

credit for giving it a good title. While the Hebrew simply called it by the first two words — you might say it is pure happenstance — yet those two words do fit the contents of the book very well.

The contents of Deuteronomy, as we mentioned, are the farewell addresses of Moses. We will look a little more fully at the contents of the book a little later. We will not be able to look at it a great deal in this course because our subject this year is the critical approach. The subject in this particular course is the very important matter of the higher criticism of the Pentateuch, rather than our understanding of what the true situation is in regard to it. But you cannot understand the higher criticism of the Pentateuch if you do not know what the Pentateuch is and what its main contents are, and one of the most important things to know and understand is the principal nature of the subject matter of each book. There are some parts of the Pentateuch, for instance, which were very important for the Jews but are not extremely important for us today. We rarely preach on them. We should not neglect them, however, for when it comes to an understanding of the higher criticism we have to be familiar with their general purpose. Otherwise, we just cannot understand at all what the higher criticism is about and know whether it is right or whether it is wrong. So I wish for this course I could presuppose on your side a knowledge of the contents, but I do not presuppose anything without proof. As we go forward I will know what attitude to take on it from your papers.

In regards to Deuteronomy, I am going to read you a few words from a book called *The Modern Readers Bible* which was published by Prof. Richard D. Moulton originally in 1895. This is a publication of it from 1923. They kept printing it up to that time. I do not know whether it is still in print now or not, but that is sufficient to show it has had considerable use. It is not a new translation. It used the King James Version, occasionally taking the reading of the Revised Version instead, but not as a rule. It is a study by this professor of literary interpretation in the University of Chicago, a man who was not primarily interested in the meaning, and who was not greatly interested in the higher criticism, the question of dates, authorship, or anything like that. He was interested in literary value, and he studied all sorts of literature