

Donald Spencer

Bi 108 Old Testament

Professor Armstrong

August 23-, 2017

1. Explain higher criticism. What is its role in understanding the Bible? Explain its negative characteristics.

Higher Criticism is defined as the study of biblical writings to determine their literary history and the purpose and meaning of the authors. Higher criticism sees the Bible as a text created by human beings at a specific time in history and for different reasons and not as the word of God.

2. Who is Jean Astruc? What was his role in the development of higher criticism?

Jean Astruc was an 18 century professor of medicine at Montpellier and Paris, who wrote the first great treatise on syphilis and venereal diseases, and also, with a small anonymously published book, played a fundamental part in the origins of critical textual analysis of works of scripture.

3. Who is Julius Wellhausen? What was his role in the development of higher criticism?

German biblical scholar best known for his analysis of the structure and dating of the Pentateuch His major writings put forth the view that the books of the Pentateuch were not written by Moses but were the result of oral traditions that evolved over time from a nomadic religion through the prophets to the law, rather than from the law through the prophets

4. Explain the tenets of JEDP hypothesis. What positive value, if any, does it offer when interpreting

The JEDP theory says that the first five books of the Bible—Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy—were not written entirely by Moses, who died in the 1400s B.C., but by different authors/compliers who lived after Moses. The theory is based on the fact that different names for God are used in different portions of these books, along with detectable differences in linguistic style. The letters of the JEDP theory stand for the four supposed authors: one who uses Jehovah for God's name, one who uses Elohim, the author of Deuteronomy, and the "priestly" author of Leviticus. the Old Testament? If no positive value, explain.

5. How does the documentary hypothesis explain the names of God? What Scripture is associated with each of His names in the Old Testament?

(a) It should be noted that these different names for God are often used within the same context. For example, Genesis chapter 1 uses the name Elohim while Genesis chapter 2 uses the name YHWH. The answer is simple. Moses used God's different names to emphasize a point. In Genesis 1, God is Elohim, the mighty Creator God. In Genesis 2, God is Yahweh, the personal God who created and relates to humanity. This doesn't prove different authors. It's one author using God's various names to emphasize different aspects of God's character.

1. **(b)** Jehovah Elohim (Genesis 2:4, 3:9-13, 21)- The LORD GOD
2. Jehovah Elohe Abothekem (Joshua 18:3)- The LORD GOD of Your Fathers
3. Jehovah El Elyon (Genesis 14:22)- The LORD, the Most High GOD
4. Jehovah El Emeth (Psalms 31:5)- LORD GOD of Truth
5. Jehovah El Gemuwal (Jeremiah 51:56)- The LORD GOD of Recompenses
6. Jehovah Elohim Tsebaoth (Psalms 59:5, Isaiah 28:22)- LORD GOD of Hosts
7. Jehovah Elohe Yeshuathi (Psalms 88:1)- LORD GOD of My Salvation
8. Jehovah Elohe Yisrael (Psalms 41:13)- The LORD GOD of Israel
9. Jehovah Nissi (Exodus 17:15-16)The Lord My Banner
10. Jehovah Rapha (Psalms 30:2)The Lord That Heals
11. Jehovah Jireh (Genesis 22:14)The Lord Will Provide