

abundance than the stone weapons, even though an individual one might not be much more useful than an especially good stone weapon, but it could be made in a fifth the time. You had mass production coming in. So we won't go into prehistory much in this class. It doesn't have a great deal of contact with the Bible, but No. 2 is the third millennium. The third millennium begins with the Sumerians in the land. We know they were there because we have their writings. The earliest writings we have are from the Sumerians and the writing fits the Sumerian language very well and it is quite definite that it was originated by the Sumerians, and the Sumerians were a practical people. They invented the dome and the arch. They were good at tapestry; they were good at all sorts of practical things. They were evidently a comparatively small group, but a group which by means of a practical ability held all of Mesopotamia in subjection for a good many years, and then the group died out and was absorbed by other groups, because it was a comparatively small group, and the Sumerians were succeeded in the control of Mesopotamia by people who spoke a Semitic language. The Sumerian is not a Simitic language. It is utterly different from any Semitic language, but the people who succeeded them had as their capital the city of , or Accad, which is mentioned in Genesis, and from that we call these people the Accadians, and today the language of Babylonia and Assyria is called Accadian by scholars. When I speak in a popular way I always call it Babylonian, because people have little idea what you are talking about, but no scholar today calls it Babylonian; they call it Accadian, and they think of Babylonian as a dialect of Accadian. I should think it would be just as reasonable to say Accadian is a dialect of Babylonian, because the two dialects are quite distinct and the people of Accad had disappeared from history when Babylon was supreme and Babylon was supreme far longer than Accad was, but Accad is earlier, so from a scholarly viewpoint a good argument can be made for using the term Accadian for the whole language of which we have various dialects and the dialect spoken by the Accadians we call old Accadian, and the others after the Accadians had died out we simply call other dialects of Accadia.