

Full Sermon Transcript: Archaeological Proof of the Bible that Archaeologists Deny

June 7, 2025

Disclaimer: This transcript is computer-generated and may have mistakes or inaccuracies. Though for the most part, the software does a really good job.

Okay, thank you for your patience. Let us all go in prayer. Lord Heavenly Father, in Jesus' wonderful name, thank you Father for all the wonderful, powerful, great miracles that you have performed in the earth and in your people.

All the wonderful biblical, archaeological evidence, proof that we're going to be talking about today and your divine, powerful confirmation of the sermon.

Praise your holy name. Father, we are here to learn, to grow, to grow in the truth, to come more out of the traditional lies, to proclaim the truth of the gospel of the kingdom, to proclaim your glory, to share your existence with unbelievers so that they may come to salvation and life and joy and peace in Jesus Christ.

True salvation. We're here today to worship, to bless you and to bless one another, to be a family of one accord and of one mind.

We come together as the citizens of your kingdom, as your family, as your children, and as your bride.

We come to worship and to love. We come to agree. We come to be corrected. We come as one, body of Christ, to our leader, our master, the Alpha and Omega.

Jesus Christ is your name. Praise you yesterday, today and tomorrow, in the past, present and the future.

May your name of Jesus be glorified in all of the earth. In Jesus' name, so be it.

In the church, say it real loud. Amen. Amen. Praise God. You may be seated.

Let's turn to Genesis chapter 8. We're starting there. We're reading from the Alpha and Omega Bible. And today is June the 7th, 2025.

The sermon title is, Archaeological Proof of the Bible and of God that Archaeologists Deny.

We're going to talk about three things today. Noah's Ark, the crossing of the Red Sea, and Mount Sinai, where Moses received the Ten Commandments and the people heard God speak the Ten Commandments.

Those three biblical or archaeological events. Noah's Ark with the rainbow and all the events related to it, the crossing of the Red Sea, and the location of the mountain of God of which the Ten Commandments was given.

Mount Sinai. We're reading from the Alpha and Omega Bible.

And I really encourage people that are mockers and doubters and unbelievers to just hear me out.

It's a great chance to share everything that I have prepared today to share with you before you make a final conclusion.

And even within the True Church, we're going to make some corrections today as we do continually every year as we grow in the truth and come out of Babylon more and more and more and more.

In Genesis chapter 8, Moses will start in verse 1. The Theos remembered Noah, and all the wild beasts and the cattle and the birds and all the reptiles were creeping things that crept.

And as many as were with him in the ark, and the Theos brought a wind upon the earth, and the waters stayed or stopped.

So I want to move change stayed to stopped to make it more clear what does it mean so it's easier to understand.

Verse 2, And the fountains of the deep were closed up and the floodgates of the sky and the rain from the sky was withheld.

So notice it wasn't just only raining like a lot of people assume, but also water was coming up from the earth itself, from fountains of water from underneath the ground was coming up as well, as well as the rain.

And it says that in more than one place. Verse 3, And the waters subsided and went off the earth, and that is off the land, and after 150 days the water was diminished and the ark rested in the seventh month on the twenty-seventh day of the month on the mountains of Ararat.

Notice how that word mountains is plural rather than singular mountains. In other words, the mountain chain of the Ararat mountains, in Sanskrit spelling, Ararat.

It's not a singular mountain, but a mountain range. So if we look for archaeological evidence of Noah's ark, it's not that we need to look only for the one mountain, but for that mountain range.

That is a major clue right there. That it actually would not, did not land exactly precisely on that one mountain peak

that is called Mount Ararat, but rather near it within that mountain range, the mountains of Ararat. If it had been that specific mountain itself, it would have only said Mount Ararat.

So when we look at biblical archaeology, what it is, we do have a location that first showed up in, I think it was in 1959 maybe, I might be wrong, but it was definitely the fifties, when a military official, army official of the nation of Turkey was looking at pictures that had been taken from an airplane.

This is before satellites. So it's aerial pictures from airplanes taken of the nation for whatever reason, and he notices something very extremely unusual in that region, on one of those mountains.

And so more investigation pursued, and years passed by, and over the years it became known in different publications worldwide, and different people had written about it, different magazines and newspapers wrote about it, but there wasn't much research.

There wasn't anybody that really took a very extensive look at the location very extensively and carefully and truly sincerely examined it until the 1970s when Ron Wyatt, that he decided to go and look at it and examine it sincerely to see if it was truly the location of Noah's Ark.

And he continued to do that over many years, making many different trips to the nation of Turkey and to that mountain range.

Now, that location, the Noah's Ark, I'm absolutely confident that that is the site of Noah's Ark for all the multiple reasons I'm going to share with you today.

And that includes the size of it and what is inside of it, the location of it, and what was found around it as well.

Different reasons. But one thing I must go ahead and say right now is that it's covered with dirt, grass.

It was involved at one time in a landslide, even a volcanic landslide. This is a volcanic area and a very earthquake-prone area.

So multiple large earthquakes have changed the landscape many times over these thousands of years, as well as volcanic activity.

So Noah's Ark is not in the exact location that it landed, but still, of course, within that mountain chain.

But you could tell by the landscape that it has been a victim of time, of erosion, of landslides, of volcanic activity, of earthquake activity, of all these things that would have occurred one after another after another over thousands of years, bringing it to its current condition of being collapsed, caved in, walls falling outward and covered in dirt and ash and clay and mud and dirt and so forth.

But still, yeah, the shape, the overall shape of it being preserved, that you can tell that it is not a natural shape, that there's something unusual that you can see from the air or even in person that it is a very unusual shape to be just rocks. And just dirt. So it has maintained some of its structural integrity.

Let's look at Genesis chapter 6, verse 15. And we're going to make a correction, because one of the things that we must look at about is it Noah's Ark or not is the size of it, amen, because that's one of the things that the Bible does tell us very specifically about is the size we have to measure and it does come out to the length of the ship.

But in the AOB Bible, in verse 15 here, Genesis 6, verse 15, and this is how you should make the ark, 300 cubits, and the length of the ark, 50 cubits, and the width, and the 30 cubits, the height.

Now notice we have in parentheses, for 300 cubits, I put 450 feet. However, that is not correct, because I believe it was going by the Hebrew cubits, whereas it would have been by the Royal Egyptian cubits, because the Bible says that Moses was trained and skilled in all of something of Egypt, the knowledge of Egypt or whatever the terminology that it was, but basically the knowledge of Egypt.

So he would have known the ways of measuring an Egyptian, not Hebrew so much, even though they had all the Hebrew slaves, so he may have been familiar with that too, but they had probably given the slaves the instructions for the building of the pyramids or the other structures, whatever the work that the Egyptians, that the slaves, that the Israelites were doing, they probably received those instructions in Egyptian terminology.

