

to its bulk, we would have put this first. I did not because it does not really start until you have gone through a book and a half, but law is the most common type of material in the Pentateuch. There is more law than anything else. In fact, the Jews called the Pentateuch "the Torah"--the law. That is their name for it, the law, or the law of Moses, and in the New Testament it is often referred to as the law, or the law of Moses; so law is a very common type of material. We start with the ten commandments and then we have the book of the covenant, then several chapters of instructions on how to build the tabernacle, then Leviticus, laws for the priests, laws about how to make sacrifices, laws on how to take sanitary measures, hygienic measures--all sorts of laws. In Numbers new laws are given. The word Deuteronomy means the second law. It is a repetition of the law. It is Moses' exhortation, in which he repeats great portions of the law, thus law is the most common type of material in the Pentateuch.

It is very interesting to read a good narrative, but you are not apt to read a law book, just for interest, (unless you have fallen afoul of it in some way, and then it can be very interesting), but ordinarily you study a law book rather than read it. It is a very different type of material.

There is a small amount of a fourth type: d. *Poetry*. I have already referred to a few of the outstanding sections of poetry. Genesis forty nine is a poem in which Jacob predicts the general course of the future of the tribe. In Exodus fifteen Miriam and others sang to celebrate the crossing of the Red Sea. We have the song of Moses at the end of Deuteronomy. We have occasional sections of poetry celebrating great victories, or making predictions about the future, so that poetry is the fourth of the types of material we find.