

# Shlomo Ben David

## Artifacts & Stories

# שלֹמוֹן Salomon



The Holy Place was a 30-foot  
39:2 Chron. 3:8-14). Such rooms  
the ancient Near East. Two  
side of the ark, each  
cups (1 Kings  
the ark

Feet (9.1 m)  
golden

The "Sea" was a menial  
15 feet (4.6 m)  
(44,000 lb)

vestibule (1 Kings 6:3)





# The Muslim tradition

says that Solomon use to travel on a carpet which was carried off by the winds!

Renowned Sunni Commentator Ibn Kathir said regarding Sura 21:81:



# 1001 Nights



A well-known story in the collection

### *One Thousand and One Nights*

describes a **genie** who had displeased King Solomon and was punished by being locked in a bottle and thrown into the sea. Since the bottle was sealed with Solomon's seal, the genie was helpless to free himself, until freed many centuries later by a fisherman who discovered the bottle.

In other stories which are found in *One Thousand and One Nights*, protagonists who had to leave their homeland and travel to the unknown places of the world saw signs which proved that Solomon had already been there. Sometimes, protagonists discovered Solomon's words which aimed to help those who were lost and unluckily reached those forbidden and deserted places.



What is common throughout all the editions of the *Nights* is the initial **frame story** of the ruler **Shahryār** (from **Persian**: شهریار, meaning "king" or "sovereign") and his wife **Scheherazade** (from **Persian**: شهرزاد, possibly meaning "of noble lineage"<sup>[3]</sup>) and the **framing device** incorporated throughout the tales themselves. The stories proceed from this original tale; some are framed within other tales, while others begin and end of their own accord. Some editions contain only a few hundred nights, while others include 1,001 or more.



Some of the stories of *The Nights*, particularly "Aladdin's Wonderful Lamp", "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" and "The Seven Voyages of Sinbad the Sailor", while almost certainly genuine Middle Eastern folk tales, were not part of *The Nights* in Arabic versions, but were added into the collection by **Antoine Galland** and other European translators.<sup>[4]</sup> The innovative and rich poetry and poetic speeches, chants, songs, lamentations, hymns, beseeching, praising, pleading, riddles and annotations provided by Scheherazade or her story characters are unique to the Arabic version of the book. Some are as short as one line, while others go for tens of lines.

# Angels and magic

According to the [Rabbinical literature](#) on account of his modest request for wisdom only, Solomon was rewarded with riches and an unprecedentedly glorious realm, which extended over the upper world inhabited by the angels and over the whole of the terrestrial globe with all its inhabitants, including all the beasts, fowl, and reptiles, as well as the demons and spirits.

# Angels and magic

According to the Rabbinical literature

His control over the demons, spirits, and animals augmented his splendor, the demons bringing him precious stones, besides water from distant countries to irrigate his exotic plants.



The beasts and fowl of their own accord entered the kitchen of Solomon's palace, so that they might be used as food for him, and extravagant meals for him were prepared daily by each of his 700 wives and 300 concubines, with the thought that perhaps the king would feast that day in her house.

# Seal of Solomon



A magic ring called the "Seal of Solomon" was supposedly given to Solomon and gave him power over demons.

The magical symbol said to have been on the Seal of Solomon which made it work, is now better known as the Star of David. Asmodeus, king of demons, was one day, according to the classical Rabbis, captured by Benaiah using the ring, and was forced to remain in Solomon's service. In one tale, Asmodeus brought a man with two heads from under the earth to show Solomon; the man, unable to return, married a woman from Jerusalem and had seven sons, six of whom resembled the mother, while one resembled the father in having two heads.



A magic ring called the "Seal of Solomon" was supposedly given to Solomon and gave him power over demons.

After their father's death, the son with two heads claimed two shares of the inheritance, arguing that he was two men; Solomon decided that the son with two heads was only one man. The Seal of Solomon, in some legends known as the Ring of Aandaleeb, was a highly sought after symbol of power. In several legends, different groups or individuals attempted to steal it or attain it in some manner.

# Solomon and Asmodeus

One legend concerning Asmodeus goes on to state that Solomon one day asked Asmodeus what could make demons powerful over man, and Asmodeus asked to be freed and given the ring so that he could demonstrate; Solomon agreed but Asmodeus threw the ring into the sea and it was swallowed by a fish. Asmodeus then swallowed the king, stood up fully with one wing touching heaven and the other earth, and spat out Solomon to a distance of 400 miles.



The Rabbis claim this was a divine punishment for Solomon's having failed to follow three divine commands, and Solomon was forced to wander from city to city, until he eventually arrived in an Ammonite city where he was forced to work in the king's kitchens. Solomon gained a chance to prepare a meal for the Ammonite king, which the king found so impressive that the previous cook was sacked and Solomon put in his place; the king's daughter, Naamah, subsequently fell in love with Solomon, but the family (thinking Solomon a commoner) disapproved, so the king decided to kill them both by sending them into the desert.



Solomon and the king's daughter wandered the desert until they reached a coastal city, where they bought a fish to eat, which just happened to be the one which had swallowed the magic ring. Solomon was then able to regain his throne and expel Asmodeus. (The element of a ring thrown into the sea and found back in a fish's belly also appeared in Herodotus' account of Polycrates, the tyrant of Samos from c. 538 BC to 522 BC.)

In another familiar version of the legend of the Seal of Solomon, Asmodeus disguises himself. In some myths, he's disguised as King Solomon himself, while in more frequently heard versions he's disguised as a falcon, calling himself Gavyn (Gavinn or Gavin), one of King Solomon's trusted friends. The concealed Asmodeus tells travelers who have ventured up to King Solomon's grand lofty palace that the Seal of Solomon was thrown into the sea. He then convinces them to plunge in and attempt to retrieve it, for if they do they would take the throne as king.

# Solomon's shamir

In the Gemara the shamir (Hebrew: שמיר) is a worm or a substance that had the power to cut through or disintegrate stone, iron and diamond. King Solomon is said to have used it in the building of the First Temple in Jerusalem in the place of cutting tools.

For the building of the Temple, which promoted peace, it was inappropriate to use tools that could also cause war and bloodshed.<sup>[1]</sup>



Referenced throughout the Talmud and the Midrashim, the Shamir was reputed to have existed in the time of Moses. Moses reputedly used the Shamir to carve the Hoshen (Priestly breastplate) into the tablets of stone.<sup>[2]</sup> King Solomon, aware of the existence of the Shamir, but unaware of its location, commissioned a search that turned up a "grain of Shamir the size of a barley-corn."

Solomon's artisans reputedly used the Shamir in the construction of Solomon's Temple. The material to be worked, whether stone, wood or metal, was affected by being "shown to the Shamir." Following this line of logic (anything that can be 'shown' something must have eyes to see), early Rabbinical scholars described the Shamir almost as a living being. Other early sources, however, describe it as a green stone. For storage, the Shamir was meant to have been always wrapped in wool and stored in a container made of lead; any other vessel would burst and disintegrate under the Shamir's gaze. The Shamir was said to have been either lost or *had lost its potency* (along with the "dripping of the honeycomb") by the time of the destruction of the First Temple at the hands of Nebuchadnezzar in 586 B.C



# Solomons Throne

Solomon's throne is described at length in [Targum Sheni](#), which is compiled from three different sources, and in two later [Midrash](#).





According to these, there were on the steps of the throne twelve golden lions, each facing a golden eagle. There were six steps to the throne, on which animals, all of gold, were arranged in the following order: on the first step a lion opposite an ox; on the second, a wolf opposite a sheep; on the third, a tiger opposite a camel; on the fourth, an eagle opposite a peacock, on the fifth, a cat opposite a cock; on the sixth, a sparrow-hawk opposite a dove. On the top of the throne was a dove holding a sparrow-hawk in its claws, symbolizing the dominion of Israel over the Gentiles. The first midrash claims that six steps were constructed because Solomon foresaw that six kings would sit on the throne, namely, Solomon, Rehoboam, Hezekiah, Manasseh, Amon, and Josiah.

There was also on the top of the throne a golden **candelabrum**, on the seven branches of the one side of which were engraved the names of the seven patriarchs Adam, Noah, Shem, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Job, and on the seven of the other the names of Levi, Kohath, Amram, Moses, Aaron, Eldad, Medad, and, in addition, Hur (another version has Haggai). Above the candelabrum was a golden jar filled with olive-oil and beneath it a golden basin which supplied the jar with oil and on which the names of Nadab, Abihu, and Eli and his two sons were engraved. Over the throne, twenty-four vines were fixed to cast a shadow on the king's head.

By a mechanical contrivance the throne followed Solomon wherever he wished to go. Supposedly, due to another mechanical trick, when the king reached the first step, the ox stretched forth its leg, on which Solomon leaned, a similar action taking place in the case of the animals on each of the six steps. From the sixth step the eagles raised the king and placed him in his seat, near which a golden serpent lay coiled. When the king was seated the large eagle placed the crown on his head, the serpent uncoiled itself, and the lions and eagles moved upward to form a shade over him. The dove then descended, took the scroll of the Law from the Ark, and placed it on Solomon's knees.



