

To lay a foundation for reading the Pentateuch, write a brief definition of the following terms. Explain their relationship to the Hebrew Culture, and how the understanding of each helps Bible students today.

1. Canaan- means Land that extended from Lebanon southward to the ‘Brook of Egypt’ and eastward to the Jordan River Valley. “Land of Purple” (a purple dye was extracted from a murex shellfish near the shores of Palestine). The relationship to the Hebrew culture comes from Joshua and the Israelites conquering of the land that God promise them. This term Canaan helps the bible student today understand that when contending with those that are different from you such as the Canaanites were from the Israelites one tends to absorb some of the attitudes of those that you conquered.

2. External Evidence- means evidence from sources outside the Bible. This help bible students to understand that these sources are not reliable when it comes to the Scriptures, but there is some external evidence that the Bible is God’s word the Bible historicity, the integrity of human authors, and its indestructibility.

3. Internal Evidence- means those things that are stated within the Scriptures (Bible) that claims its divine origin some other internal evidence is the unity of the Bible, fulfilled prophecies and its unique power and authority.

4. *Ketuvim and Nevi'im- Ketuvim is the third and final section of the Tanakh (Hebrew Bible) which means the books of the Prophets. Nevi'im is the second main division of the Hebrew Bible*

5. Pentateuch / Torah / Law- Pentateuch is referred to as the first five books of the Hebrew Bible. Torah is referred to as the written and oral law. Law is referred to as the Law of Moses or the Mosaic Law or Sinaitic Law. Students today must understand the Bible is how God speaks to us understanding that the Pentateuch is the Torah and it is the Law the first five books of Moses.