

# Jericho: Archaeology and The Bible

## *Proof of Joshua chapter 6*

In the spring of 1997, two Italian archaeologists carried out a focused excavation at the ancient site of Jericho, known today as Tell es-Sultan. What they uncovered did not challenge Scripture. It confirmed it. Their work joined nearly a century of archaeological investigation showing clear evidence that Jericho was violently destroyed by fire around 1400 BC, exactly when the Bible places Joshua's conquest. The city did not fade away over centuries. It fell in a moment of judgment.

When biblical archaeologist Bryan Wood personally examined the Italian excavation later that year, the discovery became even more striking. At the base of the tell, the team had exposed the massive stone revetment wall with sections of the mudbrick city wall still attached on top. At the outer base of that wall lay heaps of collapsed mudbrick. The bricks had not fallen inward from siege ramps or erosion. They had fallen straight down, forming a natural ramp exactly as Joshua 6 describes. Scripture says the walls fell flat, and archaeology shows they did.

Even more powerful is what did not fall. The Bible tells us that Rahab's house was built into the city wall and that her household was spared because of her faith. Archaeology shows a section of the wall remained standing while the rest collapsed. That is not coincidence. That is mercy. In the middle of judgment, God preserved a refuge for those who trusted Him.

Jericho stands as more than an ancient ruin. It is a sermon in stone. When the walls fell flat, they proclaimed God's power. When one section remained standing, they revealed His grace. And just as Rahab was spared when she trusted the promise given to her, the same truth remains today. When we give our lives to Christ, judgment does not have the final word. Mercy does.

*Written by: Biblical Creation, Facebook 2025*

# The Effects of The Great Flood in Modern Day

## *Proof of Genesis chapters 5-6*

After the Flood, as Scripture records, Noah's Ark came to rest on the mountains of Ararat. From that point, the human story started over again. The families that stepped off the Ark carried with them the knowledge, strength, and faith to rebuild the world. As they spread out, they settled in the surrounding valleys, and life once again flourished on the earth.

Modern archaeology and genetics both point to this same region; the area known as the Fertile Crescent: the birthplace of human civilization. This land, stretching from the mountains of Ararat through Mesopotamia and down toward the Levant, is where the earliest evidence of farming and organized human settlements is found. The first cultivated grains, wheat and barley, were grown here, and animals such as sheep, goats, and cattle were first domesticated in this very area. Ancient settlements like Çayönü and Jericho reveal the beginnings of permanent homes, vineyards, and agriculture; exactly what we'd expect as humanity resettled the world after the Flood.

DNA studies also show that people across the globe ultimately share ancestry with populations from this region. Early farmers of the Near East, Anatolia, and Mesopotamia carried genetic markers that later spread through Europe, Africa, and Asia. But this doesn't mean that only those people descend from Noah; it means that everyone does. All living humans trace their lineage back to that same post-Flood family, and the genetic patterns scientists see today simply reflect how Noah's descendants spread out, adapted, and established new cultures in every direction after Babel.

For bible believers, this beautifully confirms the Genesis account. Civilization, language, and agriculture all began in the same region where the Bible says Noah landed; a fresh start for the human race. History, archaeology, and genetics all point to one truth: humanity began again through Noah's family, under God's direction, in the very land where He preserved life.

From atoms to galaxies, from mountains to mankind, creation still bears the mark of its Creator. And the rise of farming and civilization in the shadow of Ararat reminds us that God's Word and the world's record tell the same story of creation, divine judgment, and renewal.

*Written by Biblical Creation, Facebook 2025*



# The Case for Goliath: The Giant who lost to a boy

## Proof of 1 Samuel chapter 17

For generations, critics dismissed Goliath as legend, a poetic giant invented to elevate David's fame. That claim collapsed in 2005 when archaeologists excavating the Philistine city of Gath uncovered a pottery shard bearing the name Goliath in Philistine script. Found at Tell es-Safi, the inscription dates to around 950 B.C., precisely the era Scripture places David's confrontation with the Philistine champion. The Bible did not fabricate a mythical name. It recorded one already in use among the people of Gath at the correct time in history.

The city itself strengthens the case. Archaeology shows Gath was one of the largest and most heavily fortified cities in the region during the Iron Age. Massive defensive walls, advanced metallurgy, and evidence of military dominance confirm the Philistines were technologically superior to Israel at the time. This perfectly matches the biblical narrative of a heavily armored champion emerging from a powerful Philistine city to intimidate Israel's army. The setting is not exaggerated. It is historically precise.

The battlefield location also aligns with Scripture. The confrontation took place in the Valley of Elah, a natural invasion corridor between Philistine territory and Judah. Archaeological surveys confirm repeated military activity in this valley, exactly where the Bible places the standoff. The stream where David selected smooth stones still produces sling projectiles suited for lethal combat. David's weapon was not symbolic. It was a battlefield-tested tool, and the biblical account reflects practical warfare, not folklore.