Any empire throughout history, when they conquered a people, they forced their language and their culture upon the people that they were enslaving throughout history.

So common sense is that they would have been measuring in that day, in that time, in that era, and in Egypt, because Moses had lived all of his life in Egypt until he went out to Saudi Arabia for the 40 years in the wilderness before he came back to Egypt.

So going by the Royal, because there's different Egyptian cubits, so we're talking about the Royal Egyptian cubit that would have been used by the princes as an official measurement that the government of Egypt would have used.

And when you do that, the 300 cubits, let me look at my notes, the Royal Egyptian cubit is 20.62 inches, 20.62 inches. And so that would actually bring us, instead of 450 feet, it would bring us to 515.5 feet. And that is the measurement of this unusual structure in that mountain range that we're talking about. Now, the width of it does not match because the walls of the ark have fallen outward. Therefore, your measurement is going to be wider now that the walls have fallen outward or the beams and so forth have fallen outward. So you would need to expect a wider measurement, but still within an acceptable range, somewhat close to and not too far beyond the measurement of the width that the Bible declares. But let's get the other numbers correct. Where it says 75 feet, we're changing that to 85.9. So 75 becomes 85.9. And 45 feet we're changing that to 51.55. And when you consider that the walls have fallen outward and that it's also caved in as well, so it's going to be shorter as well except for any additional clay, dirt, and stuff, material on top. When you consider all of this, the other measurements are within an acceptable range for things falling in and other things coming on top. It's within an acceptable range. The length is perfect. So that's very significant, very significant. So you've got it in the correct location and the acceptable measurements and one of the three measurements being perfect. So that's two strong proofs right there all by itself.

Now, the location is at or very near a village spelled Arzep, but I've also seen it spelled with an A instead of an E, Arzap, which is an Armenian name, Armenian name. Now, this is extremely close, I think 20 miles, if I'm not mistaken, to the Russian-Soviet Union border, and it's right at the corner where Russia and Iran and Turkey meet. It's very close to the border there, and there's a lot of fighting between different groups in that region. Now, another thing that was found is what Ron Wyatt calls, now I don't know for sure that they are this or not, but there's a very, very large possibility that they are giant ship anchors, which I would call a drag stone, but it's appropriate to call them anchors. And they were thin, they were very thin, and they were found not exactly at the location, but if I'm understanding correctly, from a point 15 miles away in a straight line, not all in the same space, but in a straight line headed toward the final resting place of the ark, as if they, and I don't know the exact number of the anchor stones or drag stones, but it is as if they were cut off from the ship one at a time over a distance. They would cut one and then coast another few miles or another one or two miles and then cut another and then coast another one or two miles and cut another one and continue that until they came to the final resting place. So it's a line proceeding from one point to the final, or close to the final resting place. As I say, the final resting place is not exact because they had slid down the mountain from a landslide at one time. Now on these stones for anchors or dragging is carved eight crosses. Now we know that the cross is a pagan Roman and even before Rome, a pagan symbol. So these crosses were not carved in by Noah and his family, but rather the crosses was carved into these stones by later generations after the Roman Empire, much, much, much later, thousands of years after Noah's ark, during the time of the Byzantine Empire and Constantine in that time period or even more recently that the crosses were carved in. But it's eight crosses on more than one stone. And on at least one of these drag stones is also a rainbow. A rainbow and on the same stone that there is a rainbow is also the faces of eight people carved into the stone. Eight people is the number of people that was on Noah's ark. So at some time in history, somebody that believed in the cross, which are the Constantine time era people, the followers of Constantine, the followers of Catholic Church. So we're talking about the AD years with the traditional false Christian thinking about the cross. Finding the stones, finding the village, finding Noah's ark, recognizing what it was or having known it already from history, however they found out about it, however they knew about it, they recognized the significance of the stones, the significance of the ark, the significance of the village, that it was Noah's ark. At some time in history that there was a people that knew the significance of the location and carved the rainbow, the faces of eight people and eight crosses. So if somebody back in the 300 AD or 400 or 500 or 600 AD say 1600 years ago, between 1200 and 1600 years ago, if they understood the significance of the location, that's significant to us today. People back then knew a whole lot more than we know today about ancient things. Amen. Now in addition to these ship anchor stones with these carvings, there's also other stones with similar carvings with

eight crosses.

There's another stone with a rainbow and eight people instead of just eight faces, eight people.

And I've got an image of that right here that I have now put up on YouTube and too hard for me to pull that right up locally, I'm sorry, but actually maybe I could bring it right here.

Yeah, there we go. So you can see a rainbow and you can see like a wave, like a tidal wave with a little boat on top of it and then eight people, the men all have beards.

Now when was that carved into the stone? Well, that particular carving don't have no crosses.

So it's possible that that particular carving could have been much older than the carvings that have crosses.

We don't know. This is just wondering, you know, wondering when did. We don't know. But at some point of history, rather that is right after they came off the ark or 50 years or 100 years or 200 years or 1000 years, we don't know.

But at some point in history, somebody has carved that into a stone at the location of the ark.

So they knew its significance. They believed that that was the location sometime in history.

Now, it was lost to history for the majority of the last 2000 years. So that leads me to believe that all of these carvings are from as old as possible, maybe the three hundred eighties or four hundred eighties, because as you get closer and closer to modern time frame, then we would we would have had more record of it, more knowledge of it.

But it was lost to history, forgotten or hidden by the powers of the to be. So I think that these carvings are pretty old.

The location is recognized officially by the government of Turkey as being the real and true location of Noah's Ark.

The government of Turkey officially recognizes it as being Noah's Ark. In 1978, Ron Wyatt and his friends, his work associates and family prayed for an earthquake to help reveal more of the ark site, since it was very difficult to study with all the dirt, clay and volcanic ash and all this and debris.

And they had prayed, like I said, in 1978. And that same year at the end of the year, maybe November or December of that year, the earthquake did strike the location and did open up some of the areas to make it easier to do the research and examination of the evidence.

That's significant to me that someone would pray and receive the answer to their prayers for the earth to open up to make it easier to get to the inside to study it better.

And it actually occurred within six months or less from the prayers. I believe that in itself contributes to the proof.

When you consider everything I've said today and more, I believe the evidence is overwhelming.

Now here's another proof is that today, Brother H sent me a picture. Let me see if I can bring that up.

Yeah, there's a picture of it right there. He sent me and I added this text words on top of it.

But that's a picture from out his window from this morning, from today, showing a rainbow.

On this very day, then I'm going to talk that I was going to talk about the carbons of the rainbow and Noah's Ark and these archaeological discoveries. Amen.

I think that in itself is also proof. That's God blessing and anointing and confirming today's topic. I really don't believe that God would have allowed a rainbow at H's location on this date.

