

Inside Life

Can you believe
the Bible?

A very human Queen

Ben-Hur remake

Was the internet predicted
2500 years ago?

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Inside Life

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Inside Life is a magazine of understanding. Rather than just reporting on life, **Inside Life** seeks to delve inside the marvellous mystery that is life, to discover what it is all about. What does life mean? Where did it come from? How can we make the most of it?

Inside Life provides insight and answers to life's deep questions and challenges, and aims to provide articles of lasting hope, help, and encouragement for successful living in today's fast-moving world.

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Our Cover: This scroll on display at the caves of Qumran is part of dramatic evidence that the Bible has been accurately preserved down through the centuries. With the 1947 discovery of the Dead Sea scrolls in a cave near Jericho, the accuracy the Old Testament versions passed down since the time of Jesus has been confirmed.

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Can you believe the Bible?

By Rex Morgan

The Bible is the world's best selling book—by far. It has been translated into over 2000 languages, and is easily the most widely owned and distributed book in history, with hundreds of millions of copies sold every year.



But can the Bible be trusted? Is it really the word of God, as it claims to be? Or is it just a collection of ancient folk tales, fables, and superstitions? Is it just like any other book, written by men, containing some good ideas and some bad? Or was it divinely inspired by God? Is the Bible holy, or is it holey—riddled with mistakes, legends, and contradictions?

Let's take a look at some of the reasons people believe it is true.

1. The unity of the Bible

The Bible isn't really just one book, but a library of 66 different volumes, written by more than 40 authors who lived over a span of 1500 years. These writers lived in ten countries on three continents, and represented 20 different occupations, from farmers and fishermen to statesmen and kings. They wrote in a variety of styles, from history and law to poetry and romance. The subject matter contains many controversial subjects capable of eliciting strongly opposing opinions. Yet the book has a remarkable consistency and unity throughout. It is bound together as one whole, with intricate themes interwoven all the way through it.

Imagine taking say half a dozen authors from just one country, New Zealand, and giving them just one controversial subject, such

as whether euthanasia should be legalised. How much harmony and agreement would result? But take any subject you like, including difficult matters of morality and ethics, and the Bible contains statements all through it that add up to a harmonious picture. All the way through, it has one consistent central message, which is illuminated by the consistency of even the minor details. It begins with a garden, a river, a tree of life, and an invitation, and ends, many hundreds of pages (and years) later, with a garden, a river, a tree of life, and an invitation!

2. Historical reliability

Thousands (not just hundreds!) of archaeological discoveries have verified things written in the Bible. Many of these finds have been catalogued in books such as *The Bible As History*, by Werner Keller. *Halley's Bible Handbook* includes a chapter listing discovery after discovery that corroborates the Bible's writings.

Christianity Today publishes a list of the top ten discoveries every year affirming the Bible's details about events and people.¹

Some of these findings have really confounded the critics. For example, it used to be claimed that the Hittites mentioned in the Bible never existed—until

archaeologists found their capital and records at Bogazkoy, in Turkey.

It was also claimed there was no Assyrian king named Sargon (as recorded in the biblical book of Isaiah), because this name was not known in any other record. Then Sargon's palace was discovered in Khorsabad, Iraq.

Another king who was in doubt was Belshazzar, king of Babylon, named in the book of Daniel. The last king of Babylon was believed to be Nabonidus, according to recorded history. But then tablets were found showing that Belshazzar was Nabonidus's son who served as co-regent in Babylon.

One of the greatest archaeologists of all time, Sir William Ramsay, set out to prove the books of Luke and Acts were unreliable, but after 30 years of study he concluded that 'Luke is a historian of the first rank; not merely are his statements of fact trustworthy... this author should be placed along with the very greatest of historians'.²

Another great archaeologist, William Albright, stated: 'There can be no doubt that archaeology has confirmed the substantial historicity

of Old Testament tradition. The excessive skepticism shown toward the Bible...has been progressively discredited. Discovery after discovery has established the accuracy of innumerable details, and has brought increased recognition to the value of the Bible as a source of history'.³

Nelson Glueck, a renowned Jewish archaeologist, wrote: 'It may be stated categorically that no archaeological discovery has ever contradicted a biblical reference'

Not only archaeology, but also the writing of many historians backs up what was written in the Bible. For instance, the famous Jewish historian, Flavius Josephus, who was born in AD 37, wrote about 'Jesus, a wise man, a doer of wonderful works',⁵ and recorded his crucifixion and resurrection.

A number of other non-Christian writers of the 1st and 2nd centuries also wrote about Christ and the Christians, including Cornelius Tacitus, Plinius Secundus, Suetonius, Eusebius, Papias, Irenaeus, and Marcus Aurelius. Thousands of eyewitnesses of Jesus' life were still alive when the New Testament was circulated, but we have no knowledge of anyone refuting the writings as 'fairy tales'.

If someone wrote a book today saying that New Zealand's former Prime Minister David Lange had been resurrected after his death, there would be lots of people around to deny it! The Christians were hated and brutally persecuted by both the Jews and the Roman government. If the New Testament writings were false, surely these two groups would have produced a great deal of evidence to stop the growth of this 'sect', yet none exists.

