Jan 1-2(9)

behind the promise (\*Ac), and by a frequently misunderstood exhortation
(\*5), the meaning of which is made clear by the parallel in Isaiah 2:5. The thought of Micah 4:5 is that as the nations loyally follow their gods, even though these gods are mere non-existent creatures of imagination utterly unable either to make or to carry out such glorious promises, surely those people who worship One who is able to bring such wonders to pass should walk in his name forever and ever.

Isaiah 2:1 is sometimes taken as a heading for the whole chapter. It is nothing of the kind. It is merely a heading for the first 5 verses. It is as if Isaiah said, "This passage which is also in Micah is equally a revelation given to Isaiah regarding Judah and Jerusalem. He is here declaring that this is something which the Lord hath spoken. Micah also stresses that this is an oracle from the Lord, that there will be a time of universal peace and righteousness, something too great and wonderful to believe on mere human authority (Mi.4:5).

verse 1 of chapter 2 applies to the whole chapter? Before answering this question it is important to realize that the chapters are not original divisions in the Bible. These chapter divisions are said to have been put in by Archbishop Stephen Langton in the thirteenth century. They were first placed in the Latin Bible and then taken over with a few changes into the Hebrew Bible. This occurred many centuries after the original writing of the book, and the chapter divisions are in no sense authoritative. The author once heard Campbell Morgan make the statement that in nine cases out of ten, the chapter divisions are in the wrong place. This statement seemed to me too

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