If God did not intend to bless and confirm this information. It is powerful, divine confirmation.

Now, there's some other things in Genesis that I want us to correct or understand before we move on to the subject of the Red Sea crossing.

Let's go to Genesis 5 verse 32. That's the last verse of Genesis 5. We need to make some corrections or understandings here. It says, and Noah was 500 years old and he begot or conceived three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth.

If you think about that, it kind of makes it sound like he had all three sons the same year when he was 500 years old.

But that first word, and, needs to be changed to the word after. After Noah was 500 years old, he had these three sons.

So not all the same year. We know they were not all the same year because I'm going to share some other verses with you that proves they were not all the same year.

So it would not be all of them when he's 500, but rather it would be after he's 500 that he starts having these sons.

And one of those verses is Genesis 9 verse 24. And it says, Noah recovered from the wine and knew all that his younger son had done to him.

So obviously they're not all born the same year. We can also consider Genesis 10 verse 21.

And to Shem himself also were children born, the father of all the sons of Herbert, the brother of Japheth, the elder.

So Japheth is the eldest, the oldest of the three sons of Noah. I know that the word elder can also mean a leader, but I believe that in this case it means the older son of the three sons of Noah.

So we would then have Japheth as being Noah's oldest son, the elder of the three, born when Noah was 500 years old.

And I'll tell you why we're going to say that he was born that particular year. We'll give you reasons for believing that as well here in this second.

But we're going to say Japheth was the oldest son born when Noah was 500. And then Shem was the middle-aged kid born when Noah was 503.

And Ham being Noah's youngest son, but we don't know the age Noah was, but Ham being the youngest.

Now here's how we're going to figure that out. Genesis 11 verse 10. Genesis 11 verse 10. And these are the generations of Shem.

And Shem was 100 years old when he conceived this guy in the second year after the flood.

So if Shem was 100 years old when he conceived this guy two years after the flood, then this indicates that Shem was 98 years old when the flood ended.

And then had two years later he was 100 years old and conceived his son. So Shem was 98 years old when the flood ended.

But Genesis 7 verse 6, let's turn there, Noah was 600 years old when the flood of water was upon the earth.

And verse 11, in the 600 year of the life of Noah in the second month, in the 27th day of the month, on this day the fountains of the abyss were broken up and the floodgates of the sky were woken.

So Noah was 600 years old when the flood began. Shem would only be 97 years old when Noah was 600.

If you do all these calculations, Shem would have been 97 when Noah was 600. So that comes out to Shem being born when Noah was 503.

You would have to take a piece of paper and do all your calculations to be able to see this very clearly.

But it is very accurate when you consider every one of these verses and do your calculations.

That would be totally accurate. Shem was born when Noah was 503. Since we know Japheth is the outer and Noah be the youngest. Again, the conclusion is that Japheth was Noah's oldest son, born when Noah was 500 years old.

Shem was the second born when Noah was 503 years old. And Ham was the youngest, but we don't know the age of Noah when he was born.

So that means that verse 32 in chapter 5, it is after Noah was 500 that he began to conceive all these sons.

And not just at that age, but after Noah was 500 and beginning when he was 500, started conceiving sons.

Now we need to make a correction in our doctrine because we have always been told all of our lives that Noah took 120 years to build the ark.

It's what we've always, always, always been told. Guess what? It never says that in the Bible. And it's impossible.

It's impossible. Why do we know it's impossible? For one thing, the Bible never says it. We were just told that the Bible says it.

But the reason it's impossible is that chapter 5, verse 32, talks about him being 500 years old and then talks about God deciding to flood the earth after that point and talking to Noah after that point about building the ark.

He was 600 years old when the waters began to pour. That's only 100 years from the time that the chapter starts.

Talking about God, talking about being angry with the inhabitants of the earth. That's only 100 years max

So it's impossible that it took 120 years. Where do they get the 120 is chapter 6, verse 3.

And the Lord the Theos said, My breath of life will not always remain in man, for in his going astray his flesh.

Therefore, their days should be 120 years. Which means that up until Noah's ark and the rainbow, mankind would live to be around a thousand years old.

We know that from all the many different scriptures up to this point. How old Noah was, how old his dad was and his grandfather was and other people before them.

How old they lived to be was around a thousand years old. Everyone, 700, 800, 900 and a thousand years old.

But at this point, God says, I'm angry with humanity. I'm going to destroy the earth.

I'm going to destroy mankind. And from this point on, they can only live to be 120.

If you take care of yourself, eat right, rest, sleep and keep God's commandments.

Because the promise is you keep God's commandments that you can live longer. The Bible says. Amen.

So, 120 for the lifetime of mankind has nothing to do with how long it took Noah to build the ship. Amen.

So they just make this giant, huge, huge assumption to apply that toward the building of the ship when that's totally impossible.

So we don't know how long it took him to build the ship, but it could not be more than 100 years.

Perhaps it was all 100 years. But there's a possibility that he would have waited for his first son, the oldest son, Jephite, or even all three sons to be young adults, 10, 11, 12, 13 years old, to where your three sons can help you build the ark.

If he started when he was 500 years old, that's when his first son was born. He wouldn't have no help building the ark for at least 10 years or at least seven years. Amen.

And not very much help from a seven-year-old, right? He would really have to get into, well, the range of eight years old, a young man can be very helpful.

At eight years old, nine, and then especially at 10 years old, a young man can be extremely helpful.

But even more so when he gets 13, 14, 15, and 16, when he gets more muscle mass, more strength, more integrity, more common sense, they become much more helpful.

I can't see him really beginning without any of his sons being able to help, but he could have.

Let's take a look at another verse in chapter six, verse 18, chapter six, verse 18.

And I will establish my covenant with you, and you should enter into the ark, and your sons, and your woman, your wife, and your son's wives with you, and all the cattle, and all the animals.

So God does tell him, you're going to go into this ship, you and your wife, and your sons, and your son's wives, and the animals.

But it does not tell us, is God projecting into the future that all of this is going to be fulfilled once your sons are adult and married?

Or the other possibility, are the sons already adult and already married when God speaks this?

We don't know. It's not clear. It could go either way. It could be that the sons were already grown and married when God speaks it, which means it would have been, no, it would have been at least 513 or so, because people did get married at the age of 10, 11, and 12, and 13 back then.

Absolutely. We know that for a fact, at least throughout biblical history. So if the sons were already married when God said this, when God commanded the building of the ark, then it may have taken only around 75 years to build the ark.

I'm not saying exactly 75, I'm saying around 75, 78, 73, somewhere in that range of how many years.

Or it could be that God is just telling Noah, when he is 500 years old, and the sons are not yet grown, that this is a prophecy for the future.

