

Arabs (Nabataeans) are supposed to have forgotten the issuing of coins and the art of writing (Aramaic) after the 1st century AD and only learned it again in the 7th/8th century AD (**Umayyad Muslims**). This chronological assumption is contradicted by stratigraphy and art history. The first Islamic sacral buildings (Dome of the Rock; Al Aqsa) and administrative structures (Umayyad Palaces) are built in Jerusalem, which also becomes Islam's first **Qibla** (prayer direction). They stand hiatus-free directly upon ruins of AD 70, when Nabataeans, under the command of Rome's Titus, conquer the city. The first Islamic coins are also issued in Jerusalem. They continue 1st c. AD Nabataean designs. Symbolically, however, they become Jewish (Menorah) combined with Arabic lettering. All this happens in the Holy City because Islam emerges as a rescue operation for Judaism, which was eradicated in Jerusalem. Therefore, the **Quran (5: 20/21)** confirms *what "Musa [Moses] said to his people: 'O my people! Remember the favor of Allah to you, when He made prophets among you, made you kings, and gave you what He had not given to any other. [...] Enter the holy land which Allah has assigned to you, and do not turn back and thus become losers'."* Stratigraphically, this occurs in the 8th century, because our global textbook chronology of the first millennium AD contains some 700 fictitious years.

ARAB COINAGE suffers from an enigmatic hiatus between Nabataeans (1st c. BC-AD), that conquer **Jerusalem** for Titus in 70 AD, and **Muslim Arab coinage** of the 7th/8th of Umayyad Ilya=Aelia=Jerusalem in the Jewish and Nabataean style of the 1st c. AD. **Muslim 7th/8th c. architecture** begins in Jerusalem with the Umayyad Dome of the Rock upon Jewish ruins of 70 AD. **Muslim 7th/8th c. administration buildings** (Umayyad Palaces) begin in Jerusalem on Jewish ruins of 70 AD. **Muslim Qibla** (prayer direction) begins in Jerusalem. **Muslim major warfare** begins as a 7th c. “rerun” of the Jewish-Roman war from Cyrenaica via Egypt to Cyprus and Mesopotamia (115-117 AD) that ruins Lod=Lydda and wears down Trajan (98-117 AD) who finished Nabataea in 106 AD. **ISLAM** is the revival of Jerusalem’s Judaism that was extinguished under Titus. Therefore, early parts of **Islam’s Quran** are written in 1st c. Aramaic of Jerusalem and Petra. In stratigraphy, the destruction of Jerusalem's Judaism and its resurrection as **JERUSALEM’S ISLAM** belongs to the late 8th century.

