

1: People in the Old Testament

God - The creator of the world and an all-powerful www.enganchecubano.com calls himself the only true deity worthy of human worship. As the figurehead of Israel and the force behind every event, God acts as the unseen hero of the Old Testament.

God, a spirit hovering over an empty, watery void, creates the world by speaking into the darkness and calling into being light, sky, land, vegetation, and living creatures over the course of six days. God places the two people, Adam and Eve, in the idyllic garden of Eden, encouraging them to procreate and to enjoy the created world fully, and forbidding them to eat from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. Eve shares the fruit with Adam, and the two are immediately filled with shame and remorse. While walking in the garden, God discovers their disobedience. After cursing the serpent, he turns and curses the couple. Adam is cursed to toil and work the ground for food. The two are subsequently banished from Eden. Sent out into the world, Adam and Eve give birth to two sons, Cain and Abel. Cain, a farmer, offers God a portion of his crops one day as a sacrifice, only to learn that God is more pleased when Abel, a herdsman, presents God with the fattest portion of his flocks. Enraged, Cain kills his brother. God exiles Cain from his home to wander in the land east of Eden. Adam and Eve give birth to a third son, Seth. Through Seth and Cain, the human race begins to grow. Ten generations pass, and humankind becomes more evil. God begins to lament his creation and makes plans to destroy humankind completely. God speaks to Noah and promises to establish a special covenant with Noah and his family. Noah does so, his family and the animals enter the ark, and rain falls in a deluge for forty days, submerging the earth in water for more than a year. God promises that from this new fertile earth will follow an equally fertile lineage for Noah and his family. But humankind must follow certain rules to maintain this favor: God vows never to destroy the earth again, and he designates the rainbow to be a symbol of his covenant. One night, Noah becomes drunk and lies naked in his tent. Shem and Japheth cover their father without looking at him. Many generations pass and humankind again becomes corrupt. Some men, having moved west to Babylon, attempt to assert their greatness and power by building a large tower that would enable them to reach the heavens. Their arrogance angers God, who destroys the edifice. He scatters the people across the earth by confusing their common language, thus forever dividing humankind into separate nations. Analysis The first eleven chapters of Genesis tell an authoritative story about the beginnings of the world that contains many contradictions. For instance, the author of the story of Cain and Abel shows a knowledge of Jewish sacrificial law that only a later writer would possess.

2: Bible Personality Profiles - Biblical Characters and Personalities - Christ-Centered Mall

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Sinned when he ate fruit of tree of good and evil Genesis 3. Was cast out of Eden along with Eve. Ahab Worst king of Israel. Elijah the prophet confronted him for his evil. Amos One of the Minor Prophets. Contemporaries were Isaiah and Hosea. Balaam Prophet asked by Balak, the king of the Moabites, to curse Israel as they camped in the wilderness. God warned Balaam not to curse Israel by miraculously having a horse talk and the Angel of the Lord appear ready to kill him Numbers Taught Balak how to corrupt the Israelites and bring judgment down upon themselves Numbers Baruch Was from the tribe of Judah. Secretary for the prophet Jeremiah who wrote all his prophecies then read them to the people. Bathsheba Wife of Uriah the Hittite. King David committed adultery with her then set up Uriah to be killed in battle. Child born out of adultery dies. Marries David and become mother of Solomon and Nathan. Belshazzar Last king of Babylonian empire. Benjamin Born to Jacob and Rachel. Rachel, who was barren, gave Bilhah to Jacob so that she could have children through her Genesis Gave birth to two sons of Jacob: Became jealous of younger brother Abel and murdered him. Part of his punishment from God was to live as a fugitive. Cyrus the Great Considered first true king of the Persian empire. Conquered the Median Empire in B. Issued decree to allow Jews to return to Jerusalem. Daniel A descendent of a noble Jewish family who was taken captive by King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon when he conquered Judah. Was highly likely a eunuch. Became a chief advisor to the King and eventually was made third ruler of kingdom Daniel 5. God gave him ability to interpret dreams. Gave prophecies that foretold of future world empires leading up to the return of Christ. Work on the temple was completed in B. David Youngest son of Jesse. Greatest king of Israel who ruled 40 years. As a young man killed Goliath the giant. Won military battles that expanded kingdom. Wrote most of book of Psalms. Conquered Jerusalem, made it his capital and brought to it the Ark of the Covenant. Committed adultery with Bathsheba. Son Solomon followed him as king. Deborah A prophetess who, with the help of Barak, freed Israel from the oppression brought by the King of Canaan. Delilah Philistine harlot who was bribed to entice Samson to reveal secret of his strength. Eli High Priest who judged Israel 40 years after death of Samson. Taught a very young Samuel who eventually became one a prophet. Elijah Prophet who warned and punished King Ahab for his sins. After fleeing death threats from Jezebel is told to anoint 2 kings and make Elisha his successor. Chariot of fire miraculously takes him to a location away from Elisha. Brought back to life child who died in farming accident. Enoch There are at least two "Enochs" in Scripture. The first is the eldest son of Cain Genesis 4: The second is the son of Jared Genesis 5: This second Enoch was years old when God "translated" him, meaning moved him miraculously to another place on earth and not to heaven as many teach to likely avoid being killed. Esau Also called Edom. Son of Isaac and older twin brother of Jacob. Sold his birthright for bowl of lentil soup. Founder of the Edomites. Esther Jewish wife of Persian king. Told by Mordecai of plot to destroy all the Jews in the kingdom. Foils plot by Haman to kill Mordecai and all the Jews. Jewish festival of Purim celebrates events in Book of Esther and the delivery of the Jews through the Queen. Eve First woman created. Her name means "life. Gave birth to Cain, Abel, Seth and many other children. Taken into Babylonian captivity by King Nebuchadnezzar. Produced Old Testament containing 22 manuscripts divided into three main divisions: After all the men blew trumpets and broke pitchers with torches in them the enemy became confused and fought amongst themselves. Person Goliath One of five giant Philistine brothers who was at least 9 feet 3 inches tall 2. In battle he wore a protective coat that weighed at least 78 U. Habakkuk One of the minor prophets. Gave prophecies concerning destruction of Chaldeans and against greed, graft, idolatry and aggression. She lived with the couple until Ishmael was about 14 years old. Haggai One of the minor prophets. Survived the great flood in the ark. Hannah Barren woman who prayed to God for a child and promised to dedicate him to His service. She miraculously gave birth to Samuel, one of the most important prophets in the Old Testament. Heber Also called Eber. Lived from - B. Hiram King of Tyre who assisted King David in building his house. Helps King Solomon build temple by sending wood,

