

Has God Spoken?

Lesson #11

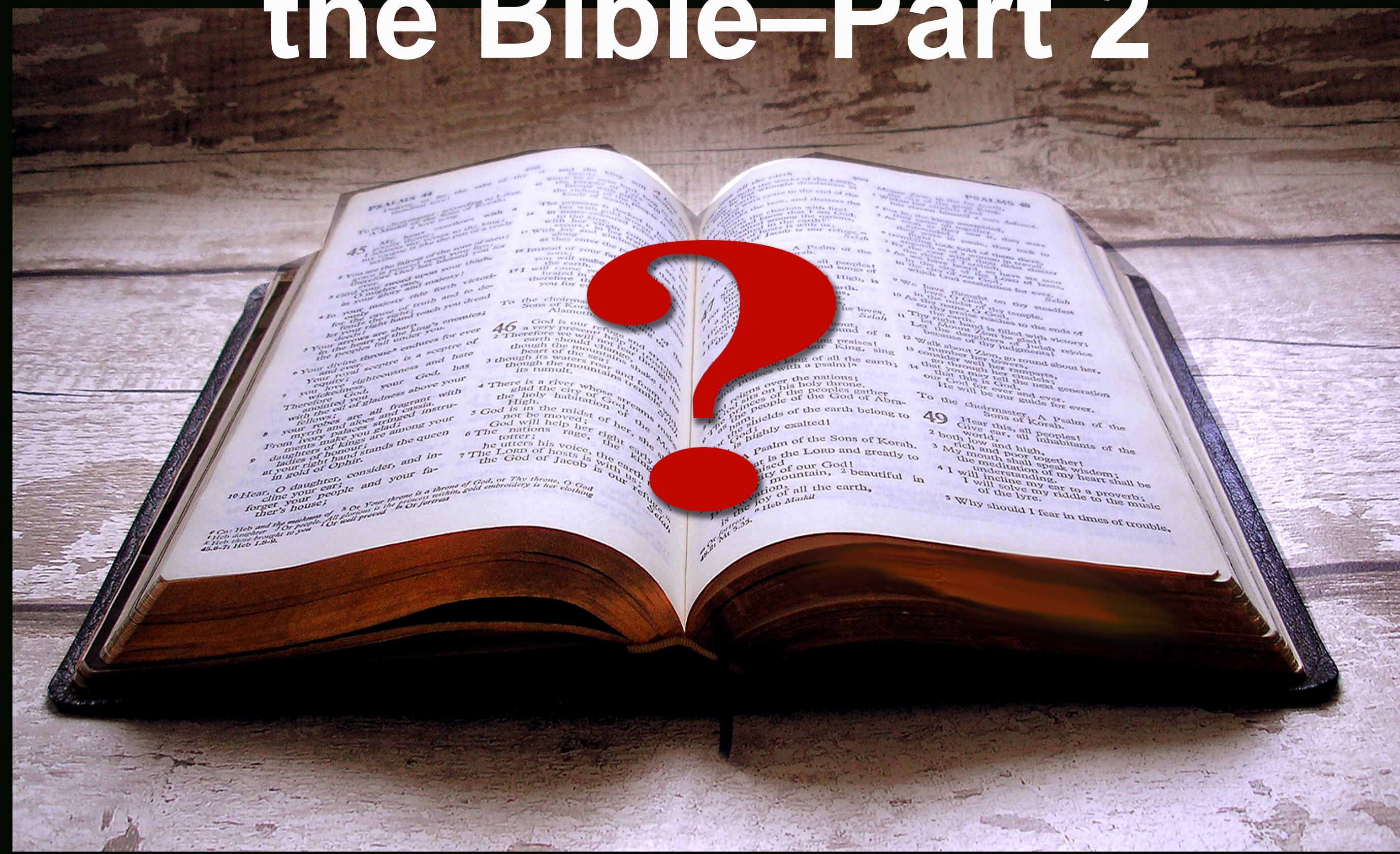
January 27, 2022

Dean Bible Ministries

[www.deanbibleministries.org](http://www.deanbibleministries.org)

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# Archaeology and the Bible—Part 2



# Has God Spoken?

**Gen. 3:1**, “Now the serpent was more cunning than any beast of the field which the LORD God had made. And he said to the woman, ‘Has God indeed said, “You shall not eat of every tree of the garden”?’”

**Gen. 3:2**, “And the woman said to the serpent, ‘We may eat the fruit of the trees of the garden;

**Gen. 3:3**, “ ‘but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden, God has said, “You shall not eat it, nor shall you touch it, lest you die.” ’ ”

# What Does Archaeology Contribute?



# **The Role of Archaeology**

**John 3:12, “If I have told you earthly things and you do not believe, how will you believe if I tell you heavenly things?”**

**Mark 2:5, “When Jesus saw their faith, He said to the paralytic, ‘Son, your sins are forgiven you.’**

**Mark 2:6, “And some of the scribes were sitting there and reasoning in their hearts,**

**Mark 2:7, “ ‘Why does this Man speak blasphemies like this? Who can forgive sins but God alone?’ ”**

# **Remember Archaeology is**

- a. an inexact science**
- b. limited in what it can prove**



**“The purpose of biblical archaeology is to recover material remains of man’s past, not to ‘prove’ the accuracy or historicity of the Bible. Nevertheless it is important to note that Near Eastern archaeology has demonstrated the historical and geographical reliability of the Bible in many important areas. By clarifying the objectivity and factual accuracy of biblical authors, archaeology also helps correct the view that the Bible is avowedly partisan and subjective. It is now known, for instance, that, along with the Hittites, Hebrew scribes were the best historians in the entire Ancient Near East, despite contrary propaganda that emerged from Assyria, Egypt, and elsewhere.” (Preface, *The New International Dictionary of Biblical Archaeology*)**

# **JERICHO**

**The most significant site**



Waters of Jordan  
"stopped" (Josh. 3:16ff)

Mt. Ebal  
Shechem

Mt. Gerizim

Shiloh

Bethel

Khirbet Makater

Aiath

Gilgal

Ai

Khirbet Nisya

Jericho

Shittim

Gibeon

Jebus (Jerusalem)

Jarmuth

Bethlehem

Gezer

Aijalon

Azekah

W. Nimrin River

W. Makuk R.  
W. Qelt River

W. Faria River

Jordan River

Jabbok River

River

kon



J Garstang (1876 – 1956)

## **John Garstang**

**Excavated in 1928, 1930.**

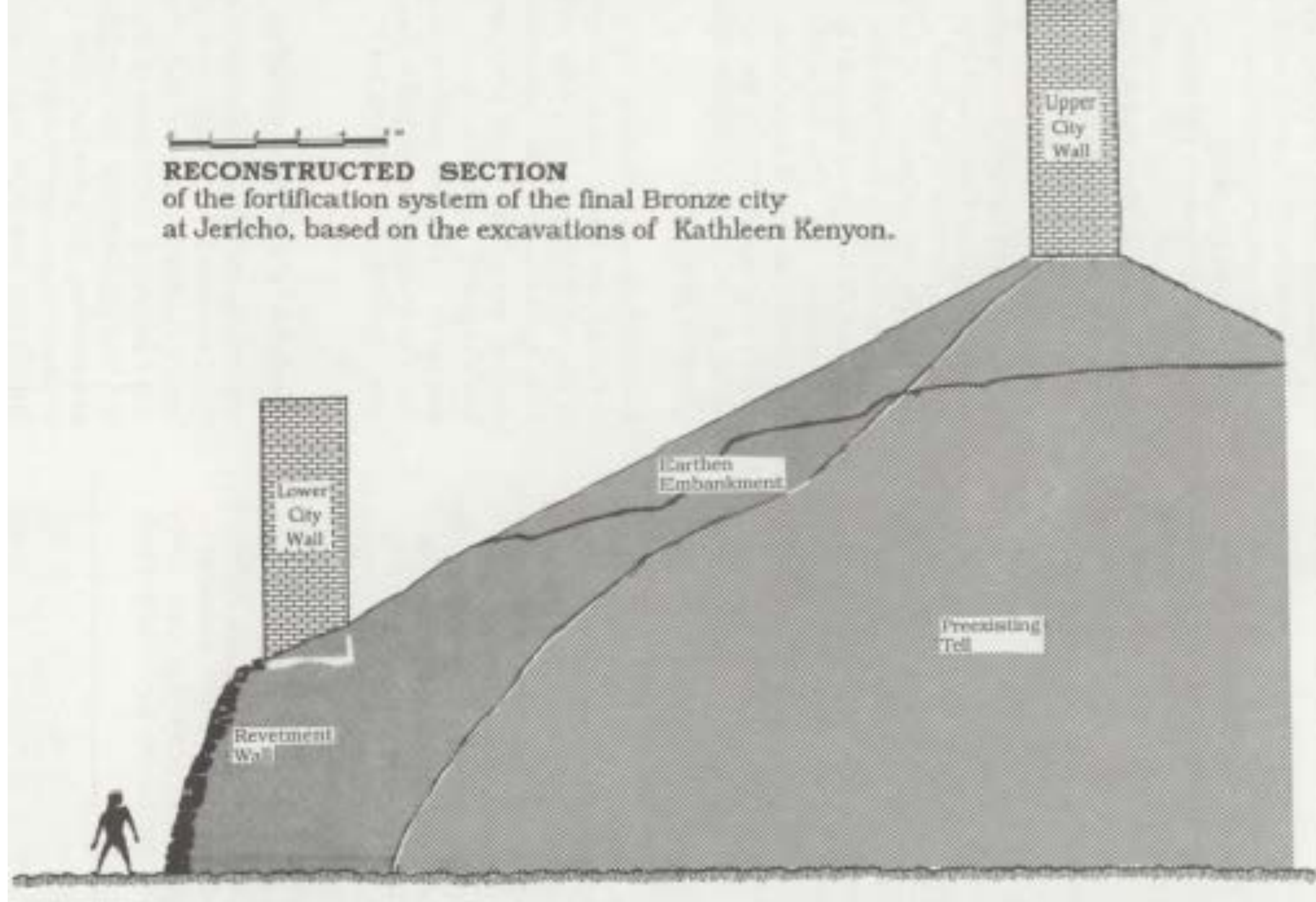
**Wrote the definitive work  
on Bronze Age pottery.**

