

refers only to the theories of the Biblical critics. The 15th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, under the heading "Higher Criticism," simply says, "See Literary Criticism, Biblical."

Despite the almost total abandonment of divisive methods by secular critics, theories produced by such methods are still presented in Biblical and theological courses as established fact.

One of the best known attempts to apply divisive methods in the field of Biblical studies relates to the book of Isaiah. Since its last 27 chapters deal with subjects quite different from those that are most prominent in its first 39 chapters, and since the name of Isaiah does not occur after chapter 39, it was suggested as early as 1775 that these last 27 chapters were written by someone who lived a century and a half after Isaiah's time. Numerous critical books speak of a "Deutero-Isaiah" and consider this "great unknown" to be a greater writer than Isaiah himself.

However, the divisive process did not stop there. There are extremely few critical scholars today who would say that Isaiah is simply a combination of two books, each written by an individual. It was soon noticed that most of the arguments advanced to show that the last part of Isaiah was by a different author could equally well apply to many portions of the first 39 chapters, so these portions were also considered to be by the Second Isaiah or perhaps by some other writer. (In a recent edition of his Introduction to the Old Testament (1965) Professor Georg Fohrer says that "all kinds of sayings of later prophets have been interpolated into Isaiah 1-39.") Soon it became apparent that much of the last ten chapters deals with subjects just