

Session 3

- The Hebrew Bible and Old Testament

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How the OT Came to be

- Took shape over a lot of centuries
- 1st 50 Chapters (Genesis) covers 2300 years
- Exodus to Sinai is 81 Chapters Just over a year.
- Numbers covers 40 Years
- Deut 34 Moses last 1 or 2 days
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- Three Assumptions
- We have multiple canons with different orders. This tells us stories can be arranged differently and they are. They are different between the Hebrew arrangement and Christian arrangement.
 - Hebrew bible 24 books
 - Christian Bible 39 Books
 - Christian Bible with Approrypha 46 Books
- Note; torah includes both the law and the story
 - Holy spirit had a role in the final formation
 - Bible grew from oral tradition and final form achieved in stages

The Oral Tradition

- **Discerning the Oral Roots of Scripture**
- 6 Critical test for the Oral tradition
 1. Indication of earliest traditions of scripture formulated into small oral units (pericopes)
 2. Is it attached to a local place
 3. Is there a worship element to the story. Godly encounter.
 4. Tends to be arch-typical – can be identified with a whole people
 5. Stands out awkwardly- Takes pieces out and you can get to the next story.
 6. Usually about individuals e.g Joseph

The OT Particulars

- The Old Testament has...
- **39 books**
- 929 chapters
- 23,214 verses
- 593,493 words
- **Longest book-Psalms**
- **Shortest book-Obadiah**

Two Versions of the OT



The Hebrew Canon What is It?

- **The 24 Books of the Hebrew Bible**
- In their simplest form, the twenty-four books of the Jewish Bible - the Tanach - present a history of the **first 3500 years from creation until the building of the second Temple in Jerusalem.**
- The books also relate the history of the Jewish nation from its earliest stage, through the giving of the Law at Mount Sinai, and until the end of the first commonwealth.
- But the Tanach is much more than just history. In it one can learn about G-d's plan for the world and of His relationship with mankind, specifically, His chosen nation - the Jews.
- Here is where G-d tells us what He wants us to do!
- *"And now, Israel, what does the Lord your G-d want of you? Only to fear the Lord your G-d, to go in all His ways and to love Him and to serve the Lord your G-d with all your heart and with all your soul. To guard the commandments of G-d and His statutes..." (Deuteronomy 10 12-13)*

The Hebrew OT Canon

- Rabbinic Judaism recognizes the twenty-four books of the Masoretic Text (Jewish Scholars) commonly called the *Tanakh* or *Hebrew Bible*.
- Evidence suggests that the *process of canonization* occurred between **200 BCE and 200 CE**,
- The Torah was *canonized* circa **400 BCE**,
- The Prophets circa **200 BCE**,
- The Writings **circa 100 CE** at Council of Jamnia
 - however this position is increasingly criticized by modern scholars.
- The book of Deuteronomy includes a prohibition against adding or subtracting (**4:2**) which might apply to the book itself or a prohibition against future editing) or the whole test.

The 24 Books of Hebrew Bible

The Five Books of Moses (Chumash)

Genesis
Exodus
Leviticus
Numbers
Deuteronomy

Former Prophets

Joshua
Judges
Samuel
Kings

Latter Prophets

Isaiah
Jeremiah
Ezekial
The Twelve (minor prophets) Trei-Assar

The Eleven Books of the Writings (Kesuvim)

Psalms - Tehilim
Proverbs - Mishlei
Job - Iyov
Song of Songs - Shir HaShirim
Ruth - Rus
Lamentations - Eicha
Ecclesiastes - Koheles
Esther
Daniel - Doniel
Ezra/Nehemia
Chronicles - Divrei Hayamim

The Septuagint

- **About 300 BCE** the Jews in Alexandria, undertook a translation of the Bible (which we call the OT) into Greek. About 70 translators worked on it; hence it is called the Septuagint, from the Latin word for “seventy.” It took 70 Days
- The Septuagint translators gave the books of the Bible Greek names and put them in a different order, categorizing them as Law, history, writings, and prophecy. They also numbered verses
- So there are two Jewish Bibles that differed slightly in content: **the Hebrew Bible (the Palestinian canon)** and the **Greek Bible (the Alexandrian canon)**, which had a few more books than the Hebrew Bible. The reason they differed is that the third portion (the Writings) were still in the process of becoming canonical.

