

BARNES NOTES ON THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS (FOURTEEN VOLUMES) pdf

1: Barnes' New Testament Notes - Christian Classics Ethereal Library

Barnes' Notes is a comprehensive reference that is difficult to put down. Barnes provides historical information at the beginning and an occasional note within the notes on the text itself about the people to whom the book was originally addressed.

College Place, Washington, Ships to: These are in good used condition. Some stains and small tears in the dust covers. Name penciled inside the front covers. The only damage is to the upper corner of the back cover of the volume on Hebrews see photo. The volume on Revelation is missing the dust cover. I have the items I am selling here in my home. So if you have any questions about how the item looks or works or anything else, please ask. I will send you a quick response with as much information as I can. I am not available to answer questions from sundown on Friday until after Sundown on Saturday. Please view the pictures carefully before bidding or committing to buy. You will receive exactly what is in the photo. I try to describe items accurately so you are aware of their condition. If you have any questions, please ask before bidding. If, for some reason, you are not satisfied please let me know so that we can work something out. I accept payment through Paypal only. Payment needs to be made at time of purchase for Buy It Now or within 24 hours of end of auction. I package items securely and will ship via USPS the next business day after payment is received. Shipping to the United States only. You will receive tracking information as soon as it ships. I can only ship to the address on file with Paypal when you check out. I value my positive feedback rating, and I know you do too. I will leave positive feedback for you as soon as payment is received. If you are happy with the experience of buying from me, please do the same. Thank you for looking and bidding! Baker Book House, Format: Super high amount of views.

BARNES NOTES ON THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS (FOURTEEN VOLUMES) pdf

2: Genesis Overview - Albert Barnes' Notes on the Whole Bible

Albert Barnes was an American theologian. He graduated from Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in , and from Princeton Theological Seminary in Barnes was ordained as a Presbyterian minister by the presbytery of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in , and was the pastor successively of the.

The object has been to express, in as few words as possible, the real meaning of the Gospels;--the results of their critical study, rather than the process by which these results were reached. This work is designed to occupy a place, which is supposed to be unappropriated, in attempts to explain the New Testament. It was my wish to present to Sunday school teachers a plain and simple explanation of the more common difficulties of the book which it is their province to teach. This wish has given character to the work. If it should occur to any one that more minute explanations of words, phrases, and customs, have been attempted than might seem to them desirable, it will be recollected that many Sunday school teachers have little access to means of information, and that no small part of their success is dependent on the minuteness and correctness of the explanation which is given to children. This work is designed also to be a Harmony of the Gospels. Particular attention has been bestowed, especially in the Notes on Matthew, to bring the different narratives of the evangelists together, and to show that, in their narration of the same events, there is no real contradiction. It will be recollected, that the sacred narrative of an event is what it is reported to be by all the evangelists. It will also be recollected, that the most plausible objections to the New Testament have been drawn from the apparent contradictions in the Gospels. The importance of meeting these difficulties, in the education of the young, and of showing that these objections are not well founded, will be apparent to all. Particular attention has been paid to the references to parallel passages of Scripture. In all instances, in these Notes, they are an essential part of the explanation of the text. The authority of the Bible has been deemed the only authority that was necessary in such cases; and it is hoped that no one will condemn any explanation offered, without a candid examination of the real meaning of the passages referred to. The main design of these Notes will be accomplished, if they furnish a just explanation of the text. Practical remarks could not have been more full without materially increasing the size of the book, and, as was supposed, without essentially limiting its circulation and its usefulness. All that has been attempted, therefore, in this part of the work, has been to furnish leading thoughts, or heads of practical remark, to be enlarged on at the discretion of the teacher. These Notes have been prepared amidst the pressing and anxious cares of a responsible pastoral charge. Of their imperfections no one can be more sensible than the author. Of the time and patience indispensable in preparing even such brief Notes on the Bible, under the conviction that the opinions expressed may form the sentiments of the young on the subject of the Book of God, and determine their eternal destiny, no one can be sensible who has not made the experiment. The great truth is becoming more and more impressed on the minds of this generation, that the Bible is the only authoritative source of religious belief; and if there is any institution pre-eminently calculated to deepen this impression, and fix it permanently in the minds of the coming age, it is the Sunday school. Every minister of the Gospel, every parent, every Christian, must therefore feel it important that just views of interpretation should be imbibed in these schools. I have felt more deeply than I have any other sentiment, the importance of inculcating on the young proper modes of explaining the sacred Scriptures. If I can be one of the instruments, however humble, in extending such views through the community, my wish in this work will be accomplished. I commit it, therefore, to the blessing of the God of the Bible, with the prayer that it may be one among many instruments of forming correct religious views, and promoting the practical love of God and man among the youth of this country. It commonly signifies the message itself. But it is here used to denote the book containing the record of the message. The title "saint," given to the sacred writers of the New Testament, is of Roman Catholic origin, and is of no authority. It is now conceded pretty generally that Matthew wrote his gospel in his native tongue; that is, the language of Palestine. This language our Saviour undoubtedly used in his conversation; [see instances in Mark

