

one name for one chapter , the other for the second and third and after that it is pretty much mixed until you come to Exodus and from there on <sup>it's Jehovah</sup> ~~until you~~ almost all the time, but very rarely from there on.

## III 4

According to the theory as originally advanced by a Frenchman , Astruc in 1753, and applied then only to the book of Genesis . According to that theory there ~~was~~ ~~was~~ was two documents . You could tell them because one ~~x~~ said God and the other said the Lord . That was the original theory and then as it was taught from ~~174-~~ 1753 until nearly 1875, there was one original document which used the word God and the Jehovah . . . . ~~was inst-~~ inserted into it, and there was these two main documents, and then of course Deut. was brought in to preserve . . . but the case that Graf ~~mak-~~ made was to take the documents that had the word God in them and break it up into two parts, and ~~get~~ give ~~m99-~~ most of it to what he calls the P document and then smaller sections of it to what ~~x~~ he calls the E document and to take the P document from being a very early document to being the ~~latest-~~ latest document and to take the other part of it, the E document and put it together with the J document, and so you could see about 1875 all the foundation of that 100 years was just turned upside down ~~ix~~ into the form that it is ~~ix~~ held today, and the result ~~ix~~ is that the difference between the name God and the name Jehovah is a very ~~verm-~~ very small part of the theory . It's the approach that is used to win many people to it today . Look at the first chapters of Genesis , just God, look at the second , just Jehovah God . One uses God and the other uses Jehovah , but actually if you . . .into . . .they will say that from Exodus 6 on all the documents use Jehovah and rarely use God, so it is no more from Exodus 6 on, and in Genesis they will say that the difference between J and E is very,