

# Give Me a Reason to Believe: Evidence Through History

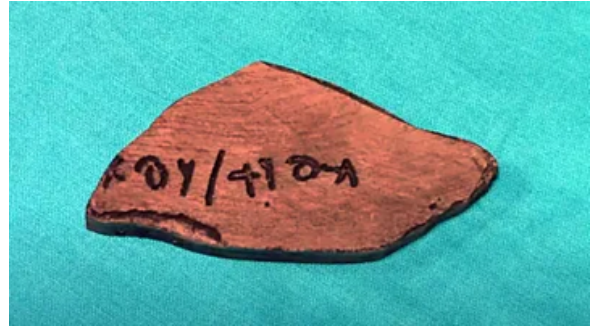
## “House of David” Stele



Photographed by Michael Lane

Found at Tel Dan in 1993, this stele contains the words “House of David.” Since two more artifacts have been discovered containing David’s name. King David was a real person!

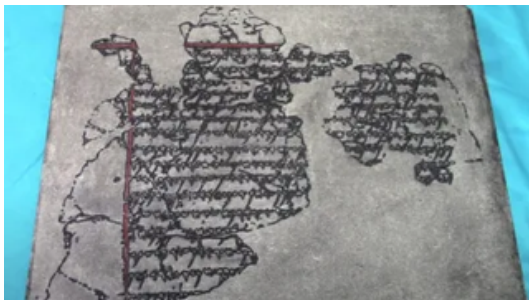
## Goliath Shard



Goliath Shard Replica

Goliath Shard discovered in Gath in 2005. It dates to about 1050 B.C. and is a broken water pot with the Philistine name Goliath inscribed on it. This fits the biblical account’s time and place.

## Balaam Inscription



Balaam Inscription Replica

Balaam Inscription Discovered in 1967 in Jordan. Opening sentence is “The sayings of Balaam, son of Beor, the man who was a seer of the gods.” This corresponds to Numbers 22-24.

## Queen Jezebel Seal



Jezebel Seal photographed by Michael Lane

This is the official seal of Queen Jezebel, the wife of King Ahab. It is an opal with her name on it. It also has the symbols of a Phoenician princess, a ruler of Israel, a female queen. It would have been worn around her neck on a chain. This would have been pressed into clay to make an official document.

## King Ahab Signet Ring



King Ahab's Signet Ring photograph hosted by Center for Online Judaic Studies: [http://cojs.org/ahab\\_signet\\_ring-\\_9th\\_century\\_bce/](http://cojs.org/ahab_signet_ring-_9th_century_bce/)

**The signet ring of King Ahab. It is inscribed with his name as the ruler of Israel on it. It would have been used to make a document legal.**

## King Hezekiah Bulla



Hezekiah Bulla photographed by Michael Lane

**A bulla of King Hezekiah. A bulla was a clay seal made with the imprint of the writer of a letter. This bulla has the official seal of a King of Judah – a winged beetle. It is inscribed with, “King Hezekiah, Son of Ahaz, King of Judah.”**

## Prophet Isaiah Bulla



**A bulla of Isaiah, the Prophet. It read, “[belonging] to Isaiah nvy.” Nvy is the word prophet, minus one letter that is missing in its damaged state. It was found 3-meters from the Hezekiah bulla. They were friends.**

## King Manasseh Bulla



Manasseh Bulla photographed by Michael Lane

**A bulla of King Manasseh, the son of King Hezekiah. It is inscribed with the winged beetle of royalty and also his name as being king of Judah.**

## Scribe Baruch Bulla



Baruch Bulla photographed by Michael Lane

**A bulla of the scribe Baruch, who is mentioned frequently in the book of Jeremiah. This one has a thumbprint on the back, probably his thumbprint as he was a scribe and scribes made bullae.**

## King Uzziah Plaque



King Uzziah burial plaque photographed by Michael Lane

**A burial plaque for the tomb of King Uzziah. It is inscribed with a warning declaring that he was unclean because he was a leper. It was discovered by the Romans when they sacked tombs and quarried the rocks to make new temples around 132 A.D.**

## King Jehu and Shalmaneser III



King Jehu Obelisk Relief photographed by Pilate Stone By BRBurton – Own work, CC0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=22817908>

**A relief of King Jehu, depicting him in a subordinate position in front of the Assyrian king, Shalmaneser III. This is the oldest known portrayal of an Israelite. He is mentioned in II Kings 10.**

## Nebuchadnezzar Cylinder



Nebuchadnezzar Cylinder photographed by Michael Lane

**The Nebuchadnezzar Cylinder. This ceramic cylinder is inscribed in cuneiform script with the name of the Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar II, describing his ascending the throne and his building activities as is described II Kings 24.**

## King Hezekiah's Tunnel



Inside Hezekiah's Tunnel, photographed by Michael Lane

**Hezekiah's Tunnel. When King Hezekiah was reigning, the Assyrians were a major threat. They had conquered the kingdom of Israel and were threatening Judah. Jerusalem's water system was outside the city walls. Hezekiah made an underground tunnel to bring the water inside the city to a pool. He finished this monumental task just before King Sennacherib arrived. The tunnel was discovered in the 1800's. Today you can walk through it. It still has water running through it and is 1/3 of a mile long.**

## Pontius Pilate's Ring



**The Pilate Ring.** This ring was discovered in 1969, but no one knew what it was until 2018, when it was cleaned. It contains the name "Pilato" or Pilate right on it. It is a ring that was used to seal documents for the Roman Procurator who sentenced Jesus to death on a cross.

## Caiaphas' Ossuary



Caiaphas Ossuary photographed by Michael Lane

**The Caiaphas Ossuary.** This is the burial box of the High Priest Caiaphas who was responsible for the death of Jesus. When discovered in 1990, it was found to still contain the bones of him, his wife, and several children. His name is inscribed on the side of the bone box.

## The Pilate Inscription



Pilate Inscription photographed By BRBurton – Own work, CC0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=22817908>

**The Pilate Inscription.** This stone was discovered in 1961 in Caesarea Maritima and was probably a dedication stone for a temple built to honor Tiberius Caesar. It contains an inscription of both Pilate name and that of Tiberius.

## The House of Peter



House of Peter photographed by Garo Nalbandian and hosted on biblicalarcheology.com

**The House of Peter in Capernaum.** Beneath the foundations of this octagonal Byzantine church in Capernaum, archaeologists discovered a simple first-century A.D. home that was the house of Peter, the home of Jesus in Capernaum. Today, a modern church is suspended over the historic remains.

## The Ipuwer Papyrus



The original Ipuwer papyrus held at the Dutch National Museum of Antiquities.

**The Ipuwer Papyrus. Written by an unknown poet around 1450 B.C., Ipuwer describes plagues that destroyed his Egypt. These include the Nile turning to blood, infestations of locusts, hailstorms, darkness for three days, the death of the firstborn, and how slaves plundered their wealth.**

## King Jeroboam I's Altar



Tel Dan photographed by Michael Lane

**King Jeroboam I's Altar in Dan. These are the actual remains of the altar built by King Jeroboam as described in I Kings 13.**

## Sennacherib Prism



Sennacherib Prism photographed by Michael Lane

**The Sennacherib Prism. This large clay stele is the history of the Assyrian invasion of Judah under King Sennacherib. It describes how he conquered all of Judah, except Jerusalem, which stated was surrounded but not defeated. God spared the inhabitants of Jerusalem by a mighty miracle. The story is recorded in II Kings 18-19.**