When the king sat, surrounded by the Sanhedrin, to judge the people, the wheels began to turn, and the beasts and fowls began to utter their respective cries, which frightened those who had intended to bear false testimony. Moreover, while Solomon was ascending the throne, the lions scattered all kinds of fragrant spices. After Solomon's death, Pharaoh Shishak, when taking away the treasures of the Temple (I Kings xiv. 26), carried off the throne, which remained in Egypt until Sennacherib conquered that country. After Sennacherib's fall Hezekiah gained possession of it, but when Josiah was slain by Pharaoh Necho, the latter took it away.

However, according to rabbinical accounts, Necho did not know how the mechanism worked and so accidentally struck himself with one of the lions causing him to become lame; Nebuchadnezzar, into whose possession the throne subsequently came, shared a similar fate. The throne then passed to the Persians, whose king Darius was the first to sit successfully on Solomon's throne after his death; subsequently the throne came into the possession of the Greeks and Ahasuerus.

# Solomon in the Kabbalah

Early adherents of the Kabbalah portray Solomon as having sailed through the air on a throne of light placed on an eagle, which brought him near the heavenly gates as well as to the dark mountains behind which the fallen angels *Uzza* and *Azzazel* were chained; the eagle would rest on the chains, and Solomon, using the magic ring, would compel the two angels to reveal every mystery he desired to know. Solomon is also portrayed as forcing demons to take Solomon's friends, including Hiram, on day return trips to hell.



**Solomon built many  
cities**











Tharu 1480 BC  
Rhincocolura  
Arish

Wadi El Arish  
River of Egypt  
Ch 15:18

Ain Nuweijen •

Quseima  
Ein el Qudeirat  
Ein el Qadeis  
Borot Loz

Ein Haseva  
(Thamar?)

# Ein Weibeh

# Khirbat en-Nahas

An aerial photograph of a desert landscape, likely in Israel, showing a winding path or border marked by a series of blue and yellow dots. The terrain is arid and rocky, with some sparse vegetation. The text "Israel's Historic Border" is overlaid on the image in a blue, stylized font.

Kuntillet Ajrud  
Azmon "Strong"  
(fortress)

Al Kuntilet

Mt. Karkom

● Karka  
"floor"

Adri Hezri

var "gle"



Timna

Mt. Seir Deut 2:1  
(Abu Jaddah 1592m)

Elat: El-kheleifeh

Ezion Geber

Mt. Hor

**W** Petra/Sela/  
Kadesh Barnea  
Judg 1:36  
Deut 1:46

**www.bible.ca**

# Flying objects

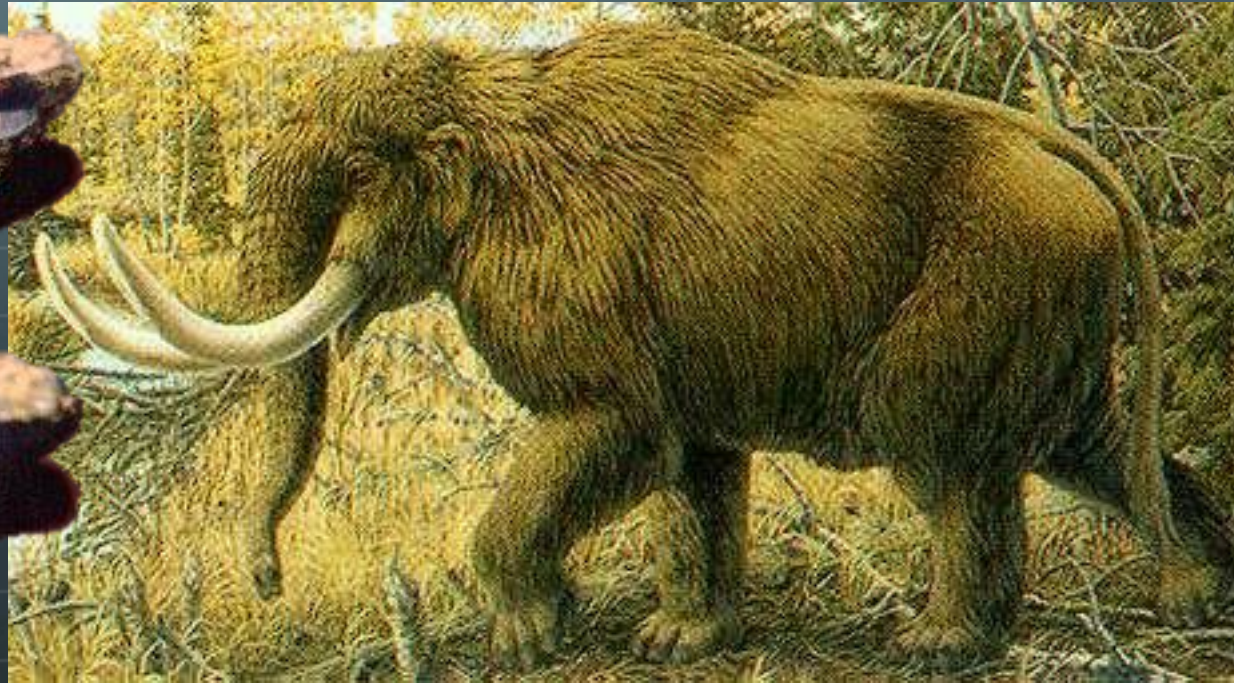
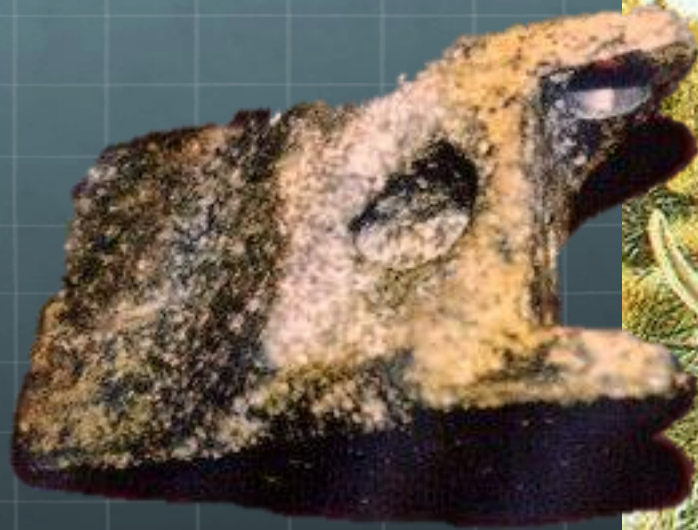




