

~~Avec des Remarques, qui
apparaissent ou qui éclaircissent
ces Conjectures.~~

^{at the time.}
~~impact, however, as it was soon completely forgotten, not
to be rediscovered until 1924.~~



no 9

~~The next person to advance such a view was a French
physician, Jean Astruc, who in 1753 published a book entitled
Conjectures sur les Mémoires ^{Originiaux,} dont il paroit que
Moïse s'est servi pour composer le Livre de la Genèse. As the title
shows, Astruc's suggestion was not really very radical, as he
did not deny Mosaic authorship of Genesis. He did divided
Genesis into two main sources and ten small documents, however.
Although no one paid much attention to Astruc's book for
about ^{thirty} 30 years, he is usually recognized as the "Father of
Higher Criticism."~~

no 11

^{It remained for}
~~In the years 1780-3, the German scholar, Johann Gottfried
Eichhorn, produced his Einleitung in das Alte Testament.
He divided all of Genesis and two chapters of Exodus into two
documents which he called J and E, corresponding to the use of
Hebrew words (transliterated into German) Yahweh and Elohim,
each representing the name used for God in that document.
He correlated alleged "parallel accounts" with these sources
and determined the stylistic characteristics of each document.
Eichhorn's work was much more influential than Astruc's and
really marked the beginning of ^{the literary criticism} "higher criticism" of the
Pentateuch.~~

2. The Fragmentary Hypothesis

The three men so far discussed had rather similar views
regarding the division of Genesis into documents, ^{viz.} namely that
there were two main ones with marked differences in style, and