

abroad in large numbers, some into Mesopotamia, but some over into Egypt. But as you look at the verse a little close you see that what makes you get the impression from the verse is the word "earth." If that word "earth" instead were land, ~~#~~ "Behold the Lord makes the ~~land~~ land empty, ..." it would be a perfect picture of the beginning of the exile. Well, now, could the word mean land, or does it have to mean earth? Anyone who has not had much Hebrew will find a stumbling block here. The word eres which is translated earth here, is translated down in v.3, "the land shall be utterly spoiled." In v.13, it is translated land, "and thus it shall be in the midst of the land." Now, can one word mean earth, and mean land? <sup>Anyhow</sup> ~~To us~~ who have not had much Hebrew is apt to say, what a silly language this Hebrew must be. It can have one word that can mean this whole globe, and ~~have~~ that one word can mean one part of it, like the land of Palestine. What a silly language it is. Almost as silly as our English language. What does earth ~~xxx~~ mean in English? It means the globe. The earth moves around the sun. The earth is the globe. Yes. But I can go out into the garden and I can fill a pail with earth, and I can come in and pour the earth out on the platform here. Now, how ~~xxx~~ silly. Earth can mean the whole globe, and yet I can pour the earth ~~the whole of the~~ out of the pail onto the platform here. In English earth can mean the whole globe, or it can mean the little bit of gravel. That's about four times as silly as the Hebrew language is, where earth can mean the whole globe or a substantial portion thereof. So that it simply calls our attention to what is one of the most valuable things in the ~~study~~ study of Hebrew and Greek. To teach us that all languages including our own are full of ~~inconsistencies~~ inconsistencies, and that we have to learn the particular ambiguities of the particular language in order to interpret them in English. And if we learn to do that, in Hebrew or Greek, it makes it easier to do it, even with such a thing as our own English Bible. It ~~opens~~ opens our eyes to the possibilities of interpretation, even if we weren't to learn Hebrew and Greek to find the real foundation to correct interpretation. So in this case we find the word eres used quite a large number of times between 1 and 12, and