

- The books follow the life of the ancient Jewish: patriarch and matriarch. They recount the story of people of ancient Israel in good times and bad times. Children who grow up in Sunday school might be called Childhood Story about Israel heroes like Abraham, Joseph or David.

- The true centerpiece of Hebrew Bible: tone of the law.

+ Significant code of law primary laid down in the 1st 5 books => followed by Jew & Christian who believe that they were given to the prophet Moses (39:50) for more than 3000 years ago.

+ much more extensive than Ten Commandments

+ regulate every aspect of Jewish religious life and daily life.

- To Christian who worships the same God as Judeo, the Old Testament is the significant part of their religion and tradition. It tells story of Jesus, son of God.

- 2nd sequel of the New Testament :

+ composed over 4000 years

+ Jesus who is believed by Christian to be literally the son of God who came to Earth.

+ 27 books, much shorter => literal version of question what bible is => important

- "testament":

+ Latin "testari" (testify a code of law or tactical)

+ a Latin word for "Testicle"

1/ will- Testament is the legal document outlines your desire, contract to what you want after you die.

2/ evidence of something. Example: the Holocaust- testament to the potential evil of human kind.
=> Reason: Before the bible was written, people can touch their hand on the bible to testify to Lord... cut off .

- **Torah:**

- oldest section of Tanakh

- Greek "Pentateuch" or "**Five Books of Moses**".

- The myth is Moses wrote them => not true. (It is hard for an author to write about his own death). There are numerous internal contradictions which seem to not be written by one person.

From historical point, Moses was not the author. => Documentary Hypothesis - the most compelling answer to develop identity=> many believe it correct. In 1949, (45:06) Torah evolves from a variety of sources over a long period of time.

- Ancient Israel life has a vast oral trips- legends, myths, folktales. => developed in numerous versions=> all were written down.

- 2 types of sequences: Time describing what happens- dramatic actions + Time was written down

+ Sin in Hebrew: "altruism". Hamartia also comes from altruism. Both show the problem- missing the mark.

+ Iniquity: Hebrew "pervert"- turn against.

=> Normally, children don't pay for their parents' sin. Job argues that children do pay for their parents' iniquity because parents' life affects the child's life. Death, slavery,... have impacts on how a child is raised = the most complicated ethical discussion.

=> why Job's children need to die to help God and Satan prove a point? How humanity construct religion and law to question this?

+ The word "iniquity" permeates in the Bible.

+ The debate continues as it has each character's assertion to make Job feel better.

-Book 30 & 31- Climax:

+ Job puzzles about merry and sadness => involves attitudes, moods, feelings.

+ What a covenant has to do with human's society and human's relationship with God

=> dialogue ~ Galileo + play ~ Antigone.

- Book 32:

+ Things start with stranger Elihu -the most mysterious while the author did well at explain everything else

=> question why the righteous suffer. Elihu seems sincere and likeable, speaks with a lot of authority but actually he calls everyone else with false wisdom. The rest of his words to Job: passionate+ human.

=> Elihu is the youngest. Elihu represents a new order- ethical, religious or political. The suffering was earned because of their sin.

=> Elihu- new way of thinking through current event or history.

- Book 33- Elihu:

+ Sleep is how human go beyond to access God. Sleep is the only time that Job ever has any kind of relief. => By the end of speech, Elihu seems to warn Job not to try too hard to peer beyond the human to understand God.

- Book 34-37- Elihu:

+ addresses the entire group. He reveals everything that has been said and all arguments

+ offers rebuttal and refinement; draw the philosophical proportion to climax.

+ The most stunning plot twist: God shows up. The language God uses is extraordinary. God compares himself to sea monsters: you don't understand the depth of the ocean= you will not understand the world. => clear articulation of God, from God himself.