

absolutely unquestioned. It even makes such a statement that a ~~as~~ it is a marvel of history that the religion of a simple teacher in Palestine who thought that he was going to bring in the end of the world and make changes but who failed and was crucified, that this should have developed in the next few centuries into a religion that could become suitable for great masses of people and for great nations. It assumes, in other words, that Christianity is all wrong and a farse.

The parts of (the article) about the N are absolutely destructive and darry the higher criticism to its extreme. Now it is very interesting how these things are now taught as established fact and yet God has brought evidence to light in these last 150 years at point after point showing that the OT is dependable, that it is reliable.

When higher criticism began the statement was made, Of course there was no writing at at a time as early as Moses so naturally all this had to be passed on by word of mouth and would get all changed and twisted and eventually get all written down at a much later time very different from anything Moses would have ever thought! But now we know that such an attitude toward Moses is absolutely unnecessary. In the first place Moses was trained in all the wisdom of the Egyptians. Couldn't the Egyptians write? In Egypt you have great monuments standing with thousands of signs written on them- heiroglyphics which have stood all through the ages. Now it is true that through the ages people looked at these pictures of people and of animals and of houses and temples one after the other and thought they were some sort of a magical thing.

People forgot by about the time of Christ or a little earlier how to read these Egyptian heiroglyphics, and it was ==people knew they existed but they though they were some sort of a magical thing. But in 1798(I believe) Napoleon was in Egypt and his engineers were trying to prepare themselves to protect themselves against an attack from the British navy and while they were digging and working they came across a stone which had been placed == a stone at a place called Rossetta so they called it the Rosetta stone. A stone which had these heiroglyphics at the top, had a different kind of writing on the second w row and had writing in Greek on the bottom. It was very easy to read the Greek writing and read that at about 200 B.C. that Ptolemy -- that the priests in Egypt had had certain taxes remitted by Ptolemy the king, and they wanted to show their gratitude so they were putting up this monument to celebrate what he'd done for them.

Well, that was easy to read the Greek part at the bottom, but the top part was broken off so you only had about maybe 2/3 of the top with about the last third of every line missing, and here you had these pictures. How would you read them so as to fit with what was at the bobtom? Well, the French didn't have much time to figure on that because the British navy was attacking. Before they made much progress the British took over there and Napoleon's people fled.