

have a parallel in that both of them start <sup>with</sup> ~~going~~ to Egypt and both of them give deliver-  
 a nce from Assyria, in the latter part, of the chapter. I think perhaps you could find  
 somethigg of a similarity in the very end, 33: the pile thereof is fire and much wood;  
 the breath of the Lord, like a stream of brimstone, doth kindle it. 31, end, "Saith  
 the Lord, whose fire is in Zion, and his furnace in Jerusalem." Seems like a  
 rather close similarity, doesn't it? And before the destruction of Assyria in v.8, the  
 falling of Assyria in chapter 31, //you read in v.5, "As birds flying, so will the Lord "  
 deliver Jerusalem, defendi~~ng~~ also he will deliver it, and passing over he will preserve  
 it. And in v.27 of chapter 30 you read, Behold, the name of the Lord comes from  
 far, burning with anger, and his breath like an overflowing stream, shall reach to the  
 midst of the neck, and the Lord will cause his glorious voice to be heard, and so on.  
 Well, that doesn't mention Jerusalem very specifically, but there is a similarity  
 there. Now in v.6 in 31, you read turn ye from him whom the children of Israel have  
 deeply revolted. For in that day every man shall cast away his idols of silver, and  
 his idols of gold, which your own hands have made unto you for a sin. That is in vv.  
 6-7 o f that. Now look back at chapter 30, at v.22. Ye shall defile also the covering  
 of thy graven images of silver, and so on. Surely that is quite a parallel, isn't it?  
 And that was a parallel to v.7, the throwing away the idols, and then v.6 of 31 was  
 "turn ye" <sup>to</sup> ~~from~~ him from whom the children of Israel have deeply revolted.

Chapter 30, v.9 says this is a rebellious people, children that will not hear the ~~wo~~  
 word of the Lord. But you have quite a number of parallels moving pretty much in the  
 same direction, don't you? Well, if more of you haven't been able to work into it,  
 (8 1/2) much of value or not, bring that ~~g~~ together now before  
 you've looked into it further. / <sup>(student)</sup> That is a very hard thing to know what to do in a  
 translation. You take the Hebrew word and the Hebrew words make perfect sense,  
 but there are various possibilities of interpretation, and in order to make clearer in  
 English, to make sense in English, you may have to insert words which are not in the