

DID GOD REALLY SAY?

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Introduction

“How is it possible to take a document "literally" when it is stuffed to from one cover to the other with contradictions and fantastical nonsense?” - *Review of Lee Strobel's The Case for Faith*

Old Testament (±1450 BC to ±350 BC)

- a) The Law (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy)
- b) The Prophets (History Books and Prophetic Books)
- c) The Writings (Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon)

New Testament (±40 AD to ±70 AD)

- a) Four Gospels
- b) One History Book (Acts)
- c) Epistles
- d) One Vision (Revelation)

F is for Flood

Lithuanian: A supreme god sends two gods to destroy mankind because of their war and injustice. A few people and animals escape the flood by fleeing to the top of a mountain. As the waters rise, they climb into a nutshell dropped by the supreme god and escape the flood. Afterwards, the supreme god sends a rainbow to comfort those who survive the flood. One elderly couple on top the mountain helps the god repopulate Lithuania.

Gilgamesh: Utnapishtim is given directions for building an ark, although the dimensions are slightly different than Noah's ark. Utnapishtim's ark is square, not rectangular, and has twice as many decks. Utnapishtim also saves the workmen who helped build the ark, and not just his family. The flood itself lasts seven days. The whole earth is not covered – there are fourteen mountains visible at the end of seven days of flooding. Utnapishtim's ark comes to rest on one of these, and after seven days he begins sending out birds to look for dry land. First he sends a dove, then a swallow, then a raven. Utnapishtim then offers a sacrifice to the gods.

The Montagnais natives of Eastern Canada: Kunyan foresees the possibility of a flood and builds a great raft. He tells other people, but they laugh at him. Then the great flood did come, with water rising higher than the trees and drowning all the people but the Wise Man and his family on his raft. “As he floated, he gathered pairs of all animals and birds he met with. Some time later, the musk-rat dived into the water looking for the bottom, but he couldn't find it. He dived a second time and smelled the earth but didn't reach it. Next beaver dived. He reappeared unconscious but holding a little mud.”

A is for Archaeology

- The “Israel” Stela of King Merneptah, dates from 1229 BC in Egypt, mentions “Israel”: therefore Israel had to already exist in Palestine by at the latest 1229 BC. (Archer, 185)
- More than 70 city sites uncovered in the Jordan Valley dating to 3000 BC, making Genesis 13 very realistic (Archer, 177)
- The attack of the Pharaoh Shishak against Solomon's son Rehoboam and the northern king of Jeroboam is recounted in a relief found in Egypt in 926 BC. (Archaeology of the Old Testament, 301)

- The Bible recounts David conquering Moab, Solomon holding it, then it broken free, but then Ahab received tribute from it. The *Moabite Stone* recounts how King Omri of Israel, Ahab's father, defeated Moab after it broke free, thus filling in the details (Archaeology, 309).

Little by little, one city after another, once civilization after another, one culture after another, whose memories were enshrined only in the Bible, were restored to their proper places in ancient history by the study of archaeologists...Nowhere has archaeological discovery refuted the Bible as history." (John Elder, in Archer, 174)



Behold, Behemoth, which I made as I made you; he eats grass like an ox. Behold, his strength in his loins, and his power in the muscles of his belly. He makes his tail stiff like a cedar; the sinews of his thighs are knit together. (Job 40:15-17, ESV)

From where come the lioness and the lion, the adder and the *flying fiery serpent*, they carry their riches on the backs of donkeys, and their treasures on the humps of camels, to a people that cannot profit them. (Isaiah 30:6, ESV)
(Indian Rock Painting From White River Canyon, Utah)

C is for Christ

STANDS FOR ALL TIME: John 10:35 "It is not able to be dissolved, the Scripture."

MOSES WROTE SOME OF IT: John 5:45-47: ""But do not think I will accuse you before the Father. Your accuser is Moses, on whom your hopes are set. If you believed Moses, you would believe me, for he wrote about me. But since you do not believe what he wrote, how are you going to believe what I say?"

ISAIAH: Mark 4:12 quotes Isaiah 6:9-10, Mark 7:6-7 quotes Isaiah 29:13

JONAH: Matthew 12:40 and Matthew 16:4 Jesus refers to him as a real prophet

ELIJAH and ELISHA considered historical: Luke 4:25-27

ADAM and EVE considered historical: Matthew 19:4-6

ABRAHAM a historical person: John 8:56

DANIEL is quoted: Mark 13:14, also "Son of Man"

NOAH and the FLOOD considered historical: Matthew 24:38-39

As far as miracles go, those of a naturalistic philosophical bent have long denied their possibility. But in a world where the observer of a beam of light determines its path, as has been proved by physicists in experiments, and where the subatomic world is defined by probability, not certainty, who can be certain of what is and is not possible? Furthermore, miracles are so because they are "extraordinary", outside of our ordinary experience. The existence of miracles cannot be proved; if they could, they would be observable, repeatable events, and by definition would no longer be miracles. (Charles St-Onge)

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