**Jericho existed from  
a remote age.**



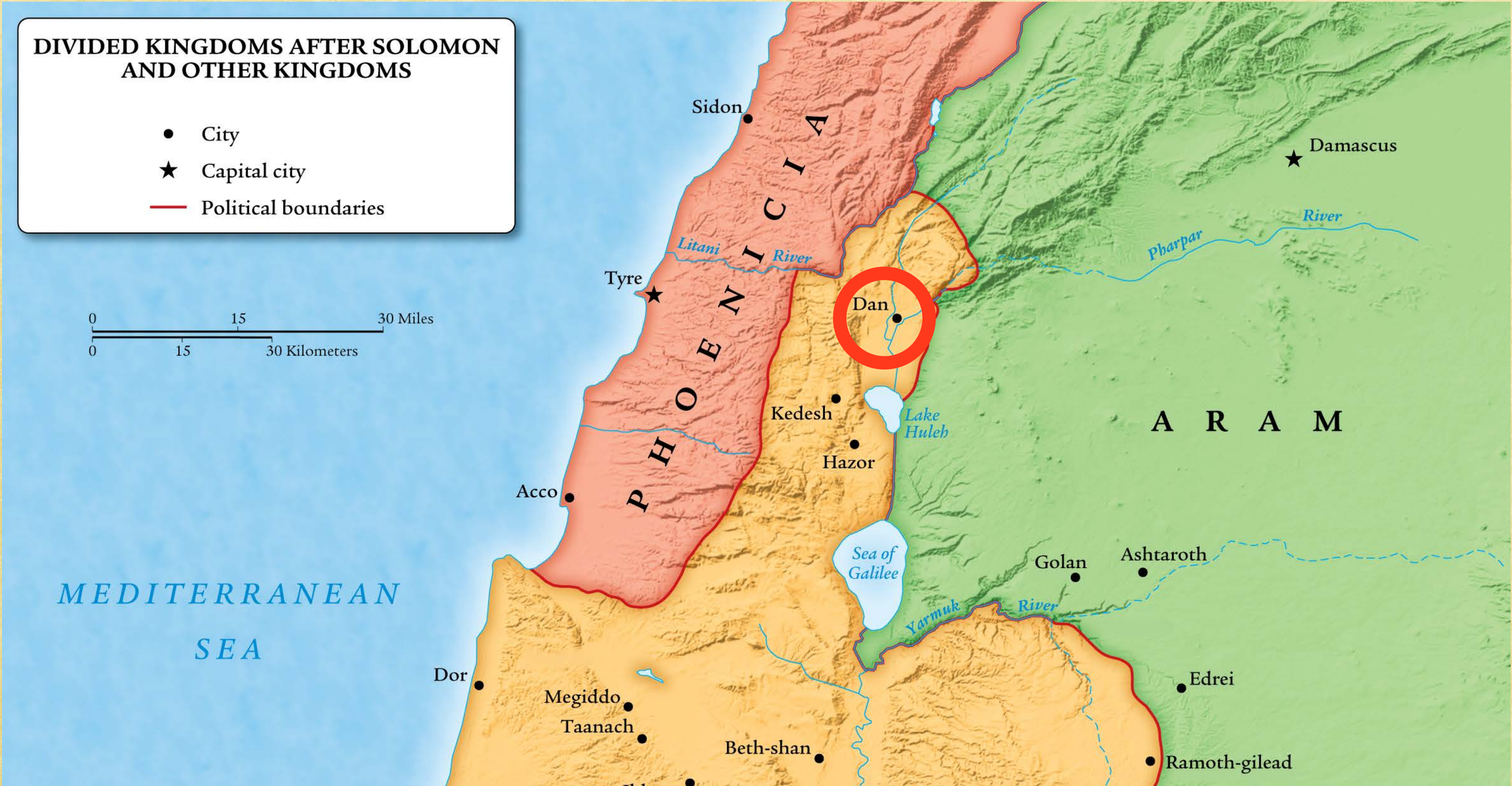


**RECONSTRUCTED SECTION**  
of the fortification system of the final Bronze city  
at Jericho, based on the excavations of Kathleen Kenyon.



# Archaeological Discoveries

## The Tel Dan Inscription



תל דן  
TEL DAN



*The congregation assembled as one man from Dan to Beersheba*



Dan (aerial view from the south)



*The congregation assembled as one man from Dan to Beersheba*



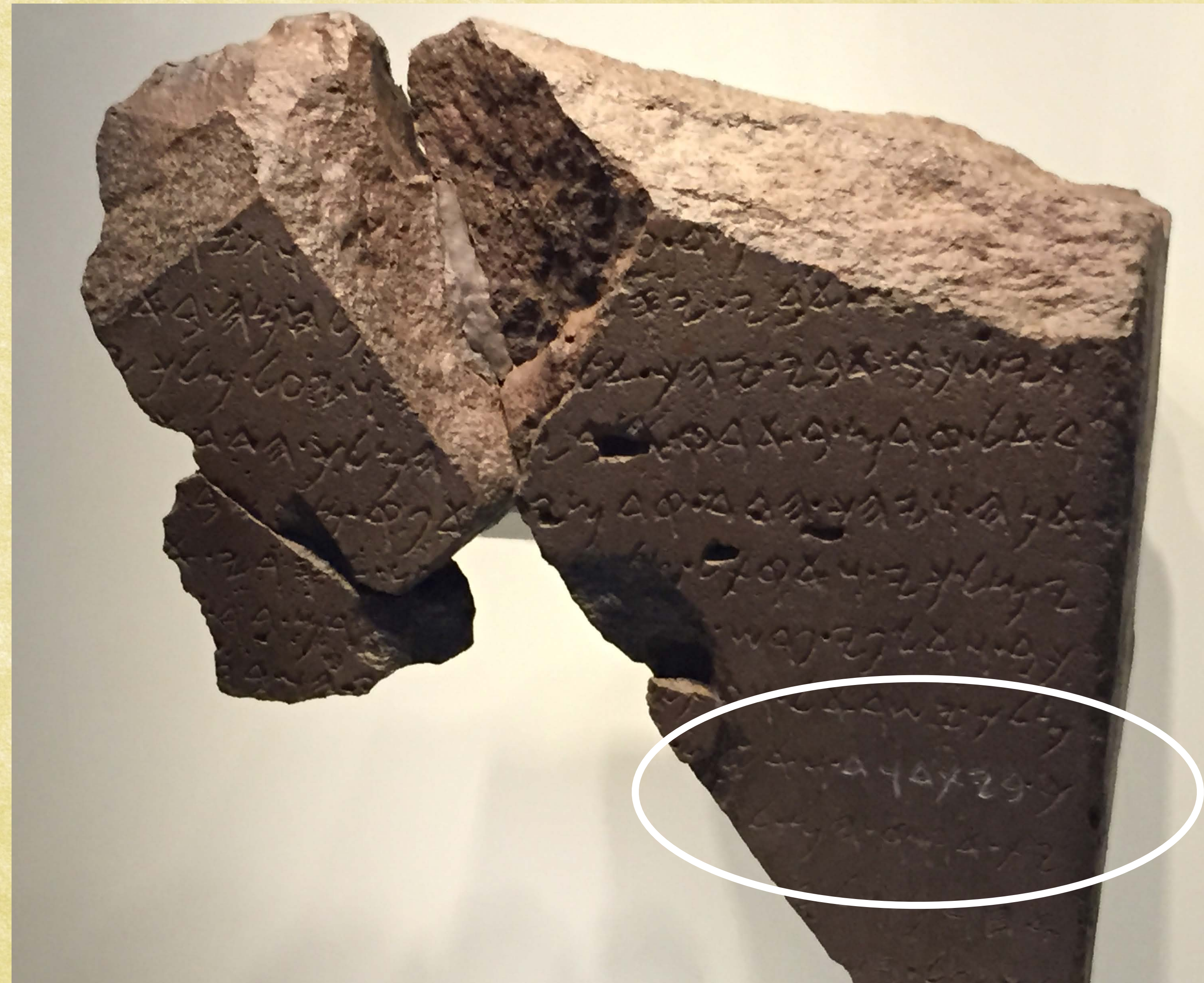
Dan (aerial view from the south)



# Archaeological Discoveries

## The House of David

- 1994 discovered in the Dan's city wall
- *“bytdwd”* House of David
- Only archaeological evidence of King David



# Archaeological Discoveries

## Merneptah Stele



**Merneptah was the twelfth son of Rameses II. The monument we call the Merneptah Stele records all of the battles he waged against the enemies of Egypt—the Libyans, and other foreign peoples. He claimed to have “laid waste” Israel. A false claim, but it attests to Israelites living in the land *ca* 1218 BC, during the period of the Judges.**

# The Hebrews Inscription (Sinai 115)



## **The Hebrews Inscription (Sinai 115)**

**“The oldest inscription completely inscribed in the proto-consonantal script (Sinai 377)—which derives from Wadi Nasb, the nearby water source for mining expeditions to Serabit—dates to only two years later. According to my reading, the caption on Sinai 115 reads,**

