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Prophets 89, continued

in all liberal theological seminaries today came into being and therefore we are going to examine the stages in this ^{one} /and see just how it developed. I wouldn't have made these particular remarks if we didn't have visitors here today who may not get the later lectures in the theory; otherwise I would have rather have left the rest of you a little wondering how it was going to develop. That you can even still do though. But now ^C ~~see~~, is the critical position ? The critical position regarding the book of Isaiah ? Right at this point we would want to look at the outline of the book if we had not already done so. We have in mind the general outline of the book, its main points of division. So we can take up under this Number 1 the first step in the critical position and the first step in the critical position is that which I have already outlined to you, that there is a second Isaiah, Chapters 40 - 66, that just as there is an Old Testament of thirty-nine books and a second testament, the New Testament of twenty-seven added on after the thirty-nine. so there is a first Isaiah of thirty-nine chapters and a second Isaiah of twenty-seven chapters, added on after the first Isaiah. Now that view in itself at first sight does not sound so bad. As I say, we must take it in view of what it led to and we also must examine it carefully. As so if you will look at small a, The History of this Section we find that in ancient times tradition was unanimous in favor of the unity of the book. From all ancient times and up until fairly recently we find that it was considered that one man wrote the whole book. The book of Ecclesiasticus, one of the books of the so-called Apocrypha. written about 200 B. C. and in Chapter 48, Verse 20 ff. gives us a reference to various books of the Old Testament and summarizes their contents and it summarizes the book of Isaiah giving a little bit about the first part and a little bit about the last part, giving pretty good evidence that this view in Jerusalem in 200 B. C. thought that one man Isaiah had written the whole book. Now of course that doesn't prove anything but it shows what the tradition was at that time--that it is one book and not two. We find a Jewish writer in the middle ages Ibn Evra. He began to have doubts about many things. Capital Ibn Capital Evra. He is not so extremely important to this present course but I don't know in Old Testament Introduction whether you will find him mentioned a good many times or not. He was a man