Even Goliath's size fits the ancient world. While rare, individuals of exceptional height are documented in the Near East, and the Bible records entire clans known for great stature. Goliath's armor and weapons match known Philistine military equipment, scaled appropriately for a larger warrior rather than invented for drama. Legends crumble when details are examined. This account holds together under scrutiny.

Taken alone, a shard of pottery might seem small. But when combined with linguistics, city archaeology, military context, geography, and cultural accuracy, the evidence forms a coherent and compelling picture. Scripture consistently proves to be rooted in real places, real people, and real history. Goliath was not a myth. He was a man from Gath, just as the Bible has always said.

Written by Biblical Creation, Facebook 2025

# The Waters tell the Story of a Pharaoh Crushed

## *Proof of the Red Sea Crossing pt 1*

### Nuweiba Beach

The story began in 1978 when a man by the name of Ron Wyatt chartered a small airplane and was flying over the Sea of Aqaba (Red Sea) south of Eilat, Israel. Wyatt was a part-time Bible explorer who was in the area on some archeological research at the sites of Sodom and Gomorrah alongside of the Dead Sea.

As he flew over Nuweiba Beach he commented to the pilot — “That looks like the area the Bible describes where Moses was trapped between the Red Sea and Pharaoh’s army. I need to go down there and take a closer look.” Nuweiba Beach, Egypt, is now a resort area along the coast of the Red Sea. When Wyatt drove to Nuweiba Beach, he had to go through a long winding canyon called the Wadi Watir. He recalled how that Pharaoh had said — “They are entangled in the land, the wilderness has shut them in.” (Exodus 14:3)

Once Moses and the Hebrews entered into the canyon there was no escape. Soon the million or so escaping slaves were crowded onto a sandy beach. Before them lay the Red Sea. Behind them came one of the most powerful armies in the world. They were trapped between the mountains and the Red Sea.

Pharaoh’s army pursued thinking that an easy massacre was just hours away. They were right! But Pharaoh and his commanders had no way of knowing that they would be the ones destroyed by walls of water that loomed up nearly 900 feet on either side of them.

When Mr. Wyatt arrived at Nuweiba Beach he soon found evidence that this was, in fact, the very spot where Moses and his followers crossed the Red Sea. A huge stone column was found lying in the water and the inscription had long been washed away. But an identical column found across the Red Sea had Hebrew writing giving glory to the God of Israel who delivered His people through the Red Sea. It is believed that King Solomon erected those columns as a permanent memorial of the Exodus!

The identical column found on the opposite side of the Red Sea is along the coast of the ancient land of Midian which is now Saudi Arabia.

Wyatt reasoned that if this were truly the site of the Red Sea Exodus, there could be evidence in the waters. What he was about to find was truly remarkable!

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Wyatt began investigating underwater off the coast of Nuweiba Beach. One of the first things he found was a beautiful gold plated chariot wheel, very fragile but clearly visible in the clear waters of the Red Sea!

Later, Wyatt and his sons found numerous other man-made artifacts and chariot wheels. The shapes of the battle debris were still intact because coral had attached themselves to the wood, preserving evidence of the historical accuracy of the Biblical account of the Exodus and the destruction of Pharaoh’s army, estimated to be as many as 250,000 soldiers and horse drawn chariots.



# The Waters tell the Story of a Pharaoh Crushed

## Proof of The Red Sea Crossing pt2

Four, six and eight-spoked wheels were found in the Red Sea. These wheels were typical of the wheels used in the 18th Dynasty at the time of Moses and the Red Sea Exodus. Coral attached themselves to the remains of the chariots and preserved them for 3500 years!

Typical chariot wheel from the 18th Dynasty of Egypt, the time of Moses and the Exodus.

Wyatt recovered the hub of a wheel with the remains of eight spokes and gave this significant find to Nassif Mohammed Hassan, Director of Antiquities in Cairo. Mr. Hassan immediately identified the artifact as a chariot wheel dating over 3500 years ago during the 18th Dynasty, the only time the ancient Egyptians used an eight-spoked wheel. The hub and spokes are on display in Cairo, Egypt.

Horse bones discovered in the Red Sea off Neweiba Beach. Many human and horse bones have been recovered from the bottom of the Red Sea. What greater evidence is there that an army was destroyed by water? Who would have ever thought that such significant evidence would be preserved for nearly 3,500 years!

This very finding is one of the greatest Biblical discoveries in our time. Not only does it lend evidence to the story of the Exodus 14, but also to David's later Psalm 136:13-15 "to him who divided the Red Sea asunder, (His love endures forever) and brought Israel through the midst of it, (His love endures forever). but swept Pharaoh and his army into the Red Sea; His love endures forever." narrative that not only did the Lord help Moses cross the Red Sea by parting the waters, but also that Pharaoh in a rage followed the Israelites into the waters and was killed when Moses waved his hands back over, closing the gap between them.

