

Prophets 15.

important. I think there are other cases where it is extremely important which is used, and we have to gather from the context as to which it is. Mr.---? (Question from student)

Well, of course in that case, in that case I think it goes beyond inspiration. I think that Paul is simply saying that he doesn't have a direct quotation from the Lord on the matter, but I think he is giving us his apostolic wisdom on this point. (Student questions again) Oh, it has been definitely , definitely, but when David wrote to Joab, "Put Uriah in the forefront of the battle where he will be killed," we have an inspired account . It is absolutely true that David wrote that, but I don't think David was inspired when he wrote it. I think the author of the book was inspired when he told what David had done. David/was writing under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit when he wrote the twenty-third psalm, and certain other psalms. Mr.---? Yes. Not one jot nor one tittle shall pass from the law till all be fulfilled. I think that there is many a case where the change of a jot or a tittle would change the whole meaning and there is many another case where/several words wouldn't affect anything and He doesn't mean that the Old Testament is to be preserved absolutely without a single change of a because we have many cases where some manuscripts have the or the jot and some don't have it, and it is very difficult to be sure which of the two is right but we find that in most of such cases it doesn't affect the sense at all, any more than whether you write the word honor like we do, honor, or like the English do, honour. It doesn't affect the meaning, but there is a difference in a jot or a tittle. I believe when He said that not one/or one tittle shall pass from the law He meant the exact true law as He means it will be carried out and not the tiniest deviation shall be made from it and if a jot or a tittle affects the meaning it cannot be varied to that / , but certainly there are places where/much more than affects it. We have the ten commandments, for instance, given twice and given in somewhat different language, but it doesn't affect the meaning of it at all, but the language is somewhat different. We have cases in Matthew where we are told something about the kingdom of Heaven and where we are told exactly the same thing in Mark about the kingdom of God. Where we are told exactly the same thing , one place using the phrase kingdom of heaven, the other place, kingdom of God we can conclude that in those instances at least it doesn't make any difference which of the two terms is used, that they indicate the same thing. We have