

Persian period help to prove that the Jews actually used the Attic drachma standard during the period of Nehemiah and Ezra, just as stated by the Chronicler, though this has often been doubted in the past". (The Archaeology of Palestine and the Bible, 3rd. ed. p. 227.)

The matter of special corroboration is a large subject. A great many illustrations of its application could be given. At point after point remarkable correspondence between Biblical statements and archaeological discoveries has been found. It would be absurd to expect every verse in the Bible or even the majority of the verses to be corroborated by archaeology. Many of them deal with matters which are not susceptible of archaeological corroboration. Even where the verse deals with a matter of history, it would be unnatural to expect verbal correspondence between the statement of an Israelite about a contact between Israel and Assyria, and that of an Assyrian. Each might know details which were unknown to the other. Each would select certain matters which he felt interesting and worth recording. Yet comparison often can bring out a close agreement in the essential facts, even while noticing that certain details of each record are simply not included in the other one. Difference does not always mean contradiction. Terminology often is used in a different sense by a different writer, particularly when the material is in another language, which may have quite a different idiom. All these matters require thorough and painstaking investigation. the cause of Bible study is not forwarded by hasty generalization or by assertions which go beyond available facts.

It is important to recognize that