

chapters that there are books in the New Testament.

Now let us look at the book in order to see what sub-division there will be in it. The easiest way to find the outline of a book of course is to look in a Bible Dictionary. Or to look up some author and see how he divides the book. It seems to me that particularly in the case of a book like Izziah, it is well to look at the book itself and see into what divisions it naturally breaks up. I used a few minutes ago the analogy of the United States, a unit in language as compared with Mexico to the South or with a somewhat different dialect of Canada to the north. Taking the analogy of the United States again, suppose that someone looks at the United States as a whole and considers into what division we should break it. I think you would notice right away that there is the great chain of the Rocky Mountains which make a section of the country that is different from anything to the east or west of it. You would immediately feel the difference when you were in the Rocky Mountains from the situation if you were on the plains of Kansas or on the farming country of Ohio. It is one of the outstanding distinct sections of the United States. Now if we look at the Book of Izziah, we find a similar section which is distinct from that which precedes it or that which follows it. This is the section made up of Chapter 36 to 39. As you read these chapters, you can almost feel in parts of them that you are reading in the Book of Kings or Chronicles instead of in the book of Izziah. The style of them is more a narrative style rather than a style of prophetic discourse. We do not have simply the words of the prophet, but we have the statements that the King of Assyria did something, that his representative made a certain