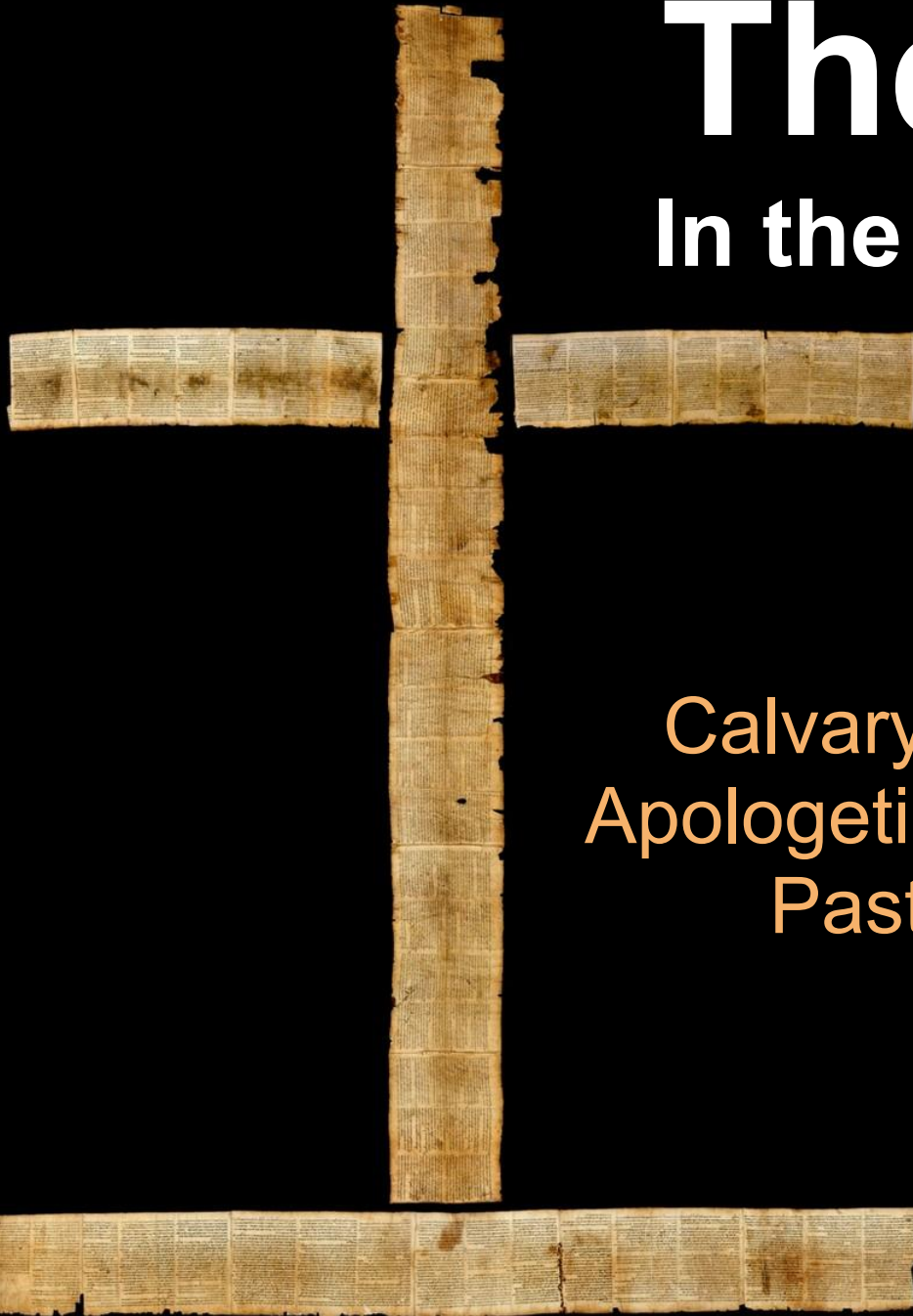


The Gospel

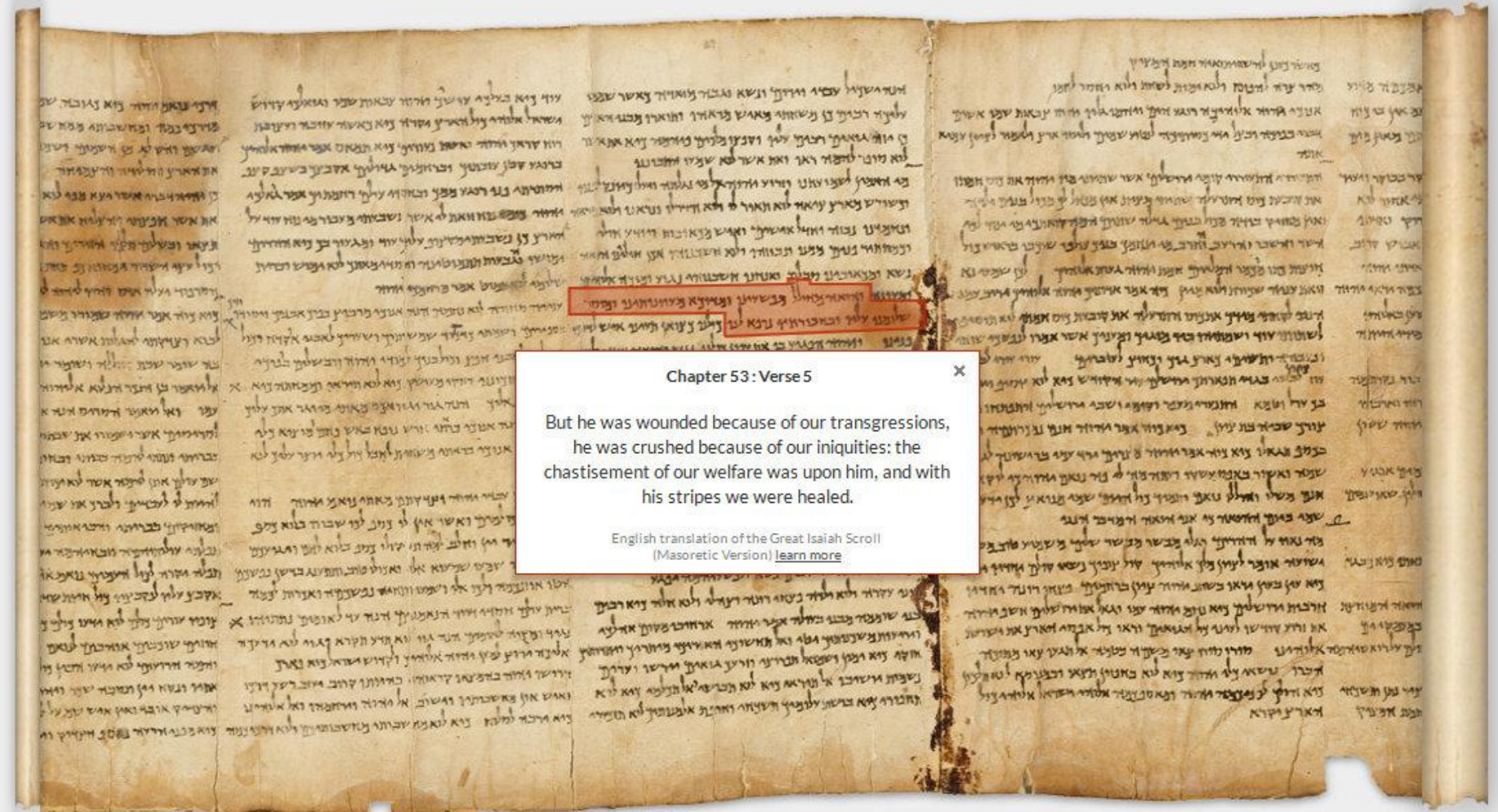
In the Dead Sea Scrolls

Calvary Chapel Bible College
Apologetics class - March 8, 2012
Pastor Brenten Powers



Introduction: **Jesus in Isaiah 53**

The Heart of the Gospel in the Old
Testament



Chapter 53: Verse 5

But he was wounded because of our transgressions,
 he was crushed because of our iniquities:
 the chastisement of our welfare was upon him,
 and with his stripes we were healed.

English translation of the Great Isaiah Scroll
 (Masoretic Version) [learn more](#)

- Is.55:8-57:2 Col XLV - Is.54:4-55:8 Col XLIV - Is.52:13-54:4 Col XLIII - Is.51:13-52:12 Col

powered by Google

54 53 52 51 50 49 48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

☰ 🔍 🔍

Photography: Alon Bar-Nana
 such as the Aleppo Codex, but it contains many variant readings, alternative spellings, scribal errors, and corrections. Unlike most of the biblical scrolls from Qumran, it exhibits a very full

Comments (217)

THE GOSPEL IN THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS - ISAIAH 53
<http://dss.collections.imj.org.il/isaiah>

Who is this about?

**Behold, my servant shall act wisely;
he shall be high and lifted up, and shall be exalted.**

**As many were astonished at you—
his appearance was so marred,
beyond human semblance,
and his form**

**beyond that of the children of mankind
— so shall he sprinkle many nations;
kings shall shut their mouths because of him;
for that which has not been told them
they see,
and that which they have not heard
they understand.**

(Isaiah 52:13-14)

Who is this about?

**Who has believed what he has heard from us?
And to whom has the arm of the LORD been
revealed?**

**For he grew up before him like a young plant,
and like a root out of dry ground;
he had no form or majesty
that we should look at him,
and no beauty
that we should desire him.**

(Isaiah 53:1-2)

Who is this about?

"He was despised and rejected by men;
a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief;
and as one from whom men hide their faces
he was despised, and we esteemed him not.

**Surely he has borne our griefs
and carried our sorrows;
yet we esteemed him stricken,
smitten by God, and afflicted.**

(Isaiah 53:3-8)

Who is this about?

**"But he was wounded for our transgressions;
he was crushed for our iniquities;
upon him was the chastisement that brought us peace,
and with his stripes we are healed.
All we like sheep have gone astray;
we have turned--every one--to his own way;
and the LORD has laid on him the iniquity of us all. "**

(Isaiah 53:3-8)

Who is this about?

**He was oppressed, and he was afflicted,
yet he opened not his mouth;
like a lamb that is led to the slaughter,
and like a sheep that before its shearers is silent,
so he opened not his mouth.
By oppression and judgment he was taken away;
and as for his generation,
who considered that he was
cut off out of the land of the living,
stricken for the transgression of my people?"
(Isaiah 53:3-8)**

Who is this about?

**And they made his grave with the wicked
and with a rich man in his death,
although he had done no violence,