The Old Testament describes the spherical shape of the earth.

3. Scientific accuracy

Amazingly, the Bible referred to many facts hundreds or even thousands of years before scientists could explain them. For example, the Old Testament writings, dating from at least 2000 years ago, describe the circulation of the atmosphere and the hydrologic water cycles of the weather,⁶ the suspension of the earth in space,⁷ the spherical shape of the earth,⁸ the countless numbers of stars,⁹ the importance of blood circulation,¹⁰ and many groundbreaking principles of good health.

For instance, do you have too many grey hairs? Would you like to do something about it? How about this for a recipe: 'To prevent the hair from turning grey, anoint it with the blood of a black calf which has been boiled in oil, or with the fat of a rattlesnake'. This recipe comes from the famous *Papyrus Ebers*, a medical book written in Egypt in about 1552 BC. Other remedies found in the *Papyrus*

Ebers include lizard's blood, swine's teeth, putrid meat, stinking fat, moisture from pig's ears, and human excreta.

The biblical writer Moses lived in Egypt at about the time the *Papyrus Ebers* were written, but the principles of health and hygiene he recorded in the Bible have proved to be far ahead of their time, principles that are still valid today!

For example, Moses' writings provide for the careful disposal of human waste underground.¹¹ But in 18th century Europe human excrement was regularly cast into the streets of cities, giving rise to epidemics of typhoid, cholera, and dysentery. One instruction recorded thousands of years earlier in the Bible pointed the way to deliverance from those scourges! The implementation of other principles of quarantine and sanitation outlined in the Bible also led to the control of the dreaded



diseases of leprosy and bubonic plague, which over hundreds of years had killed millions of people in Europe.

In the 1840s Dr Ignaz Semmelweis began instructing those in the Vienna hospital where he worked to wash their hands thoroughly after patient examinations. There was a storm of protest at this 'nuisance', but the mortality rate at the hospital started reducing immediately. Opponents of his ideas attacked him fiercely, and it was only after his death that it became recognised that he was right! But thousands of years earlier, God had given Moses instructions about cleansing the hands under running water after handling the dead, or infected living patients.¹²

What should we do to avoid a heart attack? In relatively recent years the medical profession has warned against the build up of cholesterol in our veins since it may cause clogging and a heart attack. A major source of cholesterol is animal fat. Centuries ago Moses spoke against the eating of fat.¹³

The very first sentence of the Bible says: 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth'. It is instructive to compare this enlightened statement with the writings of other ancient cultures. According to the teachings of the Egyptians, the earth hatched from a winged egg, and men originally emerged from worms found in the slime of the Nile after the annual rains.¹⁴ The Hindus are said to have taught that the world was flat and rested on the back of an elephant.¹⁵ The elephant stood on the back of a great tortoise, and what that rested on they didn't venture to suggest! Later, among the Greek philosophers, it was taught that Atlas, one of the giants, or Titans, who warred with Zeus, was condemned to support the heavens, bearing the world on his neck and shoulders.¹⁶

It's fascinating to look up 'Mythology' on the internet or in an encyclopaedia and read about the way the ancients

What famous people have said about the Bible

Abraham Lincoln: 'I believe the Bible is the best gift God has ever given to man. All the good from the Saviour of the world is communicated to us through this book.'

George Washington: 'It is impossible to rightly govern the world without God and the Bible.'

Queen Victoria: 'That book is the secret of England's greatness.'

Patrick Henry: 'The Bible is worth all the other books which have ever been printed.'

Charles Dickens: 'The New Testament is the very best book that ever was or ever will be known in the world.'

Woodrow Wilson: 'When you have read the Bible, you will know it is the word of God.'

Theodore Roosevelt: 'A thorough knowledge of the Bible is worth more than a college education.'

William Gladstone: 'I have known 95 of the world's great men in my time, and of these, 87 were followers of the Bible. The Bible is stamped with a Specialty of Origin, and an immeasurable distance separates it from all competitors.'

Napoleon Bonaparte: 'The Bible is far more than a book to me; it speaks to me as if it were a person. This book surpasses all others. I never omit to read it, and every day with some pleasure. Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne and I myself have founded great empires...upon force. Jesus alone founded his empire upon love. None else is like him; Jesus was more than man.'

Sir Isaac Newton: 'There are more sure marks of authenticity in the Bible than in any profane history whatsoever.'

Sir William Herschel: 'All human discoveries seem to be made only for the purpose of confirming more and more the truths contained in the Sacred Scriptures.'

Jean Jacques Rousseau: 'Jewish authors would never have invented either that style nor that morality; and the Gospel has marks of truth so great, so striking, so utterly inimitable, that the invention of it would be more astonishing than the hero.'

Lord Tennyson: 'Bible reading is an education in itself.'

Immanuel Kant: 'I believe that the existence of the Bible is the greatest benefit to the human race. Any attempt to belittle it, I believe, is a crime against humanity.'

Robert E. Lee: 'In all my perplexities and distresses, the Bible has never failed to give me light and strength.'