11 th c.	WESTERN ARABIA ABDUL QAYS powerful in Arabia and Bahrein	NORTHERN ARABIA Equation of Jedur with Ituraeans commonly accepted.	SOUTHEAST ARABIA
8 th -10 th c.	Arab Umayyads continue Nabataean art.	Abbasid coins are minted outside of Jerusalem.	1 st full text mentioning Himyar .
7 th - 8 th c. AD	Arab coins in Umayyad-Jewish style. Their Aelia/Ilya/Jerusalem mint lasts ca. 100 yrs. like the Aelia mint from Hadrian to Severans.	Return of “Eastern Mediterranean” millefiori glass. NORTHERN ARABIC „all of a sudden“ appears as sophisticated idiom of Qasida (=poems).	
“622 AD“	No Arab coins or written sources.	No Arab coins or written sources. Mohammed’s “624 AD” Hejaz-war with QURAISH .	No Arab coins or written sources.
7 th c. AD	No Arab coins or written sources.	No Arab coins or written sources	No Arab coins or written sources.
6 th c. AD	No Arab coins or written sources.	No Arab coins or written sources (maybe pre-Islamic N.-Arabic Qasida [=poems] verbally transmitted).	No Arab coins or written sources.
5 th c. AD	No Arab coins or written sources.	No Arab coins or written sources.	No Arab coins or written sources.
4 th c. AD	No Arab coins or written sources.	No Arab coins or written sources.	"Ilān, Heaven’s Lord (Jewish Himyar line); otherwise no written sources.
3 rd c. AD	No Arab coins or written sources.	No Arab coins or written sources.	No Arab coins or written sources-
2 nd c. AD	No Arab coins or written sources.	No Arab coins or written sources.	No Arab coins or written sources-
1 st c. AD	End of Arab coins (Aramaic) after Trajan’s 106 AD liqui- dation of Nabataea-Kingdom; no written Arabic.	End of Western Arab Nabataean coins (106 AD/Trajan) THAEMI =Banu Tahim from QURAISH tribe.	End of Western Arab Nabataean coins (106 AD/Trajan).
Late 1 st c. BC	Arab Nabataean coins. 25/24 BCE campaign of 10,000 Romans against W. Arabia (<i>Arabia deserta</i>).	Only Western Arab Nabataean coins. “Eastern Mediterranean” millefiori glass.	Himyar (Yemen; Sabaeen script) rule Southeast Arabia (<i>Arabia Felix</i>).
Early 1 st c. BC	Strabo (-63/+24) knows ABDUL QAYS as ABUCAEI . First Arab coins in Nabataean Hellenistic style run parallel with Greek and, later, Roman ones.	Strabo (-63/+24) knows Arabic BANU TAHIM from QU-RAISH tribe as THAEMI . Only Western Arab Nabataean coins.	Only Western Arab Nabataean coins.
2 nd c. BC	Late Hellenism (2 nd +1 st cent. BCE) produces several thousand “ PROTO-ARABIC “ MONUMENTAL TEXTS (Hejaz, Asir, Sinai, Israel-Palestine, Jordan in DEDANIC-LIHYANIC SCRIPT (Winnet 1937; Winnet/Reed 1970; Lozachmeur 1995), and Thamudic script . Both are pre-cursors of northern arabic script of the 8th c. AD. Arab Nabataeans anticipate Umayyad art, write Arabic in Aramaic script. Against Seleucid Hellenism, Arab Ituraeans (Strabo) conquer parts of Lebanon and Galilee.		

Stratigraphically, the green dated coins follow immediately after the blue ones, i.e. without a hiatus of 600-700 years. The Arab Nabataeans did not disappear but ruled Jerusalem as Arab Umayyads after 70/117 AD [770/817 in stratigraphy].

**JEWISH coin (Jerusalem mint) of John Hyrcanus (134-104 BC).
Double cornucopia with Pomegranate.**

[https://www.vcoins.com/fr/stores/lalexander_wolfe_ancient_art_and_artifacts/214/product/a_bronze_prutah_of_john_hyrcanus/662085/Default.aspx.]



**ARAB Umayyad coin (Ilya/Aelia/Jerusalem mint; Arabic; 695-750 AD).
Stylized double cornucopia with pomegranate.**

Gunnar Heinsøhn, 21 August 2021. Appendix to pp. 51-54 in <https://www.q-mag.org/gunnar-heinsohn-jerusalem-in-the-first-millennium-ad.html>



JEWISH Hasmonaean coin (Jerusalem mint; Greek) of Matthias Antigonus (40-37 BC).

[https://2.bp.blogspot.com/-WAs4KRWIQxE/UjLbgTxfiel/AAAAAAAAAZkc/lehRwOq-HNk/s1600/jMenorah_a.jpg.]



ARAB Umayyad coin (Ilya/Aelia/Jerusalem mint; Arabic; 8th c. AD).

[<https://static.timesofisrael.com/www/uploads/2017/12/Muslim-coin-with-seven-branched-menorah-e1512655356566-1024x640.jpg>.]



ARAB NABATAEAN coin (Damascus mint; Greek iconography) of Aretas II (110-96 BC).

[<https://www.invaluable.com/auction-lot/a-nabatean-bronze-coin-of-aretas-ii-127-c-8fc40f8892>]



ARAB NABATAEAN coin (Damascus mint; Greek iconography and text) of Aretas III (87-62 BC).

[https://www.wildwinds.com/coins/greece/arabia/nabataea/BMC_3.jpg]



ARAB NABATAEAN coin (Petra Mint; Aramaic) of Rabbel II, (70-106 AD) with Shaqilat II (around 70s AD). Cornucopia.

[https://www.vcoins.com/en/stores/athena_numismatics/18/product/nabataea_rabbel_ii_with_his_mother_shaqilat_ad_70106/1229363/Default.aspx]

