Smith says in page 27 that there are several characteristics of which he is going to mention for it is most easily recognized by the English students, and then the xxxxxxxxx explanation and he will be able to trace them at least in to part in his English Bible. Then _____. What is the explanation and then he will be able to ... What is the first characteristic: "There are large sections of Genesis in some portions of the first five be chapters of Exodus in which the name "Yaweh" is used systematically. There are other sections within the same limits the name "Elohim," with equal consistency. Those-names are used elsewhere in the Old Testmagny ament, of course, but their appearances in this portion of Genesis Pentateuch seems to follow a definite plan, Scholars came to be convinced many years ago that they were dealing with two different documents. Suppose, for instance, one should come to-the early history of American Colony which were considerable space, the name N.. was used for New World. And then for the space of some chapters the name suddenly should readily be changed "New England." It is our curiosity. We should probably undertake to make it-sure that bogh both ref- names refer to the same land, having done so, we should be apt to conclude that one author has written section, and another has written the New England section. At least we should decide that the two sections represented the two written different viewpoints. This is something similar to the thehing that happened in the case for God of the use of 2/-2 and half in Genesis and Exodus 1 to 5. "In the next we question , . . under the next question Smith explains that what he means by Yaweh is what is represented in the American & Standard Version, 1900-1901 by Jehovah. And in the King James Version by LORD or GOD. By what is called Elohim is what is represented by the word God. Here is an illustration. abd and New England is a hardly fair illustration. In different that case it is a two words from the languages, wherea these two names foof God come from the same la-gr language. Furthermore, the picture that he gives is hopelessly oversimplified. Actually what the critics say is that Genesis comes from three different documents, the I document, the E document and P document. Except for the first few changes they give very little material to P. Most of it being J and E. According to their view, the document