Victor Hugo: 'England has two books; the Bible and Shakespeare. England made Shakespeare, but the Bible made England.'

of all civilisations believed in gods of the sun, moon and stars, the sea god, the forest god, the god of war, and so on. Thor made thunder by throwing a hammer at his enemies, Maui pulled up the 'fish' of the North Island when he was in a boat, which became the South Island. The Bible doesn't contain any legends like this. Yet many people have called the Bible 'mythology'!

4. Preservation and survival

The Bible was written on perishable material such as papyrus and animal skins. It was copied and recopied hundreds of times to preserve it throughout history, because there weren't any printing presses or computer discs in Old Testament times! But it was transmitted down through the generations in a unique way, and has been preserved much more accurately than any other ancient document.

The scriptures were very important to the Jews—being in effect their national law and constitution—so they guarded them with great care. They had special classes of men whose sole duty was to preserve

and transmit these documents with practically perfect fidelity, who kept tabs on every letter, syllable, and word. The Talmudists who preserved the text from AD 100–500 had rules including the following: 'A roll must be written on the skins of clean animals, the length of each column must not extend less than 48 or more than 80 lines, the breadth must consist of 30 letters. No word or letter must be written from memory, the scribe not having looked at the codex before him...Between every consonant the space of a hair or thread must intervene. Should a king address him while writing he must take no notice of him'.¹⁷

The Massoretes, who copied the text from AD 500–900, treated it with great reverence, and devised a complex system of safeguards against scribal slips. For instance, they counted the number of times each letter of the alphabet occurs in each book, numbered the verses, counted the number of words and letters in every book, calculated the middle word and middle letter of each, and so on.

There are about 25,000 manuscript copies of the New Testament (or portions of it) extant today. It is revealing to compare this with other ancient documents. Herodotus, known as 'the father of history', wrote in about 450 BC, but only eight manuscripts of his work have survived, the earliest dated about AD 900, some 1350 years after he wrote. Aristophanes, a Greek playwright, wrote 45 plays in about 400 BC, but only 11 of these have survived, the earliest dating from about AD 900. Caesar's *Gallic Wars* was written about 50 BC and only 10 manuscripts have survived, the oldest some 900 years later than Caesar's day. So it is with all of the ancient writers: only a handful of copies of their work have survived. An exception is Homer's *Iliad*, of which an amazing 643 manuscripts still survive. However, many scholars don't think Homer wrote it, and there are many differences between the

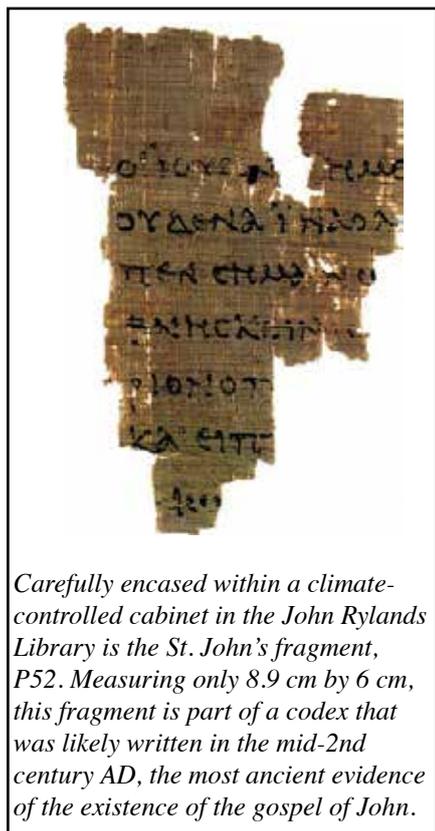
copies. But there are a remarkable 25,000 manuscript copies of the New Testament, the oldest dating from around AD 125, only 50 years after it was written!

William Shakespeare wrote 37 plays in the 17th century. Not even one original manuscript has survived, and so the missing gaps in the copies of his works were filled in with the 'educated guesses' of textual scholars. There are differing documents of each of Shakespeare's plays, with items in dispute that materially affect the meanings of the passages involved. But the Bible only has a few disputed textual readings, none of them affecting any doctrines or important details.

No other book has withstood more vicious enemy efforts to stamp it out than the Bible. In AD 303 the Emperor Diocletian issued an edict to stop Christians from worshipping and to destroy their scriptures. All meeting places were destroyed, the property of Christians confiscated, and Bibles burned. Anyone found with a copy or even portions of the Bible received a death sentence. Believe it or not, just 25 years later the new Emperor, Constantine, instructed that 50 copies of the scriptures should be prepared at the expense of the Government!

The French literary genius Voltaire, who died in 1778, scoffed that 100 years after his time Christianity would have been swept from existence and the Bible would only exist in museums. Ironically, only 50 years after his death the Geneva Bible Society used his press and house to produce stacks of Bibles!

The greatest indication of how accurately the Bible has been preserved came in 1947 with the discovery of the Dead Sea scrolls in a cave near Jericho. These scrolls of the Old Testament had been hidden there for nearly 1900 years. Scholars waited with baited breath to see what the results would reveal



Carefully encased within a climate-controlled cabinet in the John Rylands Library is the St. John's fragment, P52. Measuring only 8.9 cm by 6 cm, this fragment is part of a codex that was likely written in the mid-2nd century AD, the most ancient evidence of the existence of the gospel of John.

when they were matched up with the manuscripts that had already been found. Amazingly they proved to be almost exactly the same, with just minor spelling differences. The Dead Sea scrolls are dramatic evidence that the Bible has been accurately preserved down through the centuries.

