

The Old Testament (OT) Canon

Septuagint (LXX)—Greek translation of Hebrew OT

- New Testament (NT) authors most often quote from the LXX
- Presumably, Jesus used both the LXX & Hebrew OT
- Arrangement of the LXX—by “kinds of literature” or *genre*¹
 1. Law
 2. History
 3. Poetry
 4. Prophecy
- English (Christian) Bibles use this book order

Hebrew Bible (TANAKH)—Torah, Nebiim, Kethubim

- The original manuscripts of the OT written in Hebrew & Aramaic
- Referred to (both inside & outside Scripture) as “the Law and the Prophets” ... “and Psalms” (or “Writings”). This is a shorthand for the whole OT, the entire Hebrew Bible, Jesus’ Bible (Prov 29:18; Matt 5:17; Acts 13:15; Luke 24:44)
- Arrangement of the TANAKH—
 1. Law
 2. Prophets
 3. Writings

¹ “The central themes of OT theology are not affected dramatically whether one follows the Hebrew order or the order used in English translations. I am assuming here that the ordinary reader of English who is not even aware of the Hebrew order is at no disadvantage in trying to understand the theology of the OT.” (Schreiner, *The King in His Beauty*, xvi)

