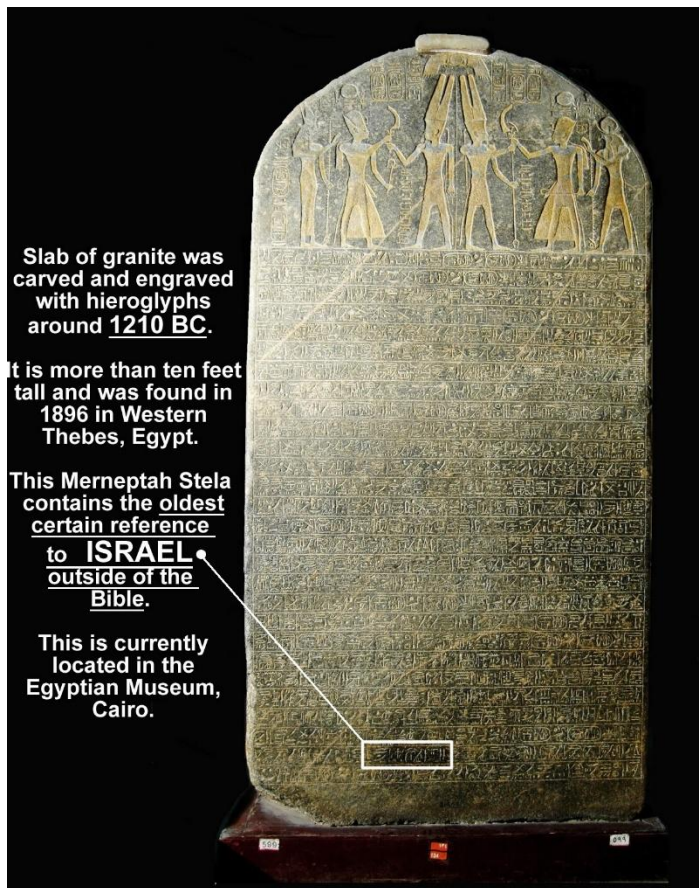
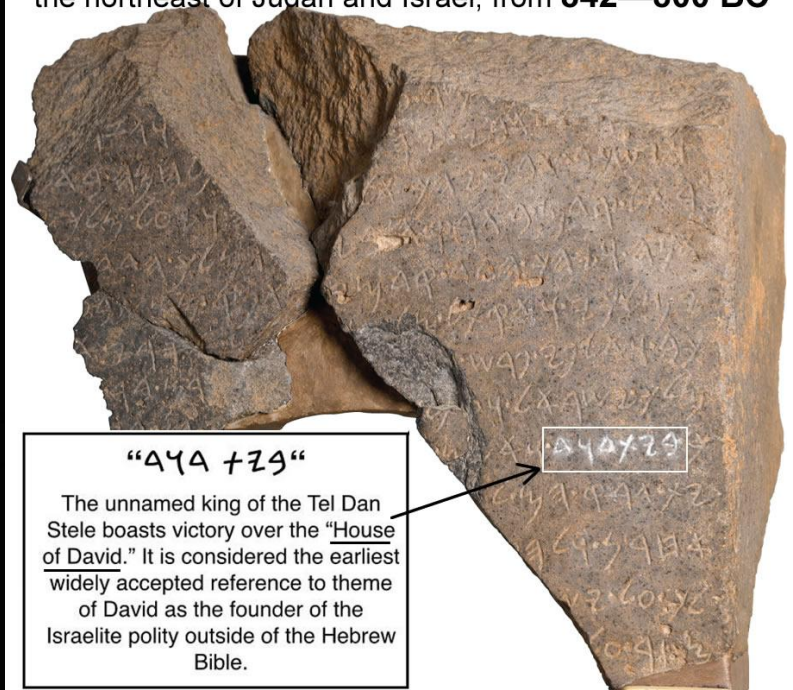


Old Testament Authenticity

1. Merneptah Stele – 1210 BC



Hazael was a ruler Aram (Syria), a kingdom located to the northeast of Judah and Israel, from **842—800 BC**