Old Testament Greek Canon

Torah - 5

Genesis

Exodus

Leviticus

Numbers

Deuteronomy

Historical - 12

Joshua

Judges

Ruth

1 Samuel

2 Samuel

1 Kings

2 Kings

1 Chronicles

2 Chronicles

Ezra

Nehemiah

Esther

Poetical Books - 5

Job

Psalms

Proverbs

Ecclesiastes

Song of Songs

Major Prophets - 5

Isaiah

Jeremiah

Lamentations

Ezekiel

Daniel

Minor Prophets - 12

Hosea

Joel

Amos

Obadiah

Jonah

Micah

Nahum

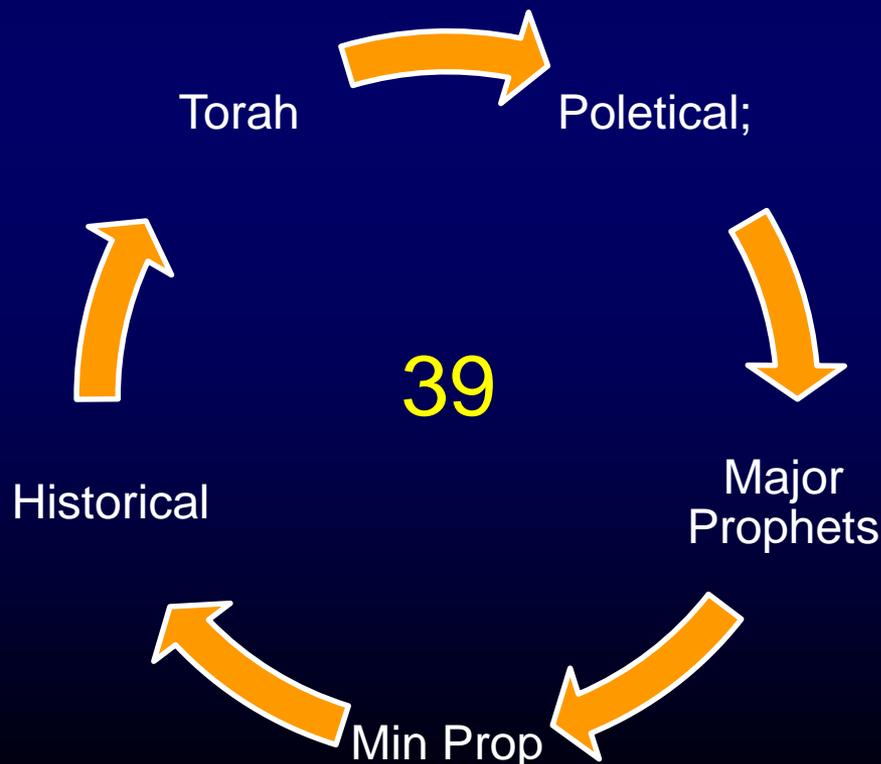
Habakkuk

Zephaniah

Haggai

Zechariah

Malachi



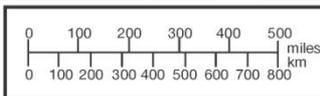
Where it All Took Place

Middle East: Then and Now • 4

Middle East: Then and Now • 4



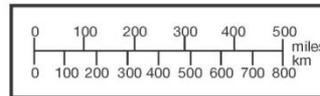
Ancient cities that exist today are underlined in red on the modern overlays.