and there was no deceit in his mouth.**

(Isaiah 53:9-12)

Who is this about?

Yet it was the will of the LORD to crush him;
he has put him to grief;
when his soul makes an offering for guilt,
he shall see his offspring;
he shall prolong his days;
the will of the LORD shall prosper in his hand.
Out of the anguish of his soul
he shall see and be satisfied;
by his knowledge shall the righteous one,
my servant, make many to be accounted righteous,
and he shall bear their iniquities.

(Isaiah 53:9-12)

Who is this about?

Therefore

**I will divide him a portion with the many,
and he shall divide the spoil with the strong,
because he poured out his soul to death and was
numbered with the transgressors;
yet he bore the sin of many,
and makes intercession for the transgressors.**

(Isaiah 53:9-12)

Questions from Isaiah 53

When was this written? Who wrote it?

- 700 BC by Isaiah

Is this Old Testament or New Testament?

- Old Testament

When was Jesus born?

- Approximately 1 BC

Questions from Isaiah 53

When was this written? Who wrote it?

- 700 BC by Isaiah

Is this Old Testament or New Testament?

- Old Testament

When was Jesus born?

- Approximately 1 BC

Who is this about? Who died for our sins?

- Jesus Christ, who was crucified for us.

How do we know this prophecy is about Jesus?

- See the fulfillment in Jesus as recorded in the NT gospels.
- **Fulfilled prophecy is evidence for the gospel in the Old Testament (confirmed by Dead Sea Scrolls).**

What are the Dead Sea Scrolls?

- Ancient Manuscripts (Biblical and extrabiblical)
- Found by Bedouins between 1947-1956
- Caves of Qumran near the Dead Sea.
- Containing 38 of 39 Old Testament books
- The best preserved book "Great Isaiah Scroll"
- Writings predate the birth of Christ

Old Testament Prophecy

Isaiah 7:14

Isaiah 9:6-7

Isaiah 53

Isaiah 61:1-2a

New Testament Fulfillment

Matthew 1:21-23

John 1:14, 3:16

Acts 8:32-35

Luke 4:14-22

There are hundreds of fulfilled prophecies.

Look for Jesus when you read the OT.

Look for the OT when you read the NT.

"So Philip ran to him and heard him reading **Isaiah** the prophet and asked, 'Do you understand what you are reading?' 31 And he said, 'How can I, unless someone guides me?' And he invited Philip to come up and sit with him. 32 Now the passage of the Scripture that he was reading was this: **'Like a sheep he was led to the slaughter and like a lamb before its shearer is silent, so he opens not his mouth. 33 In his humiliation justice was denied him. Who can describe his generation? For his life is taken away from the earth.'** 34 And the eunuch said to Philip, 'About whom, I ask you, does the prophet say this, about himself or about someone else?' 35 Then Philip opened his mouth, and beginning with this Scripture he told him the good news **about Jesus**. (Acts 8:30-35)

WHY APOLOGETICS IS IMPORTANT

We are living in times that are more secular, unbelieving and skeptical. They may declare that the Bible has been changed. We declare that it hasn't changed. Some valid questions:

- How do you know that?
- Why should I believe that?
- Do you have any evidence?