5. Honesty and character

The Bible is disarmingly candid in describing the lives of its heroes and heroines. It doesn't try to cover up their problems. King David of Israel is recorded as being a murderer, adulterer, and liar. Peter, one of Jesus' closest disciples and a leader of the Church, is famous for publicly denying his Lord three times. Discord and troubles in the early churches are openly admitted.

If the Bible writers were trying to encourage people to believe and follow something they had invented, it is very unlikely they would be so open about the problems. And it is difficult to believe so many of them would have died, often in excruciating agony, for what was just an invention!

The quality and character of the Bible's moral and ethical teaching is more strong evidence of its divine inspiration. The Bible has formed the basis for much of our western world's legal system. Whether we read the Ten Commandments, the wisdom of the Proverbs, or Jesus' Sermon on the Mount, there is a clear standard of moral conduct presented that is timeless in its principles.

6. Fulfilled prophecies

Suppose you were asked what you think world conditions will be like 2000 years from now, around the year 4000. Do you reckon you could make a pretty good guess? Will a nuclear war have destroyed everything by then, or will we be living on other planets? Who has a hope of knowing what will be happening at that time? It's hard enough to predict

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next week's weather, let alone conditions 2000 years away!

Yet 2000 years ago the Bible delivered stunningly accurate predictions of trends and events now occurring worldwide. At a time when the most powerful weapon was a two-edged sword or a battering ram, Jesus Christ forecast that mankind would develop the capability to destroy all human life.¹⁸ He prophesied wars and rumours of wars, famines and earthquakes in different places,¹⁹ and predicted that the Christian gospel would be published all over the world.²⁰ He said that many people would be hated, persecuted and killed because of him,²¹ and that is exactly what has happened and is happening in many places around the world right now. If Jesus was an ordinary human being, that would be a rather egotistical claim to make!

But Jesus didn't only make prophecies, he fulfilled them too—and not just one prophecy, but literally *hundreds* of them!

A prophecy by Micah in about 700 BC predicted Christ would be born in Bethlehem.²² Isaiah's prophecy of 650–750 BC said he would be born of a virgin.²³ And a prophecy made

almost 2000 years before he was born, saying he would come from the tribe of Judah, was right on the button!²⁴

Other prophecies said he would to enter Jerusalem riding on a colt, he would be sold for 30 pieces of silver, which would be used to buy a potter's field, lots would be cast for his garments, his hands and feet would be pierced, and he would be raised from the dead.

Amazingly, Jesus fulfilled well over 300 Old Testament prophecies. How likely is it that this happened just by chance? Peter Stoner, in the book *Science Speaks*, used the science of probability to determine that the chance any person could fulfil say eight of the prophecies was 1 in 10 to the power of 17. The chance of one man fulfilling 48 of the prophecies was calculated at 1 in 10 to the power of 157, an almost infinite number!

It was clearly impossible for Jesus to deliberately go about fulfilling all of these prophecies. Firstly, he would have had to ensure he was born of a virgin! As if that wasn't hard enough, he would have to be sure it happened in Bethlehem, and of the line of

David. Then, somehow he would need to engineer his crucifixion and burial in a rich man's tomb!

There are lots of other Bible prophecies we haven't considered yet. A number of prophets accurately foretold the destruction of various cities and the rise and fall of empires. Imagine the difficulty of predicting the destruction of a city such as Auckland, and outlining exactly how and when. This is what a number of Bible prophets did, in the case of ancient cities such as Tyre, Sidon, Samaria, Petra, Nineveh, and Babylon, and it can be shown that the prophecies were fulfilled in remarkable detail.

7. Personal experience

But the most telling reason Christians believe the Bible is true is that they have practised what it says, and have found that it works!

One thing the prophet Isaiah said about humanity was that 'they do not know the way of peace'.²⁵ This has certainly proved to be an accurate statement over the many centuries since it was written.



Charles Wendell Colson (1931–2012) gained notoriety in the early 1970s as President Nixon's 'hatchet man'. 'Chuck' Colson's mid-life conversion to Christianity and a seven-month term in prison following the Watergate scandal sparked a radical transformation in him that led to the founding of the non-profit ministry, Prison Fellowship, and BreakPoint, a daily radio commentary that continues to be broadcast across the United States to this day.

The New Testament boldly asserts that 'There is none righteous, not even one'.²⁶ This is also a true statement—we have all fallen short of God's standards and need forgiveness and help. And the Bible offers solutions to this problem, answers that have worked for millions of Christians. They have experienced the fact that if biblical principles are followed they bring peace of mind, amazing joy, and transformation to people's lives.

