INTRODUCTION TO OLD TESTAMENT LAW

I. INTRODUCTION: TERMS USED

A. VARIETIES OF TERMS

B. THE MAIN TERM: TORAH

1. Etymology.

2. Usage.
   a. Guidance for a specific situation
   b. Advice or instruction of one human for another
   c. Custom or manner
   d. A single law or instruction
   e. The totality of all instruction
   f. The Pentateuch

II. FORM CRITICISM AND THE LAW

A. STRUCTURE

1. Apodictic Law

2. Casuistic Law

B. GENRES: LAW CODES

1. The Ten Commandments (Exodus 20:1–17; Deut 5:6–21)
2. The Covenant Code (Exodus 21–23)
3. The Ritual Decalogue (Exodus 34:10–26)
4. The Holiness Code (Leviticus 17–26)
5. The Priestly Code (Leviticus 1–16, 27)
6. The Deuteronomic Code (Deuteronomy 12–26)
7. The Blessings and Curses (Deuteronomy 27–28, etc.)
III. THE CHRISTIAN AND THE LAW

A. THE PROBLEM STATED

B. TOWARD A SOLUTION

1. The Law’s context: It is a covenant.

2. New Testament believers are under a new covenant.

3. Distinctions between weightier and lighter matters of the Law

4. Three aspects of one Law
   a. Moral Aspect
      (1) Old Testament Witness
      (2) New Testament Reiteration
   b. Civil Aspect
   c. Ceremonial (Ritual) Aspect

C. THE LAW’S VALUE TODAY

1. Moral Aspect
2. Civil/Ceremonial Aspect