

Pentateuch Lecture Notes

- B. Themes of Leviticus
1. Sacrificial system
 2. Ordination of priests
 3. Laws of cleanliness
 4. Day of Atonement
 5. Code of Holiness

VI. NUMBERS

- A. Title is from the Septuagint (Greek OT)
1. Comes from two major censuses list in book
 - a. 1-25: First generation out of Egypt
 - b. 26-36: Second generations march to Canaan
 2. Provides details of wilderness wanderings

VII. DEUTERONOMY

- A. Title is from the Greek OT
1. Literally means "second law"
 2. Explains the Law to the second generation
 3. Moses' "Last will and Testament"
- B. Structure of Deuteronomy
1. Introduction
 2. Review of Israel's History
 3. Review of the Law
 4. Blessings and curses
 5. Leadership Transition to Joshua

All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting, and training in righteousness. – II Timothy 3:16

Next week – Session III: Historical Books



Northwoods Bible Institute

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I. IDENTIFICATION OF PENTATEUCH

- A. Term "Pentateuch"
1. Jews call it "Torah" (instruction)
 2. Rendered in English by "Law" (Matt 5:17; Luke 16:17; Acts 7:53; 1 Cor 9:8)
 3. Comes from the Greek term pentáteuchos
 4. Meaning five-volumed book
 5. After the Jewish designation, "the five-fifths of the law"
- B. Each book is a unit
1. Together they form a larger unit and unity
 2. Pentateuch is backbone for the rest of the OT and NT theologically.
 3. The books contain a progression
 - a. Chronologically
 - b. Theologically
- C. Refers first five books of the OT
1. Genesis
 2. Exodus
 3. Leviticus
 4. Numbers
 5. Deuteronomy

II. AUTHORSHIP OF PENTATEUCH - MOSES

- A. Pentateuch is an anonymous work
1. Books give indications of Moses as its writer
 2. He was ordered to write
 - a. Historical facts (Ex 17:14; Num 33:1-2),
 - b. Laws (Ex 24:4, 7; 34:27ff)
 - c. One poem (Deut 31:9, 22)
- B. Rest of OT affirms Moses as author
Josh. 1:7 1 Ki. 2:3; Ezra 6:18; Mal 4:4
- C. NT refers to Moses as author of Pentateuch
Mt. 19:7. Lk. 2:22; Acts 13:39; Rom 10:5

- D. Talmud and Church fathers unanimous identify Moses as author of entire Pentateuch
- E. Documentary Hypothesis
 - 1. Developed out of the Rationalism of Spinoza
 - a. All truth must stand before the bar of reason
 - b. Only reason is universal in time and common to all humanity
 - c. Bible's claim of special revelation and inspiration is repudiated
 - d. Bible doesn't measure up to the demands of reason
 - 2. Attempt to identify the sources behind Pentateuch
 - 3. Elements employed to identify
 - a. Subject matter
 - b. The use of divine names (YHWH, Elohim)
 - c. Duplications in material (doublets and triplets)
 - d. Similarity of vocabulary and style
 - e. Uniformity of theological outlook
 - f. Priestly Concerns
 - 4. Julius Wellhausen
 - a. Identified four sources behind Genesis
 - b. Called JEDP
 - c. Known as the Graf-Wellhausen Hypothesis
 - 5. "Sources"
 - a. Yahwist's narrative ("J" from the German Jahweh)
 - b. Elohist's narrative ("E")
 - c. Deuteronomist's document (:D")
 - d. Priestly document (P) dealings with priestly issues

III.GENESIS

- A. Name
 - 1. Title is from the Greek word gennaw
 - 2. Means "to begin"
 - 3. Genesis is the book of beginnings
- B. Book has two parts
 - 1. 1-11: Beginnings of Human race
 - a. World – Creation
 - b. Sin – Fall
 - c. Judgment – Flood

- d. Dispersion – Nations
- C. Beginnings of Hebrew nation
 - a. Abraham
 - b. Isaac
 - c. Jacob
 - d. Joseph

IV.EXODUS

- A. Title is from the Greek word exago
 - 1. Means "to go out"
 - 2. Describes central event for Israelites
 - 3. Salvation from Egyptian slavery
- B. Book is in two parts
 - 1. 1-18: Deliverance from Egypt
 - a. Preparation of Moses
 - b. Moses confrontation with Pharaoh
 - c. Plagues
 - d. Departure from Egypt
 - e. Crossing Red Sea
 - f. Journey to Mt. Sinai
 - 2. Detailed laws and instruction
 - a. Ten commandments
 - b. Various laws
 - c. Design for tabernacle
 - d. Golden calf
 - e. Renewal of covenant
 - f. Construction of Tabernacle

V.LEVITICUS

- A. Title is from the Tribe of Levi – the priests
 - 1. Addresses the duties of the priests
 - 2. Detailed description of Jewish sacrificial system
 - 3. Provides
 - a. People's privileges
 - b. People's responsibilities
 - c. Limitations on priests