

An archaeological excavation site showing a stone wall and several wooden beams. The scene is dimly lit, with a dark blue shadow cast across the lower portion of the image. The text is overlaid on this shadowed area.

Destruction and Its Impact on Ancient Societies at the End of the Bronze Age

Jesse Millek

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Abbreviations

General

LC	Late Cypriot
LH	Late Helladic
LM	Late Minoan

Bibliographic

AA	<i>Archäologischer Anzeiger</i>
AAA	<i>Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology</i>
AAAS	<i>Annales archéologiques arabes syriennes</i>
AASOR	Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research
ÄAT	Ägypten und Altes Testament
ABRL	Anchor Bible Reference Library
ABS	Archaeology and Biblical Studies
ABSA	<i>Annual of the British School at Athens</i>
ADAJ	<i>Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan</i>
ADOG	Abhandlungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft
ADPV	Abhandlungen des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins
<i>AeL</i>	<i>Ägypten und Levante/Egypt and the Levant</i>
<i>AfO</i>	<i>Archiv für Orientforschung</i>
<i>AfOB</i>	Archiv für Orientforschung, Beiheft
<i>AHL</i>	<i>Archaeology and History in the Lebanon</i>
<i>AJA</i>	<i>American Journal of Archaeology</i>
<i>AJASup</i>	American Journal of Archaeology Supplement
<i>AJSL</i>	<i>American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures</i>
<i>AmJT</i>	<i>American Journal of Theology</i>
<i>AnAnt</i>	<i>Anatolia Antiqua</i>
<i>ANESSup</i>	Ancient Near Eastern Studies Supplement
<i>AnSt</i>	<i>Anatolian Studies</i>
<i>AOAT</i>	Alter Orient und Altes Testament
<i>AoF</i>	<i>Altorientalische Forschungen</i>
<i>ArchDelt</i>	<i>Archaïologikon Deltion</i>
<i>ArRep</i>	<i>Archaeological Reports</i>
ASORAR	American Schools of Oriental Research Archaeological Reports

AuOrSup	Aula Orientalis Supplementa
AW	<i>Antike Welt</i>
BA	<i>Biblical Archaeologist</i>
BAAL	Bulletin d'archéologie et d'architecture libanaises
BaM	<i>Baghdader Mitteilungen</i>
BAR	<i>Biblical Archaeology Report</i>
BARIS	British Archaeological Reports International Series
BArte	<i>Bollettino d'Arte</i>
BASOR	<i>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i> (from 2020 <i>Bulletin of ASOR</i>)
BCAW	Blackwell Companions to the Ancient World
BCH	<i>Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique</i>
BCHSup	Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique Supplément
BICS	<i>Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies</i>
BZAW	Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft
CA	<i>Current Anthropology</i>
CAH	Cambridge Ancient History
CCEM	Contributions to the Chronology of the Eastern Mediterranean
CHANE	Culture and History of the Ancient Near East
COS	Hallo, William W., and K. Lawson Younger Jr., eds. <i>The Context of Scripture</i> . 4 vols. Leiden: Brill, 1997–2016.
CRAI	<i>Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres</i>
DamM	<i>Damaszener Mitteilungen</i>
DMOA	Documenta et Monumenta Orientis Antiqui
EAEHL	<i>Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land</i> . Edited by Michael Avi-Yonah. 4 vols. London: Oxford University Press, 1975–1978.
ESI	<i>Excavations and Survey in Israel</i>
HANEM	History of the Ancient Near East, Monographs
IAAR	Israel Antiquities Authority Reports
IEJ	<i>Israel Exploration Journal</i>
JArS	<i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i>
JCS	<i>Journal of Cuneiform Studies</i>
JHS	<i>Journal of Hellenic Studies</i>
JNES	<i>Journal of Near Eastern Studies</i>
JSOTSup	Journal for the Study of the Old Testament Supplement Series
KUB	Keilschrifturkunden aus Boghazköi
MDOG	<i>Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft</i>
MRS	Mission de Ras Shamra

