

In addition, various scholars who generally accept the ~~documentary~~ ^{multi hypothesis} theory have attacked different features of it, so that virtually every aspect of it has been questioned by several critical scholars. ~~This is discussed briefly in Gleason Archer's Survey of Old Testament Introduction, 1964.~~

Some have raised questions about the criterion of divine names as evidence of different documents. *Many have expressed doubt* ~~wondered~~ whether J, E and P were ever separate documents written at different times. Even among those who feel that J and E were separate, there is controversy over which was written first. Finally, there have been doubts expressed about the origin of D in the reign of Josiah, a result once hailed as assured.

It must be admitted that the majority of Old Testament scholars still hold to a division of documents like that favored by Wellhausen, even though they have abandoned most of his development ^{hypothesis} theory (a major factor in its original ~~acceptance~~). The question to be answered is: Do they do so because the evidence favors it, or are they caught in a traditionalism which will not leave a "sinking ship"?

center II. A Brief History of "Higher Criticism" in General Literature

~~Before examining the various lines of evidence brought forward in support of the present critical theory of the Pentateuch, it will be valuable, ^{now} to see how similar methods of ^{literary criticism} "higher criticism" have fared in the study of literature outside the Bible.~~

Literary Criticism
1. The Rise of "Higher Criticism" in General Literature

The beginnings of ^{literary criticism} "higher criticism" in modern times

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