- City or Town
- ⋯ Ancient Ruins/Sites
- ▲ Mountain
- ▲ Modern Capital cities

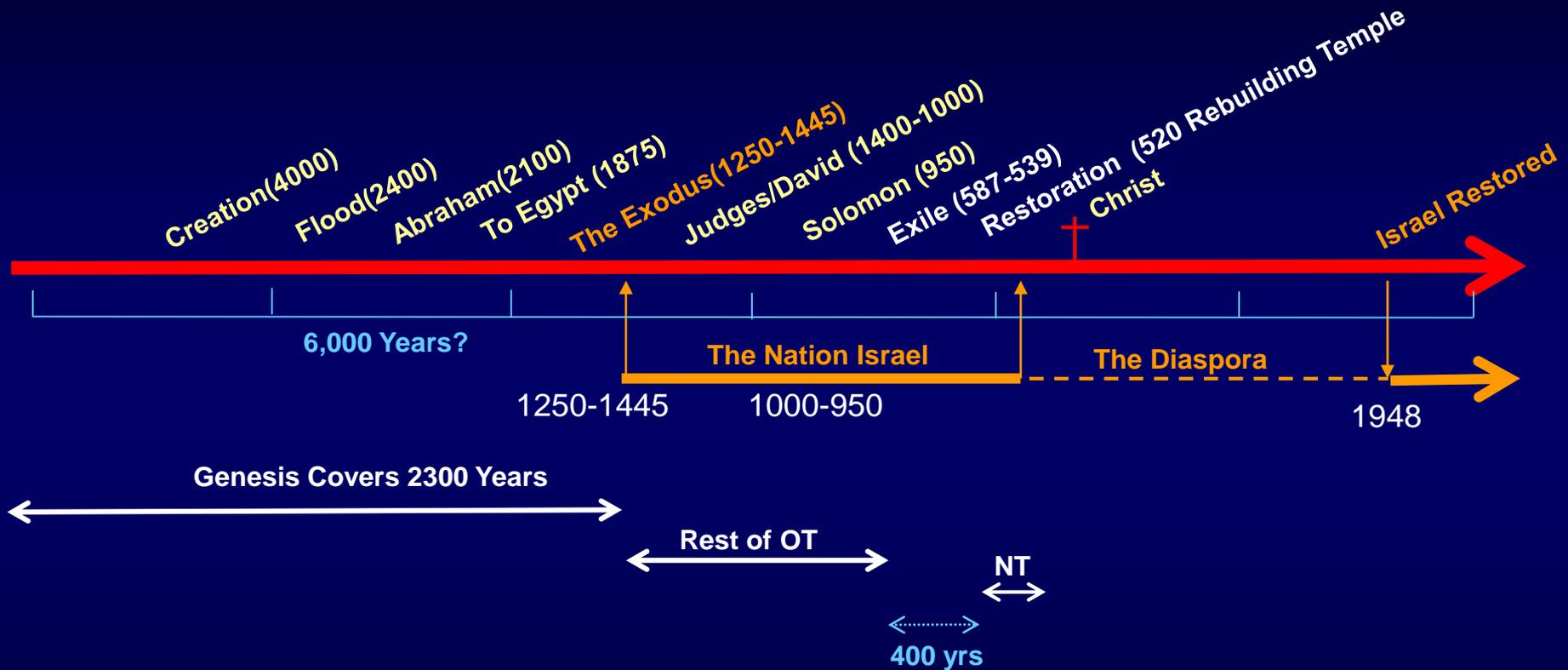


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A Snapshot of the Timeline



- The Northern Kingdom fell in 722 BCE (200Years after Solomon). It was fallen by Assyria (Syria).
- The Southern Kingdom fell in 586 BCE (Iraq m(300 Years after Solomon)
 – 1st Temple Destroyed
- Ezra Rebuilds 2nd Temple 515

OT Time Line -1

- 1875 Abraham was called by God to the land of Canaan.
- 1250-1000 Exodus from Egypt - Disputed
- ~1450-1400 Emergence of Israel to Canaan (40 Years in Desert)
- 1400-1000 Period of the Judges
- 1000-960 King David – Monarchy Begins
- 960-922 Solomon Reign – Builds 1st Temple (Disputed)
- 922 Kingdom Divides – North and South
- 722 No. Kingdom Overrun by Assyrians- Samaria Destroyed
- **586** Jerusalem was destroyed by Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar. The Jews were taken into captivity to Babylon. They remained in Babylon under the Medo-Persian Empire and there began to speak Aramaic.