gold, other materials. Hosea One of the minor prophets who warned Israel about their adultery, idolatry and drunkenness. Hoshea Last King of Israel from - B. Miraculously born after Sarah healed of being barren. Wife was Rebekah, who bore him Esau and Jacob. Lived longer than his father Abraham or son Jacob Served during reigns of kings Azariah, Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah. Foretold the coming and suffering of Jesus Isaiah Jesus began his ministry by quoting from Isaiah 61 Luke 4: Grew up to be a "wild man" Genesis Was cast into the wilderness with his mother when he mocked Isaac. God made him into a great nation and gave him twelve sons who were princes of their tribes Genesis Jacob Son of Isaac and twin-brother to Esau. Flees Esau to Laban, where he must work 14 years to marry Rachel. Wrestles with man who is actually Jesus and has name changed to Israel Genesis His sons which represent the tribes of Israel: Levi, though a son, is usually not listed as a tribe due to being made priests of the Eternal. Although Joseph was also a son of Jacob his two sons Ephraim and Manasseh, whom Jacob gave the birthright blessing Genesis 48 , are listed as tribes instead of him. His sons were Gomer, Magog, Javan, Tubal and others. Jehoiachin King of Judah who ruled for only 3 months in - B. After Jerusalem falls at the hands of King Nebuchadnezzar he is captured and taken as prisoner to Babylon. Jeremiah Destined to be a major prophet before he was born Jeremiah 1: Foretells and laments the desolation of Jerusalem and Judah.

3: Newer insights to the neurological diseases among biblical characters of old testament

This revised LifeGuide Bible Study features additional questions for starting group discussions and for meeting God in personal reflection, together with expanded leader's notes and an extra "Now or Later" section in each study.

