statements and we are interested in answering attacks on the statements of the Old Testament. You see positively and negatively, the two put together. We are interested in seeing evidences that it is dependable although we will never enough of those by themselves to establish the complete dependability of the entire Book. We do not take it on that sort of eveidence. We take it because our Lord Jesus Christ confirmed it. That, of course, is Old Testament introduction rather than Old Testament history. We merely mention it in passing here. The attacks upon it are far more numerous in recent years than they have been before. We are interested in attacking and answering these attacks which are reasonable. A great bulk of them are not. A great bulk are merely an attempt to use words. If you repeat a statement often enough, people will beli ve it whether there is any truth in it or not. I don't know as we have to answer that sort of statement, but there are many that are very reasonable attacks and we want to consider those and to see what the evidence is.

Then second, the second aspect in our outlook, is of course, the exegetical. This perhaps is the less **programmine** important. We want to understand the meaning of these events. We want to understand the meaning of these events. We want to understand the background of the divine action's and teachings. We will never understand the **prime** Bible simply by taking a verse here or a chapter here and there. We want to see how it fits together. We want to see the progress and movement. We want to see how the Lord gave the teaching in the midst of particular situation s and to understand better the teaching that He gave and the great deeds which He did. So the exegetical is the most important certainly, but the apologetic is also important and whe two fit together in our study of Old Testament history.

Now "e" the sources of Old Testament history. Considering for the moment Old Testament history as meaning the history of Old Testament times

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