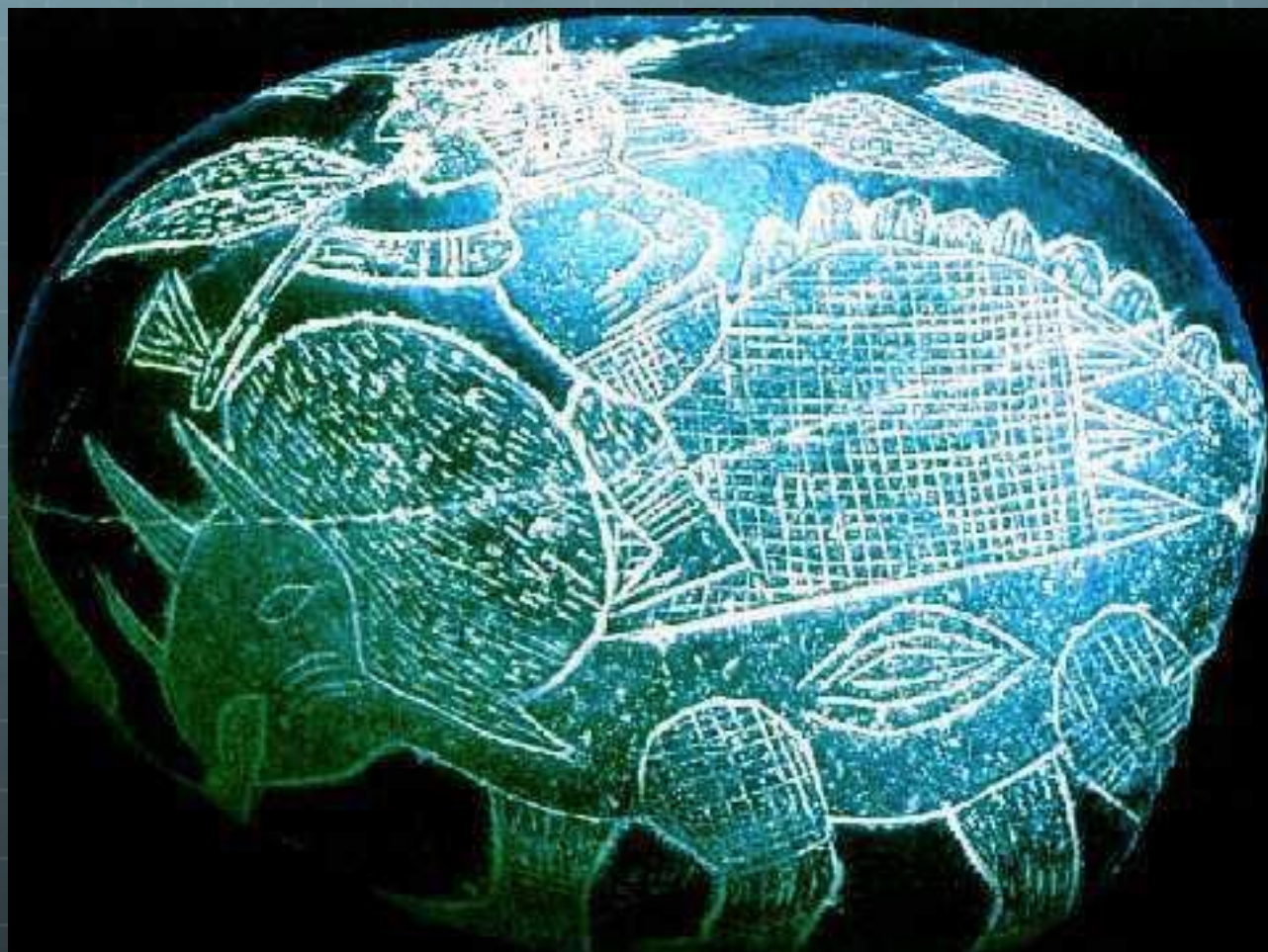




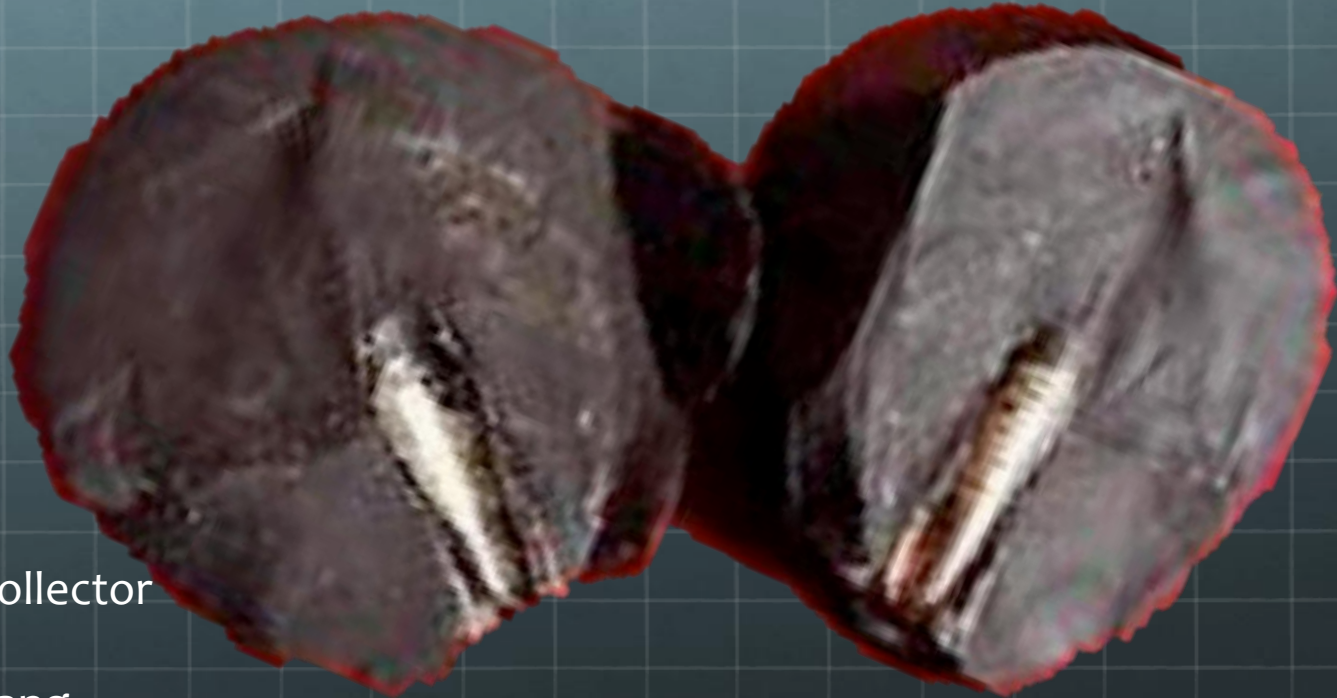
# Ancient artifacts







# An uncommon stone imbedded with screw-threaded metal bar



bar from a collector  
in Lanzhou  
Mr. Zhilin Wang.

He found this stone on a field research trip to the Mazong Mountain area located on the border of Gansu and Xijiang provinces.

The pear-shaped stone is extremely hard and has a mysterious black color. It is about 8 x 7 cm and weighs 466 grams. The most surprising part of the stone is the imbedded 6 cm cone-shaped metal bar which bears clear screw threads. The stone is one of the most valuable in China and in the world. There are many hypotheses about the formation of this stone, but all seem to be incredible. The screw-threaded metal bar is tightly enclosed in the black lithical material. Moreover, the screw thread width remains consistent from the thick end to the thin end, instead of varying due to the growth of organisms. Is this a relic from a prehistoric civilization?



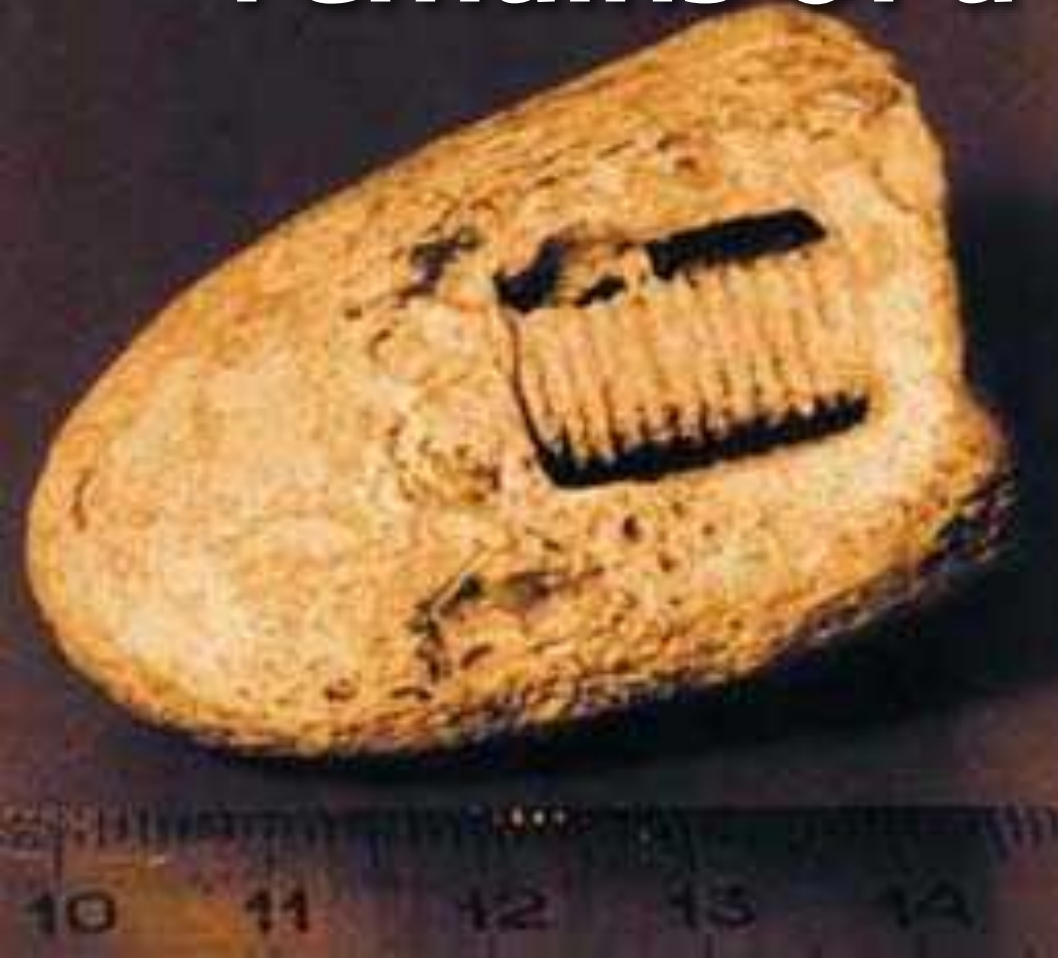
The mechanical features of the object suggest a highly sophisticated level of aerodynamics and construction.



The objects are very old and small, approximately 2 inches long, objects, made of gold are estimated to be AT LEAST 1,000 years old. For archaeologists the artifacts were depicting animals and were classified as Sinu, a pre-Inca culture from A.D. 500 to 800... But only for them. For aeronautical engineers these objects more looked like airplanes with delta-shaped wings. So in 1997 they built a scaled up version of the objects to the exact specifications of the prototypes with the simple addition of an engine and propeller. The test was successful. The radio controlled aircraft flew performing airborne loops, rolls and other maneuvers, and then performed perfect landing. According to Dr. Ivan Sanderson, who studied the artifacts, these look too "mechanical" like an airplane, to be a natural object. Other similar objects have been discovered in Costa Rica, Venezuela and Peru. <http://www.rabbithole2.com/>



# remains of a meteorite



August 13, 2012 - In the summer of 1998, Russian scientists who were investigating an area 300 th km southwest of Moscow on the remains of a meteorite, discovered a piece of rock which enclosed an iron screw, estimates put the age of the rock is 300-320 million years.