***‘Six Levantines, Hebrews of Bethel, the beloved.’ ”***

Hebrew inscription  
on limestone

# Sinai 115

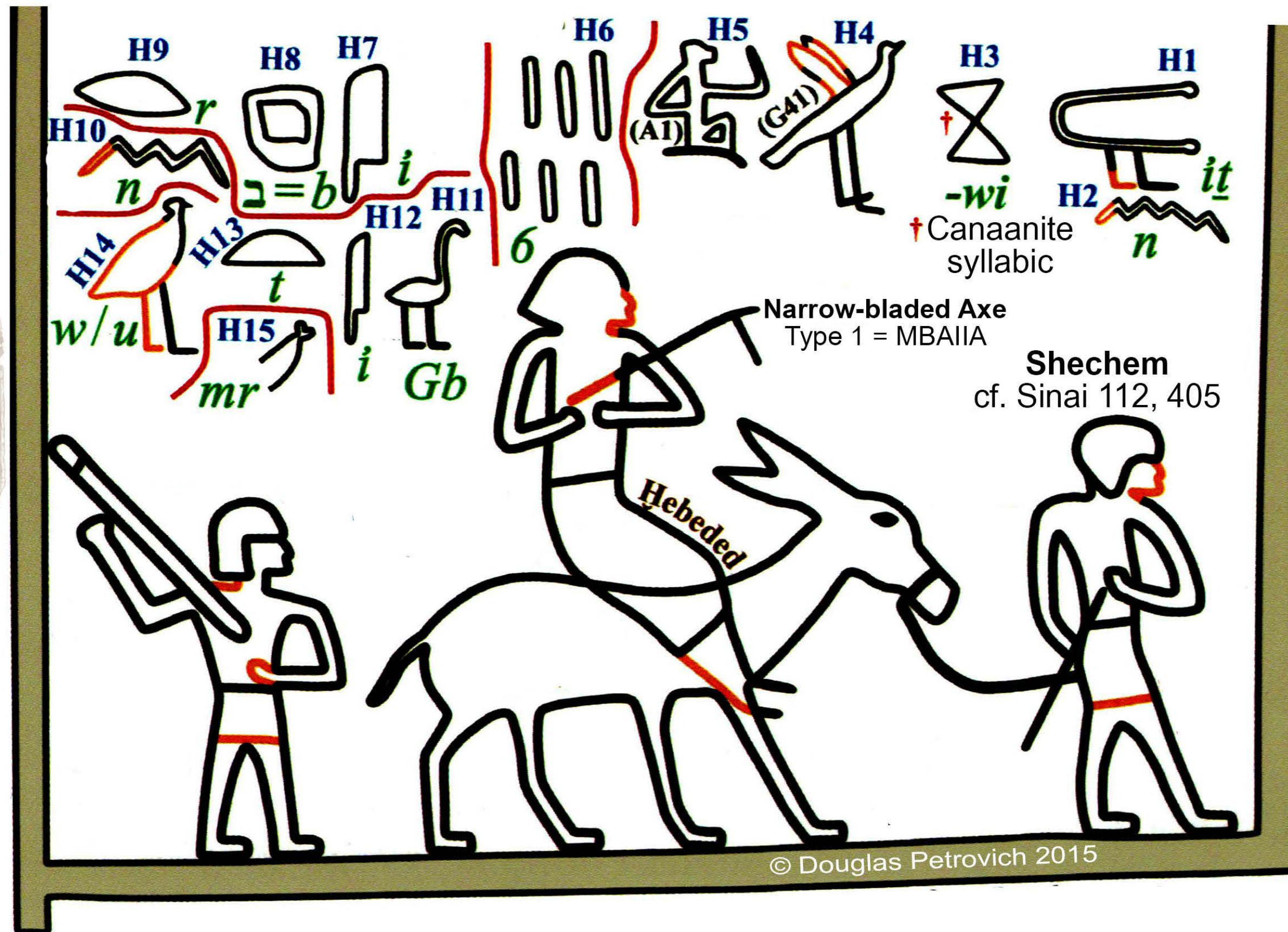
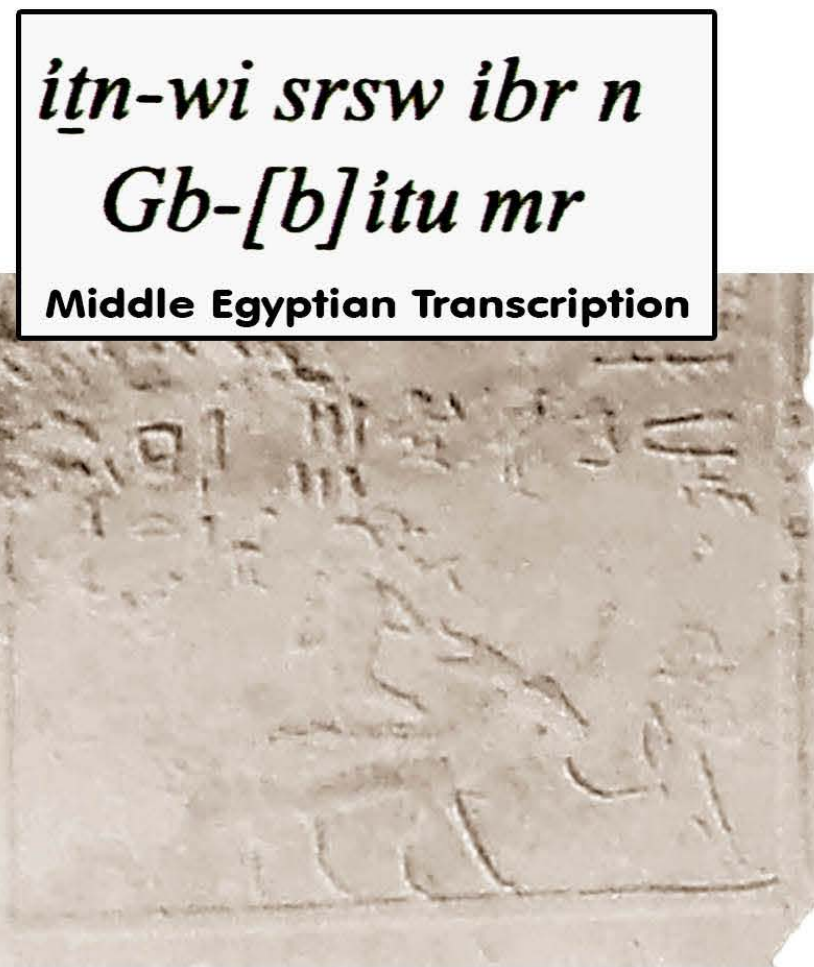
# 1800 BC

Year 18 of Amenemhat III  
(1842 BC High chronology)

## Hebrews from Bethel (Gen 13:3)

### “Six Levantines: Hebrews of Bethel, the Beloved.”

Translation by Douglas Petrovich from “The world’s Oldest Alphabet”, 2016



**Explanation:**  
This inscription names the Hebrews as being from the Levant (ie. foreigners) and specifically, from Bethel, which incredibly is called “the beloved”. All the patriarchs viewed Bethel as their capital city before the Exodus. See Gen 12:8; 13:3; 28:16-22.

Hilda & William Matthew Flinders Petrie  
Serabit-el-Khadim, Egypt, 1905 AD

[www.bible.ca/manuscripts](http://www.bible.ca/manuscripts)

