



The Incredible
Journey

SECRETS OF THE ROSETTA STONE

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The British Museum in London houses one of the world's largest and most important collections of historical artefacts. The actual building itself stretches over an area of approximately 18.5 acres or 7.5 hectares—the equivalent of ten football fields—and is visited by over seven million guests each year. And through the wonders of technology, the Museum can now be visited virtually, using Google Street View.

The museum's collection comes from all continents of the world, and totals more than eight million pieces. Roughly 80,000 objects are on public display at any one time. They illustrate and document the story of human culture from its beginning to the present. The most popular, and arguably the most important, of all the exhibits is the Rosetta Stone.

The Rosetta Stone is an enormous slab of dark granite inscribed with a royal

decree. Although the piece is a colossal 114cm long, 72cm wide, and 28cm thick, it is actually only a fragment of the original stone on which the writing was carved.

The Rosetta Stone was found in 1799 by a French soldier near the town of Rosetta (Rashid), about 56km northeast of Alexandria, Egypt. It was brought to London in 1801 as a prize of war and placed in the British Museum.

The decree on the stone is written in three ways: in hieroglyphics, an Egyptian script made up of small pictures, that was used mainly by priests for religious texts; in ancient Egyptian demotic, used for everyday purposes; and in ancient Greek, the common language at the time the inscription was made. It is this writing that gives to the Rosetta Stone its value and significance.

THE ROSETTA STONE: A KEY TO THE PAST

In order to understand the importance of the Rosetta Stone, we need to go right back in time to the very dawn of civilisation. Most early peoples chose to settle on the banks of rivers, and it was there that the first civilisations were formed. Notable examples are the Egyptians, who were based along the Nile; the Mesopotamians, who settled along the Tigris; the Ancient Chinese, along the Yellow River; and the ancient people of India, near the Indus.

As agriculture flourished and trade and travel developed, it became necessary to keep a record of articles that were bought and sold. This is how the earliest forms of writing began. Full writing systems appear to have been invented independently in at least four civilisations: in Mesopotamia, Egypt, China and Mesoamerica.

The ancient Sumerians of Mesopotamia developed cuneiform, in which wedge-shaped marks or pictographs were made on clay tablets using a blunt reed called a stylus. However, the ancient Egyptians used hieroglyphics for formal writing on monuments and temple walls.

Hieroglyphics was a very complicated system of thousands of human or animal figures written in rows or columns. Each individual symbol was called a hieroglyph. There was no set direction for the symbols, which might be written from left to right, from right to left, or from top to bottom. So how was the reader to interpret them? The secret was found in the symbols themselves: the human or animal figures were always drawn so that they faced the beginning of the line. Upper symbols were always read before the lower; and no punctuation was used.

One of the goals in hieroglyphic writing was to decorate important walls and monuments with beautiful, artistic figures. A single picture-symbol could represent an entire word, called an ideogram; or a single sound, called a phonogram. For example, a picture of an eye could mean either the word "eye", or the letter "I".

Years of education and practice were needed in order to master hieroglyphic writing. Those who were trained in this art were called scribes. In ancient Egypt, scribes were highly regarded. They came from wealthy families, and were not required to pay taxes or enter the army. Scribes began their training at a very young age, usually around six or seven years.

The ancient Egyptians often wrote on tablets, walls, and monuments. But they also wrote on a type of paper called papyrus. Papyrus was named after the tall, reed-like plant from which it was

made. The Egyptians laid strips from the inner stem of the plant in two layers, one horizontal and the other vertical. These layers were then covered with linen cloth, and pressure from weights, such as a mallet, or stones, was applied. Over time, the strips bonded with one another, forming a single flat sheet on which to write.

For at least 2000 years, Egyptians recorded their history, culture and religion using hieroglyphics. However, the writing was so difficult to learn, and used by so few people, that it became more and more rare. It finally died out in the fourth century AD. Over time, the ability to read and write hieroglyphics was lost completely.

Then, in 1798, Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Egypt. Accompanying his army was a team of 175 French scientists and artists. Their role was to map the land and study the mysterious monuments of Egypt.