2. “House of David” on Tel-Dan Inscription – 840 BC

3. Jeroboam – 930 BC

– sets up Golden Calf Shrine with altar



4. **King Ahaz of Judah Bulla - 720 BC –**

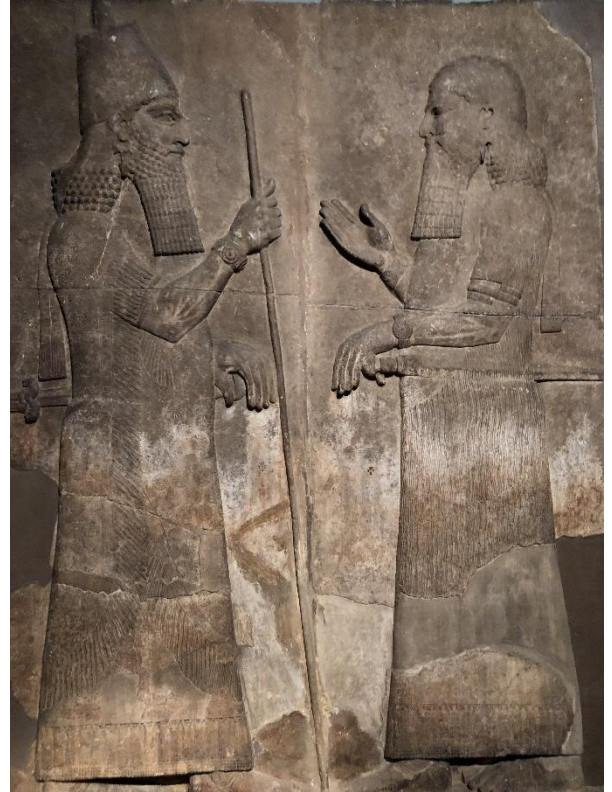
Inscription: "Belonging to Ahaz, son of Jotham, King of Judah"



5. **Sargon, King of Assyria – 721-705**

BC, overthrows Northern Israel (Ten Tribes)

