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BIB102: Old Testament Literature

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BIB102 - Week 1 Written and Reading tasks

Reading 1

Genesis 1:1 offers the broadest perspective to start with. For the remainder of chapter one, Moses changes from the general picture presented in Genesis 1:1 to one more detailed one. There is no void. The only question remains how God focused on a tiny portion of the larger image and created the entire universe from nothing. He emphasizes the origins of humans and other animals more in Genesis 2. He takes his time explaining how God slept on the seventh day of creation after six days of creation. Then, emphasis is placed on the fifth and sixth days of creation. **After the Fall of Man in Genesis 3, Moses elaborates on the first family of creation and their descendants.** Cain and Abel argue over whose offerings are better, causing conflicts. God accepts Abel's offerings, which makes Cain desire to murder his sibling. Cain is displaced as the one who carries the godly line by Seth, the third son born from Adam and Eve, with Cain being omitted from God's intentions for the Earth. Through Genesis 4-6, we witness both the Cain and

the Seth lines. They include the genealogies that describe the relationships and contrasts between the Cain and Seth lines.

Noah was found to be the last moral person in the land. To fit all of God's creation, including Noah's family and the animals, God gives Noah the task of building a large vessel known as an ark. Together, they endure the deluge and continue their creative work afterward. This makes it more difficult for us to accept the truth about life before the flood. This is precisely why the stories of Genesis are constantly contested. They consider it to be, at most, fictitious. The pre-flood world was very different from the one we live in now. Global flooding has a significant impact on the Earth and life as we know it.

Since Noah's day, sin and evil have persisted on Earth. We can see that humans still had horrible aspirations, including the yearning to ascend to the sky, where only God resided, through stories like the Tower of Babel. Here, we looked at the differences between various countries and tongues. The table of nations demonstrates the numerous branches of Noah's family from which different countries descended. We meet Abraham at the close of Genesis chapters one through eleven. Abraham is the man God Himself chooses to build the nation.

Despite the consequences of sin, abundantly evident in Genesis 1–11, God goes to considerable lengths to build relationships with people. With each phase, he reassembles his work in progress. He is not a distant divinity who doesn't care about us. He wants to know us, and we want to know him. These eleven chapters lay the groundwork for God's desire to live in harmony with people among his creation. Throughout history, he has interacted with people, only to realize that we are his creation and that he will always be with us.

Reading 2

Discovering the Old Testament: Story and Faith is a fascinating introduction to the Old Testament for undergraduate students. The style has a Meeting the Old Testament feel to it. Each chapter's introduction includes a list of learning objectives, reflection questions, and critical terms. Coded sidebars cover subjects like "The Apocrypha" and "Modern Bible Translations." Each sidebar has a set of interpretive, theological, historical, cultural, or archaeological codes. At the end of each chapter, there are summary remarks, contemplation questions, and sources for additional reading. There are several images, many of which are from modern Judaism. The appendix contains a chronology of Jewish history from 331 to 63 B.C.

Because authors frequently combine "scholarly views with "conservative evangelical" information without adopting a particular point of view, these important concerns are generally not addressed. They consequently talk about Isaiah's author. Several educated conservative evangelicals have differing opinions on this matter. Certain readers prefer multiple authors. Others think that Isaiah, who lived in the ninth century B.C., wrote the entire book.

A summary of Bible verses makes up most of the book's material. The reader is encouraged to review the theological sidebars, which, when appropriate, explain New Testament interpretation to absorb the notions into one's own beliefs. In terms of biblical content and practical applications, this book will serve as an essential and delightful introduction to the Old Testament. The book contains numerous illustrations to explain modern Judaism and Israel to the reader.

Works Cited

Branson, R., Edlin, J., Green, T. M., & Varughese, A. (2003). *Discovering the old testament: Story and faith*. Beacon Hill Press of Kansas City.

Zondervan. NRSV, Cultural Backgrounds Study Bible. Available from: Chegg, HarperCollins Christian, 2019.