

*intention is theological*" (emphasis his), he writes in vol. 1, p. vii. The treatment of each entry is quite irregular, and goes from one to ten pages. Some words are given just a few lines (*eupoia*, beneficence [1:33]; *euprepeia*, beauty [136]; *chara*, joy [3:498-499]; etc.) while, for example, the word *agape* has sixteen pages, including footnotes, and five full pages of compact bibliography (1:8-22). But this is an exception due to the important work accomplished by the author on the subject of *agape* in the NT.

The usefulness of the work consists in its summary of the author's findings plus references to hundreds of studies that today's biblical scholars might not otherwise easily find, either because they were published in papyrological or epigraphical journals or *Festschriften*, or else because they appeared too soon to be included in the computerized bibliographic databases upon which scholars today usually rely. For readers with no Greek, the Greek has been transliterated, and often translated in the main text. The footnotes conserve, however, quotations printed in Greek characters. Hebrew and Aramaic are always transliterated.

Cross-references to Strong's *Concordance* and word-numbering system and to other standard reference works, together with Spicq's rich bibliography and extensive footnotes make of this lexicon a unique, very practical, complementary tool for the New Testament scholar.

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Summers, Ray. *Essentials of New Testament Greek*. Revised by Thomas Sawyer. Nashville: Broadman and Holman, 1995. viii + 200 pp. \$24.99.

Cox, Steven L. *Essentials of New Testament Greek: A Student's Guide*. Nashville: Broadman and Holman, 1995. x + 269 pp. \$14.99.

Many of us knew the "Old Summers," published in 1950. What are the differences between the old and the new? Many, in every way! The number of lessons has dropped by two, from 33 to 31. However, that does not mean that less material is covered. In fact, there are additions: major, such as a chapter on the Greek sentence, and minor, such as additional information on particles, proclitics, numerals, participles, and adverbs. In fact, in the reading of 1 John, students are expected to complete the reading of 1 John 3, whereas in the old edition they only reached 1 John 2. One disappearance that will be welcome to students is that of the English sentences to be translated into Greek. However, in their place, new Greek-to-English exercises have been introduced.

The vocabulary in this new edition includes all words with a frequency over 50. Words in the exercises that have not yet been presented are translated. The idea is to get to the text of the NT as soon as possible. Modified verses appear in lesson 4. The New Summers uses some 300 sentences from all 27 books of the NT in its exercises.

The explanations have been edited to improve clarity and conciseness. The page layout has been updated and boxes are used to highlight must-learn items. In keeping with the modern tendency to deemphasize accents, the rules have been moved from lesson 2 to an appendix. The paradigms included are comparable to

those in the old version, and a Greek verb chart is glued into the back of the book.

In the Greek-English vocabulary, the frequency for each word is provided, together with the lesson where the word first appears. The English-Greek vocabulary has disappeared. Rather than appearing in the vocabulary, principal parts of verbs constitute a section by themselves. A subject index and Scripture index close the book.

The *Student's Guide* is a workbook designed to provide opportunity for students to practice the concepts of each lesson. Each workbook lesson includes grammar questions—keyed to the lessons in the textbook—as well as exercises in translation and parsing. NT passages appear in the sixth lesson. Where used, supplemental vocabulary is introduced at the beginning of the lesson.

Appendix B contains the translations of the Greek-English exercises in the textbook. Sawyer and Cox have thus made this set into a useful self-study guide for would-be Greek scholars.

Each Greek teacher has his or her own method. If you like sweet and simple, this may be a good alternative. Certainly I could recommend it for do-it-yourselfers—at least for those willing to put in the time needed to master the Greek!

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NANCY J. VYHMEISTER

Terry, John Mark. *Evangelism: A Concise History*. Nashville, Broadman. 1994. 210 pp. \$16.99.

John Terry, associate professor of missions and evangelism at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, has provided a much-needed resource with the publication of this book on the history of evangelism. To someone desiring an exhaustive history of evangelism, this book will not be satisfying, but for the beginning student who wishes to catch the big picture of how the church has grown, Terry's book fills the gap and provides a survey introduction to the history of evangelism.

*Evangelism: A Concise History* surveys the 2000-year history of the church, examining its evangelistic ministry. Beginning with the evangelism of Jesus and the NT Church as the foundation for the evangelistic ministry established by the church in future generations, Terry examines the ancient church, the medieval church, and the Reformation. More than half of the book studies evangelism since the Reformation period, covering pietistic evangelism, British evangelism, and the great awakenings in America, including frontier evangelism and nineteenth century revivalism. The last four chapters deal with evangelism in the 20th century with a special emphasis on youth, personal, and media evangelism.

The strength of the book is seen in its comprehensiveness. Terry has tackled an almost impossible task: to summarize the entire history of evangelism through 2000 years in 200 pages. Yet Terry has done an admirable job. The book should be very helpful to students who wish to catch this big picture. It is well written and readable, with fairly large print. The study questions at the end of each chapter will enable students to carefully reflect on what they have read.

The comprehensiveness of the book is also its weakness. Each reviewer will have wished that Terry had covered some areas more in depth. Because of this reviewer's Adventist background, he wishes that Terry had at least mentioned the