We don't know. But what we do know is that the building of the ark was 100 years or less.

And I would guess between 70 and 100 years that it would have taken to build the ark, between 70 and 100 years.

So we praise Jesus for correcting us and bringing us out of the traditional lies that even I, all of us, have been taught from childhood, all these lies about the Bible from people, pastors and people that don't know what they're talking about.

And it takes a lifetime, a lifetime, to learn all the truth. Amen.

Now, with all that said, I respect Ron Wyatt. God chose him.

He didn't discover Noah's ark. You've got to make sure you're careful how you word that.

It was discovered many years before he went to visit it and study it. But he was the one that first took it serious about doing extensive examination, careful and sincere examination of the location of the ark.

And God, I believe, did choose him for that work. We'll talk about those reasons later why I do believe in addition to just the fact that he did give the proof, study it and provide the proof.

But in addition to that, there's other reasons we'll talk about later. With all that said, I must give you a warning that Ron Wyatt absolutely was not correct about everything he believed about the location and other discoveries and other research.

He was not correct about everything, just like Herbert W. Armstrong of the old worldwide Church of God.

As much as I respect him for the measure of truth he did have and his leadership of the true church in that day and time, he wasn't correct about everything, even as Paul wasn't, even as Peter wasn't. Amen.

And so I do have to warn you that there's a Torah group, a Y named Torah cult leader named Michael Rood.

Very famous, very popular, I'm sure that probably every one of you are familiar with Michael Rood.

Very famous, he has tons and tons and tons of followers because he's got a lot of money to make the videos and everything.

To get the followers with and of course the Y names are very popular and the sunset to sunset craziness is very popular.

So when you tickle the ears, then you can have a lot of followers when you tickle the ears and never making a correction.

But Michael Rood and some of the other associates of Ron Wyatt, they believe that Noah and his family were giants measuring between 15 and 18 foot tall.

That all of humanity, because they did live to be a thousand, that they actually continued to grow in size all 100 or 1000

years.

That's ridiculous to me. They said that they did or somebody at some point of time had discovered a tomb, not a tomb but an esophagus that you lay a dead person in, basically a coffin.

A coffin at the Noah's Ark location or very close to it, a coffin measuring 18 foot long.

I don't doubt that because the Bible does say there were giants in the land in that day and we have translated that as being Nephilim, which is what the Bible actually said.

Nephilim and other people translate it as giants. That's the offspring crossbreed between fallen angels and humans.

So I don't doubt that they would have been giants of a crossbreed of half human and half demon that could have been 15 to 18 foot tall.

But that's a corruption of the human DNA. That's not pure blood humans. So I believe that at some point of time somebody has found things there relating to the Nephilim.

And they said that that coffin was carried off putts and wears and nobody's allowed to see it.

That they didn't carry it off but some officials, some people, somebody had taken it away and won't allow people to see it.

So there's not proof that there was an 18 foot coffin. But I believe that somebody did see such, that somebody did find such.

But that is only proof that the Bible is true that there was Nephilim rather than all humans growing to that size.

So some of the things that Ron Wyatt believed was I think far off, far off target.

And some of the things he believed I believe were just silly. And I believe he was gullible to certain extents as a lot of people were in that day and time of the 1970s and 80s and even into the 90s.

There was a lot of just ignorance even on my part in that young time of modern history.

Whereas God is now, we have seen that God over the past 20 years or so has opened up understanding, common sense, intelligence and divine knowledge.

Divine understanding, divine logic. These things have been opened up from the heavens by Jesus to make us smarter, more discerning, more discernment and more knowledge, more education, more facts.

And then we're learning more and more every year how to practice sincere, true research, how to test ourselves, how to not be caught up in conspiracies and foolishness and childishness.

And the church should be learning and growing and maturing as the Bible says in Ephesians 4 that we must be learning and growing and maturing as time goes.

So we can't really expect these people in the 70s and 80s, Herbert W. Armstrong and Ron Wyatt, to have known everything and to know as much as what we do.

Or to even have as much discernment because there's a lot of things that was held back to those people by God, by the heavens, by the scrolls, things were held back from them.

But just don't believe everything that you're going to read when you start doing your own research because I know you are.

I know you're going to go to YouTube. I know you're going to get on the Internet and that's fine to look at the videos, to look at the websites.

I even gave the references a few days ago or a week ago. I posted the references.

I posted the videos. I posted the links. And that's there for your edification to see the pictures, to see the videos, to hear the speeches of Ron Wyatt.

But I have to warn you, use discernment and don't believe everything you see and everything you hear and everything that one man says that lived back in the 80s.

Because not everything was opened up to them yet. We have more knowledge today and the church is maturing in age and in discernment.

Now, with all that said, let's move on to the second topic, the crossing of the Red Sea.

And let's go over to the book of Exodus 14. The traditional crossing of the Red Sea is in the western upper portion of the Red Sea.

The Red Sea, when you look on the map of the Middle East, it's not only just one body of water, but as you go up into the northern coast of the Red Sea, it splits off in two different ways, left and to the right.

And the left portion of where it splits off is the traditional, most people, most Bible scholars, most of the Bible maps, says the crossing of the Red Sea was in the left western portion of that split of the Red Sea, the Suez Canal.

But there are some problems with believing that that is the accurate location. In Exodus 14 verse 3, Pharaoh would say, well let's do, let's start in verse 1.

Jesus spoke to Moses saying, speak to the children of Israel and let them turn and encamp before the village between Magdal and the sea, opposite of Beelsepphon.

Before them shall you encamp by the sea, make a camp right by the water. And Pharaoh would say to his people, as for these children of Israel, they are wandering in the land, for the desert has shut them in.

Now that word wandering in the Masoretic and King James says they are entangled, but the Greek Septuagint says that they are wandering in the land and the desert has shut them in.

So they're going to be, before they cross the Red Sea, they're right there at the water and there's desert, but somehow or another the landscape has enclosed them, shut them in.

So that would be what would close you in, in the desert, in that region, in the Suez Canal is nothing, nothing.

But if you look at the eastern portion of the Red Sea, if you go over to the right hand side of the split instead of the left hand side, then there are mountains that would shut them in.

In fact, there is what Ron Wyatt saw, he's not the one that discovered, he never discovered anything.

Other people discovered them, then he went and investigated, so be careful about your wording.

He went and investigated, please try not to do that. The mountains go right up to that sea, but there's a beach that is about five or eight miles in length right on the coast of the sea that sticks out into the water, but there's mountains with a canyon that they would have traveled through, that is a winding narrow canyon that they would have traveled through and it would be like a wall of mountains on both sides of them as they're walking through that.

So it's like a foreshadowing of the water that was going to rise up really tall walls of water that would come once the Red Sea was split.