The Bible presents a code of excellent spiritual laws, exhorting love, purity, peace, honesty, and faith. Millions of Christians have tried to live by these principles, and although no one is able to keep them perfectly, the Bible promises help for those who try to follow them, and people report that this really does happen. Millions of lives have been changed for the better because of the teachings of the Bible. And they have all been changed in very similar ways. Christians who believe in and try to follow the Bible all report that their lives are happier and more meaningful as a result! Thousands of criminals have reformed, drug addicts have been cured, selfish people have become generous—lives have been transformed by the scriptures! The Bible talks about benefits that arise from a personal relationship with God, and for those who have experienced this, no further proof of the Bible is needed!

So these are some of the reasons Christians believe the Bible is true. Any one of these can stand on its own as a strong argument, but when you add all seven of them together, it makes an extremely powerful case!

If you would like to learn more about the Bible and how to make sense of it in today's world, why not pick up a copy and have a look at it? Try one of the modern versions translated into contemporary English. If you have any questions or want further help, please feel free to contact us at *Inside Life*.

Notes

- 1 See for example <http://www.christianitytoday.com/ct/2016/december-web-only/biblical-archaeology-top-ten-discoveries-of-2016.html> .
- 2 Sir WM Ramsay, *The Bearing of Recent Discovery on the Trustworthiness of the New Testament*, 1915, p.222.
- 3 William F. Albright, *The Archaeology and the Religions of Israel*, Baltimore, John Hopkins Press, 1956, p.176, and *The Archaeology of Palestine*, Pelican, 1960, pp.127–128.
- 4 Nelson Glueck, *Rivers in the Desert: History of Negev*, Philadelphia, JPS, 1969, p.176.
- 5 Flavius Josephus, *Antiquities of the Jews*, Book 18, Chapter 3, 3.
- 6 Job 36:26–29; Ecclesiastes 1:6–7.
- 7 Job 26:7.
- 8 Isaiah 40:22.
- 9 Genesis 15:5, 22:17.
- 10 Leviticus 17:11, 14.
- 11 Deuteronomy 23:13.
- 12 Leviticus 11:24-32; Numbers 19.
- 13 Leviticus 3:17.
- 14 www.native-science.net/Divine_Serpent.htm; <http://www.crystalinks.com/egyptcreation.html> .
- 15 *Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 15th ed., HarperCollins, 1995, p.1087. See also Wikipedia article 'World Turtle'.
- 16 www.ancient.eu/Atlas/ .
- 17 Davidson, *Hebrew Text of the Old Testament*, London, S. Bagster and sons, 1855, p.89.
- 18 Matthew 24:22.
- 19 Matthew 24:6–7.
- 20 Matthew 24:14.
- 21 Matthew 24:9.
- 22 Micah 5:2.
- 23 Isaiah 7:14.
- 24 Genesis 49:10.
- 25 Isaiah 59:8.
- 26 Romans 3:10.



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Created for a purpose

By Cliff Neill

The Cutty Sark is a clipper ship. She was designed and built in 1869 in Dumbarton, Scotland.

Her name comes from a poem by Rabbie Burns called 'Tam o' Shanter' that tells of a Scottish farmer who is chased by a witch called Nannie Dee. Nannie wore only her 'Cutty Sark' or short shift, a kind of mini-skirt, if you wish. The ship's figurehead is a representation of the witch, her arm outstretched to catch the tail of the Tam's grey mare on which he was escaping. Portuguese seamen referred to her as 'Pequena Camisola' or little shirt.

The Cutty Sark was designed and built for the tea trade; actually she was the last clipper to be built for that purpose. The tea trade was an intensely competitive race across the globe from China to London, with immense profits for the ship which arrived back with the first tea of the year.

Thus this famous little ship was designed for a specific purpose—purpose built for a special function—to win the race from China and gain a huge reward.

What about us? Were we made for a purpose?

As human beings we are all unique; our DNA, our fingerprints, our eye and voice prints are totally different. In fact, our hearts actually beat with a different rhythm from everyone else's. Out of all the billions of people that ever lived—no one has had a heartbeat like yours!

I believe that we have all been created for a special purpose and that purpose is to love and serve each other, to use our time wisely and productively in the service of others as we pass along the way during our time here on earth. One ancient Danish proverb says: 'What you are is God's gift to you. What you do with yourself is your gift to God!'

Interestingly, author Jack London (1876–1916), well known for his adventure novels such as *White Fang* and *The Call of the Wild*, wrote these words before his death:

I would rather be ashes than dust! I would rather that my spark should burn out in a brilliant blaze than be stifled by dry rot. I would rather be a superb meteor, every atom of me in magnificent glow, than a sleepy and permanent planet. The proper function of man is to live, not just to exist. I shall not waste my days in trying to prolong them. I shall use my time.

Now that's a terrific motto for life, a life shared with others, a lifestyle that reflects the very purpose for which we were created because we all need each other on this beautiful blue jewel we call home.

This article was first published in the February 2016 issue of *Because* magazine (www.because.uk.com). Reprinted with permission.



A very human Queen

By Gethin Russell-Jones

First things first: I'm not a royalist. I can't honestly say I know of a better alternative, and the thought of a President in the United Kingdom sends shivers down my spine. But I'm no great fan of the royal family either. This could be due to my nationality: the monarchy has left a mixed legacy in Wales with its castles built to quash the natives. Or it could be due to the Union Jack, a flag which recognises the union of England and Scotland, with Wales reduced to a principality of England. Even the office of Prince of Wales carries an echo of conquest over a defeated people.

