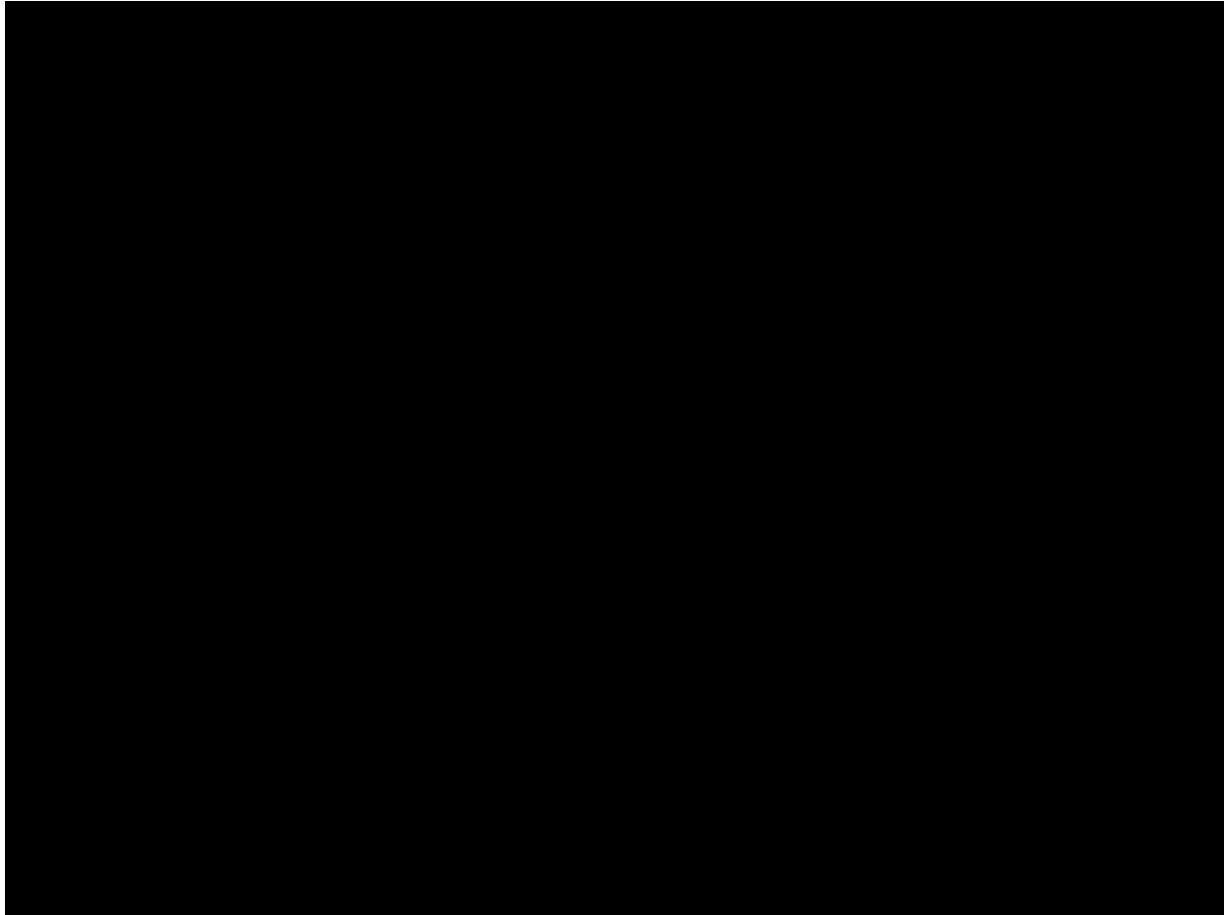
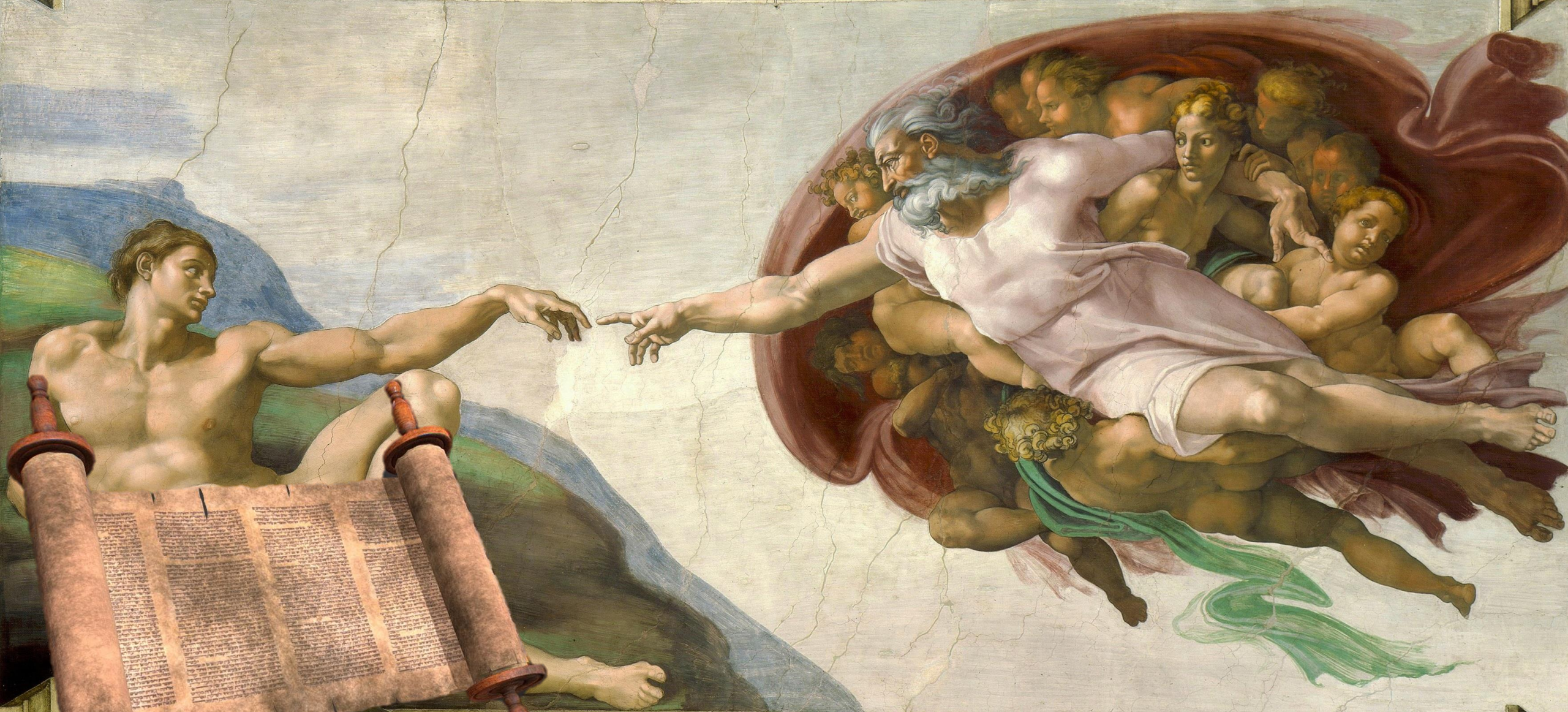


