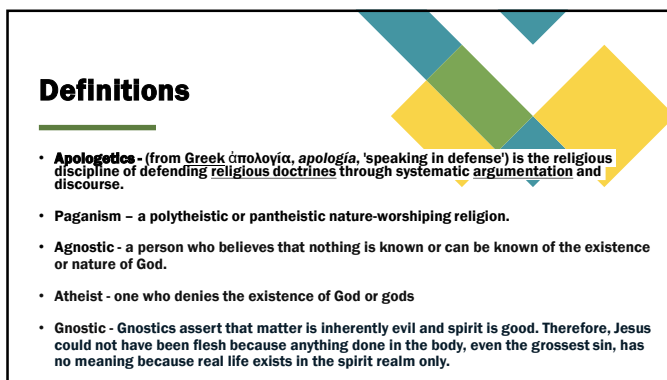




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3



Solving a Cold Case

4



Common Questions You May Face

- Is the Bible true or just a fictional book written by a bunch of guys around a campfire recounting legends they heard
- Is Jesus a mythological character
- How do you prove the empty tomb and resurrection
- Who created God/ who created big bang
- How can God allow evil
- Why does God permit natural disasters
- Why didn't God create all living things, including humans, to just do good
- Did God create evil

5



Common Questions You May Face

- How can a good God promote genocide in the OT
- How can a loving, merciful God send a good person or a person that never was exposed to the Bible to hell for eternity
- Why is God so hidden and mysterious
- If Christianity is so good, why is the church full of hypocrites
- Is Christianity racist, sexist, for slavery and against current adopted moral standards (LGBTQIA+, etc.), same sex marriage, gender fluidity
- Is Christianity in conflict or at war with science

6

Common Questions You May Face

- What religions follow some part of the Bible/ How do they differ from Christianity
- How do most people judge God
- Can you explain theory of natural selection
- By banishing God, you also banish what
- Does archeology and geology prove the Bible
- Do you need to have 100% answers to every question for it to be real

7

Common Questions You May Face

- Why did Jesus have to die such a horrible death on the cross?
- Direct Atheist quote from our YouTube channel: Your god only exist as an imaginary character.
- What is the evidence of no god
- What is the evidence of God
- What is the evidence for Christ
- What is the evidence for your faith

8

Archeological Finds Proving Biblical Writings

Rosetta Stone – Discovered by an expedition lead by Napoleon, The stone dated to the period of Ptolemy V (204–180 BC) and was inscribed in three scripts: demotic, Greek, and hieroglyphic. The Greek, well known to scholars at the time, proved to be a translation of the ancient Egyptian language on the stone. Translation of hieroglyphics marked the beginning of the study of ancient Egyptian texts and grammar and provided the basis for modern Egyptology studies.

Dead Sea Scrolls - In 1947, shepherds stumbled upon a cave in a rugged, arid area on the western side of the Dead Sea. What they discovered was soon proclaimed the greatest archaeological find of the twentieth century. Over the next few years, other, similar remote caves in the area were found. What did these caves contain? Over 800 fragmentary documents, mainly consisting of Hebrew writings on leather (with a few on parchment), including fragments of 190 biblical scrolls. Most of these are small, containing no more than one-tenth of a book; however, a complete Isaiah scroll has been found. Almost every OT book is present, and there are also other writings valued by the community that dwelt in those caves. It appears the earliest scrolls date to the mid-third century BC, and most to the first or second centuries BC.

9

Archeological Finds Proving Biblical Writings

Tel Dan Inscription - In 1993, excavators at Tel Dan uncovered an inscription with the word *BYTDWD* on it. They convincingly argued that the word means "house of David" and dates to the ninth century BC. The inscription had been sealed by a later Assyrian destruction layer firmly dated to 733/722 BC. An ash layer is an archaeologist's dream. Anything sealed beneath it must be dated earlier, because there is no possibility of intrusion by later artifacts. Pottery directly beneath the destruction level dates to the ninth and eighth centuries BC, and from this period the so-called House of David inscription must have come.