We are called:

1. to declare the Gospel
2. to defend the Gospel with reasons why we believe it.



Picture: My sister promoting her atheistic worldview.

When should we give a defense for the gospel?

Christian: Jesus loves me, this I know, for the Bible tells me so. (John 3:16)

Skeptic: Good for you. I don't believe in that.

Christian: Jesus said, "Believe the Gospel" & "all who believe will be saved." (Mark 1:15, 16:16)

Skeptic: Why should I believe that?

Christian: Because the Bible says so.

Skeptic: How do you know that to be true?

Christian: It's God's word. God can't lie. (Heb. 6:18)

Skeptic: How do you know that it's God's word?

Christian: The Bible says "All Scripture is inspired..."

Skeptic: Do you have any evidence that what you are declaring is actually, reliably and verifiably true?

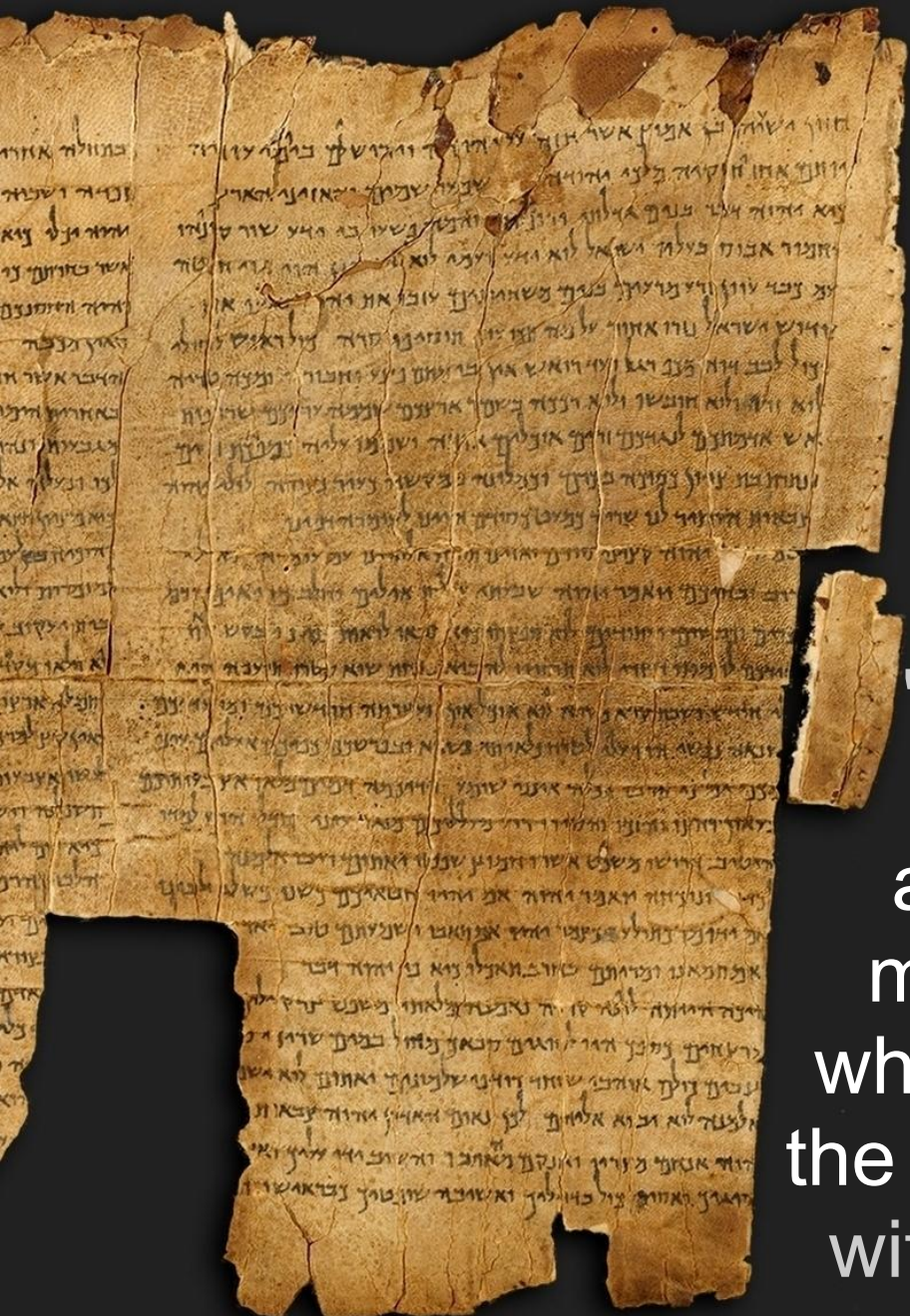
(Here we should start defending our declarations.)

Christian: YES! And I can show you...

BE READY TO GIVE REASONS WITH RESPECT

1 Peter 3:15

"but in your hearts honor
Christ the Lord as holy,
always being prepared to
make a defense to anyone
who asks you for a reason for
the hope that is in you; yet do it
with gentleness and respect"



When there are competing claims, how do we know who is right?

- Mormons: I prayed about the book of Mormon and the Spirit told me it's true, the Bible is not.
- Muslims: The Quran is true, the Bible is corrupt.
- Christians: The Bible is true, it hasn't changed and we have evidence to support that.

We all have different "scriptures" that we are leaning upon for our authority. But the question is:

"Who has the best evidence to show that our scriptures are in fact the word of God?"

If it's objectively true, if it's absolutely true, then there should be other forms of evidence to support it.

Find the Gospel in the Dead Sea Scrolls

Recommended videos on youtube:

Proof the Bible is the Word of God

by Chad Williams, author of Seal of God

www.streetapologetics.org

Importance of the Dead Sea Scrolls

by Randall Niles


www.gotquestions.org



Dead Sea Scrolls

(Wikipedia article)