So they walked through the walls of mountains first, then they come out of the mountains onto this coastline of a beach, five to eight miles long, sticking out in the water, a coastal sand beach to where they're trapped.

That's unlike anything that you would find on the Suez Canal, the western portion of the split of the Red Sea, unlike anything you would find there.

So this would fit the biblical requirement of the desert shutting them in. Something, a barrier that would block their escape is there's nowhere to go on this beach.

If they turned backwards, they would have to go only through that narrow canyon in which the Egyptian army is already in that same canyon coming after them.

And the Bible does say that the pillar of cloud and fire, that it blocked the way of the Egyptians.

So if you have a narrow canyon that is a doorway basically to that beach, then you have a narrow doorway to where this column of cloud and fire can block the doorway.

If you don't have a doorway, a canyon, then they could just go around a column because it's a pillar.

A column is only a column. It's not like two miles wide. So you would expect then a narrow passage in which the column can block the doorway.

You don't have that on the Suez Canal. You only have it on the eastern portion, which is called a gulf.

And I get the spelling. Let me see the spelling. Aqaba. The gulf of Aqaba.

Now the traditional side of the Red Sea crossing in the western Suez Canal is today controlled by Catholic monks. Whereas the eastern portion, the gulf of Aqaba, is Muslims living there as a tourist attraction, showing people the location, stuff like that.

So at both locations, you have a corruption. At both locations, on the western side, you've got the Catholic Church making money out of a tourist attraction.

And then on the eastern side, you've got Muslims making money from a tourist attraction.

But that's just life, the way the world is today of all we want to make money on the Word of God. Amen?

That should not be a distraction to us examining the archaeological evidence.

So let's talk more about the archaeological evidence.

Let's turn to the Bible in Isaiah 19 verse 19.

It says, In that day there should be an altar to Jesus in the land of the Egyptians and a pillar to Jesus by its border.

Now we believe, let me read the footnote here, according to Josephus, this temple and altar was built 600 years after Isaiah wrote it.

So we have different interpretations of this, and it may even sound like it's talking about a future prophecy still yet to be

fulfilled.

There's different possibilities about what exactly these pillars are and when they were supposed to be built.

Nevertheless, whether this is actually talking about the pillars that I'm about to talk about or not, is interesting that the Bible speaks of pillars, columns, that are in two places, it seems like in verse 19, in the land of the Egyptians as an altar and then the pillar by its border.

Very interesting that they did find a pillar, a column, on both sides of the Red Sea crossing at this beach, at this gulf in the eastern right hand corner of the Red Sea.

On this beach on the left side of the crossing is a pillar and after you cross the Red Sea at the exact location is another pillar.

Now one of those, I believe the one on the right hand side, which would be on the Saudi Arabian side of the gulf of water, that one has been removed, taken away, hidden by the Saudi Arabians.

But the one on the left, I'm not for sure is still standing or not, but there are pictures of it.

There's even satellite pictures of it as well as photograph pictures of that pillar of at least one of these standing and testimonies of people that have seen both of them.

And Ron Wyatt said that he saw very ancient writing on one of these pillars, not for sure which one, that said, I can't remember all the words, but it was not a full sentence, but rather it was just individual words, several individual words written in a very ancient language that included the words, I believe it included the word Moses and the name of God, which Ron Wyatt, unfortunately he said Yahweh, but we know that would have been Jesus.

So it would say Moses and Jesus and some other words and Solomon. So his opinion was that in the time frame of the lifetime of Solomon, that Solomon knew of the location and ordered the erection of the memorial of the pillars on both sides of the crossing.

Now I don't know whether that assumption or that educational guess is correct or not, or if it is a more modern recognition of the location.

But at some point of time, just like all the multiple stones at the location of Noah, we can't tell you when these stones, these pillars was erected and when the writing carvings was on these memorial pillars.

But at some point of history, somebody, whether it was during the time of Solomon or afterwards, it would have to be in the time of Solomon or afterwards, since Solomon's name is written on it.

That at some point of time, somebody recognized the importance, the significance of the location and wanted to erect these memorials at the border of Egypt.

So it's interesting that the Bible does talk about pillars at the border, because this is at the border.

And it could be that the footnote in the AOB is correct, but yet that the pillars that was built 600 years after Isaiah wrote about it could be a foreshadowing.

As many things in prophecy, because it is a prophecy, many things in prophecy occur twice, even three times.

There's a repetitive nature to prophecy and there are foreshadowings. So it could be, it could be fulfilled more than once in more than one way.

But it's just interesting that it does talk about a pillar at the border. Whether it's the same one or not doesn't matter.

What is significant is that we have pillars on both sides of the crossing showing a biblical significance, at least in somebody's mind, in ancient history.

And that is not anything to be neglected. It must be considered.

Josephus, who wrote in the first century A.D., I believe, first or second century A.D., when he wrote, he wrote that in the Antiquities of the Jews, he says, quote, they drove them, the Egyptian army drove them into a narrow place.

So that would be a narrow canyon into the beach. He also says they were encompassed with mountains, the sea and their enemies.

So the mountains on one side, the sea on the other side and their enemies there as well.

That's a perfect description of the Gulf area, much more than the Suez Canal location.

Another quote by Josephus, he says, quote, for there were mountains that ended at the sea, which were impassable by reason of their roughness and obstructed their escape.

I believe that the mountains that are impassable would have been to the right of the beach, to the south side of the beach, because they did pass through those mountains, through those canyons, and they're not impassable.

So I believe when he says the mountains are impassable, it's talking about once you get out onto the beach, you could go left or you could go right, depending on how much, how far out into the water that the beach extends.

Well, to the left, to the northern end of the beach was and still remains today, an ancient Egyptian fortress. A very ancient Egyptian fortress, extremely ancient, that still stands. If that was there in that day and time, then that would have blocked their escape to the north, and then mountains to the right and mountains, the canyon behind them. So in every direction, they were trapped by mountains, water, armies, and an Egyptian fort, perhaps. You might think, well, why didn't the Egyptians come out of the fort and come down upon that beach if the fort is on the beach, on the northern edge of the beach?

Well, back in that day and time, they didn't have cell phones. They didn't have internet. They didn't have walkie-talkies. So the best they could have done is just blown a shofar, a trumpet horn or something like that, or a silver trumpet, some type of a trumpet, would have been the best way that they could have communicated.

They couldn't actually say, guess what, the Israelites are on your beach. They would have a difficult time communicating with that fortress to let them know to attack.

And I don't know for sure that that fort was there. I believe Ron Wyatt believes that that fort was there at that time. But I don't know that that fort was there at that time. What I do know is that there was no way to escape, and therefore it meets not only what the Bible says about them being shot in, but also about what Josephus said about the location as well.