7: It is agreed that the remainder of the New Testament was written in Greek. The reason for this, in preference to the native language of the writers, was, that Greek was the language then generally spoken and understood throughout the eastern countries conquered by Alexander the Great, and particularly in Judea, and in the regions where the apostles first laboured. The Christian Fathers, without any exception, assert that Matthew wrote his gospel for the use of the Christians in Palestine, and say that it was written in the Hebrew dialect. It should be remarked, however, that many modern critics of much eminence do not suppose the evidence that Matthew wrote in Hebrew to be decisive; and believe that there is sufficient proof that, like the other writers of the New Testament, Matthew wrote in Greek. The Gospel of Matthew exists now, however, only in Greek. The original Hebrew, or Syro-Chaldaic, if it was written in that language, has been designedly laid aside, or undesignedly lost. The question, then, naturally arises, who is the author of the Greek translation which we possess? It has been conjectured by some that Matthew himself furnished a Greek translation of the Hebrew. This conjecture, in itself probable enough, wants human testimony to support it. Athanasius, one of the early Fathers, says that it was translated by "James, the brother of our Lord according to the flesh. Nor does it affect the question of its inspiration, even if we are ignorant of the name of the translator. The proper inquiry is, whether it had such evidence of inspiration as to be satisfactory to the church in the times when they were under the direction of the apostles. That it had such evidence, none acquainted with ancient history will doubt. This was about the year of our Lord 63, about the time of the destruction of Jerusalem. It is now generally supposed that this gospel was written about this time. There is very clear evidence in the gospel that it was written before the destruction of Jerusalem. The destruction of the holy city is clearly and minutely told; but there is not the slightest intimation in it that these predictions had been accomplished; a thing which we should naturally expect if the gospel was not written until after these calamities came upon the Jews. It has been till lately uniformly regarded as having been written before either of the other evangelists. Some of late have, however, endeavoured to show that Luke was written first. All testimony, and all ancient arrangements of the books, are against the opinion; and when such is the fact, it is of little consequence to attend to other arguments. In all copies of the New Testament, and in all translations, this gospel has been placed first. This, it is probable, would not have been done, had not Matthew published his gospel before any other was written. Matthew, the writer of this gospel, called also Levi, son of Alpheus, was a publican, or tax-gatherer, under the Romans. See Barnes " Matthew 9: Of his life and death little is certainly known. Socrates, a writer of the fifth century, says that he went to Ethiopia, after the apostles were scattered abroad from Judea, and died a martyr in a city called Nadebbar; but by what kind of death is altogether uncertain. However, others speak of his preaching and dying in Parthia or Persia, and the diversity of their accounts seems to show that they are all without good foundation. The book of the generation. This is the proper title of the chapter. It is the same as to say, "The account of the ancestry or family, or the genealogical table of Jesus Christ. See also Genesis 6: The Jews, moreover, as we do, kept such tables of their own families, and it is probable that this was copied from the record of the family of Joseph. The word Christ is a Greek word, signifying anointed. The Hebrew word signifying the same is Messiah. Hence, Jesus is called either the Messiah, or the Christ, meaning the same thing. The Jews speak of the Messiah; Christians speak of him as the Christ. Anciently, when kings and priests were set apart to their office, they were anointed with oil, Leviticus 4: To anoint, therefore, means often the same as to consecrate, or set apart to any office. Thence those thus set apart are said to be anointed, or the anointed of God. It is for this reason that the name is given to the Lord Jesus, Daniel 9: Anointing with oil was, moreover, supposed to be emblematic of the influences of the Holy Spirit; and as God gave him the Spirit without measure, John 3: The Son of David, The word son, among the Jews, had a great variety of significations. It means, literally, a son; then a grandson; a descendant; an adopted son; a disciple, or one who is an object of tender affection--one who is to us as a son. In this place it means a descendant of David; or one who was of the family of David. It was important to trace the genealogy of Jesus up to David, because the promise had been made that the Messiah should be of his family, and all the Jews expected it would be so. It would be impossible, therefore, to convince a Jew that Jesus was the Messiah, unless it could be shown that he