# Two clay bullae

## The Seals of Jeremiah's Captors Discovered



Yehuchal [or Jehucal]  
ben Shelemياهو  
[Shelemiah]



Gedalyahu

**These two men are mentioned together in the Bible as ministers of King Zedekiah (597–587 B.C.E.).**

**As the Babylonians closed in on Jerusalem during the last years of the First Temple period, Jeremiah, prophet to Judah's last kings, advised Zedekiah and the people of the city to surrender to Nebuchadnezzar's men so that their lives and city might be spared. But not everyone liked Jeremiah's message, including Gedaliah son of Pashur and Jehucal son of Shelemiah. According to Jeremiah 38:1–13, the two ministers had Jeremiah thrown into a pit because they did not like the message of surrender he was preaching to the people of Jerusalem.**

# Archaeologist Louise Schofield



Archaeologists strike gold in quest to find Queen of Sheba's wealth

A British excavation has struck archaeological gold with a discovery that may solve the mystery of where the Queen of Sheba derived her fabled treasures



# Israel's Top 10

## Biblical Archaeological Discoveries

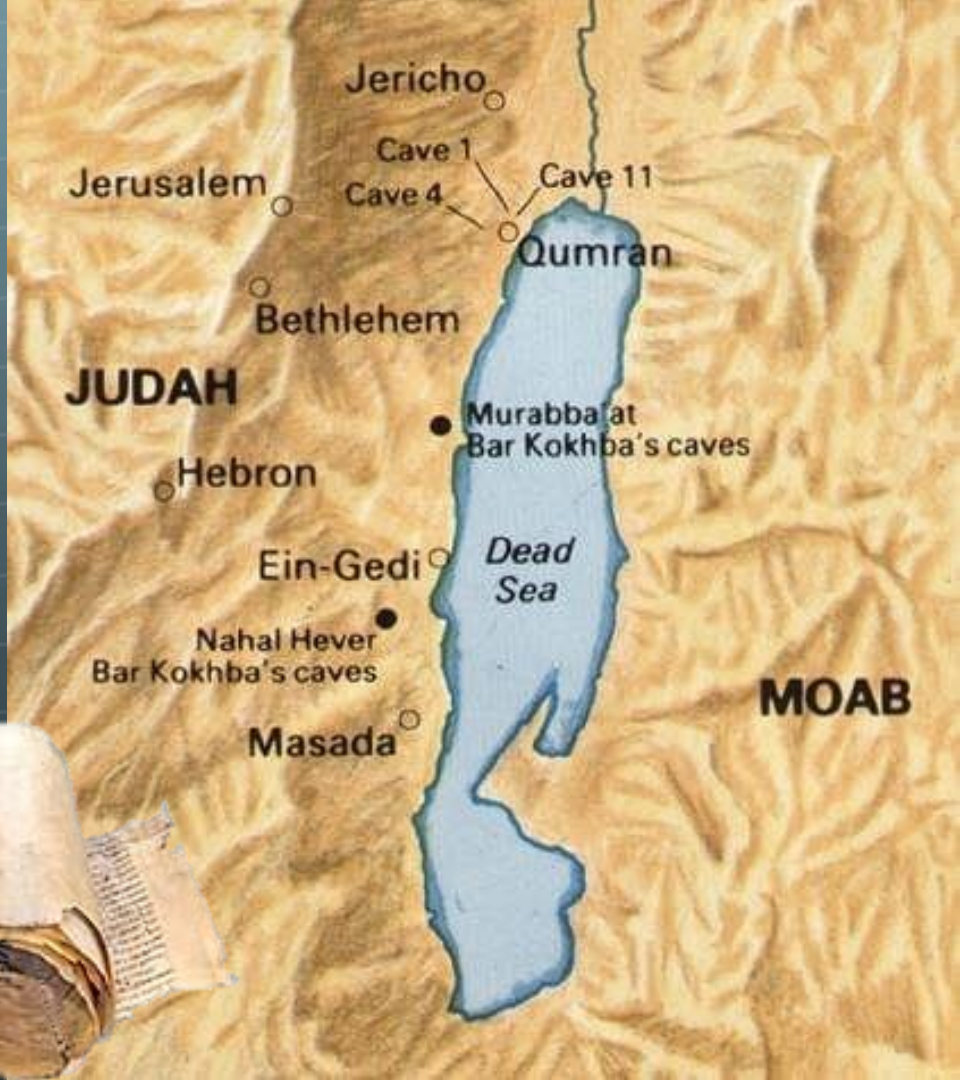
1. Dead Sea Scrolls
2. Tel Dan Stele with
  - House of David
3. Jericho (Tel es-Sultan)
4. Ketef Hinnom Silver Amulet  
Scroll (Priestly Blessing)
5. The Crucified Man  
(nail through heel)
6. Pontius Pilate Inscription
7. Hezekiah's Tunnel
8. Caiaphas Ossuary
9. Black Obelisk of Jehu's  
Tribute to Shalmaneser III
10. Sennacherib's Siege  
Reliefs of Lachish

1

# Qumran



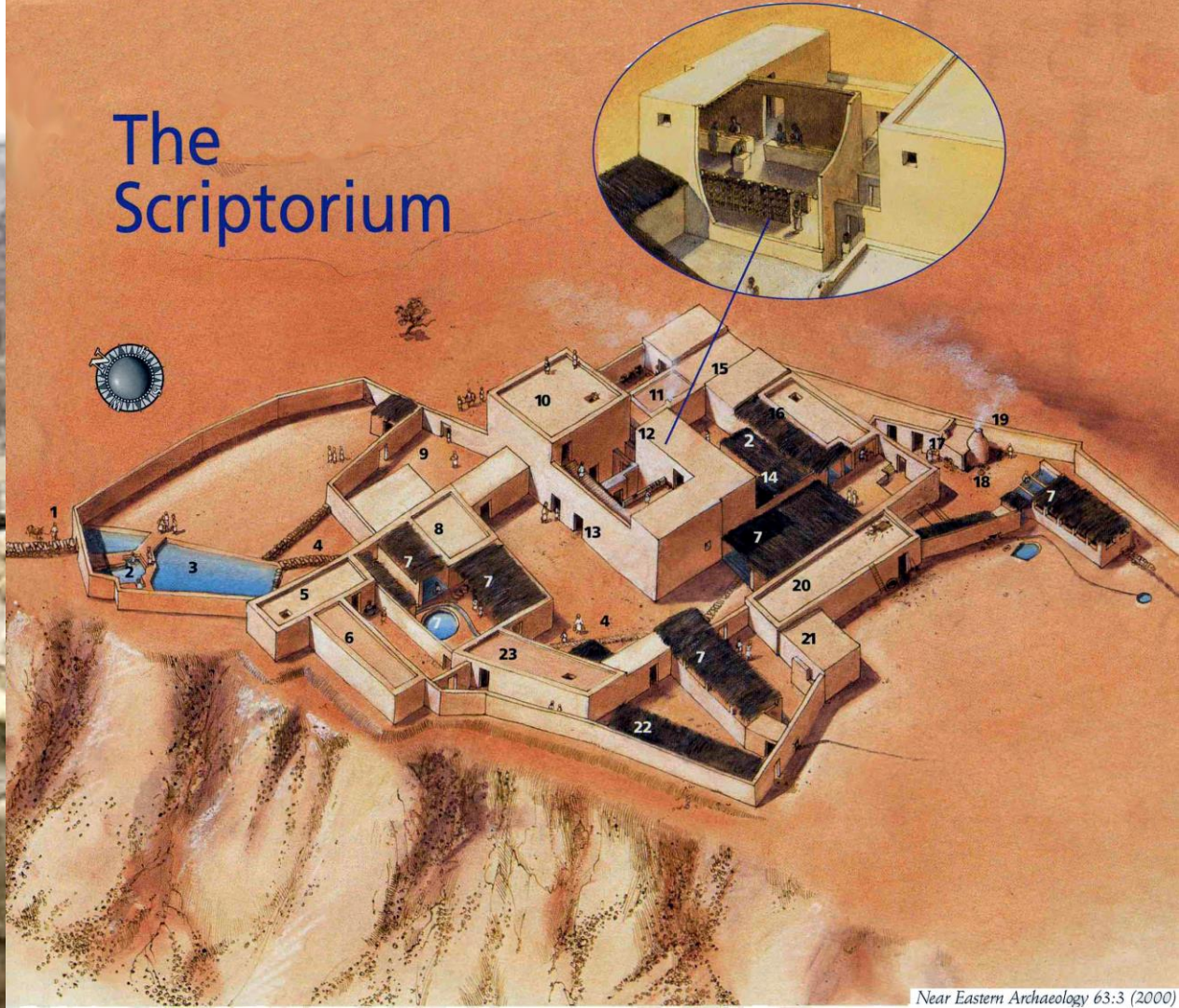








# The Scriptorium







For reference, dealing only with the fragments of Cave number 4, here is a breakdown of what Biblical manuscripts they found.