Strange hieroglyphs on the temple walls and monuments looked down on Napoleon's men. This fascinating script was etched everywhere on the huge columns and blocks of stone. Yet, not one single person in Egypt—or indeed in all the world—could read these strange inscriptions. For fifteen centuries, people had gazed in fascination upon Egyptian hieroglyphs without understanding their meaning. Much of the history of Egypt was a mystery because no one could interpret this ancient writing.

In 1799, one of Napoleon's officers, Captain Pierre Bouchard, was supervising the restoration of Fort Rosetta on the banks of the Nile Delta. As Bouchard was digging a trench, he suddenly came upon a slab of inscribed granite. Bouchard immediately recognised that he had unearthed a valuable find. However, he probably had no idea of just how much this carved

rock would transform human history.

The slab of rock now called the Rosetta Stone is part of a decree issued by the new Pharaoh of Egypt, Ptolemy V, in 196 BC. The text contains a decree establishing a temple cult in honour of Ptolemy himself. However, this decree is not what makes the Rosetta Stone really valuable. The importance of the Rosetta Stone is that its message is repeated three times. And each time it is repeated, the decree is in a different language.

The top of the stone has fourteen lines of Egyptian hieroglyphs. Beneath these are thirty-two lines of Egyptian demotic script. The bottom of the stone has fifty-four lines of ancient Greek. Since ancient Greek was still understood in the early nineteenth century, scholars quickly realised that the hieroglyphic script could also be deciphered if it could only be matched with the Greek writing.

However, this was more easily said than done. Despite the fact that the hieroglyphs were literally centimetres from the Greek text, no one seemed to be able to decode the Egyptian writing. Was this priceless find, the key to unlocking the mysteries of ancient Egypt, to remain forever an enigma?

Enter Jean-François Champollion. Champollion was just nine years old when the Rosetta Stone was first discovered. But at that young age he was already an accomplished linguist, fluent in Greek, Latin and Hebrew.

By his mid-teens, Champollion had mastered a further six ancient Oriental languages. Then, he turned his attention to the Rosetta Stone. He devoted every ounce of his energy to cracking the hieroglyphic code. It became his all-consuming passion.

Determined to read and understand the cryptic writing, Champollion worked

from the known to the unknown: from the Greek which he knew, to the demotic script, and finally to the hieroglyphs. In 1822, after years of study, Champollion made his great breakthrough. In his excitement, he ran through the streets of Paris and into his brother's room, crying out, "Je tiens l'affaire!"—"I got it!"



Until the hieroglyphs on the Rosetta Stone were decoded, it had been thought that these were just cult symbols with no connection to the sounds of spoken languages. However, by systematically comparing the Greek writing with the hieroglyphic symbols for the names of the kings on the Rosetta Stone, Champollion was able to show that this assumption was false. In 1824, he published a book explaining that hieroglyphics was a highly advanced form of writing.¹

Champollion's discovery provided strong evidence that the ancient empire of Egypt was not just a primitive forerunner of later civilisations such as Greece and Rome. Rather, the ancient Egyptians were a highly intelligent people, as further demonstrated by

¹ For more on Champollion, see Weissbach, M. M. (2006). Unlocking the civilization of ancient Egypt: How Champollion deciphered the Rosetta Stone. *The Schiller Institute*. Retrieved 15 March, 2021, from https://archive.schillerinstitute.com/fid_97-01/993_champollion.html

their incredible engineering feats in constructing the pyramids and other phenomenal buildings and monuments. All these observations accorded with the view of Egypt as a powerful, leading nation of the ancient world, as described in the Bible (see, for instance, 2 Chronicles 12:2-9).

ARCHAEOLOGY SUPPORTS THE BIBLE

At the time when the Rosetta Stone was unearthed, and Champollion made his historical discovery about how to read hieroglyphics, the truths of the Bible were being called into question by many scholars. It was popularly thought that the Bible contained good morals, but that its history was unreliable. However, as archaeologists began to study the ancient inscriptions in Egypt and other countries in Palestine, they found—to their amazement—that these correlated with the Bible record.