BARNES NOTES ON THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS (FOURTEEN VOLUMES) pdf

was descended from David. The Son of Abraham. The descendant of Abraham. The promise was made to Abraham also. The Jews expected that the Messiah would be descended from him; and it was important, therefore, to trace the genealogy up to him also. Though Jesus was of humble birth, yet he was descended from most illustrious ancestors. Abraham, the father of the faithful--" the beautiful model of an eastern prince,"--and David, the sweet psalmist of Israel, the conqueror, the magnificent and victorious leader of the people of God, were both among his ancestors. From these two persons, the most eminent for piety, and the most renowned for their excellencies of all the men of antiquity, sacred or profane, the Lord Jesus was descended; and though his birth and life were humble, yet they who regard an illustrious descent as of value, may find here all that is to be admired in piety, purity, patriotism, splendour, dignity, and renown. THE writings which are regarded by Christians as the sole standard of faith and practice, have been designated at various periods by different names. They are frequently called The Scriptures, to denote that they are the most important of all writings; The Holy Scriptures, because composed by persons divinely inspired, and containing sacred truth; and The Canonical Scriptures. The word canon means a rule; and it was applied by the Christian fathers to the books of the Bible because they were regarded as an authoritative rule of faith and practice; and also to distinguish them from certain spurious or apocryphal books, which, although some of them might be true as matter of history, or correct in doctrine, were not regarded as a rule of faith, and were therefore considered as not canonical. This is a Greek word signifying book. It is given to the Scriptures by way of eminence, to denote that this is the Book of books, as being infinitely superior to every unassisted production of the human mind. In the same way, the name Koran or reading is given to the writings of Mohammed, denoting that they are the chief writings to be read, or eminently the reading. The most common and general division of the Bible is into the Old and New Testaments. The word testament, with us, means a will; an instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will in relation to his property after his death. This is not, however, its meaning when applied to the Scriptures. It is taken from the Greek translation of the Hebrew word meaning covenant, compact, or agreement. The word is applied to the covenant or compact which God made with the Jews to be their God, and thus primarily denotes the agreement, the compact, the promises, the institutions, of the old dispensation, and then the record of that compact in the writings of Moses and the Prophets. The phrase New Covenant, or Testament, denotes the books which contain the record of his new covenant or compact With his people under the Messiah, or since Christ came. We find mention made of the Book of the Covenant in Exodus By whom, or at what time, these terms were first used to designate the two divisions of the sacred Scriptures, is not certainly known. There can be no doubt, however, of the great antiquity of the application. This division is noticed by our Saviour in Luke See Barnes " Luke

BARNES NOTES ON THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS (FOURTEEN VOLUMES) pdf

3: Albert Barnes (theologian) - Wikipedia

Find helpful customer reviews and review ratings for Barnes Notes on the Old and New Testaments (Fourteen volumes) at www.enganchecubano.com Read honest and unbiased product reviews from our users.

Book Overview - Genesis 1. Author and Time of Writing According to an old tradition, not only Genesis also called the first book of Moses, but the whole Pentateuch from Greek pente - five and teuchos - container for scrolls were written by Moses. As far as Exodus to Deuteronomy is concerned, Moses was an eyewitness and partly even main character. When writing Genesis, apart from direct revelations of God for example the report on the creation of the world in Genesis 1; Genesis 2, he could possibly have referred to documents from the time of the patriarchs for example the genealogies of Genesis 5: Under the direction of the Holy Spirit of God Moses wrote everything down. As he was a prophet, the words of 2 Peter 1: The highly developed hieroglyphic writing existed already in Egypt, as its origins can be traced back to BC. The Sumerian pictograms and the Assyrian-Babylonian cuneiform also date back that far. The Akkadian-Sumerian and Assyrian-Babylonian "creation and flood myths" for example the "Gilgamesh-Epic" have often been compared with the corresponding reports of the Bible, and are often considered to be their "template". But these human poetic writings, full of various "gods", are in great contrast to the simple, clear words of Holy Scripture. But they do show that these heathen peoples kept a small memory of the beginnings of the world which, in their imagination and under the influence of their idolatry, they wrote down in the form we have today. The worship of snakes, which was, and still is, spread in many idolatrous cultures in the whole world, is another example of how Satan succeeded in getting people to turn away from worshipping the one true God and draw them after himself compare Genesis 3: The tradition that Moses is the author of the first five books of the Bible originates from the Word of God itself. The title "law" does not only refer to the commandments that Moses received at Sinai from God. Already in the Old Testament it often refers to the whole Pentateuch, the Thora, i. The Lord Jesus confirms that Moses is the author in Luke And Paul who often speaks of the law calls it the "law of Moses" Romans It becomes evident from two passages in the New Testament that the term "law" or "law of Moses" includes Genesis: In both cases he speaks of the law. Purpose of writing Genesis beginning, becoming is the book of beginnings. It contains the "seed" for all the dealings of God with this world, the principles of the relationships of God with man, and in type anticipates all future revelations of God. Genesis describes the creation of the world, the fall of the first men into sin and its consequences, but not only the curse but also the first clear pointer to the redeemer. In the story of Isaac we see the beloved son of the father who had to be sacrificed, and in the story of Joseph and his brothers the whole way of Israel with their Messiah. In the biographies of the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac and Jacob we are also presented with the personal life of faith. The tent shows us that the believer is a wandering stranger in this world, who has no remaining city here, but is looking for the one to come. The altar is the picture of fellowship with the only true God and the worship that He seeks. The Eternal One, probably to be pronounced Yahweh. These two names do not however, as many critics think, point to different authors or reports, which would have been compiled by later "editors", but are a proof for the divine inspiration of Scripture. Everywhere, where the omnipotence of the creator should be emphasised, we read God. But when He turns in grace to man He is called Jehovah. For example we read in Genesis 7: As God had commanded him. And Jehovah shut him in. Similar stereotype statements are known from cuneiform tables from Mesopotamia. The word "toledoth" occurs in the following passages: These are the histories of the heavens and the earth. This is the history of Noah 4. These are the generations of the sons of Noah 5. These are the generations of Shem 6. These are the generations of Terah 7. These are the generations of Ishmael 8. These are the generations of Isaac 9. These are the generations of Esau These are the generations of Jacob c. Seven biographies Genesis contains biographies of seven believers: They are important for the divisions of this book. Overview of contents I. Chapter From creation to the flood a. The first sacrifice, the first murder, and the first city c. Two descendants of Adam 1 Corinthians Chapter

