



4-1-2011

Forged: Writing in the Name of God - Why the Bible's Authors Are Not Who We Think They Are by Bart D. Ehrman, HarperOne, 2011

James McGrath
Butler University, jfmcgrath@butler.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.butler.edu/las_bookreviews

Recommended Citation

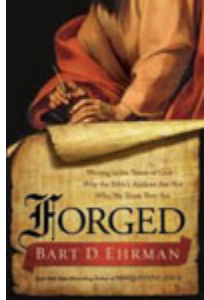
McGrath, James, "*Forged: Writing in the Name of God - Why the Bible's Authors Are Not Who We Think They Are* by Bart D. Ehrman, HarperOne, 2011" (2011). *LAS Faculty Book Reviews*. 82.
https://digitalcommons.butler.edu/las_bookreviews/82

This Book Review is brought to you for free and open access by the College of Liberal Arts & Sciences at Digital Commons @ Butler University. It has been accepted for inclusion in LAS Faculty Book Reviews by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Butler University. For more information, please contact digitalscholarship@butler.edu.

Because Ideas Matter...

The faculty and staff of Butler University's College of Liberal Arts and Sciences presents

Recommended Readings



Forged: Writing in the Name of God - Why the Bible's Authors Are Not Who We Think They Are

by Bart D. Ehrman, HarperOne, 2011

Reviewed by James F. McGrath

I am grateful to Harper Collins for furnishing me with an advance copy of Bart Ehrman's forthcoming book *Forged: Writing in the Name of God--Why the Bible's Authors Are Not Who We Think They Are*. Ehrman has provided yet another book popularizing New Testament scholarship for a general audience. In this one, he focuses on forgery in early Christianity. He discusses numerous works outside of the New Testament, but all in service of a central aim, which is to explain why there is a widespread consensus that some of the New Testament works which contain explicit claims to authorship are not by who they say they are. Scholars refer to this as pseudepigraphy. Ehrman suggests that forgery is a better term, since the practice was no more acceptable in ancient times than today. This last point is one that scholars have often disputed, typically without evidence, and so Ehrman looks into the matter carefully and makes a persuasive case that then as now, forgers intended to deceive, and those who were their victims did not take kindly to it.

For the most part, the book presents mainstream scholarship's consensus on questions of authorship. Some cases, such as 2 Peter, are clear cut. They were not written by their purported author. If this is news to you, then Ehrman's new book provides a provocative and readable introduction to this important area of New Testament scholarship.

-James F. McGrath, Clarence L. Goodwin Chair in New Testament Language and Literature, Butler University.