# Archaeology in the New Testament

## Caesarea Maritima



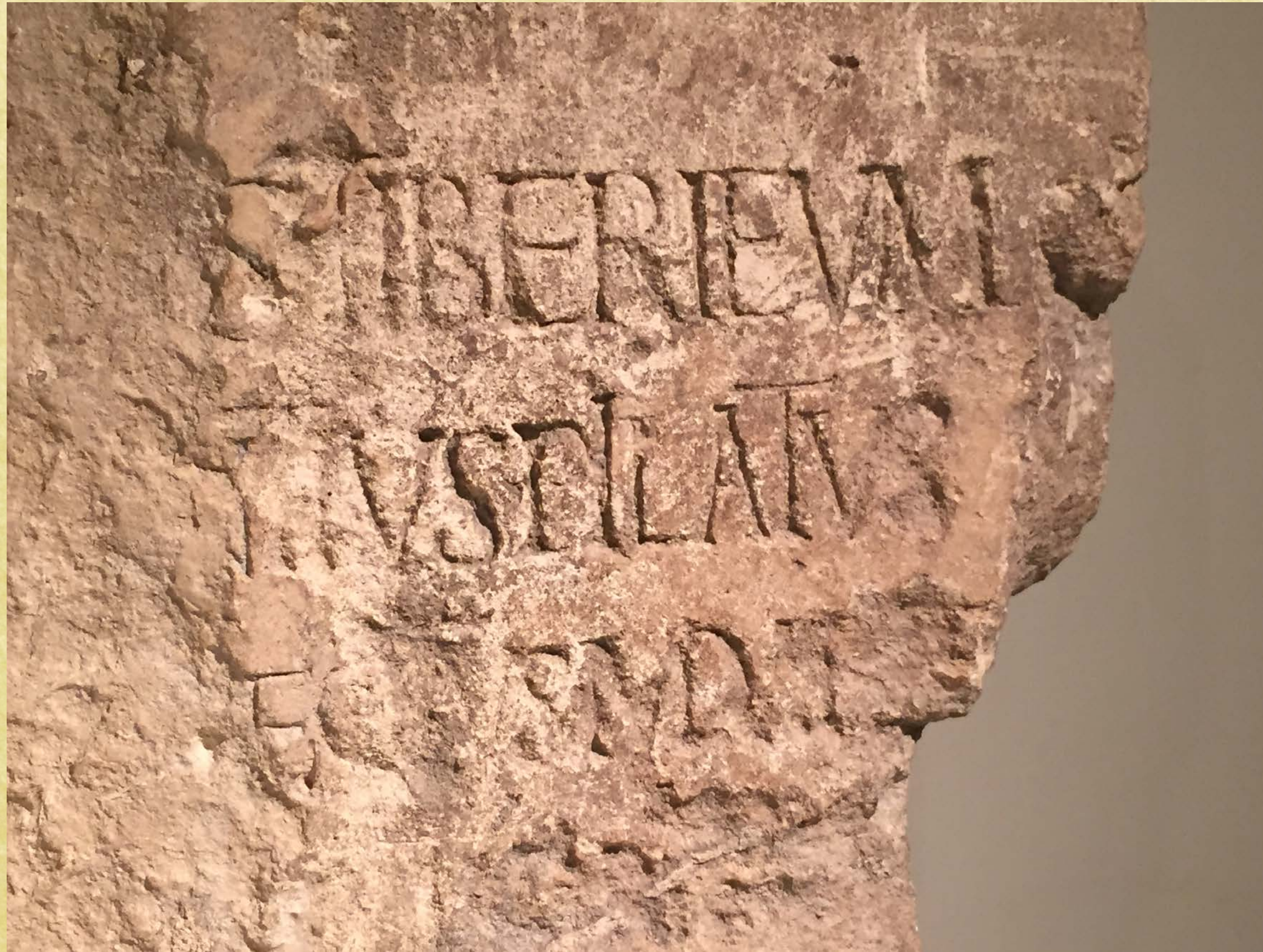


# Archaeology in the New Testament

## Caesarea Maritima



# Archaeology in the New Testament



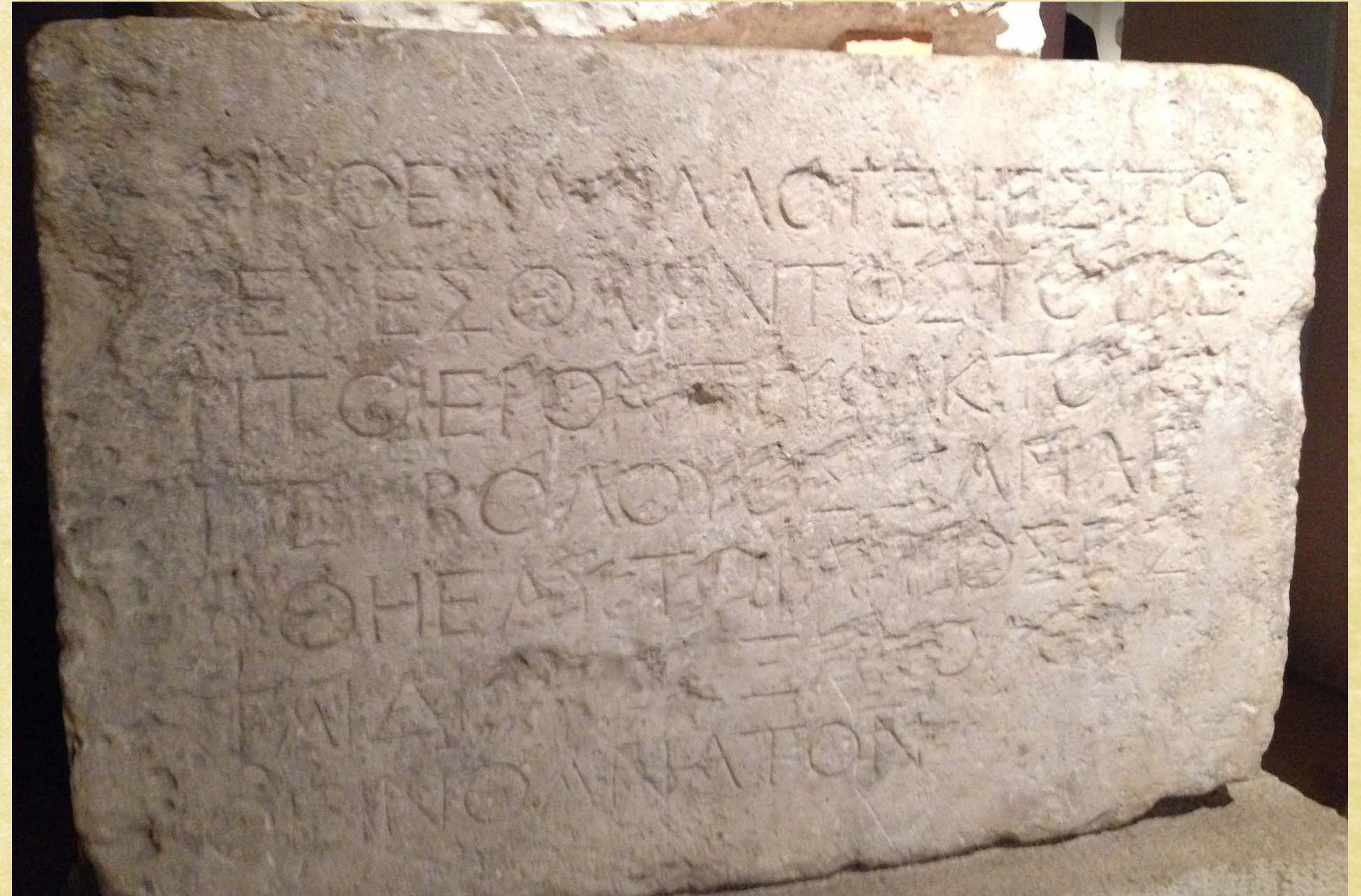
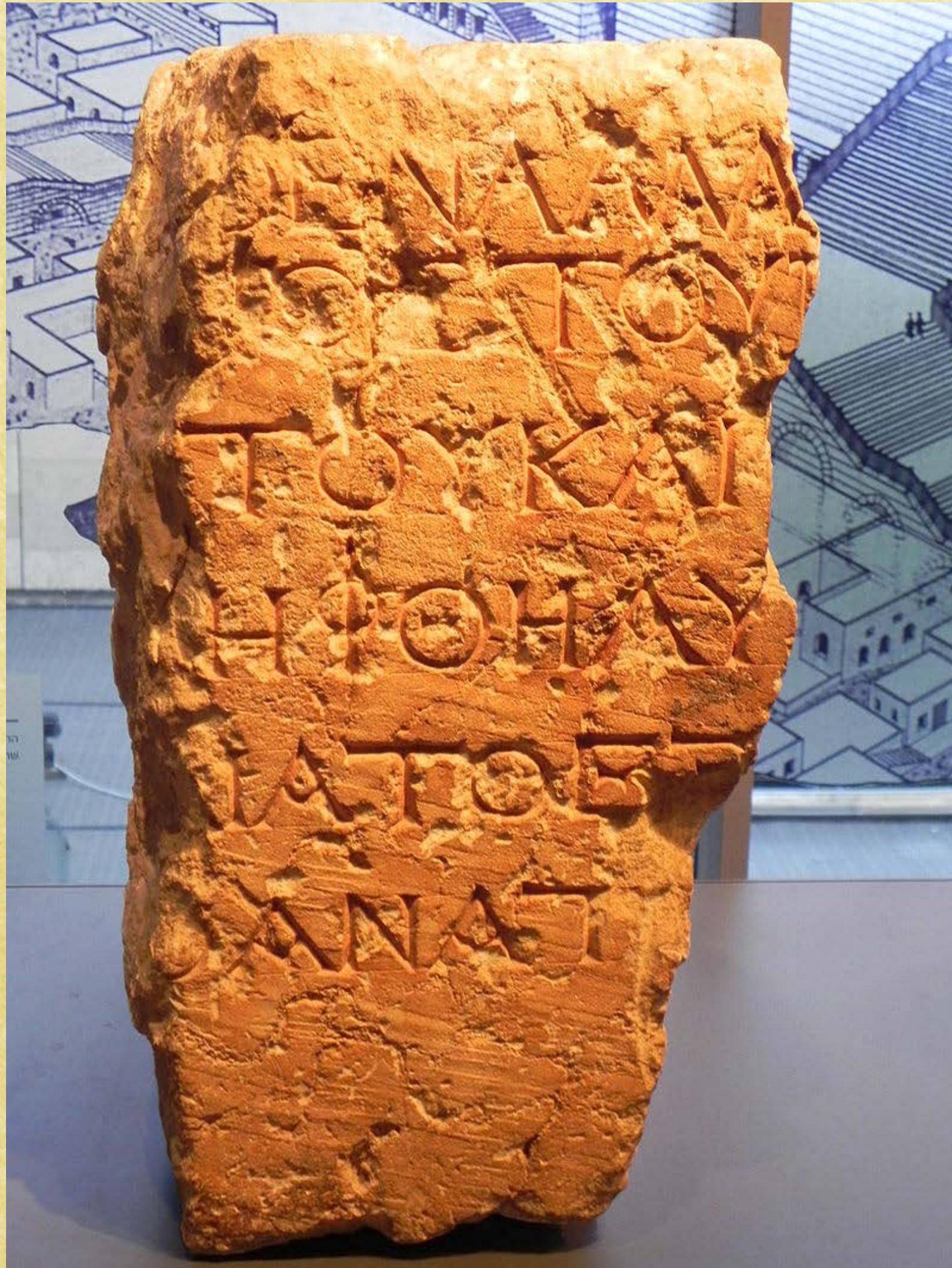
The original in the Israel Museum, Jerusalem



The copy at Caesarea Maritima

# Archaeology in the New Testament

## Soreg Inscription



# Archaeology in the New Testament

## The Caiaphas Ossuary

The Caiaphas Ossuary has the inscription “Joseph, son of Caiaphas,” and held the bones of a 60-year-old male. He was the High Priest of Israel.



# Archaeology in the New Testament

Around 2000 years ago a Jew named Yohanan was crucified by Roman authorities because of a crime against Rome.

Only one example of a perforated, crucified person exists and that was found in Israel attesting to the use of crucifixion at the same time as the New Testament.



# Archaeological Discoveries



**Following the conquest of Jerusalem and burning the Temple treasures, Titus returned to Rome. This monument depicts his triumphal march, carrying the menorah taken from the Temple in Jerusalem.**





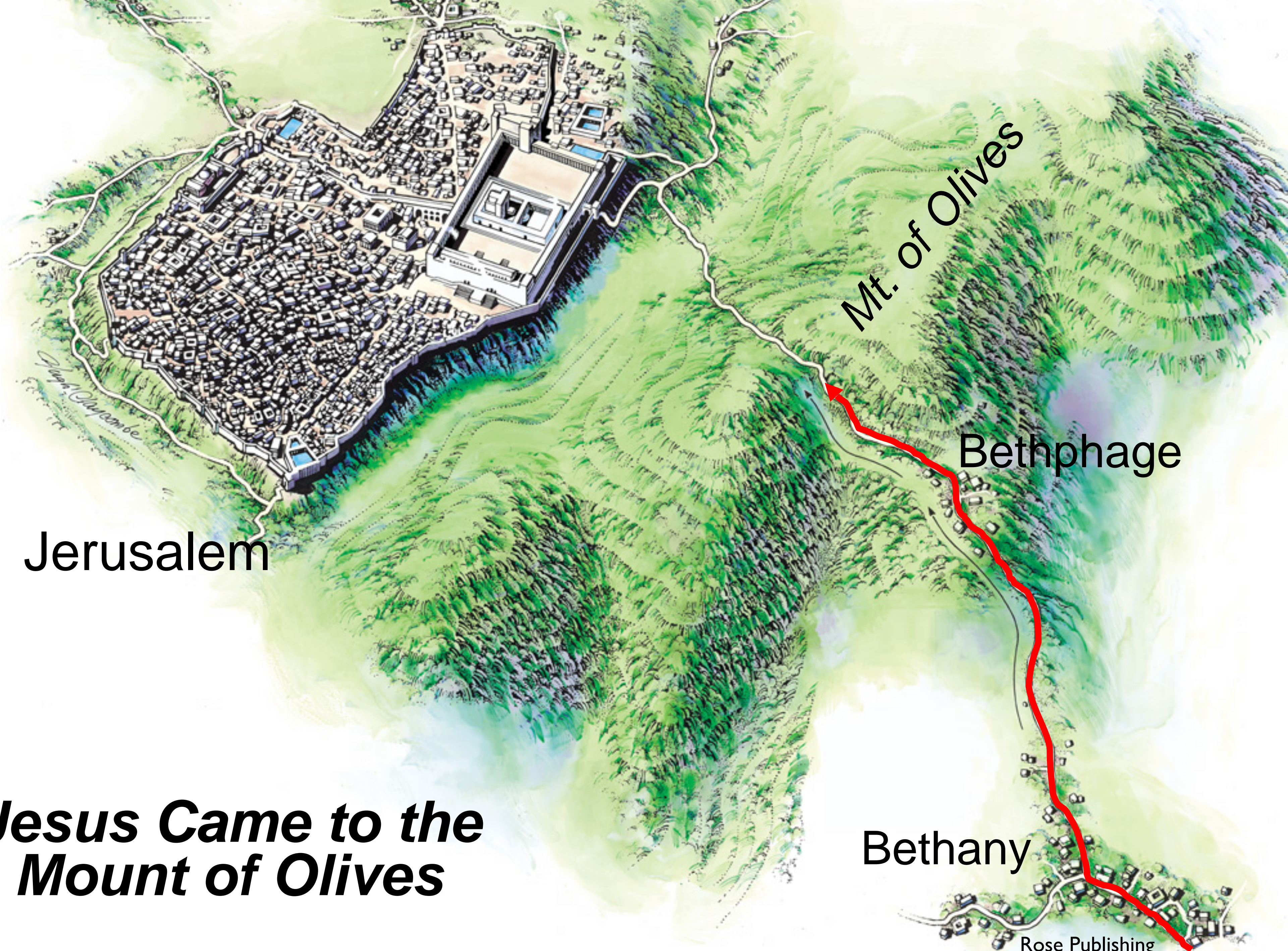




**Where was Jesus tried before Pilate?**

**John 18:33, “Then Pilate entered the Praetorium again, called Jesus, and said to Him, ‘Are You the King of the Jews?’”**

