

bring on these people if they do not unitedly stand behind his son Asshurbanipal as king of Assyria, and put their support to him, and come and tell Asshurbanipal of any conspiracy against him, and fight any conspirators against him, it goes on for page after page, after page, what he did with them, and he probably did it with all the people who were involved in his great empire and his allied nations, and so it would seem most likely, of course at his time Israel was already taken captive, but he probably made Manasseh of Judah sign some kind of a treaty. Remember, Manasseh was taken captive to Babylon by either Essar-hadon or Asshurbanipal, we don't know which one, but the Bible tells in Chronicles that one of them took him, the king of Assyria took him to Babylon, so that most likely he was forced to sign the same sort of a treaty(7 1/2)

but we haven't found that, but this one here we have several copies of. We have one copy that is about two-thirds complete and then we have large sections of several other copies, they were found in a building there in a city in Assyria, where this particular treaty was made, and after the death of Asshurbanipal about fifteen years later, the Assyrian empire was destroyed, and probably the grandchildren of these people just wrecked the place and they left this in ruin, and it has been found. But none of the other treaties have yet been found of similar nature, with other people. But we have a similar treaty in Aramaic also, which has been found, between the king of Assyria and the Arameans, in Aram, that's in Syria. So that it would be most likely that an alliance like that would involve putting (8 1/4)

This is very interesting, only it gets kind of tiresome, page after page of the terrible curses that are laid upon them, if they do not stand behind Asshurbanipal. It goes on in full detail of what they're going to do in order to be thoroughly loyal to Asshurbanipal. Yes? No. I'm glad you asked a question like that, because those are things that it is good for us to get definite, and it is very easy to assume they're clear in everybody's mind, but the main Semitic languages, according to the terminology used today, are Hebrew, Aramaic, Accadian, and Arabic, and