Introducing God: The Pentateuch

Wilbur Reid





Introducing God: The Pentateuch

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The first 5 books of the Bible

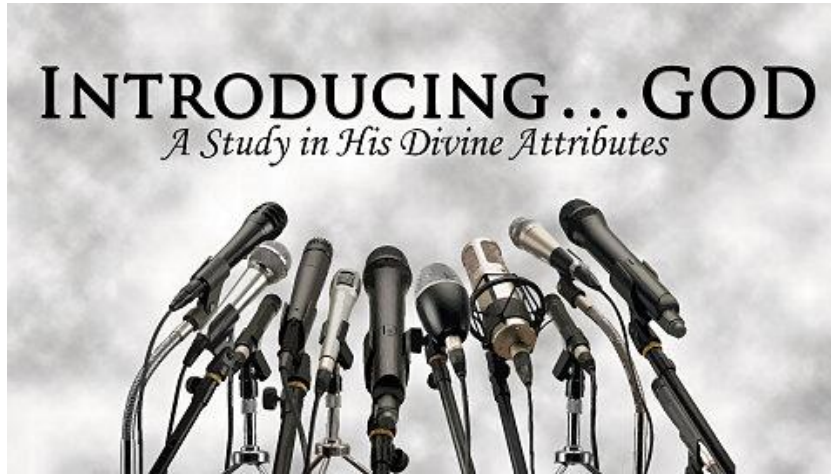
- Jews call it the **Torah**
 - “law”
 - Christians call it the **Pentateuch**
 - “5 books”
 - Also called the **Law of Moses**
 - Mosaic Law
-

	תורה	
Genesis	בְּרֵאשִׁית	Beresheet
Exodus	שְׁמוֹת	Shemot
Leviticus	וַיִּקְרָא	Vayikra
Numbers	בְּמִדְבָּר	Bemidbar
Deuteronomy	דְּבָרִים	Devarim



INTRODUCING...GOD

A Study in His Divine Attributes



1. Creation: Gen 1-2
 - *A God who creates*
 - Yahweh/Jehovah (2:4)
 - Elohim (1:1)
2. Fall of Man: Gen 3-10
 - *A God who is holy*
3. Abraham: Gen 11-23
 - *A God who blesses*
 - El Shaddai (17:1)
 - El Elyon (14:18)
 - Adonai (15:2)
 - El Olam (21:33)
 - Jehovah Jireh (22:14)
 - El Roi (16:13)
4. Isaac and Jacob: Gen 24-36
 - *A God who is with me*
5. Joseph: Gen 37-50
 - *Foreshadowing of Christ*
6. In Egypt: Ex 1-12
 - *A God who knows*
 - *A God who fights*
 - *A God who saves*
7. To Mt. Sinai: Ex 13-20
 - *A God who is gracious*
 - Jehovah Nissi (17:15)
 - Jehovah Rapha (15:26)
 - El Qanna (20:5)
8. Law from Mt. Sinai: Ex 21-40
 - *A God who is slow to anger*
 - *A God who is holy*
 - *A God who is jealous*
 - Jehovah Mekoddishkem (31:13)
9. Leviticus
 - *A God who is covenantally loyal*
10. Numbers
11. Deuteronomy
 - *A God who loves*



Creation



Noah



Patriarchs



Joseph

Genesis



Burning Bush



10 Plagues



Wilderness



Ten Commandments

Exodus



Red Sea

LEVITICUS

YOU SHALL BE HOLY, FOR I AM HOLY.



The Fourth Book of Moses Called
Numbers
CHAPTER 1
AND the LORD spake unto Moses
in the wilderness of Si'-nai, in
the tabernacle of the congregation, on
the first day of the second month,
the second year after they were
come out of the land of Egypt, say-
ing unto Moses, Let the sum of
the names of the children of Israel be
taken, tribe by tribe, as thou comest
into the wilderness of Si'-nai.
13 Of Asher; Pa'-gi-el the son of
Oc'-ran.
14 Of Gad; E-li'-a-saph the son of
Deu'-el.
15 Of Naph'-ta-li; A-hi'-ra the son
of Ghe'-son.
16 Of Reu'-ben; Shu'-bri the son of
He'-mari.



The Fifth Book of Moses Called
Deuteronomy

CHAPTER 1

THESE be the words which Moses spake unto all Israel on this side an in the wilderness, in the plain against ^Tthe Red sea, between n, and To'-phel, and Laban, and roth, and Diz'-a-hab. here are eleven days' jour Zuph y'-reb by the

give unto them and to their seed after them.
9 And ^RI spake unto you at that time, saying, I am not able to bear you myself alone:
10 The LORD your God Ex 16

