

Listening Guide

I. Introduction

[1] On what twofold principle is the premise that the Bible is God's revelation founded?

[2] What did Dr. Stuart say the Bible is very clear about?

II. God's Word

[3] What is at the core of God's self-revelation?

[4] What does the word *testament* equal?

A. Covenant

[5] What is a covenant?

[6] In what was a covenant rooted?

B. Authority

[7] In what two senses does God have authority?

[8] What, according to 2 Timothy 3, gives the Scriptures authority?

III. Physical Geography

[9] Why is geography important?

[10] What was the coherence of the Near and Middle East (Western Asia) related to?

A. Fertile Crescent and Egypt

[11] Although there is a map shown in the video portion of this lesson, it would be helpful to look at a map in the back of your Bible or a Bible atlas as you study this portion of the lesson.

[12] What two rivers in Mesopotamia supplied water for the Fertile Crescent?

[13] What great river was at the southern end of the Fertile Crescent?

[14] What role did the Nile River play in the ancient Near East?

[15] Why was the Levant important in the ancient Near East?

[16] Where did the name “Palestine” come from?

B. Land of Palestine

[17] Name Palestine’s four geographical regions.

IV. Archaeology

[18] What did Dr. Stuart say archaeology “is”?

[19] What is a tell?

A. Biblical Archaeology

[20] What are the boundaries of the rectangle that is central to biblical archaeology?

[21] In what way is biblical archaeology a specialized field?

B. History of Biblical Archaeology

[22] To what century did William F. Albright trace archaeology?

[23] When did scientific archaeology begin?

[24] What archaeological discovery was Napoleon concerned about protecting?

[25] In what ancient city did archaeologists discover Ashurnasirpal II's palace?

[26] What missing tool did W. M. Flinders Petrie discover using unpainted pottery?

[27] What was perhaps the most noteworthy of the technical advances that occurred between 1920 and 1935?

C. Dating of Finds

[28] Which type of chronology does most archeological data provide?

[29] What are the two types of chronology, and what do you think is the difference between them?

[30] What are some of the features of pottery that make it the ideal material for relative chronology?

D. Archaeological Periods

[31] What delineates timeframes in archaeological studies?

[32] Why did metallurgical competencies spread more slowly than the manufacturing of pottery?

E. Significant Archaeological Finds

[33] What was discovered at Nuzi (Tell Yorgan Tepe)?

[34] What was found at Amarna (Tell el-Armana)?

[35] What was found at Ugarit (Tell Ras Shamra)?

[36] What did the ancient classic, the Gilgamesh Epic, found in Ashurbanipal's library at Nineveh parallel?

[37] What did the Enuma Elish story disclose?

[38] What prophet named in the Bible is named in texts found at Deir Alla?

Reflection

Record one new fact or insight you discovered in this lesson.

Application

Archaeology corroborates much of what we read in our Bibles and is an important science that expands our understanding of the names and places we read about in God's Word. Dr. Stuart also mentioned that the authority of Scripture is based on Paul's teaching in 2 Timothy 3:16. Take a moment to read and meditate on and thank our Lord for carefully teaching us His will in the Bible and for providing encouraging reassurances of its truth by preserving these wonderful archaeological sites.