



The Incredible  
Journey

# *SECRETS OF THE* **DEAD SEA** **SCROLLS**

GARY KENT

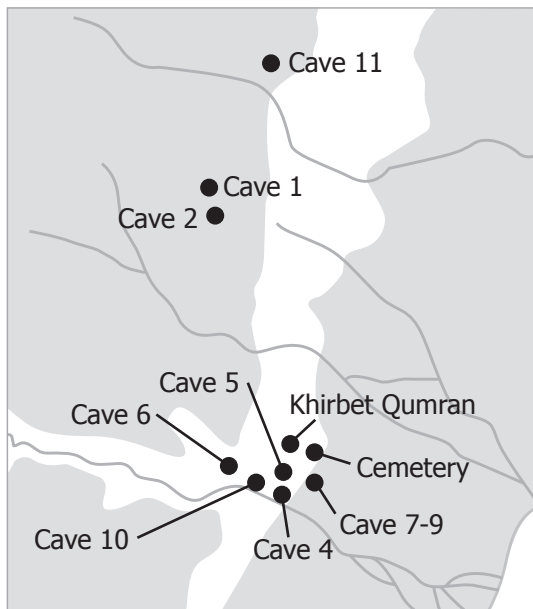
# *SECRETS OF THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS*

## **Contents**

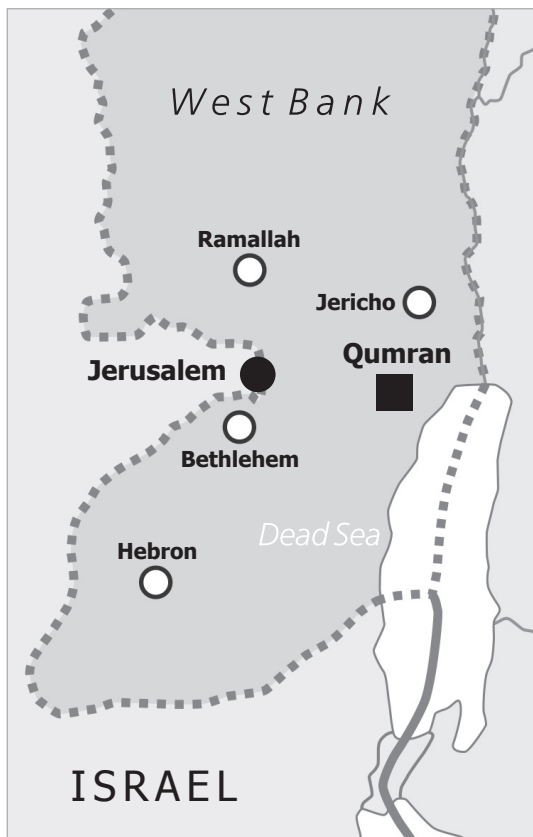
Map of the Qumran Area .....	2
The Discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls .....	5
Why are they important? .....	16
How was the copying of the Bible so accurate? .....	17
How to study and understand the Bible .....	32

# *SECRETS OF THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS*

## **Map of the Qumran area**



## Qumran Location



## Israel and the Middle East



## **The Discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls**

Early in March 1947, a fifteen-year-old boy unintentionally set off a train of events which shook the world. A young Bedouin shepherd, Mohammed the Wolf, was looking for a stray goat among the caves along a sandstone ridge in the Judean Desert near the north-west shore of the Dead Sea.



Picking up a stone, he threw it into the cave to flush out the goat. But he was startled to hear the sound of shattering pottery. Dreaming of hidden treasure,

he invited his cousin to accompany him to examine his discovery. Crawling into one of the many natural caves that dot the mountains beside the Dead Sea, they found a number of dust-covered pottery jars standing on the floor of the cave.

Removing the lids, they hoped to find gold and silver. Imagine their disappointment when, instead, the jars contained rolls of old leather covered with strange writing, all carefully wrapped in cloth. The foul-smelling leather wasn't the treasure they were looking for. But they had found treasure, even if they didn't realise it.



The boys picked out the seven best-looking scrolls and jars and hurried back to their family tent. Their Bedouin tribe had roamed the western shore of the Dead Sea for centuries - now they were engaged in smuggling goods to the black market. At the time, this territory was part of British Palestine.