NABU	<i>Nouvelles Assyriologiques Breves et Utilitaires</i>
NEA	<i>Near Eastern Archaeology</i>
NEAEHL	Stern, Ephraim, ed. <i>The New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land</i> . 5 vols. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society, 1993, 2008.
NS	new series
OBO	Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis
OEANE	<i>The Oxford Encyclopedia of Archaeology in the Near East</i> . Edited by Eric M. Meyers. 5 vols. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997.
OIP	Oriental Institute Publications
OJA	<i>Oxford Journal of Archaeology</i>
OLA	Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta
OpAth	<i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i>
OpAthRom	<i>Opuscula</i>
Or	<i>Orientalia NS</i>
ORA	Orientalische Religionen in der Antike
PAe	Probleme der Ägyptologie
PIAE	<i>Praktika tēs en Athēnais Archaïologikēs Hetairias apo ... mechri</i>
PEQ	<i>Palestine Exploration Quarterly</i>
pl(s).	plate(s)
QDAP	<i>Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine</i>
RA	<i>Revue d'Assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale</i>
RAr	<i>Revue Archéologique</i>
RB	<i>Revue biblique</i>
RDAC	<i>Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus</i>
RSFSup	Rivista di studi fenici Supplemento
RSO	Ras Shamra-Ougarit
SAHL	Studies in the Archaeology and History of the Levant
SAOC	Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization
SCAn	Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology
Sem	<i>Semitica</i>
SHAJ	<i>Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan</i>
SJOT	<i>Scandinavian Journal of the Old Testament</i>
SMEA	<i>Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici</i>
SMNIA	Tel Aviv University Soia and Marco Nadler Institute of Archaeology Monograph Series
StBoT	Studien zu den Boğazköy-Texten
StMed	Studia Mediterranea
StPhoe	Studia Phoenicia
TA	<i>Tel Aviv</i>

<i>TAPA</i>	<i>Transactions of the American Philosophical Society</i>
TMO	Travaux de la Maison de l'Orient
<i>UF</i>	<i>Ugarit-Forschungen</i>
WAW	Writings of the Ancient World
WAWSup	Writings of the Ancient World Supplement Series
ZÄS	<i>Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde</i>
ZDPV	<i>Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins</i>

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APPENDIX

Overview of Destructions ca. 1200 BCE

Misdated Destructions	
Site	Description
Lefkandi	No destruction at the end of the LH IIIB. Phase 1b destruction event occurred after the end of the Late Bronze Age.
Kynos	Destruction of the storerooms occurred in the LH IIIC Middle.
Knossos	Final Palace was destroyed in the fourteenth century BCE.
Palaikastro Kastri	Floor 2 ended during the mid-thirteenth century BCE.
Koukounaries of Paros	Mycenean citadel was destroyed ca. 1150 BCE.
Çine-Tepecik	Level II la destruction dates to the mid-twelfth century BCE.
Miletus	Third Building Period or Miletus VI dates to 1130–1060 BCE. No evidence of destruction ca. 1200 BCE.
Beycesultan	Level II destruction dates to ca. 1530–1410 BCE.
Zeyve Höyük-Porsuk	Level V destruction event occurred between 1514–1430 BCE.
Arslantepe	Imperial Gate destruction dates to the first half of the thirteenth century BCE.
Tille Höyük	Burning of the gate complex took place after 1090 BCE.
Lidar Höyük	Layer <7> and the possible destruction dates to late in the twelfth century BCE.
Tell Rifa'at	Level III material and possible destruction can only be dated to the Late Bronze Age.
Alalakh (Tell Atchana)	Level I dates to ca. 1300 BCE. No clear evidence of destruction was uncovered at the end of Level I.
Tel Dan	Ceramics and C14 dates from Level VIIA1 place the possible destruction between 1150–1130 BCE.
Hazor	Stratum XIII and 1A multibuilding destruction took place ca. 1250 BCE.

