

or three different times with different people.

I have to say a word about the assignment for next time. I don't want you to try to write down the assignment now. It is already posted, and you can copy it from the bulletin board. It is fairly simple but it takes a little space to state it.

I want to read it for I want to mention one phase of handling it. The assignment is: In Dan. 9:25-26 the word "Messiah" occurs twice. What Hebrew word does it represent?

Those of you who have had Hebrew can easily look it up in your Hebrew Bible, unless you are lazy. If you are lazy you look it up in ~~the~~ Young's Concordance. In Young's Concordance if there are different words translated "Messiah" it will give these words with an English transliteration and the Hebrew word and give you the reference. You can easily see then what Hebrew word is used for Messiah in these two places.

Then if you have a Hebrew concordance, you can look up this Hebrew word and see all the cases where it is used. If you want, however, you can look up this Hebrew word in the back of Young's Concordance. You can do that -- they are arranged in English type letters so it is easy to look up even if you know no Hebrew. Look it up and see how many different ways it is translated in the OT.

For instance if it is translated Messiah twice and if it is translated dog five times, those are two ways this word is translated. In such a case you would have to decide from the context which of the two was right, or whether in some way they represent two different phases of the same idea.

The assignment continues: How many times is this word used in the OT? Be sure to include any instances where it has a pronominal suffix such as "his" or "my." In how many ways does the KJV render the word into English? List the verses where it occurs.

You can easily get them out of the Heb. concordance or out of Young's Concordance. You can also get them out of Strong's, if you want, but it takes a little bit longer. List the verses where it occurs. After each reference state whether it refers to a prophet, a priest, or a king or to something else. You should be able to tell that at a glance in each ~~xx~~ case, I believe.

Count the references in each category. If there are some you are not sure of, put them with a ~~w~~ question mark. Then, a further question: Is the term ever applied to a non-Israelite? If so, where? This takes almost longer to give than it takes to do, but you will find it on the bulletin board.

We were speaking about ch. 11. Ch. 11 has much in it that is rather difficult to understand precisely what it means. There are two reasons for this: 1) Because the prophecy relating to future events is not given with real explicitness. You take the prophecies of Christ in the NT and it says, This was done that it might be fulfilled. But in most cases you can see how it has