

different people who wrote different poems. Somebody wrote a poem, somebody wrote another one, and somebody another, and they had all these different stories and gradually they put them together with dozens of different writers contributing and eventually we got these things which came together at a date far later than the alleged date of Homer, and thus by this gradual process of accretion with many hands involved in it we get Homer's poems of the Iliad and Odyssey, so actually there was no one who deserved the name of Homer.

Then he took Cicero the great Roman leader from a little before the time of Christ and Wolff's followers said, We'll look at Cicero's Four Orations against Cataline. They said, These were written by four different men who wanted to honor the memory of Cicero. Cicero was too busy as a political leader to bother to write out these messages. They didn't have tape recorders then! So you could take and copy it from the tape recorder!

Cicero was a great political leader and they even thought who these different men were who wanted to honor Cicero by writing out these imaginary orations which Cicero was supposed to have given. So four different writers wrote the four different orations against Cataline attributed to Cicero. They went on this way and tried to do it on almost all ancient literature.

At first they hesitated about doing this in any relation to the Bible. Almost anybody in Germany in 1800 believed that this was God's Word, that Moses wrote the Five Books of Moses, that Matthew, Mark, Luke and John wrote their gospels. That it was true and dependable. They hesitated about applying this method to the Bible. But gradually there were scholars who began to apply certain aspects of this approach to the Bible and little by little they began to take these same methods of dividing up different parts of the Bible, until by the middle of the last century there were a number of different theories like this held regarding the origin of different parts of the Bible.

This went on mostly in the studies of a few scholars but it came to be taught in schools, it came to be taught to the seminary students. Most of the people in Germany believed the Bible was the Word of God entirely true, until toward the end of the last century.

Then this movement of higher criticisms which had been applied to all these other works, just as it was beginning to be given up regarding these other works, began to be applied directly to the Bible. In 1878 a brilliant German named Wellhausen took the theories of two or three other scholars and put them into beautiful German writing, clear and much ~~xxxx~~ easier to understand than most German scholars ever write, and he put it out as the history of Israel reconstructing it entirely. There were no writings by Moses! The