

G. E. 1

Isaiah 2 almost word for word as in Micah. Not only in Micah. Isaiah also taught . . . Isaiah 11. We must begin with chapter 10, which tells of the coming of the Assyrian instrument in the hands of God to punish Judah. God will bring down the pride of Assyria. Chapter 11, verses 1-3, fit the first coming. Can be referred to second also. Verse 4 clearly means only the second coming. Is verse 6 literal or is it figurative? It does not matter. What does it mean? It means a time of external peace and safety, time when child need not have fear. Can be millennial, postmillennial or premillennial, but cannot be amillennial. Revelation 19:11 ff describes the second coming of Christ. Chapter 20, verses 2 and 3, speak of a thousand years. . . . says this describes a period of peace. Began at the time of the conversion of the Germans about a thousand years ago. Says that is time for Satan to be unloosed, a bit hard to believe but at least it does describe the period. If you take the thousand years as a figure at least it means a time and certainly a long time. Verse 4 says "came to life again", first resurrection. Alford says, clearly means teaching a literal period. . . . says so too. . . . Revelation a symbolic book, but this is a clear passage and should be taken so. What connection does this have with Micah and Isaiah? Revelation 20 must be taken as post-millennial. What ties them up? See 2 Thessalonians 1. Paul refers to Isaiah 11 and shows it is a future time, yet to come. Revelation 19 describes it as being done at the time of the second coming of the Lord.

G. E. 1 (Second part) Campus-in-the-Woods, August 11, 1947. The canon. The pentateuch. The five books of Moses, Did Moses write them? Yes, Writing begins about 3000 B. C. In Mesopotamia you can actually see writing beginning. Pictures reveal ideas. Later words. Alphabetic writing began in Palestine but we are not now speaking of alphabetic writing. We are speaking of writing in general. This is true of systems of writing in 3000 B. C. The Babylonian, the cuneiform, were wedge-shaped characters which revealed words. In Egypt, the hieroglyphics, the priestly writing, were largely pictures meaning words. The people could write, the king could put up messages. Could many people write?