The seven scrolls weren't the usual contraband, and for some weeks they were left in a bag hanging on a tent pole. Finally, they took the scrolls and two jars to a shopkeeper friend in Bethlehem to sell.

This was risky because excavating antiquities without a licence was illegal. At first no one was interested in the dirty old scrolls. Even an employee of Palestine's Department of Antiquities called them 'worthless'.

Kando, an antiquities dealer and cobbler, wasn't interested in the scrolls, but agreed to try to sell them. If he



was unsuccessful, he would use the old leather scrolls for mending shoes.

Kando took four scrolls to the head of his church in Jerusalem. Archbishop Samuel, of the Syrian Orthodox Monastery of St Mark, thought they might be quite old and bought them for one hundred US dollars.

These were the last days of British rule in Palestine. Violent confrontations between Jews, Arabs and British soldiers were frequent. It was impossible to find scholars who were able to authenticate the manuscripts.

Eventually, the archbishop managed to send the scrolls across Jerusalem to the American School of Oriental Research. The acting director, John Trever, photographed the scrolls and sent the prints to Professor W F Albright, a renowned archaeologist and historian at Johns Hopkins University in the United States.

Albright studied the prints with a magnifying glass – he dated the scrolls at around 100 BC and described them as the ‘greatest manuscript discovery of modern times’.

Meanwhile Elazar Sukenik, Professor of Archaeology at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, learned that the other three scrolls were for sale in Bethlehem. It was dangerous for the Jewish archaeologist to travel to Arab Bethlehem, but Sukenik decided to go anyway. He bought the three scrolls and returned to Jerusalem just in time.

In May 1948, the United Nations voted to create the State of Israel. Jerusalem was partitioned and the city exploded in violence.

Three of the original seven Dead Sea Scrolls came into Israel’s possession on the very day that the state of Israel was born. But the other four scrolls were about to embark on a strange journey.

Having confirmed their authenticity, Archbishop Samuel offered to sell the four remaining scrolls to Professor Sukenik – but then decided not to sell. Professor Sukenik was terribly disappointed. It seemed that these priceless scrolls were lost to the Jewish people. He died in 1953, believing this to be the case.

The archbishop smuggled the four scrolls in his possession into America, hoping they would bring a high price. The scrolls caused a sensation. But even after an extensive publicity tour the archbishop couldn't find a buyer willing to pay his price – a million US dollars.

For the next five years the archbishop tried in vain to sell the scrolls. Finally, in desperation, he placed an advertisement in the Wall Street Journal in New York. By sheer coincidence Yigael Yadin, the son of the Jewish archaeologist Sukenik, was in America at the time on a lecture

tour. A newspaper journalist called Yadin's attention to the advertisement. He read it again and again but couldn't believe his eyes. The four remaining Dead Sea Scrolls were for sale.

The delicate negotiations to buy the scrolls began. After some anxious moments Yadin purchased the scrolls on behalf of the state of Israel for two hundred and fifty thousand US dollars. That's worth about two and a half million in today's money. Yadin's only regret was that his father did not live to see the scrolls come home to Israel.

The Israeli government built a special room, The Shrine of the Book, attached to the Israel Museum in Jerusalem, to house the scrolls. All seven scrolls from the first cave, found by the Bedouins, were together again in one place.

When news of the value of the scrolls was made public, the hills west of the Dead Sea became a beehive of activity.

Bedouins and archaeologists began searching the region, combing every conceivable crevice, rock formation and hillside cave for more of these valuable scrolls.

Discovery after discovery was made. They found more caves containing pieces of scrolls. Cave 4 at Qumran, had about forty thousand pieces in it, representing more than four hundred scrolls.

Most of these scrolls had been broken into small pieces. The Bedouin took some, then the archaeologists caught up with them. Altogether, about forty thousand pieces came from Cave 4.

Each one had to be bought from the Arabs who found them, at an average price of four dollars per square centimetre. These thousands of fragments were brought to the Rockefeller Museum in Jerusalem.

There they were laid out in the courtyard and sorted. Then specialists began the long and tedious task of piecing the scrolls back together again – and deciphering the strange writing, an ancient form of Hebrew.