The Leprosy Mission, P. Abstract Many people over the years have studied the Bible from a medical point of view offering diagnoses for the symptoms and signs that appear to have afflicted numerous individuals in the Bible. We review the biblical characters in the Old Testament and offer newer insights to their neurological diseases. We first look at the battle between Goliath and David. Interestingly, Goliath probably suffered from acromegaly. We propose autism as a diagnosis for Samson which would precede the first known case of autism by centuries. Isaac was a diabetic, and he probably had autonomic neuropathy. Few verses from the books of I Samuel, Psalms, and Ezekiel reveal symptoms suggestive of stroke. Jacob suffered from sciatica, and the child of the Shunnamite woman in II Kings had a subarachnoid hemorrhage. These instances among others found in the Old Testament of the Bible offer newer insights on the history of current neurological diseases. Autism, Bible, neurological diseases, stroke, neuropathy Introduction The Holy Bible, accepted by Christians all over the world as the word of God, has through the ages remained relevant with its eternal message of love, peace, and hope. Various interpretations of the exact text of the Bible have been arrived by scholars and laypeople alike. The Bible is not just a religious text. It is also a historical account of the Israelites in the Old Testament, to the birth of Christianity in the New Testament. In this paper, we attempt to correlate behavioral patterns of various Biblical figures from the Old Testament with proven neurological diagnoses of today. David and Goliath Over the years, numerous scholars have tried to explain the outcome of this battle with the help of available scientific and medical knowledge. Samson The first probable description of autism was made in by a Frenchman named Jean Marc Gaspard Itard who described deficient communication skills in a young boy named, Victor. It was not until that the term Autism was coined by Eugen Bleuler, to be later described by Dr. Leo Kanner in The possibility of Samson having been an autistic would predate the first known case of autism by centuries. The book of Judges, in Chapter 13 talks about Manoah and his wife, and the child promised to them by God: Various researchers and scholars who have studied the life of Samson have offered Guillain-Barre Syndrome[11] and Myasthenia gravis[12] as possible diagnoses. We would like to offer autism as a possible diagnosis for Samson. The diagnosis of autism is on the basis of behavioral criteria: This could have been an instance of recurrent seizure episodes. Two separate studies carried out in New York, and Sweden state that the incidence of epilepsy is greater among children with autism than in the general population. On his return, he finds a swarm of bees and honey in the carcass of the lion, which he eats, and offers his parents Judges Abnormal eating is one of the atypical behaviors noted among children with autism. It is possible that Samson was able to perform these feats as he may have been insensitive to pain, which is occasionally seen among autistics. This leads one to suspect that Isaac suffered from a peripheral sensory neuropathy, as he was unable to feel the difference between human skin and goat skin. It has been speculated that Isaac could have been a diabetic. It is also possible that the autonomic neuropathy resulted from diabetes. All these points urge one to consider that Isaac probably suffered from adult-onset diabetes mellitus, and could be one of the first recorded cases of diabetes. Psalm and Ezekiel chapter 3 Psalm was written " years before the birth of christ during the period of the second temple after the exile. The following verse goes on to say that god would, later, return the power of speech to the prophet Ezekiel. Jacob had camped overnight at a place that later came to be known as peniel, after having sent his family and servants ahead of him, when the angel appeared and wrestled Jacob till daybreak. A diagnosis of sciatica appears to be the general consensus,[11 , 26 , 27] and the cause for the traumatic monoparesis could have been a posterior dislocation of the hip severe enough to damage the sciatic nerve. If such is the case, the dislocation could have disrupted the blood supply to the femoral head leading to an avascular necrosis of the head of femur. The Child of the Shunnamite Woman II Kings 4 describes an event concerning a Shunammite woman and her son, who was born to her after the prophet Elisha had interceded with God on her behalf: And he said to a lad, Carry him to his mother. Budrys[11] and Tubbs et al. Loss of consciousness caused by the

growing intracerebral pressure is a frequent complication of subarachnoid hemorrhage. A diagnosis of stroke has been offered in this case. Conclusion In conclusion, we offer fresh insights to the neurological diseases among the biblical characters of the Old Testament. Stroke has been described clearly in terms of recognizable symptoms and signs in the books of I Samuel, Psalms, and Ezekiel. Suggestions that Isaac could have been a diabetic suffering from resultant diabetic retinopathy and autonomic neuropathy, or that Jacob suffered from sciatica will hopefully spur a deeper interest in the study of Biblical texts from a medical standpoint. Footnotes Conflict of Interest: Neurological Aspects of the David-Goliath Battle: *Isr Med Assoc J*. Jewish Publication Society; Mossad Harav Kook; Neurosurgery and the Holy Bible. Blackwell Scientific Publications; The Biblical accounts of the deaths Sisera, Abimelech and Goliath. Head injuries in the Bible. Shapiro R, Mintz A. Head injuries in the Old Testament. Pathology of brain damage in head injury. Williams and Wilkins; Neurology in Holy Scripture. Neurology in the National Gallery. *J Roy Soc Med*. Understanding assets and deficits in Autism: Autistic and Dysphasic Children. Epilepsy in Autism and Autisticlike conditions: Atypical behaviours in children with autism and children with a history of language impairment. Council on Children with Disabilities. Identification and evaluation of children with autism spectrum disorders. Risk factors for violent offending in autism spectrum disorder: A national study of hospitalized individuals. The Eye in the Old Testament and Talmud. *South African Med J*. Bible times and characters from the Creation to Jacob. Translated by Szold H. The Jewish Publication Society of America; The Legend of the Jews. Spirit Filled Life Bible. Thomas Nelson Inc; Comentario exegetico-devocional a toda la biblia. *Livros Poeticos - Salmos*. Stroke in Ancient Times: A Reinterpretation of Psalms The brain injured patient: Some poetic and neurologic aspects. A historical perspective on early views of a distinct medical syndrome. Moog FP, Karenberg A. Toxicology in the Old Testament: Did the High Priest Alcimue die of acute aconitine poisoning? *Adv Drug React Toxicol Rev*.

4: Different Bible Translations - Bible Study - BibleWise

The Old Testament (abbreviated OT) is the first part of Christian Bibles, based primarily upon the Hebrew Bible (or Tanakh), a collection of ancient religious writings by the Israelites believed by most Christians and religious Jews to be the sacred Word of God.

