

There may have been some things that were too heavy or too bulky or some things which were small and that missed their attention. ~~Now this~~

Now this invasion of Shishak is mentioned here as a great disturbance but not as something ~~xxx~~ which left far-reaching effects. It seemed to be a raid that went over the land that did not establish control, a lasting control. It was more, it would seem, as a plundering raid. This is the first mention by name of an Egyptian king for a very long time. There are very few mentions in the Bible of Egyptian kings by name. This is very interesting to have this specific mention of this name of Shishak. Now I imagine that you all have had enough Hebrew by this time to be able to give a judgment. If you find an Egyptian name which is written in our books today as Shishon<sup>7</sup>, whether that name Shishon would seem to correspond to the name which we have as Shishan. Is there a contradiction between an Egyptian account which had the name Sheshon<sup>7</sup> and the Biblical account which had been named Shishak? How much difference is there~~x~~ between those two? (Asks students) As far as the vowels are concerned in the Hebrew, the vowels are put in ~~byx~~ by the <sup>14-14</sup> in the fifth century A. D. They represent a tradition which had been carried on for a long time before and are in general actual, but they may have easily changed. We do not believe in the inspiration of the ~~vowelsxxxx~~ vowels of the Scripture. In addition to that vowels are very hard to represent. They differ from one language to another. I met a young Jew from Palestine who was studying at the University of Pennsylvania a few years ago, and ~~xxxxxxx~~ it seemed to be that every time he referred to ~~xxxxx~~ Camden, he said Kimlin. Everytime he would say this is better, he would ~~sayxxxxisx~~ seem to say this is batter. As a matter of fact he did not have any such sound as our ~~"e"~~ and consequently "eh" and consequently used our <sup>ah</sup> "ahs"<sup>14/14</sup>. The English vowels are very different from any other language, and consequently there was one vowel he had that was half way between our "ah" and our "eh". So when he gave a word that was supposed to be either one, it would sound to us as if it were the other because it was sort of in between and