



Israel & Palestine

Archaeology, architecture & art in the Holy Land

2–11 March 2021 (MH 650)

10 days • £5,450

Lecturer: Dr Garth Gilmour

12–21 October 2021 (MH 989)

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Some of the most significant and evocative archaeological sites in the western hemisphere.

Ancient, medieval and modern architecture, from Herod to Bauhaus – Judean, Roman, Christian and Islamic.

Enthralling vernacular buildings in ancient walled towns; varied landscapes, from rocky deserts to verdant valleys.

Several days in Jerusalem – surely the most extraordinary city on earth?

Ancient Canaan, the bridge between Egypt, Phoenicia, Syria and Mesopotamia; land of the Patriarchs, home to the Philistines, the Jebusites and the tribes of Israel. A land where the kingdom of David triumphantly rose around 1000 BC and where the splendour of Solomon's Temple was created. Jews, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Romans and Turks all made their mark; the history of the land is characterised by conquest and exile.

Herod the Great (37–4 BC) was one of the greatest builders of the ancient world. Christianity brought a new wave of construction after Emperor Constantine and his mother, St Helena, in the fourth century ad consecrated the sites associated with Jesus. The final monotheistic religion to arrive was Islam when in 637 AD Caliph Omar conquered Jerusalem. Another religion, and yet another monumental building, this time the Dome of the Rock.

The Crusaders instigated a further burst of building activity, planting Romanesque and Gothic churches and castles tempered by local techniques. Mamluks and Ottomans trampled and rebuilt, and after the First World War, with Jewish immigration accelerating, the British were left to hold the rope until the establishment of Israel in 1948.

Jerusalem is the most extraordinary city in the world. Within the walls – and the complete circuit survives, the current structure being 16th-century – it is largely constructed of ancient and medieval masonry, but it is a



Jerusalem, Mosque of Omar, watercolour by Phoebe Allen, publ. 1913.

vibrant, authentic Middle Eastern city, one with sharply distinct communities. Nowhere else is the historical interpretation of archaeological remains so crucial to current political debate.

Israel and Palestine are extraordinary places where Biblical names on road signs demonstrate the closeness of the distant past and where history, politics and religion are impossible to separate. The tour is led by an archaeologist who uses the remains to illuminate peoples and civilisations of the past. Sites visited are selected for their intrinsic aesthetic or historical merit rather than religious association; it is not a pilgrimage tour.

The tour ranges across two countries, and in none: strictly speaking, the old walled centre of Jerusalem is neither Israel nor Palestine.

Itinerary

Day 1. Fly at c. 2.15pm (El Al Airlines) from London Heathrow to Tel Aviv, and then drive to Jerusalem. Three nights are spent here.

Day 2: Jerusalem. The buildings in the Old City and around (the walled kernel has shifted over the millennia) comprise an incomparable mix of ages and cultures from the time of King David to the present day, while continuing to be a thriving, living city. The massive stones and underground tunnels of Herod's Temple Mount are highly impressive; a walk along the ramparts leads to further Roman-era structures

in the Ecce Homo Convent and the Bethesda Pools, and to the Crusader church of St Anne. Overnight Jerusalem.

Day 3: Jerusalem, Bethlehem. The seventh-century Dome of the Rock stands majestically in the vast Haram ash-sharif complex, complete with Umayyad and Mamluk buildings and the Al-Aqsa Mosque, all on the site of Solomon's Temple. Drive through the 'Separation Wall' to the West Bank. On the edge of the Judean Desert, the Herodion is a remarkable fortified palace and tomb complex built by King Herod. The fourth/sixth century Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem is one of the greatest buildings of its era, and probably the oldest church in continuous use. (Restoration in progress.) Overnight Jerusalem.

Day 4: Jerusalem. Mainly Constantinian and Crusader but later compartmentalised and embellished, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is a deeply fascinating building. Today we also see the Roman colonnaded Cardo, the largely 13th-century Armenian Cathedral and a 17th-century synagogue. Free time is an alternative. In the afternoon drive via Mount Scopus, with a panorama of belfries, domes, minarets and city wall, to the Dead Sea Valley, the lowest place on earth. First of two nights in the oasis of Ein Gedi.

