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The study of Homer is in some regards in a very /different situation from the that of the Bible. If one believes in/a God who revealed Himself through Jesus Christ there is no difficulty in believing that He also revealed Himself to Abraham, that He created the world, and that He **perfort** performed the other marvelous acts which are attributed to Him in the early books of the Bible. On the other hand nobody today believes in group of quarreling and fighting gods supernatural beings who enter in at important points to the action of the <u>Iliad</u> and/<u>Odyssey</u>. Therefore no one today would think that the <u>Iliad</u> and <u>Odyssey</u> were not to a large extent imaginary, while there are many today who would think that the books of the **Remat** Pentateuch are simple truth.

There are, however, other very important differences. One great similarity which that/might be mentioned is that most scholars have been xixingard impressed by the tremendous unity of the Iliad and of the Odyssey, and the great interrelation of all their parts, and that similarly many Bible students have been impressed with the marvelous unity of the plan of the Pentateuch. Early in the last century the Fragmentary hypothesis gained wide recognition as scholar after scholar divided the Pentateuch up into dozen of small fragments which were **ASSUMENT** assumed in some strange way to have been knit together to form the book as we have it today. Then the great Professor Ewald in hist made? mate? publication in 1826 gave the death blow to the Fragmentary theory by showing the marvelous unity and systematic arrangement of the material of the Pentateuch. Although he did not adopt a view of the unitary writing of the entire Pentateuch he introduced the Supplementary theory which considered that twoxthindaxs two-thirds of it was an original production of one kand hand, and that what is now considered the J material was added by a later supplementer, and this theory was the dominant theory for half a century.

Another great difference between the <u>ILiad</u> and the Bible is that there is such a great amount of repetition in the <u>Iliad</u> and the <u>Odyssey</u>. Now repetition is found in most literary works to some extent, but nowhere to so

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