It meets both requirements, regardless of these technicalities. Now, I do want to warn you that Michael Rood and Ron Wyatt had some things, I believe, wrong about this.

They claim that the name of the village at the crossing, when translated from Arabic into English, means the waters of Moses' reopening.

They claim the name of the village at the crossing in English would mean the waters of Moses' reopening.

But when I researched that, I cannot prove that. In fact, when you look at the Arabic words for Moses and waters, it is not there.

It is not the same words. So I don't believe it. What I believe occurred is that the local tourist officials told them that, and they believed it and didn't do their research to verify it.

I believe that they wasn't trying, I don't believe that Ron Wyatt was trying to lie, but rather didn't follow through with verifying, documenting, proving the translation.

Because that translation, to the best of my knowledge, and maybe I will be corrected sometime in the future, I don't know.

But at this point, I don't see that that's the truth. I do not believe that that is the correct translation.

So you see that I am making an honest, sincere examination of the evidence. When they're declaring, here's fact number one, here's fact number two, here's fact number three, I'm not just following everything that they claim.

I'm double checking. I'm verifying on each claim the best that I can with my resources.

Another thing we need to examine is that the Gulf of the Suez Canal, the left portion of the Red Sea, the traditional crossing by traditional false Christians, what they claim, that area of water is much more shallow, much less deep than the Eastern Gulf that Ron Wyatt researched.

Huge difference in the amount of water. So if they had crossed at the traditional crossing, the average depth of that water is only 130 feet, with a maximum of 230 feet.

And for everybody that's not American, the Suez Canal depth, average depth is 40 meters and the maximum depth 70 meters.

Now that's still a lot of water. That's still really deep. But by comparison, the Gulf of Aqaba in the eastern portion of the Red Sea, the site examined by Ron Wyatt, the average depth is 1,850 meters, 6,000 feet at the deepest or at the average.

I forget which one that is. But there is, at the crossing, it's not that deep. So when I say 1,850 meters or 6,000 feet, I'm not talking about the crossing. I'm talking about if you were to go a little bit north or a little bit south of that crossing, then it's that deep.

But at the crossing itself, it is only 770 meters, which is 2,500 feet. That's still very, very, very deep, but it's 10 miles across.

So let's think about this. When they crossed the Red Sea, if it was this location that we're talking about today, in the eastern portion of the Red Sea, they had to cross through the waters 10 miles.

But once the water is removed and dried up and they cross, as they cross this 10 miles, the water would have been, to the left and to the right, 770 meters tall wall of water, 2,500 feet tall wall of water, minimum on both sides as they

crossed 10 miles across the crossing.

Now, as I said, it's only that shadow, which is still extremely deep, but it's only that shadow at that particular point. If they were to go a little bit farther north or a little bit farther south, then it would have been 6,000 feet, which is 1,850 meters, over a mile deep.

So this particular crossing is a location that, by comparison with the rest of the Gulf, is shadow.

It's almost like a land bridge. And Ron Wyatt and Michael Rood and other people like to use the word land bridge, which gets them into trouble with the mockers and the unbelievers, because a land bridge would be closer up to the top of the water and not so deep.

So I prefer not to use the word land bridge, but rather a more shadow area of water compared to the northern and southern regions of the same body of water.

And this allowed, now let's think about this, when you enter a river or ocean or lake, there's always, you walk out so far and then it slants and it slants and then it drops off on both sides.

By nature, that's the way most rivers, deep rivers, oceans and seas are. There's a steep drop off.

So when you look at this particular crossing, the way they've done the scans of the ocean floor and the water and how deep it is, you would notice that only at this crossing that the incline of going into on both sides coming from the beach down into the bottom of the water and then back up the other side is no more steep because it's 10 miles wide.

That is no steeper than just driving a car up a mountain highway. There is some steepness to it.

It's not level like a land bridge would be. If you want to use the word land bridge, then you're expecting a level bridge that's closer up to the top of the water.

So I don't want to use the word land bridge. But rather it is just an incline on both sides that is passable to human beings without cars.

They would have felt some struggle. They would have felt some need to use muscle grease to climb these hills, but it was not impassable.

It would have been humanly possible, but only at that location. If you go north or south of that location, it's much deeper and it's much more of a sharp incline to where there was no way they could have crossed to the north or to the south, but only at this place.

They would not have known that. They were trapped. They were at that beach. They couldn't turn around.

They couldn't go north. They couldn't go south. They could only go across the water when God opened it at the exact location. And the only location in that area on that side of the Red Sea that would have been humanly passable to where it is not a sharp drop off.

So that in itself, I believe also is a confirmation. That and pillars on both sides and the mountains to chop them in, as Josephus and the Bible both describe.

Now let's go to the third location, archaeological discovery, in which we're going to talk about today.

And that is Mount Sinai, also known as Mount Horeb.

Let's go to Exodus chapter two, verse 15. And Pharaoh heard this matter, and sought to banish or kill Moses.

And Moses departed from the presence of Pharaoh and dwelt in the land of Midian.

And having come into the land of Midian, he sat on the well. Then we know that he met the daughters of the man named Jethro in verse 16.

Now we also know that he lived in that region with Jethro, his daughters.

They became his family for 40 years before he went back to Egypt to do the work of God.

And that God told him to bring the Israelites to that same mountain in which he saw the burning bush.

The same mountain that he saw the burning bush in this region where he met this family, lived with this family for 40 years.

It's the same mountain that God would tell Moses to bring the Israelites to that same mountain in that same region.

So when you look at a map, the ancient maps, the old maps of Saudi Arabia, there is a village named Jethro.

There is a village named Jethro. And guess what? It is on the eastern side of the crossing that we just got done talking about. It's not right there at the beach, but it's near, it's very near to that crossing, not far at all.

And not only do you find that we're Jethro on the old maps of Egypt, not Egypt, Saudi Arabia, I meant, on the right hand side, the eastern side of that crossing, but you also find the land of Midian.

And it is well known, even by a lot of traditional biblical scholars, that that is the land of Midian.

There's a lot of evidence pointing to that fact. So there's a mountain there, if I can say it right, called Jebel El-Lawz.

Jebel El-Lawz is a name of a mountain there in that region, and that is Mount Sinai.

That is where God gave the Ten Commandments and presented himself as a burning bush.

The proof of that is the village of Jethro being close by and this being the land of medium, as well as it being very close to that particular crossing that we just talked about.

Another piece of evidence, Galatians chapter 4, verse 25. Galatians 4, verse 25. It says, this Hagar, which we know was an Egyptian woman, this Hagar is Mount Sinai in Arabia and corresponds to the present Jerusalem, for she is in slavery with her children.

That's talking symbolic. That is symbolism that it's talking about. What we're talking about right now is Mount Sinai is in Arabia, not Egypt, but in Saudi Arabia.