Archaeologists returned to the rugged Dead Sea shoreline and re-explored the area. Their efforts were rewarded when they found a cave that contained a most unusual scroll. They discovered three strips of finely beaten copper that had been inscribed and rolled up into a scroll.

As the archaeologists searched the caves and found more fragments, they realised that these scrolls had been part of a large library. But who wrote them, and why did they store or hide them in the desert? The answer lay less than one hundred metres from the cave where they found the largest cache of scroll fragments, in ancient ruins long known to the Arabs as Khirbet Qumran.

The ruins were revealed to be the town of a Jewish sect, the Essenes, from about BC 100 to AD 68. The Essenes were a devout religious group. They lived in seclusion in their remote desert community, spending their lives copying out the Hebrew Scriptures, commentaries, and other religious works.

Ruins of the sect's communal site remain, including a watchtower, a dining hall, cisterns, and cemeteries. Significantly, the main building contained a writing room, the scriptorium, with remains of a long table and some inkpots, one even containing dried ink. Even a complete jar was found identical with those in the cave.

In the year AD 68, Roman troops were marching through Palestine to crush the Jewish Revolt. On their way to attack Jerusalem, they advanced to Jericho and the Dead Sea. As the Romans

approached Qumran, the Essenes carefully wrapped their valuable scrolls in linen and placed them in large pottery jars, then hid them in nearby caves which they sealed with rocks.

The owners of the scrolls probably perished in the First Jewish Revolt against the Romans or were deported as prisoners and became slaves. So no one returned to claim the scrolls. Over the centuries some of the scrolls were lost in landslides or through dampness. But many survived and lay undisturbed in the desert caves for almost two thousand years, to become the greatest manuscript discovery in history.

Eventually fragments of about eight hundred and fifty scrolls were found in eleven of the caves that pockmark the cliffs of the Qumran area overlooking the Dead Sea. The scrolls include at least parts of every book of the Old Testament except the Book of Esther. The Dead Sea Scrolls are the oldest



existing copies of the Old Testament and confirm the accuracy of the Bible. And this is what makes them so important.

### **Why are they important?**

Before the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls, the oldest manuscripts of the Old Testament were from the ninth century AD. So, nobody could be certain that the Bibles we have today are accurate copies of the original.

But as scholars deciphered the Dead Sea Scrolls, they were surprised to find portions from all the books in the Old Testament except the Book of Esther. So, the Dead Sea Scrolls are nearly one thousand years older than any complete biblical Hebrew manuscript in existence.

So it's the age of these scrolls that makes them so valuable. In one stroke we are brought nearly one thousand years nearer to the original manuscript. And when the words of these ancient

scrolls were compared with the words of our Bibles today, they were found to be virtually identical.

The Dead Sea Scrolls are a discovery that is still being discussed and researched. More articles and books have been written about the Dead Sea Scrolls than any other archaeological discovery with Biblical significance. All the research relating to the Dead Sea Scrolls shows that the words of the Old Testament have not been changed over the millennia. They provide evidence that we can trust the accuracy of the Bible.

### **How was the copying of the Bible so accurate?**

The Bible is the best-selling book of all time. Every year over one hundred million Bibles are sold. But how can we be sure the Bible we read today is accurate?

The Bible consists of sixty-six books that are arranged in two parts, or Testaments. The Old Testament was written before the time of Jesus Christ, and the New Testament was written after He came.

The first five books of the Bible were written by Moses, probably on sheepskin. These books are called The Law. Then came The Prophets – the writings of the ancient prophets whose predictions have been found to be reliable and accurate. And then there were the Psalms and books of poetry. We call these books the Old Testament.

Approximately four hundred years elapsed between the writing of Malachi, the last book of the Old Testament, and the writing of Matthew, the first book in the New Testament.

The books of the Old Testament were first written in Hebrew, the ancient language of the Jews, except for a small

segment written in Aramaic. The New Testament was written in Greek after Jesus left this earth. Four accounts of His life were written down by those best qualified. These books were called the Gospels. Later came the letters written by Paul and other apostles to the new churches. And of course, the revelation written by the Apostle John.

Now people often ask, "How did we get the Bible?" "Where did our English Bible come from?" Remember, the Old Testament is the holy writings, or the Scriptures, of the Jewish people. They were first written on leather just as were the Dead Sea Scrolls.

