

forms of the decalogue, represented as having been written by the finger of God on tables of stone, the same in both of the passages in which they are given, or are there differences? If so, how explain these differences? Do the five books make upon the reader the impression that they are the work of a single author, or is there evidence of a variety of authorship unified by an editor? What evidence may be gathered from other portions of biblical literature as to the Pentateuch, at the time when other books were first written? Do these later books show the influence of the ideas contained in the Pentateuch? Whether there is unity or diversity of authorship, what was the immediate occasion of its being put into written form either as a whole or in parts? To what date or dates may it be assigned in whole or in parts? To whom may the authorship be inscribed? (b) Or suppose the Book of Psalms to be under consideration, there are immediately suggested the following topics: the explanation of the difference of style and diction between the Psalms at the beginning and those at the end of the Psalter; the peculiar usage of the divine names in various groups—one group having prevailingly the word Jehovah, another that of Elohim, a third that of Jehovah again; the origin and value of the superscription; the present division of the Psalms into five blocks; are the Psalms assigned to David certainly Davidic? the peculiar characteristics of the Psalms of Korah, of Asaph; are there in the Psalter, Psalms written as late as the times of the Maccabeans, and was the Old Testament canon open until 160 B.C.? the relation to the Hebrew Psalter of that wonderful collection of Psalms which has come down to us from the Babylonians; the relation to the Hebrew Psalter of the many songs found in the Old Testament outside of the Psalter; the evidence of various kinds of editorial work; the extent and value of the historical element; the relation of the liturgical and historical elements; the date of the beginnings of the Psalter; the history of the growth of the Psalter from century to century; the relation of the history contained in the Psalter to that of the historical books; the music of the ancient Hebrews and their musical instruments; the use of the Psalter in the earlier and later temple worship.