

notes a few general works to which he is indebted. The lists show a wide spectrum of references from both sides of the Atlantic; they come from journals, multi-author books, and single volumes.

The publishers intended that this volume, as well as the others in the *Sacra Pagina* series, would be useful to biblical professionals, graduate students, theologians, clergy, and religious educators, within and without the Catholic community (jacket). Johnson's work will clearly stand beside such classics as Haenchen and Bruce.

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NANCY J. VYHMEISTER

Kempinski, Aharon, and Ronny Reich, eds. *The Architecture of Ancient Israel from the Prehistoric to the Persian Periods*. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society, 1992. xiv + 332 pp. \$48.00.

This handsome volume, dedicated to the memory of the late Immanuel Dunayevsky, is the first work in the 150-year history of archaeological work in Israel that attempts to provide a representative overview of architectural development from the prehistoric to the Persian periods. Designed as a handbook for both students and professional archaeologists, the architectural features of specific periods are compiled from numerous sites excavated in the area of ancient Israel, in order to provide a general survey of developments about all areas of architecture from domestic aspects to fortifications. The contributors, all of whom are Israeli archaeologists, bring a wealth of expertise from their respective areas of specialty.

The volume is divided into four parts. The first part, entitled, "Materials and Fashions of Construction" (1-27), includes articles by R. Reich and E. Netzer on the materials and technology of buildings in ancient Israel as well as possible causes of their destruction. The second part, "The Genesis of Architecture," includes articles on "Building Activities in the Prehistoric Periods Until the End of the Neolithic Period" (O. Bar-Yosef, 31-39) and "Domestic Architecture of the Chalcolithic Period" (Y. Porath, 40-48).

The third part contains seven chapters by A. Kempinski, A. Ben-Tor, I. Beit-Arieh, R. Cohen, and D. Bahat on "The Early and Intermediate Bronze Age" (51-93). The fourth part, "The Middle and Late Bronze Ages" (97-187), comprises eight chapters on dwellings, tombs, temples, and urbanization, by A. Kempinski, M. Ben-Dov, E. D. Oren, J. J. Baumgarten, R. Gonen, and A. Mazar. The last section, "The Iron Age" (191-309), includes eight chapters by A. Kempinski, R. Reich, E. Netzer, Z. Herzog, Y. Shiloh, Z. Meshel, and E. Stern, on domestic architecture, palaces, administrative structures, fortifications, and water systems.

A convenient "Glossary of Architectural Terms" by R. Reich and H. Katzenstein and an index of site names and geographical regions enhance the usefulness of this volume.

Both students and experts will benefit immensely from the concise synthesis presented in this significant contribution to Syro-Palestinian archaeology. With over 350 illustrations and plans as well as some 50 photographs *The Architecture of Ancient Israel* will be an indispensable resource and reference tool for anyone seriously interested in the archaeology of ancient Israel.

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MICHAEL G. HASEL

Klein, George L., ed. *Reclaiming the Prophetic Mantle: Preaching the Old Testament Faithfully*. Nashville: Broadman Press, 1992. 315 pp. \$14.99.

Christians, since the time of Marcion, have struggled with questions regarding the use of the Old Testament in the Christian church. Some have diminished the Old Testament, while others have rejected it entirely. This volume, by Southern Baptist theologians from a variety of North American institutions, represents a laudable reaffirmation of the significant role of the Old Testament in modern Christianity.

Reclaiming the Prophetic Mantle is divided into three sections which move the reader from issues of Old Testament theological interpretation, through the relationship between the Old and New Testaments, to the relevance of the Old Testament to the changing culture and church of the present day.

Part 1 is entitled "Preaching from Different Old Testament Genres" (17-126). It discusses a number of genres of the Old Testament such as historical narrative (Kenneth A. Matthews), law (Robert D. Bergen), poetry (George L. Klein), prophets (Dan G. Kent), and wisdom (Duane A. Garrett). Matthews sets out to define "historiography," "history," and "narrative." While he states that "narratives of the Hebrew Bible are history writing and are trustworthy accounts, when they are not prejudged on the basis of modern historiography" (24), he also insists that "the biblical writers had a ideological agenda; they attributed to God whatever occurred in Israel's history (and all cosmic history)" (25). The question whether narrative is history or theology is an issue of unresolved tension.

Bergen steers a path between the extremes of a "fully valid" and a "valueless" use of the law. Proper uses of OT law are to be viewed in behavioral, analogical, christological, contextual, and illustrative ways. Bergen, however, does not attempt to explain how each of these aspects is to be implemented or integrated. Some statements indicate a reluctance to accept the authority of certain laws such as dietary restrictions and the keeping of the sabbath. He holds that these and other Pentateuchal laws "are no longer in force for one who follows Christ" (61).

In part 2, "Moving from Old Testament to New Testament Truth" (129-221), four chapters treat the unity of both Testaments: "The New Testament Use of the Old Testament" (Robert B. Sloan); "Typological Exegesis: Moving Beyond Abuse and Neglect" (David S. Dockery); "The Kingdom of God in the Old and New Testaments" (G. R. Beasley-Murray); and "The Renewal of the