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Week 2b Assignment

September 3, 2017. Bi-108 Old Testament Lit, Professor Armstrong

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.

Canaan

The biblical name for the area of ancient Palestine west of the Jordan River, the Promised Land of the Israelites, who conquered and occupied it during the latter part of the 2nd millennium bc.

The name signifies "the lowlands," as distinguished from the land of Gilead on the east of Jordan, which was a mountainous district. The extent and boundaries of Canaan are fully set forth in different parts of Scripture (Genesis 10:19; 17:8; Numbers 13:29; 34:8). This was commonly known as the "promise Land".

External evidence

consists of all evidence for the existence of the book in question gathered from sources outside itself, such as the mention of the book or citations from it in contemporary literature or the literature of subsequent generations. The external evidence for the Qur'an, for example, consists of the numerous allusions to that book and citations from it which are found in Arabic literature from the time of the appearance of the Qur'an onwards. External Evidence

Internal Evidence

Internal evidence is the evidence supplied by the contents of the book itself. These contents are sure to bear the mark of a particular age. The style and the subject matter of the book will alike betray it. Most probably it will itself claim to have been written at a particular time and that claim will be sustained or rejected by its congruity with the contents and style of the book itself.

Ketuvim and Neviim

1. Ketuvim; Biblical Hebrew, “writings”, is the third and final section of the Tanakh (Hebrew Bible), after Torah (instruction) and Nevi'im (prophets). In English translations of the Hebrew Bible, this section is usually entitled "Writings".

2. **Nevi'im**; Hebrew for "spokespersons", or "Prophets". Is the second main division of the Hebrew Bible, the *Tanakh*, between the Torah instruction and Ketuvim “writings”. The Nevi'im are divided into two groups. The Former Prophets, consists of the narrative books of Joshua, Judges, Samuel and Kings; while the Latter Prophets, which include the books of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and The Twelve minor prophets.

5. Pentateuch / Torah / Law

Pentateuch is the Greek name for the first five books of the Bible - Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. These books are the Law division of the Hebrew Bible. The word 'Pentateuch' is usually used by scholars and Christians, while Jews use the word 'Torah' which is the source of Jewish Law. and Muslims use the word 'Tawrat'.