

might wish to understand definitely if the author opts for or against recapitulation, and they might feel that in some cases Bauckham seems to disregard microstructural studies. Nevertheless, this volume is very helpful and provides many fresh insights into the Book of Revelation, its major themes, and its theology.

The extensive bibliography is useful. Unfortunately, despite Bauckham's emphasis on OT sources, he omitted *Decoding Revelations's Trumpets*, in which J. Paulien develops a methodology for determining with high probability the OT sources in Revelation and the manner in which John uses them. Bauckham provides three indexes—one for the scriptural passages cited, another for ancient persons and places, and a third for modern authors. *The Climax of Prophecy* is worthy to be studied and owned by any serious student of the Apocalypse.

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Ben-Tor, Amnon, ed. *The Archaeology of Ancient Israel*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1992. xxi + 398 pp. \$45.00.

Edited by Amnon Ben-Tor of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, *The Archaeology of Ancient Israel* was initially published as a Hebrew-language textbook in 1991. Now translated into English, it represents the collaboration of seven Israeli scholars, each contributing a chapter encompassing their period of specialization.

In the introductory chapter, Amnon Ben-Tor provides a general overview of archaeology in the region, including a brief definition of archaeology, a background and history of the discipline as well as an overview of the geography and topography of Palestine. In his discussion of American and Israeli schools Ben-Tor provides a long list of archaeologists trained at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem along with their contributions in the field. The American school, however, is described all too briefly with references to only a few key individuals and sites. The impression is left that American contributions ended with the excavations at Gezer and Tell el-Hesi in the 1970s and 80s. No mention is made of current excavations at Ashkelon, Tel Miqne-Ekron, the Caesarea Project, the Sepphoris Excavations, and the Lahav Project, representing the five largest excavations in recent years conducted by the American school, some in partnership with Israeli institutions. The statement that American contributions were "formed mainly in the wake of renewed excavations" (7, see also 5) would, thus, have been tempered by a balanced account of recent activity. Furthermore, the recent British, German, and French contributions to the archaeology of Israel are neglected, with the exception of Kenyon (Jericho), de Vaux (Tell el-Far²ah North), and Perrot (Beersheba).

Ofer Bar-Yosef of Harvard University authors the chapter on the Neolithic period, approaching the subject with an overview of recent theories of explanation for the Neolithic revolution. The chapter by Rivka Gonen on

the Chalcolithic period examines material culture, including artistic expression (the Nahal Mishmar hoard in particular), ossuary burial practices, basalt bowls, and other distinctive features, in the context of a broad socioeconomic approach to the period.

The Early Bronze Age is considered according to chronology, settlement patterns, economy, architecture, pottery, material culture and foreign relations. Amnon Ben-Tor's description is, therefore, broad. The development of urbanism is one of the important characteristics of the period, yet its impact is lost in descriptions of fortifications, public dwellings, and domestic dwellings without an adequate understanding of the nature of urbanism. Only in the concluding section is "the decline of urban culture" discussed and attributed to a number of possible factors, including northern invasion, ecological explanations, and attrition between city-states. Here Ben-Tor writes of the EB IV period lasting only 100 to 150 years (2350-2200 B.C.), a problem which receives more attention in the following chapter.

Ram Gophna of Tel Aviv University covers the Intermediate Bronze Age (Albright's MB I and Dever's EB IV), using terminology typical of the Israeli school. His bane throughout the chapter is Dever who in 1973 revived G. E. Wright's "EB IV" terminology and applied it to the entire period, thus reflecting the perceived continuity between this period and the previous. Gophna, in his description, admits this continuity in terms of metallurgy (148) yet describes both continuity and discontinuity in the pottery repertoire (145). In his characterization of burial types and customs he writes, "many of the shaft tombs were used for individual burials, but some served for entire families." The opposite is more accurate. Most of the shaft tombs (Khirbet el-Kirmil, Khirbet el-Kom, Jebel Qa²aqir, Dahr Mirzbaneh, and ^cAin Samiya) contained multiple burials that remained disarticulated, an important factor in favor of a mixed-subsistence pastoralist society. Thus the issues and debate surrounding the socioeconomic structure of the period are left unresolved. Although the most recent *Contributi e Materiali di Archeologia Orientale III* (Rome: Universita degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza"), a dissertation published in 1990 by Gaetano Palumbo, was probably not available to the writer at the time of publication, it is perhaps one of the most comprehensive treatments of the period to date.

The coverage of the Middle Bronze Ages is stimulating. The late Aharon Kempinski, well-known for his treatment of Megiddo during the MB period, has attempted this long overview though several aspects seem overlooked. A section on burial customs is not provided, neither one on the economy or social structure of the period. How did MB society develop and what brought about its decline? This question is not addressed. Nevertheless, the discussions of architecture, material culture, and metallurgy reflecting strong Syrian and Mesopotamian influences are beneficial. The concluding retrospective view of the Middle Bronze Age addresses some of the epistemological questions pertaining to the relationship of archaeology, history, and culture. Little of this theoretical reflection, however, seems to have made its way into the chapter.

The Late Bronze Age by Rivka Gonen emphasizes the numerous internal and external developments in the region including the emergence of Egyptian

domination and its influence on the rise and decline of Canaanite culture as well as the development of the Canaanite alphabet. Amahai Mazar of the Hebrew University writes the Iron Age I chapter, reflecting a similar approach taken in his monograph (see below). Certain redundancies were detected, such as the two sections on "Terminology" and "Terminology and Chronology," but the general description of the period was concise and thorough.

The Iron II period, by Gabriel Barkey of Tel Aviv University, comprised the longest chapter in the book. This volume would be worth its purchase on the strength of this chapter alone. It provides a detailed approach combining both archaeological and written sources. Special attention is given to architectural features, material culture, and the archaeology of Jerusalem. Plates of pottery characteristic of Iron IIa, IIb, and IIc would have added to the chapter. A discussion of the development of society and economy were also omitted, possibly for the sake of providing adequate description of other aspects.

The Archaeology of Ancient Israel is a significant contribution in assessing the current state of archaeology in the Levant. Its 47 color photographs, 268 figures, and 11 tables provide the requisite illustrations for such a publication. Although a meager bibliography is provided for each chapter, the lack of footnotes and extensive references weaken its potential effectiveness as a resource tool. In this case, Mazar's *Archaeology of the Land of the Bible (10000-586 B.C.E.)* (New York: Doubleday, 1990) or Weippert's *Palästina in Vorhellinistischer Zeit* (München: C. H. Beck, 1988) provide the adequate references expected in a student textbook along with a similar breadth of coverage. In spite of these observations, *The Archaeology of Ancient Israel* provides an important perspective of the discipline through the eyes of leading Israeli archaeologists. On these merits alone it is a necessity for anyone wishing to remain current in the archaeology and history of ancient Israel.

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Blumhofer, Edith L., and Randall Balmer, eds. *Modern Christian Revivals*. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1993. 264 pp. Cloth, \$39.95; paper, \$14.95.

Modern Christian Revivals compiles papers from a 1989 Wheaton College conference, funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts. Examining revivals in a roughly chronological order, half of the essays address the American experience while the remainder take up other parts of the world.

The American essays include studies of "Eighteenth Century Pietism and the Revival Tradition in America" (Randall Balmer), "Christian Revival and Culture in Early America" (Gerald F. Moran), "Revivalism, Renewal, and Social Mediation in the Old South" (John B. Boles), "Early American Pentecostalism"