III 2

philology. And the movement made some great advances in philological studies. But he made took a method in certain areas which is today all entirely given up. Feday And this was the approach that any ancient document will we will not expect, unless we have an absolute proof that it is true, ... the result was that he and ah is associates went to the ancient writing Homer's Iliadand to Homer's Odyssey, and then they divided them up into a whole lot of separate little documents and then they tried to put some of them together in order to fill up those words, Homer's Iliand and Homer's Odyssey. This theory was widely taught, until it-compara tively recently. Today most scholars in the field believe that a bulk of HOmer's writings, Iliand and Odyssey, a bulk of them came from one great thinker. whether his name was Homer or something else. The idea that we can divide up into small sections of a book and then put them into some kind of developmental process is not **ant9** entirely abandoned yet. Yet it is very largely given up today. The associates of _____ looks at Cicero, Horatio... they say that this w- third one has a different style than the other three, and then that was written by one of Cicero's plays after his his death, and the third by the other. And then another fellow came along, and said, yes, inf fact one of them d is

.. it was still written late by another fellow, one of Cicero's associates. Thus someone denies the fourth, and then someone else denies the first author, 🖌 and then they deny any of the truth concerning... there was a letter has and then later on they-discvered/that H=Ciceros have-written the work-... and shows very definitely to a friend in which he summarized his four Orations, and showed very definitely that these four Orations **#** had been turned down to, and handed down to us all four orations by Cicero.

So the Higher Critical theory regarding Cicero has not .../Even/Goethe, the German