

Keil Delitzsch Clie

Considerado el comentario por excelencia entre todos los comentarios del A.T., citado constantemente por todos los demás comentaristas, lingüistas y estudiosos de la Biblia, el "Biblicher Commentar über das Alte Testament", trabajo magistral de investigación filológica realizado por Johann Friedrich Carl Keil y Franz Julius Delitzsch, es reconocido universalmente como la obra más completa, seria y erudita que se ha escrito sobre el Antiguo Testamento. Y la mejor vía de aproximación a la complejidad del sentido original de las palabras utilizadas en el texto hebreo.

Carl Friedrich Keil (1807 – 1888) and Franz Delitzsch (1813 – 1890) were conservative German Lutheran Old Testament scholars whose commentary on the Old Testament has remained a classic for well over a century.

The King James Version Bible Commentary is a complete verse-by-verse commentary. It is comprehensive in scope, reliable in scholarship, and easy to use. Its authors are leading evangelical theologians who provide practical truths and biblical principles. Any Bible student will gain new insights through this one-volume commentary based on the timeless King James Version of the Bible.

Five hundred years ago Martin Luther posted his ninety-five theses or grievances to the door of the All Saints' Church of Wittenberg and condemned the Catholic Church's teaching of indulgences as nothing but a scheme to raise money for the church. It is a supreme irony of history that, five hundred years later, it is now a subset of the Protestant Church that is defrauding the faithful. The Catholic Church's teaching of indulgences and the evangelical movement's teaching of tithing-to-be-blessed are substantially the same and lead to the same result: In both cases, the church walks away with a bag of money and the Christian walks away with a bag full of empty promises. This book explains why I am losing faith in the church, but finding faith in Christ. The reason for this is that I began finding answers to some of the most elusive questions about God. Something is preventing God from doing all the good that he would otherwise want to do. But here is the problem. How can God have limitations? If he has limitations, then he must not be divine. However, there is one thing that could prevent a good, all-powerful God from doing all the good that he would otherwise want to do that would not detract at all from his omnipotence. What this is and how it holds the key to unlocking some of the most perplexing mysteries of God is explained in this book.

Though many studies have probed the significance of the Davidic Covenant (2 Sam 7:1-17) within the biblical canon, few have endeavoured to explore its significance within the narrative of Samuel. This thesis argues that by weaving references to God's promises made to David (collectively known as the Davidic Covenant) throughout his narrative, that author of Samuel reveals God's will to strip away all human pretension by bringing His promises to fulfillment through the lowly David, whose ascension to kingship and endurance therein is owing all to God. In this way, the author fulfills his purpose to demonstrate God's sovereign working in history to establish His kingdom on earth through His chosen priest-king, a descendant of David, in fulfillment of the promises He made beforehand. Engaging in a literary close-reading of the text of Samuel, the author shows how the narrative of Samuel is shaped towards this end.

David, The Man of the Heart is a book of essays exploring the impact and implications of the character of King David as revealed through a study of key Psalms. This book is not a chronological biography, but rather an exploration of King David's life as a type of Christ as the Shepherd, the Soldier, the Sovereign, the Sinner, and the Singer. At the same time, the reader is introduced to valuable guidelines to a study of the Psalms.

Despite the considerable amount of scholarship on Mann's work, his tetralogy - composed prior to and during his exile from Nazi Germany - has received less attention and has not been examined from the perspective of the relationship of visuality to narrative. In this study of Mann's reworking of the biblical account of Jacob, father of Joseph, the author examines the ways the novel's protagonists frame their environment through knowledge and meaning gained via specific acts of seeing. While considering Mann's oft-stated intent to refunctionalize myth by means of psychology for humane and progressive purposes, the book explores the lavish narrative attention Mann gives to visual detail, visual stimulation, the protagonists' eyes, ways of seeing, and even to staging and performance in anticipation of another's way of seeing. The results reveal that the plot of the first Joseph novel is carried and propelled by a series of visual encounters during which the narrative draws attention to the protagonists' eyes and acts of looking.

