

Prophets (1)

to a historical background. You certainly have a relation to a specific situation in 7 and 8, "the tables are full of vomit and filthiness, there is no place clean." There is a situation where you have drunkenness, not only off in Ephraim but right among the people he is talking to. Now you have people in Judah who also have fallen into this wickedness but that, of course, could happen at most any time so we wouldn't have to include that specifically in historical background, though it would be the background of this particular discourse, wouldn't it? The next one Mr.---makes for a historical background is 14--and what does that prove about it, historical background?

(Student) Yes. Yes. In other words, it shows it wasn't written by a second Isaiah but by the first Isaiah. It was written before the downfall of Judah, yes. So you get a little of historical background from 14, not a great deal. But do you get any from 15, Mr.---? (Student) Well what do you think 15 says? (Student) What's he talking about in 15? Yes. It is strange. If you don't have some historic background to give a meaning to it, it is strange. Supposing he said--(Student). Yes. Yes, 15 is a prediction. That's not , but is 15 historic background? (Student)

. Yes, and then

(Student) Well, mightn't they very well think that? They certainly would know that the Assyrians were not at all similar to them. The Assyrians were a godless nation that were full of cruelty and wickedness. They were a nation that they had every reason to fear, and yet, mightn't they say, "We made an agreement with her, we are standing together with this--we're using fire to fight fire. We know that we have nothing in common with them but after all we can get good for ourselves out of it so we are willing to enter in to this unnatural alliance. We've made a covenant with death; we are at agreement with her. When the overflowing scourge shall pass through, it shall not come near us."