But that's enough of my angst. I do actually like the Queen?

My opinion of her changed in 1992, a year in which she came clean about the skeletons in her cupboard.

During a speech to the Guildhall, marking her 40th anniversary as Head of State, she said:

1992 is not a year on which I shall look back with undiluted pleasure. In the words of one of my more sympathetic correspondents, it has turned out to be an *annus horribilis*.

Like all her other subjects in Great Britain and the Commonwealth, HM Queen Elizabeth admitted that life isn't all it's cracked up to be. It was a year marked by royal family discord. Prince Andrew, the Duke of York, separated from his wife Sarah; Anne, the Princess Royal, divorced Captain Mark Phillips; and Diana, Princess of Wales, spilt the beans about her unhappy marriage to Prince Charles, who was having an affair with Camilla Parker-Bowles. By the end of the year 'Camillagate' resulted in Prime Minister John Major telling the House of Commons

that the heir to the throne and his wife were formally separating. Quite a year.

And if all that wasn't enough, Windsor Castle caught fire, followed by a mass outcry against public money being used to repair the home of Britain's most famously dysfunctional family.

But in my estimation, and probably in many others, too, Queen Elizabeth II's share value went through the roof. Away went the tiara and clipped speech; she had transformed herself into a human being. Giving a nod to pain and disappointment, she won me over with her brief vulnerability.

In 2016 the Queen celebrated a great age. To be proper about all this, Her Majesty Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of Her Other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, was 90 years old on 21 April. And, as is fitting for a reigning monarch, this birthday was celebrated several times over during the summer. After four days of celebrations in Windsor in May, there was a thanksgiving service at St Paul's Cathedral on 10 June. The following day saw the Trooping the Colour ceremony at Horse Guards Parade, and on 12 June there was an enormous street party on the Mall. In other words the usual flag-waving bonhomie.



Elizabeth was crowned Queen on 2 June 1953. Happily coinciding with the mass production of televisions, more than 20 million viewers watched the coronation with a further 11 million listening to the wireless broadcast. It is said that more TV sets were sold in the two-month build up to the coronation than at any time since.

Defender of the Faith

And of course, as part of her regal title she is Defender of the Faith; the faith in question being of the Christian variety, and the Church of England flavour in particular. Unlike her oldest son Charles, destined surely to one day succeed her as King, the Queen has no desire to defend all faiths. She is committed to one and one alone, thank you very much.

Her very public and consistent declaration of faith is in marked contrast to the changing religious appetite of the British Isles. During the last nine decades church attendance

in the United Kingdom has been in freefall and, apart from the possible exception of Northern Ireland, we are going less and less often. Wales, for example, has the most woeful record with less than six per cent of the population claiming to be at church regularly. (And it's probably worse than that.)

So when it comes to evangelism, far from defending the faith, Her Majesty is on the offensive. The royal mind is a mystery to us all; the Queen's ideas and opinions are her private domain. Except that in the matter of her own Christianity she is unbelievably open. Take for example these extracts from her Christmas speech at the turn of the millennium:

Christmas is the traditional, if not the actual, birthday of a man who was destined to change the course of our history. And today we are celebrating the fact that Jesus Christ was born two thousand years ago; this is the true millennium anniversary.

In his early thirties he was arrested, tortured and crucified with two criminals. His death might have been the end of the story, but then came the resurrection and, with it, the foundation of the Christian faith...

Many will have been inspired by Jesus' simple but powerful teaching; love God and love thy neighbour as thyself—in other words, treat others as you would like them to treat you. His great emphasis was to give spirituality a practical purpose.

Her Christian sympathies can be traced back to 1939 when she was only 13 years old. Knowing that her father, King George VI, was preparing his Christmas Day broadcast she handed him a poem by Minnie Louise Haskins. Britain was now at war for the second time in twenty-five years, and this stammering sovereign had to say something to unite and console a fearful nation. These are the words given to him by his teenage daughter:

I said to the man who stood at the Gate of the Year: 'Give me a light that I may tread into the unknown'.

And he replied: 'Go out into the darkness, and put your hand into the hand of God. That shall be to you better than light, and safer than a known way'.

More than any other occasion, the Queen has used her Christmas speeches over and over again to draw attention to her Christian vocation. In 2011 she used her speech to speak of the power of forgiveness:

Although we are capable of great acts of kindness, history teaches us that we sometimes need saving from ourselves—from our recklessness or our greed. God sent into the world a unique person—neither a philosopher nor a general (important though they are)—but a Saviour with the power to forgive.

Forgiveness lies at the heart of the Christian faith. It can heal broken families, it can restore friendships and it can reconcile divided communities. It is in forgiveness that we feel the power of God's love.

