

named Anderson called, "Understanding the Old Testament" which they claim is used today as a textbook/in 1400 colleges, they claim in their advertisement. And this book tells you as solid established fact about the J document, the E document, and the D document, and the P document, and there's not a shred of evidence that such documents ever actually existed. An interesting thing, though, Wellhausen says that J document began 850 B.C., and the E document 750, and the P document 500, but you look in Anderson's book and he's got a chart, and he shows these dates with a line below, but above it he has little dotted lines going up, back a thousand years before, and Wellhausen never heard of those dotted lines. Why does Anderson put in the dotted lines? Because in these last 80 years archaeology has shown at point after point after point that statements in the J document, and the E document, and even in those parts that the critics put in the P document, represent solid historical fact of the time of Abraham or the time of Moses which would have been absolutely unknown to the writers at the time when the critics date J, E and P, so they put in a little dotted line now and say that represents "oral transmission." Oral transmission with such accuracy that little details are preserved exactly for hundreds of years with oral transmission until the time when these documents were written down. I think it takes much less faith to believe as the Bible says, that Moses wrote it down at the time when the events in his time happened, or that Abraham wrote in his time, and the different writers told us what occurred at the time of the events described.

Now the Higher Criticism of the Old Testament has two points at which it is easiest to win people to it: one of them is the Pentateuch theory which is given with such utter dogmatism; the second point is the Book of Isaiah, and as you hear it it sounds very simple. Here's Isaian 1 to 39, written by the prophet at about 700 B.D., dealing with the Assyrian Empire, telling about events at that time; Isaiah is mentioned repeatedly in it. It deals with those events. And then, they say, 150 years later, another prophet, a man whose mind was filled with the style of Isaiah, who had read Isaian a great deal, looked at events in his day, and speaks