The juxtaposition of 'favour' and 'righteousness' in the flood narrative raises an interpretative and theological problem: Is Noah chosen because of divine favour or because of his piety? Source-critical scholars identify two different theologies by J and P: J understands Noah's election to be an act of grace whereas P emphasizes Noah's righteousness as the basis for his election. Scholars who interpret the flood narrative according to its final form argue that Noah is chosen because he is righteous. This view is problematic, however, since in the *primaeval* history grace is shown to the 'undeserving', thus it is characteristically unmerited. This book entails an exegetical analysis of, and according to, the final form of the text, with particular attention being given to the meaning and function of these verses in the Toledot structure. Kaminski argues against the commonly held view that Noah finds favour because he is righteous, and seeks to demonstrate that divine favour is unmerited in accordance with the theme of grace in the *primaeval* history and in Genesis as a whole. Thus what sets the flood story in motion is not Noah's righteousness, but the divine favour he finds.

Commentators have long set the book of Daniel within the context of world history and the genre of apocalyptic literature. The present volume argues that the primary context for the book is the composition of the Hebrew Bible as a whole. Daniel in the Context of the Hebrew Bible has implications for every major hermeneutical issue in Daniel including the four kingdoms, the son of man, and the prophecy of seventy sevens. In the final analysis, the Hebrew Bible and the book of Daniel are decidedly messianic, eschatological, and faith-oriented.

Pastor de la Iglesia de Escocia y profesor de la Universidad de Glasgow, William Barclay, es uno de los comentaristas más apreciados y reconocidos del siglo XX. Sus

constantes referencias y citas de otros grandes autores de la fe cristiana y de manera especial de los Padres de la Iglesia, aporta a su trabajo una autoridad y valor fuera de lo común. Su COMENTARIO AL NUEVO TESTAMENTO es una obra documentada, informativa, edificante y relevante, que se ha convertido en un clásico para todos los estudiosos de la Biblia. William Barclay explica las palabras difíciles, describe con todo detalle los lugares y los objetos, y hace hablar a los personajes en un lenguaje que podamos entender ahora. No camufla las dificultades ni soslaya los desafíos, porque lo que quiere es hacernos comprender la perenne actualidad del evangelio. Su propósito es poner los resultados de la más profunda investigación bíblica al alcance de los lectores que no tienen estudios teológicos, demostrando que Jesucristo no es meramente un personaje histórico, sino Alguien con Quién podemos tener un encuentro personal, de cuya compañía y amistad podemos gozar, y cuyas enseñanzas siguen siendo válidas y relevantes en todos los aspectos de la vida. Como lo expresa en una antigua oración inglesa que Barclay coloca como lema en muchos de sus libros: "ayudarnos a conocer a Jesucristo más íntimamente, amarle más entrañablemente y seguirle más fielmente" La presente edición en un solo tomo de esta importante obra, traducida magistralmente al español por Alberto Araujo, aporta además de una mayor facilidad de adquisición y manejo por parte del pueblo cristiano en el mundo de habla hispana, la ventaja de la unificación de índices y bibliografías: ÍNDICE ANALÍTICO DE CONCEPTOS Y PERSONAJES: Con más de 4.000 entradas, constituye un diccionario completo y una herramienta utilísima para pastores, predicadores y estudiantes, que permite explorar en profundidad el contenido del Comentario y con ello todo el texto del Nuevo Testamento partiendo de la idea a la palabra y de la palabra a la idea. ÍNDICE DE PATRÍSTICA, LITERATURA JUDAICA, APOCALÍPTICA, TEXTOS APÓCRIFOS Y CÓDICOS: Que aporta un acceso fácil de todas las fuentes citadas para analizar su vinculación con el texto del NT. ÍNDICE DE PALABRAS HEBREAS GRIEGAS Y LATINAS: Partiendo de su transcripción fonética aproximada, para ver como se pronunciaban cuando se escribió el N.T. BIBLIOGRAFÍA: Con una amplia selección de libros en español que se recomiendan como fuentes complementarias para el estudio, tanto de todo el N.T. como de cada libro en particular.