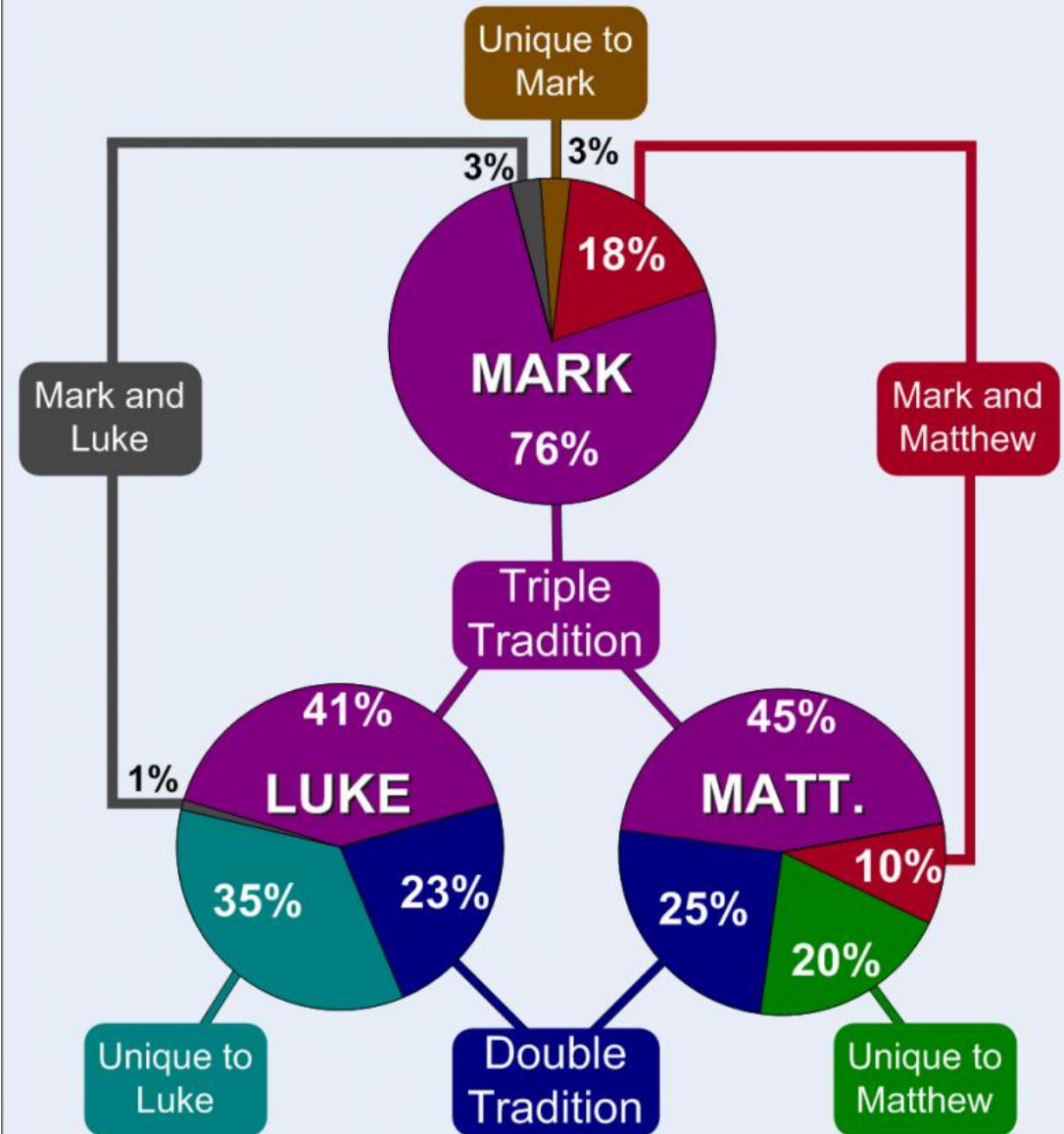


Debate about the Pentateuch

- Authorship
- Creation
- Numbers (lifespan, population, etc)
- Vengeance of God
- Strange laws
- Miracles and strange stories, for example:
 - Nephilim
 - Flood
 - Sodom and Gomorrah
 - Parting of the Red Sea