Development of the Hebrew Bible canon , Development of the Old Testament canon , Septuagint , and Books of the Latin Vulgate The interrelationship between various significant ancient manuscripts of the Old Testament, according to the Encyclopaedia Biblica Some manuscripts are identified by their siglum. LXX here denotes the original Septuagint. The process by which scriptures became canons and Bibles was a long one, and its complexities account for the many different Old Testaments which exist today. Lim, a professor of Hebrew Bible and Second Temple Judaism at the University of Edinburgh , identifies the Old Testament as "a collection of authoritative texts of apparently divine origin that went through a human process of writing and editing. By about the 5th century BC Jews saw the five books of the Torah the Old Testament Pentateuch as having authoritative status; by the 2nd century BC the Prophets had a similar status, although without quite the same level of respect as the Torah; beyond that, the Jewish scriptures were fluid, with different groups seeing authority in different books. Septuagint and Masoretic Text Hebrew texts commenced to be translated into Greek in Alexandria in about 300 BC and continued until about 100 BC. The Septuagint was originally used by Hellenized Jews whose knowledge of Greek was better than Hebrew. But the texts came to be used predominantly by gentile converts to Christianity and by the early Church as its scripture, Greek being the lingua franca of the early Church. The three most acclaimed early interpreters were Aquila of Sinope , Symmachus the Ebionite , and Theodotion ; in his Hexapla , Origen placed his edition of the Hebrew text beside its transcription in Greek letters and four parallel translations: The so-called "fifth" and "sixth editions" were two other Greek translations supposedly miraculously discovered by students outside the towns of Jericho and Nicopolis: Athanasius [21] recorded Alexandrian scribes around preparing Bibles for Constans. Little else is known, though there is plenty of speculation. For example, it is speculated that this may have provided motivation for canon lists, and that Codex Vaticanus and Codex Sinaiticus are examples of these Bibles. Deuterocanonical books and Vulgate In Western Christianity or Christianity in the Western half of the Roman Empire , Latin had displaced Greek as the common language of the early Christians, and in AD Pope Damasus I commissioned Jerome , the leading scholar of the day, to produce an updated Latin bible to replace the Vetus Latina , which was a Latin translation of the Septuagint. At much the same time as the Septuagint was being produced, translations were being made into Aramaic, the language of Jews living in Palestine and the Near East and likely the language of Jesus: Christian views on the Old Covenant Christianity is based on the belief that the historical Jesus is also the Christ , as in the Confession of Peter. This belief is in turn based on Jewish understandings of the meaning of the Hebrew term messiah , which, like the Greek "Christ", means "anointed". In the Hebrew Scriptures it describes a king anointed with oil on his accession to the throne: By the time of Jesus, some Jews expected that a flesh and blood descendant of David the " Son of David " would come to establish a real Jewish kingdom in Jerusalem, instead of the Roman province. None predicted a Messiah who suffers and dies for the sins of all the people.

5: BIOGRAPHIES OF BIBLE CHARACTERS

Introduction The list of great characters from the Old Testament would, no doubt, be a quite lengthy one. Hebrews 11 provides a record of some of the greatest and this series of lessons will focus on a few of them.

Introduction This guide is intended for visitors who want to learn more about the Bible. The purpose of this dictionary is to present, in a convenient and easily-accessible form, a complete and strictly scriptural account of each of the people historical - for example, David or Luke and characters legendary or semi-historical - for example, Nimrod or Daniel of the bible about whom any biographical or narrative details appear in the scriptures. After each entry is a comprehensive list of references to the subject of the account. Where a name exists in several differing forms separate entries have been made to indicate this variety. Where one form of a name predominates, the principal entry will be under this version of the name, and will be followed by a comprehensive list of references to all variant forms of the name. Less-common forms of the name may be followed by references to those passages only in which this variant form is used. Where no one version clearly predominates, a full entry and a complete list of references appear under each variant form. May and Bruce M. Metzger and Roland E. I have omitted characters appearing solely as names in genealogies, save in the case of the closest relatives of notable characters. Where several people have the same name, the entries are numbered, according to where the names first appear in the Bible, using the sequence in the Revised Standard Version, without the Apocrypha. A typical numbered entry looks like this: I have, with a few exceptions, excluded extra-biblical information from the dictionary. These exceptions are, first, in the case of characters well-known to secular history such as Nebuchadrezzar or Augustus to supply dates of birth and death, as far as these are known; second, in the case of certain New Testament characters such as Herod Antipas or Salome to supply names and other well-attested details from the first-century Jewish historian, Josephus: I have treated the various books of the bible as of equal authority, although I have noted obvious contradictions. The historical authenticity of the various narratives may seem to most students of the bible to vary, but constant attention to this would be impractical, would inhibit clarity and would prove irksome to readers. In a similar vein, Biblical accounts of miraculous or unusual phenomena will usually appear without comment about their veracity or probability as historically accurate records. Finally, the fact that Jesus appears with the other entries should not be taken to imply any denial of his divinity. The attention here given to the biographical details of his earthly life is evidence merely of the properly limited scope of this dictionary, which makes no attempt to treat either theological or controversial material. I wrote the entries originally in the middle of the s, for my own use and information, having no means or expectations of sharing them with others. I used an electric typewriter - at the time a fairly advanced means of production for an amateur working from home. I have recently been able to recover most of the text, using an image scanner and optical character recognition OCR software. On revisiting it I have found some defects of style - mostly an over-pedantic manner, and too many passive verb forms. I have done my best to make the text simpler and more direct, for anyone who may care to use it. Internet technologies, especially the World Wide Web, have now given me an effective method of distributing the dictionary more widely than I could have ever managed in , even had I been able to find a print publisher interested in such a dry list. January 15th ; revised January 27th Books that are included These are the books I have included. Old Testament or Hebrew Bible Genesis.