OT Time line-2

- 539 Cyrus of Persia Overruns Babylon- Jews return
- 555-545 The Book of Daniel Chapters. 2:4 to 7:28 were written in Aramaic.
- 520 **Temple Rebuilt**
- 458 Ezra sent from Babylon with a copy of the Law
- 400 Ezra Chapters. 4:8 to 6:18; and 7:12-26 were written in Aramaic. –**OLD TESTAMENT PERIOD ENDS**
- 336-323 Alexander the Great Captures Persia
- 312 -198 Judah Controlled by Ptolemies of Egypt (Greek Dynasty under Alexander)
- 198 Jerusalem conquered by Seleucids – Syria
- 168 Jews in Jerusalem persecuted by Antichus IV
- 167 The Maccabean Revolt
- 63 Jerusalem Conquered by Rome – General Pompey

Genesis

- ◉ Who: Moses? (Josh 1:7, Dan 9:11. Luke 16:29, Jn 7:19, Acts 26:22, Ro 10:19 (Authorship Contested, more likely Scribes in Solomon's Time)
- ◉ What: The Beginnings, (bereshith) **Note:** There are 613 laws in the Torah.. Parallels to *The Enuma Elish*.
- ◉ Where: Egypt to Canaan. **Covers 2300 Years**
- ◉ Why: To demonstrate that God is Sovereign (Monotheism)
- ◉ Key Verse: 17:3-7. **Abrahams Covenant Theology**
- ◉ ***You will be the father of many nations***

Exodus

- ◉ Who: Moses (Contested, more likely Scribes in Solomon's Time)
- ◉ What: Deliverance from Slavery. A Latin Word meaning *Exodos* given the name by Greek Translators
- ◉ Where: Egypt & Canaan about 1446 bce (1Kings 6:1, 480 Years before birth of Solomon in 966 bce **COVERS 1 Year**)
- ◉ Why: To show God's faithfulness to the covenant . Theme "Let my People be"
- ◉ Key Verse: 3:14 ("I Am Who I Am" See Jn 8:58-59, The Faithful one) 35:1-29, Sabbath and Tabernacle

Leviticus

- ◉ Who: Moses (Contested, more likely Scribes in Solomon's Time)
- ◉ What: Law and Sacrifice . A Latin Word meaning relating to the Levites the Priestly Tribe
- ◉ Where: Sinai and Canaan
- ◉ When: 1445-1400 bce
- ◉ Why: To instruct Israel on how to be holy
- ◉ Key Verse: 20:7,8 and Holiness Code Ch 11-18,

Numbers

- ◉ Who: Moses (Contested, more likely Scribes in Solomon's Time). Hebrew Title *bemidbar* meaning in the desert
- ◉ What: Census and History
- ◉ Where: Sinai and Canaan
- ◉ When: ~ 1445 -1400 bce **Covers 40 Years**
- ◉ Why: A reminder of what happens when people rebel against God. Tells of Desert Wanderings
- ◉ Key Verse: 6:24-26 'Aarons Blessing'
- ◉ Exodus and Leviticus ` 2 Million People over 40 years. The number of people is questioned

Deuteronomy

- ◉ Who: Moses (Contested, more likely Scribes in Solomon's Time). Hebrew (Copy of this law)
- ◉ What: Repetition and Law. 'A Vassal Treaty'
- ◉ Where: Sinai and Canaan, Specifically Moab (Where Jordan flows into the Dead Sea)
- ◉ When: 1401-1400 bce **Covers 1 or 2 Days**
- ◉ Why: A reminder to future generations of what God expects. To Maintain their Culture and Faith
- ◉ Key Verse: 5, Ten Commandments, 6:4-5 Shema (HEAR) (See Ch 34 – Moses records his own death)

What are the History Books

The 12 books continue the story of the people of Israel and the conquest of the promised land, the disporia, the divided kingdom, the Assyrian and Babylonian Invasion and return from exile during Persian rule.

