this Darius was other than identifying him by associating him with different individuals. It should be noted, however, that Darius the Mede is the only king in the book of Daniel whose age, father's name, nationality, and administrative style are recorded. Darius seems to have been a historical person known by the author. It is most unlikely that the wise Daniel would confuse Darius the Mede with Cyrus the Great. Stefanovic should have frankly acknowledged the fact that Darius the Mede is one of those pieces of the puzzle he has not yet discovered. It would have been helpful if Stefanovic had included charts; e.g., months of the year to assist the readers correlate to the Babylonian, Persian, Jewish and Julian calendars and timeline charts on the 2,300, 1,260, 1,290, 1,335 days/years.

On the whole, *Daniel: Wisdom to the Wise* is a substantive theological treatise. Stefanovic makes a strong connection between the book of Daniel and the rest of the Hebrew Bible and the NT. Because the exposition is logical and sound, the reader will find the application of the text to one's personal life easier and spiritually edifying. The strength of *Daniel: Wisdom to the Wise* is embedded in its authentic translation of the Hebrew and Aramaic text of Daniel, exegesis, exposition, and application to the contemporary world. By reading *Daniel: Wisdom to the Wise*, many will gain more knowledge and confidence in the Bible as the Word of God. Indeed, it is one of the best commentaries ever on the book of Daniel. Stefanovic's scholarship makes the Bible more relevant and appreciated in our present-day life. His *Daniel: Wisdom to the Wise* is a commentary worth having in one's library.

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Tuttle, Robert G., Jr. *The Story of Evangelism*. Nashville: Abingdon, 2006. 435 pp. Paperback, \$30.00.

History serves as a memory-freshener. But when history focuses on evangelism, its flavor becomes rich and intense. Such is the case of *The Story of Evangelism*. Robert G. Tuttle Jr., Professor of Evangelism at Asbury Theological Seminary, uses a rather unusual format for presenting his case. He divides the historical timeline into thirteen segments: a world survey focusing on other societies, religions, or social developments during a particular period of time; the introduction of a representative "evangelist" of the same period; an evaluation of the relevance of the findings for today; and a bibliography containing important resources for additional study. Tuttle should be commended for including both secular and religious non-Western historical perspectives in the larger picture. His emphasis on women, minorities, and forgotten parts of the world is evident.

Unfortunately, Tuttle's criteria in selecting representative figures for each historical period are not always obvious when one thinks about possible candidates. Why Abraham and not Noah? Why Hannah and not Elisha? Further, some of Tuttle's information seems to belong to tradition and hagiography rather than to documented historical facts.

The Story of Evangelism tends to remain at a general/popular level, without going into the depth of the scholarly debates and arguments related to such an important aspect of Christian history. I recommend the book as a perspective opener for beginning students of evangelism history.

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