

Greek-PENTATEUCHHebrew-TORAH (or Law)**Who:** who wrote the first 5 books of the Old Testament?*Did Moses write Genesis? YES*-Acts 15:1 (Circumcision given in Gen 17)*Did Moses write Exodus? YES*-Luke 2:22 (Ex 13:2, 12), Mark 12:26, Malachi 4:4 (Ex 3:1, 6)*Did Moses write Leviticus? YES*-Romans 10:5 (Lev 18:5)*Did Moses write Numbers? YES*-John 7:19*Did Moses write Deuteronomy? YES*-2 Kings 14:6 (Deut 24:16)**When:** The Pentateuch would have been written sometime between the Exodus from Egypt and the death of Moses (1446-1406 BC).**GENESIS:** Origin of creation and humanity.*Outline:***Chap 1-11a:** Early History -Creation -Fall -Flood -God's provision**Chap 11b-25a:** Calling of Abraham**Chap 25b-36:** Isaac' Family**Chap 37-50:** Jacob' Family**EXODUS:** Exodus continues the account of God's fulfillment of his promise/covenant to Abraham.*Outline:***Chap 1-15:** Begins with Israel in Egypt and God's raising up of Moses**Chap 16-18:** Next section deals with Israel as they travel from Egypt to Mt Sinai**Chap 19-40:** Israel while at Sinai (Including sin of Israel, law & instructions for the tabernacle (the place where God will dwell with his people))

LEVITICUS: Leviticus deals with the tension of how a holy God is going to dwell among sinful people. The major themes in Leviticus are the presence of God, the need for holiness, purity and atonement.

Outline:

Chap 1-16: The laws of the Tabernacle (Sacrifices, Regulations, Call of Aaron, Responsibility and regulations for priests)

Chap 17-27: The laws for the community of Israel (Food laws, Rules for priests, Festivals, Corporate punishment of sin, Covenant blessings/curses)

NUMBERS: Numbers deals with the 38 year-period of the generation punished by God.

Outline:

Chap 1-10a: Preparation for the promised land (Censuses, Laws for Israelites/Priests, Dedication of the Temple)

Chap 10b-25: Rebellion and God's judgment (38 years)

Chap 26-36: A new start, preparing to enter the Promised land (Census, Joshua to succeed Moses, Festivals and offerings, on the boarder of the promised land, Commands for the promised land)

DEUTERONOMY: Deuteronomy is the explanation of the full law of God that was given to Israel.

Outline:

Chap 1-4a: Opening address that deals with Israel under Moses' leadership

Chap 4b-11: Instruction for the people

Chap 12-26: The Laws for worship, food, debts, feasts, and other matters of life

Chap 27-30: Call to obey the Law of the Lord

Chap 31-34: Installation of Joshua as Moses' successor, song of Moses, Moses' blessing of Israel and the death of Moses.

Should we still read the Pentateuch?

YES: 2 Timothy 3:16

Without a proper understanding of these books you cannot have a proper understanding of Jesus. The Pentateuch includes important theologies like: creation, sin, redemption, covenant, election, God's holiness & standards are lost apart from these important books.

If we ignore the Pentateuch, we miss out on the canvas upon which the HS paints Christ.

The Pentateuch also shows us **TYPES OF CHRIST**: a type is simply something that has individual historical significance, but is also foreshadows something of greater significance.

Adam is a type of Christ: (*Romans 5:14-19*)

Both entered the world through a special act of God as sinless men. Adam is the head of the old creation; Christ is the Head of the new creation.

Melchizedek is a type of Christ: (*Hebrews 7, Psalm 110:4*)

Hebrews declares that without father or mother, without genealogy, without beginning of days or end of life, he, like the Son of God remains a priest forever.

Passover lamb is a type of Christ: (*John 1:29, 36; 1 Corinthians 5:7*)

The lamb, like Christ, was without blemish and was sacrificed as a substitute with the blood being applied to effect atonement for sin. In this same way, every animal sacrifice offered to effect atonement for sin is a type of Christ. Furthermore, the NT declares that Christ is the Passover Lamb.

The bronze serpent is a type of Christ: (*Numbers 21:4-9, John 3:14*)

Both the serpent and Christ are lifted up. Faith is involved in both cases. Those who looked on the serpent were delivered, while all who look on Christ lifted up on the cross by faith receive eternal life.

You could add Isaac, Judah, the rock in the wilderness, Moses, or Joseph. These shadows help us to understand Jesus more clearly.

Aren't we under Grace not Law?

Romans 6:14-18

Being under grace means being a slave to righteousness. But how do we know what laws to follow and what laws we need not follow?

READ THE NT

There are 3 general categories of laws¹:

CEREMONIAL (sacrifices), CIVIL (distinctions for Israel), & MORAL

In the NT we learn that the **CEREMONIAL LAWS** are not for believers.

- In Galatians 5:6 we learn that circumcision is no longer necessary
- In Romans 14:5-6 we learn that the feasts are no longer necessary
- In Hebrews 7 & 9 we learn that because of Jesus all sacrifices are no longer necessary
- In Ephesians & I Corinthians we learn that God's presence is no longer confined to a temple and is now the people of God, and thus the sacrifices and temple its self is no longer necessary

In the NT we learn that the **CIVIL LAWS** are not for believers. The civil laws were meant to set Israel apart from the rest of the world, but now that Jesus has opened the way for the gentiles there is no longer a people of God as it relates to ethnicity. Thus, all laws related to keeping Israel distinct from the nations around them: Food, Circumcision, clothing and dietary laws are no longer necessary.

-Romans 13:1 makes the case that the laws in regards to Israel punishing others sins are no longer necessary.

-Matthew 5:17-18 & Mark 7:15-19 stress that the laws regarding food are also no longer necessary.

But the **MORAL LAWS** of God, the 10 commandments and other laws concerning what it means to love God & our neighbor are still the laws of Christ.

¹ This is a distinction made by men not God, but it can be helpful for us at times