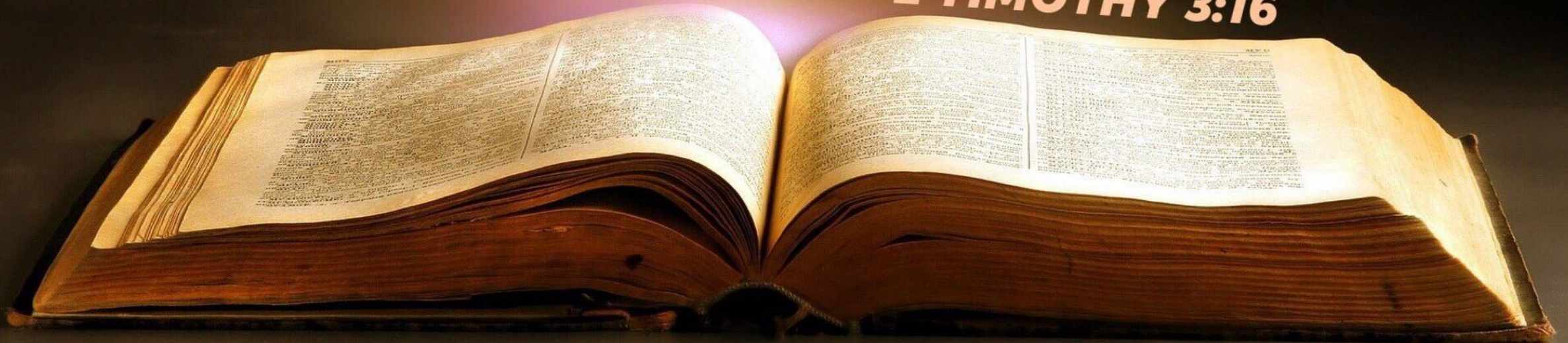
Biblical Authorship

Relationships between the Synoptic Gospels



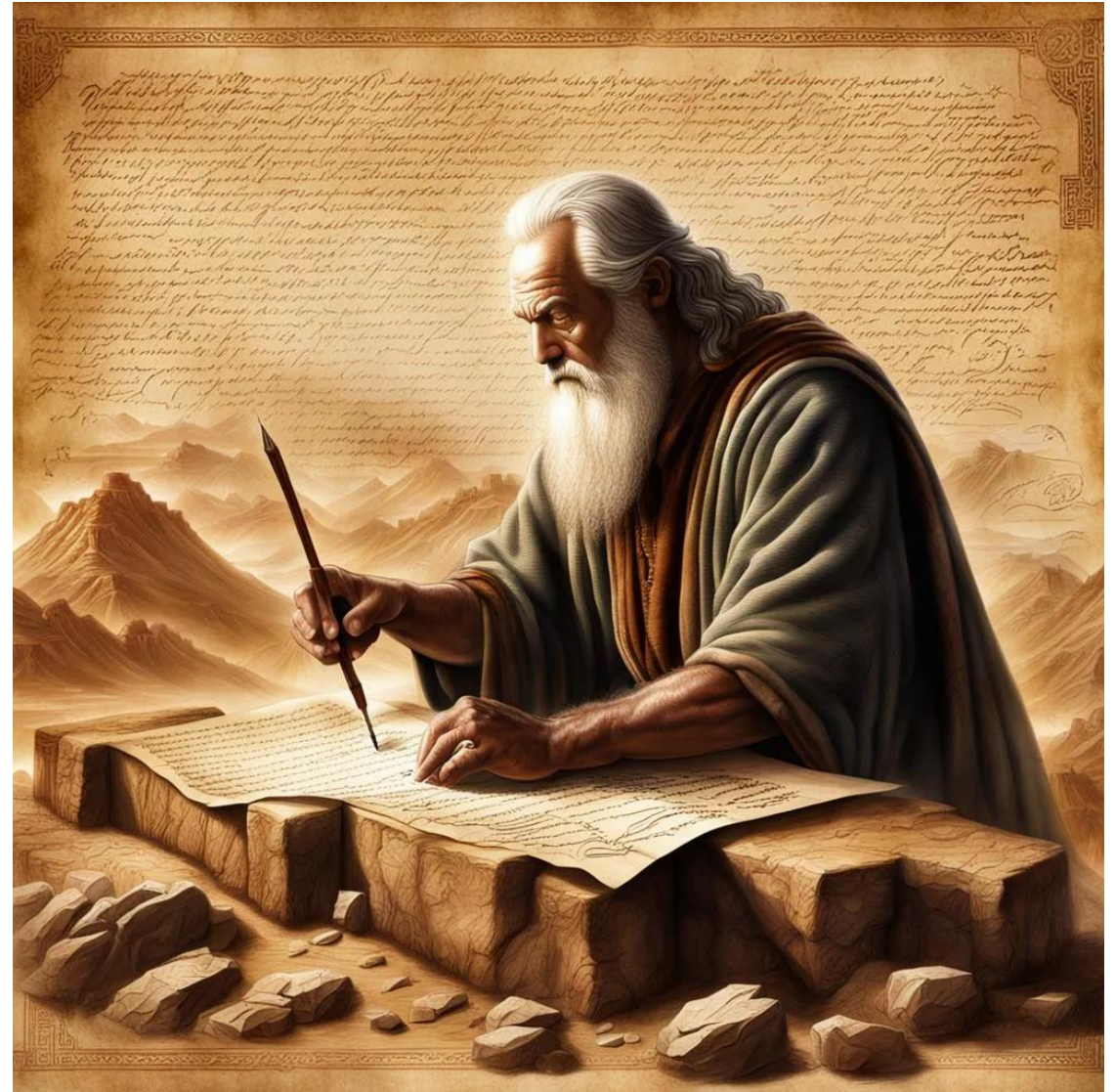
**ALL SCRIPTURE IS GOD-BREATHED AND IS USEFUL FOR TEACHING
REBUKING
CORRECTING
AND TRAINING
IN RIGHTEOUSNESS**

2 TIMOTHY 3:16



Authorship: Traditional

- Moses – around 1,400BC
 - Moses was the central character of Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.
- Books of the Bible named after people are sometimes named:
 - after the author: prophets, gospels, some epistles
 - after the audience: most epistles
 - after the central character(s): Job, Judges, Ruth, Esther, Acts (of the Apostles).
- Moses was mostly believed to be sole the author of the Pentateuch until 1600 – 1800.
 - Around AD400, Jerome suggested Ezra wrote the Pentateuch based on notes from Moses.