Misdated Destructions	
Tell Keisan	Based on recent analysis of the ceramics the Stratum 13 destruction took place ca. 1150 BCE.
Shiqmona	The possibly destroyed public building dates to the fourteenth century BCE. No end of the Late Bronze Age destruction was uncovered.
Megiddo Stratum VIIA	Stratum VIIA dates to the mid-twelfth or beginning of the eleventh century BCE.
Beth-Shean	The Stratum S-3a earthquake took place in the mid-twelfth century BCE, likely ca. 1150 BCE.
Jaffa	Based on the renewed excavations the Stratum RG-3a destruction took place between 1134–1115 BCE.
Tel Ḥarasim	The destruction event occurred in the mid-thirteenth century BCE.
Tel Azekah	The Late Bronze Age site was destroyed in a site-wide destruction ca. 1130 BCE.
Tel Zayit	The destruction event took place at some point during the early to mid-LB IIB.
Lachish Level VI	The Level VI site-wide destruction took place ca. 1130 BCE.
Tell el-Ḥesi, Pilaster Building	The Pilaster building was destroyed between 1150–1130 BCE.
Tel Sera'	The Egyptian garrison was destroyed in the middle or third quarter of the twelfth century BCE.
Tell Jemmeh	The Phase G–H destruction dates to the Iron II. No evidence of destruction ca. 1200 BCE.
Tell el-Far'ah (South)	The destruction took place at the end of the twelfth century BCE. Egyptian presence disappeared prior to this destruction.
Tell Irbid	C14 dates derived from short-lived samples places the destruction event between 1395–1260 BCE.
Pella	The destruction occurred at the end of the twelfth century BCE, possibly in association with Tell Deir Alla.
Tell Deir Alla	The earthquake induced destruction of Phase E occurred ca. 1150 BCE.
Tell es-Sa'idiyeh	The destruction of Stratum XII occurred either between 1150 and 1120 BCE or during the Iron IIA.

Assumed Destructions	
Site	Description
Orchomenos	Only broken pottery, fallen plaster, and pieces of melted lead were recovered from the floor of the courtyard.
Krisa	There is only a statement that the site was destroyed with no published evidence of destruction in any structure.
Iria	Some burnt material in a pit was assumed to be a destruction. There was no damage visible to the buildings.
Athens	The Houses on the North slope were not houses at all. It was refuse that was dumped on the stairs.
Ayios Stephanos	Burning was uncovered in one room from Trench Beta 11. No other damage was recorded.
Khania (Kydonia)	Burning was only uncovered in part of Room A of Building 1. This was likely a contained accidental fire.
Alishar Höyük	Drews misquoted von der Osten saying the site was destroyed by fire. The site was abandoned ca. 1250 BCE.
Kouklia <i>Palaepaphos</i>	Some burnt sherds from the wells at Evreti were cited as destruction. The settlement itself has not been found.
Myrtou- <i>Pigadhes</i>	No burning or wall collapse was uncovered, though the altar may have been destroyed by humans.
Alassa (Pano Mandilaris and Paliotaverna)	No evidence of LC IIC destruction. Building II suffered two separate fires that did not destroy the structure.
Hala Sultan Tekke	Melted silver was uncovered in City Quarter 2, the Northwestern Structure, Room 44. No further evidence of destruction was recorded.
Sinda	Only ash with no other evidence of destruction was uncovered.
Aleppo: Temple of the Storm God	There is no published evidence of a destruction. This supposed destruction only exists on two tables with no clear date.
Tell Abu Danné	There is little published evidence of a destruction nor a clear date for the end of Level V.
Tell Faq'ous	The pottery from a possible destruction can only be dated to the Late Bronze Age. It was assumed it took place with the destruction of Emar.
Ras el-Bassit	Traces of fire and carbonized wood were discovered near a wall of a house. No other evidence of destruction was recorded.