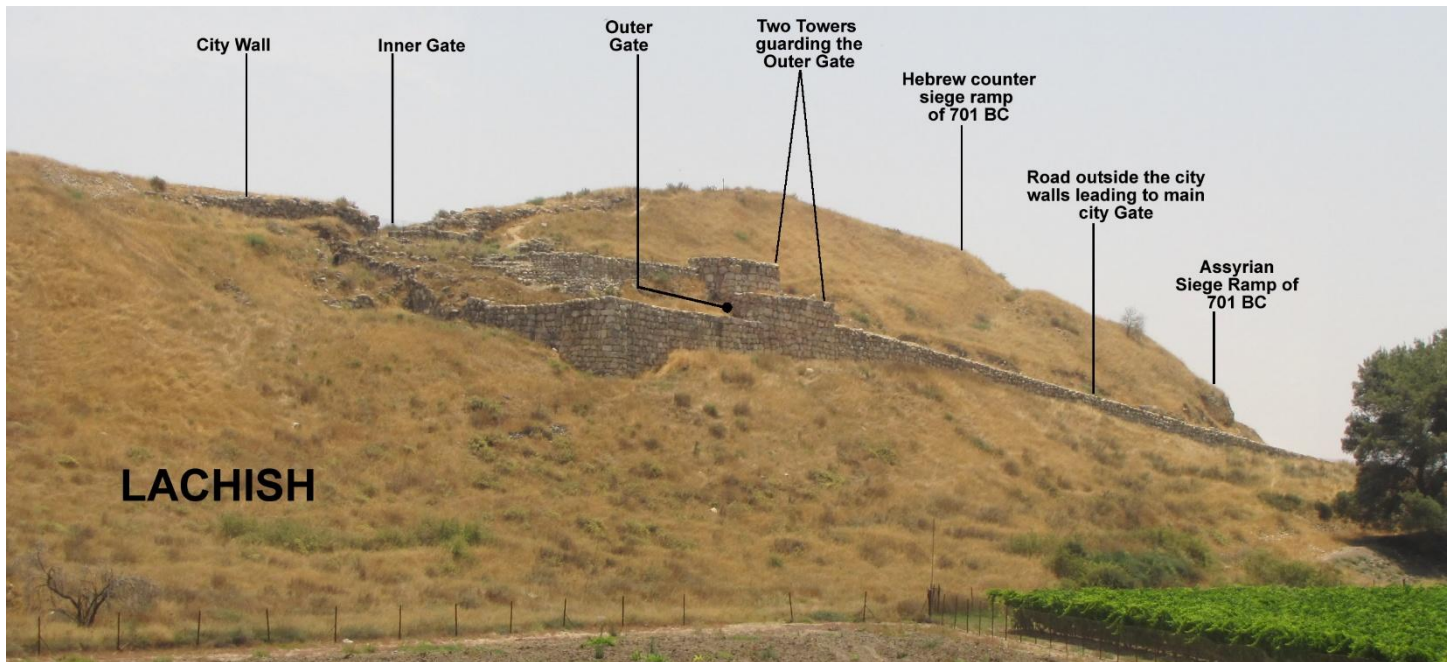
- a. Isaiah 20:1-6
- b. 2 Kings 17:1-6



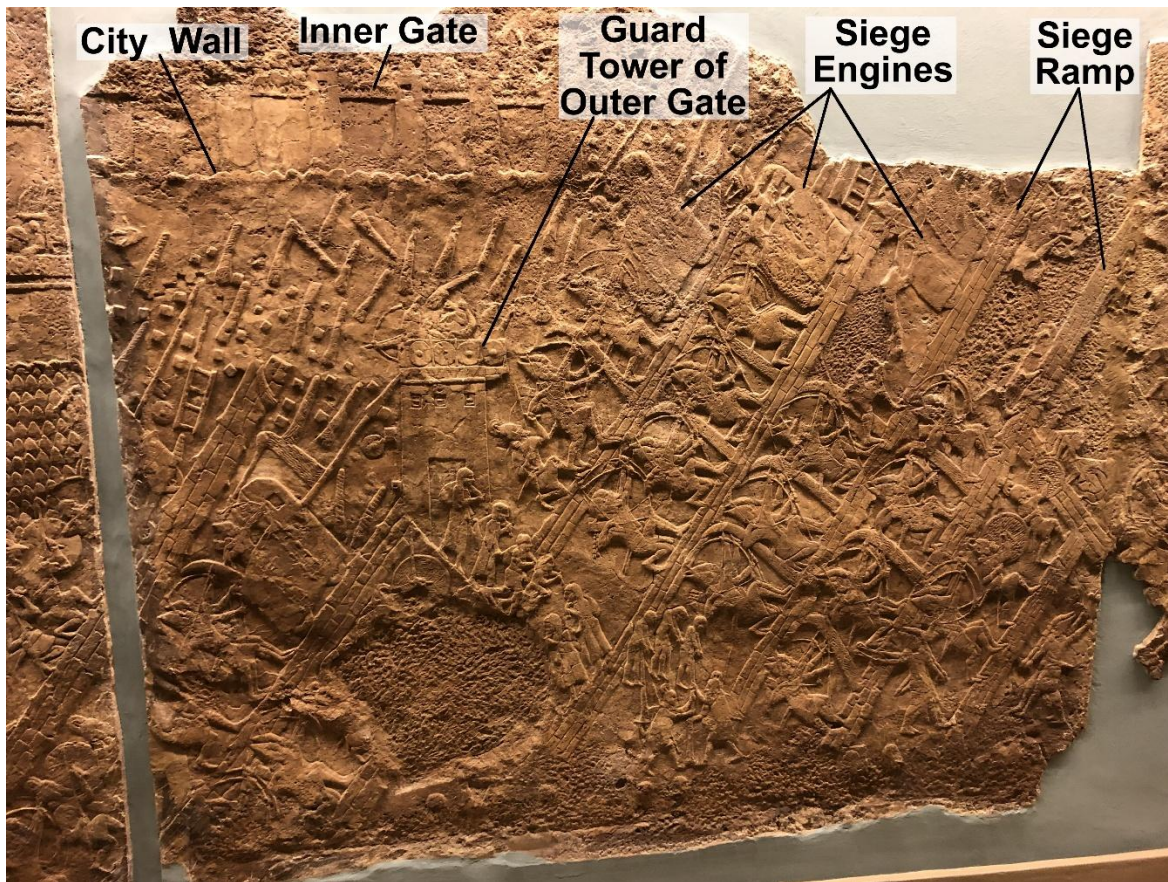
6. **Sennacherib and Lachish – 701 BC** (2 Kings 18:9-19:36:



