The First Ten Key Archaeological Discoveries		
Name (Date found)	Description	Contribution
Rosetta Stone (1978)	3'2" Stele with an inscription in Greek, Damotic, and Hieroglyphics	Critical help in deciphering Damotic and Hieroglyphics.
Behistun Rock (1800)	Tri-lingual (Persian, Elamite, and Akkadian) inscription found near Teheran. Darius carving of history (6'th c. BC).	Critical help in deciphering Cuneiform language.
Ebla Tablets (1976)	Syria 1964 Over 20,00 tablets. Royal archives containing many types of texts. 24'th c. BC.	Insight into what happened during the Patriarchal period (Sodom, Gomorrah, and 5 cities). Dating of Abraham: 2'nd mil BC \rightarrow 3'rd millennium BC?
Nuzi Tablets (Hurrian city) (1925-41)	Archive containing family records in Hurrian dialect of Akkadian. 15'th c. BC.	Cultural questions in patriarchal narratives (Gen 15:3; 16:2-3; 21:8) are explained.
Amarna Tablets (1887)	Correspondence between Egypt and her vassals in Canaan during the two Egyptian kings, Amen-Hotep II & III (1360-1330 BC). Akkadian.	Origin of Hebrew people: " Habiru " appeared at this time in Israel (14'th c.).
Law Code of Hammurabi (1901)	7' Stele. Collection of Babylonian laws. More than 200 codes of law recorded (18'th c. BC) in Akkadian.	Biblical law in Exodus and Deuteronomy.
Ra Shamra Tablets (1929-37)	Royal archives of Ugarit, a Canaanite city of 15'th c. BC in Ugaritic. 1400 tablets.	Canaanite religion and literature such as Baalism, Ancient Semitic Poetry (Psalms), and vocabulary.
Obelisk of Shalmaneser III (1845)	Assyrian domination of Israel (840 BC). Found in Nineveh. Akkadian.	Portrayal of Jehu , a king of Israel. Carving of picture and cuneiform language.
Moabite Stone (1868)	5' Stone. King Mesha's successful revolt against king Omri of Israel (850 BC).	History of Israel and Moabite language (Earlier, Ahab conquered Moab). The greatness of Israel during Omri's reign.
Siloam Inscription (1880)	King Hezekiah described the work of two teams digging a tunnel (701 BC).	Understanding of an Ancient Hebrew language.
Babylonian Chronicles (1956)	Court Records of Neo-Babylonian Empire (616-594 BC) found in Babylon. Akkadian.	Biblical contexts and names . Fall of Nineveh (612), Carchemesh (605), and Jerusalem.
Lachish Letters (1935)	18 letters from the captain of the fort of Lachish (588 BC). Written on ostraka.	Insight into what happened just before Babylonian captivity (586/7 BC).
Dead Sea Scrolls (1947)	1947. The greatest manuscript discovery of all times.	Texts (8'th c. AD \rightarrow 3'rd c. BC)