Este es un libro muy necesario para nuestro tiempo, el engaño religioso es grande y complejo, por otro lado, es el deber de cada cristiano conocer lo que enseña la Biblia y también la historia de la iglesia, para así poder entender las falsas enseñanzas doctrinales que proliferan en estos tiempos. En este libro el lector encontrará la exposición de doctrinas falsas muy populares y con muchos seguidores, este libro no pretende imponer una interpretación a sus lectores ni tampoco a los partidarios de las doctrinas que expone, pero si pretende fundamentar los errores bíblicos e históricos de las doctrinas que analiza, el que lea este libro ya sea que este de acuerdo o no con sus conclusiones, tendrá un panorama más amplio y le dará la pauta para una reflexión más profunda de estos temas. Toda doctrina tiene un fundamento, el meollo es ¿cuál es ese fundamento? y eso es lo que desarrolla este libro, las creencias religiosas son muypreciadas por las personas, sugiero al lector que en cada capítulo analice cuidadosamente los argumentos que aquí se exponen. No es la intención de su servidor denigrar o negar el derecho a las personas a creer cualquier doctrina que aquí se este en desacuerdo, pero si se parte de un deseo de cuestionar y corroborar esas doctrinas que enseñan tener una base bíblica, histórica, veraz y sólida. Desde el islam hasta el Coran, el mormonismo, los testigos de Jehová, Pare de sufrir, la Nueva Era, el hinduismo, el budismo, el código da vinci, las cartas del Tarot, y por supuesto, el muy popular y extendido culto a la "santa muerte", incluyendo también el papado, y otras conocidas doctrinas más, se analizarán en este libro de una manera bíblica, histórica y meticulosa.

The book consists of two parts: the first considers questions of a general nature. They concern matters of identification, the rationale for the period and the way it is reported, the potential which the period held for blessing, the nature of the world of the day, the character of the nations which brought oppression, the marked blessings of the time when Joshua lived, and the variety and seriousness of sin that arose. The second part probes particular matters which concern the distinct episodes that transpired. Discussion centers on the leading people of the day, who were mainly judges, with special attention given to the story involved, and also lessons from it to challenge and instruct for the Christian life.

In this book Sigurd Grindheim argues that Jesus implicitly claimed to be God's equal and that his claim to be God's son must be understood in this light. The argument unfolds through analysis of the gospel accounts regarding Jesus' claims to inaugurate the Kingdom of God, his understanding of his miracles, his forgiveness of sins, his expectation to be the ultimate judge of all the world, his claim to speak with an authority that matches that of the Mosaic law, the absolute demands he made to his disciples, and his appropriation for himself of metaphors that in the Scriptures of Israel were exclusively used of YHWH. Furthermore Grindheim traces these claims back to the Historical Jesus. Through a comprehensive examination of the primary sources, Grindheim argues that Jesus' claims go beyond the claims made on behalf of human and even angelic beings within Second Temple Judaism. Jesus presents himself in a role that in a Jewish context was reserved for YHWH.

El doctor Enns presenta al lector un análisis exhaustivo de las cinco dimensiones de la teología: bíblica, sistemática, histórica, dogmática y contemporánea. Los lectores encontrarán información provechosa en los capítulos de feminismo evangélico, teología carismática y la iglesia emergente; además del nuevo material sobre la apertura de Dios, las interpretaciones del arrebataimiento y la teología de la salud y la riqueza.

Introduces the reader to the five dimensions that provide a comprehensive view of theology: Biblical Theology, Systematic Theology, Historical Theology, Dogmatic Theology, and Contemporary Theology.

El autor ha realizado un comentario textual, en sentido lingu]ístico, discutiendo paso a paso el sentido de las palabras, en diálogo con los mejores exégetas de la historia antigua. También en sentido histórico, mesiánico-luterano y pan-bíblico, es decir, abierto a lo que ha sido el despliegue total de la Biblia.

The Revelation is a uniquely relevant book. It was written from a pastor's heart for a pastoral purpose. John wrote to prepare the saints for the gathering storm as they await the inevitable coming of the Lord. The Revelation is the story of His Day when the Son of Man will appear in heaven like a flash of lighting for all to see. It is the day that God spoke to His prophets about

from the foundation of the world. The Revelation is a book filled with allusions and symbols. God did not leave their meaning to guess work. This commentary will challenge the reader to compare his assumptions about the coming of that day with the prophets who wrote about it prolifically. The basic premise of the Reformers was that the Scripture is the best interpreter of Scripture. This commentary was written to demonstrate that comparing Scripture with Scripture is the best way to understand the Revelation. I have deliberately avoided the jargon of the diverse systems of eschatology to allow the reader to focus on the text and let the Scripture speak for its. I have the profound conviction that the believers to whom John wrote understood what he meant. May the blessing promised to those who read and obey this book be yours.

