

so far away it would take 1000 years in a jet plane to get there. It might have intelligent life for all we know. The Lord is far beyond us in His infinite power and majesty in what he may have done. We don't know. But certainly if there is, it didn't get there by accident but because God put it there.

The Bible tells us that principalities and powers and the rulers of this darkness-- there certainly are spiritual beings which are on this earth and are somewhere else. Just where we don't know. But whether there minds like we have -- somewhat similar, whether there is intelligence elsewhere -- there is absolutely no proof there is.

But many today are saying, there are millions of planets so there must be some intelligence there. That does not prove anything. Neither disprove anything. The Bible does not say one way or the other.

Question: Who wrote the book Egypt and the OT?

Answer: T. Eric Peet. Written about 1928 by an English Professor of Egyptology who tried to show that the Bible was incorrect when it referred to Egypt. But his alleged proof in this area in which he was a real scholar are mostly very cautiously stated. But then he went into other materials in which he was no specialist and there he makes sweeping statements against the Bible.

Question by McIntire: The OT was written in Hebrew, and why is it there is a section in Daniel in Syriac?

Answer: The NT was written in Greek. Most of the OT is written in Hebrew language. The Heb. language is one of a group of languages we call the Semetic languages which are related like French, Spanish, and Italian (we call the Romance languages.) The Hebrews, when they went into exile went into a land where they spoke a different one of these Semetic languages, a language we today call Aramaic, but which in KJV, the word Aramaic is translated Syriac. They mean the same thing.

There they spoke Aramaic. Consequently in The Book of Daniel it says in ch. 2 they spoke to Nebuchadnezzar and then it gives the very words they used which are in Aramaic and they keep on for six chs. in the Aramaic. When they get to the prophecies in the eight ch. on they revert to Hebrew. Aramaic is the language they were speaking. Heb. had become a lang. used mainly for reading and writing, not for speaking then.

The Book of Ezra has c. 4 chs. in Aramaic dealing with letters to the king of Persia. He used Aramaic as the official language in the western part of his empire.

In Jeremiah there is one verse in Aramaic, because in Jer. 10 when they go into idolatry they are to witness to the true God and it says, Thus shall ye say unto them -- and then it gives a sentence in Aramaic -- the gods who have not made heaven and earth shall perish. Then, after that Aramaic, the rest is all Hebrew. I always enjoy if I have a class that knows a good bit of Hebrew and no Aramaic, assigning somebody that verse to read because it's enough like Heb. you can get the idea, and yet it's enough different that he puzzles over it.