

Canaan was the name of a large and prosperous country (at times independent, at others a tributary to Egypt) which corresponds roughly to present – day Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Israel and was also known as Phoenicia.

Their relationship was that Pharaoh reflects the sentiments harbored by the pre-monarchic Hebrew tribes that consolidated in Canaan approximately between 1300 and 1000 BCE against the resistance of the Egyptian overlords and their allies, the Canaanite city states.

Studying ancient culture can be very enlightening and beneficial to students today in understanding and interpreting of scripture.

External Evidence is accessible information from research. It is the explicit use of valid external evidence (randomized controlled trails) combined with the prevailing internal evidence that defines a clinical decision as evidence – based.

Jewish Cultural Evidence, the NT accounts are confirmed by historical knowledge of first-century Jewish culture. There are external writings about Jesus.

Biblical Archaeology has given Bible students some highly dramatic moments in the past century and a half discovery.

Internal Evidence-evidence derived from the contents of the thing discussed evidence with regard to a thing, subject, and book and afforded by its intrinsic qualities.

Matthew wrote his gospel to convince fellow Jews that Jesus was the messiah foretold in the Old Testament. His gospel was written from a Jewish viewpoint for a Jewish audience. The internal evidence of this is so overwhelming that it is often called “The Gospel for Jews,”

While the tools of culture is helpful and valuable, it can be used in a destructive way.

Ketuvim and Neviim – is the third and final section of the Tanakh (Hebrew Bible), after Torah (instruction) and Neviim (prophets). In English translations of the Hebrew Bible, the section is usually entitled writings. Neviim is the second main division of the Hebrew Bible (the Tanakh), between the Torah (instruction) and Ketuvim.

There are two stories and one poem set at particular points in Jewish history. Ruth presents a narrative set in the time of the book of Judges about a Moabite woman who follows her mother-in-law back to Bethlehem when her own husband dies.

It helps us understand because, the Hebrew is in conjunction with our culture.

Pentateuch/Torah/Law – Pentateuch is a Greek term meaning “five scrolls” and refers to the five scrolls which comprise the Torah and which also comprise the first five books of the Christian Bible. The first five books of the Christian Old Testament and the entire Jewish written Torah. These texts introduce most if not all of the most important themes that will recur throughout the Bible as well as characters and stories that continue to be relevant.

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Understanding the Bible requires understanding the Pentateuch that will help students today.