**English Abstracts of the Hebrew Articles**

**Production Centers of Cooking Pots in Iron Age Judah**

David Ben-Shlomo and Liora Bouzaglou

This article will present and discuss a recent multi-faceted research project dealing with the production of cooking pots during the Iron Age II (ca. 1,000–586 BCE) Judah (modern Israel). In particular the compositional analysis of 541 cooking vessels from 11 sites in Iron Age Judah will be presented. The study employs petrographic and chemical (NAA) analysis as well as the study of forming techniques. The results of this research have produced information about production centers and the mobility of cooking pots in Iron Age II Judah. Apparently, the vast majority of the cooking pots sampled from most types were made of a similar type of clay, related to terra rossa soil. This is true also for sites in the northern Negev and Judean Desert, where the type of soil was not available in the region of the sites. Furthermore, many of the cooking pots distributed around Judah were made in Jerusalem according to a well-located chemical profile (JleB). Other groups may represent Judean Shephelah production centers as the Lachish area as well as production centers in southern Israel or ancient Edom. The implications of the importation patterns of cooking pots by peripheral Judean sites will be generally discussed.

**Keywords:** cooking pots, Iron Age, Judah, petrographic analysis, Beersheba Valley sites

**The Sultan's Pool in Hebron: A Renewed Examination**

Gershon Bar-Cochva

Near the Cave of the Patriarchs there is a large pool known as the Sultan's Pool. This pool was an important source of water for the residents of Hebron. The Muslims attributed the construction of the pool to the Mamluk Sultan Qalāwūn at the end of the 13th century. However, the chipping of the edge of the stones of the pool's walls, the smoothed lug, a number of decorations that were found for the first time on the pool's walls and an overall examination of the pool's components suggests that the pool should be dated to the Crusader period. The pool conveys openness and thus it supports the concept that the Frankish society was in reciprocal relations with the environment and not closed behind fortress walls. The water reservoir that Sultan Qalāwūn built about 130 years later must be looked for elsewhere. In the Jewish and Christian tradition, this pool is the biblical "Pool of David." Following the new findings, the writer of these lines does not rule out the possibility that the location of the biblical Pool of David is indeed in this place, but only an archaeological excavation in the pool will be able to provide an answer to the origins of the pool.

**Keywords:** reservoir, pool, The Crusader Period, The Mamluk Period, masonry marks, Sultan Qalāwūn

**Teaching Archaeology in Carmiel Together with the Israel Antiquities Authority Cultural Heritage Department: A Different Learning Experience?**

Harel Gootfriend

This article deals with the archeological garden at the agricultural farm, a thematic school that serves the children of the city of Carmiel from compulsory kindergarten to high school; the garden is the result of a joint effort by the farm manager, Karmiel municipality, and the staff of the Israel Antiquities Authority, and is an activity cushion for outdoor learning. There is great importance in educational institutions for imparting knowledge and values to those who come to their gates, and the profession of archeology in particular is one that encourages different and multidisciplinary learning. The uniqueness of the profession lies in the students' valuable and unmediated encounter with the landscapes of the Land of Israel, its sites, and its rich heritage. This encourages connection and affinity between the learners, the country, and its history. The establishment of the archeological park in Carmiel allowed students to go out into the field for the first time and learn "first hand" about the regional agricultural history in Galilee. The activities that take place in the garden cultivate the students' natural curiosity and allow them to be equal partners in learning. Along the way, the question of the ability of the activity in the garden to enable other learning was examined. The article raises this issue and tries to examine it in depth: What is that other learning? Does the activity within the agricultural farm in Carmiel, in collaboration with the Israel Antiquities Authority's management system, give rise to a unique form of extracurricular learning?

**Keywords:** outdoor learning, archaeology, cultural heritage, learning functions

**Ben-Gurion and His Attitude to the West Bank**

Yossi Goldstein

In the proposal put forward by David Ben-Gurion, in the provisional government, which met on September 26, 1948, he asked his ministers to support the occupation of the territories stretching from Letron to Ramallah. The government rejected his proposal. The majority's argument (7:6) was that an attack in these days would be considered a provocation in the eyes of the countries of the world, and would lead to sanctions against Israel under the auspices of the Security Council. Later he claimed that the rejection had become a "cry for generations." Some historians interpreted this statement as if he regretted not conquering the Latrun-Ramallah area in particular and the West Bank in general. Is this interpretation correct? We will try to find out. There is no doubt that Ben-Gurion had national-mental sentiments for the whole Land of Israel, and especially for Jerusalem. But he was pragmatic and saw the situation as it was. The West Bank was not part of his agenda, not at that time and not at any other time. He did not intend to conquer it, although it is possible that the IDF could have done so, and he was even aware of its ability to do so. Furthermore, Ben-Gurion's control over the course of the war was almost absolute. If this was his plan, he would have carried it out in the end. It wasn't. All he asked for was to occupy Latron and another strip north and east of it. Since it wasn't given to him, he put up with that. Is it possible that Ben-Gurion would have put up with something that was in complete opposition to his principles? I doubt it. He was only the prime minister and the defense minister, but he acted and behaved as a "generalismo." Three times he ordered to occupy Latron, even though the generals opposed it. So they resisted. He ordered and it was. I suppose that if he wanted to occupy East Jerusalem and the West Bank, he would have done so. He didn't want to.

**Keywords:** David Ben-Gurion, The War of Independence, the occupation of the West Bank, "Crying for Generations", Conquest of Latron