The History Books

Joshua

Judges

Ruth

1 / 2 Samuel

1/2 Kings

1/2 Chronicles

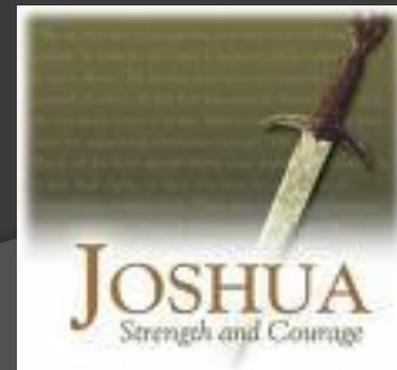
Ezra

Nehemiah

Esther

Joshua

- ◉ Who: Unknown, Possible period of Kings 800 years after the events took place
- ◉ What: Conquest of Canaan after 40 years in the desert
- ◉ Where: Canaan,
- ◉ When: 1405-1383bce, about 40 years earlier than Ramses II in 1406 bce
- ◉ Why: To assure the people that obedience to God is rewarded
- ◉ Key Verse: 1:6-7



Judges(Military Deliverers)

- ◉ Who: Samuel by Tradition-But uncertain(Maybe Nathan and Gad in David's court (1 Ch 29:29))
- ◉ What: Death of Joshua to Rise of Monarchy. Organized by Theme not Chronology
- ◉ Where: Canaan,
- ◉ When: 1375-1050 (Rise of Saul) bce,
- ◉ Why: Stresses the importance of remaining Loyal to God.
- ◉ **Period between Joshua and Saul (1st King)**
- ◉ Each has a unique cycle **1. Renunciation of God,, 2. Oppression, 3.Distress, 4.Return to God)**

Ruth

- Who: Samuel by Tradition
- What: Great grandmother of David. History before the kings. Love and Family, redemption
- Where: Moab
- When: 1046-1050 (Rise of Saul) bce, Judges?
- Why: Stresses the importance of remaining Loyal to God and to family
- Key Verse: 1:16 -18, 2-4 Ancient Greeting



1 Samuel

- ◉ Who: Samuel by Tradition
- ◉ What: **Transition Story** to Kingship from the Judges
- ◉ Where: Moab
- ◉ When: ~1050 bce,
- ◉ Why: Samuel Anoints Saul and David (1st 2 Kings). Jealousy between Saul and David. Saul kills himself after being wounded
- ◉ Key Verse: 3:8-10, 15:22, 7

2 Samuel

- ◉ Who: Samuel by Tradition
- ◉ What: David's Kingship. Nathan told David he would not build the temple to house the ark. David wrote 73 of 150 psalms. Ps 23 at the end of his life. Sleeps with Bathsheba and has Solomon
- ◉ Where: Israel and Judah
- ◉ When: 1050-750 bce,
- ◉ Why: Because you Prosper when you listen to God. Davidic covenant Psalm 89:34-37. Ultimate Victory over evil. David is also weak but God loves him because he acknowledges his sin
- ◉ Key Verse: 7:9 ,11:1-16,, David fails 13:1-15

1/2 Kings

- ◉ Who: Maybe Jeremiah but unknown
- ◉ What: 1 Literary Work divided by Greek translators. Evaluation and history of the Kings. Solomon's reign, Building & Destruction of the temple, Queen of Sheba. Kings of Israel an Judah Kingdom Splits
- ◉ Where: Israel and Judah
- ◉ When: 590-570 bce, Written at end of the exile in 538
- ◉ Why: Demonstrates value of following Gods will. No real statement of purpose or theme. Sequence of History to 1/2 Samuel. 29 Kings in Israel all destructive. 20 Kings in the South all Descendents of David (except Athaliah)
- ◉ Key Verse: 1 Kings 3:9a,3:16-28, 5, 6, 8:1-9,11:41, (Elijah/Elisha Former Prophets 17,18,19) 2 Kings , 2:1-13,17:5-6,18:17-19:1-13, 30, 20:16-19, (KEY :22 an 23 Book of the Law Found by Josiah)(25 Jerusalem's fall and burning of the temple)

1 Chronicles

- ◉ Who: Ezra (Priest)
- ◉ What: Divided when translated to LXX. Same period as 2 Samuel except Chronicles provides **a religious not a political** History. 1st 9 Chapters are most complete genealogical in scripture
- ◉ Where: Judah
- ◉ When: 430-450 bce,
- ◉ Why: To encourage the Remnant after almost 70 years since people experienced any unity. Remind people of there heritage
- ◉ Key Verse:
 - Davidic Covenant 17:7-27
 - David's preparations to build the temple 22:1-6
 - Divisions for the Priesthood 24:1