Law (4Q1-4Q46), 51 manuscripts

Prophets (4Q47-4Q82), 52 manuscripts

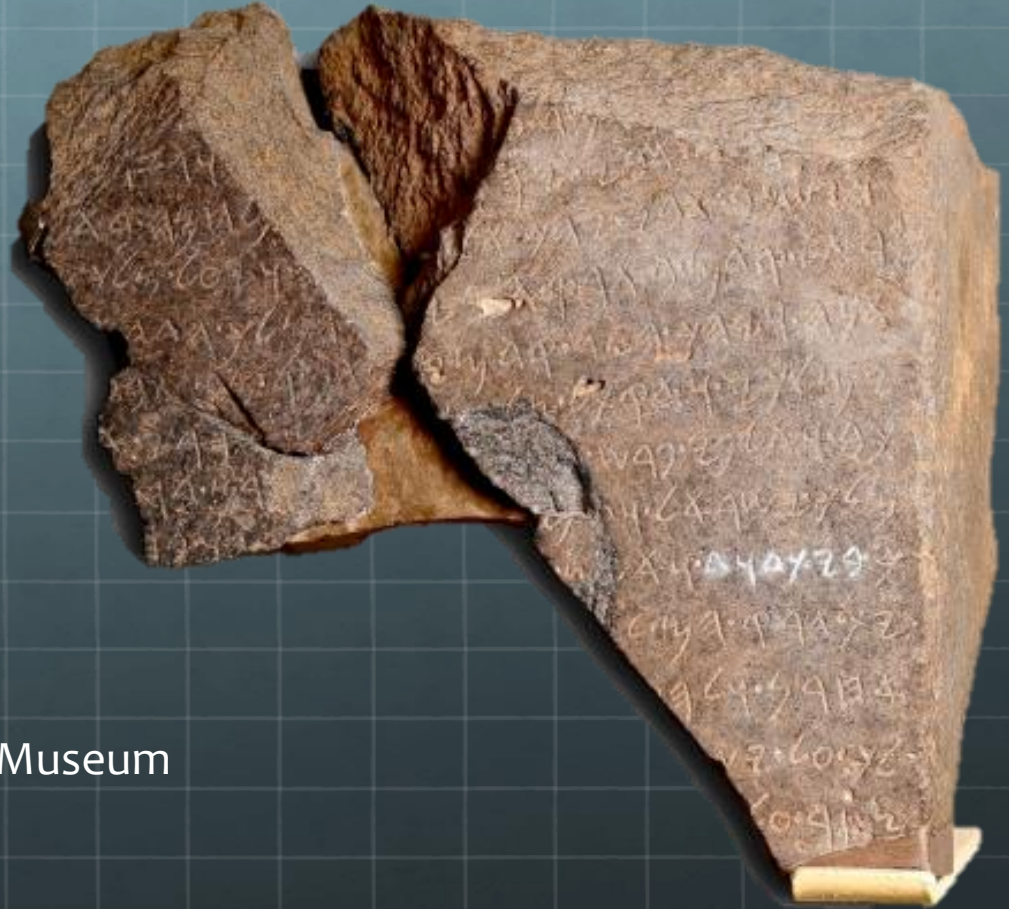
Writings (4Q83-4Q118), 29 manuscripts

Phylacteries and mezuzah (4Q128-4Q155), 27 items

2

# House of David Stele

Tel Dan, photo courtesy of Israel Museum





3

# Walls of Jericho

## Excavated 1997-2010



4

Byzantine church with mosaic floor and some tombs





# Aarons blessing

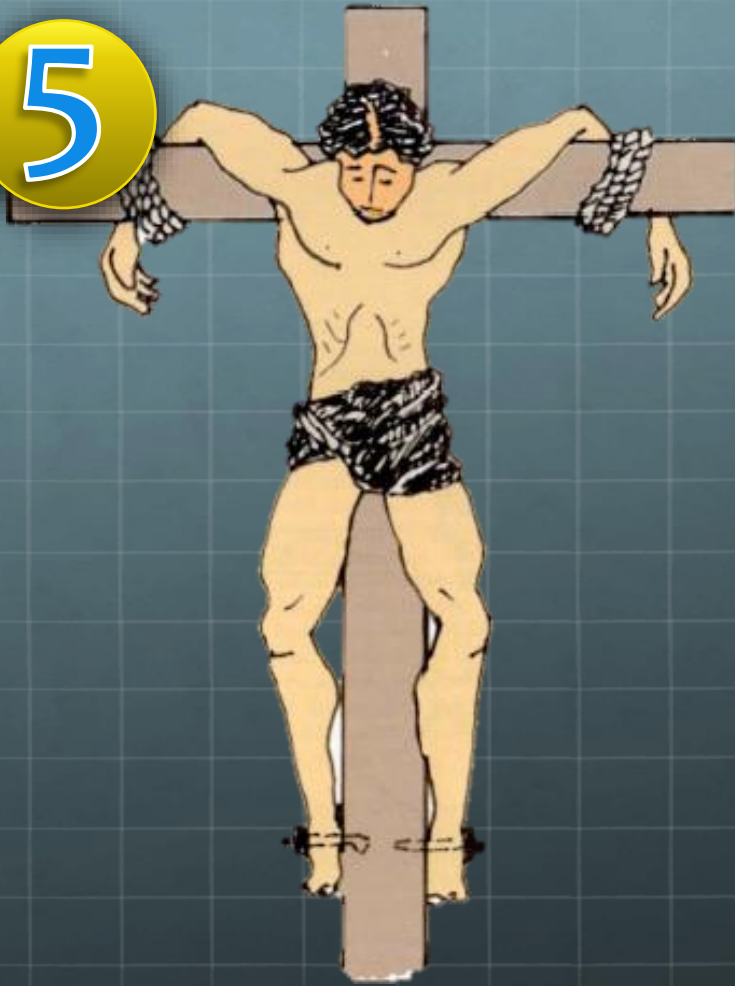
<sup>24</sup> יְבָרֶכֶךָ יְהוָה וְיִשְׁמְרֶךָ : ס

<sup>25</sup> יָאֵר יְהוָה | פָּנָיו אֵלֶיךָ וִיחַנּוּךָ : ס

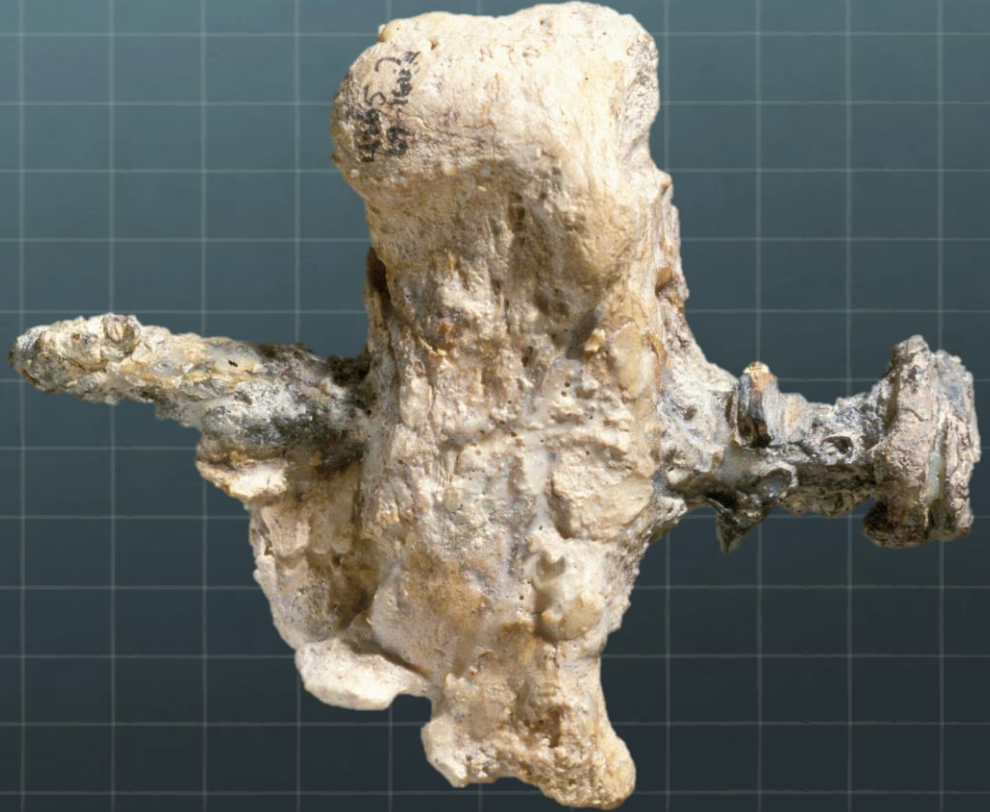
<sup>26</sup> יֵשֶׁא יְהוָה | פָּנָיו אֵלֶיךָ וְיַעַם לָךְ שְׁלוֹם : ס

