

the side of taking too many things figuratively or allegorically. This does not mean by any means that everything should be taken literally. The Bible, like all/great works of literature, contains many figures of speech, and sometimes these are not the bearing (nc) of these is not altogether clear. When we look precisely at the of chapter (nc) in Haggai we find that the context does not tell us a great deal. The subject under consideration in the immediate context is ~~the~~ the glory of God's temple. As the builders looked at it it seemed rather insignificant in comparison with the great (nc) co - temple that Solomon had built. Haggai assures them that God's spirit would remain among them, that He would perform great works in the future. Verse 6 declares that the time is coming when He will shake all of His creation. Seven continues that He will shake all nations, Verse 8 says

and the desire of all nations shall come and I will fill this house with glory saith the Lord of H. hosts. Verse 8 says the silver is mine and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of hosts. ~~Yxx~~ Verse 9 says that the glory of this latter ~~xxxxxx~~ house will be greater than the glory of the former, and in this place will I give peace saith the Lord of hosts. We know immediately that the word "peace" ~~ix~~ here is a Hebrew word that is far more significant than our English word "peace" indicates. It means not merely cessation of hostilities but complete wellbeing. All the progress of God's ~~gxxxxx~~ great goodness to us can be summed up (?) (nc) summarized under the ~~xxx~~ term "peace." In this place he says he will give peace.

The reference to this temple cannot be taken absolutely literally. It is obvious in the context that He is not speaking about the very disappointing building that has already ~~xxx~~ been erected. He must be looking forward to something that is from ~~Hagxi~~ Haggai's day quite distant ~~x~~ in the future. God