

History Proves the Bible 2-17-13

I. Introduction

A. Many brethren have demonstrated that the Bible can be proven inspired by Science

II. The Flood (Gen 4:1 - 9:29)

A. No historical event has more ancient records than the flood

1. From Utna Pishtu/Gilgamesh Atlantis, all ancient cultures have the flood story in common.

a. one count (minimal) in ancient records totals 230 parallel stories of the flood

b. It cannot be a regional flood story since it is recorded around the entire world

B. Flood left very real physical evidence across the world

1. Only in the last 100 years have men tried to explain away the geological evidence

2. Historical evidence of the flood is much more difficult to handle

a. Artifacts such as the Sphinx, Tiahuanaco are possibly older than we once thought

b. In Hidden History, by Cremo and Thompson, they document 15 artifacts located in undisturbed geologic formations that date (per evolutionists) to millions of year before our time

C. The Ark was recorded to have existed and been visited by ancient Greek historians

1. By Non-Jewish, Non-Christian Historians

2. At the time of Christ there was an Armenian city called *Apobaterion* in Greek;

a. It mean place of ascent, and the inhabitants (not Jews) claimed that the people who survived the flood descended from Mt Ararat through this ancient town

III. The Events on the Plain of Shinar (Gen 10:1 -11:10)

A. Tower of Babel

1. This story is also recorded in at least two other sources, one Greek and one Mesopotamian

a. Jewish and Babylonian legends suggest there were 72 languages total

2. God confused the languages

a. Most experts put the Caucasus as the common source for all languages today

3. Tower idea was carried to dozens of cultures - Egypt, Cambodia, Japan, Africa, Mesopotamia, England, North, Central and South America in the form of the Pyramid or Mound

IV. Israel in History – Examples of non-Biblical references to Biblical events and persons

A. The campaign into Israel by Pharaoh Shishak (1 Kings 14:25-26) is recorded on the walls of the Temple of Amun in Thebes, Egypt.

B. The revolt of Moab against Israel (2 Kings 1:1; 3:4-27) is recorded on the Mesha Inscription.

C. The fall of Samaria (2 Kings 17:3-6, 24; 18:9-11) to Sargon II, king of Assyria, is recorded on his palace walls.

D. The defeat of Ashdod by Sargon II (Isaiah 20:1) is recorded on his palace walls.

E. The campaign of the Assyrian king Sennacherib against Judah (2 Kings 18:13-16) is recorded on the Taylor Prism.

F. The siege of Lachish by Sennacherib (2 Kings 18:14, 17) is recorded on the Lachish reliefs.

G. The assassination of Sennacherib by his own sons (2 Kings 19:37) is recorded in the annals of his son Esarhaddon.

H. The fall of Nineveh as predicted by the prophets Nahum and Zephaniah (2 Kings 2:13-15) is recorded on the Tablet of Nabopolassar.

I. The fall of Jerusalem to Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon (2 Kings 24:10-14) is recorded in the Babylonian Chronicles.

J. The captivity of Jehoiachin, king of Judah, in Babylon (2 Kings 24:15-16) is recorded on the Babylonian Ration Records.

K. The fall of Babylon to the Medes and Persians (Daniel 5:30-31) is recorded on the Cyrus Cylinder.

L. The freeing of captives in Babylon by Cyrus the Great (Ezra 1:1-4; 6:3-4) is recorded on the Cyrus Cylinder.

VII. The Accuracy of the New Testament

A. The accuracy of the Gospels

1. Particularly Luke, who wrote with historical references
2. Locations in the Gospel of John
3. Pilate

A. The Accuracy of Acts

1. Recording the rulers of the day – Caesar, Gallio (Acts 18:12)
2. Places of the day – Areopagus, etc
3. The People of the day – Berenice (Acts 25:13), Erastus