

Proverbs. The varying terms of Psalm 119 (testimony, judgment, statutes, word, etc.) seem to have their basic meaning in the law and the resultant experiences regarding it as they were lived in the nation of Israel. In Proverbs, the total concept of chapters 1-10 builds around the protective powers of the law as it is a source of meditation and instruction.

Similarly the law is seen as a devotional centre in Joshua 1:8:

This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest observe to do according to all that is written therein: for then thou shalt make thy way prosperous and then thou shalt have good success.

This is, we think, typical of the use of the law in its devotional reality in the Old Testament. It concludes a large picture that the beginning student of the Old Testament must know and understand with regard to the place of the Pentateuch in the revelation.

(4) Use of the Pentateuch in the NT: Gospels

Basically the Pentateuch has a twofold usage in the Gospels. 1) It serves to illustrate the truth in point of historic reference and 2) it is used to argue for correct doctrinal expression. This usage continues throughout the New Testament and with it, in the later books, is added the Messianic evidential material. We cite the following Scriptures in reference to this point:

John 1:3...All things were made by him, and without him was not anything made.

John 3:14...And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up.

John 6:31...Our fathers did eat manna in the desert; as it is written, He gave them bread from heaven to eat.

Matthew 23:35...From the blood of the righteous Abel.