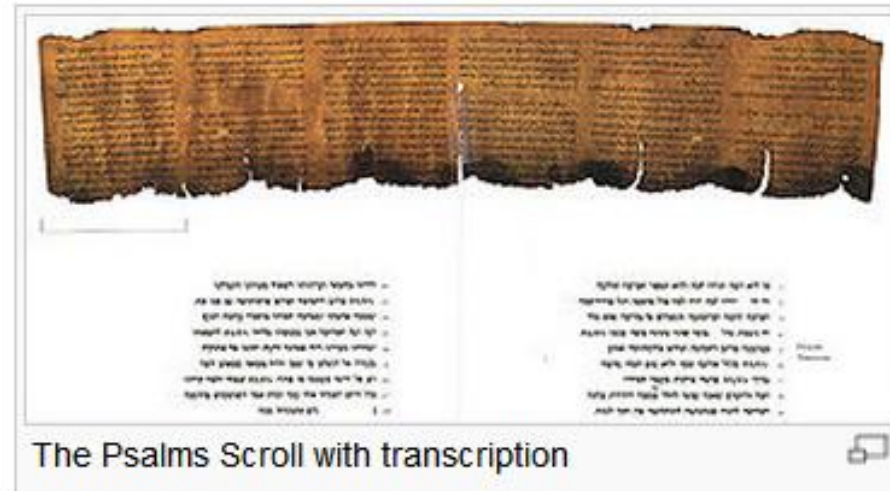
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates:  31°44′27″N 35°27′31″E

The **Dead Sea Scrolls** are a collection of 972 texts from the [Hebrew Bible](#) and extra-biblical documents found between 1947 and 1956 on the northwest shore of the [Dead Sea](#), from which they derive their name. They were specifically located at *Khirbet Qumran* in the [British Mandate for Palestine](#), in what is now known as the [West Bank](#).

The texts are of great religious and historical significance, as they include the oldest known surviving copies of Biblical and extra-biblical documents and preserve evidence of great diversity in late [Second Temple Judaism](#). They are written in [Hebrew](#), [Aramaic](#) and [Greek](#), mostly on [parchment](#), but with some written on [papyrus](#).^[1] These manuscripts generally date between 150 BCE and 70 CE.^[2] The scrolls are traditionally identified with the ancient [Jewish sect](#) called the [Essenes](#), though some recent interpretations have challenged this association and argue that the scrolls were penned by priests in [Jerusalem](#), [Zadokites](#), or other unknown Jewish groups.^{[3][4]}

The Dead Sea Scrolls are traditionally divided into three groups: "Biblical" manuscripts (copies of texts from the [Hebrew Bible](#)), which comprise roughly 40% of the identified scrolls; "Apocryphal" or "Pseudepigraphical" manuscripts (known documents from the Second Temple Period like [Enoch](#), [Jubilees](#), [Tobit](#), [Sirach](#), [additional psalms](#), etc., that were not ultimately [canonized in the Hebrew Bible](#)), which comprise roughly 30% of the identified scrolls; and "Sectarian" manuscripts (previously unknown documents that speak to the rules and beliefs of a particular group or groups within greater [Judaism](#)) like the [Community Rule](#), [War Scroll](#), [Peshar on Habakkuk](#) (Hebrew: פֶּשֶׁר *peshar* = "Commentary"), and the [Rule of the Blessing](#), which comprise roughly 30% of the identified scrolls.^[5]



Discovery

[edit]

In the winter of 1946–47, **Muhammed edh-Dhib** and his cousin discovered the caves, and soon afterwards the scrolls, not far from the known ruins of Khirbet Qumran that had been known to European explorers since the 19th century.^[6] The excavated settlement of Qumran, suggested by **Pliny the Elder**, is one kilometer inland from the northwest shore of the Dead Sea.^[7] The scrolls were found in 11 caves nearby, between 125 meters (e.g., Cave 4) and one kilometer (e.g., Cave 1) away. No texts were found within the excavated settlement, therefore failing to attract further investigation of the nearby terrain, and it remained unknown that the settlement originally included the caves which are not mentioned in the ancient texts.^[8] The proximity to a water source was explained by the presence of **mikvahot** (ritual baths) in the settlement, lending further credence to the settlement being the base of the Essene community.^[9] However, later comparative analysis of pottery, discovery of ink wells, and two layers of ash suggest that **scrolls** were produced at the settlement, but any texts present in the buildings during the Roman raid were destroyed in the ensuing fire, explaining lack of organic material in the site.^[10]

John C. Trever reconstructed the story of the scrolls from several interviews with the **Bedouin**. edh-Dhib's cousin noticed the caves, but edh-Dhib himself was the first to actually fall into one. He retrieved a handful of scrolls, which Trever identifies as the **Isaiah Scroll**, **Habakkuk Commentary**, and the **Community Rule** (originally known as "Manual of Discipline"), and took them back to the camp to show to his family. None of the scrolls were destroyed in this process, despite popular rumor.^[11] The Bedouin kept the scrolls hanging on a tent pole while they figured out what to do with them, periodically taking them out to show people. At some point during this time, the Community Rule was split in two.

The Bedouin first took the scrolls to a dealer named Ibrahim 'Ijha in **Bethlehem**. 'Ijha returned them, saying they were worthless, after being warned that they might have been stolen from a synagogue. Undaunted, the Bedouin went to a nearby market, where a Syrian Christian offered to buy them. A sheikh joined their conversation and suggested they take the scrolls to Khalil Eskander Shahin, "Kando," a cobbler and part-time antiques dealer. The Bedouin and the dealers returned to the site, leaving one scroll with Kando and selling three others to a dealer for £7 GBP (\$29 in 2003 US dollars).^[11]

Arrangements with the Bedouin left the scrolls in the hands of a third party until a profitable sale of them could be negotiated. That third party, George Isha'ya, was a member of the **Syrian Orthodox Church**, who soon contacted **St. Mark's Monastery** in the hope of getting an appraisal of the nature of the texts. News of the find then reached **Metropolitan Athanasius Yeshue Samuel**, better known as **Mar Samuel**.

