

- 1753 Astruc attempted to analyze Genesis into two main documents
Conjectures Concerning the Original Memoranda Which It Appears Moses Used to Compose the Book of Genesis (in French)
- 1780-83 Johann Gottfried Eichhorn published Einleitung (or Intro. to the O.T.) Divided Genesis and Ex. 1,2 between J and E.
- 1805 Wilhelm M. L. De Wette challenged Mosaic authorship of Pentateuch and assigned Deuteronomy to time of Josiah. Wrote Dissertatio (1805) and Beitraege zur Einleitung (1806)
- 1792 Alexander Geddes first propounded the Fragmentary Theory of the origin of the O.T.
- 1823 Heinrich Ewald in Komposition der Genesis stressed that the essential basis of Genesis was very early, even if not quite Mosaic. Later in 1840 he departed from the Supplementary Theory to the Crystallization Theory.
- 1822 Friederich Bleek extended the literary source analysis to the book of Joshua. Gave rise to the term Hexateuch.
- 1853 Hermann Hupfeld wrote Die Quellen der Genesis (The Sources of Genesis) Important modification of documentary hypothesis.
 1. Composite character of the Elohist
 2. Continuity of the several documents
 3. The Redactor
 "Copernican Revolution in the history of the Documentary Theory" FEJD
- 1869 Abraham Kuenen, De Godsdienst van Israel (The Religion of Israel) Insisted that the historical portions of the P "document" could not legitimately be separated from the legal. New order now: J,E,D,P
- 1866 Karl Heinrich Graf
- (1876 Julius Wellhausen, Die Komposition des Hexateuch, 1876
Prolegomena zur Geschichte Israels, 1878)
- 1881 William Robertson Smith, The Old Testament in the Jewish Church
- 1891, Samuel R. Driver, Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament
- 1893, Charles Augustus Briggs, The Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch
 Julius Wellhausen, Prolegomena zur Geschichte Israels (Berlin, 1882; Eng. trans., 1885; 5th German ed., 1889; first published in 1878 as Geschichte Israels)
Die Komposition des Hexateuchs und der historischen Bucher des Alten Testaments (1889, 3rd. ed. 1899)