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Special corroboration can apply ~~only~~ in the case of a large portion of the Old Testament. Regarding many verses to which it could apply, nothing has been discovered as yet. In some cases definite problems exist, which await clarification as further discoveries are made. In a surprisingly large number of instances, evidence from archaeology clearly supports the accuracy of the Biblical data. This has occurred so frequently that archaeologists, even when personally not believers in Christianity, have come to regard it as a prime source of evidence regarding the facts of ancient history.

It should be noted that the so-called Higher Criticism arose when there was little of an external nature to check its results. Its theories were based (originally) entirely upon theories of literary source. Hegelian philosophy and evolutionary theories were applied more and more to the different books of the Bible, and portions of them were subdivided and subdivided until whole schools of writers were considered to have been involved in the writing of various sections which were eventually united by redactors into ~~the~~ a single Biblical book. ~~Meanwhile~~ archaeology was gradually discovering more and more information about Biblical times, ~~and the culture and life of the lands mentioned in the Bible,~~ and now so much has been learned that it is possible to ~~check~~ test the results of the Higher Criticism at many points and to see whether the history as reconstructed by Criticism or the history as presented in the Bible fits best with the new discoveries.

It Many of the books of the Old Testament were considered to have been written centuries after their alleged events, and to reflect the ideas of later ages rather than to give any authentic history of the time with which they claimed to deal.