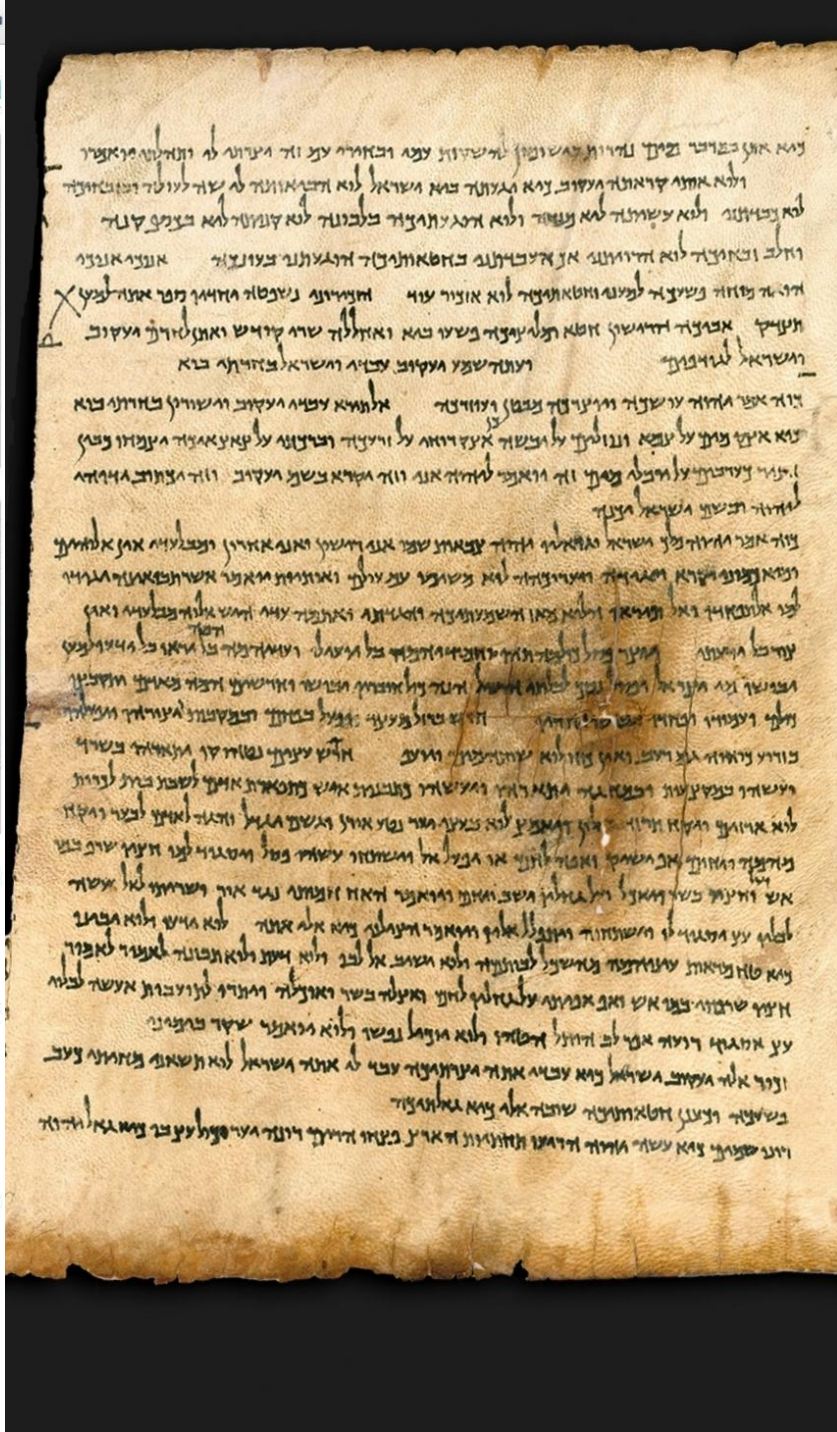
After examining the scrolls and suspecting their antiquity, Mar Samuel expressed an interest in purchasing them. Four scrolls found their way into his hands: the now famous **Isaiah Scroll** (1QIsa^a), the **Community Rule**, the **Habakkuk Pesher** (a commentary on the book of **Habakkuk**), and the **Genesis Apocryphon**. More scrolls soon surfaced in the antiquities market, and Professor **Eleazer Sukenik** and Professor **Benjamin Mazar**, Israeli archaeologists at Hebrew University, soon found themselves in possession of three, **The War Scroll**, **Thanksgiving Hymns**, and another, more fragmented, **Isaiah scroll** (1QIsa^b).



Qumran cave 4, one of the caves in which the scrolls were found



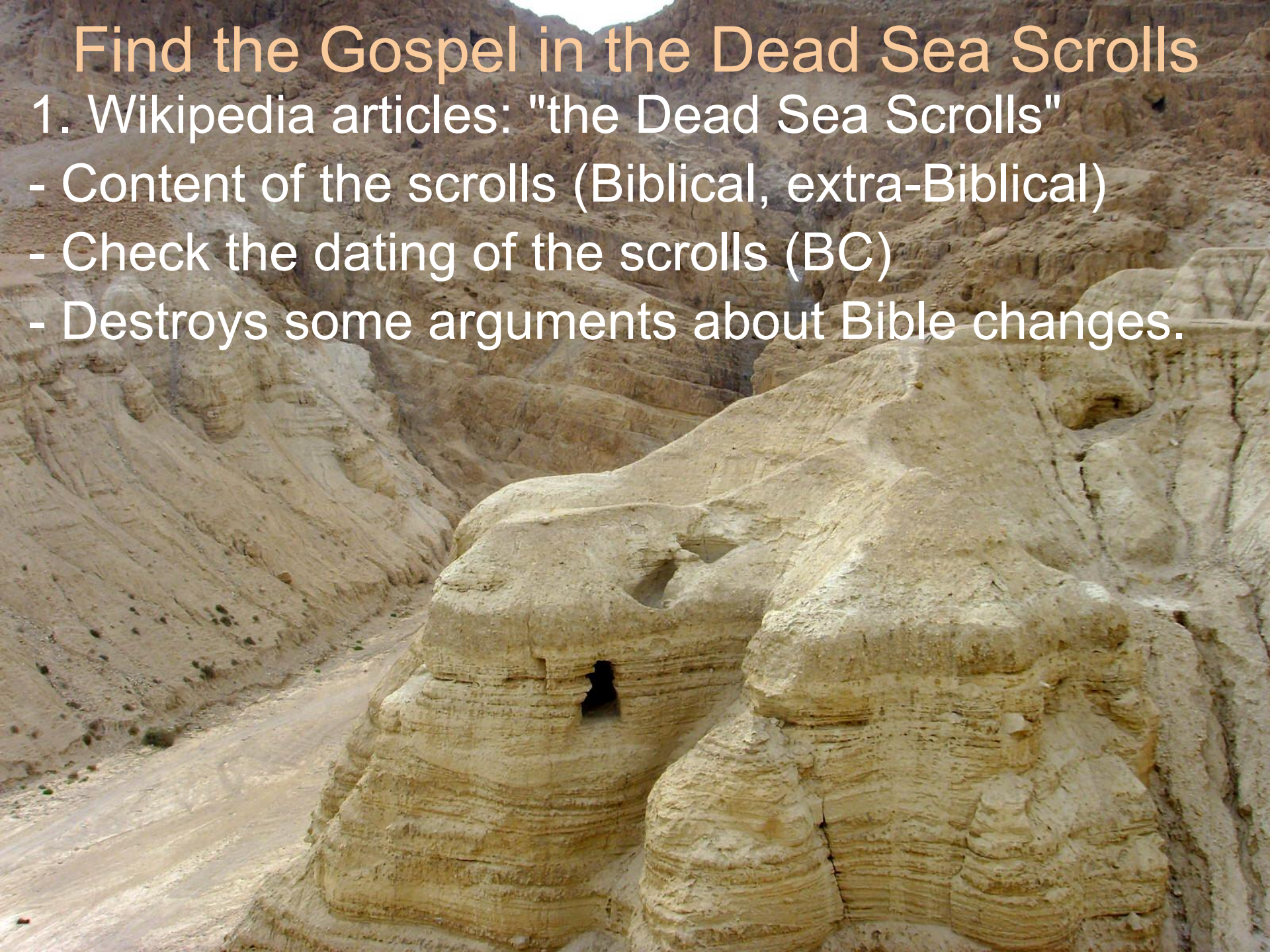
Remains of the west wing of the main building at Qumran.