6: SparkNotes: Bible: The Old Testament: Genesis, Chapters 1–11

(within. characters) (within. characters) Restrict by testament: All Old Testament New Testament Apocrypha For sets larger than results, view: First Sample All.

This can be done all the more easily and fruitfully if to the knowledge of languages be joined a real skill in literary criticism of the same text. The completed books of the Old Testament were initially published, as they became available, in four volumes: In producing the new volume certain changes were made from the original four volumes: New translations and revision of existing translations are required from time to time for various reasons. For example, it is important to keep pace with the discovery and publication of new and better ancient manuscripts e. There are advances in linguistics of the biblical languages which make possible a better understanding and more accurate translation of the original languages. And there are changes and developments in vocabulary and the cultural background of the receptor language. Other changes are less obvious but are nevertheless present. First, there must be a deep knowledge of the language and the cultural world at the point of origin. Next, there must be a good familiarity with the language and cultural context at the point where the work will arrive. From an address to the United Bible Societies, November 26, This new edition is a thorough revision of the already excellent New American Bible Old Testament of Work on most books of the Old Testament, begun in and completed in , was done by forty revisers and a board of eight editors. The revision of the Psalter, the work of thirty revisers and six editors, was further revised by seven revisers and two editors between and As suggested in the comments above, the revision aimed at making use of the best manuscript traditions available see below , translating as accurately as possible, and rendering the result in good contemporary English. In many ways it is a more literal translation than the original NAB and has attempted to be more consistent in rendering Hebrew or Greek words and idioms, especially in technical contexts, such as regulations for sacrifices. In translating the Psalter special effort was made to provide a smooth, rhythmic translation for easy singing or recitation, and to retain the concrete imagery of the Hebrew. Where the Old Testament translation supposes the received text—Hebrew, Aramaic, or Greek, as the case may be—ordinarily contained in the best-known editions, as the original or the oldest extant form, no additional remarks are necessary. Where the translators have departed from those received texts, e. Additional information on the textual tradition for some books may be found in the introduction to the book in the same Textual Notes. Fragments of the lost Book of Tobit in Aramaic and in Hebrew, recovered from Cave 4 of Qumran, are in substantial agreement with the Sinaiticus Greek recension used for the translation of this book. The translation of The Wisdom of Ben Sira is based on the original Hebrew as far as it is preserved, with corrections from the ancient versions; otherwise, the Greek of the Septuagint is followed. In the Book of Baruch the basic text is the Greek of the Septuagint, with some readings derived from an underlying Hebrew form no longer extant. In the deuterocanonical sections of Daniel 3: Jewish tradition calls the five books Torah Teaching, Law because of the centrality of the Sinai covenant and legislation mediated through Moses. The unity of the Pentateuch comes from the single story it tells. God creates the world and destines human beings for the blessings of progeny and land possession Gn 1–3. After the flood, the world is repopulated from his three sons, Ham, Shem, and Japheth Gn 4–9. From them are descended the seventy nations of the civilized world whose offense this time building a city rather than taking their assigned lands, Gn 10–11 provokes God to elect one family from the rest. Abraham and his wife, Sarah, landless and childless, are promised a child and the land of Canaan. Amid trials and fresh promises, a son Isaac is born to them and Abraham takes title to a sliver of Canaanite land, a kind of down payment for later possession Gn 12–13. Moses is commissioned to lead the people out of Egypt to their own land Ex 2–6. In ten plagues, the Lord defeats Pharaoh. Free at last, the Hebrews leave Egypt and journey to Mount Sinai Ex 7–18, where they enter into a covenant to be the people of the Lord and be shaped by the Ten Commandments and other laws Ex 19–24. A principle has been established, however: The book ends with the cloud and the glory taking possession of the tent of meeting Ex Israel remains at the holy mountain for almost a year. The entire block of material from Ex 25–31, the Priestly material in the Book of Exodus chaps. The final book of the Pentateuch, Deuteronomy, consists of

