The Old Testament Canon

A Comparison of the English and Hebrew Bible Arrangements

English Bible

Pentateuch

Genesis
Exodus
Leviticus
Numbers
Deuteronomy

Historical Books

Joshua
Judges
Ruth
1-2 Samuel

1-2 kings

1-2 Chronicles Ezra

Nehemiah Esther

Poetry

Job Psalms Proverbs

Ecclesiastes

Song of Songs

Prophets

Isaiah Jeremiah

Lamentations
Ezekiel
Daniel

12 Minor

Hebrew Bible

Law

Genesis Exodus Leviticus Numbers

Deuteronomy

Prophets

Joshua Judges Samuel Kings

Isaiah Jeremiah Ezekiel

Book of the Twelve

Writings

Psalms Job

Proverbs Ruth

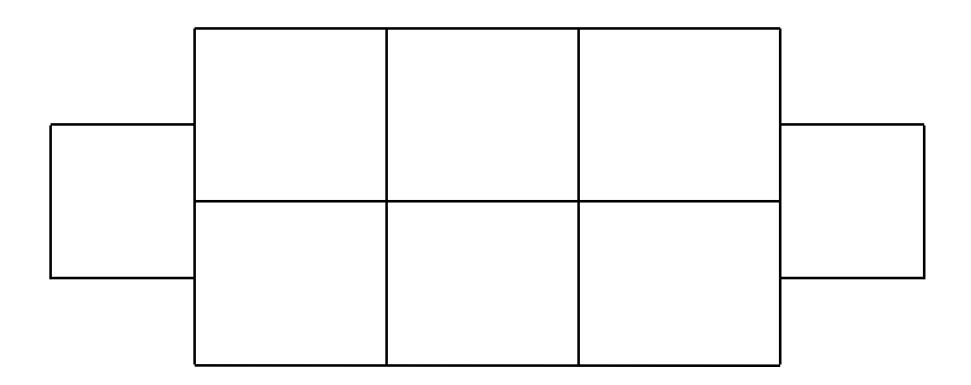
Song of Songs Ecclesiastes

Lamentations

Esther
Daniel
Ezra

Nehemiah Chronicles

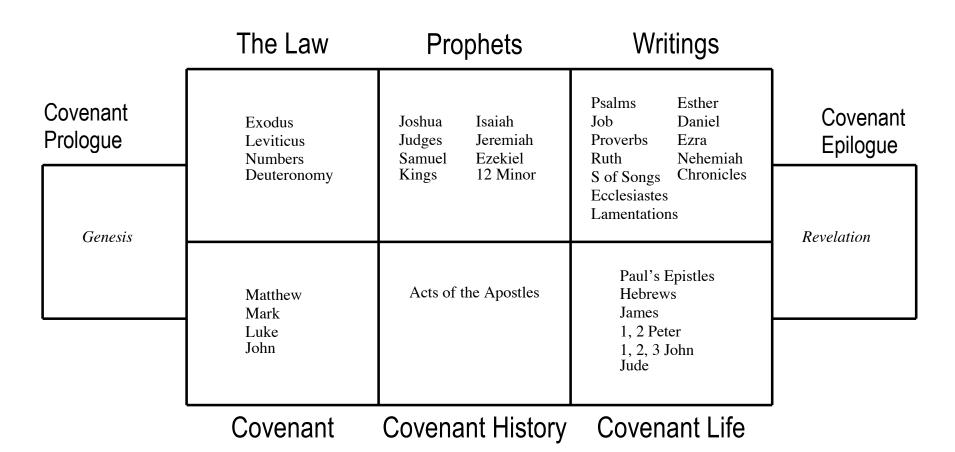
The Covenantal Arrangement of the Christian Bible



Luke 24:44

He said to them, "This is what I told you while I was still with you: Everything must be fulfilled that is written about me in the Law of Moses, the Prophets and the Psalms."

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COVENANT: PART 1 REVIEW

Introduction

The BIG question: What is the Bible about and how is that message communicated?

Acts 28:23 – When they had set a day for Paul, they came to him at his lodging in large numbers; and he was explaining to them by solemnly testifying about the kingdom of God and trying to persuade them concerning Jesus, from both the Law of Moses and from the Prophets.

- 1. The Kingdom of God Thematic Framework
- 2. Jesus Theological Center
- 3. Law of Moses and the Prophets Canonical Structure

The Kingdom of God (thematic framework) and Jesus (theological center) constitute the message of the Bible and answer the first part of the BIG question. The reference to the Law of Moses and the Prophets (canonical structure) answers the second part of the BIG question – how is the biblical message communicated?

CANON AND COVENANT

Luke 24:44-45 – He said to them, "This is what I told you while I was still with you: Everything must be fulfilled that is written about me in the Law of Moses, the Prophets and the Psalms." Then he opened their minds so they could understand the Scriptures (cf. Luke 11:49-51; Matt 23:33-35).

- 1. Identifies the three-fold arrangement of the Hebrew Old Testament: Law, Prophets, and Writings (Psalms).
- 2. The Hebrew divisions and ordering are recognized by Jesus, Paul, and Luke in the New Testament.
- 3. The principles that govern this arrangement are covenant and theology/theme (as opposed to genre, chronology, and authorship with the English Bible order).
- 4. The three divisions of the Hebrew OT are covenantal divisions (covenant, covenant history, covenant life).