

and Moses used the name which was used for it at a later time. In such a case, it might be that the earlier name was there originally and that the name was changed in order to make it intelligible to people at a later date, it being the same spot on the earth's surface. I do not believe there is any place where it can be proved that that was the case. But if it should be proved that some place in Genesis was not known by that name at the time of Moses, but the name was used at a later time, so long as you do not prove that there was no city there at the earlier time or that the event could not have happened there, I do not find it inconsistent with Mosaic authorship to think that a name was changed to one that people would recognize at a later date. I do not know of any case where there is proof that such a thing occurred, but if such proof should be forthcoming, it would not disprove Mosaic authorship. The same would be true of an occasional sentence in the Pentateuch. For instance, you read of something that "it remains there to this day." Moses might have spoken of something that happened three hundred years before and then said it remains there to this day. He might speak of something that happened a year before and he might say it remains there to this day. Or some writer might insert a sentence, one hundred, two hundred, or three hundred years later, speaking of the condition remaining as it became at that time. Such an insertion at a later time does not disprove the Mosaic authorship of the book as a whole. Dr. Robert Dick Wilson expressed this in his book on the scientific introduction to the Pentateuch. He explained what he considered Mosaic authorship to be. I find his definition quoted in other books, showing that most feel that he expressed it very well. Here is what he said, "The position is that the Pentateuch, as it stands, is historical and from the time of Moses; and that Moses was its real author though it may have been revised and edited by later redactors, the additions being just as much inspired and true as the rest."

Student: I wonder just how far you can take that, if there is someone that can make a revision and that revision is inspired, why couldn't you carry that right along through the centuries?

AAM: The Lord could carry that as far as He wanted to, but when Christ approved of it, He approved of the work as it was accepted by the Jews. And the whole Old Testament had been accepted by