four speeches by Moses to the people who have arrived at the plains of Moab, ready to conquer the land: Who wrote the Pentateuch, and when? God inspired authors while they wrote. With the rise of historical criticism, scholars began to use the doublets and inconsistencies as clues to different authors and traditions. By the late nineteenth century, one theory of the sources of the Pentateuch had been worked out that proved acceptable in its main lines to the majority of scholars apart from Christian and Jewish conservatives then and now. It can be quickly sketched. In the premonarchic period of the Judges ca. With the beginnings of monarchy in the late eleventh and tenth centuries, the oral material was written down, being known as the Yahwist account from its use of the divine name Yhwh. In the following century, another account took shape in the Northern Kingdom called E after its use of Elohim as a divine name ; some believe the E source is simply a supplement to J. During the exile conventionally dated 586-539 B. C. P can also designate archival material and chronological notices. The audience for the Priestly edition no longer lived in the land and was deeply concerned about its survival and its claim on the land. How did it come to be the fifth book of the Pentateuch? Deuteronomy was attached to Genesis and Numbers to link it to another great work, the Deuteronomistic History Joshua to Kings. Deuteronomy is now the fifth book of the Pentateuch and the first book of the Deuteronomistic History. In the last three decades, the above consensus on the composition of the Pentateuch has come under attack. Some critics are extremely skeptical about the historical value of the so-called early traditions, and a few doubt there ever was a preexilic monarchy of any substance. For such scholars, the Pentateuch is a retrojection from the fourth or third centuries B. C. Other scholars postulate a different sequence of sources, or understand the sources differently. How should a modern religiously minded person read the Pentateuch? First, readers have before them the most significant thing, the text of the Pentateuch. It is accurately preserved, reasonably well understood, and capable of touching audiences of every age. Second, the controversies are about the sources of the Pentateuch, especially their antiquity and character. Many details will never be known, for the evidence is scanty. Indeed, the origin of many great literary works is obscure. The Pentateuch witnesses to a coherent story that begins with the creation of the world and ends with Israel taking its land. The same story is in the historical Ps 44 , 77 , 78 , 80 , , , and , and in the confessions Dt The destruction of the Jerusalem Temple and deportation of Israelites in the sixth century B. C. The last chapter of the ancient narrative "Israel dwelling securely in its land" no longer held true. The story had to be reinterpreted, and the Priestly editor is often credited with doing so. Good news, surely, to a devastated people wondering whether they would survive and repossess their ancestral land. The ending of the old story was changed to depict Israel at the threshold of the promised land the plains of Moab rather than in it. Henceforth, Israel would be a people oriented toward the land rather than possessing it. The revised ending could not be more suitable for Jews and Christians alike. Both peoples can imagine themselves on the threshold of the promised land, listening to the word of God in order to be able to enter it in the future. For Christians particularly, the Pentateuch portrays the pilgrim people waiting for the full realization of the kingdom of God. The first section deals with God and the nations, and the second deals with God and a particular nation, Israel. The opening creation account 1: In the first section, progeny and land appear in the form of births and genealogies chaps. The Composition of the Book. For the literary sources of Genesis, see Introduction to the Pentateuch. As far as the sources of Genesis are concerned, contemporary readers can reasonably assume that ancient traditions J and E were edited in the sixth or fifth century B. C. The editor highlighted themes of vital concern to this audience: God intends that every nation have posterity and land; the ancestors of Israel are models for their descendants who also live in hope rather than in full possession of what has been promised; the ancient covenant with God is eternal, remaining valid even when the human party has been unfaithful. By highlighting such concerns, the editor addressed the worries of exiled Israel and indeed of contemporary Jews and Christians. The seven-day creation account in Gn 1: The plot of Gn 2-11 creation, the flood, renewed creation has been borrowed from creation-flood stories attested in Mesopotamian literature of the second and early first millennia. In the Mesopotamian creation-flood stories, the gods created the human race as slaves whose task it was to manage the universe for them "giving them food, clothing, and honor in temple ceremonies. In an unforeseen development, however, the human race grew so numerous and noisy that the gods could not sleep. Deeply angered, the gods decided to destroy the race by a universal flood. One man and his family, however, secretly warned of the flood by his patron god, built a

boat and survived. Soon regretting their impetuous decision, the gods created a revised version of humankind. The new race was created mortal so they would never again grow numerous and bother the gods. The authors of Genesis adapted the creation-flood story in accord with their views of God and humanity. For example, they attributed the fault to human sin rather than to divine miscalculation. In the biblical version God is just, powerful, and not needy. How should modern readers interpret the creation-flood story in Gn 11? The stories are neither history nor myth. The best term is creation-flood story. Ancient Near Eastern thinkers did not have our methods of exploring serious questions.

7: Old Testament - Wikipedia

In this case the scriptures include the Old Testament (or Hebrew Bible) and the New Testament, but not those books commonly described as Apocryphal or Deuterocanonical. For convenience, I have supplied tables below to show what is within and what is outside the scope of this brief dictionary.