**John 18:34, “Jesus answered him, ‘Are you speaking for yourself about this, or did others tell you this concerning Me?’ ”**



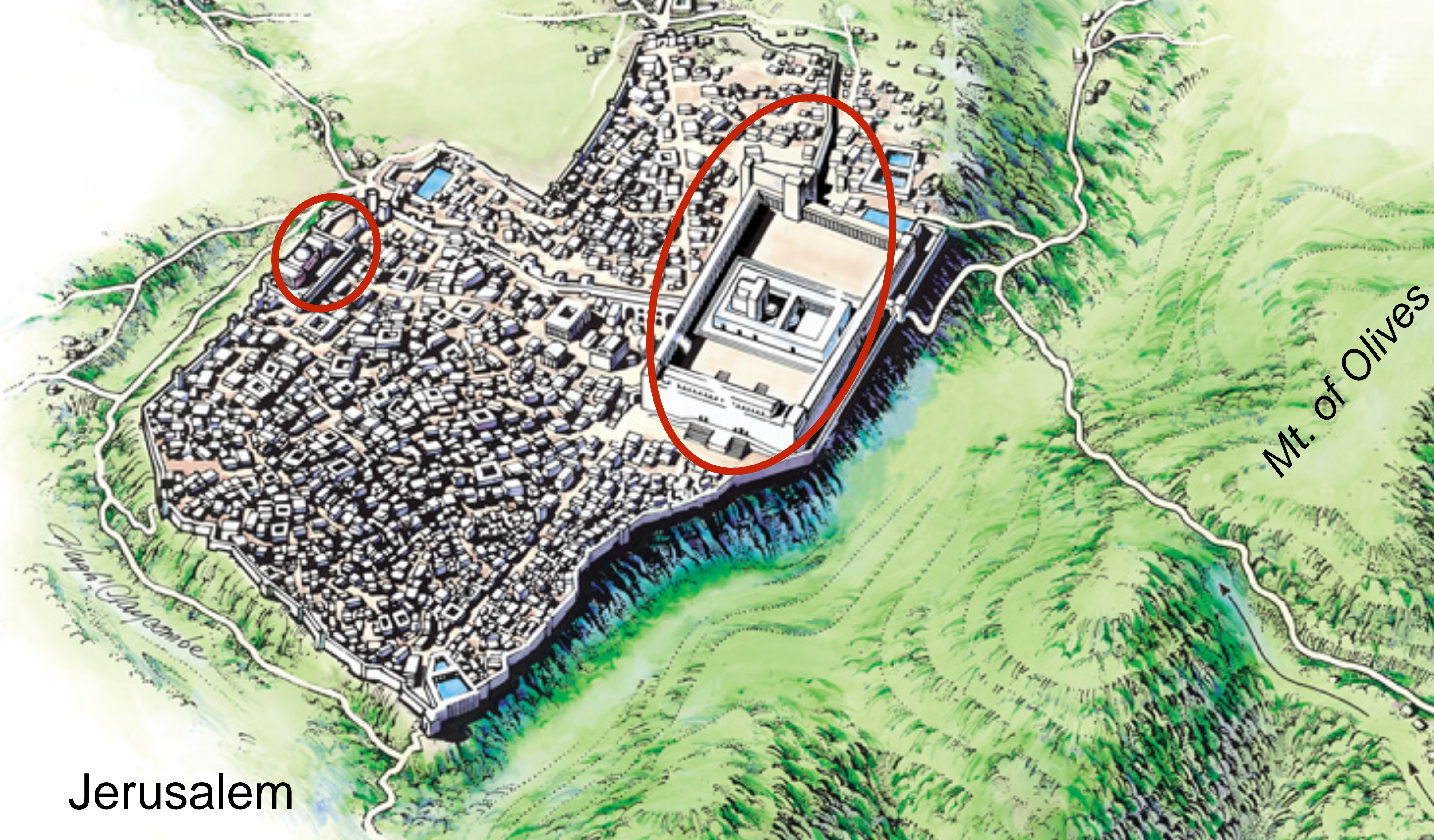
Jerusalem

Mt. of Olives

Bethphage

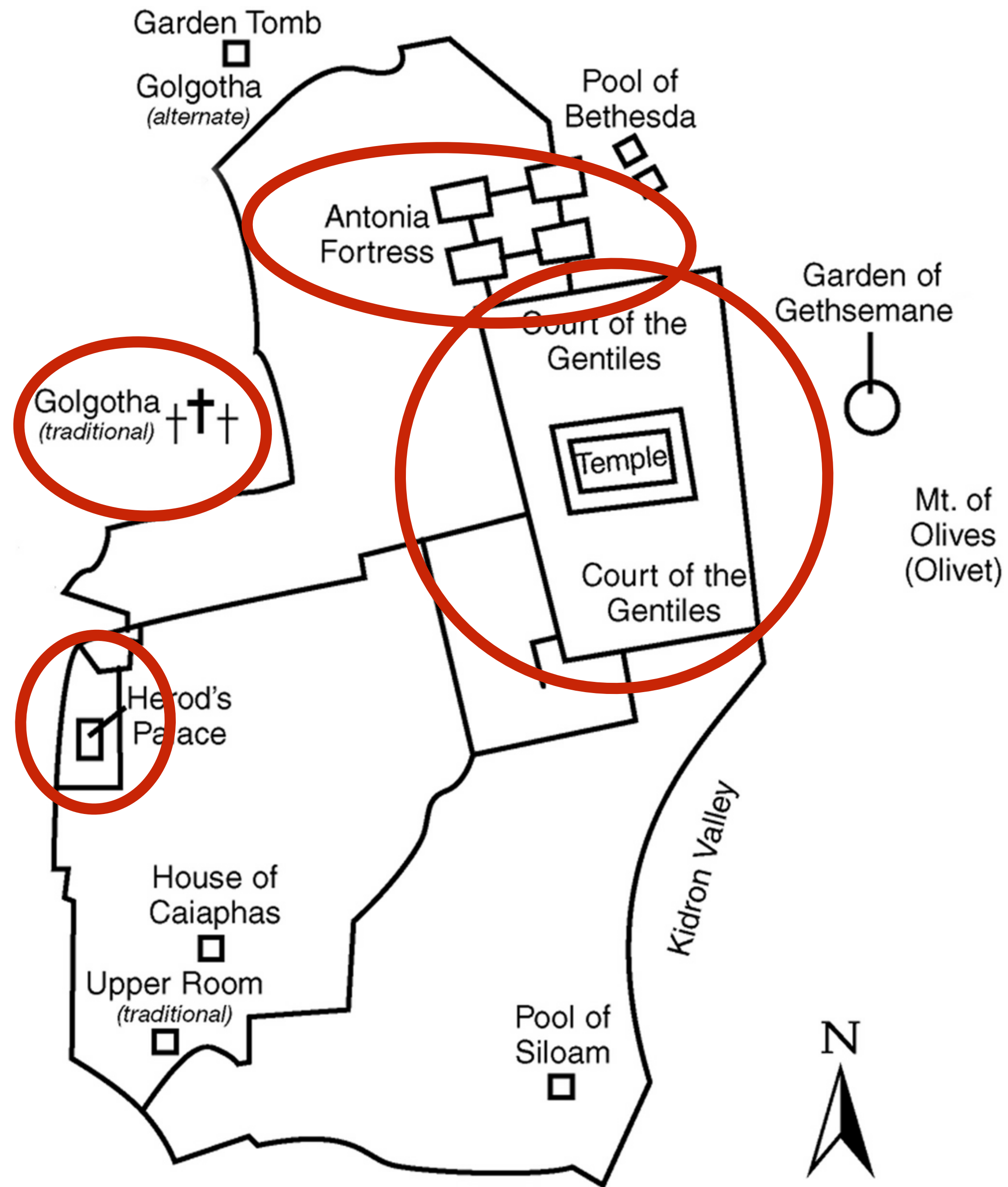
Bethany

***Jesus Came to the Mount of Olives***

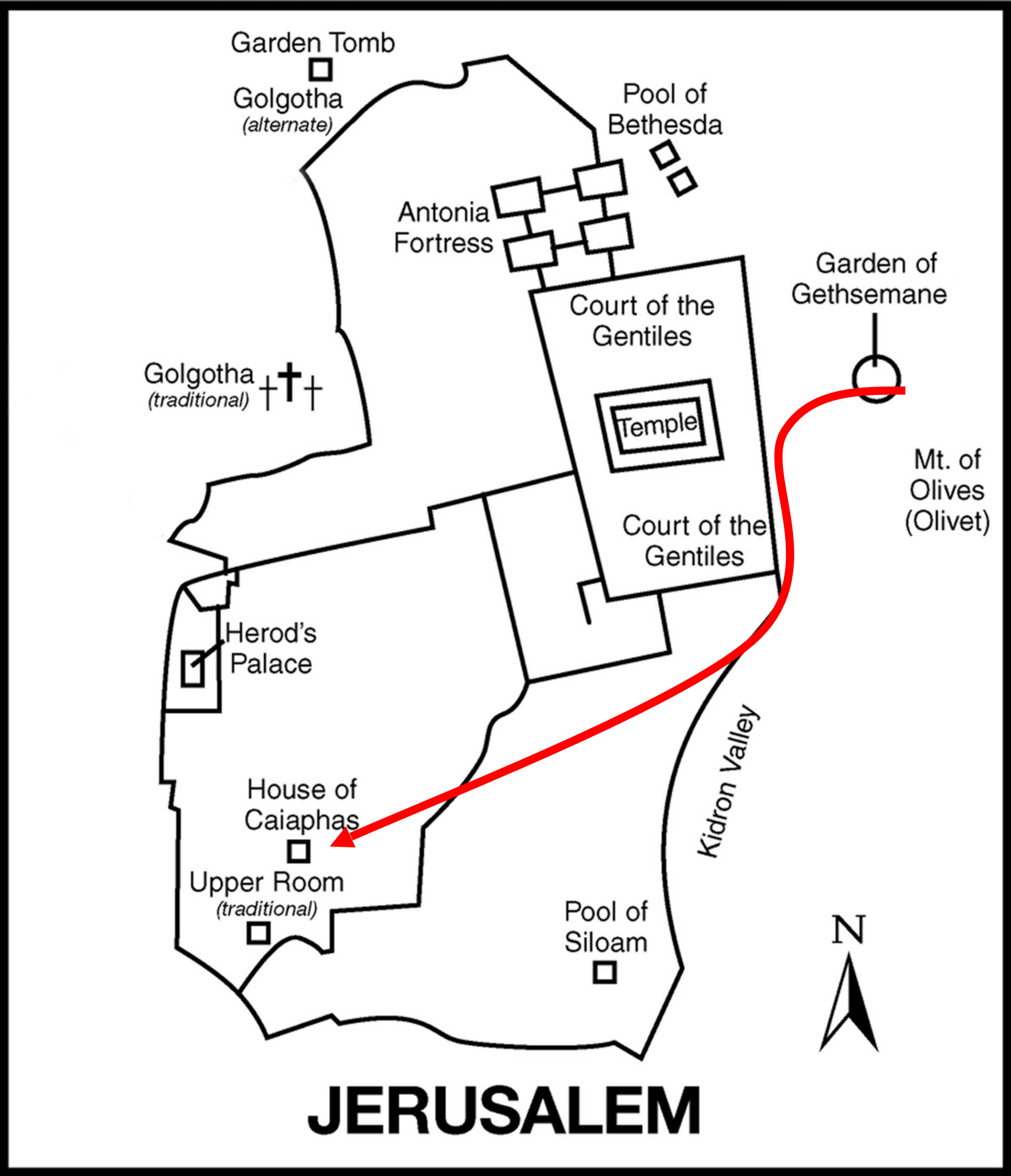


Jerusalem

Mt. of Olives



