

Apologetics Lecture Outline

Week 4

2 Peter 1:16-19

¹⁶ For we did not follow cleverly devised stories when we told you about the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ in power, but we were eyewitnesses of his majesty. ¹⁷ He received honor and glory from God the Father when the voice came to him from the Majestic Glory, saying, “This is my Son, whom I love; with him I am well pleased.”^[a] ¹⁸ We ourselves heard this voice that came from heaven when we were with him on the sacred mountain.

¹⁹ We also have the prophetic message as something completely reliable, and you will do well to pay attention to it, as to a light shining in a dark place, until the day dawns and the morning star rises in your hearts.”

Review Week Three

- Developing an ANE Chronology So that we can scriptural synchronicities that tie to both the ANE and Biblical Chronologies
- **Historical Ages/Periods For Archaeology**
- **Neolithic – Post Flood World – Stone tools**
 - Approximately 12,000 BC – 4900 BC, Pottery Period 6500-4900 BC,
- **Chalcolithic – Copper tools**
 - 4900 BC- 3900 BC
- **Early Bronze Age – Tower of Babel and rise of urbanization and great walled cities – Bronze = Copper and Tin**
 - 3900 BC-2600 BC
- **Middle Bronze Age – Time of Abraham and the Patriarchs**
 - 2150 BC – 1540 BC
- **Late Bronze Age – Moses, Joshua and the Judges**
 - 1540 BC – 1200 BC
- **Iron Age – Time of David, Solomon and the Judahite kings**
 - 1200 – 332 BC
- **Hellenistic (Greek) Period**
 - 332 BC – 63 BC
- **Roman Period**
 - 63 BC – 135 AD
- 3500 BC a lot happening, Hieroglyphics, Calligraphy, and Cuneiform, systems developed to communicate and record livestock and commodities – began in the Neolithic period

Brief Recap of Ussher Chronology and Young Earth's Use of It

- Handouts

Week Four

- Looking at the forms of ancient writing
 - Cuneiform - ANE
 - Hieroglyphics - Egyptian
- Sumerian (modern Iraq) then Akkadian version is bulk of cuneiform record
 - British Museum has around 130,000 tablets

“Because the messenger's mouth was heavy and he couldn't repeat [the message], the Lord of [Kulaba](#) patted some clay and put words on it, like a tablet. Until then, there had been no putting words on clay.

— Sumerian epic poem [Enmerkar and the Lord of Aratta](#). c. 1800 BC. [\[21\]](#)[\[22\]](#)

- Cuneiform was in use until approximately 80AD when the Romans replaced it with the alphabet
- Why is this important?
 - Cuneiform translation provided great insight to the life and times of the day
 - Also gives us a better understanding of the biblical people mentioned in the bible.
 - Abraham would have written in Cuneiform and spoken Old Babylonian
 - Joseph would have known to read and write in both cuneiform and hieroglyphics, and spoken both Egyptian and Babylonian,
 - Moses would have known all these as well.