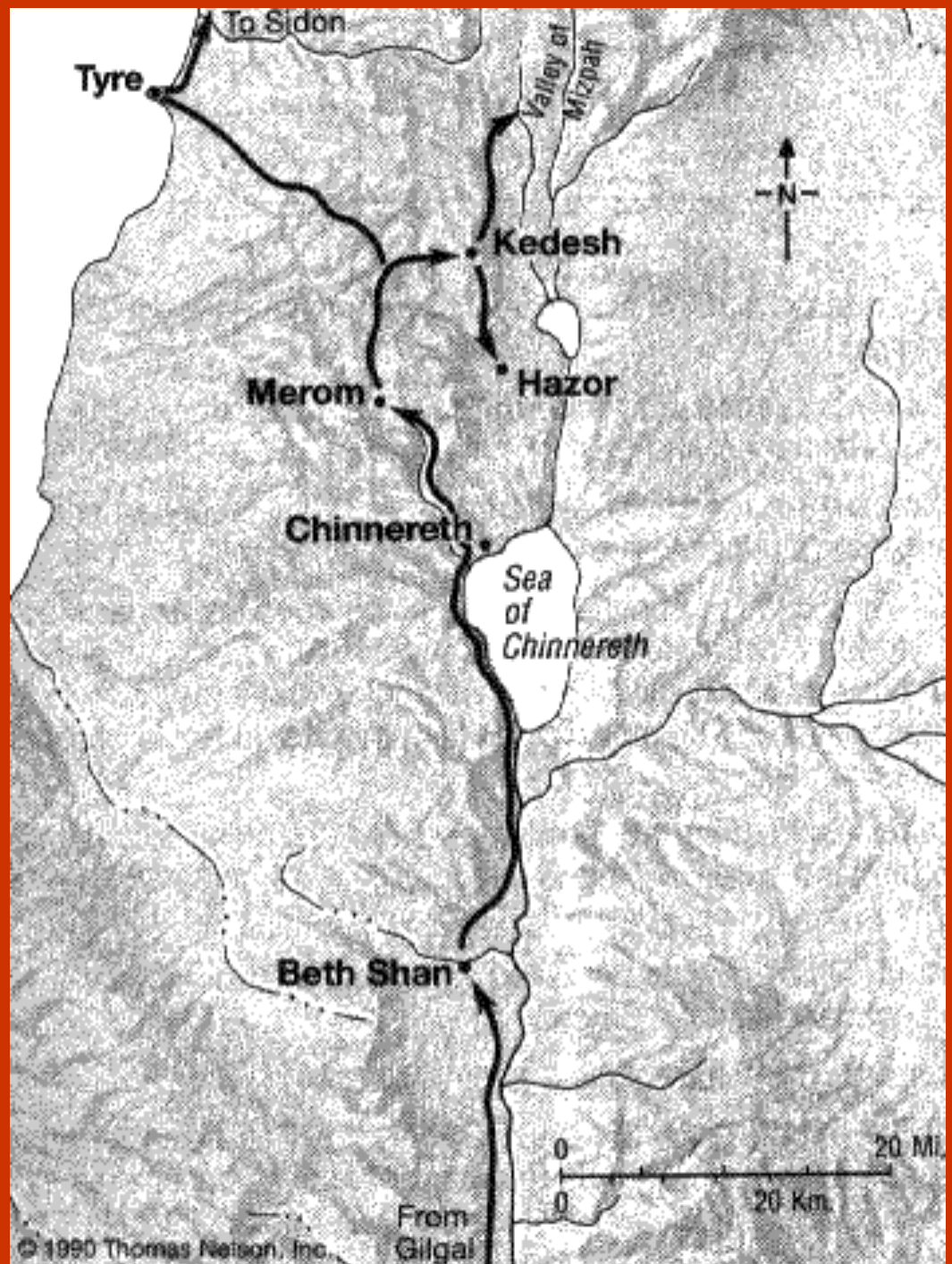


# Regional Map: Northern Campaign





**Excavations at Hazor**



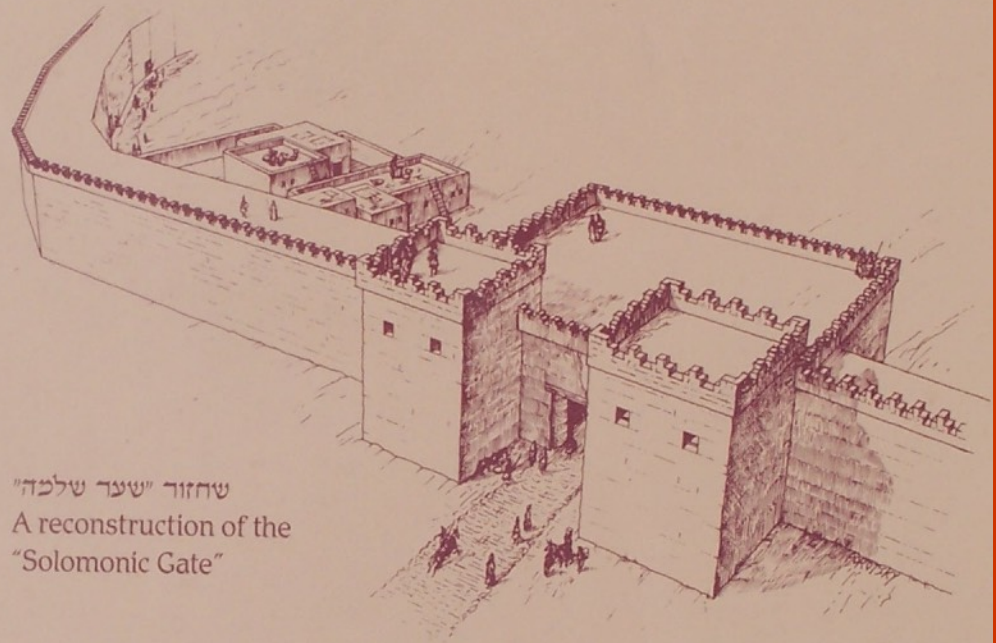
**Solomon's Gate at Hazor**

# "Solomonic Gate"

Dated to the 10th century BCE, this gate has six chambers and two towers. Similar gates have been uncovered at Megiddo and Gezer. A summary of King Solomon's activities indeed indicates that the king built Hazor, Megiddo and Gezer. Note to the left of the gate, the double (casemate) wall, which enclosed the western half of the Upper City.



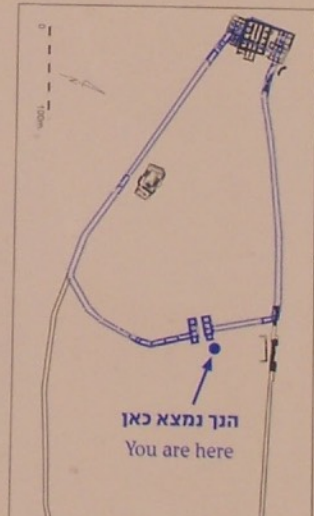
The connection between Hazor, Megiddo and Gezer is reflected in the following verse that describes Solomon's building activities: **"This was the purpose of the forced labor which Solomon imposed: It was to build the House of the Lord, his own palace, the Millo, and the wall of Jerusalem, and [to fortify] Hazor, Megiddo, and Gezer"** (1 Kings 9:15).



