

things and places and that actually very frequently they constitute an interruption rather than a division. When we study any chapter of the Bible it is a good thing to begin reading two or three verses before the end of the previous chapter and to run to two or three verses of the next chapter in order that we may be sure whether there is a division there or not. Now in this case the beginning of Chapter 2 seems to me ought to come at Verse VI rather than at verse I because verses 1 to 5 are the conclusions of the first chapter except that they turn in them away from the nation as a whole to the Godly in the nation. Perhaps it would be better still if we would make Chapter II begin where it does and we start Chapter II at verse 6 from Chapter 2.

At the beginning of Chapter 2 we find a new heading, "The Words that Izziah the son of Amos sought concerning Judah and Jerusalem." At first sight it appears strange to have Izziah II have a heading which seems to be a heading of a whole book, Division of Izziah the Son Amos which he saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem in the days of Izziah, Ootham, Aziah and Hezekiah kings of Egypt. And then to have a new division in Chapter II. It looks almost as if the section at the head of chapter I only described Chapter I. Actually however the opposite is true. The heading in Chapter II heads the whole book of Izziah. The heading at the beginning of Chapter II really heads only the first five verses of Chapter II. Verses 2 to 5 of Chapter 2 are found in almost this same form in the book of Micca. Micca at once place in the chapter in the course of these verses points out that this is what the Lord of Hosts has spoken. The wonderful vision of the future which he sees as something so outstanding and so remarkable, so unbelievable, apart from divine authentication that Micca declares that it is true because the voice of the Lord has spoken it. Izziah puts a similar authentication in