



Endnotes for “Jewish Habitation in the Land (Museum Evidence)”

Winter 2024 *Bible and Spade*

Notes

¹ The Christian New Testament also intertwines these entities, using such words as “Jews,” “Hebrews,” and “Israelites” interchangeably to refer to the people who descended from Abraham through his grandson Jacob, the latter of whom was eventually renamed “Israel.” See, for example, 2 Corinthians 11:22; Philippians 3:4–6.

² The author of this article has personally seen and photographed all three artifacts in their respective museum settings.

³ Wikipedia, s.v. “Merneptah Stele,” last modified March 12, 2024, 14:18 (UTC), https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merneptah_Stele.

⁴ “Victory Stele of Merneptah,” Egypt Museum (website), accessed November 19, 2023, <https://egypt-museum.com/victory-stele-of-merneptah/>.

⁵ Michael G. Hasel, “Merenptah’s Reference to Israel: Critical Issues for the Origin of Israel,” in *Critical Issues in Early Israelite History*, ed. Richard S. Hess, Gerald A. Klingbeil, and Paul J. Ray Jr., Bulletin for Biblical Research Supplement 3 (Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 2008), 52, Chart 1.

⁶ Geoff Emberling, “Prism of King Sennacherib,” Teaching the Middle East: A Resource for Educators, The Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago, last updated December 29, 2010, <http://teachmiddleeast.lib.uchicago.edu/historical-perspectives/empires-to-nation-states/before-islam/image-resource-bank/image-12.html>.

⁷ “Highlights from the Collection: Assyria,” Institute for the Study of Ancient Cultures, West Asia & North Africa, The University of Chicago, accessed November 20, 2023, <https://isac.uchicago.edu/collections/highlights/highlights-collection-assyria>.

⁸ “Accounts of the Campaign of Sennacherib, 701 BCE,” Internet History Sourcebooks Project, Paul Halsall, accessed November 19, 2023, <https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/ancient/701sennach.asp>.

⁹ Some scholarly discussion surrounds the actual circumstances and dating of this inscription. For purposes of this article, I have followed the more common date and circumstance. Regardless, it is clear from all perspectives that the inscription is well within the time frame under consideration—i.e., “before 1000 BC until the early first millennium AD.”

¹⁰ K. Lawson Younger Jr., “The Siloam Tunnel Inscription,” in *The Context of Scripture*, ed. William H. Hallo, associate editor K. Lawson Younger Jr., vol. 2 of 3, *Monumental Inscriptions from the Biblical World* (Leiden: Brill, 2000), 146; brackets original.

¹¹ Clyde E. Fant and Mitchell G. Reddish, *Lost Treasures of the Bible: Understanding the Bible through Archaeological Artifacts in World Museums* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 2008).

¹² “Removed: document,” *Guardian* (US edition), November 15, 2023, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2002/nov/24/theobserver>. This link formerly led to Osama bin Laden’s “Letter to America,” but the document has been removed. I have a copy of the letter on file. It states, in part, “It brings us both laughter and tears to see that you have not yet tired of repeating your fabricated lies that the Jews have a historical right to Palestine, as it was promised to them in the Torah. . . . This is one of the most fallacious, widely-circulated fabrications in history. The people of Palestine are pure Arabs and original Semites. It is the Muslims who are the inheritors of Moses (peace be upon him) and the inheritors of the real Torah that has not been changed.” This same excerpt can be seen on Wikipedia (s.v. “Letter to the American People,” last modified February 5, 2024, 13:10 [UTC], https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Letter_to_the_American_People).

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