

should challenge or whether it should reflect contemporary culture. The topics covered are the pluralistic and grass-roots nature of evangelicalism, the challenge of developing a contextualized evangelical theology, and the relationship of evangelicalism to the phenomena of history, modernity, the arts, science, politics, the Bible, and the social role of women. The authors include Nathan Hatch, David Wells, George Marsden, Mark Noll, Margaret Bendroth, Roger Lundin, Ronald Numbers, and Richard Pierard. Each chapter in this section presents one of these topics in a largely descriptive fashion, except for the chapter on "The New Religious Right in American Politics," which is a very valuable bibliographic essay.

One difficulty underlying this book (and other discussions of the topic) is the lack of a consensus on the meaning of evangelicalism. Due to the fact that the various authors are using widely differing definitions, Marsden has devoted a large part of his introduction to providing a threefold description of the phenomenon of evangelicalism. His discussion is helpful, but the varied definitions of the authors certainly do not add to the unity of the volume. On the other hand, perhaps this confusion is in reality an accurate reflection of evangelicalism's democratic pluralism.

One of the book's strong points is that it provides a wide variety of perspectives on a broad range of concerns to American Christianity. This very strength, however, is related to the volume's greatest weakness—its lack of a unity that encourages the reader to keep on reading. *Evangelicalism and Modern America* is more of a stimulant to thinking about the issues facing contemporary evangelicalism than it is a well-developed exposition. But as such a stimulant, it is a much-needed contribution to an area of ongoing relevance in the study of American Christianity.

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Richards, Lawrence O. *Expository Dictionary of Bible Words*. Regency Reference Library. Grand Rapids, Mich.: Zondervan Publishing House, 1985. xv + 720 pages. \$19.95.

This book provides an excellent tool to aid in understanding the Bible better for those who cannot utilize the technical source works based on the original Greek and Hebrew. It is rather similar in format and function to the Theological Dictionaries of the OT and NT which employ the original languages to work out their word studies, but it is more condensed in content than they are. In this case, however, the words and themes canvassed are based on the phraseology of the English Bible. Since different versions of the English Bible sometimes translate the same Greek or Hebrew words with different English words, it has been necessary to

choose a version or two as the standard point of reference in this work. The NIV and the NASB are the versions to which this work has been keyed.

The work has been arranged alphabetically and the words or themes studied come in random order, as far as their origin in the NT or OT or in Greek or Hebrew is concerned. The book begins with "abandon" and ends with "youth." Four useful indices appear in the back of the book—an index of Hebrew words given in transliteration, an index of Greek words given in transliteration, an index of the subjects treated (including references to other treatments besides the one main entry on a topic), and an index of scriptural passages cited.

Most entries begin by mentioning, in transliteration, the Greek or Hebrew words that lie back of the English word or concept under discussion. Some very brief entries omit this kind of reference (cf. "beg"). Longer entries are subdivided into different sections of the main topic. "Beginning," for example, is treated in seven sections: First, there is an introductory OT statement, and then "beginning" of the world and of wisdom are OT topics taken up. Next comes an introductory statement for the word in the NT, this is followed by two discussions on Christ as pre-existent before the beginning and on the beginning of the plan of salvation, and the seventh and final section of the entry is a brief summary statement.

A spot check of a few entries reveals the following: Under "Covenant," the OT covenant receives quite a thorough treatment but the NT covenant treatment is rather brief. The subject of the law receives an extensive treatment, but not all would agree with every point concerning the "Pauline theology" brought out in it. The subject of "Sin" is a difficult one to discuss because of the broad range of vocabulary used for it both in Greek and in Hebrew. I would say, however, that the author has done a good job of boiling this subject down into the four and one-half pages devoted to it, while still capturing the essence of the topic in this brief compass. The word "Sabbath" is not treated under this title, but appears instead under "Rest," where it receives one page of discussion. In that discussion the author sets forth the view that the rest of the Sabbath has been transferred to the first day of the week since the time of Christ's resurrection.

In general, the entries in this book are written from a conservative Evangelical perspective, and thus this book will be of most use to members (and pastors whose Greek and Hebrew are rusty) in churches which share a similar view of the Bible's authority in the Christian's life and teachings. From that perspective, this book is a well-written and useful aid to understanding scriptural words and themes better for those who do not have access to the original languages and to the references tools that go

with them. Thanks are due to the author for condensing so much helpful information into such abbreviated, but still comprehensive and comprehensible, summary statements.

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Tenney, Merrill C. *New Testament Survey*. Rev. ed by Walter M. Dunnnett. Grand Rapids, Mich.: Eerdmans/Leicester, Eng.: IntersVarsity Press, 1985. xix + 454 pp. \$19.95.

Tenney's *New Testament Survey*, a popular textbook first published in 1953 and revised in 1961, has now been completely reset, brought up to date, and somewhat expanded by Walter M. Dunnnett at the request of Tenney and the publisher. If this new incarnation goes through as many printings as the previous revision (which sold for less than half the price), it will have a long and useful life. The present review will compare the 1985 revision with that of 1961.

All five parts ("The World of the New Testament," "The Gospels: The Records of the Life of Christ," "The Records of the Early Church," "The Problems of the Early Church," "The Canon and Text of the New Testament") and all the chapters of the 1961 edition have been retained with minimal change, but in some cases augmented. The special bibliographies, now updated, have been moved from the end of the book to the ends of chapters.

According to the Preface, one of the parts receiving additional materials is that dealing with the Canon, but the most noticeable change in the chapter dealing with that subject is a shortening of the section on "The Internal Testimony" (pp. 404-405 in both editions). There are also a few additions in Part II, dealing with the Gospels. For example, in the chapter on "The Gospels as Literary Works" (1985, pp. 137-147) three new paragraphs have been added to give an account of *Redaktionsgeschichte*, and nearly two new pages of concluding reflections upon the Synoptic problem are now included.

The most substantial addition is a new chapter on "Jewish backgrounds for the New Testament, 200 B.C.-A.D. 200." It supplements the original chapter on Judaism, which is retained virtually unchanged, and this results, for example, in material about Qumran and the Dead Sea Scrolls being awkwardly divided and distributed between both the old and the new chapters (pp. 108-111 and 119-124). Similarly divided is the discussion of the Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha. Any future revision of the book should unify these two chapters.