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The second reason for the interest of the Bible student .

in Biblical Archeology is what we might call special corroboration . This relates to instances in which archaeological evidence bears relationship to some specific statement of the Bible and throw s light on the question of its accuracy. ~~What little was known f~~ A

It is important that

the great care ~~must~~ be taken that the Bible is accurately interpreted, and that pre-conceived notions are not read into

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its statements. . Since its purpose is not to give full knowledge of every event, and every detail of ^{the} culture of ancient times, we must be careful to see, not merely what it says, but also what are the ~~the~~ matters on which it gives ^{of} information.

Thus it states in ~~Isaiah~~ that Sennacherib returned to his home, and dwelt there II Kings 19:36-37 that after the great disaster to his army in Palestine "Sennacherib king of Assyria departed, and went and returned, and dwelt at Nineveh. And it came to pass, as he was worshipping in the house of Nisroch his god, that Adrammelech and Sharezer his sons smote him with the sword". One might assume that the king was assassinated soon after his return. Yet the Bible does not say, either that this happened immediately, or that a considerable space of time elapsed ~~first~~. So when tablets dug up in ~~Nineveh~~ Mesopotamia lead us to believe that a period of twenty years elapsed before the assassination, it neither confirms ~~or~~ nor contradicts a Biblical statement, although it might well correct an ~~incorrect~~ unwarranted inference which Bible students might easily have made. It is important that we gain a clear idea exactly what the Bible says, and what questions it leaves undiscussed, before we are in a position fairly to determine whether related archaeological discoveries confirm it or differ with it.

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