Assumed Destructions	
Tell Tweini	Some floors yielded layers of ash. Most buildings were abandoned without any evidence of burning.
Tell Sukas	Patches of burnt floor and ash were highly localized. No destruction debris was uncovered.
Tyre	Stratum XV had a black ashy layer on its floor, likely from domestic cooking activity.
Kamid el-Loz	Evidence of burning was only uncovered in three rooms of Temple T1. No other structures have destruction debris.
Achzib	No end of the Late Bronze Age site has been uncovered and there is no evidence the Middle Bronze Age defenses were destroyed ca. 1200 BCE.
Acco	Ash from an industrial context was assumed to be evidence of a destruction event.
Tell Abu Hawam	There is no evidence of destruction from the settlement. The defenses deteriorated naturally and were not destroyed.
Tel Dor	Stern assumed the site was destroyed by the Sea Peoples. He noted that no destruction had been found.
Tel Mevorakh	There is no evidence of a destruction. It appears to have been abandoned.
Tel Zeror	Some burnt beams were uncovered on a floor. No other evidence of destruction was seen on either mound.
Tel Gerisa	An unspecified burning event from a 1929 letter was taken as a 1200 BCE destruction. No further evidence of a destruction was uncovered.
Beth-Shemesh	No evidence of destruction was uncovered in the renewed excavations, while the original account is questionable.
Tell Zira' a	The occasional fallen wall and ash were assumed to be destruction. Likely the site was abandoned resulting in some collapse.
Tell Abu al-Kharaz	There were scanty remains from Phase VIII, which lacked clear evidence of a destruction event.
Amman Airport Structure	Evidence of burning in Room VII can be attributed to the hearth in that room.
Ashdod	Some ash from Area A does not indicate a destruction, as all other areas lack destruction debris.

Assumed Destructions	
Tell eṣ-Ṣafi/Gath	Pottery on a floor from Area E was assumed to be a destruction. No other debris has been uncovered.
Qubur el-Walaydah	No burning or wall collapse was uncovered. It was simply assumed that the site was destroyed.
Tell el-Ḥesi, City Sub-IV Egyptian Governor's Residence	City Sub-IV Egyptian governor's residence has no clear published evidence of a destruction.

False Citations	
Site	Description
Pefkakia	Adrimi-Sismani repeatedly cited a destruction, even though the excavators clearly stated the site was abandoned.
Korakou	Drews created a destruction assuming that the lack of evidence was not the lack of a destruction.
Nichoria	An initial trial trench from 1959 led the excavators to assume the site was destroyed. Full-scale excavations proved this to be a false assumption, as the site was abandoned without destruction.
Phaistos	Kaniewski et al. simply placed it on a map as destroyed by the Sea Peoples with no citations. No evidence of an end of the Late Bronze Age destruction has been found.
Alaca Höyük	Bittel chose a sentence from the first season excavation as evidence for destruction even though all excavations have shown no evidence of destruction.
Kaman-Kalehöyük	Drews claimed a mid-eighteenth-century BCE destruction was ca. 1200 BCE.
Domuztepe near Karatepe-Aslantaş	The date of a possible destruction was changed to ca. 1200 BCE over several citations. No ca. 1200 destruction was uncovered.
Kourion (Episkopi)- Bamboula	Neither Benson nor Weinberg claimed the site was destroyed. No destruction was uncovered ca. 1200 BCE.
Maroni- <i>Vournes</i>	Olive pressing debris was assumed to be a fire in a room. No evidence of destruction was uncovered and the site was abandoned.
Kition	Karageorghis and Demas both state the site was not destroyed. Older references have been cited over newer works.

