the first verse of it. He says. This is the word which Iziah sought concerning Judah and Jerusalem. This is a message which God has given to him and which he can depend upon as the truth., Micca also has it in his prophecy but Iziah is certainly not simply copying Micca giving us what God had definitely revealed to him. So Iziah 2-1 is simply a heading of Iziah 2 vs. 1-5.

This completes the first of the three principal sub-divisions of the sections composed of Iziah 1-6. We have had our rebuke and then we've had our passage of blessing with its wonderful view of the malanial kingdom which God is going to establish upon this earth. Our second of these sections has its rebuke passage beginning with Iziah 2:6 and running through Chapter 4:1. Right here we see how very unfortunate has been the Chapter divisions. Certainly Chapter 4 should begin with verse 2 and not verse 1. Chapter 4 gives the passage of blessing at the end of the rebuke and the rebuke has ended with the description of the wickedness of the women of Isreal who were finding their great pleasure in personal adornment instead of in God's will for them. He describes here the great interest in personal adornment and then tells how God is going to take this all away when he brings the terrible devestation of war in vs. 25-26. "Thy men shall fall by the sword and thy mighty in the war and her gates shall the mansion and she being desolate shall sit on the ground" and the result of dedepopulation to the wiched women of Judah who were just described here before is that in that way 7 women shall take hold of one man, we will eat our own bread and wear our own apparel only let us be called by thy name to take away our represach. It is showing the effect of the depopulation which God is bringing as punishment to the

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