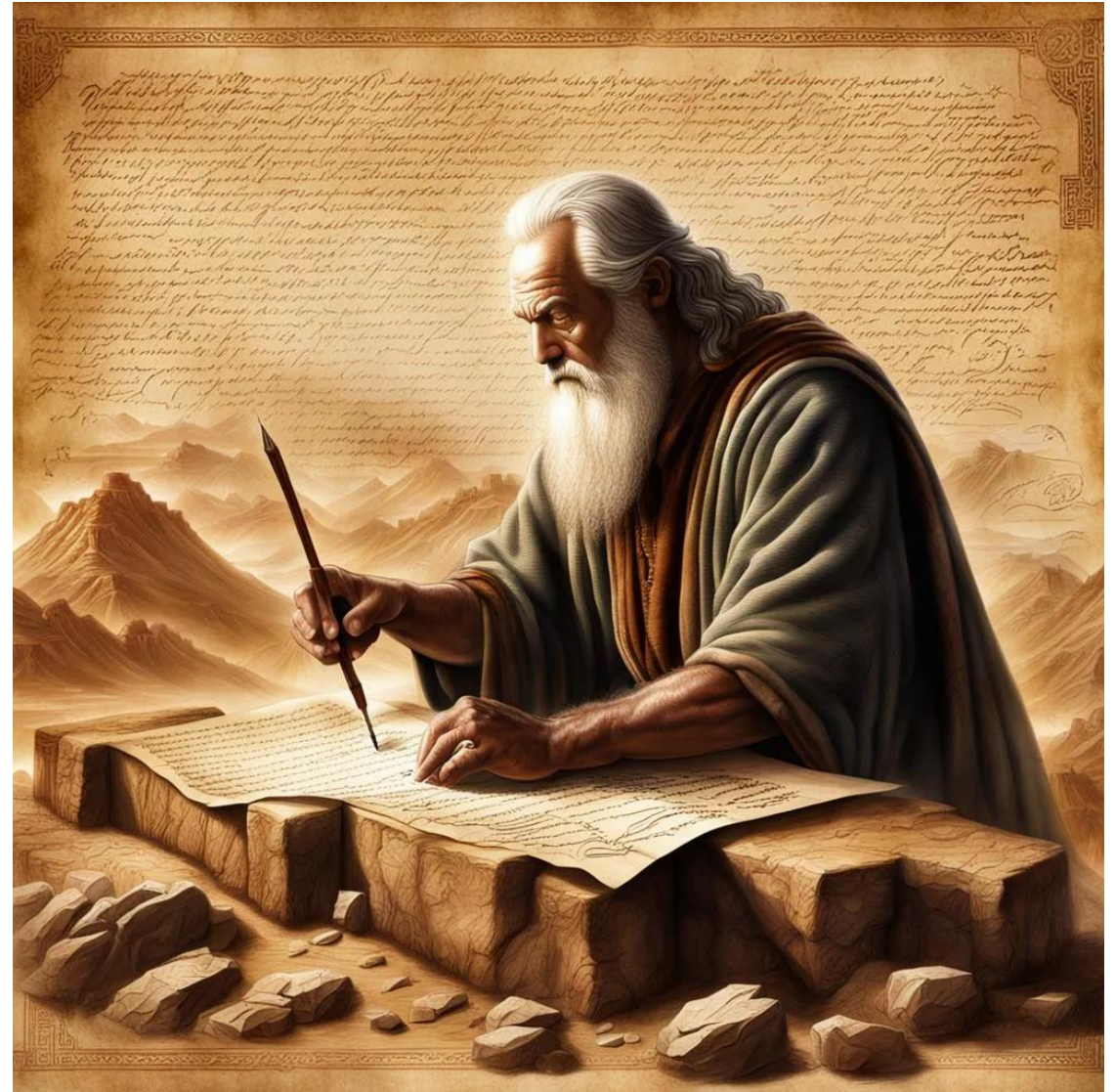


Passages referring to Moses as a writer

- In the Pentateuch
 - Exodus 17:14 "Then the Lord instructed Moses, 'Write this down as a permanent record...'"
 - Exodus 24:4 "Then Moses carefully wrote down all the Lord's instructions."
 - Exodus 34:27 "And the Lord said to Moses, 'Write down all these instructions, for they represent the terms of my covenant with you and with Israel.'
- Passages elsewhere in the Hebrew Scriptures:
 - Joshua 8:31-34 "He followed the instructions that Moses the Lord's servant had written in the Book of the Law..."
 - 2 Chronicles 34:14 "...Hilkiah the high priest...found the book of the Law of the Lord as it had been given through Moses."
- Passages in the Gospels which show that Jesus believed Moses to be the author:
 - Matthew 19:7-8 "...why did Moses say a man could merely write an official letter of divorce and send her away?", they asked. Jesus replied, 'Moses permitted divorce...'
 - Mark 12:24 "...haven't you ever read about this in the writings of Moses, in the story of the burning bush..."
 - Luke 24:44 "...I told you that everything written about me by Moses and the prophets and in the Psalms must all come true."
 - John 5:46-47 "If you believed Moses you would believe me for he wrote of me..."
- Passages elsewhere in the Christian Scriptures:
 - Romans 10:5 "For Moses wrote..."

Problems with traditional approach

- Genesis was before Moses and end of Deuteronomy was after Moses.
- The text doesn't identify authorship.
- Moses is referred to in the third person.
 - Numbers 12:3 Now Moses was a very humble man, more humble than anyone else on the face of the earth.
- Inconsistencies within the text (writing styles, vocabulary, details, etc.)
- Doublets – seemingly repeating the same story



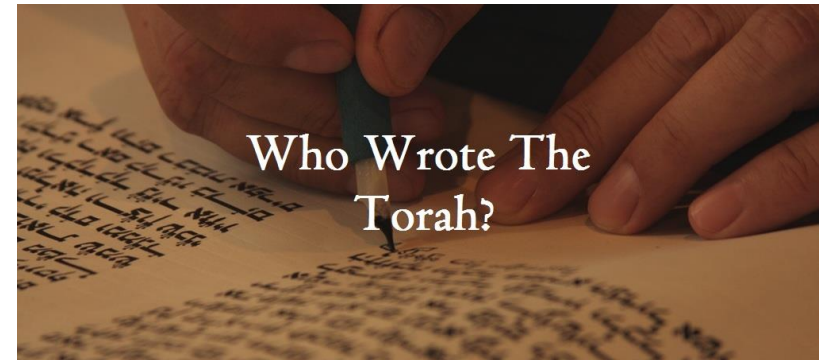
Doublets seemingly repeating the same story, e.g.,

- a. two different stories of creation
- b. two converged stories of the flood
- c. two stories of the covenant between God and Abraham
- d. two stories of Abraham claiming Sarah is his sister
- e. two stories of Jacob making a journey to Mesopotamia
- f. two stories of God changing Jacob's name to Israel
- g. two stories of Moses getting water from a rock at a place called

Meribah (From <http://prophetess.lstc.edu/~rklein/Doc4/source.htm>).

Documentary Hypothesis (JEPD Theory)

- The Pentateuch was compiled from multiple sources
- There seem to be 4 main sources: J, E, P, and D.
- Literary identifiers:
 - Duplication and repetition of material
 - Variation in the ways of referring to God
 - Contrasting author perspectives
 - Variation in vocabulary and literary style
 - Evidence of editorial activity
- Compiler may have been Ezra in 5th century BC



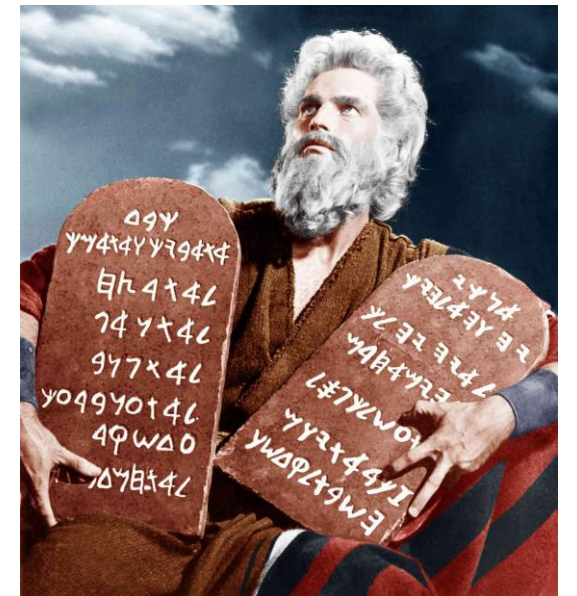
J: Yahwist (Jehovah)

