesopotamia
Persia

Ur
Tigris

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /FH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ or /ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

Ask your teacher to say these words with you.



Teacher check:

Initials _____ Date _____

The Search for Hidden Treasures

Four thousand years ago, Abraham's hometown, Ur, was filled with activity. Traders eagerly bought fine goods. Farmers proudly sold their crops. Businessmen carefully signed money-making deals. Large sailboats carried rich loads down the river. Camel trains headed in every direction to faraway lands.

The people in Ur lived thousands of years ago. How can we know that these things really happened? How can so much be known about the lives of people who lived so long ago?

Suppose you wanted to find out about a group of people who lived long ago. If you had no written history book to learn from, how would you begin? How would you discover the way they lived, the language they spoke, the games they played? You would have to look for **clues** they left behind. Things that they made or used would tell you what they were like and how they lived.

Archaeologists. Archaeologists carefully dig into old **ruins**, searching for pots and pans, streets and houses, and pictures and writings. These small clues do not seem important, but if an archaeologist can dig up enough clues, he can tell a great deal about the life of the people who left these clues behind.

Archaeologists have found things from the past. These things that were once made by people are called **artifacts**. Pieces of broken



| Archaeologists dig up artifacts from long ago.

pottery and ruined houses are artifacts. They tell how **ancient** people lived and worked years ago.

With these things, the archaeologist builds a picture of life long ago. He brings the past to life for people today. Discovering how long-forgotten people thought and felt thousands of years ago is exciting.



Complete this activity.

1.1 How good an archaeologist can you be? The pictures show things archaeologists have found in the ground around Ur, where Abraham lived. What do they tell you about how the people of Ur lived, worked, and played? _____



Draw lines to match. Look back at the vocabulary words if you need to.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.2 | archaeologist ● | a. a person who studies what early man made and left behind |
| 1.3 | ruins ● | b. the things that people made and left |
| 1.4 | ancient ● | c. very, very old |
| 1.5 | artifacts ● | d. what is left after something is torn down or broken in pieces |



Answer these questions.

- 1.6** What kind of treasures are archaeologists looking for? _____

- 1.7** What do artifacts tell archaeologists? _____

The Work of an Archaeologist

An archaeologist finds most of his clues by digging. He could never get far without his shovel. Most of the things he searches for have been **buried** for hundreds of years. Where are they buried? How do archaeologists know where to dig?

Archaeologists often begin by thinking of what people needed to live. Wherever people settled, they needed water. A good place to begin would be near rivers, lakes, or oceans. They needed rich dirt in which to grow food. Because of these needs, a place with fine farmland near a river or lake would be a good place for an archaeologist to begin looking.

Sometimes, an old story tells an archaeologist where to begin. These stories were told again and again over the years. Parts of the story may have been changed, but often some truth in the story is just the clue an archaeologist needs for an exciting **discovery**.

Once he arrives at a place, an archaeologist begins to search for signs that people once lived there. He looks under bushes, or under a mound of dirt. A piece of pottery or a broken tablet may be peeking through the dirt. He then knows he has found a good place to dig. Digging is hard work. The archaeologist usually has a group of people who help him dig.

When an interesting clue is found, the archaeologist takes over.

With a small knife or ice pick, the archaeologist clears dirt from the find. Dust is brushed away with a soft toothbrush or paintbrush. Sometimes, a puff of breath is enough to blow the dust from the object.

The searchers try hard to keep from ruining the discovery. Before taking



| Archaeologists use soft brushes to clean dirt off artifacts.

the find from the ground, much work must be done. A camera is always handy to take pictures of the find. Notes are written about the artifact. The notes give the date of its discovery, its measurements, and the place where it was found.

Next, the archaeologist takes his discoveries to the **laboratory**. Much time is spent in the laboratory. Pictures, notes, and measurements are gone over. The artifact may have been broken into many pieces. It may be carefully put together.

The archaeologist thinks about all the artifacts he has found. He gathers all of his clues together from his lab study. Questions are asked. How was this artifact made? How was it used? When enough questions have been asked and answered, a picture of the people who made the object begins to appear.

The archaeologist pictures in his mind the **culture** of the people who made the artifacts. *Culture* means *a way of life*. Culture is anything and everything a person makes, does, and thinks. Pottery, houses, and jobs are all a part of people's cultures. Artifacts tell the story of cultures.

Someday, the archaeologist will be ready to tell the world about his discovery. He will explain to people living today how forgotten people lived, worked, and played.

All the hard work will be behind him. His reward will be the excitement of telling about the forgotten times, places, and people.



| Archaeologists measure, make notes, and take pictures.



| Mortar and stone

SELF TEST 1

Each answer = 1 point

Write *yes* or *no*.

- 1.01 _____ Archaeologists search for artifacts from long ago.
- 1.02 _____ Artifacts are old languages.
- 1.03 _____ Archaeologists dig near water and farmland.
- 1.04 _____ Culture is everything a person makes and does.
- 1.05 _____ An archaeologist does all his work where he begins to dig.

Answer these questions.

- 1.06 How do artifacts help archaeologists? _____

- 1.07 What is the reward of an archaeologist? _____

- 1.08 Why was the discovery of the clay bricks important?

- 1.09 How were the tells formed? _____

Underline all the answers that are true.

1.010 Archaeologists

- a. study artifacts
- b. dig into ruins
- c. build cities
- d. learn about the past

1.011 When an archaeologist finds an artifact, he

- a. measures it
- b. digs it out
- c. takes a picture
- d. brushes away the dirt

1.012 Bible places found in Mesopotamia are

- a. Persia
- b. Ur
- c. Babylon
- d. Garden of Eden

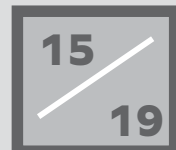


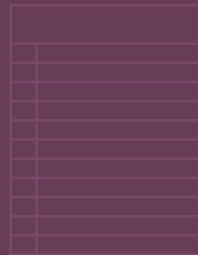
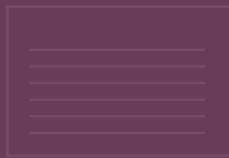
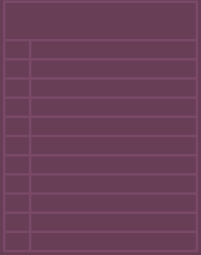
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Score _____

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