In the centuries before Jesus Christ, many Jews emigrated to Egypt, and settled in the city of Alexandria. Although located in Egypt, Alexandria was a Greek city, founded by Alexander the Great who intended to use the city to spread the Greek way of life throughout Egypt. Alexandria quickly became

the greatest centre of Greek culture outside Athens.

The Jews who lived in Alexandria spoke Greek and lived in the Greek way. As time passed, they largely forgot how to speak and read Hebrew. So, when the lessons were read in the synagogue from the Hebrew Bible, they couldn't understand them. Something had to be done about this.

So, sometime in the middle of the third century BC, Jewish leaders authorised the translation of the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek. This Greek translation of the Old Testament was called the Septuagint, and this became the first Christian Bible. As the apostles wrote to the various Christian churches, their writings came to have special significance and so were accepted by the early churches and became our New Testament.

There is a story of the amazing discovery of one of these early Greek Christian Bibles. The dramatic discovery was made by a German student in May 1844. His name was Constantine Tischendorf, and he was on a journey round the churches and monasteries of the Near East searching for the oldest Christian Bible in the world. After twelve gruelling days in the blistering hot sun of the Sinai desert he reached the Monastery of St. Catherine, perched at the base of the traditional site of Mount Sinai where Moses received the Ten Commandments.

At a height of two thousand two hundred and eighty-five metres, the Mount towers over St. Catherine's Monastery, built inside the fortress walls on the order of Emperor Justinian to protect Christians from raiding desert Bedouins. Tradition has it that the emperor ordered the execution of the architect who built the monastery, because he built it there

in the valley rather than on the summit of the mountain.

Originally there was no entrance to the monastery. The only way in was to be hauled up by rope through a window in the wall. St. Catherine's is believed to be the oldest unrestored example of Byzantine architecture in the world. The monastery possesses many treasures, including jewel-studded crosses, hand-carved wooden furniture, and exquisite icons.

However, it was the monastery library that interested Tischendorf. He had heard that St. Catherine's owned a great number of ancient texts. To his delight he found all sorts of manuscripts stacked in the library. Unfortunately, when he began to show unusual interest in any of the many manuscripts sorted in the monastery library, the monks grew suspicious. Despite this, Tischendorf painstakingly sorted through all kinds of manuscripts, but didn't find anything

of real value in his search for the oldest Christian Bible.

However, he came across a basket in the middle of the great hall. It was filled with old parchments. He picked up a page from the basket. One of the monks accompanying him explained, "We plan to throw those away. We've already burned some pages like that." As Tischendorf looked closer at the pages he realised that they were sheets of a copy of the oldest Bible he had ever seen. There they were in a rubbish bin in the Monastery of St. Catherine, only a hair's breadth from complete destruction. Fortunately, when the monks sensed the importance of the condemned manuscript, they put it in safe keeping. Only after a lot of negotiation was Tischendorf permitted to examine the entire manuscript – fifteen years later.

It was then presented as a gift to the Czar of Russia. There was one more



journey for this Bible. In 1933 the Soviet government decided to raise money by selling it. The British Museum bought it for one-hundred thousand pounds, and it can be seen in the manuscript room there today. This is almost a complete Bible in Greek, the Codex Sinaiticus, dating from around AD 350, and is considered to be one of the oldest Bibles in the world.

Another important translation of the Bible came around AD 400. In Bethlehem, near the traditional site of the birth of Jesus, Jerome translated the Bible into Latin. Now Latin was the official language of the Roman Empire. His translation is called the Latin Vulgate. The first English Bibles were translated from Jerome's Latin Vulgate.

Then we go to England as we search for the roots of the English Bible. Lindisfarne is considered to be a holy island and is connected to the mainland by a five km causeway that is

submerged at high tide. The missionary Aidan came here in AD 635 and built a church and priory. From this base, Aidan proclaimed Christianity to the Anglo-Saxons. He trained missionaries who travelled throughout Britain taking the Christian message.

It was at Lindisfarne that the earliest translations of the Gospels into English were completed. The work is in Latin with an accompanying interlinear translation in English. The Lindisfarne Gospels are indeed works of art. Each page is beautifully coloured and decorated with intricate designs.

