

Yosef Garfinkle



Lecture Listening Guides

by Dr. David Capes

Lecturer: Yosef Garfinkel

Title: Searching for Historical King David: Khirbet Qeiyafa & Khirbet al Ra'i

Date: September 15, 2018

1. (From the introduction) What are minimalist and maximalist paradigms (models) to history?
2. (From the introduction) What view of “king” David does archaeologist Israel Finkelstein espouse?
3. Where is the area known as the Levant? What countries

are there today?

4. David is typically dated to 1000 BC. How have historians figured out when David lived?
5. What scientific proof of David's existence was discovered and published in 1993?
6. What is the "low chronological" paradigm of David?
7. What are the two kinds of walls built in fortified cities in the Levant?
8. Why is a destruction layer an archaeological goldmine?
9. Why is Khirbet Qeiyafa so significant?
10. Once it became clear that David really existed and that the city known today as Khirbet Qeiyafa was a fortified city from the time of king David, what argument did "minimalists" make about the city's inhabitants at the time of David?
11. Why does Garfinkel say that the urban planning demonstrates that Khirbet Qeiyafa was a Judean city, not a Philistine or Canaanite city?

12. Why does Garfinkel say that cooking habits demonstrate that Khirbet Qeiyafa was a Judean city?
13. What does Garfinkel say that the finger impressions and stamps on ceramic vessels indicate that Khirbet Qeiyafa was a Judean city?
14. What does Garfinkel say about inscriptions discovered in Khirbet Qeiyafa?
15. What does Garfinkel say about the geopolitical location of Khirbet Qeiyafa?
16. What does Garfinkel say about the cult objects found at Khirbet Qeiyafa?
17. What is similar/different between Khirbet al Ra'I and Khirbet Qeiyafa?
18. Why is it important to have two cities/villages that come from the time of King David?