What is perhaps most ironic is that only a short time before, France as a nation had openly opposed the Bible. For instance, leading Frenchmen, such as the famous writer Voltaire, claimed that Christianity was a ridiculous and absurd religion, that would not exist for much longer.² More than this, the government itself banned the Bible during the “Reign of Terror” of the French Revolution. However, the results of this were so devastating, that the decree was rescinded after three and a half years. And the work of later Frenchmen such as Champollion accelerated the discovery of fresh evidence that showed, more clearly than ever before, the trustworthiness and historical accuracy of the Bible.

For almost two hundred years, historians have been trying to connect together

² Merritt, D. (2019, August 18). Voltaire’s Prediction, Home, and the Bible Society: Truth or Myth? CrossExamined.org. Retrieved 16 March, 2021.

the different pieces of the historical puzzle that have been unearthed by the archaeological spade. There are still many things that we have yet to learn about both the history of Egypt and the Bible. But the hieroglyphs of Egypt have provided evidence for the Bible that is not available from other sources. Many criticisms of the Bible have been answered by the discoveries made so far.

The positions taken in the rest of this booklet are those of Siegfried Horn and William Shea, two reputable archaeologists and scholars who published numerous books and articles and contributed to a number of Bible commentaries and dictionaries.

ISRAEL IN PALESTINE

Can we really believe the stories in the Old Testament? Did the Israelites really enter Canaan as the Bible says? These are questions that many people

ask. And the hieroglyphs of Egypt have an answer.

On the west bank of the Nile River stand a number of mortuary temples. One of these was built by Pharaoh Merneptah, the thirteenth son of Rameses II. Here, in 1896, the famous archaeologist Sir Flinders Petrie made an amazing discovery.

Petrie found a black stone slab just over two metres high engraved with a description of Pharaoh Merneptah's military victories in Canaan in 1207 BC. It is now known as the Merneteph Stela. What is really significant is that this inscription is, to date, the only artefact of Egyptian origin that contains the specific name of "Israel". It is also the earliest reference to Israel outside of the Bible. Sceptics claimed that the Israelites did not enter Palestine until hundreds of years later. However, the Merneteph Stela is amazing evidence that the Jewish people really lived in

Palestine, at the very time that the Bible says.

LIFE IN BIBLE TIMES

Living in Palestine, the Bible writers were familiar with the customs and practices of Egypt and the surrounding nations. On this point, we again find that the Bible and hieroglyphic records agree.

For instance, about 200 km south of Giza, there are 39 rock tombs that are cut into the limestone cliff. These tombs belonged to nobles who ruled this Egyptian province thousands of years ago.

Each tomb is cut out of solid rock. The walls of these tombs are covered with magnificent paintings and hieroglyph inscriptions. Of special interest is the beautiful tomb of Khnumhotep, a high-ranking official who was governor of the eastern desert.

A painting in Khnumhotep's tomb shows a group of Semites from Canaan arriving in Egypt. It shows the clothes they wore, the kind of footwear they had, and the musical instruments they played.

These tombs date back to the days of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and their descendants, the Israelites or Hebrews. The painting shows that it was common for people from Canaan to visit Egypt for trading purposes. This agrees with a number of Bible passages. For instance, Genesis 37:25 tells of "*a company of Ishmaelites, coming from Gilead with their camels, bearing spices, balm, and myrrh, on their way to carry them down to Egypt.*" This was clearly a trading caravan travelling from Gilead, in the land of Canaan, to Egypt.

Another passage, Genesis 41:54-57, describes a famine that occurred some years after this. Genesis 42:1-3 describes how the sons of Jacob went to

Egypt in order to trade for food:

“When Jacob saw that there was grain in Egypt, Jacob said to his sons, “‘Indeed I have heard that there is grain in Egypt: go down to that place and buy for us there, that we may live and not die.’ So Joseph’s ten brothers went down to buy grain in Egypt.”

Both these Bible passages show that trading between the people of Canaan and those living in Egypt was a common practice, as depicted in the hieroglyphs in Khnumhotep’s tomb.

