

for I will utterly put out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven." Now how easy it would be to read that statement and say O God said, Now Joshua has discomfited Amalek with the edge of the sword: that's the end of Amalek. There isn't even going to be any remembrance of Amalek any more. God is going to cause the Amalekites whom Joshua has destroyed now, ~~there~~ they are going to disappear completely. And so we don't expect to hear anything more about them. But you just read two verses on and you find that that would be a false interpretation of the verse.

Vs. 16, For ~~he~~ he said, Because the Lord hath sworn that the Lord will have war with Amalek from generation to generation. God is ~~going~~ going to put out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven. But did he do that? Well Amalek is mentioned here. He is mentioned in Deut. Certainly he is still remembered. You can't take it in an absolutely literal way ~~because~~ that the remembrance of Amalek is ^{gone} gone because Amalek is still remembered, and many who would not have the least idea who ~~he~~ were the Cherithites or the Pellethites or the Hivites or any one of many ~~of~~ other groups mentioned in the Bible that were much larger than Amalek, would know something about Amalek. The ~~literal~~ ^{literal} statement as we would take it: the remembrance to disappear, they are completely forgotten is simply not what the verse means. I think it is a warning to us that the Scripture is not a series of statements each one ^{of} which can be taken by itself and squeezed until you get the last bit of thought you can out of it, and you can take every possible inference you can get from that vs. And it impresses me that a number of the divisions, denominational divisions in Christendom are built up because somebody has taken one verse, or two verses or three verses and has done that. The Reformation -- to me it is one of the saddest things in the history of the Reformation, that when Martin Luther was doing his ^{tremendous} ~~work~~ work in Germany, and when Philip of Hesse wanted to get the ~~people~~ ^{people} who stood for the Reformation to stand together and to stand together and to defend one another, and he ~~of~~ invited Zwingli to come up from Switzerland and meet with Luther. And they drew out a list of 16 propositions which they