

Jan. 2:4

Chapter VI

SUBJECT:

The Language  
of Art

Cris L. 1008  
2/93

D 10/67

GP

Dan. 2:4

THE LANGUAGE OF GOD

- In The phenomenon of passages not found in the Bible  
 One suggestion: NT in Greek, OT in Heb. But another language in OT: Aramaic.  
 One main passage occur in the OT in 4 places
1. Gen 31:47 Two records in a Heb. <sup>TOPONYM</sup> ~~toponym~~ not Aramaic, the language of Judah  
 "heap of witness" both Aramaic and Hebrew. "siggod" Heb. "watchtower"  
 WATCHTOWER
  2. Jer. 10:11 This one sentence a unique phenomenon. No Heb. original.  
 Only the Aramaic. The Heb. text? filled in with the Aramaic?  
 Most probably preserved just to answer the people who say to this language  
 when they were unable to read the Hebrew text.
  3. Ezra 4:8 - 6:18; 7:12, 26. <sup>about in this in fact.</sup> Passages that include official  
 documents concerning the restoration of the Temple in Jerusalem.
  4. Daniel 2:4 - 7:28 One half of Daniel.  
 Ezra was brought up in Babylon. Daniel never takes the name a  
 young man. But they take Aramaic upon the slightest suspicion: Ezra  
 upon getting an Aramaic letter; Daniel upon getting the fragments  
 Chaldeans.

In the N.T. ...



What is the Aramaic language and where did it come from?  
 who are the Assyrians?

The history of the Assyrians and their language

ARAM  
 Gen. 10:10 son of Shem. (Gen. 1:3; 11:32) Descendants, Assyrians.

The Greeks called the Assyrians "Syrians," an abbreviation / "Assyrians."  
 The Greeks and other people as subjects of the Assyrian Empire, so called them.  
 In the Bible, usually the "Syrians."

The most mixed ethnicity of the Semitic families  
 These Semitic people scattered throughout the region of the Fertile Crescent - the west  
 region | western Asia, from the mountains, Media, throughout the Mesopotamian  
 valley, throughout Asia Minor, Palestine, and down to the Nile Valley. Their  
 language became the spoken vernacular, Syriac, Palastine and continued  
 through the centuries until it was supplanted by Arabic after the Muslim  
 conquests. As a result, they never formed a political, national unit.

The OT distinguishes several Assyrian groups:  
 (1) Aram Naharaim - "Aram, the two rivers" i.e. the Euphrates  
 and the Tigris. Gen. 24:10; Gen. 23:4. As 60 little mountains.  
 sometimes called Paddan. Aram Gen 25:20; 28:2-5-7; 31:18  
 33:18; 35:9, 36:46:15

(2) Aram Damascus. Often simply called Aram because it was  
 the nation of the people but known to Israel. From the north.  
 "Aram" is the biblical name for ancient Syria.

(3) Aram Zobab. Aram, large, said by David, the most  
 powerful nation in Syria. 2 Sam. 8:3; 10:6, 8

The Assyrians were shepherds and traders. They had the industry of  
 travel and trade. Even as shepherds they were not like the Hebrews, Aram,  
 for they kept their flocks and herds mainly for sale in the markets of the area  
 where they were usually found. In Mesopotamia they were for long freight  
 routes the shepherds were on the rise. They controlled the Assyrian  
 commerce of western Asia throughout Mesopotamia and Syria.  
 Their great trading center in upper Mesopotamia was Haran, in the  
 district of Paddan Aram, one of the greatest trading cities of ancient  
 times. Their great trading center in southern Palestine was Damascus, the  
 greatest city of that area controlled by the Assyrians.

The Assyrians passed through what the whole, western Asia passed  
 under the dominion of Assyria; Mes. Babylonian and Persian Empires are  
 materially hastened by the trade - commerce, the religious  
 Assyrians. Palestine largely probably became Assyrian as a result









After the Persian conquest, Aramaic became the official language of the  
the Empire. Known as <sup>Official</sup> Aramaic. David writes in the West Aramaic  
after the conquest of the Hebrew Empire by Assyria, the language  
continued on until it met a verbal rupture to keep it uniform, it  
broke up into separate Aramaic dialects: Galilean  
Syriac  
etc.