

## Numbers

Moses lead the Israelite slaves out of Egypt and into the promised land of canaan, where they were to establish a theocratic state. Moses is the channel between God and the Hebrews, through whom the Hebrews received a basic charter for living as God's people.

Aaron also along with Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt and to the Promised Land. Aaron served as Moses' spokesman. As discussed above, Moses was not eloquent and had a speech impediment, so Aaron spoke for him.

Joshua was commissioned and given orders to take the people across Jordan and into the Promised Land. Joshua begins with God telling Joshua to go forth and possess the Promised Land.

Caleb also along with Joshua took the people across Jordan and into the Promised Land. Caleb and Joshua advised the Hebrews to proceed immediately to take the land: for his faith Caleb was rewarded with the promise that he and his descendants should possess.

The teaching of Balaam, who instructed Balak to put a stumbling block before the people of Israel so they would eat food sacrificed to idols and commit sexual immorality.

List and describe the main events covered each book.

Exodus- The book of Exodus is about the deliverance of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt, and the Sinai covenant of the Ten Commandments given to them at Mt. Sinai.

Leviticus- The historical even recorded in this book is the consecration of Aaron and his sons as the priesthood represents the priesthood of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Numbers- The Lord commands Moses to take a census of the three Levite clans-the Kohathites, the Gershonites, and the Merarites and assigns specials task to each of them.

Deuteronomy- Moses recounts everything that happened to Israel from the time they left Horeb (Mt. Sinai) until they arrived at the Promised Land 40 years later Moses tells about God's command to leave Horeb. Moses recounts dividing leadership responsibilities. Moses recounts sending spies to check out the Promised Land.

List and explain the chronological period of history covered in each book.

Exodus- The chronology of the Bible is an elaborate system of lifespans, generations, and other means by which the passage of events is measured, beginning with creation and extending through other significant events. A widespread scholarly understanding is that the Bible marks out a world cycle (Great Year) of 4,000 years, beginning with Creation and ending, presumably, around 164 BCE, with the year AM 2666 for the exodus representing 2012/3 of 100 years two-third of the total.

Leviticus- Israel's history was completed either near the end of the kingdom of Judah in the late seventh century BC or in the exilic and post-exilic period of the sixth and fifth centuries BC. Scholars debate whether it was written primarily for Jewish worship in exile that centered on reading or preaching, or was aimed instead at worshipers at temples in Jerusalem and Samaria, but they are practically unanimous that the book had a long period of growth, and that although it includes some material of considerable it reached its present form in the Persian period (538-332 BC).

Numbers- The book of Numbers is the fourth book of the Hebrew bible, and the fourth of five books of the Jewish Torah. The book had a long and complex history, but its final form is probably due to a Priestly redaction of a Yahwistic source made some time in the early Persian period (5<sup>th</sup> century BCE).

Deuteronomy- Moses repeats the history of the children of Israel, Moses repeats the moral law (10 commandments), the ceremonial law (sacrifices and offerings) and the civil law (judicial laws, dietary codes, punishments, etc.), history of the life of Moses and briefly about his death. Period of (1440-1400 B.C.).

