

#7 interpretation introduction

conflicting theories constantly changing among the small groups of scholars who were applying a measure of source criticism to Bible study, the ^{a fulltime} German ^{professor named} Julius Wellhausen combined the ^{a pharisee} theory with the theory of evolution in such a way as to show a natural development of religion and on the basis of ^{show} this ~~show~~ a natural development of and on the basis of this reorganized some of the previous theories standing in stark contrast to the more ^{widely established} widely ~~established~~ theory of the day.

Hardly any of the older scholars accepted Wellhausen's theory yet among the younger scholars it was widely accepted and soon spread into the minds of evangelical scholars as well. This theory adopted which came in 1875 to be widely spread in Europe and America is what is referred to in the paper before us as the "orthodox tradition". It held the field with no change for about 50 years and then newer scholars began changing it here and there until today there is no longer the concensus that lasted for half a century but a considerable diversity of views.

Forty ^{years ago} ~~Twenty~~ ago Dr. Albright said to me in Germany there are only two men left who are ^{orthodox} Wellhausen ^{men} and they are not orthodox. Although no new theory has emerged with equal force and many aspects of this former theory are widely taught today. Meanwhile the movement of source criticism went to great limits in general literature ^{It was} literature as well as in Bible study. With all the

rage for nearly a century and then in the 1930's literary scholars began to ^{struggle} against it. By 1940 ⁵ they had largely abandoned it, and soon the ⁴ literary scholars began to utterly ignore it even to almost forget it had ever existed.

- ① most
- ② were ^{in the field of general or secular} ~~in the field of general or secular~~
- ③ in the field of general or secular
- ④ fifteen years ago I went through all the books on literary criticism
- ⑤ all the standard works on literary criticism that I could find in the library of the university of Pennsylvania. I found that hardly ever was the word ^{term} higher criticism

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