Find the Gospel in the Dead Sea Scrolls

1. Wikipedia articles: "the Dead Sea Scrolls"

- Content of the scrolls (Biblical, extra-Biblical)
- Check the dating of the scrolls (BC)
- Destroys some arguments about Bible changes.



"Many minor differences from the later Masoretic text...
most are simply grammatical that does not alter the pronunciation
...some added words that do not significantly alter the meaning"

Isaiah scroll

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Isaiah Scroll** or 1QIsa (also called the Great Isaiah Scroll) was found in a cave near the Dead Sea (Qumran Cave 1) with six other scrolls by Bedouin shepherds in 1947, later known as the **Dead Sea Scrolls**. It is the most complete scroll out of the 220 found, being complete from beginning to end. It is the oldest complete copy of the **Book of Isaiah** known, being 1100 years older than the **Leningrad Codex**.^[1] Pieces of the Isaiah Scroll have been carbon-14 dated at least four times, giving calibrated date ranges between 335-324 BC and 202-107 BC; here have also been numerous **paleographic** and scribal dating studies placing the scroll around 150-100 BC.^[2]

The scroll is written on 17 sheets of parchment. It is particularly large, being about 24 feet (730 cm) long and 11 inches (28 cm) high.^[3] There are 54 columns of text.

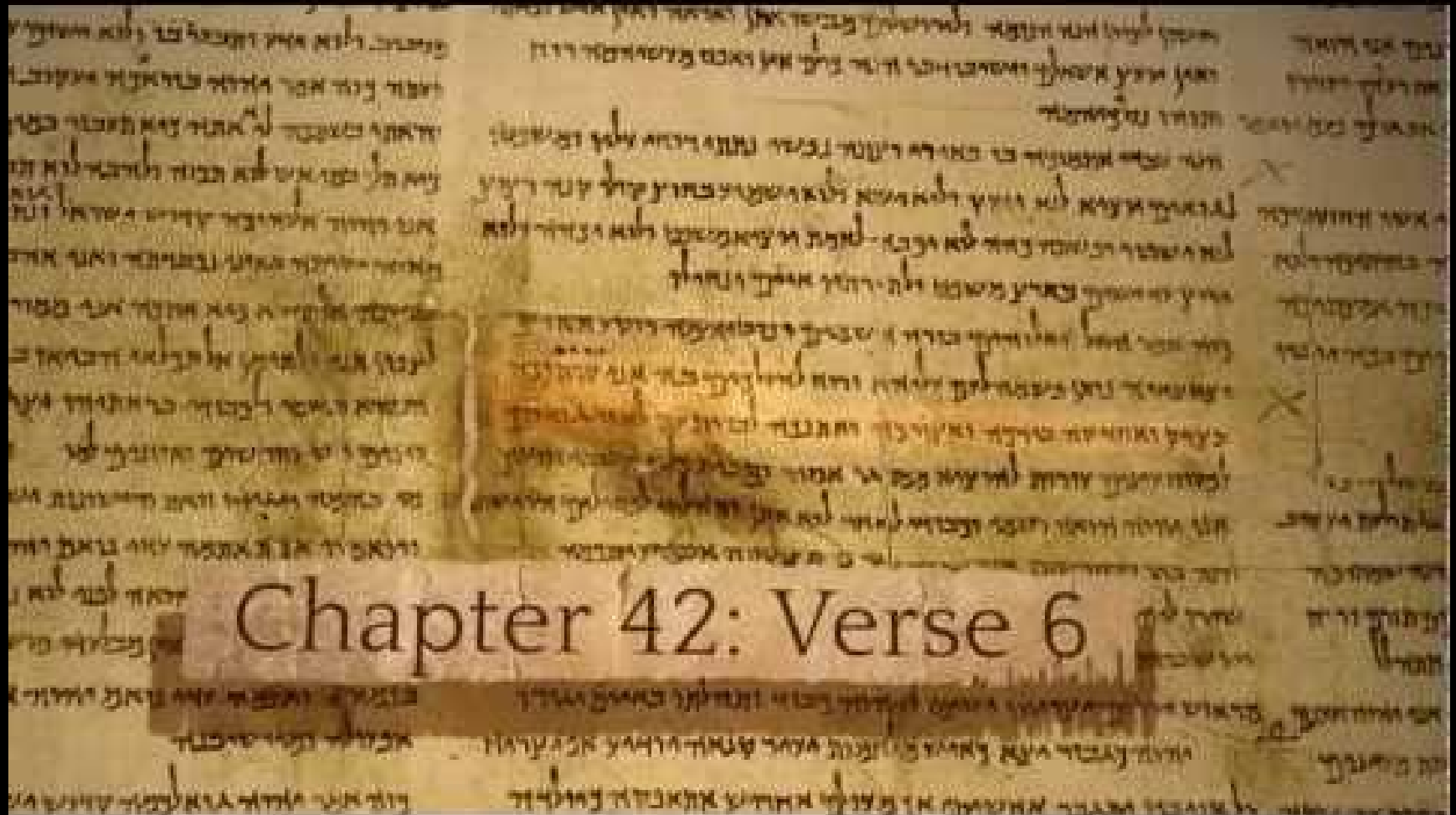
The scroll was sold by the Bedouins to an antiques dealer who happened to be a member of the Syrian Church. He sold it to Anastasius Samuel, the Metropolitan of the Syrian Orthodox Church in East Jerusalem. **Mar Samuel** brought the scroll to the U.S., hoping to sell it and the three others he had in his possession. They were bought by Israeli archeologist **Yigael Yadin** for \$250,000 in 1954 and brought back to Israel. The scroll, along with over 200 fragments from the Dead Sea Scrolls, is now housed in Jerusalem at the **Shrine of the Book** at the Israel Museum.^[4]

This copy of Isaiah contains many minor differences from the later Masoretic text (the text which forms the basis of the modern Hebrew bible). Most of the differences are simply grammatical (for example, spelling certain words with an extra letter that does not alter the pronunciation). Of the remainder, for example some added words, most do not significantly alter the meaning of the passage.^[1]



Photographic reproduction of the Great Isaiah Scroll, the best preserved of the biblical scrolls found at Qumran

Google published the Isaiah scroll online. Find the Gospel in the Dead Sea Scrolls



SHOWING THE EVIDENCE

The Great Isaiah Scroll

http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=3YQNcbiM0oM

Looking at Isaiah 53 at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem



If it's objectively, absolutely true, then there can be objective evidence that supports it. There is evidence to prove the truth of the Biblical Gospel. I'll show you and you can show this to unbelievers.