God calls himself the only true deity worthy of human worship. As the figurehead of Israel and the force behind every event, God acts as the unseen hero of the Old Testament. God reveals his intentions by speaking to people. Physical manifestations of God are always indirect or symbolic. God appears in many different forms, including an angel, a wrestler, a burst of fire, and a quiet whisper. Read an in-depth analysis of God. Moses mediates between God and the people, transforming the Israelites from an oppressed ethnic group into a nation founded on religious laws. Read an in-depth analysis of Moses. Read an in-depth analysis of David. Jacob experiences a life fraught with deception, bewilderment, and change. Despite being sold into slavery by his brothers, Joseph rises to power in Egypt and saves his family from famine. After God chooses Saul to be king, Saul loses his divine right to rule Israel by committing two religious errors. Adam and Eve introduce human evil into the world when they eat the fruit of a tree God has forbidden them to touch. Noah obediently builds the large ark, or boat, that saves the human race and the animal kingdom from destruction. God designates Aaron to be the first high priest in Israel. Joshua directs the people in their sweeping military campaign to conquer and settle the Promised Land. Samson is rash, belligerent, and driven by lust for foreign women—qualities that contradict Jewish religious ideals. Rehoboam and Jeroboam introduce rampant worship of idols and false gods into their kingdoms. Ahab and Jezebel spread cult worship of the pagan god Baal throughout the northern kingdom. Esther boldly and cunningly persuades the king of Persia to remove his edict calling for the death of the exiled Jews. He retains an open and inquisitive mind, remaining faithful in his refusal to curse God.

8: Old Testament Characters | Meet the Characters | Friends and Heroes

Old Testament The Old Testament contains the Books of the Bible which tell the stories from before Jesus was born. There are 39 books in the Old Testament starting at Genesis, then Exodus, through to Malachi.

It was completed by , just 85 years after the very first English translation had come out Tyndale, Over 50 scholars worked on this translation, using the Byzantine family of Manuscripts – the Textus Receptus. It has undergone three revisions, incorporating more than , changes! Further, there are over words in the King James that no longer mean what they meant in In addition, many words in the KJV are now obscure; others cannot be traced back to the most reliable manuscripts. The Authorized Version has become the standard for English-speaking Protestants. Above all its rivals, the King James Version has had the greatest impact in shaping the English language. It is a literary masterpiece. The KJV translators had access to only a few ancient manuscripts. Since their day, many older manuscripts have been discovered, resulting in a more reliable Greek and Hebrew text. It is suitable for study as long as one is familiar with the language. It is widely known and available, and very inexpensive. The copyright is still valid in the United Kingdom, but in the United States and elsewhere, it is in the public domain. For many people, the KJV is the only acceptable translation. Over scholars, church leaders, and lay Christians worked until to complete this revision. It has been updated to modern English with several translation corrections, but it retains the original phraseology. Their intent was to create a totally new, modern translation of Scripture, but one that would retain the elegant literary style of the KJV. It is also based on the manuscripts from the Byzantine family Textus Receptus. Although the New King James Bible, like all other translations, has a few flaws, it is a more accurate rendering of the Greek than the King James Version and is less likely to puzzle the reader. This is an especially good translation for people with a Wesleyan or Eastern Orthodox background. The New Testament was published in ; and the entire Bible with the Old Testament followed in It was advertised as a revision that sought to preserve all that is best in the English Bible as it had been known and used throughout the years. Initially, the RSV Old Testament was not well received by conservative scholars because it was translated without taking into consideration later interpretations of those passages within the New Testament. The RSV attempted to be a word-for-word translation wherever possible. Though it continues in the tradition of the KJV, it sets a new standard for the 21st Century. It tries to be as literal as possible, and as free only as is necessary. It includes among its sources all the newfound manuscripts, including the Dead Sea Scrolls and archeological finds from the Ancient Near East. It also incorporates new information about Greek and Hebrew words. It is the most ecumenical among all Bible translations, using both the standard Protestant canon and books used by Roman Catholics and Orthodox Christians. The Bible comes in three editions: It has received the endorsement of 33 Protestant churches, plus Catholic bishops and the leader of the Greek Orthodox Church. It has gender-inclusive language i. There were basically three reasons given for issuing a revision of the Revised Standard Version of the Bible: It is based on the Masoretic texts and uses the traditional three-part division. Though the word "Bible" is commonly used by non-Jews, the appropriate term to use for the Hebrew scriptures is Tanakh. It is the compilation of the teachings of God to human beings in document form. The Tanakh consists of 24 books. The Torah has 5; the Neviim has 8, and Ketuvim has These are the same books found in the Protestant Old Testament, but they differ in order. Books like Kings and Chronicles are counted as one. English translations of the Old Testament were uncommon until the s, in part because Jews generally studied the texts in their original language. The first JPS translation was completed in It was based on the most accurate scholarship available at that time, which also included the KJV. By , it was outdated so numerous Jewish scholars began to update it. Those who translated it were experts in Biblical scholarship; they always tried to present the original meaning of the texts. Committees from the Christian Reformed Church and National Association of Evangelicals decided in that a new translation was needed. The translators of the New International Version sought to make a version that was midway between a literal rendering as in the New American Standard Bible and a free paraphrase as in The Living Bible. Their goal was to convey in English the thought of the original writers. It is a good, easy-to-read translation that pays attention to the meaning of phrases as opposed to a

