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At this point we must pause to note the limitation upon the subject of this paper which is made by our title, Biblical Archaeology. Archaeology, of course, is a much larger field than Biblical Archaeology. B

The greater part of the archaeological material which has been discovered which can be interpreted with any ^{great} degree of certainty relates to ancient history. There is A certain amount of material ^{in many regions} which relates to periods before writing began, and consequently ~~which~~ constitutes deals with what we call prehistory. Very little of this could properly be called Biblical Archaeology, since little of it relates, in any direct way, to statements contained in the Bible. #

~~In the~~
~~There we can trace civilization far earlier than in any other portion of the world. Writing begins there far earlier than anywhere else. Consequently the archaeological results are far more extensive, and on the whole ~~far~~ more dependable, there than in ~~from~~ any other region, aside from the Greek and Roman materials of much later date. D~~ ^{from the Near East}

The study of archaeological material from prehistory, and also from historic times in many portions of the world, can be used to throw light on questions related to the development of civilization and to the truth or falsity of the theory of evolution. This field is a large one and one in which many viewpoints are possible. The material is slight in comparison to the extent of the questions involved. It relates not so much to the accuracy of the history contained in the Bible, as to the general philosophy of the Bible. Into this field the present paper does not enter. For this reason the title of the paper is Biblical Archaeology, rather than simply Archaeology.