



TROMPET

So Much Archaeological Proof!

Archaeology unearths historical fact—and proves the biblical record at the same time.

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So much scientific research today is done under the relatively modern assumption that *God does not exist*—that science is incompatible with God and with the Bible. And even those scientists who perhaps *do* harbor some belief in God throw those beliefs to the wind once they enter the office at work.

Is science incompatible with God? Is the Bible really just a handful of made-up stories set against a backdrop of real-life places? You ought to know!

Over the past several years, I have been privileged to participate in the field of archaeology. And I can tell you right now that this corner of science alone—this unearthing of *historical fact*—absolutely proves the biblical record. It shows that the Bible can be counted on to a greater degree than any other history book to shed light on the *true events* of history. Of course, this is not the only field of science that continually proves God's existence—but it is one that continues to demonstrate the perfect record of the Holy Bible and its authority as a reliable and inspired document. Let's examine several important examples of how archaeology *proves the Bible*.

Evidence of Individuals

You've probably heard the names of many of Israel's and Judah's biblical kings. Do you know *just how many* have had their existence proved—independently—through archaeology? These are the names thus far that have turned up in early, original contexts: kings [David](#), [Omri](#), [Ahab](#), [Jehu](#), [Joash](#), [Jeroboam II](#), [Uzziah](#), [Menahem](#), [Ahaz](#), [Pekah](#), [Hoshea](#), [Hezekiah](#), Manasseh and [Jehoiachin](#). The existence of these kings has been verified through scientific discovery even by the most stringent of analytical standards.

Several years ago, the [personal seal impression](#) of King Hezekiah was found during excavations on Jerusalem's Ophel mound. The tiny stamped clay piece reads: "Belonging to Hezekiah, [son of] Ahaz, king of Judah." The impressive find is one of many that refer to King Hezekiah. His name also turns up in inscriptions belonging to his arch-nemesis, Assyria's King Sennacherib.

King David has been a sticking point for the critics. He was only "supposed" to be a mythical king, yet when the [Tel Dan Stele](#), called the "victory stone," was found in 1993, all that had to change. The ninth-century b.c. stele inscription contains a phrase that reads: "I killed [Ahaz]yahu son of [Joram kin]g of the *house of David*." This was not only a reference to David, but an *established kingly line that descended from him*. (This inscription also depicted the events of 2 Kings 8, which led to the deaths of kings Ahaziah and Joram.)

The artifact faced intense scrutiny, more than just about any other, in order to ascertain its legitimacy. Yet its legitimacy was proved. And now we have *two* further near-certain references to King David: One on the *Mesha Stele* (a ninth-

century B.C. large stone inscription that also parallels a biblical story found in 2 Kings 3), and the other on the Egyptian Negev inscription (10th century B.C.). Beyond just finding the *name* of King David, we have also found several constructions that the Bible attributes to him.

These Israelite kings were the contemporaries of many leaders in other regions described accurately in the Bible, likewise verified through archaeology. Such as the pharaohs Shishak, So, Tirhakah, Necho and Hophra. Such as the Syrian kings Hadadezer, Ben-hadad, Hazael and Rezin. The Moabite King Mesha. Assyrian kings Tiglath-Pileser, Shalmaneser, Sargon, Sennacherib and Esarhaddon. Babylonian kings Merodach-Baladan, Nebuchadnezzar, Evil-Merodach and Belshazzar. Persian kings Cyrus, Darius I, Xerxes, Artaxerxes and Darius II. Not only were these kings described accurately in the Bible, but their accomplishments were also described! That's a lot for a supposedly "fallacious" book to get *right*.

And it's not just the kings. Archaeology has shed some light on biblical [princes](#), such as Jehucl and Gedaliah. There is also evidence of the [Prophet Isaiah](#), the false prophet [Balaam](#), and even a tantalizing artifact that may well refer to the Prophet [Elisha](#).

What about other biblical positions? Titles of kings, princes and prophets are quite clearly understood. But the Bible describes some other, unusual ranks. One is *governor of the city* (Jerusalem). Why would this position be necessary when there was a king reigning over the city? Nevertheless, the position was confirmed mere months ago during archaeological excavations just outside Jerusalem's Wailing Wall. A small seal impression was [found](#) with the inscription "Belonging to the governor of the city." The seal dates to the eighth century B.C.—perhaps it even belonged to Joshua, who was the governor during the reign of Josiah (2 Kings 23:8).

Then there is the unusual, specific description of the sixth-century B.C. individual named Tatnai: "governor on this side the river" (Ezra 6:13). This man and his office have likewise been confirmed through a number of inscriptions, recorded as "Tattenai, Governor of Across-the-River." An unusual title, yet there is extraordinary corroboration of it through archaeology! Or *is it* so extraordinary, if the Bible really is a legitimate, factual document?

Evidence of Cities

What about the biblical cities? The Bible contains many descriptions of towns and cities where the individuals listed above lived along with the events that happened there. Just how accurate are these descriptions? Over the last century, archaeology has had much to say!

Remember the walls of Jericho that "came tumbling down"? The remains of those crumbled city walls have been discovered! They litter the base of the ancient site of Jericho, providing some remarkable insight into the start of Joshua's conquests. You can read more about Joshua's attack against Jericho [here](#).