- Calls God Yahweh
- Reflects traditions of the southern kingdom (Judah)
- Style
 - Narrative style and stories
 - Frequently uses puns
 - Uses the term “Sinai” for God’s mountain
 - Calls indigenous people “Canaanites”
 - God is anthropomorphic (has qualities of a man)
- Examples: Adam and Eve, Ten Plagues



E: Elohist

- Calls God Elohim
- Reflects traditions of the northern kingdom (Israel)
- Focus not on temple worship, but on morality and proper response to God
- Style
 - Prefers narrative style and stories of warning
 - God is distant and speaks in dreams
 - Uses the term “Horeb” for God’s mountain
 - Calls indigenous people “Amorites”
 - Stresses the prophetic
- Examples: sacrifice of Isaac and Ten Commandments



D: Deuteronomist

- Basically, the book of Deuteronomy
- God is Yahweh, holy mountain is Horeb
- Stresses
 - fidelity to Jerusalem
 - centrality of the Jerusalem temple
 - laws and morals
 - covenantal obligation
- Probably the text Josiah found in the temple
- Style:
 - Prefers long speeches
 - Stresses Moses and Mosaic obedience
 - Emphasizes ethical behavior
 - Uses military imagery

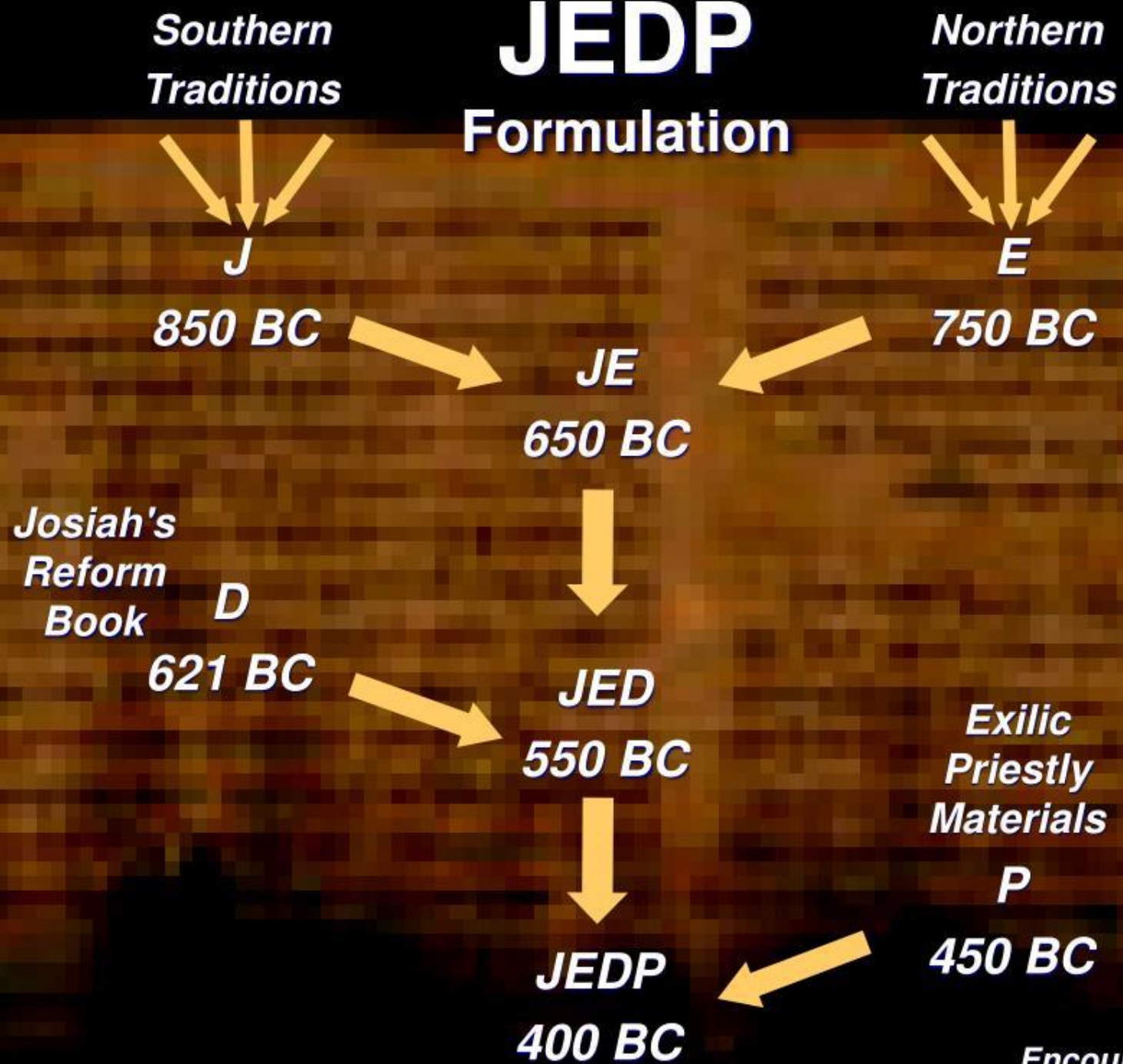


P = Priestly writer

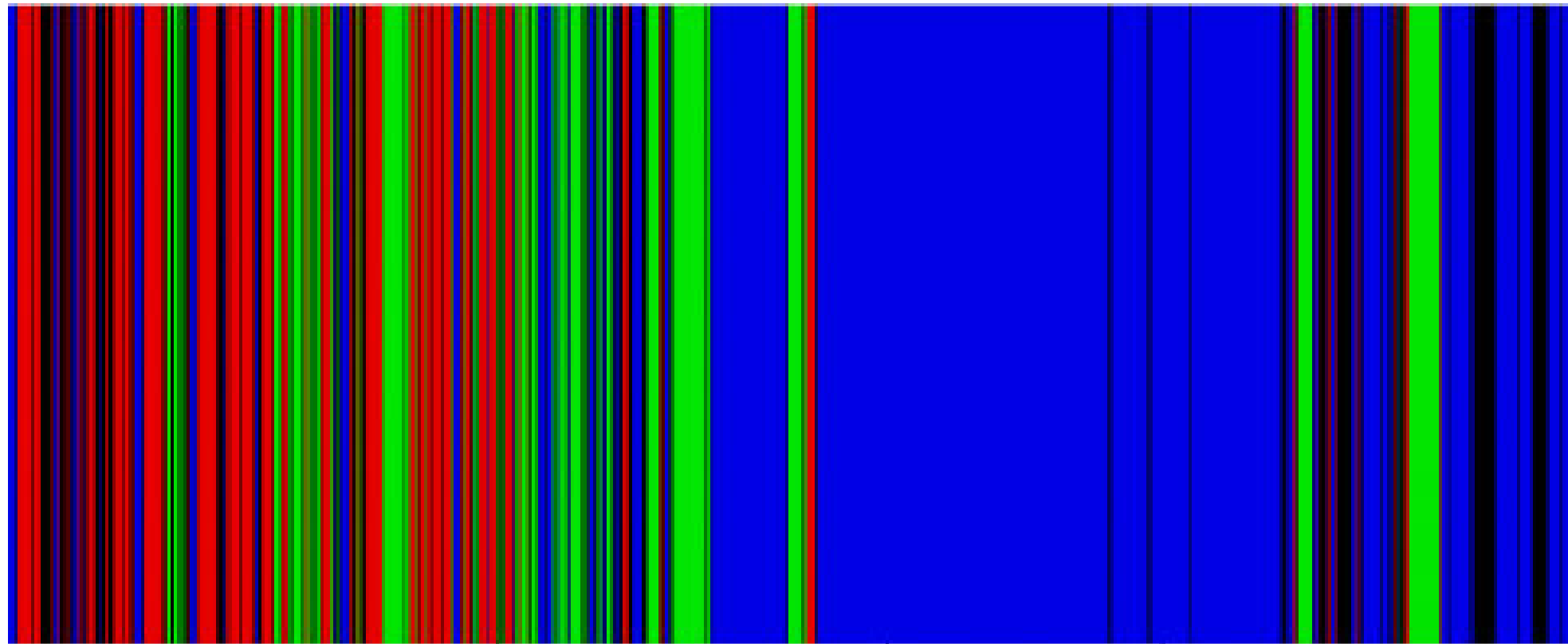
- Emphasis is on
 - priestly procedures, sacrifice, and proper worship
 - order
 - majesty of God in creation
- Focuses on Judah and the covenant
- Genealogies and tribal lists
- Style:
 - Mostly lists and schemata
 - Lists are mostly genealogy and laws
 - Majestic speech about God
- Examples: book of Leviticus



JEDP Formulation



Yahwist (J) ■ ■ *Priestly (P)* *Deuteronomist (D)*
Elohists (E) ■ ■ *Redactor (R)*



Genesis

Exodus

Leviticus

Numbers

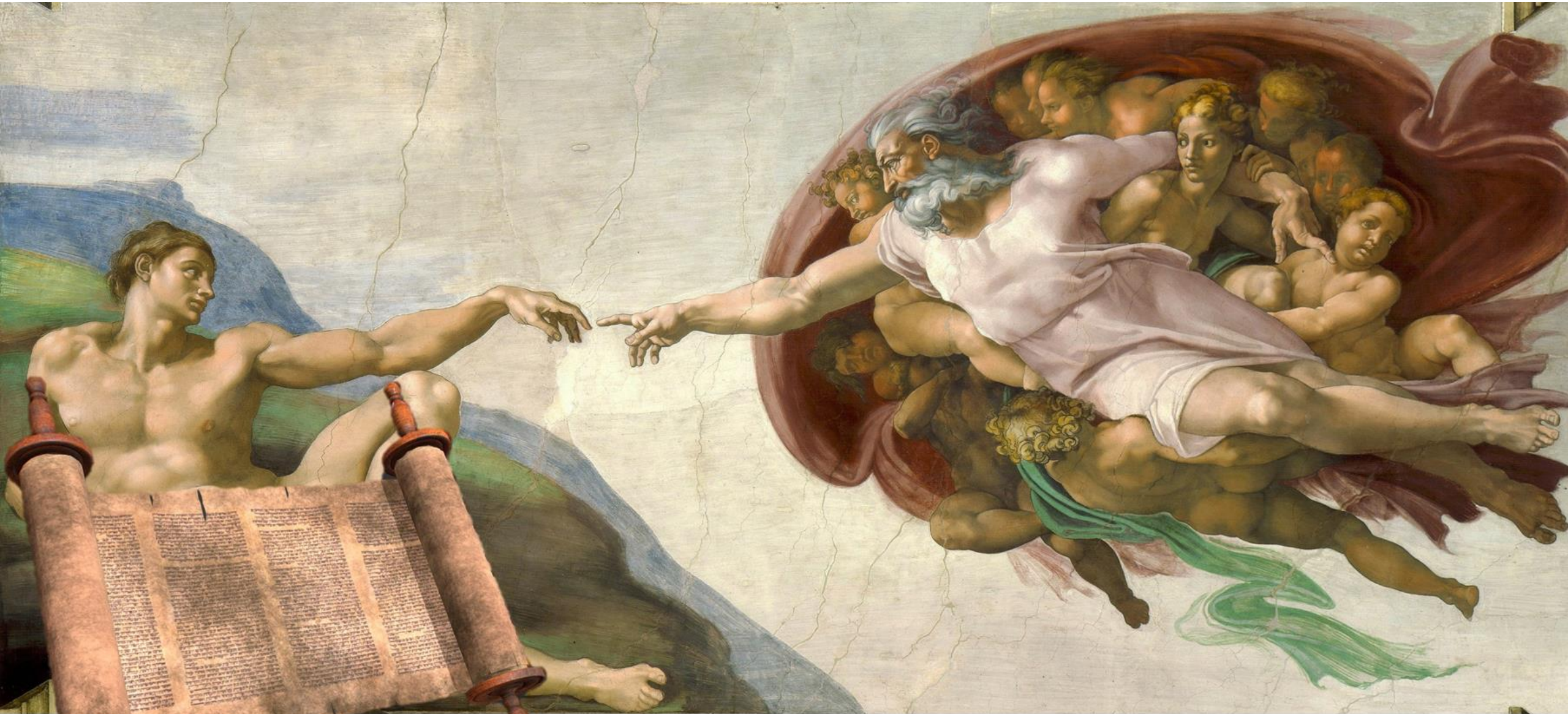
Deut.

