

contradictory accounts. One belongs to J, the other to P. Those who argue for development will claim that the two are in disagreement and argue for different authors in this section of Genesis. But the careful reader discovers this is not the case. Rather than two accounts, this is one. In Gen. 7:2 it is the clean animals that are taken by sevens. The reason for this is obvious: Noah would eat and sacrifice some of these. The biblical record gives us the quantity of animals in accord with their clean and unclean description. Most of the parallel accounts are in this category.

36

Similarly the developmentalists treat each of the sources as a complete account when separate. Notice the fallacy in this position from the following account given by O. T. Allis in his excellent work, *THE FIVE BOOKS OF MOSES*. Allis is pointing out that none of the supposed accounts in Genesis contains a valid record of the children of Jacob: "Consequently P does not record the birth of any sons. E knows that Bilhah had two sons (30:6, 8) and that Leah had a fifth and a sixth son (vss. 17-20a), but says nothing about the birth of the first four. E also knows that Rachel had a son, but does not know his name (vss. 20c-22 [except last clause], 23). J records the birth of four sons of Leah (29:32-35), of two unnamed sons of Bilhah (30:3b, 5, 7), of the two sons of Zilpah (vss. 9-13), and apparently the birth of a fifth son of Leah who is said to make six (vss. 14-16, 20b), also the birth to Rachel (?) of a son called Joseph (vss. 22 [last clause], 24). In short, P records the birth of no sons, E of 4 sons, J of 10 sons. Yet the fact that Jacob had 12 sons (including Benjamin, Gen. 35:16-20, E) is referred to again and again in the Old Testament and no one knows this better than P (e.g. 35:22f), who records the birth of none of them."

Sound confusing? It is, indeed. Deny the true biblical composition and only chaos results. Allis is demonstrating that