

Study Guide for Quizzes

NB: All dates listed below are century BC/BCE unless otherwise noted. Assigned readings from the Bible are also eligible for the Quotations component; see the handout “TaNaKh/OT: Source/Authorship & Date” for background information.

Week 2. *Papyrus Bremner-Rhind* (Unknown, 13th-11th); *Enuma Elish* (Unknown, 18th-7th)
Chronology: empires ruling Israel: Egypt (1200-722); Assyria (722-612); Babylon (612-539); Persia (539-333); Greece (333-164); Independent (164-63); Rome (63 BC – 73 CE)

Week 3. *Stories of Gilgamesh* (Unknown, 22nd – 11th)
Chronology: empires ruling Israel: Egypt (1200-722); Assyria (722-612); Babylon (612-539); Persia (539-333); Greece (333-164); Independent (164-63); Rome (63 BC – 73 CE)
Geography: HCSB Map 2: Egyptian Empire, Hittite Empire, Babylon, Assyria

Week 4. *The Two Brothers* (Unknown, 13th)
Chronology: empires ruling Israel: Egypt (1200-722); Assyria (722-612); Babylon (612-539); Persia (539-333); Greece (333-164); Independent (164-63); Rome (63 BC – 73 CE)
Geography: HCSB Map 3: Reuben, Simeon, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, Gad, Dan, Benjamin, Ephraim, Manasseh, Naphtali, Asher
Prosopography: see Abraham Family Tree chart on website

Week 5. *Birth Legend of Sargon of Akkad* (Unknown, 8th); *Stela of Merneptah* (Merneptah, 13th); *Treaty between Hattusilis and Ramses II* (Hattusilis III, 13th)
Calendar: three harvest/pilgrimage festivals: Pesach (Passover, Spring, Barley Harvest); Shavuot (Weeks/Pentacost, Summer, Wheat Harvest); Sukkot (Booths/Tabernacles, Fall, Olive Harvest)
Chronology: empires ruling Israel: Egypt (1200-722); Assyria (722-612); Babylon (612-539); Persia (539-333); Greece (333-164); Independent (164-63); Rome (63 BC – 73 CE)
Geography: HCSB Map 2: Egyptian Empire, Hittite Empire, Babylon, Assyria
Prosopography: Sargon of Akkad; Akhenaten; Ramses II; Merneptah

Week 6. *Code of Hammurabi* (Hammurabi, 18th cent.); *Deir ‘Alla Inscriptions* (Unknown, 8th);
“Abominations of Leviticus” (Douglas, 20th AD)
Chronology: events: Fall of Israel (722); Siege of Jerusalem (701); Battle of Ninevah (612); Battle of Carchemish (605); First Exile (597/6); Fall of Jerusalem / Second Exile (587/6); Edict of Cyrus (539)
Geography: HCSB Map 3: Asher; Zebulun; Naphtali; Issachar; Manasseh; Ephraim; Dan; Benjamin; Gad; Reuben; Simeon; Judah; Moab

Week 7. *Inscription of King Mesha* (Mesha or Unknown, 9th)

Chronology: archeological periods: Late Bronze I (1550-1400), Late Bronze II (1400-1200), Early Iron (1200-900)

Chronology: events: Fall of Israel (722); Siege of Jerusalem (701); Battle of Ninevah (612); Battle of Carchemish (605); First Exile (597/6); Fall of Jerusalem / Second Exile (587/6); Edict of Cyrus (539)

Geography: HCSB Map 3: Asher; Zebulun; Naphtali; Issachar; Manasseh; Ephraim; Dan; Benjamin; Gad; Reuben; Simeon; Judah; Moab

Prosopography: Joshua; Caleb; Hezekiah; Josiah

Prosopography: Judges: Ehud; Deborah; Gideon; Abimelech; Jephthah; Samson; Micah

Week 8. *Sinuhe* (Unknown, 18th-12th cent.); *Tell Dan Stele* (Unknown, 9th cent.); *Kurkh Monolith* (Shalmaneser III, 9th cent.); *Annals of Sargon II* (Sargon II, 8th cent.); *Sennacherib's Siege of Jerusalem* (Sennacherib, 8th-7th)

Chronology: events: Fall of Israel (722); Siege of Jerusalem (701); Battle of Ninevah (612); Battle of Carchemish (605); First Deportation (597/6); Fall of Jerusalem / Second Deportation (587/6); Edict of Cyrus (539)

Geography: HCSB Map 5: Judah; Israel; Philistia; Edom; Moab; Ammon; Syria; Phoenicia

Prosopography: HCSB p. 500: note esp. in Israel: Jeroboam I; Omri; Hoshea; note esp. in Judah: Solomon; Rehoboam; Ahaz; Hezekiah; Manasseh; Josiah; Zedekiah

Prosopography: Sargon II; Sennacherib; Nebuchadnezzar; Cyrus

Week 9. *Cyrus Cylinder* (Cyrus, 6th); *Jedaniah Archive: Recommendation Request* (Jedaniah, 5th)