BARNES NOTES ON THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS (FOURTEEN VOLUMES) pdf

From Noah to Abraham a. Judgment and salvation Chapter 8: Descendants of Japheth, Shem and Ham c. The history of the Patriarchs 1. Law and the flesh Galatians 4: Setting aside of Israel Chapter 24 Isaac marries Rebekah: Calling of the bride Chapter Election of grace Romans 9: Failure and blessing 3. The hope of the inheritance Arend Remmers.

4: Barnes' Notes on the Old and New Testaments (26 vols.) - Logos Bible Software

Barnes' Notes on the Old and New Testaments: 14 Volumes by Albert Barnes starting at \$ Barnes' Notes on the Old and New Testaments: 14 Volumes has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.

5: Overview - Albert Barnes' Notes on the Whole Bible

Barnes Notes on the New Testament) by Albert Barnes (Hardcover) \$ \$ Bible History Old Testament by Alfred Edersheim (Hardcover) \$ \$ Theological Dictionary of the New Testament, Abridged in One Volume \$ \$

6: BARNES NOTES ON THE OLD & NEW TESTAMENTS (OT 5 Vol. / NT 8 Volumes) - \$ | PicClick

Barnes Notes on the Old and New Testaments (Fourteen volumes) by Barnes, Albert and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at www.enganchecubano.com

7: Albert Barnes (Author of Barnes' Notes on the Old and New Testaments)

Barne's notes is a free module for e-sword. If you aren't aware of this program, go to www.enganchecubano.com and check out all the resources. This would allow you to check it out before you pay for the books.

8: Barnes' Notes on the Old and New Testaments: 14 Volumes by Albert Barnes

Of the well-known Notes on the New Testament, it is said that more than a million volumes had been issued by The Notes on Job, the Psalms, Isaiah and Daniel were also popularly distributed. The Notes on Job, the Psalms, Isaiah and Daniel were also popularly distributed.

9: Barnes' Notes on the Old and New Testaments

Barnes Notes on the Old & New Testaments - Genesis 1 Leupold, Herbert C. Hardc See more like this NEW - Barnes' Notes on the New Testament by Barnes, Albert Brand New.

BARNES NOTES ON THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS (FOURTEEN VOLUMES) pdf

Mountain bike! New Hampshire Navy In Postcold War World Becoming more flexible The best travel writing 2007 Alexander Iolas: the influence of Magritte's American dealer Theresa Papanikolas Restaurant operation management handbook Ligand coupling reactions with heteroatomic compounds Immaculate mistake Handbook of infant development International labour conventions and national law Firefox attachment to folder Or on iPad The Two Gods of Leviathan The Hall of Two Truths Museums and education A season in the life of Emmanuel Trade And Technology As Competing Explanations For Rising Inequality The Braunschweig Scores Twenties girl Womanspirit Rising (Harper forum books) Personal Acknowledgment i The modern age: the image of the Venus terribilis Your resource guide to environmental organizations Frank J Garcia, The bank and the poor: justice, Bretton Woods and the problem of inequality. Crisis of missions Lonely Hearts Club (Masks) The demon crown a sigma force novel Understanding solid state physics problems and solutions Measures of breath Walks to teashops taverns in Warwickshire Family-centred care of children and adolescents Bloodstains on the sand The Green Mouse (Large Print Edition) Treaties and reserves The genetics of human obesity Victor J. Lawrence and Tahseen A. Chowdhury Just a horse of mine Mastering elasticsearch Silverberg, R. MUGwump 4. A review of hypersonic boundary layer stability experiments in a quiet Mach 6 wind tunnel Sharks, skates, and rays of the Carolinas