

We might note that since, in some ways all knowledge is one, there is no contemporary discipline that does not hold some value for the person beginning the study of the Old Testament. These seem to be the chief contributors and we will leave the list at this point.

FURTHER BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTES

In addition to the formal bibliography on pages 4 and 5 of this syllabus, bibliographic materials are presented with each of the major segments. These are not complete bibliographic references but have some annotation.

1. Inspiration:

Young, E.J. THY WORD IS TRUTH. A strong evangelical work concentrating on the witness of Jesus to the Scripture.

Lightner, THE SAVIOR AND THE SCRIPTURE. Strongly conservative--more statistical and less explanatory than Young.

Beegle, D. THE INSPIRATION OF SCRIPTURE. A moderately liberal teaching in which the inerrancy concept is denied while the author seeks to uphold the spiritual value.

Kuitert, H.M. DO YOU UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU READ. Biblical concepts are put into cultural settings that remove them from pressing relevance for us.

2. Revelation

Berkouwer, G.C. GENERAL REVELATION. A theological definition of the biblical materials on the subject.

Bratton, F.R. A HISTORY OF THE BIBLE. A liberal approach that removes the definitive character of biblical revelation.

Ramm, B. SPECIAL REVELATION AND THE WORD OF GOD. Generally a good treatment with strong exegetical support.

3. Archaeology

Magnusson, Magnus. ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE BIBLE. A very negative approach attempting to use archaeology to discredit biblical integrity.

Owen, G. Frederick. ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE BIBLE. Evangelical in scope...does not deal at length with the problems.

MacRae, A.A. BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY. A small book excellent for distinguishing the services of archaeology.