2 Chronicles

- ◉ Who: Ezra
- ◉ What: Divided when translated to LXX. Same period as 1 and 2 Kings except Chronicles provides **the spiritual nature of the Davidic kingdom up thru the return under Cyrus of Persia 70 years after being in exile**
- ◉ Where: Judah
- ◉ When: 430-450 bce,
- ◉ Why: The Theme is remembrance. Major focus in the construction of Solomon' Temple. And then the tragedy of the divided kingdom
- ◉ Key Verse:
 - Kings who restored the Temple 14:1-16:14
 - Josiah 34-35
 - Revival under good king Jehoshapat 20:1-30
 - King Hezekiah who purified the temple and thru out the idols 29-31

Ezra

- ◉ Who: Ezra “ Called the Architect of Judaism”
- ◉ What: Ezra picks up at the end of Chronicles. This is the story about the return of two small remnants from exile. Ezra calls on and references Persian documents
- ◉ Where: Jerusalem
- ◉ When: 457-444 bce,
- ◉ Why: The Theme is remembrance. And restoration God did not forget the remnant. God keeps his promises.

- ◉ Key Verse:
 - Zerubbabel - The leader of the first return 2:2
 - Prohibition of marriage against NON JEWS 9:1-10
 - Temple Work Begins 3:8-10

Nehemiah

- ◉ Who: Nehemiah
- ◉ What: About reconstruction. Sequel to Ezra.. This 13 years after Ezra returns. Zerubbabel rebuilds the temple and Ezra is the Priest. Nehemiah is concerned with restoring the people and rebuilding the walls around Jerusalem
- ◉ Where: Jerusalem
- ◉ When: 424-400 bce,
- ◉ Why: The Theme is remembrance. And restoration God did not forget the remnant. God keeps his promises
- ◉ Key Verse:
 - Nehemiah's Prayer for Jerusalem , 1
 - Dedication of the Temple 12
 - Every Chapter is a great story

Esther

- Who: Unknown (MOST SCHOLARS CONSIDER THE WORK Persian Fiction under King Ahasuerus (Succeeded Cyrus))
- What: Deals with vast majority of Israelites who decided to stay in Persia because they had intermarried and had businesses there. *Only one of Two books with a woman's name*
- Esther a Jew is made Queen of Persia after Queen Vashti refuses to appear at a banquet of drunken men. She overhears a plot to kill the king and winds up having to risk her life to save the Jewish people by telling the king
- Where: Persia (IRAN)
- When: 450-431 bce,
- Why: To Save the Jews from Extinction. Feast of Purim celebrates this book.
- Key Verse:
 - Mordeci's Statement 4:14, Esther's decision 4:16
 - Feast of Purim 9:20-24
 - Every Chapter is a great story

Poetry & Wisdom

Job

Psalms

Proverbs

Ecclesiastes

Song of Solomon

Poetry and Wisdom Books

- The 5 Books include Hymns, Poetry and drams that illustrate the ways the people of Israel expressed themselves to God and Others
- THEY ARE ABOUT THE CULTURE OF A PEOPLE

Job

- ◉ Who: Unknown
- ◉ What: A Good Man Job is Challenged by God to show his faith and Gods Sovereignty. A Counterpoint to the common sense Philosophy of Proverbs. Satan arises as a Spiritual force which did not show itself until later in Judaism
- ◉ Where: Mesopotamia (Uz)
- ◉ When: Unknown ; maybe 1800-2000 bce. Written Post Exile
- ◉ Why: Could be a lively debate over Jewish Deuteromic Theology. Why are the Good Punished?
- ◉ Key Verse:
 - 19:25, 26

Ecclesiastes(Qoheleth- Teacher/Preacher)

- ◉ Who: Solomon but hotly Contested (But title means Official Speaker) Who is the preacher 1-1?
- ◉ What: A Counterpoint to the common sense Philosophy of Proverbs. Rabbis hotly contest why this book about
- ◉ Where: Jerusalem
- ◉ When: 935 bce
- ◉ Why: All searching for wisdom ends in vanity.
- ◉ Key Verse:
 - Vanity of Vanities 1:2
 - To Everything there is a season 3:1-8