Ketef Hinnom Scrolls - In 1947, shepherds stumbled upon a cave in a rugged, arid area on the western side of the Dead Sea. What they discovered was soon proclaimed the greatest archaeological find of the twentieth century. Over the next few years, other, similar remote caves in the area were found. What did these caves contain? Over 800 fragmentary documents, mainly consisting of Hebrew writings on leather (with a few on parchment), including fragments of 190 biblical scrolls. Most of these are small, containing no more than one-tenth of a book; however, a complete Isaiah scroll has been found. Almost every OT book is present, and there are also other writings valued by the community that dwelt in those caves. It appears the earliest scrolls date to the mid-third century BC, and most to the first or second centuries BC.

10

Archeological Finds Proving Biblical Writings

Moabite Stone - On the tablet is a text written in Moabite dating to the ninth century BC. Prominent in the text is the king's version of a war fought with Israel in 850 BC, in which Moab revolted against King Jehoram of the northern kingdom of Israel soon after the death of Ahab. Of particular interest is that the Bible records the same incident in [2 Kings 3](#). The two accounts differ in perspective. Mesha emphasizes his victories over Israel in capturing cities under Israelite control. The biblical writer, to the contrary, highlights Israel's successful counter attacks against the Moabites.

Lachish Letters - In the 1930s, J. L. Starkey excavated the site of Lachish. He discovered a layer of debris heavily destroyed and burned with fire at the hands of the Babylonians under Nebuchadnezzar in 589/588 BC.

One of the letters closes with the statement, "Let [my lord] know that we are watching for the signals of Lachish, according to all the indications which my lord hath given, for we cannot see Azekah." Hoshaiah was referring to signal fires from one Judean city to another, and the context appears to be the Babylonian assault soon to come.


11


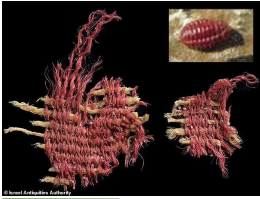
Archeological Finds Proving Biblical Writings

Hezekiah's Tunnel - The most dependable water source for the city of Jerusalem during the Israelite settlement was the Gihon Spring. However, its location outside the city walls was problematic. During an attack or siege, the inhabitants were cut off from their vital water source. In 1867, explorer Charles Warren discovered a vertical shaft cut through bedrock allowing the people of Jerusalem to reach the waters of the Gihon Spring from behind the city walls. This shaft was probably built originally by the Jebusites and may be how David's soldiers captured the city from them ([2 Sam. 5:6-8](#)).

Crucified Man at Givat Hamivtar - We are well aware of Roman methods of crucifixion of the first century AD—not only from written records, but also from theremains of a crucified man discovered at Givat Hamivtar, a site just outside Jerusalem. The cross consisted of two parts: the upright bar, called the *stipes crucis*, and the horizontal bar, called the *patibulum*. The crucified man was placed with his back over the *stipes crucis*, and his hands were nailed to the *patibulum*. According to archaeologists, the nails must have been driven through the wrist because the palms could not have supported the man's weight.


12





Archaeologists Discover 4,000-Year-Old Artifact Cited 25 Times in the Bible in the 'Cave of Skulls' ©Wikimedia Commons, Israel Antiquities Authority Archaeologists have discovered a 3,800-year-old textile in Israel's 'Cave of Skulls'. This rare artifact is dyed with a color known as 'scarlet worm,' mentioned 25 times throughout the Old Testament. The textile contains woolen threads dyed red interwoven with uncolored linen threads, creating a distinctive lattice-like pattern that speaks to the advanced textile techniques of the time.

13



Old Nineveh, still in ruins, near Mosul, Iraq

Geological evidence of flood

As prophesized in Jonah and Nahum

14



Thank you

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