

anywhere a moral force equal in intensity to that of the Hebrew prophets;" he even allows that there is scarcely anything in Greek or Roman literature like the most notable passages "in the prophetic writings and the Psalms," which rebuke "the selfishness of wealth and the oppression of the poor."

With such a number of excellences, the Old Testament, regarded simply as a body of literature, has great intrinsic worth; but it also has merits of another kind. In addition to its literary and religious qualities, it has historical and doctrinal qualities which give it a peculiar value—a value that is not lessened in the least by any deficiency or inadequacy that is owing to imperfect ideas or undeveloped conceptions.

Historically, the Old Testament was a preparation for the New. Without the one we could not have had the other. Christianity is the historical continuation of Judaism, the one being the promise of which the other is the fulfilment. Christianity is thus rooted, so to speak, in the soil of Judaism. In consequence of this connection, the origin and evolution of