

INTRODUCTION TO THE PENTATEUCH

EXCURSUS A: Development of II-C-3, Relation of Pentateuch to the rest of the Scriptures.

3. Relation of Pentateuch to the rest of the Scriptures

a. Relation to the rest of the Old Testament:

(1) Historical usage:

(a) a standard for the rulers of Israel:

Dt. 17:18-20, Josh. 1:6-9, 1 Chron. 22:12,
2 Chron. 8:13, 1 Kings 2:3

(b) basis of religious revivals

/1/ Asa, 2 Chron 14:2-4

/2/ Jehoshaphat, 2 Chron. 17:6-10

/3/ Amaziah, 2 Chron 25:4

/4/ Hezekiah 2 Chron. 30:16, 31:20, 21

/5/ Josiah, 2 Kings 22-23, 2 Chron. 34:35

/6/ Nehemiah 8 (post exilic)

(c) disregard produced judgment

/1/ Solomon, 1 Kings 11:1-2

/2/ Jeroboam, 1 Kings 14:7

/3/ Israel (northern kingdom) 2 Kings 18:12

/4/ Israel (entire people) Dan. 9:11-13

/5/ Saul, 1 Sam. 15:11-23

(d) historic standard of conduct for all people (Israel)

Joshua 8:30:35, 22:5; Nehemiah 8-13

(2) Use in the prophetic ministry

(a) the prophetic ministry was basically an appeal to return to the law.

Is. 1:10, 2:3-5; Hosea 4:6, 8:1; Malachi 4:4;
Micah 4:1-3

(Note also the stress of the individual prophetic ministries, eg. Elijah exhorting a return to the worship of God. Note the parallel between his Mt. Carmel appeal and the first commandment.)

(b) apostasy from the law was regarded as the basic sin.

Dt. 8:11; Jeremiah 2:8, 8:8; Hosea 4:6; Hab. 1:4

(3) Use in the Psalter:

Ps. 18:7, 37:31, Psalm 119, et al.

b. The Pentateuch and the Gospels:

(1) Citation of historic data in Pentateuch as factual accountings:

(a) Creation, Jn. 1:3

(b) Murder of Abel, Mt. 23:35

(c) Deluge, Mt. 24:38, 39; Lk. 17:26-30

(d) Destruction of Sodom, Mt. 10:15

(e) Call of Moses, Mk. 12:26

(f) Manna in wilderness, Jn. 6:31

(g) The Brazen Serpent, Jn. 3:14

(h) The history of Lot, Lk. 17:28-32

(It should be noted that this list is by no means complete)