So we have that proof as well. Now in addition to all of that, the top of this mountain has been burned black.

We know that the Bible says that God's presence on that mountain was intensely fierce with fire, thunder, lightning.

So you can expect the ground on that mountain to have been burned from the presence of the Lord.

And it is to this very day. In addition to this, there are altar stones at the base of that mountain in that area.

There are places where you can tell that ancient people were doing worship and sacrifices of animals.

Without any doubt at all, that's what was occurring. Animal sacrifices performed in that location.

In addition to that, large stones with carvings on them, including a carving of a menorah.

A carving of a menorah. What is a carving of a menorah doing in Saudi Arabia? Not far from that particular Red Sea crossing. Amen.

And other stones with carvings of bulls. And we know that that is at the bottom of the mountain, they did the goat and calf.

That worship of bulls was something that they had learned in Egypt and didn't want to let go of.

So there's carvings of bulls in stones, as well as a carving of a menorah. Use your brain.

These were Israelites who were worshipping bulls, which is exactly what we find in the story of the Exodus.

Israelites worshipping bulls. I mean, how much more proof do you need? Also in the same region, there's a 60 foot tall giant rock, which is split right down the middle by water.

There's obvious signs of water erosion, of water flowing from out of the midst of that rock.

We know what the Bible says about that, that water came from the rock. That's there.

That's where that's at. This is amazing. So, you know, we have always thought of that rock as being a little thing, maybe three foot, four foot.

It's 60 foot tall. You can walk through the crack in the middle of it, but you can tell it was one rock at one time, but the rock has been split.

You can tell it was one rock. It is still one at the base. How does that happen? How does that happen?

God. There's no doubt. And since we have no doubt of that location, then we should have no doubt of the crossing as well. Amen.

Now, Ron Wyatt did not discover that, but rather he checked it out. There was a British author and archeologist named John Philby who wrote a book in 1957 called 40 Years in the Wilderness, in which he mentions this location on pages 222 all the way through 224.

And some of the people that have followed this ministry for a long time, you recognize the importance of those page numbers.

So even though Wyatt wasn't the original discoverer, he was the one that God used to bring forth the proof, the evidence to the world in much larger degree.

And now finally, I'm going to talk about the Tennessee connection and other connections that I have with Mr.

Ron Wyatt. Although he was not born in Tennessee, but rather Ohio, he did move to Tennessee in his early adult years, I believe partly maybe to do with his work as an anesthetist in the medical field, as an anesthetist, if I understand that correctly.

But he did live the rest of his life in Tennessee after that point. He was not an expert archeologist as far as what you would consider compared to more well-known archaeologists that have many more letters after their names, much more education, much more experience, more books, more documents.

But his work was more significant than most archaeologists. But when you talk about him to almost any archaeologist in the world, they're going to say that he was not a real archeologist, that he only took one course in college, that his discoveries, so-called discoveries, that they were not legitimate is what they're going to say.

The reality is that he worked with a lot of different groups and a lot of different people to try to assist him in this

research.

He did try to document everything. He did act very professional. He did try to verify scientifically everything as much as possible within his resources.

So even though he was an expert in the same category as many others and not recognized among his fellow archeologists, this is significant to me, is a guy from Tennessee that don't have as much education as others, that is not as famous as others, that is not as powerful as others, that is not as rich as others, that God uses in amazing ways, in powerful ways, for important things for the end time, for discoveries and revelations for God's people that the mainstream rejects.

Does that sound familiar? Amen. He was a seven-day Adventist, and even though that is a women's cult of Babylon and false religion, at least they had a basic beginner's understanding of a Sabbath day on Saturday, even though they did it wrong with the sunset to sunset which come from Babylon and Assyria.

But it was at least far more than your other mainstream Babylonian cults and denominations.

I think it's very significant that he at least had a beginning knowledge of the Sabbath day and some other truths that the seven-day Adventist cult do have more truth than the majority of the Babylonian denominations.

So I do believe that is significant. The state of Tennessee rejected by the mainstream, but used powerfully by God and kept the Sabbath day to the best of his understanding of which he could understand in that time.

I think all of that helps even to confirm these archaeological discoveries even more, because that's the type of person that God uses.

The Bible speaks about that God would bring down, cast down the high and mighty, the powerful, while at the same time that God would bring up and exalt up the outcasts, the underdog.

And that is what God is doing with the Alpha and Omega Bible, with the name of Jesus compared to the Assyrian letter Y names.

You have your mainstream biblical scholars and mainstream religion and mainstream language, so-called language experts, that reject the truth because they're stubborn and proudful and too proudful to admit when they are wrong. And it has to do with pride and it has to do with jealousy.

Mr. Ron Wyatt, as I said, had tried to work with as many different groups and many different people and many of those times he was betrayed by these people, that he was trying to work with as co-workers to work together to find the truth. And he was betrayed time after time after time and attacked unjustly because these same people wanted to take the claim for themselves, tried to stake the claim, tried to steal his claim and his fame to say that they are the ones that discovered it and they are the ones that did the work when he is the one that brought their attention to the location to help him in the study.

And they tried to claim it for themselves and if they could not claim it for themselves, then they wanted to totally reject it and deny it and discount it and make up stories to counter it.

So some of the so-called debunking, refuting claims that you'll find on the internet are made up.

They made up things because they couldn't claim it for themselves, so they didn't want this novice, this guy that's not as much of an expert as they are, they didn't want this novice guy to come and be famous and take world fame, worldwide fame.

It's jealousy. It's based on jealousy big time. Amen. But God brings down the high and mighty and he uses the underdog.

He uses people that the mainstream reject. Now, again, I don't accept everything that Ron Wyatt claims or believes. He was King James only, unfortunately. He did use the word Yahweh just one time. He really used Jesus most of the time, but he used it only once that I can see of.

I'm sure he used it more than once, but at least his writings were not constantly filled with the demonic white names. But like I say, information was limited in his day and time. Internet was still brand new in the 80s, so information was limited compared to what we have today.

Okay, I'm going to open up the chat room for any questions and comments. But the conclusion to this matter is that Jesus has provided tons of proof of God's existence.

God has proved his own existence in these biblical, all geological locations, and he has proven the Bible.

God has proven the Bible. He has proven Noah's Ark. He has proven the Red Sea Crossing. He has proven Mount Sinai.

And these are just three examples of many, many, many things we know there. There is much, much archaeological evidence of many different things in the Bible.

There's tons of proof. But this evidence that we've talked about today, for the most part, is rejected by mainstream

archeology because they don't want to accept the work of a so-called novice or anyone that would actually really prove such significant things.

Now, I will also say one more thing is that Ron Wyatt claims falsely to have discovered the Ark of the Covenant in Jerusalem, which is totally impossible.

