

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910969839503321
Autore	Cantrell Deborah O'Daniel
Titolo	The horsemen of Israel : horses and chariotry in monarchic Israel (ninth-eighth centuries B.C.E.) / / Deborah O'Daniel Cantrell
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Winona Lake, Ind., : Eisenbrauns, 2011
ISBN	9781575066479 1575066475
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (164 pages)
Collana	History, archaeology, and culture of the Levant ; ; 1
Classificazione	BC 8720
Disciplina	636.109334
Soggetti	Chariots - Israel - History Horses - Israel - History Iron age - Israel Military art and science - History - To 500 Military history, Ancient Warfare, Prehistoric - Israel Israel Antiquities
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- The nature of the war-horse -- Horses in Iron Age Israel and Judah -- Chariotry in Iron Age Israel -- Stables of Israel : the case of Megiddo -- Warfare in Iron Age Israel.
Sommario/riassunto	"Almost every book in the Hebrew Bible mentions horses and chariots in some manner, usually in a military context. However, the importance of horses, chariots, and equestrians in ancient Israel is typically mentioned only in passing, if at all, by historians, hippologists, and biblical scholars. When it is mentioned, the topic engenders a great deal of confusion. Notwithstanding the substantial textual and archaeological evidence of the horse's historic presence, recent scholars seem to be led by a general belief that there were very few horses in Iron Age Israel and the Israel's chariotry was insignificant. The reason for this current sentiment is tied primarily to the academic controversy of the past 50 years over whether the 17 tripartite-pillared buildings excavated at Megiddo in the early 20th century were, in fact, stables. Although the original excavators,

archaeologists from the University of Chicago, designated these buildings as stables, a number of scholars (and a few archeologists) later challenged this view and adopted alternative interpretations. After they {u2018}reassessed{u2019} the Megiddo stables as {u2018} storehouses, {u2019} {u2018}marketplaces, {u2019} or {u2018} barracks, {u2019} the idea developed that there were no place for the horses to be kept and, therefore, there must have been few horses in Israel. The lack of stables, when added to the suggestion that Iron age Israel could not have afforded to buy expensive horses and maintain an even more expensive chariotry, led to a dearth of horses in ancient Israel; or so the logic goes that has permeated the literature. Cantrell {u2019}s book attempts to dispel this notion. Too often today, scholars ignore or diminish the role of the horse in battle. It is important to remember that ancient historians took for granted knowledge about horses that modern scholars have now forgotten or never knew. Cantrell{u2019}s involvement with horses as a rider, competitor, trainer, breeder, and importer includes equine experience ranging from competitive barrel-racing to jumping, and for the past 25 years, dressage. The Horseman of Israel relies on the author{u2019}s knowledge of and experience with horses as well as her expertise in the field of ancient Near Eastern languages, literature, and archeology."-- Back cover.