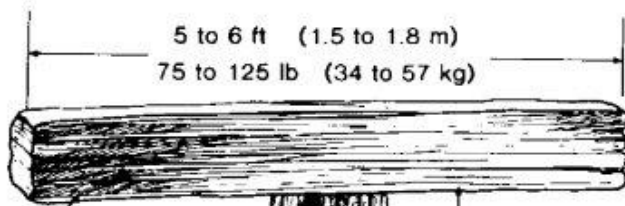


5



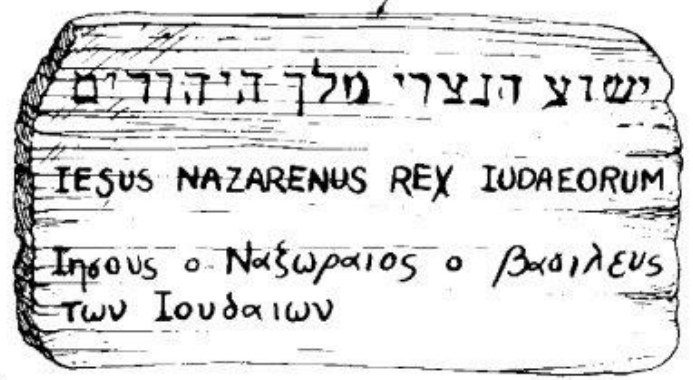
# Crucified man





Patibulum

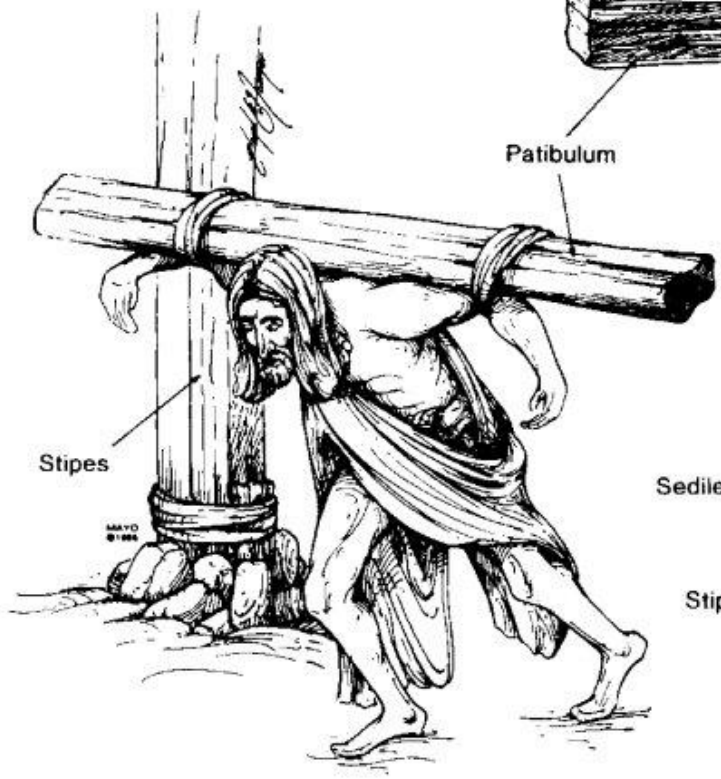
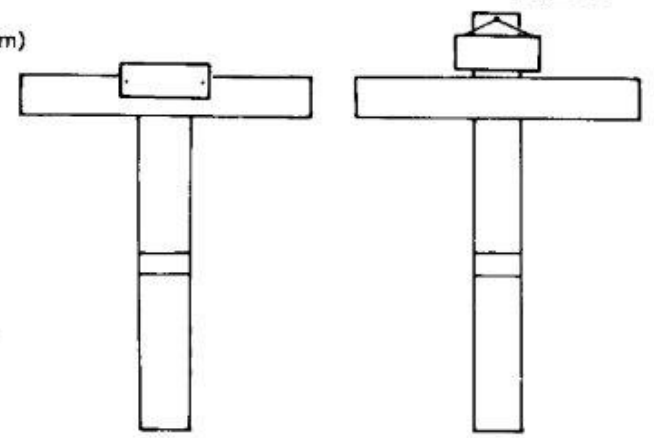
Titulus



6 to 8 ft  
(1.8 to 2.4 m)

Sedile

Stipes



6

# Inscription Pontius Pilatus





שלוהי ימי הבית השני היו תקופה  
התעוררו שאלות של זהות, התנו  
על רקע זה יש להבין את הופעת  
הסיף לקיום תורה המושמעת נ  
במועט. משנתו הביאה לבסוף ול

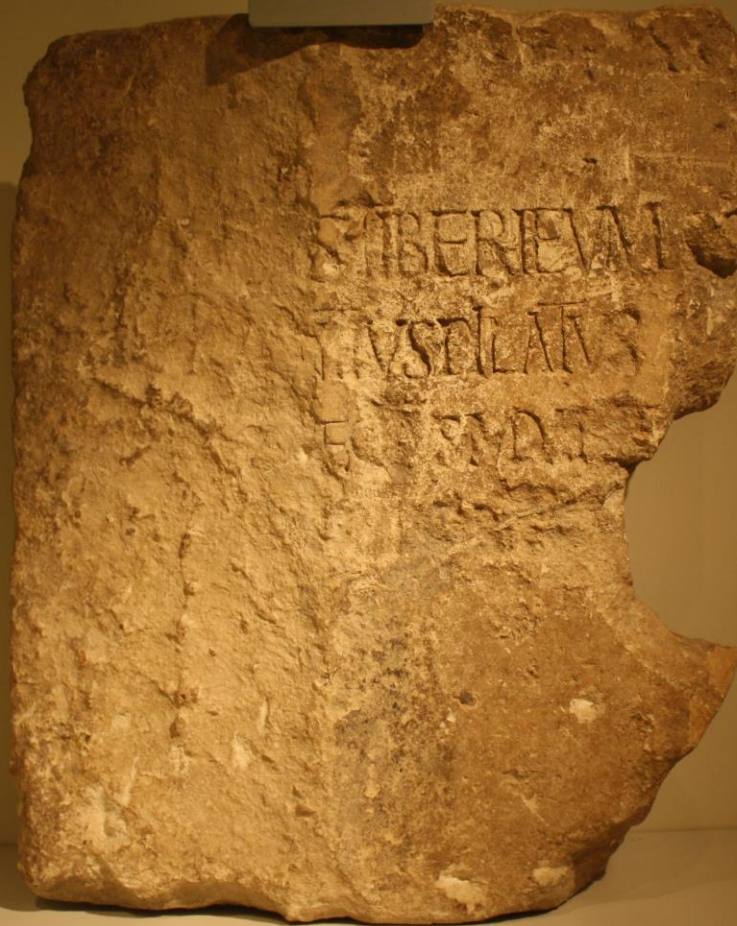
ראשית פעילותו של ישו הייתה ב  
וילמד בבתי הכנסת ובמקומות צ  
30 לספירה עלה לירל עם תלמי  
וסביבו גרמה לבסוף למאסרו, למ  
החדשה, שהם המקור העיקרי ול  
אותו והלך מדעת אל גורל

התקופה הרומית הקדומה / התקופה הר  
63 לפי הספירה עד 68 לספירה

כאט אواخر יאם להיכל הלאי גתה ער  
إثارة أسئلة حول الهوية وتألفت طوائف  
المنتظر على هذه الخلفية يمكننا فهم  
اليهودية ودعا إلى تنفيذ تعاليم التوراة  
لله والاكتفاء بالقليل مما أدى في نهاية

