commands, which are the important thing in Exed. 20, ch. 34 puts more emphasis upon sacrificial and festival laws; it is connected with this, that in the former, the individual, in the latter, the people, are addressed, because the cult is the concern of the community. the ethical is the concern of the indiviudal .- We know from Amos and especially from Hosea what an extraordinary importance the feasts had for the people, and how the the entire religion expanded in their celebration. It, very noteworthy that Exed. 20 only commanded the Sabbath and not a single other celebration. For us, this first decalogue shows itself as an extremely meaningful advance; it is in proportion to us as Amos to his contemporaries.). It is opposite in the case of vss.6-9. The reference to the fall into sin of the people, and thus the hand of the harmonizer, is not difficult to recognize here, and it manifests itself also in that neither vs.9 has an appropriate connectation with that which follows, nor vs.6 with the foregoing. Vs.10 doesn't serve in any way as an answer to the request of Moses in vs.9, and as to vs.6, ) ] (y" 719') doesn't coincide with 104 13797 in vs.5. A theophany is certainly in place as an introduction to the divine speaker, to be sure, between vss. 5 and 10, but if the original narrative contained such, it isn't the one we find here. The one we do have shows itself as such by the intention of explaining as authentic the naive and therefore surprising entrance of Yahweh to Moses in vs.5, and further by the misunderstanding that it might be Moses, but Yahweh who is the subject of DU1 X777. The author of vss.6-9 is naturally that of 33.12-23. Much that is in 34.10-13 must also be traced back to him. It is also evident that vss.12, 13 are based upon vss.15,16, i.e. their content, which provides an explanation of vs.14, which anticipates improperly and understands in a way which the original intention certainly didn't intend, viz.