people may try to say that it is just one of many great theological differences.

Section two deals with something we have already stressed as we discussed the development theory. It is so important that I will give it this heading: The Graf-Wellhausen Theory Breaks Up this Criterion. This is very, very important.

2) The Graf-Wellhausen theory breaks up this criterion

It seemed simple as Eichhorn gave it: take all the passages that have the name Jehovah and put them here; take all those that have Elohim and put them there; then read them straight through and you will have two continuous stories. But then the Graf-Wellhausen theory said no to this, and completely broke up this criterion. According to the Graf-Wellhausen theory you have three rather than two documents. One of them used the name Jehovah. Two of them use the name God, and the style of one of those that use the name God is said to be much more like the style of the one that used the term Jehovah than like the other one which uses the name God. So you see how it breaks up this criterion. You also are already familiar with the next point, but it is important.

3) This criterion is confined almost entirely to the book of Genesis

The Pentateuch is five books, but the critics do not talk about the Pentateuch any more; they talk about the Hexateuch and they have six books. In these six books this criterion is almost entirely confined to the first one. According to the critics the P document believes that it is in Exodus 6:3 that the name Jehovah is given and that it was unknown before that time, and that therefore the P document always uses Elohim up to that time, but after that time the P document uses the name Jehovah and in fact, uses it practically all the time. Thus, after Exodus 6:3 this criterion is of no further use. Not only that, they say that the E document, Hupfeld's second element, the one which usually uses the name God, says that the name Jehovah was given in Exodus 3 rather than Exodus 6. Chapter 3 is devoted to the E story.