In Matthew's Non-Messianic Mapping of Messianic Texts, Bruce Henning challenges the popular description of Matthew's use of fulfillment language as Christological to the more general category "broadly eschatological" by exploring case studies which map a messianic image to Jesus' disciples.

If we look to the Bible for historical accounts of ancient life, we make a profound error. So contends Calum Carmichael in this original and incisive reading of some of the Hebrew Bible and New Testament's most famous narratives. Sifting through the imaginative layers of these texts with an uncanny sensitivity and a panoptic critical eye, he unearths patterns connecting disparate passages, providing fascinating insights into how ideas were expressed, received, and transformed in the ancient Near East. Ranging from Jacob's encounter with Leah to the marriage at Cana to Jesus' encounter with the woman at the well, these readings demonstrate the remarkable subtlety and sophistication of the biblical views on marriage, sexuality, fertility, impurity, creation, and love.

Continuing a Gold Medallion Award-winning legacy, this completely revised edition of The Expositor's Bible Commentary series puts world-class biblical scholarship in your hands. Based on the original twelve-volume set that has become a staple in college and seminary libraries and pastors' studies worldwide, this new thirteen-volume edition marshals the most current evangelical scholarship and resources. The thoroughly revised features consist of: • Comprehensive introductions • Short and precise bibliographies • Detailed outlines • Insightful expositions of passages and verses • Overviews of sections of Scripture to illuminate the big picture • Occasional reflections to give more detail on important issues • Notes on textual questions and special problems, placed close to the texts in question • Transliterations and translations of Hebrew and Greek words, enabling readers to understand even the more technical notes • A balanced and respectful approach toward marked differences of opinion

El libro de Daniel es único en la Biblia. No sólo por su temática de tipo profético-apocalíptico, sino porque, se ha escrito y se conserva en dos lenguas (hebreo y arameo), a las que se añaden pasajes y capítulos en griego. De un modo general se han distinguido en la tradición del libro de Daniel cuatro elementos: Un rasgo sapiencial, otro apocalíptico, otro histórico y otro canónico-teológico. De su recta formulación depende la buena lectura y comprensión de este libro.

El propósito del Comentario Bíblico de William MacDonald es darle al lector cristiano medio un conocimiento básico del mensaje de la Sagrada Biblia. También tiene como propósito estimular un amor y apetito por la Biblia de modo que el creyente deseará profundizar más en sus tesoros inagotables. Confío en que los eruditos encuentren alimento para sus almas, pero deberán tener en consideración y comprender que el libro no fue escrito primariamente para ellos. Todos los libros han sido complementados con introducciones, notas y bibliografías. A excepción de Salmos, Proverbios y Eclesiastés, la exposición del Antiguo Testamento se presenta principalmente de párrafo en párrafo en lugar de versículo por versículo. Los comentarios sobre el texto son aumentados por aplicaciones prácticas de las verdades espirituales, y por un estudio sobre tipos y figuras cuando es apropiado. Los pasajes que señalan al Redentor venidero reciben trato especial y se comentan con más detalle. El trato de los libros de Salmos, Proverbios y Eclesiastés es versículo por versículo, porque no se prestan a condensación, o bien porque la mayoría de los creyentes desea estudiarlos con más detalle. Hemos intentado enfrentar los textos problemáticos y cuando es posible dar explicaciones alternativas. Muchos de estos pasajes ocasionan desesperación en los comentaristas, y debemos confesar que en tales textos todavía "vemos por espejo, oscuramente". Pero la misma Palabra de Dios, iluminada por el Espíritu Santo de Dios, es más importante que cualquier comentario sobre ella. Sin ella no hay vida, crecimiento, santidad ni servicio aceptable. Debemos leerla, estudiarla, memorizarla, meditar sobre ella y sobre todo obedecerla. Como alguien bien ha dicho: "La obediencia es el órgano del conocimiento espiritual".

[Copyright: 0956ce42eb7e73b4a501b00231d74e58](https://www.keil-delitzsch.com/)