



Head of Deity
Mesopotamian, Babylonian
1894-1600 BCE
Clay, pigment
4.5" tall
Carlos Museum, Emory University
2010.27.1



Bilbil Jug
Canaan (Late Bronze Age)
1600 -1200 BCE
Ceramic
Approximately 10"
Carlos Museum, Emory University
1968.264



Smiting god (Ba'al)
Canaanite
2000-1600 BCE
Bronze
7.5" tall
Carlos Museum
2002.19.1



Goddess (probably Lama)
 Mesopotamia, Babylonian
 2000-1750 BCE
 Bronze
 3.5" tall
 Carlos Museum, Emory University
 L2017.17.1



Votive Statue
 Sumerian
 2900-2600 BCE
 limestone
 6" tall
 Carlos Museum, Emory University
 L2018.3.2



Lamelach Jar Handle from time of Hezekiah
 Judean (Iron Age)
 715 -686 BCE
 Ceramic
 Approximately 5"
 Carlos Museum, Emory University
 2008.46.1

Name: _____

Torah, Jewish Law, and Sacrifices

Why could ancient Israelites purify ceramics but not stone? Where do we see analogues of this law today?

What does it mean to keep kosher and why might these laws have been so important to the ancient Israelites?

What does “agrarian-pastoral” mean? What was the importance of shepherding in the Torah and in ancient societies?

Many of the laws in the Torah relate to practices that are not part of modern society. What are some of the ways that we still observe these “antiquated” laws today?

Why are there so many laws in the Torah?

What do the objects from this unit tell us about how the Ancient Israelites lived their lives?