

Question: ? ? ? ?

Answer: In view of the fact Rev. 20 describes after the millennium the nations at the end of the world making an attack and use the word Gog and Magog there, and also in view of the fact that Ezek. 36 also seems to describe the millennium, I incline to think that Ezek. 37 and 38 describe an uprising after the millennium. But that is not what most prophetic scholars believe. Most think it describes something before the millennium based on the fact that Ezek. 40 ff deals with the millennium. I don't think anybody yet can tell what they are. I think when the time comes we will see how exactly they fit.

Question: ? ? ?

Answer: In Ezek. and in Isa., we have this picture of Tyre in Ezek. and we have the picture of Lucifer in Is. 14 and both of these I believe are pictures of Satan. I don't believe this is dealing with Tyre. After talking about ~~TYRE~~ Tyre he turns his attention to Satan, and I think the same is true in Isaiah where he speaks of Babylon and then turns his attention to Satan. I think both of those are predictions of Satan.

Question: ? ? ?

Answer: All I've seen is the first five which goes from 1 to 18 and he's done some very careful work in it, some excellent material in it. One thing I don't understand in it is that he takes the account in Is. 11 of the wolf and lamb lying together in which you have such a clear picture of the removal of the curse from this world and instead of making it a picture of the ch. like most amillennialists do, he makes it a picture of a fut. age which is coming upon this earth and then he says, however, this is not a millennium because it doesn't have an end. It seems to me the sound evidence he gives fits with the millennial picture very well, but I think that particular statement is unwarranted. He's done some good work, but some of his conclusions are unfounded.

Question: The rest of the ch. says, In that day, in that day, in that day . . . ?

Answer: In any Biblical phrase, or Biblical word we need to find out how it's used in the Bible. The phrase "in that day" is a phrase which I've seen books that say it means in the end of the age, a technical term for the end of the age. I don't feel that's true. From examining many cases of the use of that phrase hayom hahu (as translated) it seems to me it is a phrase: "In the day I'm now going to ~~me~~ tell you about. It does not say, In the day I've just told you about, but in the day I'm now going to tell you about. It may be the same day I've just been talking about or it may be an entirely different day. I've found a number of cases in Is. where I thought the proof was quite clear that is what it means. I don't think if this ~~particular~~ verse describes conditions today, that the preceding ones are today. In fact that's why the phrase is so general. It might fit today or might fit 100 yrs. from now.

Question: Comment on the Passover Plot.

Answer: The book is one of the wildest pices of imagination I've seen anywhere. It is not original. It was Strauss, the great German skeptic of the century ago who read the life of Christ -- a book that had tremendous influence on him. Geo. Eliot trans. it into English . It tremendously influence her.