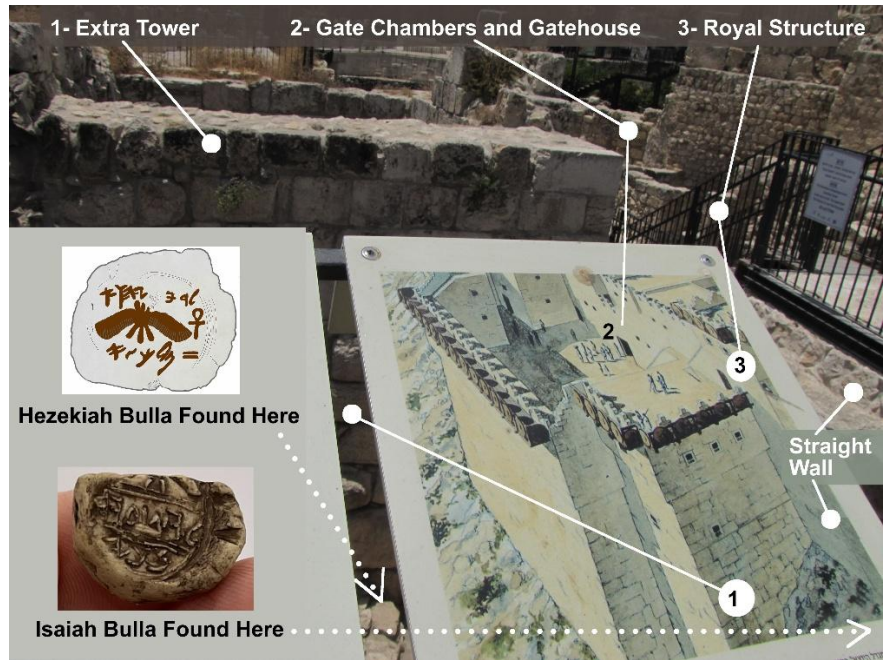
a. The battle at Lachish in Judah in 701 BC



- b. Sennacherib's documentation of his LAST BATTLE (701 BC) in his palace in Nineveh before his assassination in 681 BC

