

it would be an easy language to study but it is complicated because of this system of writing. A writing which was used as early as there was any writing --the earliest writing on the face of the globe was the Samarian but the system came to be used in the Accadian --we call it or Wedge because it is written in wedge -shaped writing and this writing taken over from the Samarians was 27 different languages but the Accadian was used and we have inscriptions in the Accadian as early as 2500 BC and we have them coming up as late as 300 so they cover a very long span--I think as long or longer than any other span of any western language that is known.

This writing is important for historical corroboration . Abraham came out of Ur--Ur has been excavated and writings are found there in the Babylonian writing. The Jews were conquered by the Babylonians and carried off into exile --the kings mentioned in the Bible have left their own inscriptions . It is important secondly for the matter of the study for the derivation of Biblical ideas . Ill. of Creation, the flood, etc, is taken by many as just a Babylonian myth as Babylon was the cultural place and the language was the widespread cultural language before the writing of the Bible so it is natural to suggest but you must examine the evidence and it can't be told from the translation. Thirdly, it is important as a help in interpretation as you read about something in the Bible and then look for it in the Babylonian language and you find a word you don't understand and then you find it is a word taken over by the Hebrews. A Hebrew word which has little evidence and then you find a Babylonian word which has much evidence so it helps much in the matter of interpretation.

The second of these languages is the Aramaic and some Bible students would call Aramic the most important as actually Aramic is the language in which part of the OT is written . From Daniel 2:4- 7:28 , nearly six chapters of the Book of Daniel is not in Hebrew at all but in Aramaic and it is a very queer thing how it switches in the middle of a verse and then continues in the Aramaic. Ezra 4:8-6:18 in Aramaic and Ezra 7:12-26 is in Aramaic . Mention of Prophets class and the reading of Jer. 10 in Hebrew and then the 11th verse which is impossible to read. A good reason for it to be Aramaic as Jeremiah says, "Thus shall ye say unto them---" and then he gives the actual words in the Aramaic but you don't notice the difference from the Hebrew in a glance. Aramaic is quite similar to Hebrew in many ways --perhaps in some ways a bit different from Hebrew than Babylonian is in some ways. Perhaps in form and structure it is nearer than Babylonian. Thinking of the words, it is a little farther away -- there are a