SECRETS OF THE KARNAK TEMPLE

So far, we have found evidence for the existence of Israel at an early date in the land of Palestine, in Egyptian hieroglyphs. Hieroglyphs also support the Bible’s description of daily life in ancient Egypt. But did the individuals in the Bible really exist? Did the events

it records actually happen? These are questions that have been asked by many people since the late eighteenth century.

Even today, critics claim that many, if not most or all, of the stories in the Bible are only fiction. Many claim that they are allegories: stories that didn't actually happen, but were designed only to teach a moral lesson. But what do the hieroglyphs of Egypt say?

At ancient Thebes (modern Luxor), a double-row avenue of ram-headed sphinxes leads to the great Temple of Karnak. This is the largest temple complex ever built. It covers 240 hectares, or 600 acres. It forms the greatest collection of ancient ruins anywhere in the world. Everything about this temple can only be described in superlatives.

To enter, worshippers passed through a gateway 43m high. Beyond the first

court, they entered the famous Hypostyle Hall. The Hall boasts 134 sandstone pillars, each 10m in circumference, that support architraves each weighing 70t. One colossal column can fit one hundred men standing shoulder to shoulder—provided, of course, that these have no fear of falling the 21m drop to the ground.

Nearby, archaeologists discovered a fascinating hieroglyph victory relief carved deep into the temple walls. It tells how Pharaoh Shishak led a devastating military campaign against Israel after the death of the Israelite king Solomon. The inscription records Shishak's victory over Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, and tells how he captured over 100 towns in Israel, including the capital Jerusalem. Each conquered city is represented by the figure of a Hebrew on whose body is inscribed the city's name.

This battle is also recorded in the Bible. 1 Kings 14:25,26 says:

"In the fifth year of Rehoboam Shishak king of Egypt attacked Jerusalem. He carried off the treasures of the temple of the Lord and the treasures of the royal palace. He took everything, including all the gold shields Solomon had made."

Before hieroglyphics were understood, scholars doubted that Shishak had ever existed. It seemed that this was just a myth made up by the Bible authors. But through the work begun by Champollion, we now know that Shishak was not a fictitious character. He did exist, and he did defeat Israel, just as the Bible says.

Another display in the Karnak temple provides one of the most amazing examples of the reliability of the Bible. This display concerns the ancient Hittites.

In the Bible, the Hittites are mentioned a total of forty-eight times. When

Abraham entered the land of Canaan, the Hittites were one of the tribes already living there (Genesis 15:20). Abraham bought a cave from Ephron the Hittite to bury his wife Sarah (Genesis 23). Esau, the grandson of Abraham, married a Hittite woman named Adah (Genesis 36:2). The Hittites were a prominent nation when the Hebrews entered the land of Canaan under the leadership of Joshua, and were still in existence until at least the time of the prophet Elisha (Joshua 1:4; 2 Kings 7:6).

An event that happened during the life of Elisha suggests that the Hittites were considered a formidable nation at that time. Ben-hadad, the king of Syria, besieged the city of Samaria, the capital of the northern kingdom of Israel, with his army. When those in Samaria were on the brink of starvation, God worked a miraculous deliverance for them, as the Syrians heard what they thought was the sound of an approaching army.

In their fright, the Syrians exclaimed, *"Look, the king of Israel has hired against us the kings of the Hittites and the kings of the Egyptians to attack us!"* (2 Kings 7:6).

In this and other Bible passages, the Hittites were pictured as one of the most powerful of ancient empires. Yet, until the late nineteenth century, not a word of them remained in any other record of antiquity.

Critics claimed that this was clear evidence that the Bible was unreliable. It was thought that such a mighty empire just couldn't disappear without a trace.

Then came the Rosetta Stone. The Egyptian inscriptions were deciphered. The hieroglyph reliefs could be read. And the great pillars, pylons and monuments of the Karnak Temple told their story.

On those massive walls, to the utter amazement of Bible critics, was a description of how Rameses II went to war with the king of the Hittites in one of the great, decisive battles of history. A battle in which the power of Egypt was tested to the limit.

