Dr. Newman: <u>The Wonders of Prophecy</u>

Mr. Taylor: I better read the bibliography! -- <u>The Wonders of Prophecy.</u>
Burkhart -- That is a good book which as Dr. Newman knows
is his bibliography could well be updated. But that is a good book.
Burkhart is pretty sane. But Burkhart makes no small point on
this particular thing, that with regard to Egypt, after Nebuchad-
nezzar's day, Egypt had been enormously idolatrous, but when
you go to places like Memphis and what not today, about the only
thing you see that looks like an idol is the fallen Ramses. It
kind of lays on the ground in little pieces. Of course, much of
that was achieved by the Mohammedans. Nebuchadnezzar did not
have it in for idols. He made a lot of idols of his own, but after
Nebuchadnezzar's time, the old gods of Egypt first were deceased
in their function. For a little while they were displacing the gods
of Greece, but when Egypt fell under the control of the Moslems,
they <u>did away with the idols.   </u>. They knocked them down
and through much of the parts of Europe,/~~they~~ ^{you can see} beheaded statutes,
that the Moslems felt were idols, and so they knocked the heads
off of them to show the impotency of those things, and in effect
idolatry ceased in Egypt not with Nebuchadnezzar's coming -- well,
the writer doesn't say that it has to cease then -- he simply says
that Nebuchadnezzar will make the land waste and he will destroy
the idols. Now, there might be, you see, a time gap of 1200 years
between verses 12 and 13 -- between the time of Nebuchadnezzar and the
time of the _____. There might be a time gap of
1200 years because it actually is 1200 years after Nebuchadnezzar
when the idols cease. Check. So, that does suggest, believe it or not --
that does suggest that in these prophecies on the Gentiles there are
often the possibility of giant gaps of time between individual events. Check.
It doesn't necessarily prove it, but it certainly suggests -- one thing I can tell you
is that in the days of Philo (?) there were plenty of idols in Egypt, but by 800 A.D.