

to date the writing of that chapter. Isaiah says that in the year in which Sargon sent his Tartan to Ashdod, one of the Philistine cities, and he took it, in that year the word of the Lord came to Isaiah as follows: And it's the only mention of Sargon in the Bible. Now if you will take up the 6th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica which appeared about one hundred and twenty years ago, you would find in it the statement that since this name Sargon appears only once in the Bible and nowhere in any of the Greek writing, we can be sure that no such king as Sargon ever lived. It's a mistake for some other name and it suggests what it might be. That you find in the 6th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. But about 30th years later a 7th edition came out and that edition omits these statements because knowledge had been forwarded in the meantime, and in the meantime they had discovered the palace of Sargon over there in Mesopotamia and had excavated and found that he was one of the greatest of the ancient Assyrian rulers. So the new edition of the Encyclopedia tells something of his history, and of his wonderful palace and of the great events of his reign. And the earliest writers had said this man Sargon is absolutely unknown except in the Bible, it must be that there was no such king. But those people were wrong. We have now discovered that Sargon was referred to[✓] in one of the Greek writers. Now that we know the events of his life, we can find in one of the Greek writers from a little after the time of Christ, in one of Plutarch's writings, we can find a reference there to King Sargon, and a little bit about what he did, what it says he did, and what we know he did, we know it's the same man, but do you know how he spelled his name? He ~~writes~~ writes it ~~as~~ ^{Ar}Archean. The Hebrew writes it Sargon, and in Babylonian it would be practically the same as Sargon. The consonants just the same, the vowels are always (10 1/2) a little different in one language than another, but it's so close you'd never question that the Hebrew is the best the Hebrews could do to pronounce that Babylonian name, how the Greeks had it in the manuscript of Plutarch we have seen.