Around AD 871 England's noble King Alfred translated small portions of the Bible into the English language without the Latin text. Almost five-hundred years later, in 1397, the entire Bible was translated into English for the first time. This was due largely to the work of John Wycliffe. He was a scholar at Oxford University who believed that the

Bible was so important that it must be made available to everyone. He became master of Balliol College at Oxford where he earned the University's respect and loyalty. While here he determined to place the entire Bible in the hands of the common people in their own language. Using Jerome's Latin version, he translated the Bible into English.

Wycliffe was not very popular for doing so. His chief opponents were the leaders of the established church. They believed that the Bible should not be read by the common people. In fact, they felt so strongly about it, that thirty years after his death he was formally condemned.

Orders were given for his writings to be destroyed. They exhumed his bones, burned them and scattered the ashes on the nearby river Swift. They then put the epitaph on his grave: "Here lies the devil's instrument, the church's enemy,

the people's confusion, the heretic's idol". All because he translated the Bible into English!

Now soon after the time of Wycliffe, an important event took place in Mainz, Germany, which changed the whole intellectual and religious atmosphere in Europe. About 1450 Johannes Gutenberg, a goldsmith in Mainz, invented the first mechanical printing press. Now it was easy for the common people to obtain a Bible of their own.

In 1525 William Tyndale published the first New Testament in English. Tyndale translated directly from Greek to English. He also translated large portions of the Old Testament directly from Hebrew. When the authorities discovered that Tyndale was translating the Bible into English, they threatened to execute him. He faced terrible persecution for translating the Bible into English, so he fled to Europe where he lived in exile – continuing to translate the Bible into

English with his life under threat. He lived in Wittenberg, Germany, for some time but he had to keep on the move to avoid English spies and informers. He was eventually captured near Brussels in Belgium in 1534 and thrown into prison.

In 1536 he was strangled and then burnt at the stake. His last words were, "Lord open the eyes of the King of England. Make the boy who drives the plough to know more about the Bible than the leading churchmen in England." Tyndale's translation was so well done, that it has been the basis of many of the more recent English translations.

The next significant step in the translation of the English Bible took place in Switzerland. Because of persecution in Britain, many Bible-loving Christians fled to Geneva. The city became a centre of Bible Study. The arrival of so many English-speaking Christians created a problem. Their

leader, the famous Scottish reformer, John Knox, urged that a new Bible translation be started. It was completed and published in Geneva in 1560 and became known as the Geneva Bible.

Shakespeare cited it in his plays. John Bunyan used it when he wrote *Pilgrim's Progress*. Then in 1611 the much-loved King James Version was produced.

In 1885 the Revised Version was completed. Then in 1951 the Revised Standard Version was also finished. Since then, many others have followed, one of the most popular modern translations being the New International Version produced in 1978.

We now know that every single copy of the Old Testament and the New Testament was hand copied up until the printing press came along in the fifteenth century AD. Some of the books of the Old Testament were copied over and over for thousands of years. So, is it possible that a document copied

so many times by hand could truly be accurate?

Well, history tells us that the Hebrew people were meticulous copyists of the Scriptures. Scribes were so aware of the immense importance and sacred significance of their task that they would go to great lengths to make sure their hand-written copy of Scripture was free from error. Hebrew scribes were bound by the following rules:

1. They could only use clean animal skins, both to write on, and even to bind the manuscripts.
2. Each column of writing could have no less than forty-eight, and no more than sixty lines.
3. The ink must be black, and of a special recipe.
4. They were not to write a word from memory, they had to look at each word and say it aloud while they were writing it.

5. They knew how many words and how many letters each book of the Old Testament contained. If the number of the words and letters in the copy didn't match the original, they discarded the copy.
6. They must wipe the pen and wash their entire bodies every time before writing God's name.
7. There must be a review within thirty days, and if as many as three pages required corrections, the entire manuscript had to be redone.
8. The letters, words, and paragraphs had to be counted, and the document became invalid if two letters touched each other. The middle paragraph, word and letter must correspond to those of the original document.
9. The documents were to be only stored in sacred places, like synagogues.



Today there are many more recent versions of the Bible available, but what we do know is that the text is always essentially the same in all these translations.

