

## 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.)

**INTRODUCTION TO OLD TESTAMENT LAW (cont.)**

**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