Find the Gospel in the Dead Sea Scrolls

dss.collections.imj.org.il



מוזיאון ישראל, ירושלים
the israel museum, jerusalem
متحف إسرائيل، أورشليم القدس



Exhibitions
Collections
Calendar

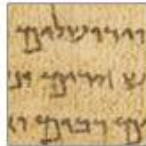
Home | The Project | About the Scrolls

The Digital Dead Sea Scrolls

Great Isaiah Scroll Temple Scroll War Scroll Community Rule Scroll Commentary on the Habakkuk Scroll

Great Isaiah Scroll

The Great Isaiah Scroll (1QIsa^a) is one of the original seven Dead Sea Scrolls discovered in Qumran in 1947. It is the largest (734 cm) and best preserved...[more »](#)

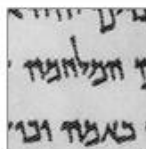


The Dead Sea Scrolls, which include the oldest known biblical manuscripts in existence, have been digitized and are now accessible online. [view »](#)



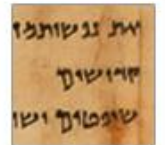
War Scroll

The War Scroll (1QM), popularly known as "The War of the Sons of Light Against the Sons of Darkness," is one of the seven original Dead Sea Scrolls discovered...[more »](#)



Temple Scroll

The Temple Scroll^a (11Q19) was almost certainly discovered in 1956 in Cave 11, located about two kilometers north of Khirbet Qumran. The manuscript is written...[more »](#)



Commentary on the Habakkuk Scroll

The Commentary on Habakkuk (Peshar Habakkuk, 1QpHab), is a relative complete scroll (1.48 m long) and one of the seven original Dead Sea Scrolls discovered...[more »](#)



Community Rule Scroll

The Community Rule (Serekh Hayahad, 1QS), formerly called the "Manual of Discipline," is the major section of one of the first seven scrolls discovered...[more »](#)



"We are privileged to house in the Israel Museum's Shrine of the Book the best preserved and most complete Dead Sea Scrolls ever discovered," said James S. Snyder, Anne and Jerome Fisher Director of the Israel Museum. "They are of paramount importance among the touchstones of monotheistic world heritage, and they represent unique highlights of our Museum's encyclopedic holdings. Now, through our partnership with Google, we are able to bring these treasures to the broadest possible public."... [more »](#)

The Digital Dead Sea Scrolls

The Israel Museum, Jerusalem, The Great Isaiah Scroll Terms of use X

Chapter 3 : Verse 21

Col IV - Is. 3:24-5:14 Col III - Is. 2:21-3:24 Col II - Is. 1:26-2:21 Col I - Is. 1:1-26

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54 53 52 51 50 49 48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 4 3 2 1

☰ 🔍

Photography: Ardon Bar-Hama

Comments (152)

... and corrections. Unlike most of the biblical scrolls from Qumran, it exhibits a very rich orthography (spelling), revealing how Hebrew was pronounced in the Second Temple Period. Around twenty additional copies of the Book of Isaiah were also found at Qumran (one more copy was discovered further south at Wadi Muraba'at), as well as six pesharim (commentaries) based on the book; Isaiah is also frequently quoted in other scrolls (a literary and religious phenomenon also present in New Testament writings). The authoritative and scriptural status of the Book of Isaiah is consistent with the

Find the Gospel in the Dead Sea Scrolls

See the [English translation](#).

Now that we know about the age and accuracy of the Biblical scroll, let's now look at the PROPHETIC CONTENT of the scrolls:

Premise: If it is from God, who knows/plans/controls the future, then He can accurately tell us what is going to happen according to His foreknowledge, plan of salvation and supernatural work in the world.

Find the Gospel in the Dead Sea Scrolls

Look closer into Isaiah's prophecies to find Jesus.

Find the Gospel in the Dead Sea Scrolls

Search the New Testament for fulfillment of Isaiah.

Isaiah is cited 85 times the New Testament

Isaiah 1:9	Romans 9:29
Isaiah 5:9	James 5:44
Isaiah 6:3	Revelation 4:8
Isaiah 6:9	Matt. 13:14, Mark 4:12, Acts 28:26
Isaiah 6:10	John 12:40
Isaiah 7:14	Matthew 1:23
Isaiah 8:10	Matthew 1:23
Isaiah 8:12-13	1 Peter 3:14-15
Isaiah 8:14	1 Peter 2:8, Romans 9:33
Isaiah 8:17-18	Hebrews 2:13
Isaiah 8:23-9:1	Matthew 4:15-16

**EVIDENCE FOR THE
SUPERNATURAL CLAIMS
OF THE BIBLE:
ANCIENT PROPHECIES
IN THE SCROLLS HAVE
BEEN FULFILLED IN
JESUS CHRIST.**

Pay attention to "the prophetic word made more sure"

2 Peter 1:19-21 NASB

19 So we have the prophetic word made more sure, to which you do well to pay attention as to a lamp shining in a dark place, until the day dawns and the morning star arises in your hearts.

20 But know this first of all, that no prophecy of Scripture is a matter of one's own interpretation,

21 for no prophecy was ever made by an act of human will, but men moved by the Holy Spirit spoke from God.

The "the prophetic word made more sure word"

Isaiah 44:7 Who is like Me? Let him proclaim and declare it; Yes, let him recount it to Me in order ... And let them declare to them the things that are coming And the events that are going to take place.

THE PROBLEM: SIN

- God's law is holy, just & good.
- Breaking God's law is sin.
- Adam and Eve sinned & died.
- All have sinned & fall short of glory.
- You have sinned against God.
- Result of sin is separation from God, physical & spiritual death.
- Sinners cannot save themselves.

Who can save from sin & death?

The Gospel preached in the Old Testament

Protoevangelion

The Gospel was first foretold by God to Satan after the fall:

"I will put enmity between you and the woman,
and between your offspring and **her Offspring (seed)**;
He shall bruise your head, and you shall bruise **His heel.**"

Genesis 3:15

1. God promised **a special Seed** of the woman (protagonist).
2. Satan and his followers (antagonists) will oppose **the Seed**
3. **The Seed** will be pierced through his heel (die on the cross)
4. **The Seed** will crush Satan's head (triumph at the cross)

Who would the promised one be?

The "more sure word of prophecy"

Ezekiel 33:33 "So when it comes to pass--as surely it will--then they will know that a prophet has been in their midst."

John 13:19 "From now on I am telling you before it comes to pass, so that when it does occur, you may believe that I am He."