## **How to Study and Understand the Bible**

All of us at some time, have heard of or read passages from the Bible. Some of us may own a Bible and read it. Approaching Bible study may seem to be a daunting task, but here are a few suggestions that will help you to read and enjoy your Bible and discover what a very beautiful and wonderful Book it really is:

1. Begin with one of the easy to read and understand books in the Bible, such as the Gospel of Mark. This is the earliest record of the life and death of Jesus as told by eyewitnesses. Mark's gospel is full of action, and you will find it very

easy reading.

2. There is something in the four gospels for everyone. Each of the gospels is written by different men who wrote in their own style and with their own emphasis.

The book of Matthew is a thoughtful and detailed record of the life of Jesus.

Mark's gospel is fast-moving and full of action.

The book of Luke was written by a physician and provides a down to earth record of the facts and details of the life of Jesus.

John's gospel is a warm, friendly recount of Jesus' life written by a friend.

3. Look for the stories in the Bible. There are hundreds of wonderful stories covering an amazing variety of subjects. When you study the

Bible stories, you will see how God reveals Himself to us through the lives of people. Here are a couple of famous people in the Bible:

- Noah (and the Ark): Genesis 5:32–10:32
- Abraham: Genesis 12–25

4. The Bible is full of biographies. It tells the good and the bad points of its various characters. You could look first at the story of Joseph and read all that is said about him, from his birth as Rachel's first-born to the proud day when Pharaoh placed the destiny of Egypt in his hands. You can read his story in Genesis 37–50.

Another great biography is the story of Moses, the emancipator of the Hebrews from bondage in Egypt. It begins from the day his mother placed him in a basket in the bulrushes by the river Nile, till

he stood on Mount Sinai and talked with God 'face to face'. You can find his story in Exodus 1 to 20, 24, 31 to 35 and then in the Book Numbers 10 to 27.

The Book of Joshua has many thrilling moments, from the astonishing battle to capture Jericho and Ai and finally all Palestine. These stories can be found in Joshua 1 to 24.

Elijah is another outstanding character you will want to study. He and his successor Elisha were the greatest Hebrew prophets in the ninth century BC. You can read these stories from 1 Kings 17 to 2 Kings 13.

5. Another approach to reading and studying the Bible is to consider it as a library in which to pursue a variety of studies. It is very helpful to have access to a concordance or a Bible app on your phone to give

further information. A concordance lists all the words of the Bible in alphabetical order. You might decide to study the subject of prayer. The concordance will show you hundreds of uses of the word in the Bible.

You will discover the names of people who prayed, why and when they prayed, and the results of their prayers. From such a study will emerge the reasons why God answers prayer, and why sometimes He doesn't answer them in the way we would like Him to.

Faith offers another intriguing subject. What is it? How does God value it, and why? How important is it in the Christian life? Your Bible will answer all such questions for you.

Another fascinating subject is prophecy. The Bible is full of it.

There are many predictions on record, and their fulfillment has been recorded in history. Nothing will increase your confidence in your Bible as much as the discovery that the forecasts of its prophets have accurately and assuredly come to pass.

6. Mark your Bible. If you are happy to underline texts you can cross reference topics, and it will help you link texts that are relevant to a particular topic. Or you may just prefer to mark the texts that are relevant to your life and have a special meaning for you.
7. Jesus demonstrated the best way to study the Bible is to let the Bible explain itself. In the Book of Isaiah 28:10, it says, *"For precept must be upon precept; precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, there a little."*

So, the way to understand the messages in the Bible is to bring together what all the various Bible writers say on a particular subject.

So, if we want to know what the Bible teaches about the second coming of Christ, about Heaven or about death, then we look at what Jesus said about it and what all the Bible writers said about that topic. And then we will have the true and correct Bible teaching on that subject. The more scriptures are brought into line on a single subject, the safer the interpretation.

8. Study the Bible by chapters. Seek to find its main subject or teaching. Make a simple outline of the chapter and look up a concordance on a Bible app or on your phone, for extra understanding of words. The concordance will help you find the meaning of the words and the history of the chapter.