ANY
QUESTIONS?



Appendix





Introducing God: The Pentateuch

Wilbur Reid

notes

- Sources – jedp – essential mosaic authorship
 - Amanuenses / scribes

Jahwist

J

Elohist

E

Deuteronomist

D

Priestly

P

UNITED
MONARCHY

JUDAH (S)

ISRAEL (N)

FALL TO
ASSYRIA

BABYLONIAN
EXILE

SECOND
TEMPLE

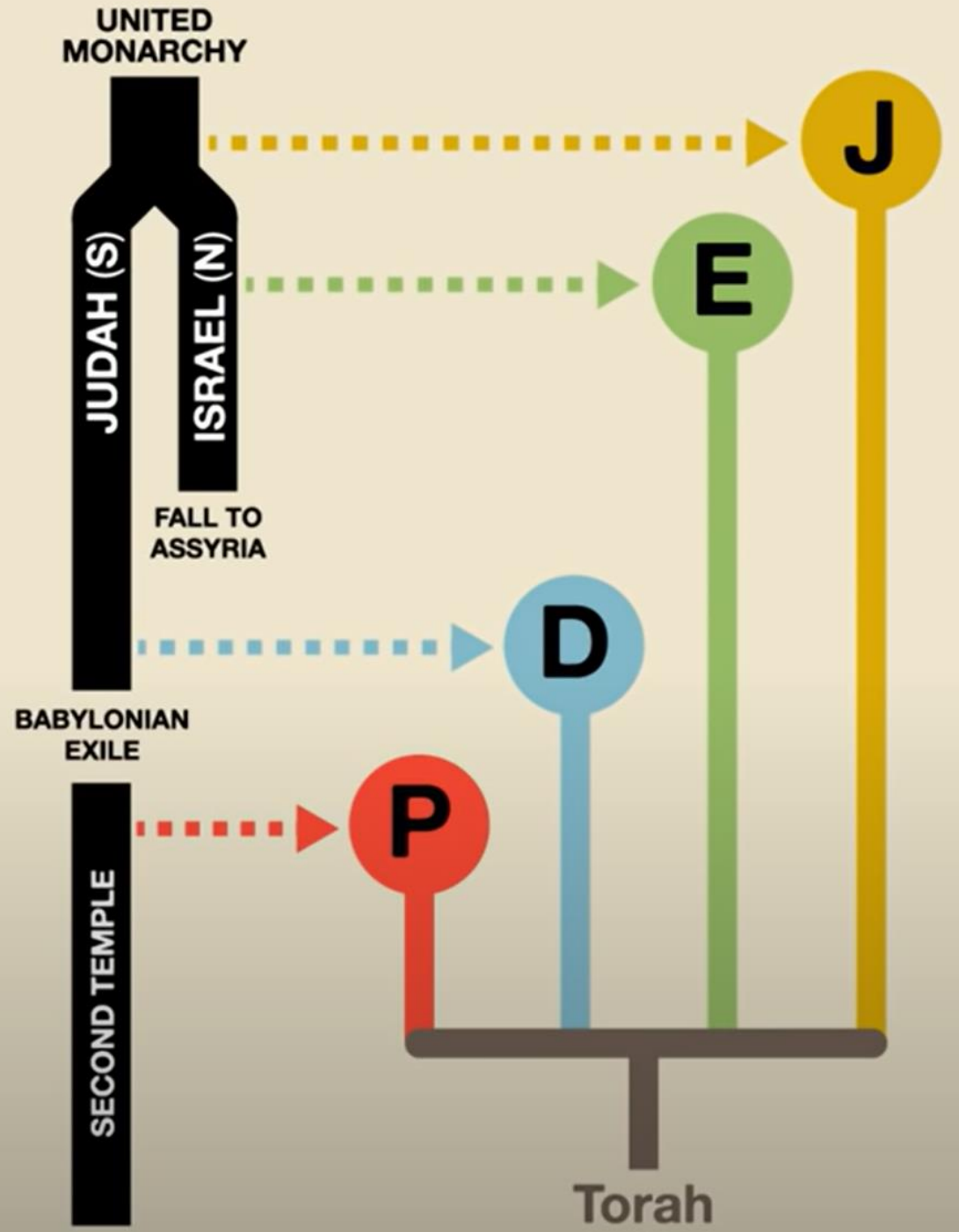
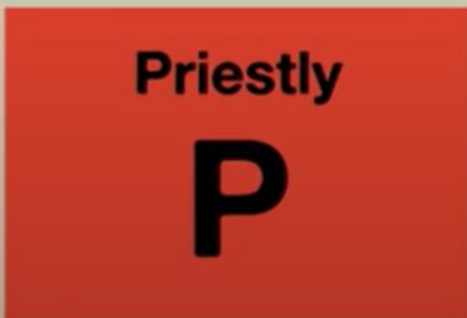
Torah

J

E

D

P



References in New Testament

- Jesus:
 - “Now about the dead rising—have you not read in the book of Moses, in the account of the bush, how God said to him, 'I am the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob'?” *Mark 12:26*
- Luke: Acts 3:22, comments on a passage in Deuteronomy 18:15 and credits Moses as being the author of that passage.
 - ²² For Moses said, ‘The Lord your God will raise up for you a prophet like me from among your own people; you must listen to everything he tells you.’
- Paul, in Romans 10:5, talks about the righteousness Moses describes in Leviticus 18:5.
 - ‘Moses writes this about the righteousness that is by the law...’

Doublets

- Two different stories of creation
- Two converged stories of the flood
- Two stories of Abraham claiming Sarah as sister
- Two stories of Jacob making a journey to Mesopotamia
- Two stories of God changing Jacob's name to Israel
- Two stories of Moses getting water from a rock at Meribah

Documentary Hypothesis

