

names, but if you use the word brother, he is immediately familiar with what the meaning is. Now in Hebrew as in most ancient languages the names were not derived from some other languages, but are directly from the language of the people and have a meaning and the meaning is very familiar to them, and so here the book of Micah ends with this great declaration which takes the very name of the prophet, and uses it to make this verse . Who is like the Lord? Who is a God like unto thee? It is not tremendously important, but it is a very interesting thing that such a usage would occur in Micah here, ;so he ends up with this great, wonderful declaration of the supremacy and terrible nature of God.

And of course the last verse shows his absolute confidence that God will continue the great blessings which He has promised. Now these last chapters have much in them which would be interesting for study but our course is one in which we have little time and we must just pick out passages that bring out particular principles or two points of interpretation or lay a foundation. You can't study all the prophetic books in just the time we have, or even get the main teaching just to get a few main principles. So we'll turn right now to Isaiah.

(Question.) I think it is mostly right then. Of course, the principles are laid down which can be applied to anyone. If Micah rebukes people for an attitude you can be sure that we would be rebuked today if we have that attitude.

(Question:) Well, that's only with certain predictions, is the only time we worry about time element. But if he is speaking of something which is not a prediction he has seen the time element is present. It is only if the description indicates the prediction's fulfillment is future. Now of course, there are times where they deal more directly with things to come. But I don't think likely in that particular time. Now let's look back to Isaiah.