A 'servant' Queen

These two quotations are taken from a delightful new publication, *The Servant Queen and the King She Serves*, published by Hope, Bible

Society and LICC (London Institute for Contemporary Christianity). Threaded through its pages is the sovereign's real and uncluttered faith. Surrounded as she is by fussy clerics and officials, she is resolute in her Christian simplicity. And it's a Christianity that enables her to reach out to others of other faiths. Speaking of her contribution to multi-cultural Britain, Rabbi Jonathan Sacks said:

Jews have deep respect for the Queen and the royal family... Something similar, in my experience, is true of the other minority faiths in Britain. They value the Queen because they know she values them. She makes them feel, not strangers in a strange land, but respected citizens at home.

The Queen continues to attract enormous public support, due in large measure to her work ethic and commitment to the public good. But with her passing it is unlikely that this sentiment will transfer automatically to her successors whose interests seem more self-serving than the present monarch. There may be trouble ahead for her heirs. But all that's in an unknown future; for now we join with millions of others and say 'Happy Birthday Ma'am!'

Gethin Russell-Jones writes from Wales. This article was first published in *The Plain Truth*, Spring 2016. Reprinted with permission.

Facts about the 'servant' Queen

- She has advised 12 Prime Ministers.
- Since her coronation, she continues to work 40–50 hours a week.
- She is patron of more than 600 charities and organisations.
- The Queen has made 97 State visits.
- Although she employs 1200 people, she still feeds her own dogs. (And during her reign she has owned more than 30 corgis.)
- As Supreme Governor of the Church of England, she attends church every week (even on holiday). And she often drives herself, arriving unannounced to join the congregation of Sandringham Church.

Source: *The Servant Queen and the King She Serves*, by Mark Greene and Catherine Butcher, Bible Society, February 2016.

BEN-HUR REMAKE:

revenge, redemption, inspiring backstory

By Rusty Wright

Do you remember the classic MGM movie, *Ben-Hur*? Charlton Heston, the chariot race, the galley slaves forced to row at 'ramming speed'? The film won 11 Oscars as it displayed passion and pageantry, betrayal and bitterness, grace and redemption.

In 2016, Mark Burnett and Roma Downey—with MGM and Paramount—remade this film for a new generation.

Ben-Hur's poignant depiction of revenge, reconciliation, and redemption generates a powerful message for today's world filled with racial and religious violence, cop killings, and more. Actor Morgan Freeman told me recently at a press event: 'The movie is very timely, for those reasons'. Roma Downey added: 'There's so much fear and confusion out there, a lot of chaos. ...People are hungry for hope'.

First to finish, last to die

Two brothers in 1st century Palestine split over the Roman occupation. Messala sides with Rome, Judah Ben-Hur with his Jewish heritage. Messala's rage sends Ben-Hur into slavery for years.

When combat turmoil frees him, Ben-Hur returns to Jerusalem seeking revenge against Messala. A chariot race for the ages ensues—filmmakers spared no effort to make the signature event thrilling. 'First to finish, last to die' is the watchword as the brothers claw for advantage.

But something happens inside Ben-Hur to break the cycle of hatred. It involves a carpenter who years before helped him, whose kindness he seeks to reciprocate. The

carpenter's words and life transform him.

As filmgoers prepare for the excitement, romance, and drama, understanding the movie's backstory can enhance their appreciation for the tale and its 19th century writer.

A chance encounter?

In 1876 Civil War general Lew Wallace took a train to Indianapolis for a convention. En route, he encountered Robert Ingersoll, a noted agnostic, who wanted to converse. Wallace agreed, provided Ingersoll let him choose the subject.

'Is there a God?' began Wallace. 'I don't know: do you?' replied Ingersoll.

'Is there a Devil?' continued Wallace. 'I don't know: do you?' countered Ingersoll.

Wallace, who considered himself absolutely indifferent to religion, continued with questions about heaven, hell, the hereafter. Ingersoll responded the same way each time, then launched into a discourse.

'I sat spellbound', Wallace later wrote, 'listening to a medley of argument, eloquence, wit, satire, audacity, irreverence, poetry, brilliant antitheses, and pungent excoriation of believers in God, Christ, and Heaven, the like of which I had never heard'.

Skeptic jolts the General

Ironically, the skeptic's arguments jolted Wallace from his spiritual indifference: 'I [was] now moved as never before, and by what? The most outright denials of all human knowledge of God, Christ, Heaven, and the Hereafter which figures so in the hope and faith of the believing everywhere'. Ashamed of his poor

knowledge about faith, he resolved to study and learn.

He decided to write a book about Jesus that would force him to thoroughly research the matter. The impact was significant: 'I did as resolved, with results—first, the book *Ben Hur*, and second, a conviction amounting to absolute belief in God and the Divinity of Christ'.

Convinced a novel with Jesus as protagonist would be poorly received, Wallace fashioned the story of a young Jewish noble—Judah Ben-Hur—who, betrayed by his brother, would suffer years in slavery before returning home to exact revenge. Along the way, a young Nazarene gave him a drink of water that helped sustain his life. Years later, Ben-Hur would seek to return the favour as the Nazarene was heading toward crucifixion.

Bestseller

Harper Brothers published the novel in 1880. It became the best selling book of the 19th century and has never been out of print. A stage play and two earlier film adaptations have kept it before the public.