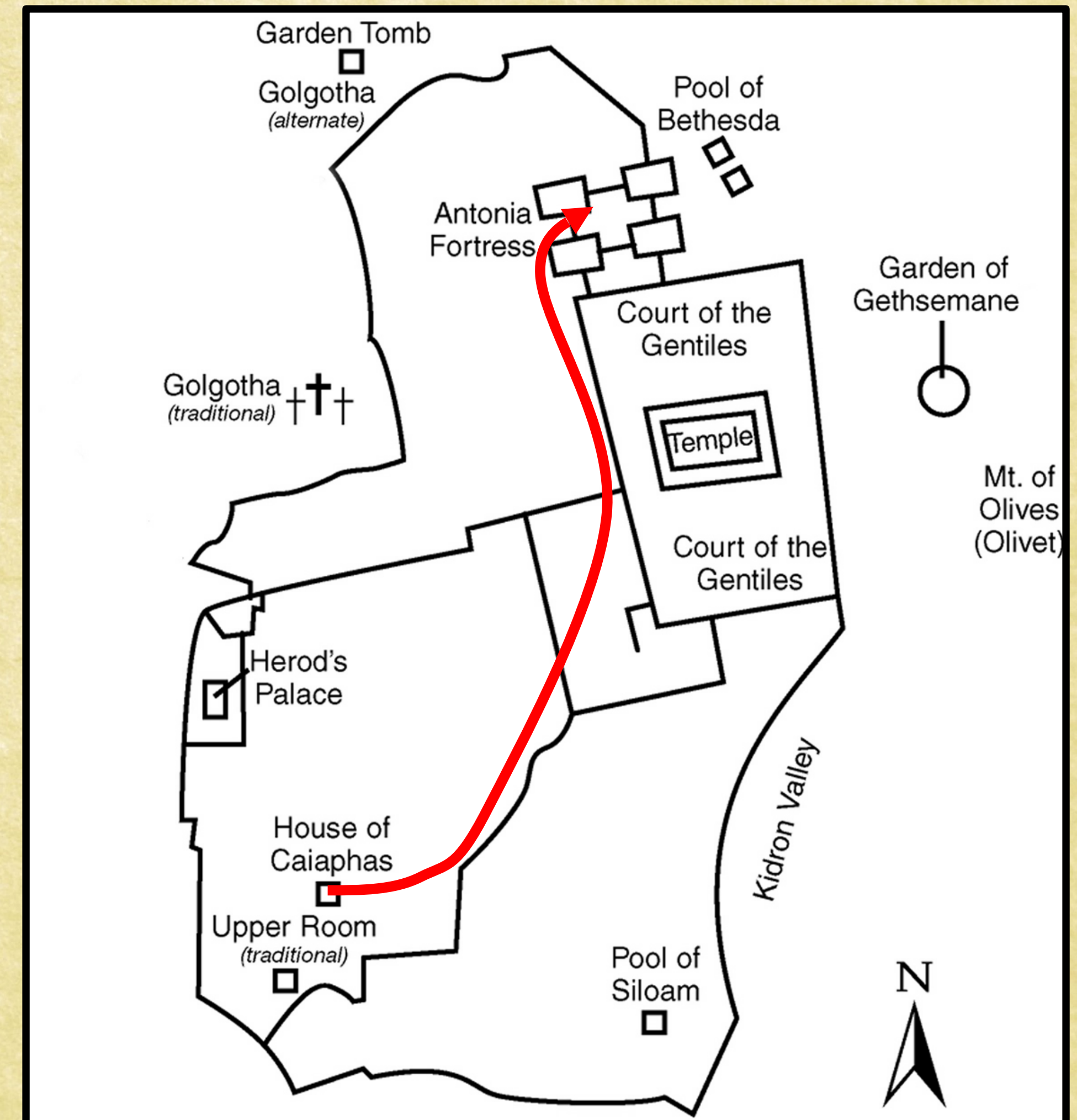
# JERUSALEM



# JERUSALEM

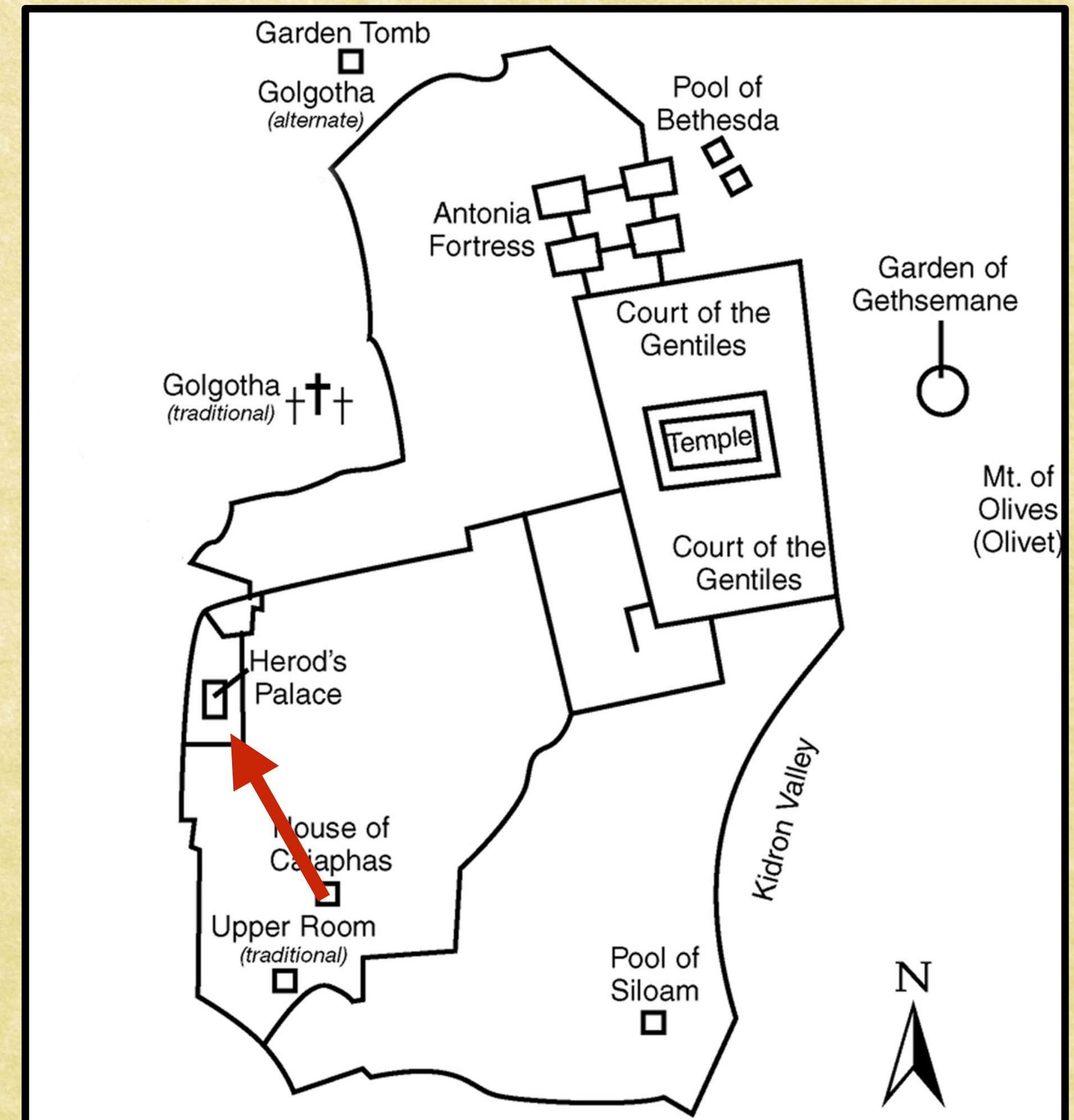
# Traditional View: Jesus is Brought to Pilate at the Antonio Fortress

**John 18:28**, “Then they led Jesus from Caiaphas to the Praetorium, and it was early morning. But they themselves did not go into the Praetorium, lest they should be defiled, but that they might eat the Passover.”