False Citations	
Carchemish	No evidence of a destruction was uncovered in the old or renewed excavations.
Aleppo	Drews misquoted Woolley, creating a destruction when Woolley never claimed there was one.
Hama	Drews misquoted Barret who never claimed it was destroyed. Fugmann too noted there was no destruction.
Qatna	Astour listed Qatna as destroyed without evidence, which Drews recited and popularized.
Tell Nebi Mend (Kadesh)	Astour listed Kadesh as destroyed without evidence, which Drews recited and popularized.
Arwad	Nothing is known about the Late Bronze Age site as all remains except for those from the Roman period have been removed.
Byblos	Kaniewski et al. simply placed it on a map as destroyed by the Sea Peoples with no citations. No evidence of an end of the Late Bronze Age destruction has been found.
Sidon: College Site	No evidence of an end of the Late Bronze Age destruction was uncovered.
‘Afula	Dever claimed it was destroyed by the Sea Peoples. No end of the Late Bronze Age settlement has been uncovered.
Tel Michal	Stern claimed it was destroyed by the Sea Peoples. The site was abandoned ca. 1300 BCE.
Tel Batash (Timnah)	Kelm and Mazar have stated the site was not destroyed, but it has been repeatedly cited as destroyed ca. 1200 BCE.
Tell ej-Judeideh	There was a settlement gap at the site between the EB III and the Iron II.
Tel Burna	No evidence of an end of the Late Bronze Age destruction has been excavated. The end of the Late Bronze Age at the site remains unclear.
Khirbet Rabud	Drews claimed Debir was destroyed citing Lapp, who assumed Debir was Tell Beit Mirsim not Khirbet Rabud.
Ashkelon	Phythian-Adams uncovered a layer of ash that was not a destruction. No destruction was seen in the renewed excavations.
Tell el-‘Ajjul	Bell simply placed it on a map as destroyed with no citations. There was no settlement ca. 1200 BCE.

Destruction ca. 1200 BCE by region

Region/Site	Scale	Cause	Description
Greece			
Kastanas	Multibuilding	Unknown	Trapezhaus and the Antenbau were burnt. No clear cause. Site was prone to burning events.
Dimini	Single-Building	Arson/Termination Ritual	Only Megaron B was burnt after being emptied and the building was left undisturbed during the LH IIIC. Possible termination ritual.
Kastro-Palaia in Volos	Single-Building	Unknown	Only the Palace was burnt, as houses were left alone. No clear cause, though arson is possible. The building may have been emptied prior to destruction.
Gla	Multibuilding	Arson	The site was largely emptied prior to the burning of the gates and Melathron. Destruction appears premeditated and planned.
Thebes	Multibuilding	Unknown	Several buildings were burnt, though there is no clear chronological connection between them. No clear cause, as there is no evidence for warfare or earthquake.
Teichos Dymaion	Partial	Unknown	Burning and debris were uncovered, but the extent is unclear based on the current state of publication.
Mycenae	Multibuilding	Unknown	Much of the destruction was excavated without record. No clear cause, though an earthquake seems untenable based on finds at Midea and Tiryns.
Midea	Site-Wide	Warfare	Fifty weapons, mainly arrowheads, were scattered throughout the destruction suggesting warfare. No clear evidence of earthquake.

Region/Site	Scale	Cause	Description
Tiryns	Multibuilding	Arson/Warfare	Monumental structures were targeted and no evidence of earthquake. Weapons were uncovered in domestic structures.
Prophetis Elias/ Katsingri	Partial	Unknown	Burning was uncovered but it is not clear if this is a destruction or not based on the state of publication.
Pylos	Site-Wide	Warfare	Weapons were scattered throughout the Palace of Nestor suggesting it was destroyed completely in an act of war.
Menelaion	Single-Building	Unknown	Much of the Menelaion was excavated without record, leaving little clues for the possible cause. No other structures were destroyed ca. 1200 BCE.
Crete			
Kannia	Partial	Natural	Three refurbished rooms from a LM I villa collapsed without burning. This was likely from a natural cause, though not necessarily an earthquake.
Kato Gouves	Partial	Unknown	Some structural collapse with no evidence of burning was uncovered. The state of publication is too sparse to conclude the extent or cause.
Anatolia			
Hisarlık-Troy	Site-Wide	Warfare	Weapons were uncovered in nonstorage locations. Destruction was rampant and several individuals were killed.
Karaoğlan	Partial	Unknown	At least one individual died in the destruction. However, the published information is unclear on the cause or scale. Destruction may predate the end of the Late Bronze Age.

