

*[Follow up question] Skeptics say that Moses did not exist.*

Moses was a descendant of Levi (Ex 2:1), son of Amram and Jochebed (Ex 6:16–20), brother of Aaron and Miriam (Ex 15:20).<sup>1</sup>

Jesus gave a parable of the rich man and Lazarus (Lk 16:19–31). The rich man prayed for his brothers (vv. 27–31) begging Abraham to send Lazarus back to warn his five brothers about Hell (vv. 27–28); but, his request was refused (vv. 29–31). Jesus explained that “Moses and the prophets have warned them” (vv. 29–30) and that “If they won’t listen to Moses and the prophets, they won’t listen even if someone rises from the dead” (v. 31).

Christians are not to believe all things; rather, they are to “prove all things” (1 Th 5:21).

Adrain Rogers wrote:

There is already a huge amount of archaeological and other evidence consistent with the truth of the Bible.

...Frankly, I’m glad the Bible and modern science don’t always agree. Science changes. The Bible—never!

...The Bible is not primarily a science book. It is not written to tell us how the heavens go; it is written to tell us how to go to heaven. But when it speaks on science, it is accurate. And the Bible is not primarily a book of history. It is “His story,” the story of God. But you would expect to find the history of the Bible to be accurate and to be true. However, as you might suspect, the Bible has been attacked because of its history.

In the late 1800s, the scholar Dr. S. R. Driver ridiculed the idea that Moses wrote what is called the Pentateuch, the first five books of the Bible—Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. Driver claimed, “In the time that Moses was supposed to have lived on the Earth, men didn’t know how to write. So how could he have written the Pentateuch?”

So some scoffed at the Bible for a while until one day, in northern Egypt, a lady was spading her garden when she came across some clay tablets. They were called the Tel el-Amarna tablets and were tablets used for correspondence. They were written from people in Egypt to people in Palestine, or what we call today the Holy Land, centuries before Moses was born. Not only did they know how to write, but also they had a postal service that allowed them to send letters back and forth to one another. This proves that Moses did indeed have the capability to write the Pentateuch and also proves a learned man’s opinion wrong.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Thomas Nelson Publishers. (1996). Nelson’s quick reference topical Bible index (p. 430). Nashville, TN: Thomas Nelson Publishers.

<sup>2</sup> Rogers, Adrian with Rogers, Steve. What Every Christian Ought to Know: Solid Grounding for a Growing Faith. 2005, 2012. Web 15 Nov 19: [https://books.google.co.jp/books/about/What\\_Every\\_Christian\\_Ought\\_to\\_Know.html?id=waPxR-1yUXIC&redir\\_esc=y](https://books.google.co.jp/books/about/What_Every_Christian_Ought_to_Know.html?id=waPxR-1yUXIC&redir_esc=y)

God's inspired word (2 Ti 3:16) is true (Ps 119:142, 151, 160) and free of fables (2 Pe 1:16).<sup>3</sup> It can be trusted (Ps 111:7, 8).

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<sup>3</sup> An outline of ancient history is given in The Book of Acts in chapter 7 verses 1–53.