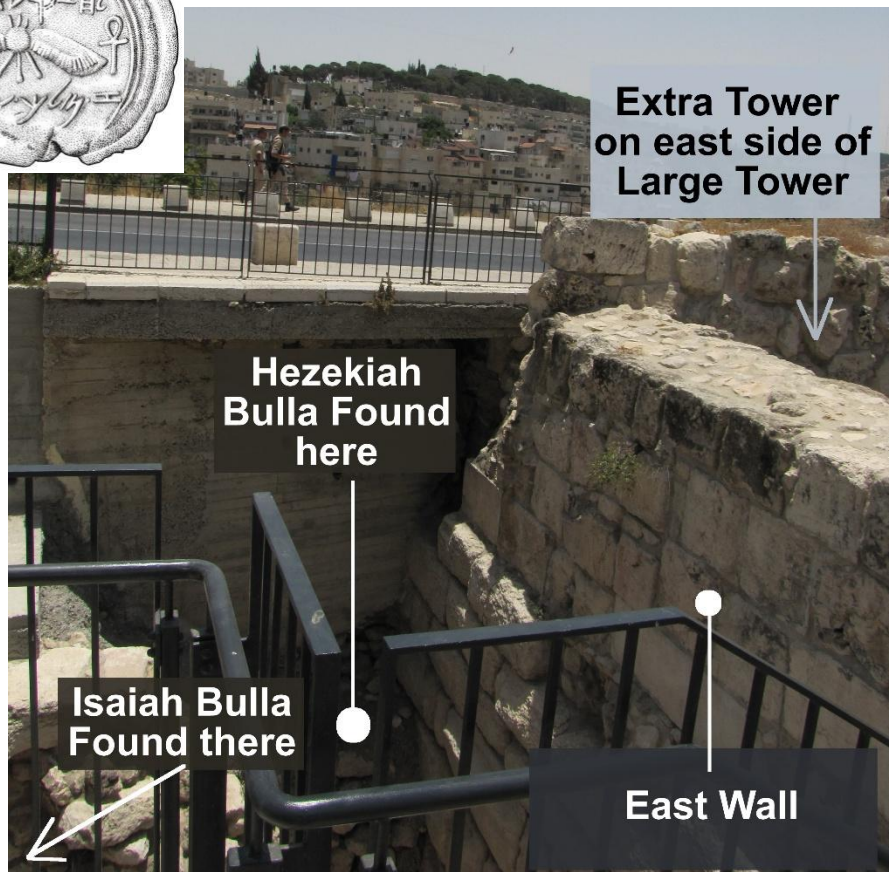


7. Isaiah Bulla – 700 BC



8. Hezekiah Bulla – 700 BC

Hezekiah Bulla



9. Jeremiah's Time – 587 BC

- a. The first was found in 2005 inside the royal palace with writing from the 500's BC that translates

"belonging to Jehucal son of Shelemiah son of Shovi."

This clay impression (bulla) is described as being in mint condition and is a mere 0.4 inches in diameter which is almost the size of a dime which is about 0.7 inches



"Jehuchal son of Shelemiah"

- b. In 2008 another bulla was discovered by Mazar just outside the walls of the royal palace a few yards away from where the Jehucal bulla was discovered three years earlier. According to the writing and formation of the letters this bulla was from the same time period (500's BC) as the one discovered in 2005. The inscription on this bulla read:

"Gedaliah son of Pashur"



"Gedaliah son of Pashur"

Beginning in the year 640 BC Jeremiah was sent by God to proclaim God's word and Gods' will to:

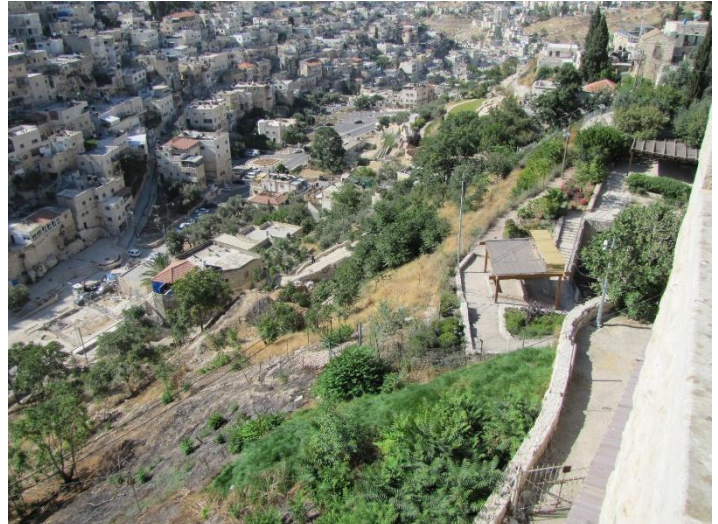
- the people of Jerusalem,
- the priests in the temple and
- to the king and his royal officials in the palace.

Jeremiah was sent to tell the people to repent. By the year 587 the people had not listened, the priests had forbidden Jeremiah access to the temple and the royal officials were calling Jeremiah a traitor even though his warnings of Babylonian invasion had begun to occur. The Babylonians had come into the city twice:

- Once in 605 BC to take captive the royal children like Daniel
- And, again, in 590 BC to take the skilled industrial workers like Ezekiel into Babylon to build their cities, chariots, etc.

Now in 587 the royal officials convinced the weak, insecure king Zedekiah that Jeremiah was a traitor for telling the people to surrender to Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, instead of fighting. The foolish king of Judah gave his complaining royal officers permission to throw Jeremiah into a cistern located in the palace court yard. **Jeremiah 38:1** begins the text that NAMES these men, quotes their words and describes their actions from 587 BC from the royal palace in the City of David:

