

Summary Chart of Four Pentateuch Sources

JEPD	Write Date	Place	Divine Name	Religious features	Literary features
Yahwist [J]	United Monarchy (~950 BC)	Jerusalem?	Uses Yahweh, [LORD] throughout the Pentateuch; Adonai [Lord]	Sacrifice is not limited to one single place nor is the priesthood limited to one family. Heads of household can make sacrifices.	Lively narrative and anthropomorphic view of God.
Elohist [E]	Divided Monarchy (~850 BC)	Northern Kingdom (Israel)	Elohim, [God] used exclusively until the divine name is introduced in Exodus 3.	Sacrifice is not limited to one single place nor is the priesthood limited to one family. Heads of household can make sacrifices.	Lively narrative and anthropomorphic view of God.
Deuteronomist [D]	Reign of Josiah (~625 BC)	Southern Kingdom (Judah)	LORD your God; LORD our God	Only the Levites can make sacrifices in the one place God chooses.	Sermonic, with characteristic phrases.

<p>Priestly Writer [P]</p>	<p>End of the Exile (~500 BC); believed to be Ezra the priest</p>	<p>Babylon and / or Jerusalem</p>	<p>Elohim used exclusively until the divine name is introduced in Exodus 3.</p>	<p>Only the offspring of Aaron can make sacrifices. A single place of sacrifice is presumed.</p>	<p>Preserves traditions, such as genealogies, precise locations, ages, and so on. Regal view of God.</p>
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(This chart is adapted from *Encountering Ancient Voices: A Guide to Reading the Old Testament*, by Corrine L. Carvalho, Saint Mary's Press, 2006, page 34.) For detailed info see also, *Who Wrote the Bible?* by Richard Elliott Friedman (c 1987).