of the account of God's dealings with His people, and from that viewpoint what Jeroboam did in the rest of this chapter from verse 26 on, which Mr.M. has pointed out to us, is the max change of worship, is the most important thing in the reign of Jeroboam from the Biblical viewpoint, not from the secular viewpoint. Consequently, that is the thing that is stressed here, and the capital is barely mentioned here. Now remember that about the capital at Shechem. Mr. Shed went on with in his remarks about the future events of the capital, and we'll look at them as we come to them. He put his finger on the vital fact of this verse that it is a description of the establishment of the capital of the kingdom at Shechem. Now keep your mind open as you read ahead as to how long the capital of Israel was at Shechem. That would be from an historical viewpoint a very interesting question and one worth knowing about. If anybody's interested in specific questions of coroboration of Scripture, accuracy, or archeological light on the Scripture from excavation in certain places, that is a question of considerable importance. Where was the capital of the northern kingdom? Jeroboam made it at Shechem. How long did it stay at Shechem? I don't think that we need to go into that in class. You will notice it as you go along if you are watching because it is quite clearly brought out.

But the rest of the chapter deals with something fax so important that I'll give you a small "a" under "c", 'Introduction of God's Word. The introduction false worship, and from a political viewpoint this ix was a veryxitax important matter. I was wrong in saying it should have only a sentence or two in this particular connection, probably it would be worth a paragraph, because it had great political implications, even though our interest is from the religious viewpoint, and the interest from the Bible is from the religious viewpoint.

What were the political implications of the rest introduction of the false worship? (asks atudent)