If you watch *Ben-Hur*, maybe this backstory can add context to the movie's theme. And perhaps the film will prompt you to study as Wallace did to see if Jesus really is 'the way, the truth, and the life' (John 14:6), who can forgive us and give us strength to forgive our adversaries.

Rusty Wright is an author and lecturer who has spoken on six continents. He holds Bachelor of Science (psychology) and Master of Theology degrees from Duke and Oxford universities, respectively. www.RustyWright.com



*A young Nazarene,
Jesus, gives Judah
Ben-Hur a drink
of water that helps
sustain his life.*

Was the internet

WWW.

predicted 2500 years ago?

By Richard Fowler

Did you miss the anniversary? No, not your husband's or wife's...panic over! Actually, one that has shaped your life, quite possibly, more than your better half.

Why? Because if it wasn't for the anniversary of three particular letters in the alphabet you may not have met that special one...or have your job...or, for that matter, have access to the incredible library of information that is 'on tap' every day to feed your mind on everything from the American Presidential election to the latest celebrity break-up...(and there was me thinking the Brangelina combo would last!)

And what are these three letters, you may ask? Well, of course: WWW!

Now, we all love a good old acronym, and unless you have been in cryogenic sleep for the last 25 years, you too would have heard of the World Wide Web—its 25th anniversary celebrated in August 2016.¹

But was this global colossus of an information-sharing platform predicted 2500 years ago?

Now, I like people who predict things. The only problem is: they're usually wrong! So, if I read something in an

ancient text that would appear to predict the coming of an information age (yes, before it even happened) then I may have to put aside my cyber cynicism for one moment. After all, you can't believe everything you read on the Web!

And that's why this prediction is so different; it wasn't written on the Web. Nope! So, where? Well, actually, in an ancient Aramaic-Hebrew text by a Babylonian statesman.

Ok, wait a minute. Are we meant to believe that someone living in the economic and educational powerhouse that was the Babylonian Empire around 600 BC wrote about something that has come to re-define Maslow's hierarchy of needs, (Wi-Fi is now on the bottom of the pyramid of needs), namely, the World Wide Web?

Well, the awkward answer may well be yes, to some degree!

But before we get carried away, let's remind ourselves what the Web actually is for a moment. If we compare the internet to roads—the pathways in which information runs down, then the World Wide Web is the buildings on the sides of the roads. These are the 'locations' you go to look at things on the internet and pick up information: anytime

you want to surf down the internet road, the WWW provides you with a location for you to go and 'pick up' any information you want, or look at a website. And let's not forget how this has comprehensively changed our lives. From live tweets coming from Mars sent from Curiosity, to live streaming of drone attacks in Syria. The access we have to knowledge and information is something no one could have dreamt of 100 years ago, let alone 2500 years ago.

But in 1989 British computer scientist Sir Tim Berners-Lee gave birth to the Web idea so that it would be easier for his scientific buddies to share information. And now, get this: every two days we create as much information as we did from the dawn of civilization up until 2003.² It means that every minute Facebook users like 4,166,667 posts and in the same 60 seconds YouTube users upload 300 hours of new video.

Talk about a running to and fro of information. Cue our ancient prediction: '...seal the book until the time of the end; many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall increase' (Daniel 12:4). I don't know about you, but that is a pretty good description of what has happened because of the World Wide Web.

Now, you might be thinking: 'Yeah, but anyone could have said that'. True. But the point is: why would they have? Our highly educated statesman, Daniel, was living in the cultural, social, and educational epicentre of the ancient world. The Babylonians were at the top of the academic pile, so to speak. Knowledge was as available as it could be. But rather, Daniel predicted that in the latter days, knowledge would increase. And it has—exponentially! His predication could have found no greater fulfilment than that of the internet and the World Wide Web.

Yet, as we stand as masters over the ocean of free flowing information, it has failed to bring us answers to our most basic of global problems, especially in the pursuit of peace. Do you know how many countries are *not* involved in a conflict or war right

now? Just 10! And those countries are: Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Japan, Mauritius, Panama, Qatar, Switzerland, Uruguay, and Vietnam.³

Twenty-five years of the World Wide Web has taught us that more information does not equal more solutions. It appears that Einstein was right when he said: 'The more I learn, the more I realise how much I don't know'.⁴ What is needed is not more information, but rather, essential knowledge.

And there is a difference. Information tells us the what and how; it helps us understand the material world: culture, politics, economics, religion and $2 + 2 = 4$. However, essential knowledge tells us the why; it helps us understand our place in this world and why we are here. But more than that, if properly applied it helps us to understand each other and how to get along. Essential knowledge

reveals essential principles that produce peace in our relationships, whether at home, at work, or between nations. If only America, Russia, and Syria would find it!

Well, if there was a heart in them to look, they would find this source of essential knowledge in the catalogue of books our ancient prediction comes from: the Bible. This prediction, millennia ago, makes it a book for our time; a book for you! Why don't you open it up and find out what else it has to say about the future... your future?

Notes

- ¹ <https://goo.gl/ZH4D41>
- ² <https://goo.gl/hdx18i>
- ³ <https://goo.gl/2Tqm9b>
- ⁴ <https://goo.gl/b15G2b>

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