The great city of [Jerusalem](#) has been known for millennia and documented in many historical sources. But the Bible's description of the city, and what happened there, has been confirmed to be true repeatedly through archaeology.

There is the famous [tunnel of Hezekiah](#) (2 Chronicles 32:3-4, 30; 2 Kings 20:20). This impressive tunnel has been found, snaking 1,750 feet, deep below the bedrock of Jerusalem. Then there is the palace of David—a structure that has also been [found](#). Jerusalem's wall, built by King Solomon (1 Kings 3:1): [found](#). The wall that Nehemiah constructed in the fifth century B.C.: [found](#). Along with many other features.

The Bible describes Solomon's nationwide building projects. 1 Kings 9:15 states that Solomon built "the wall of Jerusalem, and Hazor, and Megiddo, and Gezer." Uncanny—or is it?—that at the sites of Hazor, [Megiddo](#) and [Gezer](#), construction has been found dating to Solomon's period, showing *exactly the same building patterns*. These architectural features are known as "Solomon's Gates," or "Six-Chambered Gates." They help to confirm that during this early Solomonic period in the 10th century B.C., there was a *strong, centralized government* emanating throughout the land, controlling the building programs over the wider region of Israel.

Then there's the *Timna mines*. This is an amazing biblical site—even though it is not directly mentioned in the Bible. The Timna mines were situated in the southern kingdom of Edom. They are the oldest copper mines in the world. Strangely, during the 10th century B.C., copper production *peaked*. Why? The Bible tells us that during that time period, the temple and royal buildings of Israel were being built—for which Solomon used *immense* quantities of copper. Not only that, the Bible reveals that by that time, Israel itself had *conquered and controlled* this territory of all Edom (2 Samuel 8:13-14). In 2017, petrified donkey manure discovered at Timna was analyzed. The scientists discovered that the donkeys' feed had originated from the *Jerusalem* area! Timna is just one example of a city *not even mentioned* in the Bible, yet it still proves the accuracy of the biblical record.

The Bible describes many cities that have been found and confirmed through archaeology. Israelite cities such as Samaria, [Megiddo](#), Hazor, Shechem, [Dan](#), Beth Shean, [Jericho](#), [Gezer](#) and Shiloh. Judean cities like [Jerusalem](#), [Hebron](#), [Lachish](#) and Beersheba. The five Philistine cities of Gath, Ashdod, Ashkelon, Ekron and Gaza. Egyptian cities. Assyrian cities. Babylonian cities. Persian cities. There are literally *dozens* more biblical cities that have been discovered

archaeologically—along with an accurate representation of what happened *in* them.

Evidence of Civilizations

Then, zooming out even further, there are the *civilizations*. And likewise, we find accurate representations in the Bible of the civilizations present at the time various events were recorded. There are numerous examples—we'll just highlight one.

The Hittite civilization is mentioned often in the Bible. Scripture describes Abraham burying his wife in land purchased from Hittite merchants. The Hittites were allied with the king of Israel in fending off the Syrian Empire. Yet until the 20th century, no evidence of the Hittite civilization had been uncovered. Historians said it probably never existed, and that even if it did, it couldn't have been a very strong regional power.

In 1906, however, an immense, sprawling fortified city found in modern-day Turkey was confirmed to have been the Hittite capital, Hattusha. A Hittite royal library of around 10,000 tablets helped prove to archaeologists that these people were indeed the people of the *land of Hatti*, the kingdom of *Kheta* in the Egyptian texts, and the *Hittites* of the Bible. This massive empire controlled what later became modern-day Turkey, and its power and influence expanded as far south as Syria and around parts of northern Canaan—just as described in the Bible.

It's one thing for historians to criticize the existence of a biblical figure. It's another thing for them to dismiss the existence of an entire *empire*.

Archaeology has revealed many accurate representations of civilizations, cultures and their customs described in the Bible. Alongside the Hittites, there are the [Canaanites](#), [Egyptians](#), [Assyrians](#), [Babylonians](#), [Persians](#), [Philistines](#), [Moabites](#), Edomites, Ammonites, Syrians and more that have been corroborated by archaeology. Again—that's a lot to get *right*.

It Just Keeps Coming!

In this modern day, the Bible receives more criticism than *any* history book known to man. Yet no other book is like it: having been written so long ago, by so many different authors, and in so many different locations, and to this day being proved accurate time and time again. Truly, the Bible is a magnificent historical record, matching perfectly with what has been discovered by science. As much as people may try to discredit the Bible through science, *nothing* has proved the Bible false. The skeptics are either proved sorely wrong, or have merely disproved preconceived *misbeliefs* about what the Bible really says.

[Click here to request your free copy of *The Proof of the Bible* or download it online.](#)

And if some biblical event, place or person hasn't yet been confirmed through archaeology—just wait! Arguments from “silence”—the absence of evidence—are a classic pitfall of overzealous skeptics. New discoveries are being made constantly. The veracity of the Bible has been—and *is still being*—dramatically revealed!

Which part of our accurate biblical record will be discovered next?▪