Day 5: Masada, Ein Gedi. Rising high above

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continued

the Judaeen desert, Herod's fortified palace of Masada, last redoubt of the Jewish rebellion against Roman occupation in AD 74, is one of the most impressive archaeological sites in the Levant. Spend a free afternoon in Ein Gedi to enjoy the botanical gardens or a swim in the Dead Sea. Final night in Ein Gedi.

Day 6: Qumran, Jericho, Galilee. Re-enter occupied Palestinian Territories. Qumran is the site of the settlement of the Essenes, a Jewish sect, where the Dead Sea Scrolls were found in 1946. The palm-shaded oasis of Jericho is the world's most low-lying town and perhaps its oldest continuously inhabited one. The Tel as-Sultan dates back 10,000 years. Nearby, Hisham's Palace is a remarkably well preserved eighth-century Umayyad palace. Continue north, re-enter Israel and spend the first of two nights in Tiberias.

Day 7: Sea of Galilee, Tzefat. In March, visit the archaeological site of Tel Hazor, an important Bronze Age fort and trading centre. Ascend the Galilean highlands to the medieval synagogues and cobbled streets of Tzefat. Descend to the remains of the fishing village of Capernaum, Jesus's most permanent residence and site of a fifth-century synagogue, and take a boat trip on the Sea of Galilee. Final night in Tiberias.

Day 8: Akko, Caesarea. Akko (Acre) was the principal city of the Crusaders, though the vaulted halls surviving from that period lie below an enthralling maze of narrow streets, Ottoman khans and modern souqs. Drive beside the Mount Carmel range to Caesarea, founded by Herod the Great and capital of Judaea for over 600 years. Once the largest city of the eastern Mediterranean, remains include the Herodian theatre, Byzantine residential quarters and a Crusader church. First of two nights in Tel Aviv.

Day 9: Tel Aviv, Jaffa. Tel Aviv began as an English-style garden city suburb of Jaffa, sprouted a Bauhaus extension (the 'White City', a UNESCO Heritage Site) and grew remorselessly in the later 20th century. Jaffa was a port city from the time of Solomon and remains a charmingly picturesque enclave. Overnight Tel Aviv.

Day 10: Jerusalem. Drive back to Jerusalem to visit the excellent Israel Museum. This incorporates, among other collections, the Shrine of the Book, which houses the Dead Sea Scrolls and an outstanding archaeological

collection. Fly in the afternoon from Tel Aviv, returning to Heathrow at c. 8.45pm.

Lecturer

Dr Garth Gilmour. Jerusalem and Oxford trained biblical archaeologist. He is Director of the Church's Ministry among Jewish People (CMJ), Israel, in Jerusalem. His interests include eastern Mediterranean trade in the Late Bronze Age and the archaeology of religion in Israel. He has excavated at the Philistine sites of Ekron and Ashkelon and is currently researching the Palestine Exploration Fund's excavation in Jerusalem in the 1920s.

Practicalities

Price, per person. Two sharing: £5,450 or £5,100 without flights. **Single occupancy:** £6,440 or £6,090 without flights.

Included: flights (Economy Class) with El Al Airlines (aircraft: Boeing 787-9 Dreamliner); travel by private air-conditioned coach; hotel accommodation; breakfasts, 8 lunches and 7 dinners with wine, water and coffee; all admissions; all tips; all taxes; the services of the lecturer, tour manager and local guides.

Visas: are obtained on arrival at no extra charge for most nationalities.

Accommodation. King David, Jerusalem (danhotels.com): 5-star hotel in West Jerusalem within walking distance of the Old City. **Ein Gedi** (ein-gedi.co.il): renovated *kibbutz* near the Dead Sea with comfortable cottages set among beautiful botanic gardens. **U Boutique Kinneret, Tiberias** (www.fattal-hotels.com): a boutique resort on the shores of the Sea of Galilee. **Intercontinental David, Tel Aviv** (intercontinental.com): 5-star hotel with all expected amenities and well-appointed rooms.

How strenuous? There is quite a lot of walking involved in the tour, some of it over rough archaeological sites. Sure-footedness is essential. Average distance by coach per day: 36 miles.

Group size: between 10 and 22 participants.