

It is very vital to know how these books got into the Canon.

B. The Old Testament ~~xxx~~ evidence for a Canon.

1. There were books that were carefully preserved such as in the temple and Holy of holies Note Deut. 31:24-26. In Joshua we have repeated references to the authority of these books of Moses and we can notice throughout the O.T. the authority which it claims for itself.

25 2. They were treated as authoritative. Deut. 31:10-13; 17:18-20--The law was to be read in front of all the people and the king was to obey the law continually. All the people as well as the king was subject to the law of God written in the five books of Moses. Does the law include just the five books of Moses or does it include all of the Bible? The 5 books of Moses are certainly included, no question about it. You find in the early part of Joshua a great deal of valuable material, the claims for the authority of the Word of God. We find that kings were judged according to their obedience to these books thus in I Samuel 15, you'll find in verses 11 to 23 that there is an account of a sweeping condemnation of Saul for disobeying a command which rests back upon these books of Moses. We are told back there about what Amalek did to ~~Israel~~ Israel and God said that there would be war and now we find in chapter 15 that They are told to now go and strike Amalek and utterly destroy all that they have and spare them not. And Saul gathered the people together and went and then we find that the word of the Lord came to Samuel in verse 11 - - It repenteth me that I have set up Saul to be king for he has turned back from following me and hath not performed my commandments. It grieved Samuel and he cried unto the Lord Almighty ---- specifically in Exodus 17:14. In I Kings 11:38 we find the statement is made to David -- to David's grandson Rehoboam -----and in II Chron. 8:13, we read about Solomon's establishment of the burnt offerings -----the claim there of the carrying out of the commands given in the books of Moses. In I Kings 14 verses 7 - 16 we find Jereboam rebuked because he had not done like David who followed the commandments of God but he had turned away from these commandments and therefore that God was going to destroy his house. In II Kings 14 in verse 6 we read that Amaziah, the son of Joash ----according to the commandment written in the Law of Moses. In II Kings 18:6 we find that it is told us of Hezekiah kept the commandments of the Lord, which the Lord had commanded Moses. In II Kings 21:2-16 we have the account of Manassah, the wicked king, had ~~condemnation~~ condemnation brought upon him because of his disobedience to the law which God had commanded according to all the law that my