In fact, the battle was so important, and the Hittites so powerful, that Rameses had carved the story about them on all the major temples of Egypt. He is seen in his chariot shooting arrows at the Hittites, holding ropes binding rows of Hittite prisoners. Finally, Rameses is shown dedicating the prisoners and booty to the Egyptian gods. A long poem describes this tremendous battle with the Hittites and its outcome.

From these inscriptions and other archaeological discoveries, we now know that the Hittites were indeed a mighty empire, one of the most powerful in the ancient world. They were based in present-day Turkey and

their rule stretched from the Black Sea to Damascus.

The hieroglyphic inscriptions of Karnak show that the Hittites of Bible fame were no myth after all. And once again, archaeology confirms the Bible.

UNLOCKING THE MYSTERIES OF ARCHAEOLOGY

As we noted earlier, there are still many mysteries to be solved before we understand the discoveries of archaeology completely. But the history of the Bible may shed unique light on some of these. Let's consider two examples, one from the Great Sphinx, and the other from Dier el-Bahri, the mortuary temple of Queen Hatshepsut.

At the Giza Plateau, near the Great Pyramid of Khufu, the Great Sphinx is found crouching in the sand. This sphinx, one of Egypt's most famous landmarks, is considered to be the most impressive statue on earth. It

was carved out of one piece of solid limestone bedrock. It has the body of a lion, the sign of power; and the head of a human, a sign of wisdom.

Between the paws of the Great Sphinx is an impressive stone monument. Hieroglyphs on it allegedly explain how Thutmose IV unexpectedly became pharaoh.

According to the inscription, Thutmose stopped to rest one day in the shade of the Great Sphinx. As he did so, the sphinx spoke to him and told him he would become the next pharaoh of Egypt. When this came true, Thutmose cleared away the sand that was covering the sphinx. Between its paws, he then placed the memorial stone which remains to this day.

From this story, it is evident that Thutmose IV never expected to become king. It is an obvious attempt to legitimise his claim to the throne.

Why did Thutmose feel that this was necessary? What happened to the rightful heir? The Biblical story of the Exodus of the Hebrews from Egypt provides a logical answer.

The Biblical book of Exodus, Chapters 1-15, tells the story of how the Jewish people were unjustly and cruelly enslaved by the Egyptians. However, when the Israelites cried out to God, He saved them by sending terrible plagues on the land of Egypt. Had the Egyptians been compassionate, they could have escaped every one of the plagues. But stubborn Pharaoh was determined to maintain slave labour at all costs. Finally, the last and worst of the plagues of which God had warned Pharaoh, occurred. The Bible records this in Exodus 12:29,30:

"And it came to pass at midnight that the LORD struck all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, from the firstborn of Pharaoh who sat on his throne to

the firstborn of the captive who was in the dungeon...So Pharaoh rose in the night, he, all his servants, and all the Egyptians; and there was a great cry in Egypt, for there was not a house where there was not one dead."

That very night, the Hebrews fled from Egypt. Pharaoh and his army chased after them, but were then drowned in the Red Sea.

The sudden death of both his father and elder brother, would provide the perfect explanation for the unexpected ascension of Thutmose IV to the throne of Egypt. This story is an amazing example of how the Bible may help us to understand the mysteries of Egypt that are encoded in the hieroglyphs.

Another story filled with intrigue is that of Hatshepsut, whose mortuary temple, Dier el-Bahri, is the most beautiful of all. Situated at the foot of sheer cliffs ringing the desert hills, the complex of

pale limestone colonnades rises from a series of three terraces, exquisitely proportioned against the massive backdrop of raw rock. Its pillars and porticoes bear majestic freezes that celebrate Hatshepsut's reign.

The wall engravings and paintings decorating the temple are superb. Ancient Egypt produced a number of remarkable women, but Hatshepsut was the greatest of them all. She was the first woman to become Pharaoh and wear the double crown of Egypt.