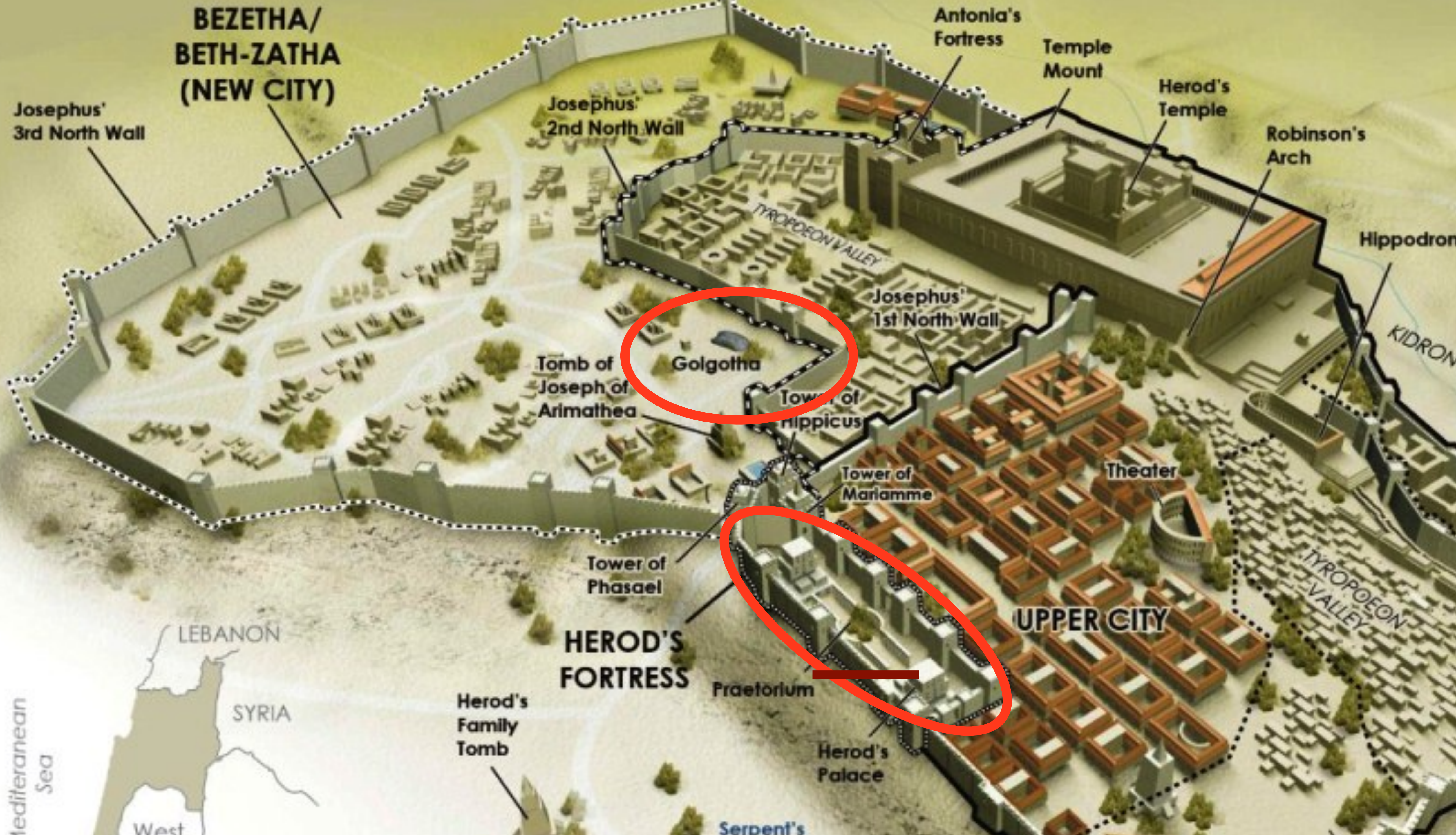


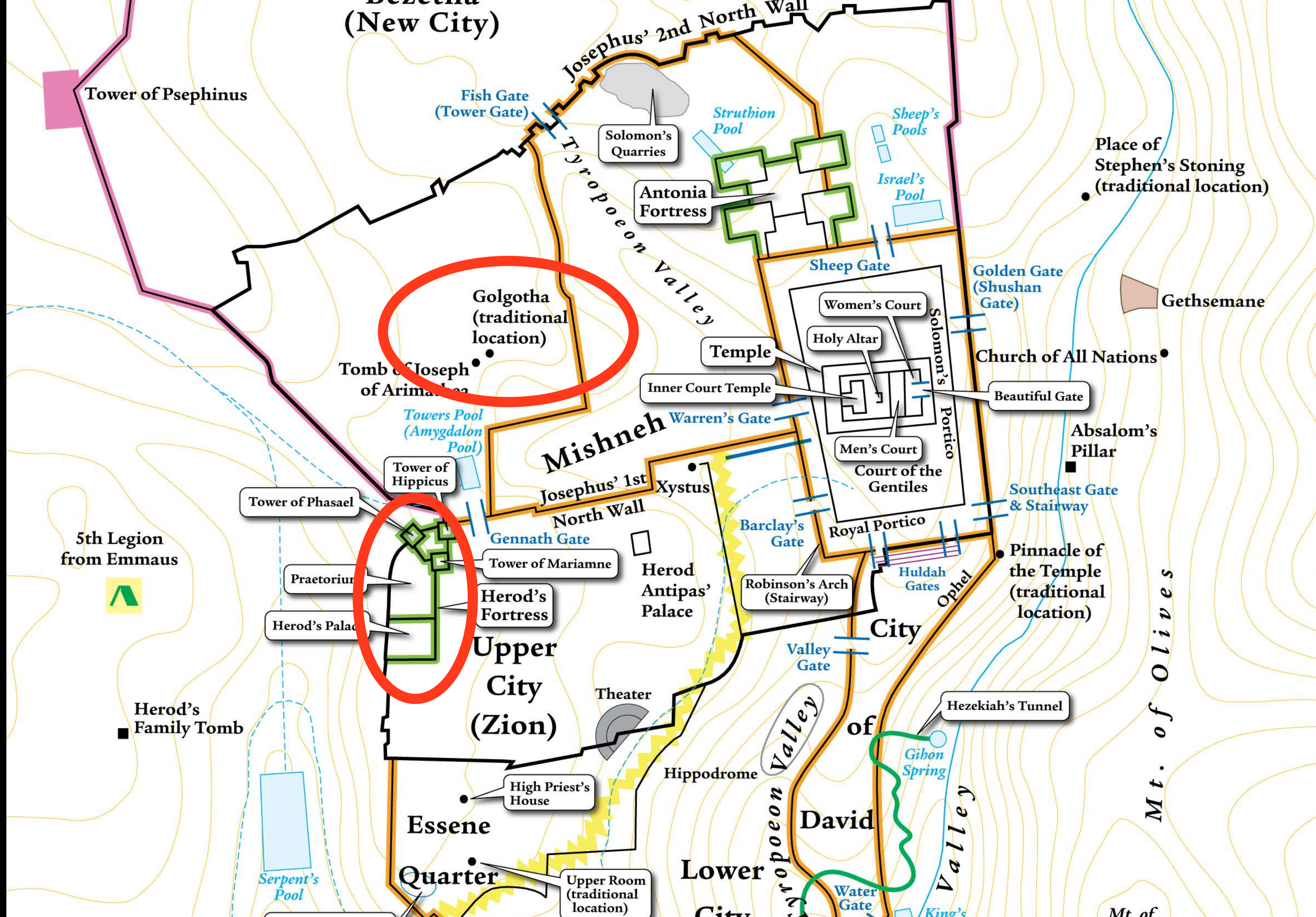
# More Accurate View: Jesus is Brought to Pilate At Herod's Palace

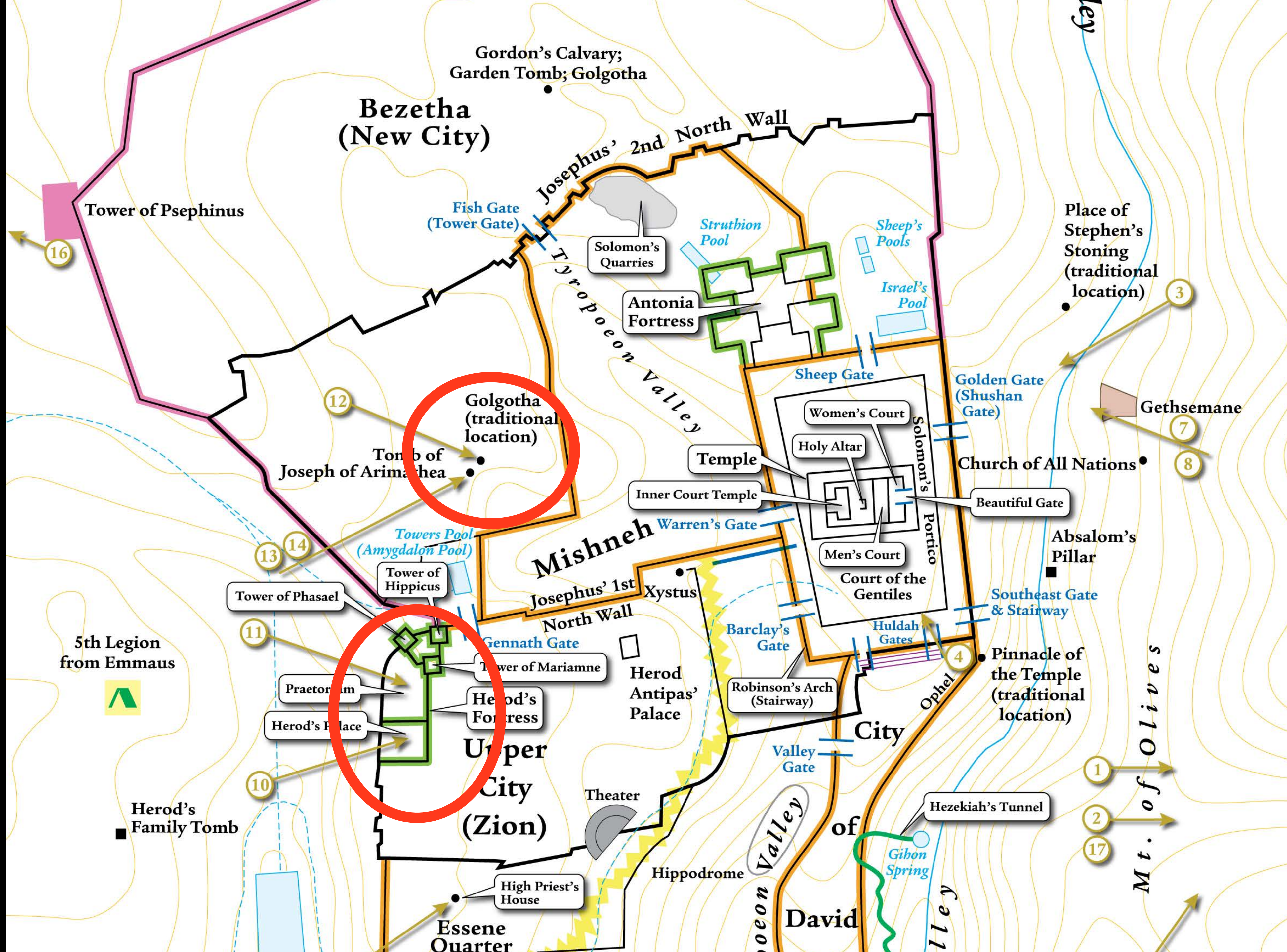
**John 18:28**, “Then they led Jesus from Caiaphas to the Praetorium, and it was early morning. But they themselves did not go into the Praetorium, lest they should be defiled, but that they might eat the Passover.”











