The Second Book of Moses Called Exodus

Kennedy Archibald Robert
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THE SECOND
BOOK OF MOSES,

CALLED

EXODUS

EDITED BY
J. B. KENEDY

LONDON. J. MDCCCLX.

PHILADELPHIA. J. B. LIPPINCOTT.
QUOTATIONS.

"The Bible teaches us the best way of living and the noblest way of dying."

Selden.

"The most learned, acute, and diligent student cannot in the longest life obtain an entire knowledge of this volume."

Sir Walter Scott.

"The Bible is a universal boon to mankind; it belongs to the world like the air, the ocean, the rivers."

Redford.

"In the Bible there is an unique element which has had an unique effect upon the human heart, life and civilization."

Kingsley.

"The best turn any book can do its reader is to refer him to the Bible."

Lord Chancellor Erskine.

"Man cannot be well educated without the Bible."

Nott.

"Gospel Truth is potent to allay fierce ness and rage."

[For N. T.]—Wordsworth.

"The Book of Holy Writ
To calm the affections, elevate the soul
And consecrate our lives to truth and love."

Wordsworth.
Introduction

(i) The Principal Types of Literary Form in the Old Testament.—The aim of the 'Temple Bible' is to lead those that love their Bible to a more intelligent appreciation of its value as literature. This does not imply any want of respect for the sacred Scriptures as the unique record of God's revelation of Himself to the world and of His redemptive purpose for humanity. 'The heavenliness of the matter cannot be impaired by a reverent study of the variety of literary form in which the matter is enshrined.'

In approaching the study of Scripture from this standpoint, it is well to remember the fact—of which, indeed, the history of the word 'bible' is itself a reminder*—that the Bible is not one book but a collection of books, the bibliotheca divina, or divine library, as Jerome aptly named it. Now this collection is two-fold, the larger and earlier collection containing the canonical scriptures of the Jewish, the smaller and later those of the Christian Church.

Confining our survey to the former, we find in the books of the Old Testament illustrations of almost every species of literary composition. As among other peoples, the first essays of the Hebrews in literary form were doubtless folk-songs celebrating the deeds of popular heroes and the great events of the nation's history. Fragments of this popular poetry are still found embedded in the historical books, as in Gen. iv. 22 f. (Lamech's

* From the Greek word βιβλίον, 'little books,' through the late Latin word of the same form. The neuter plural was mistaken for a feminine singular; hence in the languages of Western Europe we have the *βιβλία* (Gen. iii. 25, meant *the book*) in the singular.