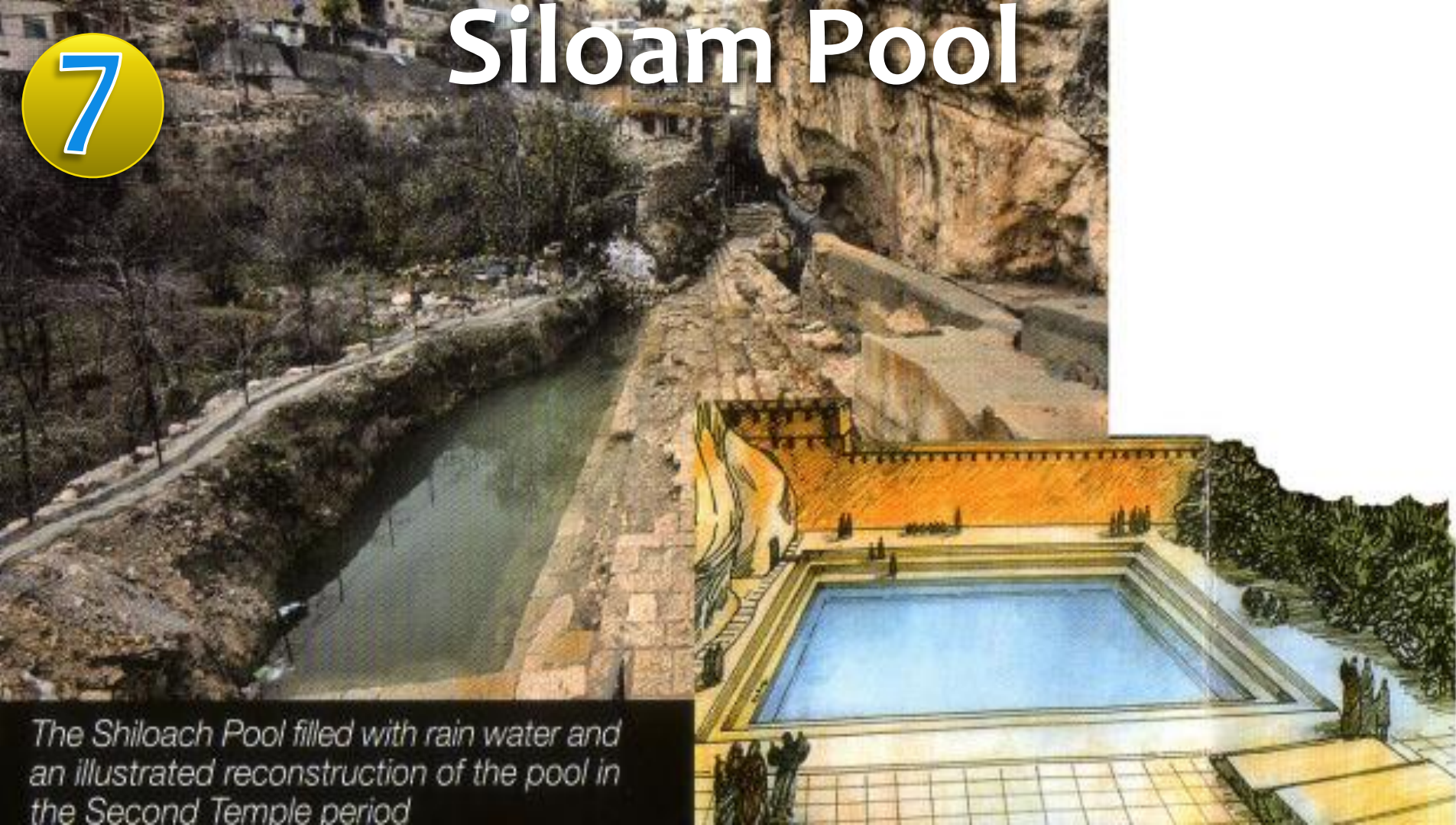
بدأ نشاط يسوع في التحليل وخاصة في  
المنطقة وعلم في الكس وفي أماكن  
الفصح في العام 30 ميلادية قام بالتح  
المؤججة في الهيكل وما حوله في نهاية  
تروي أسفار العهد الجديد وهي المصدر  
يعرف ما سيحدث في المستقبل وقصد

العصر الروماني المبكر / العصر الهير  
13 قبل الميلاد حتى 70 ميلادية



7

# Siloam Pool



*The Shiloach Pool filled with rain water and an illustrated reconstruction of the pool in the Second Temple period*



8

# Caiaphas Family Tomb and Ossuary





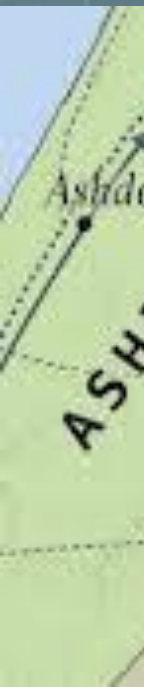
9

# Assyrian king receiving the tribute of Jehu



British Museum - The Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III

10





# Flood Traditions



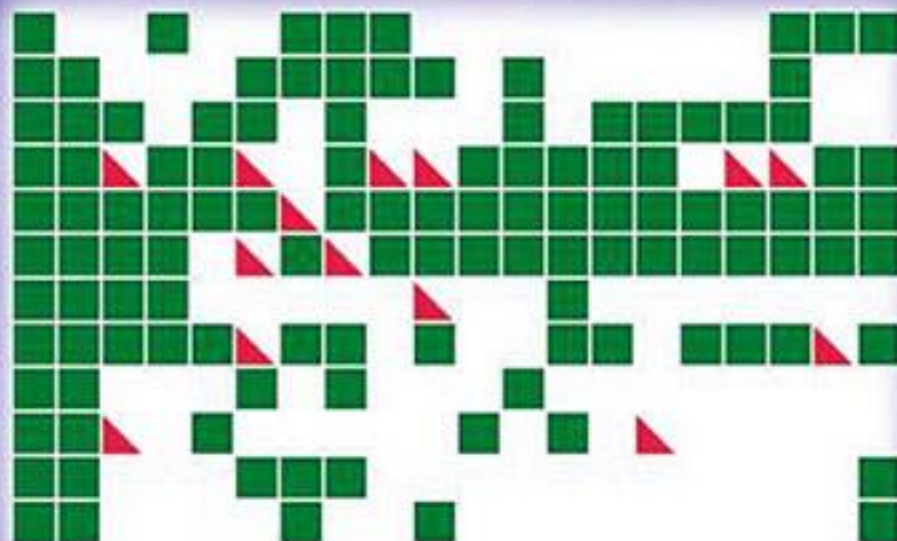
Partial representation  
of Biblical idea



Full representation  
of Biblical idea

Assyrio-Babylonia 1  
Assyrio-Babylonia 2  
Persia  
Syria  
Asia Minor  
Greece  
Egypt  
Italy  
Lithuania  
Russia  
China  
India  
Cree (Canada)  
Cherokee (US)  
Papago (Mexico)  
Aztecs (Mexico)  
Peru  
Leeward Islands  
Fiji Islands  
Hawaii

Man in transgression  
Divine destruction  
Favored family  
Ark provided  
Destruction by water  
Humans saved  
Animals saved  
Universal Destruction  
Landing on mountain  
Birds sent out  
Survivors worship  
Divine favor on saved





D = Destruction by Water						
G = (God) Divine Cause						
W = Warning Given						
H = Humans Spared						
A = Animals Spared						
V = Preserved in a Vessel						
D	.	.	H	A	V	01 Australia- Kurnai
D	.	W	H	A	V	02 Babylon- Berossus' account
D	G	W	H	A	V	03 Babylon- Gilgamesh epic
D	G	W	H	.	V	04 Bolivia- Chiriguano
D	.	.	H	A	V	05 Borneo- Sea Dayak
D	.	.	H	A	V	06 Burma- Singpho
D	G	.	H	A	V	07 Canada- Cree
D	G	W	H	A	V	08 Canada- Montagnais
D	G	.	H	A	V	09 China- Lolo
D	.	W	H	A	V	10 Cuba- original natives
D	G	W	H	A	V	11 East Africa- Masai
D	G	W	H	.	V	12 Egypt- Book of the Dead
D	G	.	H	.	V	13 Fiji- Walavu-Ilevu tradition
D	G	W	H	A	.	14 French Polynesia- Raiatea
D	.	.	H	A	V	15 Greece- Lucian's account
D	G	.	H	A	V	16 Guyana- Macushi
D	G	.	H	.	V	17 Iceland- Eddas
D	G	.	H	.	V	18 India- Andaman Islands
D	.	W	H	A	V	19 India- Bhil
D	G	W	H	.	V	20 India-Kamar
D	.	W	H	A	.	21 Iran- Zend-Avesta
D	G	.	H	.	V	22 Italy- Ovid's poetry
D	G	.	H	.	V	23 Malay Peninsula- Jekun
D	.	W	H	.	V	24 Mexico- Codex Chimalpopoca
D	.	W	H	A	V	25 Mexico- Huichol
D	G	.	H	.	V	26 New Zealand- Maori
D	.	W	H	A	.	27 Peru- Indians of Huarochiri
D	.	W	H	.	V	28 X . Russia- Vogul
D	.	W	H	A	V	29 U.S.A. (Alaska)- Kolusches
D	G	.	H	A	V	30 U.S.A. (Alaska)- Tlingit
D	.	W	H	A	V	31 U.S.A. (Arizona)- Papago
D	G	.	H	A	V	32 U.S.A. (Hawaii)- legend of Nu-u
D	.	.	H	A	V	33 Vanualu- Melanesians
D	.	.	H	A	V	34 Vietnam- Bahnar
D	.	.	H	A	V	35 Wales- Dwyfan/Dwyfan legend
35	18	17	35	24	32	Total Occurrences out of 35