### Bezetha (New City)

Golgotha (traditional location)

Upper City (Zion)

Gordon's Calvary; Garden Tomb; Golgotha

Tower of Psephinus

Fish Gate (Tower Gate)

Josephus' 2nd North Wall

Solomon's Quarries

Struthion Pool

Sheep's Pools

Israel's Pool

Antonia Fortress

Sheep Gate

Golden Gate (Shushan Gate)

Place of Stephen's Stoning (traditional location)

Gethsemane

Tomb of Joseph of Arimathea

Temple

Women's Court

Holy Altar

Church of All Nations

Beautiful Gate

Inner Court Temple

Men's Court

Court of the Gentiles

Absalom's Pillar

Towers Pool (Amygdalon Pool)

Mishneh

Josephus' 1st North Wall

Xystus

Southeast Gate & Stairway

5th Legion from Emmaus

Tower of Phasael

Tower of Hippicus

Gennath Gate

Barclay's Gate

Huldah Gates

Pinnacle of the Temple (traditional location)

Praetorium

Tower of Mariamne

Herod Antipas' Palace

Robinson's Arch (Stairway)

City

Ophel

1

2

17

Herod's Family Tomb

Herod's Palace

Herod's Fortress

Theater

Valley Gate

Hezekiah's Tunnel

High Priest's House

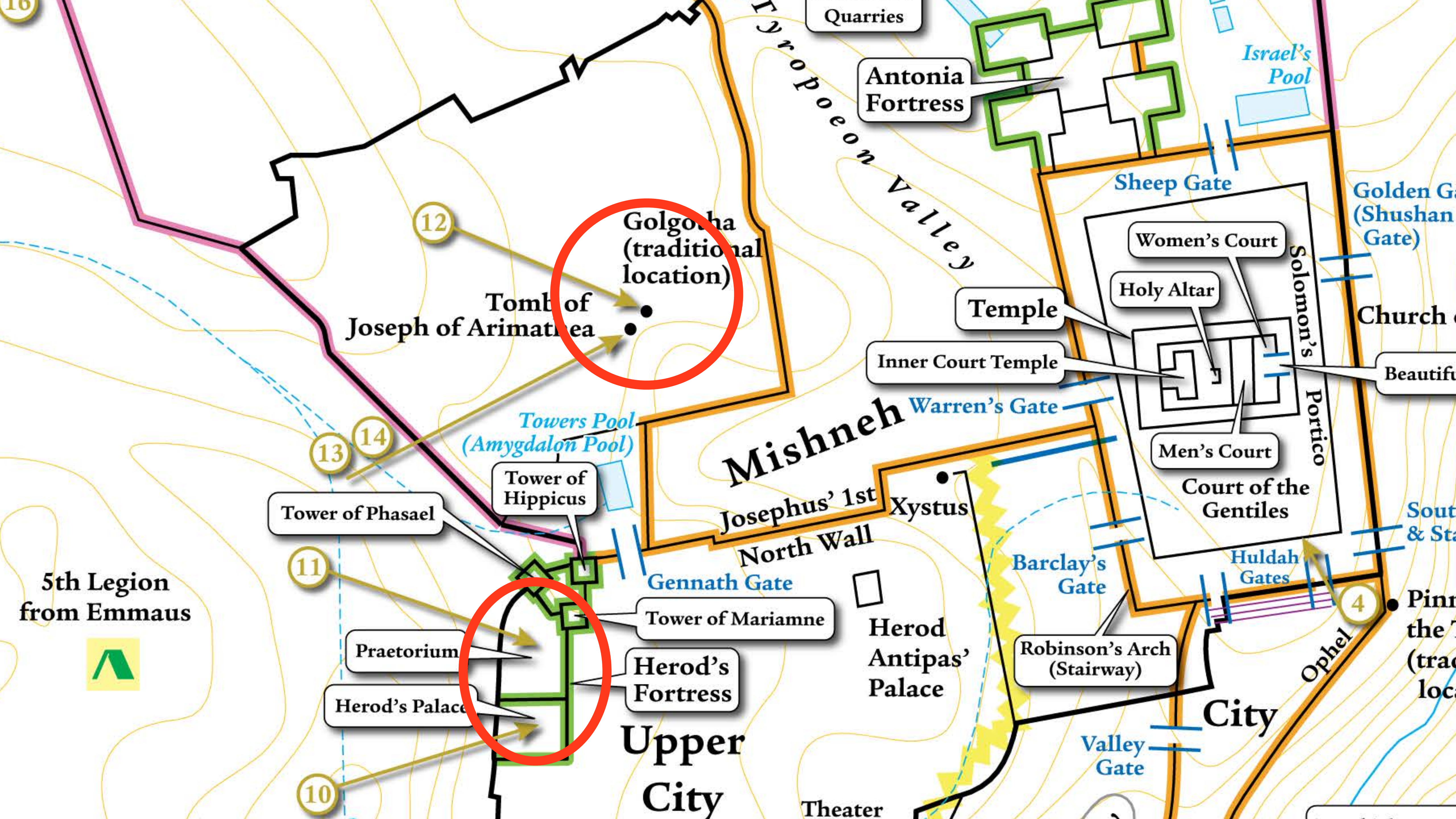
Hippodrome

David

Essene Quarter

Gibon Spring

Mt. of Olives



Quarries

Antonia Fortress

Israel's Pool

Sheep Gate

Golden Gate (Shushan Gate)

Golgotha (traditional location)

Tomb of Joseph of Arimathea

Temple

Women's Court

Holy Altar

Inner Court Temple

Church of the Holy Sepulchre

Beautiful Gate

Towers Pool (Amygdalon Pool)

Mishneh

Warren's Gate

Men's Court

Court of the Gentiles

Tower of Phasael

Tower of Hippicus

Josephus' 1st Xystus

South & Stairway

5th Legion from Emmaus



Tower of Phasael

Tower of Mariamne

Barclay's Gate

Huldah Gates

Praetorium

Herod's Palace

Herod's Fortress

Herod Antipas' Palace

Robinson's Arch (Stairway)

Pinna the 7 (traditional location)

Upper City

City

Valley Gate

Theater



















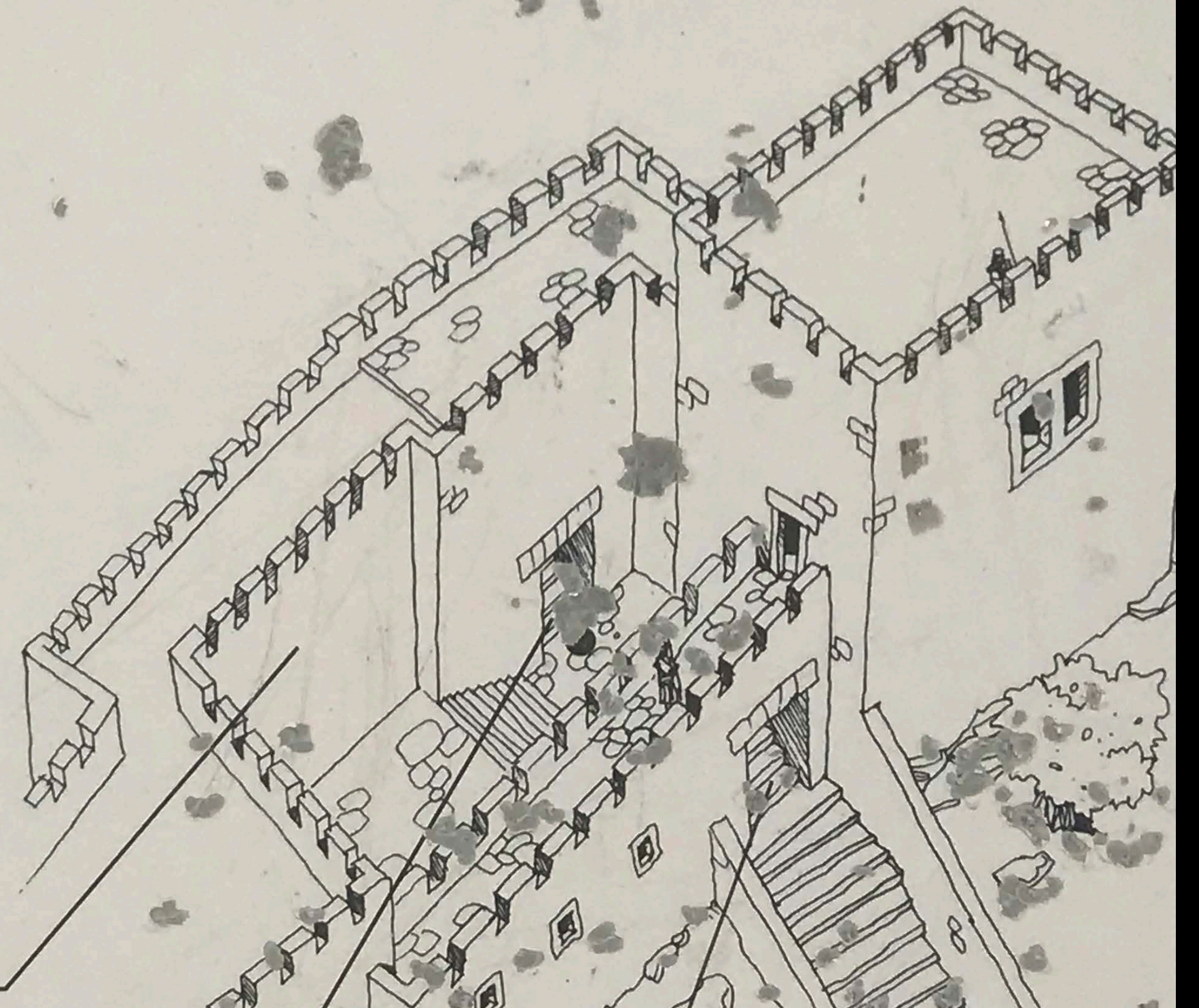


# השער "הנעלם" הבואבה "המחפיה" Gate "Hidden"

السور العثماني محكم الاغلاق, لكن الدرجات المجاورة له تفشي سرا: انها تشير الى بوابه او مدخل صغير كان موجودا في السور من ايام الهيكل الثاني. قاد هذا المدخل على ما يبدو الى قصر هيرودس الذي بني بقربه.

The Ottoman city wall is sealed, but the steps adjacent to it reveal a secret: they allude to the existence of a gate or postern in the city wall from the time of the Second Temple. Presumably this gate led to Herod's palace, which was located nearby.

חומה העות'מאנית אטומה, אך המדרגות הסמוכות לה מסגירות סוד: הן מרמזות על קיומו של שער או פשפש חומה מימי הבית השני. שער זה הוביל כנראה לארמונו של הורדוס, שהיה סמוך לו.



1948

1917

1517

1260

1187

1099

638

324

70

-63

-332

בית שני  
الهيكل الثاني  
Second Temple









**John 19:13, “When Pilate therefore heard that saying, he brought Jesus out and sat down in the judgment seat in a place that is called The Pavement, but in Hebrew, Gabbatha.”**







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FerrellJenkins.blog



# More Accurate View: Jesus is Brought to Pilate at Herod's Palace

**John 18:28**, “Then they led Jesus from Caiaphas to the Praetorium, and it was early morning. But they themselves did not go into the Praetorium, lest they should be defiled, but that they might eat the Passover.”

