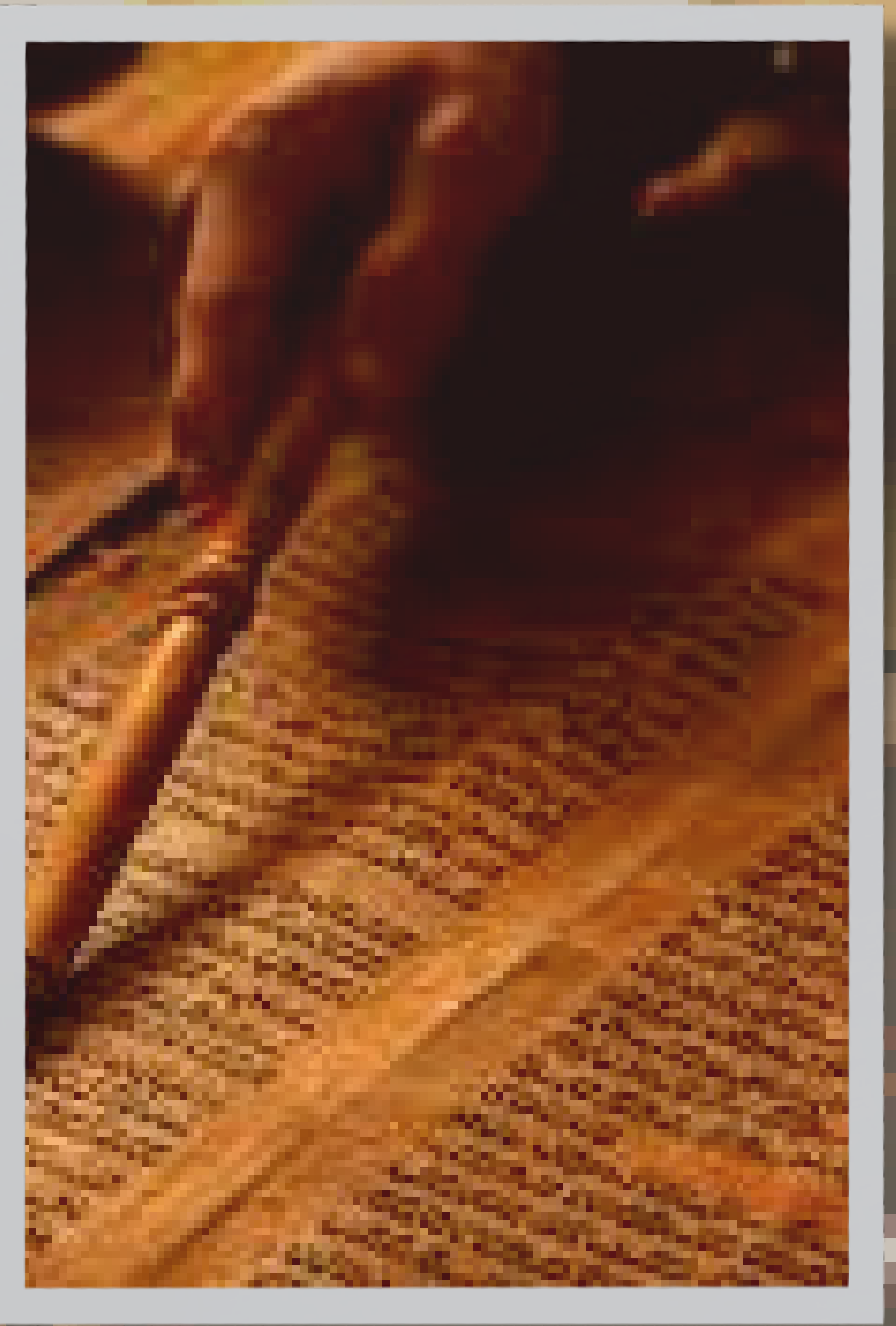


Hebrew Bible

The Hebrew Bible is a collection of historical events recorded and preserved as Jewish holy texts. It also comprises much of the Old Testament, generally known as the Christian Bible.

The relationship between God and the Jews, who together make up Israel, is described in the Hebrew Bible. According to Selvén (2016), the Bible is a book of faith rather than a record of historical facts or scientific discoveries. According to a monotheistic view, the universe and human life are both seen in the Hebrew Bible as being works of God. It provided the fundamental framework of ideas from which Judaism, Christianity, and Islam emerged.



Significance of the Hebrew bible

Since it contains letters to the Hebrews, the Hebrew has a significant significance in Judaism (Selvén, 2016). The history of early Christianity and its origins are described in the Bible. Its important themes center on stewardship over one's spiritual life and relationship with God. The origins of Christianity and the existence of God are addressed in the Hebrew Bible.

Hebrew books

The 24 books that comprise the Hebrew canon are divided into three primary groups. Prophets and Writings are included in the five volumes of Moses' Tora or teaching (Selvén, 2016). Each segment is further separated into books; the first five are found in the Torah, while the prophets and writings both contain poetry.

Reference

*Selvén, S. (2016). The Bible in Jewish–Christian Dialogue: A Jewish Perspective. The Expository Times, 128(6), 268–275.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0014524616667662>*

