

Aaran. I am/ sure that almost any interpreter of a century or more ago would
said
have ~~said~~ that this man very soon after ~~Sennacherib's~~ Sennacherib's failure to ~~conquer~~
conquer Palestine, he was ~~assassinated~~ assassinated. ~~However~~ However, archaeological
evidence shows that he return to Ninevah after his experience in ~~the~~ Palestine
and ruled there for about 20 years before he was assassinated. There is ~~some~~
a jump in time here . Perhaps a dozen or hundreds of other ~~places~~ places
in the Bible or in any ~~the~~ other , almost anything that ever has been written.
~~Even~~ The statement that two things occurred does not say that one followed
immediately after the other. ^{If} ~~Do~~ you say that a man was born in Georgia and
died in Alabama, it does not mean that he died in Alabama the very day he
was born in Georgia. The death might have occurred on the scene. But it
might be equally well that it happened 70 or 80 years later.

Third possible interpretation of Genesis 1:1 is that it is to be taken
not as a separate sentence, but as to be taken as an introductory clause
describing ^{the time} when the situation occurred in the next verse . This is the interpretation
we find in the ~~Revised~~ Revised Standard Version, which renders, "when ~~the~~
God began to create the heaven and the earth, the ~~the~~ earth then being without
form and void, and darkness of on the face of the deep, and then the Lord said,
Let there be light." This is a possible rendering, syntactically speaking.
Syntactically, this is a possible interpretation of the first verse. ~~It~~ However,
it is not a desirable one, ~~but~~ The only argument that is advanced for it
is the fact that there is a shewa under the 1st letter of the word. Some say
it would ~~have~~ have to have a games under this letter, if it is to be taken
as a separate sentence. We readily admit that if ^a games were under the
be^hth, it could not be taken as ~~a separate~~ an introductory ^{phrase} ~~sentence~~, but would