

outlines human history and sets the background for the patriarchal wanderings and the development of the Hebrew peoples.

(2) Exodus

The Hebrew title tells very little of the content of the book for the second book of Scripture depicts the lot of Israel in Egypt and how they were delivered. The deliverance is not merely of Israel from Egypt, but Israel from herself. The account has overtones of deliverance from all possible foes of soul and life in the establishment of the righteous presence of God and His just enactments. Exodus lays the foundation for the priestly orders and the nature of divine worship.

(3) Leviticus

Showing the narrative thrust, the Hebrew title allows for the fullest expression for the laws and rituals of the sacrificial orders. It is a book of worship and as such provides the needed instruction for man's approach to God. With other books of the Pentateuch, it concentrates on the aspects of holiness that should mark God's people.

(4) Numbers

Our English title is taken from the Greek "arithmoi" and is based on the counts of the tribes whereas the Hebrew really denotes something of what happens in the book. The account relates the movements of the children of Israel on the way to Canaan. It is a book of incidents rebellions, corrections, and new movements.

(5) Deuteronomy

The Hebrew title begins by showing the continual work of Moses. tells us that this is the final discourse(s) of Moses and then elaborates on the specific requirements of Jehovah regarding the law. It is a book of God's love for His people and a book that witnesses the reality of grace in a very practical and far-reaching manner.