

(Student: Wasn't there ~~some+sort~~ some language for the Hyksos that we know of They must have had some sort of communication.

The Hyksos seems to have been a combination of a number of different groups, that got together and what their real leadership (?) was we really don't know. See the Egyptians did not put up any monuments. The Hittites (?) (Hyksos) ruled Egypt for c. 150 yrs. and the Egyptians just wanted to g forget them. They put up no monuments for driving them out or anything. But what we learn from Egypt about the Hyksos is from stories or from the tombs some of the nobles put up statements of how they took part in driving out the Hyksos.

It was thought at one time that the Hyksos controlled Egypt for 1500 yrs. But it was proven that it was only c. 150 yrs. You know the sophistic cycle and I suppose Dr. has discussed that or will. We'd better not take time of that here.

(Student: Would you comment on the older Hebrew script and how it changed to what we have in our Hebrew Bible today. Any possible relationship to the other languages?

The script, it is the same script, same writing except that X it developed into an angular form and that was Aramaic. The writing we have in our Hebrew Bibles today is really Aramaic writing and the earlier Hebrew is in the writing that they used to call Phoenician. It was a writing that developed in the Sinitic peninsula and doubtless it was all written in that before the exile.

(Student: Neither of them had any closer tie to the cuneiform or to the Egyptian mode of writing, and what we have today. It would be more angular Aramaic script. The older Hebrew . . .)?)

The older Hebrew is more curved, more cursive.

(Student; Like toward the Arabic rather ~~is~~ than . .

In that direction but it's not like Arabic at all.