שחזור "שער שלמה"  
A reconstruction of the  
"Solomonic Gate"



מכלול כלים מן המאה ה-10 לפסה"ס  
An assemblage of vessels from the 10th  
century BCE





**Excavated burn layer at Hazor- Joshua 11:11**



**Solomon's Gate at Hazor**



**Excavations at Hazor**



**Excavations of Canaanite king's palace at Hazor**

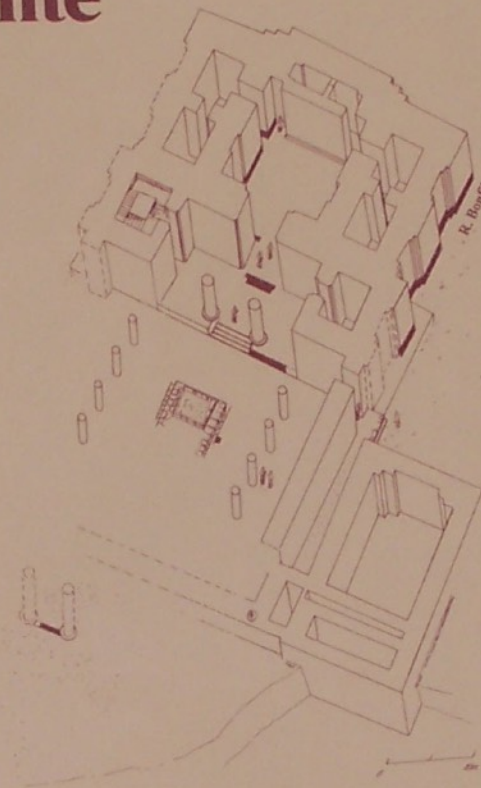


# Palace of the Canaanite Kings of Hazor

This palace, which served the kings of Hazor during the 14th-13th centuries BCE, is of a ceremonial nature (The administrative palace is to be sought elsewhere on the site). The plan, consisting of a courtyard and a throne room, and constructional elements of the building – combining stone, mud-brick and wood – show a distinct influence from northern Canaan (present-day Syria).

The floor of the throne room was originally made of wood; the present floor is reconstructed. The large quantities of wood incorporated into the walls, floor, and roof of the building contributed to a major conflagration, remnants of which are clearly visible on the walls of the structure and on the basalt slabs covering the lower part of the walls. The palace, like the rest of Hazor, was

destroyed by fire when Hazor fell (Joshua 11:10-13).



שחזור הארמון הכנעני  
A reconstruction of the Canaanite palace

## כי חצור

מלכי חצור במאות  
סי באופיו (הארמון  
מקום אחר באתר).  
רחב מבוא וחדר  
של אבן, עץ ולבנים  
של צפון כנען

שויה במקורה עץ  
פע העץ ברצפה,  
זאדירה, שסימניה  
הבזלת המצפים

רפה הזו עם  
לפסה"י

ע י"א

וילבד

ב פי

בות

ה לפי

את

מכדות

חצור

## תעודות מחצור Inscriptions found at Hazor

תעודה העוסקת  
במשלוח קבוצת



תעודה  
המבטיחה לאבני  
[אדון] מלך חצור





**Protected dig site at Hazor - Canaanite palace**



**Canaanite palace at Hazor**



**Canaanite palace at Hazor**



**Olive press at Hazor**



## בית בד מן המאה ה-8 לפנה"ס שיטת הפקת השמן:

בשלב ראשון רוסקו הזיתים בעזרת אבן שהונעה הלוך ושוב רסק הזיתים הוכנס לתוך סלים קלועים שהונחו על מצע הכבישה. הכבישה נעשתה בעזרת קורת עץ (בד) אליה הוברו משקולות אבן. הלחץ על רסק הזיתים סחט את נוזל הפרי וניקז אותו דרך התעלה שבמצע הכבישה אל כלי החרס המושקע בריצפת החצר. כעשרים בתי-בד מסוג זה נחשפו עד כה, רובם בצפון הארץ. באותה תקופה שימשו במרכז הארץ, בתי בד מטיפוס שונה.

An oil press of the 8th century B.C.E. The olives were crushed in the basalt crushing basin. The crushed olives were put in reed woven baskets and placed on top of the press bed. Pressure was applied to the crushed olives by the beam from the end of which stone weights were suspended. The oil was collected in the vat sunk into the courtyard floor  
Nearly twenty similar oil presses are known so far, most of them in the north of the country. In the central part and in Judaea oil presses of a slightly different kind were used at the time.



**Baskets used in olive press at Hazor**