Region/Site	Scale	Cause	Description
Oymağaç Höyük-Nerik	Single-Building	Unknown	The Jüngerer Tempel was burnt, but it had been cleared to the floor level by later activities at the site. There is no indication of cause.
Boğazköy-Hattusa	Multibuilding	Arson	The site was abandoned prior to the burning of some but not all of the monumental structures.
Maşat Höyük	Single-Building	Unknown	A single house was burnt, which possibly took place in the mid-thirteenth century BCE, not ca. 1200 BCE. No indication of cause.
Fraktin	Single-Building	Unknown	A single house was burnt, likely after the Hittite Empire had already collapsed, based on a LH IIC stirrup jar uncovered in the debris.
Kuşaklı-Sarissa	Multibuilding	Warfare	Much of the site lay in ruins when Temple 1 and other structures were burnt. Weapons were found in the destruction debris. It was possibly prior to ca. 1200 BCE.
Kilise Tepe	Site-Wide	Unknown	The site was burnt, likely after it had been partially abandoned. There is no clear cause. It likely took place well after the destructions at Mersin and Tarsus.
Soli Höyük	Partial	Unknown	The remains are so fragmentary it is unclear if there was a destruction, and if so, what was the cause or extent.
Mersin-Yumuktepe	Multibuilding	Unknown	Burning was found in several structures, though the houses may have been avoided. This event possibly took place earlier in the thirteenth century BCE.

Region/Site	Scale	Cause	Description
Tarsus-Gözlükule	Site-Wide	Unknown	All buildings were burnt, possibly by warfare. C14 dating might indicate this took place earlier in the thirteenth century BCE.
Kinet Höyük	Partial	Unknown	Evidence of burning is minor based on the paucity of finds from the end of the Late Bronze Age. It is unclear if there was a destruction, and if so, what was the cause or extent.
Norşuntepe	Multibuilding	Warfare	An arrowhead was lodged in a wall, likely indicating warfare. This is provisional as the publications are sparse in details.
Cyprus			
Enkomi	Partial	Unknown	It is unclear if this was a destruction, as burning was rare. Much of the debris could have resulted from a brief hiatus, causing the partial deterioration of some walls.
Pyta-Kokkino-kremos	Partial	Earthquake	Several walls were tilted east, and part of the plateau collapsed on several rooms. Unclear if this preceded the site's abandonment or if abandonment occurred later.
Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios	Single-Building	Accidental	Building X was reused by squatters after the site had been abandoned. It partially burned, likely in an accidental fire.
Apliki Karamallos	Single-Building	Unknown	A single storage building burned, possibly accidentally. No other buildings were damaged. There is no clear cause.
Maa Paleokastro	Site-Wide	Warfare	Weapons were uncovered strewn throughout the site indicating warfare. The site was rebuilt after destruction and was later abandoned without destruction.

Region/Site	Scale	Cause	Description
Northern Levant			
Ras Shamra	Site-Wide	Warfare	Dozens of weapons were scattered throughout open spaces and streets in a domestic area. All areas of the site were burnt except for the <i>Ville Sud</i> .
Ras Ibn Hani	Single-Building	Arson	Only the <i>Palais Nord</i> was burnt, as all other buildings were untouched. It appears that the site was abandoned prior to this destruction event.
Tell Kazel	Multibuilding	Warfare	Only the buildings in Area IV show evidence of destruction. Scattered weapons throughout domestic structures and on a street indicate warfare.
Tell Afis	Multibuilding	Unknown	Possibly arson, as the monumental structure may have been targeted, though this is unclear. The date is possibly after end of the Late Bronze Age.
Tell Qarqur	Multibuilding	Unknown	Evidence of destruction has been uncovered in two structures, but there is no clear extent or cause based on the current information.
Meskene-Emar	Multibuilding	Arson	Site was partially abandoned and only the monumental structures were burnt. Houses were left untouched, even those adjoining a temple that was burnt.
Southern Levant			
Tel Yin'am	Multibuilding	Unknown	Several buildings were burnt while others were untouched. The destruction was possibly earlier in the thirteenth century BCE.
Tel Qashish	Partial	Unknown	The end of the Late Bronze Age remains were highly disturbed. It is unclear if there was a destruction, and if so, what was the cause or extent.

