

Thus Allegro would throw out the entire historicity of the New Testament narrative of Christ and His apostles because of certain alleged similarities to statements in the Dead Sea Scrolls--and even these similarities are denied by most other scholars.

Few indeed are those scholars today who would take so extremely skeptical an attitude toward the story of Christ as Allegro here suggests. The extreme skepticism regarding history of the ancient world that was common among the followers of Wolf has been to a large extent dissipated by archaeological discoveries. The Old Testament history also is today viewed in an entirely different light than a century ago, as a result of extensive discoveries corroborating most of its principal points and many of its details.

Just as this extreme skepticism regarding the ancient world in general has been to a large extent dissipated by archaeological discoveries, the skeptical attitude of Wellhausen and of many others of the last century, has largely been removed, so far as Old Testament history is concerned. This is mainly due to the results of archaeology. As Professor Albright points out, Wellhausen was not the least bit interested in archaeology, and makes no mention even of the few striking discoveries that had already been made in his day. Since Wellhausen's time tremendous discoveries have been made in archaeology, bringing to light knowledge of a great many events in the ancient world that were previously unknown to us, and illuminating innumerable aspects of the background of centuries long before the time when Wellhausen thought that the documents of the Pentateuch had been written.

At point after point these discoveries fit with surprising accuracy into the statements in Genesis and other Old Testament books, and the