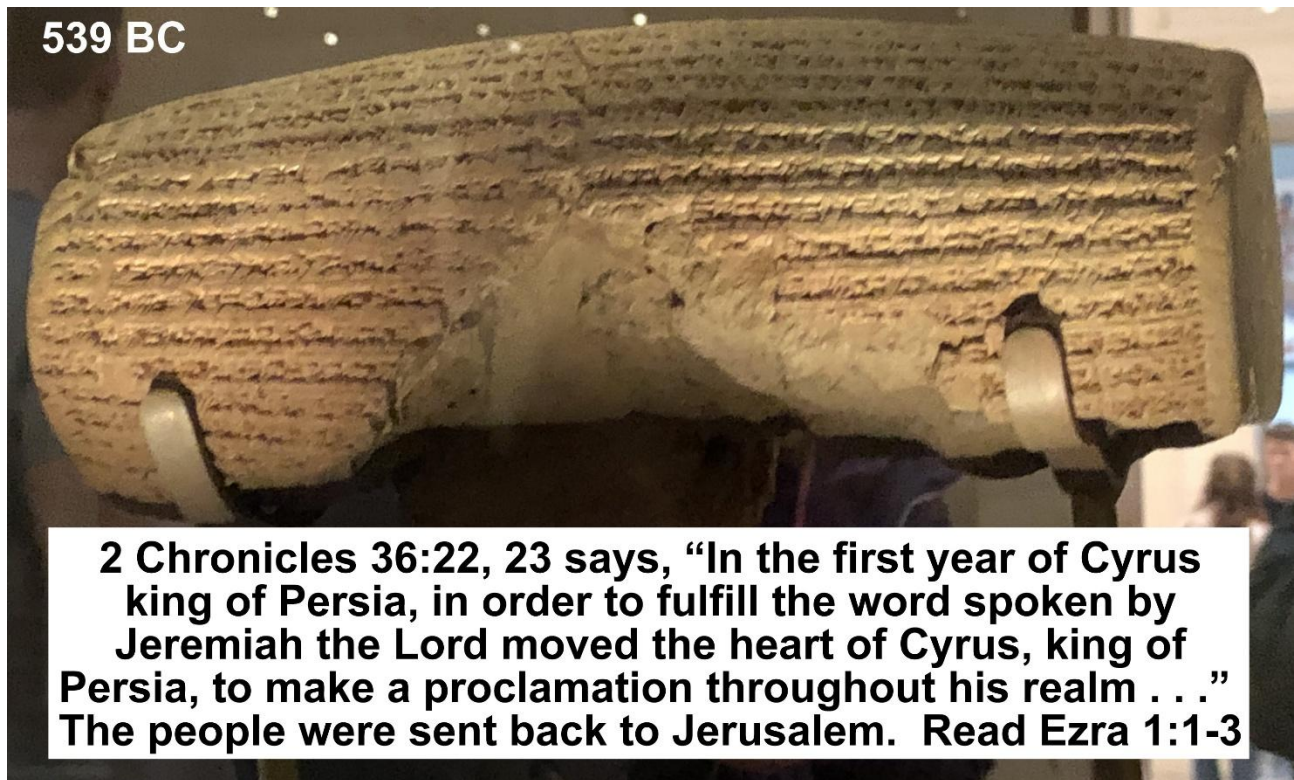
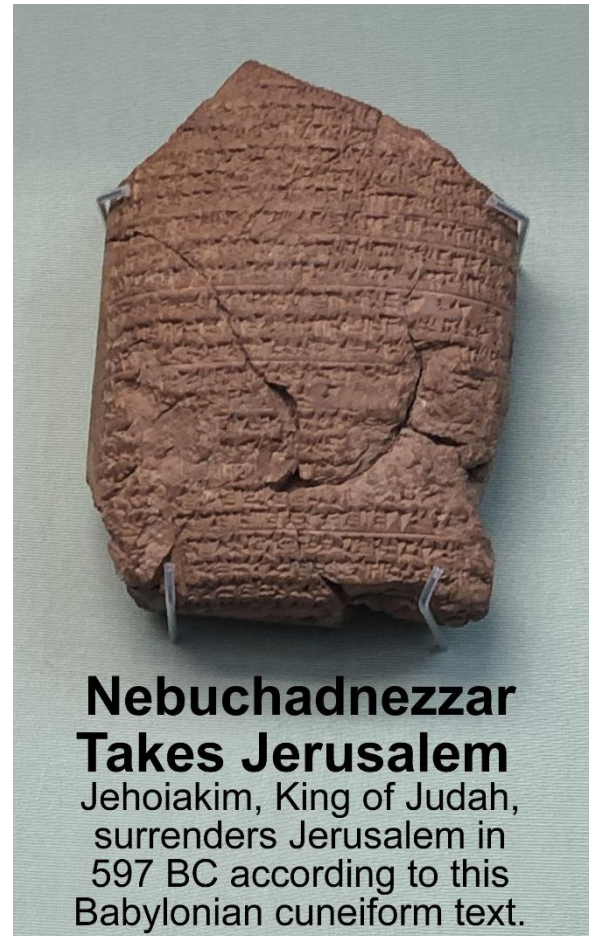
*1 Shephatiah son of Mattan, **Gedaliah son of Pashhur**, **Jehucal son of Shelemiah**, and Pashhur son of Malkijah heard what Jeremiah was telling all the people when he said, 2 "This is what the LORD says: 'Whoever stays in this city will die by the sword, famine or plague, but whoever goes over to the Babylonians will live. He will escape with his life; he will live.' 3 And this is what the LORD says: 'This city will certainly be handed over to the army of the king of Babylon, who will capture it.' " 4 Then the officials said to the king, "This man should be put to death. He is discouraging the soldiers who are left in this city, as well as all the people, by the things he is saying to them. This man is not seeking the good of these people but their ruin." 5 "He is in your hands," King Zedekiah answered. "The king can do nothing to oppose you." 6 So they took Jeremiah and put him into the cistern of Malkijah, the king's son, which was in the courtyard of the guard. They lowered Jeremiah by ropes into the cistern; it had no water in it, only mud, and Jeremiah sank down into the mud. 7 But Ebed-Melech, a Cushite, an official in the royal palace, heard that they had put Jeremiah into the cistern. While the king was sitting in the Benjamin Gate..."*