And I totally reject because, unlike Ron Wyatt, I accept the oldest manuscripts of the Bible, the Greek Septuagint, the Apocrypha books that was part of the Greek Septuagint in the day and time of Jesus and the Apostles.

We know they were, without a shadow of a doubt, we know they were. So if you read those books that they took out in 1666, those books, one of those books does say that the Ark of the Covenant is in the cave, that it won't be found, that it will be revealed after Jesus returns, not before then.

So I choose to believe what the Bible says. Amen.

He didn't believe in that manuscript. Ron Wyatt, in his innocence of that day and time, with a lack of internet, and with the influence of the Seven-day Adventists women's cult, with the Seventh Day Adventists corrupting his mind, blocking and hindering his spiritual growth.

I have to consider all these things. But I totally reject that he found the Ark of the Covenant and there's no evidence for it.

Unlike all these other places, there's zero evidence that he actually discovered it.

I believe that what he found was perhaps a model of it, and he assumed that it was the real thing.

But you can easily, easily believe that mankind has made many models. Amen. There are thousands of models of the Ark of the Covenant all over the world, and I have no doubt that there are models of it in Jerusalem, buried from a thousand years ago, and even two thousand years ago, and even three thousand years ago.

I have no doubt of that. He probably saw something. I don't believe that he would have lied about it. But I know what the Bible says, that it's totally impossible that it would have been the actual real Ark of the Covenant, and he can't present any proof.

He wasn't able to dig it out. He wasn't able to bring about any pieces or any pictures or anything, unlike all the other things we have talked about where we have physical proof.

Okay, with all that said, I'm going to look to see if there's any comments in the chat room.

Okay, let's see. So let me see. Calm Adam, in regard to the words on the pillar, I would like your thoughts on some people's interpretation of them being, as they call it, the commemoration of the biblical event, the words on the pillar. Well, yeah. We don't know when those words were added to the pillar or any of the other carvings we've talked about, but at some point of history, somebody recognized the importance of the location and put those pictures, those carvings, the rainbow, the eight people, the eight faces, and we're talking about the pillars, those words, including the name of Jesus, the word Solomon, whether it was Solomon or somebody else later in history after Solomon, haven't come back and put those words.

So it's obviously a memorial to the crossing. I mean, there's no other possibility.

It's a memorial to the crossing by somebody at some point of history. All right, next comment.

I also have a verse from Psalm 66.

Shout unto Theos all the earth, O sing praises to his name.

Give glory to his praise. I say unto Theos how awesome are your works. Through the greatness of your power, your enemies shall lie to you. Let all the earth worship you and sing to you.

Let them sing to your name. Pause. Come and behold the works of Theos. He is awesome in his plans, his pursuits and thoughts, beyond the children of men who turns the sea into dry land.

They should go through the river on foot. There shall we rejoice in him.

Amen. Thank you for sharing that.

Got anything here locally?

Brother R: "Yeah. This reminds me of another biblical archaeological discovery which can easily be made by anyone in the area, which is Sodom and Gomorrah. How the city in that location is covered in sulfur ashes."

Amen, absolutely. We have 100% proof of the location of Sodom and Gomorrah as well. The ashes, the brimstone, we know exactly where it's at.

There's no doubt whatsoever at all to that biblical archaeological evidence of Sodom and Gomorrah.

There is tons and tons and tons of proof of Jesus, His existence, the Holy Bible, the Christian Bible, the Apostles. Amen.

Now, we are not like other Christians that believe in three gods, that do pagan holidays.

We sincerely examine the Bible, the Holy Scriptures. We honor Moses. We honor the prophets. Very different from mainstream Christians who are not Christians because a true Christian would not be worshiping three gods. Amen.

We are the Ecclesia of Theos, the Congregation of Called Out Ones, and we invite people of all different religions and beliefs to start your journey of self-examination.

What if you had been born in a different region of the world with a different religion and different family and a different culture?

Would you test it and prove whether it's real or false what you was raised to believe?

Of course you would not. Most people, 99% of the people on this earth, and it don't matter what religion or what race or what culture or what nation we're talking about, 99% of the people on the earth never examine whether their culture and their beliefs is the truth.

They just blindly follow everybody else in their nation and their culture and their family.

The Bible says to prove everything, talking about all spiritual things, the doctrines, and the Bereans studied daily to see if these things were true or not.

So we encourage people to take an honest, deep, sincere examination of different religions, different holy scriptures, and the nature of God, biblical, archaeological discoveries, and make the final conclusion once and for all whose side you're going to be on, because this is a war, a real war, a fierce war, and you're either going to be on the side of truth, which is the side of God, and there is only one truth and only one true church, or you're going to be on the side of Satan, which is also known as Yahweh, which is also known as the Yah, which is also known as Yah/Allah, because Allah means "the Yah".

I mean, that's clear, that's easy, and the Yah is Yahweh, which is Satan, which is easily proven, but you have to let go of pride, stubbornness, rebellion.

You have to be willing to humble yourself and be able to admit when the evidence, when the proof has proven your family, your culture wrong, and be able to grow and mature as a human being into the great truth of the great God of Israel. Amen?

And His name is Jesus. As we have proven at iSawTheLightMinistries.com, we do encourage you to check out iSawTheLightMinistries.com, which give you the proof, and we're going to be adding this information that we have shared today into The Alpha and Omega Bible, making these corrections as we are making the restoration of the Holy Scriptures.

We'll be adding information onto the website and working with this material to help atheists come into deliverance from their unbelief and come to this knowledge of truth to see that there is solid evidence of the proof of God and the proof of the Christian Holy Bible.

And the very fact that there was a rainbow this morning at one of our brother's house in South Africa, I'm in the United States, but he sent me a picture on the internet of a rainbow from today before the sermon.

That in itself is God confirming everything I have said today. Every word that's come out of my mouth has been confirmed by God through the rainbow in the clouds.

You won't find that in any religion, in any denomination, until you come to this truth of the gospel of the kingdom of Jesus Christ. Amen.

Thank you, Jesus, for what you have done. We will use this information to help people to come to Jesus, to come to eternal life. Amen.

And we'll be back next Saturday, every Sabbath day and every Holy Day, at the same time, 12:50 p.m.

All this in Jesus' name, Amen.

Another miracle confirmation added after the sermon:

After the live video broadcast of the sermon was finished, I went to YouTube to view it.

And the first words in the song at the very beginning of the broadcast are "With The Holy Ghost we rise, **revealing**

miracles in the skies...” with the background picture of the **rainbow in the sky** at brother Hugh’s house! ”
This song wasn’t planned in advance! And I didn’t remember these words in the song.
This is divine, presence of GOD ALMIGHTY JESUS & confirmation of the sermon message.

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