

thought were vital to the Reformation and they agreed on 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ of them. But on $\frac{1}{2}$ of ~~them~~ one resolution because Zwingli said the elements in the communion are symbolic to represent to our minds the body and blood of Christ, and Luther said No, Jesus said, This is my body. And Luther wrote it on the table there, This is my body. And Luther said, You have a different spirit from us, ^{We} ~~You~~ cannot associate withh you. And 3 yrs. later when Zwingli was killed in Zwitzerland in the battle, when he was treacherously stabbed as he lay wounded there, and when Luther heard of it, he said, "It served him right." The one great flaw in the character of that great and good man, one of the ~~the~~ greatest men in Christian history, Martin Luther. But he put his stress on that one phrase, This is my body, so he said, ~~Though~~ These elements in the Communion, though they are not changed like the Roman Catholics say. He gave up transubstantiation entirely as the Roman Catholics held, yet ~~he~~ he said, This is my body, and he ~~did~~ divided ^{which} the Reformation into two divisions ~~that~~ did not cooperate with each other and there was great loss in the next 2 centuries from it.

So ~~many~~ many of our divisions and of our stands are taken by taking one or two verses out of context and simply squeezing those two verses and forgetting ^{those} thousands of verses that may not contradict ~~that~~ but might modify our interpretation of them. He said, I will utterly put out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven. Of course all of the nations of antiquity have disappeared. They are remembered if we have books that tell about them, but except for the Jews we have no other people of antiquity that is a force in the world today. And so Amalek did disappear as the ~~the~~ others did disappear, but it ~~did~~ not happen immediately. It happened some centuries later. You read the book of Judges. You read I Sam., you find frequent references of the dealings with the Amalekites, and even over in 1 Chron. 4 it speaks ~~of~~ about dealings with Amalekites in the days of King Hezekiah, near the end of the history of the divided kingdom. The Amalekites were a force to be reckoned with for a very long time after this, but they were always a hostile force