10. Nebuchadnezzar – 597 BC

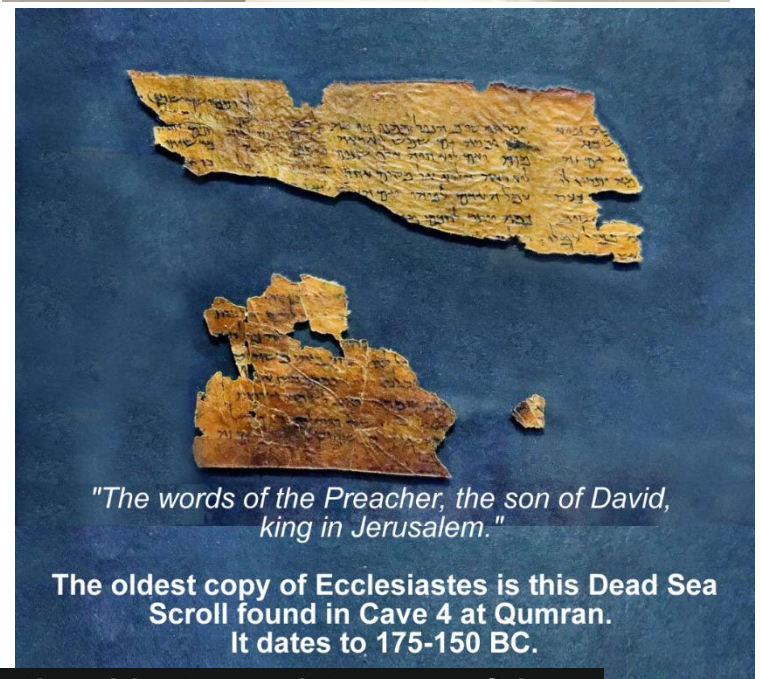
11. Cyrus Cylinder – 539 BC



12. Artaxerxes – 445 BC



13. Scripture at Qumran in Dead Sea Scroll Collection – 300 BC-68 AD



The "GREAT ISAIAH SCROLL" is the oldest complete copy of the Book of Isaiah known to exist. This scroll was written around 125 BC. It is the only biblical scroll from the Qumran Caves to be preserved almost in its entirety.