If the wheels are there, the pillars are there, the bones are there, if everything in the physical lines up with what the Bible says, then the gravity of that moment hits us like our own wave, how awestruck, how absolutely wild it would have been to bear witness to that moment in time. One could also say, to see the latter behavior of the doubting Israelites constantly questioning if God was protecting them or not would be a bold accusation knowing they stood in the presence of that moment.

The seas were parted, the enemy conquered, the people lead to safety.  
And the proof lies untouched in a watery grave that testifies to the God who lead His people to safety that day.

Sources: Discovery World

# Nazareth: The town of Myth Uncovered

## *Proof of Jesus's birth story: Luke 2*

The birth of Jesus Christ is not a sentimental legend floating outside of history. It is anchored in real geography, real rulers, and real first century life that archaeology continues to confirm. While critics often demand a carved birth certificate or an inscription reading "Jesus was born here," that demand misunderstands how archaeology works. Ordinary births in the ancient world left no plaques or monuments. What archaeology does instead is far more powerful. It confirms the entire historical framework into which the Nativity fits, and it does so repeatedly.

Bethlehem was not invented by the Gospel writers. Archaeology confirms it was a real, continuously inhabited Judean town long before and during the time of Jesus. This matters because Micah 5:2 identified Bethlehem as the birthplace of the Messiah centuries before Christ. The Gospel writers did not need to manufacture a location to fulfill prophecy. They pointed to a town already heavy with biblical expectation, and archaeology confirms it stood exactly where Scripture says it did.

The physical setting of Jesus' birth also aligns perfectly with what archaeology reveals. Luke never describes a wooden barn. He tells us the baby was laid in a manger. Excavations beneath the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem reveal first century domestic caves used as part of family homes, often serving as stable areas. Stone feeding troughs were carved directly into these caves. This matches Luke's description with striking precision. The manger was not a rustic invention of later art. It was a real feature of Judean homes at the time.

Nazareth, the hometown of Mary and later Jesus, was once dismissed by skeptics as a place that did not exist. That claim has collapsed completely. Archaeology has uncovered first century homes, storage pits, and agricultural terraces in Nazareth. It was a small, poor Jewish village, exactly the kind of place the Gospels describe. Mary was not a mythical figure from a literary invention. She came from a real community of faithful Israelites living under Roman rule.

Luke also anchors the Nativity to a Roman census connected to Quirinius. Archaeological inscriptions confirm Quirinius was a real Roman official with authority in Syria, and evidence shows he held administrative power on more than one occasion. This resolves the long repeated objection that Luke was confused about Roman governance. Once again, the biblical account proves historically precise.

Even the broader cast of characters surrounding the birth of Christ stands on solid archaeological ground. Herod the Great is one of the best documented rulers of the ancient world, leaving massive building projects across Judea. Caiaphas the high priest is confirmed by an ossuary bearing his name. Pontius Pilate is confirmed by inscription. The Nativity is not told in isolation. It is embedded in a verifiable historical world.

Here is the truth skeptics rarely acknowledge. Archaeology does not disprove the Nativity because it cannot isolate a single artifact of the birth itself. Archaeology does something far more compelling. It confirms the people, places, politics, housing, and timeline exactly as Scripture records them. The Bible does not float above history. It stands firmly within it.

And this remains true no matter what date Jesus was born. The exact day on the calendar does not determine the truth of the event. Christ entered history. He was born in a real place, to real people, at a real moment in time. The Nativity stands as historical reality, not seasonal tradition.

Source: Biblical Creation, Facebook 2025



# Sodom and Gomorrah: the ground of Sulfer

## *proof of Genesis 19*

### *BALLS OF SULFUR COVERED IN ASH FROM THE DESTRUCTION OF SODOM AND GOMORRAH*

These litter the area where the cities once remained. Everything has become ash even the ancient city itself.

In nature, sulfur dust occurs with a maximum purity of 40-60% . Nowhere in the world is there sulfur dust of such high quality as the deposits in these cities. It is really necessary to distinguish volcanic sulfur from crystalline sulfur. Sulfur powder in nature is really in it's highest purity of 40-60%. Any good geological textbook will certify this. In the deposits of these cities were found sulfur in the form of fine sulfur dust pressed into balls, encased and burned around a ring and embedded in ash.

Found pressed powder sulfur in Sodom and Gomorrah has a purity of 98%. In volcanic regions all over the world, you will find crystalline sulfur. Even the sulfur in volcanic regions such as Pompeii and Philippines, you will not find ash and sulfur powder of high purity. Sulfur in Sodom, is unique because it's dust is sealed, the package is ashen and there is a so-called Ring of combustion, a ring left around the impact area. It leaves the rest of slab melting, but not from the outside inwards, as would be expected for such things, but it's from the inside out.

This suggests that the sulfur was melted into something and began to spearhead high temperature to melt outwards, then left behind the so-called combustion circuit. This was clearly a supernatural event that occurred here.

Source:

<https://evidence-for-the-bible.com/archeological-evidence-for-the-bible/archeological-evidence-for-the-destruction-of-sodom-and-gomorrah/>