word-by-word translation. The New International Version, sponsored by the [International] Bible Society has become a standard version used for private reading and pulpit reading in many English-speaking countries. The NIV is the product of evangelical scholars from a wide variety of church backgrounds. This work was completed by Robert Bratcher in after a grueling nine years in production. It was completed in conjunction with a committee and by the American Bible Society. It was intended for an unchurched audience and does not use traditional religious vocabulary. Those who are familiar with the Bible might think it to be inaccurate because it is a paraphrase. It was a version deemed suitable for children. It reads like a novel; story telling is one of its strongest points. It was not well received by Evangelicals. In Zondervan began the publishing of the translation and changed its name again: The Good News Translation. This is a revision of the Jerusalem Bible , motivated by scholars to improve accuracy. This latter Bible had been revised in , and it was only a matter of time before the Jerusalem Bible would be revised as well. The book has a distinct Roman Catholic flavor that presents the position of the Church on various passages, especially regarding the Old Testament. This Bible includes the Apocrypha and Deuterocanonical books as well as many study helpsâ€”such as introductions to each book of the Bible, extensive notes on various passages, and maps. The translators believe that laypeople need interpretive helps in order to understand the scriptures. It is a freer translation because the translators wanted to capture the meaning of the original texts in a vigorous contemporary style. Though the translators attempted to make it more literal, they balanced this with the use of inclusive language. It was updated in to include more inclusive language, especially in the New Testament and the Psalms. Because of this, it has not been accepted by the Vatican as the basis for its lectionary. It was again revised in in connection with the Vatican, and continues to be the Bible of choice for the Roman Catholics in the US. There is a short introduction to each book complete with marginal notes. This was the first American Catholic Bible to be translated from the original languages. It is a very readable, clear, simple, and straightforward translation. It is not as good as the Jerusalem Bible for serious students, but is the preferred Bible for American Catholics. Although it is very academic in tone, it is said to be the most exact English translation available and was updated in On the whole, the New American Standard Bible is respected as a good study Bible that accurately reflects the wording of the original languages. The translators came from a wide variety of evangelical backgrounds. It, too, was intended to be something of a revision of the King James. Second, its translators were more conservative theologically than the RSV translators. The NASB is probably the best word-for-word translation available today, based on what the manuscripts actually say instead of what translators want them to say. The Old Testament was completed in This version of the Bible is written in contemporary language with contemporary idioms. The goal was not to render a word-for-word conversion of Greek into English, but rather to convert the tone, the rhythm, the events, the ideas into the way we actually think and speak. Eugene Peterson, the paraphraser, worked from the original languages. Eugene Peterson has taught biblical languages on the post-graduate level and is a respected theologian with pastoral experience. He is of the caliber of a J. Phillips, and is well qualified to undertake a paraphrase. The Message is not suited for serious Bible study since the paraphrase, by its nature, obscures terminology and some implications of the text. On the other hand, the Message is as accurate as a paraphrase can be, and it is easy to read and understand. He is an author, not a Bible scholar. The Bible was completed by Within a year or two, it was the most popular Bible in America. By , over 40 million copies had been sold. It is useful for inspiration and commentary, but for serious Bible study, it should only be used in conjunction with a legitimate translation. But that is the nature of paraphrasesâ€” see comments above on The Message. Despite initial criticism by conservative scholars, the Living Bible has been very popular among English readers worldwide. It has been revised many times and appears in many different versions. It was largely replaced by the New Living Translation in Some people believe that the Living Bible clarifies the meaning that is already present.

9: Old Testament Characters - Peter Scazero - Google Books

User Review - Karen - www.enganchecubano.com I used this book for our Sunday School class. It was a great review on many of the Old Testament characters. My class thoroughly enjoyed it and how it related to our every day lives.

Sitwell, Osbert: Dickens and the modern novel. The modern novel, its cause and cure. J: Colors for the IBM PC and Compatibles, 374 Wednesday night at the lab: antibiotics, bioengineering, contraceptives, drugs, and ethics. Cheat mountain coal field of Randolph County, West Virginia A Letter from Japan 4 Complete Unabridged Dr. Fell Mysteries One on One with God Date and provenance Encyclopædia of the War of 1812 Brand leadership aaker 50 Things to Draw And Paint (Activity Cards) Issues on the trail The archery contest. Pm youth internship program 2017 selected candidates list Pat martino creative force part 2 Matting and framing made easy Catholic Charities CYO Back to West Point Mind and motion and monism Tapestries from the Samuel H. Kress collections at the Philadelphia Museum of Art Personalize relationships New Jewish Cooking Middle school ing how sailboats work Physiatrie treatment of pain Joseph Audette and Allison Bailey Paul rand a designers art 1920 Alisha R. Knight The practice standard for scheduling The semiotic theory of carnival as the inversion of bipolar opposites V.V. Ivanov Part I: Harmonisation, drug policy and the European Union Rick braun sheet music Description of the Brainerd School Auditors mandated retention of records A Jesuit apologia : appellant abuse The legend of drizzt series Essays on Definition (Terminology and Lexicography Research and Practice) The research, the women, and me. Rulers of Strathspey Rome : the memory city The Zen of Gambling SouthBeach, Miami.