Psalms

- ◉ Who: Various, 150 Total. About half by David. David is credited with over 3600 in the DSS . (151 in LXX)
- ◉ What: Songbook of the second Temple. Five collections. Hymns, Communal Laments, Personal Laments, Songs of Thanksgiving and royal psalms.
- ◉ Where: Jerusalem
- ◉ When: 1410-430bce
- ◉ Why: Praise to God
 - Messianic, 2,22, (Recited from Cross) 4, 101

Song of Solomon

- ⦿ Who: Solomon
- ⦿ What: Love Poem
- ⦿ Where: Jerusalem
- ⦿ When: 965 bce
- ⦿ Why: Illustrate the Joy found in marriage
- ⦿ Key Verses:
 - All About couples
 - Courtship 1:2-3:5,
 - First Night 4:1-5:1
 - Disagreement 5:2-6:3
 - Power of Love 8:6-7

Proverbs

- ⦿ Who: Solomon but hotly Contested
- ⦿ What: About Practical Wisdom
- ⦿ Where: Jerusalem in Everyday Life
- ⦿ When: 971-686 bce
- ⦿ Why: Seven (7) Collections of writings. All searching for practical wisdom. Four Themes (1) Advice from Parents to Children (2) Wealth & Poverty (3) Self control (4) Drinking to much
- ⦿ Key Verse:
 - Fear of the Lord 1:7
 - 12:8, 16:15, 23:20-21, 20:10, 20:29, 21:30, 24:23b, 26:11

The Prophets Job

- ⦿ There are 3 basic functions of the prophets in Israel. The prophets functioned as divinely appointed preachers; they were truth tellers; and were watchmen over the affairs of God's people.
- ⦿ As preachers, the prophets expounded and interpreted the Mosaic law to the nation.
- ⦿ It was their duty to admonish, reprove, denounce sin, threaten with the terrors of judgment, call to repentance, and bring consolation and pardon. Their activity of rebuking sin and calling for repentance consumed far more of the prophets' time than any other feature of their work..

True and False Prophets

- **False** prophets told the Kings what they wanted to hear
- **True** Prophets had a direct link to God, Suffered and told the truth
 - They were not popular with the kingship
- The Practiced as the **Court Officer** and **Covenant Law Suit**

How the Prophets are Divided

- The Prophets are divided into the four books of the Former Prophets (**Joshua, Judges, Samuel, and Kings**);
- Three of the Latter Prophets (**Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel**,
- **Twelve Minor Prophets** [**Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi**] are counted as one book.
- Note; Daniel is considered Apocalyptic

Major Prophets

	Isaiah	Jeremiah	Ezekiel	Daniel (Only in Evangelical Churches)
Prophesied To:	Jews in Judea	Jews in Judea and captivity	Jews captive in Babylon	Jews captive in Babylon and Gentile kings
Concerning	Judah and Jerusalem (Isa 7:14; 53) Messiah Predictions	Judah and Nations (Jer. 1:5, 9-10, 2:1-2)	The whole house of Israel (Ezek. 2:3-6, 3:4-10, 17)	Israel and Gentile Nations (Dan. 10,11)
During the reigns of	Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah (kings of Judah)	Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah (kings of Judah)	Zedekiah (king of Judah); Nebuchadnezzar (king of Babylon)	kings of Judah). Nebuchadnezzar (king of Babylon)
Dates:	740-680 B.C.	627-585 B.C.	592-570 B.C	605-536 B.C

Minor Prophets-1

Date	Prophet	Theme	To Who	Why
840 - 830	Obadiah	Day of the Lord; Destruction of Edom; Israel's restoration	Against Edom	Edom had continual violence toward Jacob. Edom cheered when Judah taken captive.
830 - 750	Joel	The Day of the Lord	Israel, Northern Kingdom	Adultery, drunkenness, idolatry, licentiousness.
780 - 740	Jonah	Sign of Commitment; Type of Jesus Christ; God's mercy to repentant	Nineveh, with implications to all peoples	Cruelty of the Assyrians
765 - 725	Hosea	Salvation	Israel, Northern Kingdom	Adultery, drunkenness, idolatry, licentiousness.
760	Amos	The Day of the Lord; The Eternal will roar	Israel, Judah and Benjamin. All Nations.	Oppression of the poor; Sexual Immorality; Wanton Luxury; Corruption of law & men