Isaiah 42:1-9 NASB

1 "Behold, My Servant, whom I uphold; My chosen one in whom My soul delights. I have put My Spirit upon Him; He will bring forth justice to the nations. 2 "He will not cry out or raise His voice, Nor make His voice heard in the street. 3 "A bruised reed He will not break And a dimly burning wick He will not extinguish; He will faithfully bring forth justice. 4 "He will not be disheartened or crushed Until He has established justice in the earth; And the coast lands will wait expectantly for His law."

5 Thus says God the LORD, Who created the heavens and stretched them out, Who spread out the earth and its offspring, Who gives breath to the people on it And spirit to those who walk in it, 6 "I am the LORD, I have called You in righteousness, I will also hold You by the hand and watch over You, And I will appoint You as a covenant to the people, As a light to the nations, 7 To open blind eyes, To bring out prisoners from the dungeon And those who dwell in darkness from the prison.

8 "I am the LORD, that is My name; I will not give My glory to another, Nor My praise to graven images. 9 "Behold, the former things have come to pass, Now I declare new things; Before they spring forth I proclaim them to you."

Conclusion: Can we trust Him?

YES, WE CAN!

Why? Because God has given us "the more sure word of prophecy" concerning the Messiah/Christ.

Gen 3:15 (4000 BC) Satan "will bruise His heel"

Psalms 22: (1000 BC) "pierced hands and feet"

Isaiah 53 (700 BC) "bruised for our iniquities"

DSS Copies (100 BC) unchanged, speaks of Jesus.

300+ Prophecies fulfilled in Christ's 1st coming.

500+ witnesses (30AD) Christ crucified, resurrected.

The Promised one is none other than Jesus Christ.

He lived a sinless life, taught the truth, healed the sick, died for our sins and rose from the dead.

This evidence gives us good reason to believe in the

Bible's good news about Jesus. Will you trust Him?

"You will find that in answers to questions, the biggest danger is to get so cerebral, that you forget the source of the answers. Sometimes a relationship with Christ is far greater than any cerebral answer you can give to a question.

...

Apologetics is the seasoning,
the gospel is the main course.

You do not want too much seasoning
or it will make the main course insipid."

- Ravi Zacharias

"Famous" Reasons for hope

Fulfilled prophecy ("the more sure word" 2 Peter 1:19)

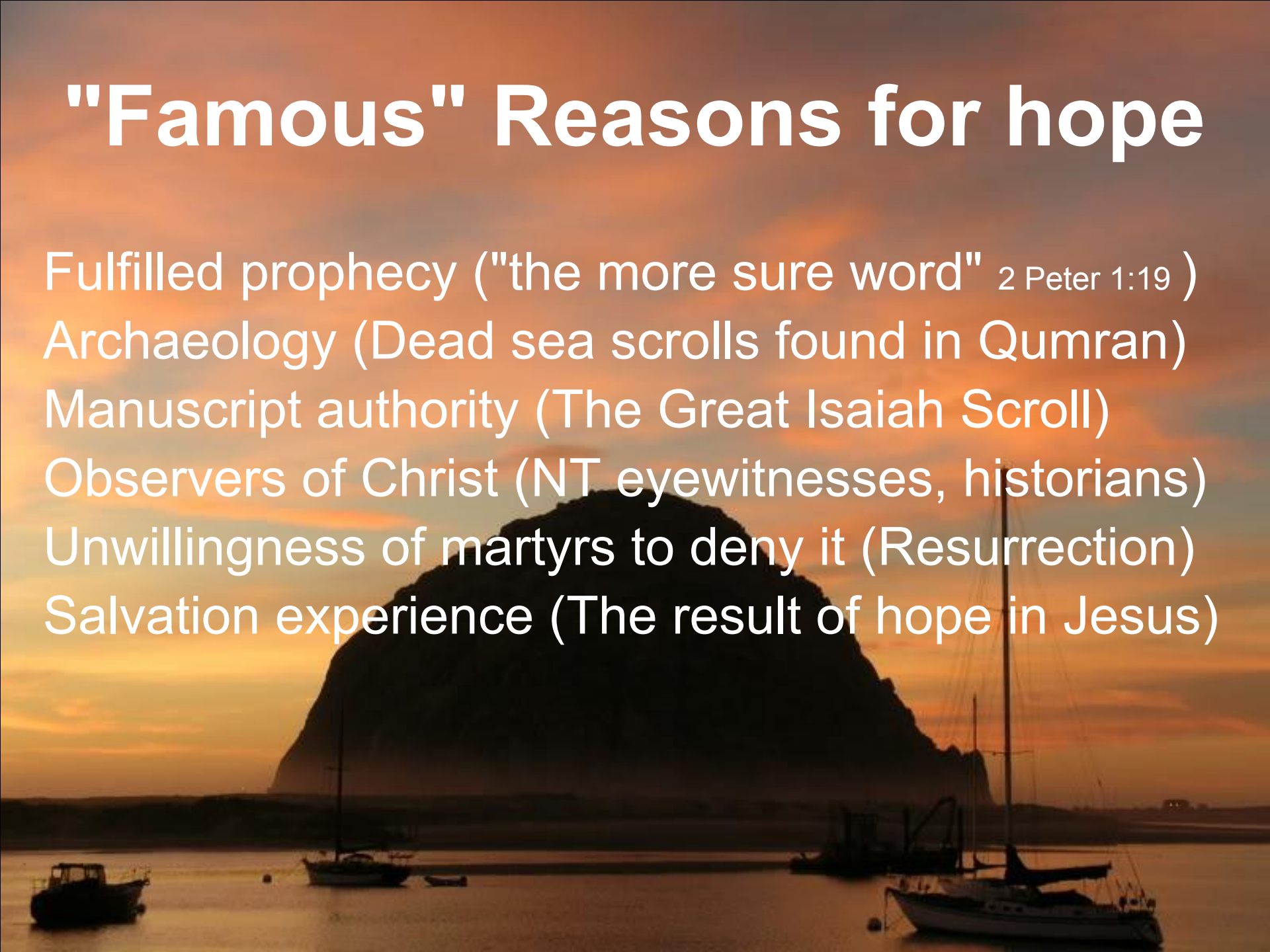
Archaeology (Dead sea scrolls found in Qumran)

Manuscript authority (The Great Isaiah Scroll)

Observers of Christ (NT eyewitnesses, historians)

Unwillingness of martyrs to deny it (Resurrection)

Salvation experience (The result of hope in Jesus)



My Background

Brenten Powers & Family



- **Background: Raised in Christian/agnostic family**
1995 Called to be a disciple.
1997 Calvary Monterey
- **Hunger for God's word**
1998-1999 CCBC
- **Paper "Jesus in Isaiah"**
- **Called to Missions**
2000-2001 Calvary Monterey
2002-2004 Mission: Ukraine
2005-2006 Calvary Monterey
2007-2012 Mission: Latvia
- **Taught "Jesus in the O.T."**
60 weeks, book by book.