# John Ryland

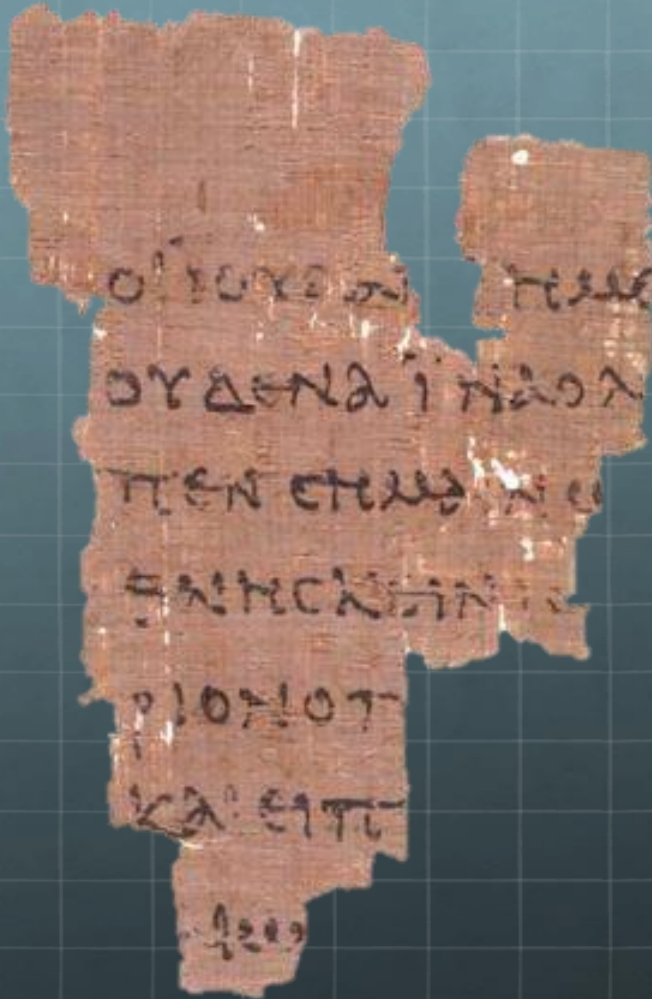
## Papyri

8.9 by 6 cm

Gospel of John 18:31–33, in Greek

possible date 117 CE to 138 CE

Officially 125–175





ΟΙ ΙΟΥΔΑΙΟΙ ΗΜΕΙΝ ΟΥΚ ΕΞΕΣΤΙΝ ΑΠΟΚΤΕΙΝΑΙ  
ΟΥΔΕΝΑ ΙΝΑ Ο ΛΟΓΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΙΗΣΟΥ ΠΛΗΡΩΘΗ ΟΝ ΕΙ-  
ΠΕΝ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΩΝ ΠΟΙΩ ΘΑΝΑΤΩ ΗΜΕΛΛΕΝ ΑΠΟ-  
ΘΗΣΚΕΙΝ ΙΣΗΛΘΕΝ ΟΥΝ ΠΑΛΙΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΠΡΑΙΤΩ-  
ΡΙΟΝ Ο ΠΙΛΑΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΦΩΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΙΗΣΟΥΝ  
ΚΑΙ ΕΙΠΕΝ ΑΥΤΩ ΣΥ ΕΙ Ο ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΩΝ ΙΟΥ-  
ΔΑΙΩΝ...



(eleven lines lost, containing 18:34-36 )



the Jews, "For us it is not permitted to kill  
anyone," so that the word of Jesus might be fulfilled,  
which he spoke signifying what kind of death he was going to  
die. Entered therefore again into the Praetorium Pilate and  
summoned Jesus and said to him, "Thou art king of the  
Jews?" ...



ΚΡΙΝΙΤΟΝ ΑΝΘΡΩ-  
ΠΟΝ ΕΑΝ ΜΗ ΑΚΟΥ-  
ΣΗ ΤΙ ΡΩΤΟΝ <sup>ΠΑΡΑΥΤΟΥ</sup> ΚΑΙ Π-  
ΤΙ ΠΟΙΕΙ ΑΠΕΚΡΙΘΗ-  
ΣΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΘΟΝΑΤ-  
ΜΗ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΕΚΤΗΣ  
ΓΑΛΙΛΑΙΑΣ ΕΡΑΥ-  
ΝΗΣ ΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΙΔΕΟ-  
ΤΙ ΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΣ ΕΚ-  
ΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΙΛΑΙΑΣ ΟΥ-  
Κ ΕΓΕΙΡΕΤΑΙ ΠΑΛΙ-  
ΟΥΝ ΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΕΛΑΛΗ-  
ΣΕΝ ΟΙΣ ΛΕΓΩΝ Ε-  
ΤΩ <sup>10</sup>ΦΩΣ ΕΙΜΙ ΤΟΙ  
ΚΟΣΜΟΙ ΟΥΔ' ΑΚΟΛΩ

τιζ  
Γ

ΘΗΣ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΓΩ·  
ΜΙΟ ΜΑΡΤΥΡΩΝ  
ΠΕΡΙ ΕΜΑΥΤΟΥ·  
ΚΑΙ ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΙΤΙ·  
ΕΜΟΙ ΟΤΙ ΕΜΨΑ-  
ΜΕ ΠΑΤΗΡ ΕΛΕΓΟ-  
ΟΥΝ ΑΥΤΩ ΠΙΟΎ-  
ΣΤΙΝ Ο ΠΑΤΗΡ ΣΩ-  
ΑΠΕΚΡΙΘΗ ΟΙΣ ΚΑΙ  
ΕΙΠΕΝ ΟΥΤΕ ΕΜΕ  
ΟΙ ΛΑΤΑΙ ΟΥΤΕ ΤΟ  
ΠΑΤΕΡ ΑΜΟΥ ΕΙΕ-  
ΜΕΝ ΛΕΙΤΑΙ· ΚΑΙ  
ΠΑΤΕΡ ΑΝ ΛΕΙΤΑΙ  
ΑΝ·

# Greek Alphabet

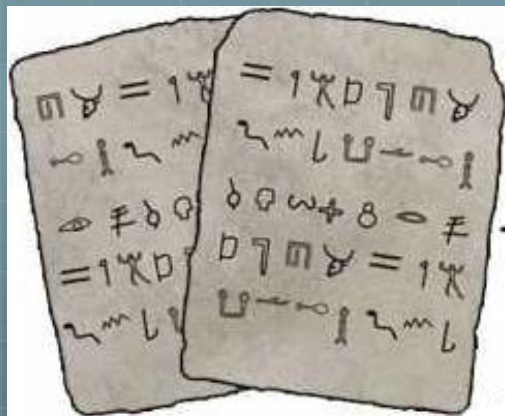
<b>Α</b> <b>Alpha</b> (al-fah)	<b>Β</b> <b>Beta</b> (bay-tah)	<b>Γ</b> <b>Gamma</b> (gam-ah)	<b>Δ</b> <b>Delta</b> (del-ta)	<b>Ε</b> <b>Epsilon</b> (ep-si-lon)	<b>Ζ</b> <b>Zeta</b> (zay-tah)
<b>Η</b> <b>Eta</b> (ay-tah)	<b>Θ</b> <b>Theta</b> (thay-tah)	<b>Ι</b> <b>Iota</b> (eye-o-tah)	<b>Κ</b> <b>Kappa</b> (cap-pah)	<b>Λ</b> <b>Lambda</b> (lamb-dah)	<b>Μ</b> <b>Mu</b> (mew)
<b>Ν</b> <b>Nu</b> (new)	<b>Ξ</b> <b>Xi</b> (zie)	<b>Ο</b> <b>Omicron</b> (om-e-cron)	<b>Π</b> <b>Pi</b> (pie)	<b>Ρ</b> <b>Rho</b> (roe)	<b>Σ</b> <b>Sigma</b> (sig-mah)
<b>Τ</b> <b>Tau</b> (taw)	<b>Υ</b> <b>Upsilon</b> (up-si-lon)	<b>Φ</b> <b>Phi</b> (fie)	<b>Χ</b> <b>Chi</b> (kie)	<b>Ψ</b> <b>Psi</b> (sigh)	<b>Ω</b> <b>Omega</b> (oh-may-gah)

# Four Hebrew Bible Scripts

1. **Hieroglyphic-Hebrew**: Original Phonogramatic alphabet by Joseph in 1859 BC
2. **Paleo-Hebrew**: Standardized by Samuel at Naioth in 1050 BC
3. **Aramaic-Hebrew**: Adopted by Ezra in 458 BC
4. **Masoretic-Hebrew**: Vowelled Aramaic alphabet: Masoretes and Modern



# Mosaic-Hieroglyphic Hebrew 1859-1050 BC



Ten Commandments  
Book of the Law

## Sinai Inscriptions 1842-1446 BC



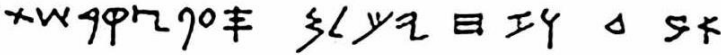
Sinai 345b 1480 BC






Modern Torah  
Synagogue Scroll

## Paleo-Hebrew 1050-458 BC

Gezer Calendar  925 BC




Gezer Calendar 925 BC

Siloam Tunnel  701 BC

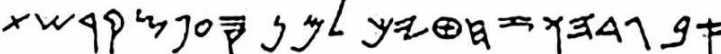


Siloam Tunnel 701 BC

Silver Scroll  701 BC



Silver Scroll  
Numbers 6:24  
Priestly Benediction  
Hezekiah: 701 BC

Seals and Bullah  587 BC



Gedaliah 587 BC

**Aramaic Hebrew**  
 “Square Hebrew”  
 458 BC- 70 AD

458 BC-70 AD

Genesis 1  
 Codex Leningrad  
 (Masoretic) 1008 AD



**Masoretic  
 Manuscript**

אבגדהוזהט יכ למנסעפצקר שת



Dead Sea Scrolls

ירושלים  
 Dots and Dashes  
 “Vowelled”



**Modern Hebrew**  
[www.bible.ca/manuscripts](http://www.bible.ca/manuscripts)



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