9. Study the Bible by verses. Look for the deeper meaning of the verse. Here is an example in John 3:16:

*"God"*

— the greatest Person

*"so loved"*

— the greatest devotion

*"the world"*

— the greatest number

*"He gave"*

— the greatest act

*"His only begotten Son"*

— the greatest gift

*"that whoever believes"*

— the greatest condition

*"should not perish"*

— the greatest mercy

*"have everlasting life"*

— the greatest result

10. Study the Bible by reading a book of the Bible.

- Look for the central theme of the book.



- What is the author trying to say?
- What does this book tell me about the people in the book and how they dealt with their circumstances in life?
- Is there any other information or source that could tell me some more about this book?

11. Enrol in a Bible Study course where each guide will introduce you to some of the great subjects in the Bible.

12. An enjoyable and beneficial way to do Bible study is to join with others and study as a group. Many times, other people will have the same sorts of questions about the Bible that you will have. As a result, studying and discussing the Bible with others will help everyone grow in their faith and give you a network of friends.

You can test everything you hear and everything you see and everything you read by the Bible. Isn't that reassuring?

Reading and studying the Bible can be a lifelong adventure. It contains both simple and practical precepts, but also profound and moving insights that will help everyone grow in their faith. Bible study should never be just an academic task. Always keep in mind that the overarching point of studying the Bible is to know God better – and that the entire Book centres around the Person of Jesus and God's plan to save us. It's all about His love for us that climaxes in Christ's death on the cross. The Bible can be an endless source of wisdom and enjoyment. Knowing God and having faith will change your life forever.

## NOTES

[illegible]

## NOTES

[illegible]

## NOTES

[illegible]

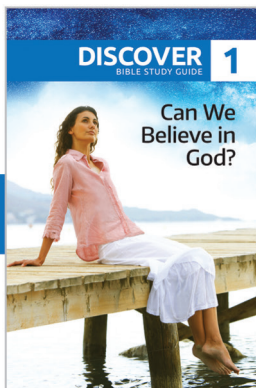
# BIBLE STUDIES

THAT COULD  
CHANGE YOUR LIFE

# FOREVER!

- We Can Believe in God
- We Can Believe the Bible
- Your Home in Heaven
- Is God Fair?
- How Soon Will Jesus Return?
- The Secret of Answered Prayer
- The Secret of Happiness
- The Secret of a Healthy Lifestyle
- What and Where is Hell?

26 Study Guides



---

**To request these Bible Studies:**

Website: [www.tij.tv](http://www.tij.tv)

[Facebook.com/TheIncredibleJourneyMinistry](https://www.facebook.com/TheIncredibleJourneyMinistry)

---

**Australia**

0481 315 101

[info@tij.tv](mailto:info@tij.tv)

The Incredible Journey  
GPO Box 274  
Sydney NSW 2001

**New Zealand**

020 422 2042

[infonz@tij.tv](mailto:infonz@tij.tv)

The Incredible Journey  
PO Box 76673  
Manukau, Auckland 2241



**WATCH OUR PROGRAMS  
ON DEMAND:**

**[youtube.com/TheIncredibleJourney](https://youtube.com/TheIncredibleJourney)  
[www.tij.tv](http://www.tij.tv)**

Editors: Irene Relihan, Dorothy Pansare  
and Ian Barrett  
Graphic Design: Delyce Liggett

Unless otherwise noted, all Bible texts are  
from the New King James Version

Published by The Incredible Journey

Copyright © Eternity Media Productions Ltd.  
Printed in Australia | All rights reserved

Early in March 1947, a fifteen-year-old boy unintentionally set off a train of events which shook the world. A young Bedouin shepherd, Mohammed the Wolf, was looking for a stray goat among the caves along a sandstone ridge in the Judean Desert near the north-west shore of the Dead Sea.

Picking up a stone, he threw it into the cave to flush out the goat. But he was startled to hear the sound of shattering pottery.

These jars contained rolls of old leather covered with strange writing, all carefully wrapped in cloth. The foul-smelling leather wasn't the treasure the boys were hoping for. But they had found treasure, even if they didn't realise it.



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.

The Incredible Journey  
Facebook.com/TheIncredibleJourneyMinistry  
Website: [www.tij.tv](http://www.tij.tv)

Australia  
0481 315 101  
[info@tij.tv](mailto:info@tij.tv)

New Zealand  
020 422 2042  
[infonz@tij.tv](mailto:infonz@tij.tv)



The Incredible  
Journey