

Giants, Kings, and Weapons of War: Archaeological Evidence of the Biblical Record

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The Bible has several accounts with accounts of giant kings and warriors, and impressive fortified cities. Critics often dismiss the entire Bible as myth or literary exaggeration. Yet the stones of ancient Israel continue to speak, and what they say aligns with the biblical narrative. Time and time again, archeology validates the biblical record.

From copper spearheads buried in central Israel to megalithic tombs in Bashan, from chariot cities in the Jezreel Valley to inscriptions confirming David's royal house, archaeology provides startling confirmation of a world where giants lived, where King David ruled, and where God's purposes unfolded through human history.

Here are four remarkable archaeological discoveries that support and illuminate the biblical account, especially as it relates to the seed of the serpent, the anointed kings of Israel, and the coming Messiah.

1. The Monashé Spearheads: Weapons Fit for Giants

In 1962, a farmer plowing his field near Kfar Monash in central Israel unearthed a horde of ancient copper weapons. Among them were four enormous spearheads, the largest measuring 66 cm (26 inches)—the longest ever found in the land of the Bible.

This massive spearhead alone weighed about 5 lbs, and when combined with a shaft of appropriate scale, the complete weapon could easily have exceeded 7–8 lbs—eerily similar to the weight of the spear described in *2 Samuel 21:16*, wielded by Ishbi-benob, one of the descendants of the giants:

“...the weight of whose spear was three hundred shekels of bronze...” (around 7.5 lbs)

Even more stunning: the horde also contained 800 copper scales, likely parts of a single coat of armor. The Bible tells us that Goliath's armor weighed 5,000 shekels (around 125 lbs) (*1 Samuel 17:5*). Skeptical scholars proposed that the Monashé scales belonged to multiple suits of armor. Their reasoning, of course, is rooted in disbelief that *any* one man could wear so many. But if the biblical giants were real, then these armor fragments and spearheads are exactly what we would expect to find.

2. Megiddo's Chariot City and the Parallel Spearhead

A second giant spearhead, nearly as large as the one from Monashé, was discovered at Tel Megiddo, the biblical stronghold that overlooks the Jezreel Valley and is associated with future judgment in *Revelation* as the site of Armageddon (*Har-Megiddo*).

This spearhead, like its Monashé counterpart, belongs to the Early Bronze or Middle Bronze Age and testifies to the existence of oversized weapons designed for elite warriors, or perhaps even the Rephaim.

The city of Megiddo itself was a major military outpost, fortified with gates, stables, and chariot infrastructure. It represents the kind of royal warfare culture that would later be upended by YHVH's chosen kings—especially David—whose battle against Goliath marked a divine inversion of power throughout the region.

David's victory over a giant foreshadows the Messiah's future conquest over the forces of darkness at *Armageddon*—a theological loop that begins in 1 Samuel and closes in Revelation.

3. The Bashan Dolmens: Burial Places of the Rephaim?

In the Golan Heights and northern Transjordan, the land of Bashan, archaeologists have documented thousands of dolmens—these are megalithic stone tombs constructed with slabs sometimes weighing several tons. These structures date to the Bronze Age, and their sheer scale has long been linked, both in local tradition and scholarly hypothesis, to the region's ancient giant inhabitants.

The Bible describes Og of Bashan, king of the Rephaim, as having a bed 13.5 feet long (Deuteronomy 3:11)—a description traditionally taken as literal, or at the very least symbolic of immense stature. Bashan is repeatedly associated with the remnant of the giants (Joshua 12:4; Deut. 3:13).

These dolmens may be the burial tombs of that vanished race. Again, one of the capstones weigh up to 30 tons. Despite their massive size, these people were defeated by the Israelites. This was in accordance with God's promise to give the land to Abraham's seed.

If the dolmens of Bashan are in fact, the tombs of giants, then the archaeology again echoes the biblical text: giants lived in the land—and they were conquered by God's unbreakable promises.

4. Davidic Kingship Confirmed: Tel Dan and Khirbet Qeiyafa

Skeptics long claimed that King David was a fictional or exaggerated figure, a kind of Bronze Age King Arthur invented centuries later. But in 1993, at Tel Dan in northern Israel, archaeologists discovered a broken basalt stele inscribed with the words:

“House of David” (Hebrew: *Beit David*)

This Tel Dan Stele was written by a Syrian king boasting of his victories over the kings of Israel and Judah. Its significance is profound: it is the earliest extra-biblical reference to David as the founder of a royal dynasty. David was not myth.

Further south, excavations at Khirbet Qeiyafa, a fortified site from the time of Saul and David, revealed urban planning, military defenses, and administrative practices that match the centralized authority described in the books of Samuel. The site stands as archaeological proof that a kingdom existed in Judah during David’s time—complete with literacy, walls, and royal infrastructure.

The City of David: Jerusalem’s Ancient Core Comes to Light

In addition to the discoveries at Tel Dan and Kirbet Qeiyafa, one of the most remarkable archaeological confirmations of the biblical record comes from the City of David excavations in Jerusalem. Over the past several decades, archaeologists have uncovered massive fortifications, administrative buildings, water systems, and monumental structures dating precisely to the era of the united monarchy under David, Solomon, and their successors. Among the most significant is the Large Stone Structure, widely identified as part of David’s royal palace complex described in 2 Samuel 5. Nearby, the Stepped Stone Structure—a colossal retaining wall—demonstrates the kind of engineering necessary to support such a royal citadel. Excavations have also revealed bullae (seal impressions) bearing the names of officials mentioned in the book of Jeremiah, showing that the biblical narrative reflects real people operating in a real government centered in a real city. Layer by layer, the soil of Jerusalem testifies that David’s capital was not a later invention but an established seat of power—precisely as Scripture records. And from this historic city, God promised to raise up a Son of David whose throne would endure forever.

Pulling It All Together: Stones Cry Out

Taken individually, each of these discoveries is impressive. Taken together, they form a chorus of testimony—singing in harmony with Scripture. Here we see:

- Weapons too large for normal warriors
- Armor scaled for men of great size

- Megalithic tombs in the land of the giants
- Royal inscriptions naming David's house
- Fortresses from David's time defending Israel's borders
- The very city of David itself

All of it reinforces the biblical vision of history: that God has raised up kings, judged giants, and advanced His redemptive purposes through a chosen line—culminating in the Messiah, the true and greater David, who will one day return to strike the final blow at *Armageddon*.

The weapons of the mighty have perished, and the arm of the Lord has triumphed.

(2 Samuel 1:27, Exodus 15:6)