BINNS

BROWN

- difficult to see

for what reason Teremiah

STREAME

DOUGLAS

Some critics place the date in the Persian period regarding tt as being written in view of the victorious approach of Alexander the Great(Schmidt, End. Bib.2391).

v.35. The Elamites were famed for their archery Is.22:6), this gives all the more point to the metaphor which by Hosea(1:5). rejected as Cornill suggests.

It seems to have been

of heaven it cannot be put to confusion

before its enemies (v.37)....

should deliver a prophecy concerning Elam, and ch.25 contains none. There are familiar marks of compilation here. Thus v.37 is compounded of 4:26;9:16;11:11;34:20 and other passages. Giesebrecht and Schmidt place this pass. in the Persian period(332B.C.) Duhm sets it after the rise of the Parthian sway, 250. From the borrowed prose is also applied to Israel phrases, the latter argues aushorship diverse from that of v.36. - is prob. to be the remaining passages in this series. (For textual criticism copied from Ez. 5:10,12;12:14, 237 - 238.and interrupts the sequence of the passage, for if Elam has been scattered to the four quarters

The genuineness of this section is largely questioned.

Rothstein, too, rejects it.

Co:there is in it a Jeremianic kernel, expanded later.

Gi: assigns its date when Babylon had been overthrown by Persia.

Sayce: (HDB. I. 676) thinks: that it has ref. to the conquest of Anzan (one of the two ruling cities in Elam) by Teispes the Persian, the ancestor of Cyrus. Peake points out: the date assigned to it in v.34, as differing from that prefixed to the group, is itself in and translation, see pp. support of its genuineness, while the change in the situation in the course of the 8 years (between the 4th year of Jehoiakim and the accession of Zedekiah (B.C. 604-597)) would naturally bring about a much greater interest in Elam, not far from Babylon and those who had meantime been deported there w/Jehoiachin. v.36. Co.: this v. is the work of a

supplementer, as being an interruption to the order of thought (when compared w/the succeeding v.) and as suggested by E ek. 5:10,12,12:14, and also by Ezek. 37:9.

We take this prophecy to be of Zedekiah's fourth year.