Region/Site	Scale	Cause	Description
Jokneam	Multibuilding	Unknown	Two buildings show evidence of burning. No clear cause, as much of the Late Bronze Age site was removed or is covered by Iron II remains.
Tel Nami	Partial	Natural	No burning was uncovered. A natural event appears to have caused the superstructure to collapse, perhaps during a storm, given the layer of mud on the floor.
Megiddo VIIB	Single-Building	Unknown	There is no evidence of destruction outside of some possible material from Area AA, which is equivocal. It is possible Megiddo had no destruction ca. 1200 BCE.
Tel Hefer	Partial	Unknown	A storage room burnt. However, it is unclear if there was a destruction, and if so, what was the cause or extent.
Aphek	Site-Wide	Warfare	Palace VI was the sole structure when it was destroyed by fire. Arrowheads were scattered in the debris. This was followed by a local Canaanite phase.
Bethel	Partial	Unknown	The destruction was possibly more extensive, but the publications are unclear and lacking crucial details.
Gezer	Single-Building	Unknown	No evidence of destruction from the Dever excavations. In the renewed excavations, a single building was burnt. Merenptah does not claim he destroyed Gezer.
Tel Mor VII	Single-Building	Unknown	The Egyptian garrison was burnt with no clear cause. A new building was constructed that maintained the Egyptian characteristics in Stratum VI.

Region/Site	Scale	Cause	Description
Tel Mor VI	Single-Building	Natural	Structural collapse without fire, likely as a result of mud bricks on a foundation of sand. The building was rebuilt and then abandoned without destruction.
Tel Miqne-Ekron	Single-Building	Unknown	Single storage unit was burnt. This was followed by a local Canaanite phase that was then replaced by the Philistine city without an intervening destruction.
Tel Zippor	Single-Building	Unknown	A single storage unit was burnt, while the nearby temple was left untouched. It is possible this was accidental, but this is unclear.
Lachish: Area S	Single-Building	Accidental	A domestic structure was burnt in a likely accidental fire, as the most intense damage was in the kitchen. New excavations may change this interpretation.
Lachish: Fosse Temple	Single-Building	Arson/Termination Ritual	Building appears to have been ritually terminated. It may have been replaced by the temple in Area P Level VI. Area P was not abandoned without destruction ca. 1200 BCE.
Tel 'Eton	Partial	Unknown	It is unclear from the limited finds if there was a destruction, and if so, what was its cause or extent.
Tell Beit Mirsim	Partial	Unknown	Albright published no clear evidence of a destruction. It might be that the site did not suffer a destruction ca. 1200 BCE.
Tel Haror	Partial	Unknown	A mud-brick building was burnt with no other evidence of destruction. No clear cause based on the limited published information.

Region/Site	Scale	Cause	Description
Tell el-Fukhar	Single-Building	Unknown	The palace was burnt only after it had been transformed into a squatter's abode. There is no clear cause, as there is no overt evidence of an earthquake.
Umm ad-Dananir	Partial	Unknown	One corner of a building had evidence of burning. It is unclear if there was a destruction, and if so, what was the cause or extent.
Tall al-'Umayri	Single-Building	Earthquake	Building C was burnt after an apparent earthquake. The building had already been transformed into a squatter's abode prior to destruction.