

Chapter 3

Section TWO

Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth

Canon – is the official book or list of books, which serves as the authoritative basis for faith and ethics for a religious community.

The Old Testament – The first major section of the Bible, the official book that we accept as authoritative for formulating doctrine and beliefs about right and wrong.

The Old Testament contains thirty-nine books

The Holy Ghost use Moses, David, Solomon, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and a host of unknown writers to bring the Old Testament to us

It was written mostly in Hebrew, with parts of it being written in Aramaic (sections of Daniel, Ezra, and Jeremiah) it was then written Greek (The Septuagint) and in Latin in the Vulgate before it was translated into English.

Books of the Law: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. These books are called the Books of Moses – The Pentateuch

Genesis – Deals with origins. Called the Primeval History. Focuses on universal issues

Abrahamic Covenant – God’s promise to Abraham

Exodus – Identifies the Mosaic Covenant

Leviticus – Contains those regulations God gave Moses to govern sacrifices, the priesthood, the tabernacle, diet, sexual relations, cleanliness, holiness, the Day of Atonement, tithes, festivals, and a host of other moral issues, which required attention in the community of slaves that was recently delivered from bondage in Egypt

Numbers – Gives us a census of those in the biblical community

Deuteronomy – The valedictory address of Moses to the biblical community. Moses reminds the biblical community about what God has done for them, and reiterates the stipulations that governed the covenant between the Lord and Israel. Indicates the mandates that regulated worship. The message of Shema – the most important declaration in Israel’s faith – Deuteronomy 6:4-5

What is the name of Israel’s God? **Yahweh**

The Books of History: Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1, 2 Samuel, 1,2 Kings, 1,2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther

Chapter 3

Section TWO

Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth

Joshua: Entrance into the Promised Land from Egypt.

Judges: The Tribal Period of Israelite history. Judges arose in response to local crises and brought deliverance to the people.

Ruth:

1, 2 Samuel: Davidic Covenant – God’s promise made to David that his descendants would rule Israel forever.

1,2 Kings: United Kingdom, The Northern Kingdom and the Southern Kingdom.

1,2 Chronicles: Gives special attention to the Temple and to the religious life of the Southern Kingdom.

Ezra: Restoration of the Southern Kingdom

Nehemiah: The restoration of the Southern Kingdom after the Edit of Cyrus the Great in 539BC

Esther: Prevention of the destruction of the nation of Israel

The Books of Poetry: Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Song of Solomon

The Books of Prophecy: Minor prophets – Amos, Hosea, Micah and perhaps Jonah, Zephaniah, Habakkuk, Nahum, Obadiah, Haggai, and Zechariah, Malachi, Joel

Major Prophets: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Daniel, Ezekiel,