

Student: Isaiah falls under the outline that you have given us up to 56:8, but I say that, or rather up to 56:3, but from there on, I would assume that he is dealing now with the House of David and then with around 59. In other words he has as you have it the 53rd chapter, serving the Lord, 54, Institutional Resolve in 55, The General Invitation, and then 56 as far as I know, you make it , it is dealing with Israel now, and that deals with Israel for awhile. That's the big problem.

Dr. MacRae: Of course, 56:3 to 8, is he dealing with Israel in 3 to 8 or is he dealing with the people outside of Israel who are told that they will have just as much privilege as Israel has?

Student: Israel made certain restrictions on .

Dr. MacRae: Yes, and now these restrictions are now loosed. It is the extension to people outside of Israel, of making the house of God a house of prayer for all people, not just for Israel. Well, that opens up a question, of course the question of the sabbath is one that we would need a couple of weeks to go into properly. In my Old Testament History course, I generally take two or three days on it, and so I don't think we have to spend a great deal of time on it right here, but I'm very glad to have Mr. bring out these statements, and I'm certainly glad for the reference to Dr. Torrey's book.

Student: Would you care to estimate this argument about these 9 commendments dealing with Israel in the New Testament, with the exception of the sabbath? / Hebrews 4.

Dr. MacRae: Yes, Hebrews 4, there remaineth a rest for the people of God. ~~Amn~~

Student: There is some argument however for assuming that that last refers to an eternal rest. In other words, eternal life.

Dr. MacRae: As far as the general pattern, an argument from silenee,