Minor Prophets -2

Date	Prophet	Theme	To Who	Why
740 - 700	Micah	Justice	Samaria, Jerusalem and then the whole earth	Lack of justice in the land, injustice, oppression
640 - 620	Nahum	Judgment on Nineveh; Comfort to Israel	Assyrians, primarily Nineveh	Cruelty of the Assyrians, overstepped boundaries
640 - 609	Zephaniah	God's indignation on the earth; Who may be hidden?; Israel repents, God saves them	Judah, Jerusalem, all Israel	Spiritual fornication
608 - 605	Habakkuk	God Embraces Judah through destroying the Chaldeans	Babylon with implications for all peoples	Aggression/plunder; Greed/self-assertion; Graft/violence in building; Inhumanity; Idolatry
520	Haggai	Restoration Temple points to the Church	Zerubbabel, and the returned remnant	Neglect in building God's House. Procastration.
520 - 480	Zechariah	The coming of God's Kingdom preceded by building of Temple	Zerubbabel, and the returned remnant	Filthy garments. Lack of Judgment, mercy & peace. Living in evil ways.
420 - 400	Malachi	Be prepared for the messenger that is to come. (Elijah)	Israel (twelve tribes) and Israel of God today (Church)	Priests neglecting duties. People chided for divorce, adultery, robbing God and criticizing.

What is the Exile?

- After Solomon 6th C the kingdoms tribes divided into North (Israel) and South (Judah)
 - Southern Conqueror – Babylonians
 - Northern Conqueror - Assyrians
- Northern kingdom survived 200 years
- Southern Kingdom survived 300 Years
- The period came to an end with Cyrus the Persian conquered Babylon
- Jews could now return to Judah
- 2nd temple built by Cyrus Great (Ezra) ~513
- Judah becomes ruled by Persia (Ptolomies) and Syrians(Seleucids) then Rome

- These are pretty Good Dates and can be correlated

Why Not Jerusalem?

- **All of the Southern Kingdom was taken except for Jerusalem.**
- **God did not let Assyria take Jerusalem in 701. Was it divine intervention?**
- **Probably it was disease in Jerusalem and Politics in Assyria that kept Jerusalem safe**

The Prophets & The Exile

- Hebrew Bible received its shape in the Post Exile period (~200 BCE)
- Joshua – Kings “Deuteromic texts” the Former Prophets were edited in 6th C although the events they describe cover 1200 BCE to 586 BCE
- To keep the culture alive (Monotheism)
- Great Latter prophets(Amos etc.) wrote in the 8th c BCE and edited in 2nd temple period (< 513 BCE)

The Southern Kingdom

2nd Kings & 2 Chronicles

Jehoram	8
Ahaziah	1
Athaliah	6
Joash	40
Amaziah	29
Uzziah	52

Major Prophets

Isaiah	Jotham	16	→	Isaiah
Jeremiah	Ahaz	16		↓
Ezekiel	Hezekiah	29		↓
Daniel	Manasseh	55		↓
	Amon	2		↓
	Josiah	31	→	Jeremiah
	Jehoahaz	(3 mos)		↓
	Jehoiakim	11		↓
	Jehoiakin	(3 mos)		↓
	Zedekiah	11		↓

Babylonian Captivity → Daniel
 → Ezekiel

The Northern Kingdom

2nd Kings

Jehoram	12	Elisha
Jehu	28	
Jehoahaz	17	
Jehoash	16	
Jeroboam II	41	
Zechariah	1/2	
Shallum	(1 mo)	
Menahem	10	
Pekahiah	2	
Pekah	20	
Hoshea	9	

The Point

The Books of the Hebrew bible were all written after the fact and redacted – edited

Moses Probably Did not Write the Torah someone wrote about him to pass the law onto other generations