

Anthropomorphisms

Pfeiffer 174/4-8

176/6 E nevertheless reflects a more advanced civilization, a more refined environment, a more thoughtful age.

Fohrer IOT, 157/3 (In E) The image of God is thus dematerialized and spiritualized; at the same time, the anthropomorphic conceptions retreat.

Fohrer IOT,179/3 P avoids anthropomorphisms (Not exact quote)

New Catholic Encyclopedia, p.99 J makes bold use of anthropomorphisms which easily distinguish it from E and P. God forms man, breathes into his nostrils, plants a garden, talks to man, walks in the garden, makes garments(Gn. 2-3), is pleased (Gn.4.4), regrets, and is grieved (Gen.6.6), etc.

p.100 Finally, it ((E)) avoids the bolder anthropomorphisms of J and presents God as speaking to man in dreams, from clouds or in the midst of fire, or through the medium of an angel.

p. 100 As might be expected, God is presented in P less anthropomorphically than in any of the other documents. God "appears" although it is not always indicated how, and speaks to man. The conversation is usually one-sided; man's attitude is one of respectful listening (Gn.17)