Astonishingly, however, almost all of Hatshepsut's statues have been smashed. Her engravings and inscriptions have been defaced and vandalised. Her name is scratched from the records. We know for a fact today that this was done by the Pharaoh who followed her, Thutmose III.

For some reason Thutmose hated Hatshepsut. He hated her so much that

he tried to obliterate her name and memory from the face of the earth. He wanted her erased from history. But why? Once again, the Bible may hold the answer.

Evidence indicates that it was Hatshepsut who rescued the Hebrew baby Moses from the Nile River and adopted him as her son (Exodus 2:1-15). Growing up as the crown prince in Egypt, Moses would have been familiar with the Dier el-Bahri temple.

Hebrews 11:24 tells us about the experience of Moses in Egypt. It says, *"Moses, when he had grown up, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter."*

From this verse, it seems that Moses was groomed to be pharaoh. He could have possessed all the treasures of Egypt. But instead, he made the crucial decision to be identified with his blood brothers, the Israelites. Moses chose to

walk away from the throne of Egypt.

This would have provided the perfect opportunity for Thutmose III to seize control. It would explain how, in a fit of revenge, he embarked on a campaign to wipe away Hatshepsut's memory, chisel out her inscriptions and tear down her statues. It all fits together with the Bible record.

YOU CAN TRUST THE BIBLE

In this booklet, we have seen how evidence from Egyptian hieroglyphs fits with, and confirms, the record of history in the Bible. One more carving of Egypt, the Collosi of Memnon, shows how all this is relevant to us today.

The Collosi of Memnon stand just in front of Merneptah's mortuary temple. They are all that remain of a fabulous temple built from white sandstone by Amenhotep III. The temple was decorated with gold throughout, and

its floor and doors were covered with silver.

Unfortunately for Amenhotep, he built his temple too close to the Nile River. Archaeological diggings have uncovered the fact that this temple seems to have been built entirely on sand! The foundations of the temple were gradually eroded by the tides of the Nile River, until it collapsed into thousands of fragments.

The story of Amenhotep's temple is a very real illustration of a story told by Jesus in Matthew 7:24-27. Jesus told about two builders: one who built his house on the rock, while the other built his house on the sand. When the rains and floods came, the house on the sand collapsed with a great crash, while the house on the rock remained.

Jesus said that the person who built on the rock represents those who hear

His words, and obey them. From the hieroglyphs of Egypt, we have solid evidence that the Bible is trustworthy. It is a foundation on which our lives can be safely built. Many people have tried to destroy the Bible, but God has protected His word for thousands of years. It is something you can depend on through all the storms of life. It is the right book for right now.

The Bible is reliable. It contains real history and is about real people. And in that word, God has a message for you. His message is that He loves you, and died to save you (John 3:16). He invites you to trust Him and commit your life to Him.

If you would like to experience God's presence in your life, you could pray a short prayer like this, "Dear Heavenly Father, thank you for the Bible and the evidence of its reliability and trustworthiness. Please give me the

genuine peace and happiness that its message brings. We thank you in Jesus' name, Amen."

NOTES

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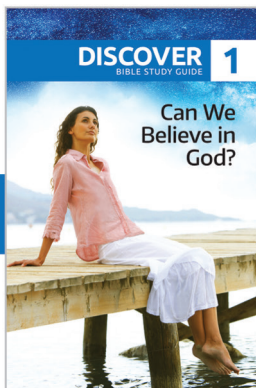
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The Rosetta stone is one of the most famous artifacts in the ancient world, inscribed over 2000 years ago and discovered in Egypt by a French soldier in 1799. It's immensely important because it allowed people to translate Egyptian hieroglyphs for the first time. It unlocked the secrets and vast treasures of a forgotten civilisation. The door to the past was now open and to the archaeologist's amazement their discoveries confirmed the Bible record.



Pastor Gary Kent is Speaker for The Incredible Journey ministry. He holds a B.A. in Theology, M.A. in Ancient History & Archaeology, and M. in Divinity. He has produced and presented numerous documentaries on subjects including the Bible, Bible prophecy, world events and natural health. His passion is to share the good news of Jesus' imminent return.

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