Chronology: events: Edict of Cyrus (539); 2nd Temple Built (517/6); 2nd Wave Return (450s)

Geography: HCSB Map 9: Yahud; Idumea; Samaria; Galilee; Ashdod; Ammon; Moab; Gilead

Prosopography: Cyrus; Joshua (the High Priest); Zerubbabel; Artaxerxes; Ezra; Nehemiah

Week 10. *Eloquent Peasant* (Unknown, 20th-17th); *Mesad Hashavyahu Ostrakon* (7th); *Commentary on Isaiah* (Ibn-Ezra, 12th AD)

Chronology: archeological periods: Early Iron (1200-900), Middle Iron (900-600)

Chronology: events: Fall of Israel (722); Siege of Jerusalem (701)

Geography: HCSB Map 5: Judah; Israel; Philistia; Edom; Moab; Ammon; Syria; Phoenicia

Prosopography: 8th century prophets: Amos, Hosea, Micah, Isaiah

Prosopography: Sargon II; Isaiah; Hezekiah; Sennacherib

Week 11. *Kuntillet 'Arjud: Pithos 1 & 2* (Unknown, 9th-8th); *Khirbet El-Qom* (Unknown, 8th)

Chronology: empires ruling Israel: Egypt (1200-722); Assyria (722-612); Babylon (612-539); Persia (539-333); Greece (333-164); Independent (164-63); Rome (63 BC – 73 CE)

Chronology: events: Edict of Cyrus (539); 2nd Temple Built (517/6)

Geography: HCSB Map 7: Judah; Edom; Moab; Ammon; Assyrian Empire

Prosopography: Exilic prophets: Jeremiah, Ezekiel

Prosopography: Nebuchadnezzar; Cyrus

Week 12. no non-canonical texts

Chronology: empires ruling Israel: Egypt (1200-722); Assyria (722-612); Babylon (612-539); Persia (539-333); Greece (333-164); Independent (164-63); Rome (63 BC – 73 AD)

Chronology: events: Alexander's conquest of Israel (331); Antiochus' assimilation program (167); Maccabean Re-dedication of Temple (164)

Geography: HCSB map 9: Yahud; Idumea; Samaria; Galilee; Ashdod; Ammon; Moab; Gilead

Prosopography: Post-exilic prophets: Haggai; Zechariah; Malachi; Joel

Prosopography: Cyrus; Joshua (the High Priest); Zerubbabel; Artaxerxes; Ezra; Nehemiah

Week 13. *Lamentation over Sumer and Ur* (Unknown, 21st-20th)

Chronology: periods: 1st Temple (10th-587); Babylonian Exile (597/87-539); 2nd Temple (517-70 AD)

Psalm-Types: Todah; Hymn; Enthronement; Temple; Wisdom; Torah; Lament

Week 14. *Instruction of Amenemope* (Amenemope, 13th-11th cent.); *Babylonian Theodicy* (Unknown, 9th-6th)

Chronology: empires ruling Israel: Egypt (1200-722); Assyria (722-612); Babylon (612-539); Persia (539-333); Greece (333-164); Independent (164-63); Rome (63 BC – 73 AD)

Geography: HCSB Map 2: Egyptian Empire, Hittite Empire, Babylon, Assyria

Week 15. Egyptian Love Poems (Unknown, 13th-12th); Excerpts on Song (Rabbis, 2nd-6th AD); *Commentary on the Song* (Origen, 3rd AD)

Calendar: Megillot: Pesach (Passover, Song of Songs); Shavuot (Weeks/Pentacost, Ruth); Tisha b'Av (9th of Av, Lamentations); Sukkot (Booths/Tabernacles, Ecclesiastes); Purim (Dice/Lots, Esther)

Chronology: empires ruling Israel: Egypt (1200-722); Assyria (722-612); Babylon (612-539); Persia (539-333); Greece (333-164); Independent (164-63); Rome (63 BC – 73 AD)

Week 16. *Prayer of Nabonidus* (Unknown, 1st cent.)

Calendar: Rabbinic holidays: Tisha b'Av (Destruction of Temple, 587 BC & 70 AD); Rosh HaShanah (New Year); Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement); Chanukhah ("Rededication" of Temple, 164 BC)

Chronology: empires ruling Israel: Egypt (1200-722); Assyria (722-612); Babylon (612-539); Persia (539-332); Ptolemaic Greeks (331-198); Seleucid Greeks (198-164); Independent (164-63); Rome (63 BC – 73 AD)

Chronology: events: Alexander's conquest of Israel (331); Antiochus IV's assimilation program (167); Maccabean Re-dedication of Temple (164)

Geography: HCSB Map 11: Judea; Idumea; Samaria; Philistia; Galilee; Galaaditis; Gaulanitis

Prosopography: Maccabean Family Tree (HCSB 1479): Mattathias; Judas Maccabeus; John Hyrcanus; Alexander Jannaeus; Alexandra; Mariamme

Study Guide for Quizzes: Language (Hebrew and Scholarly Terms)

NB. The Hebrew terms below include the Masoretic (10th cent. AD/CE) vowel points, reflecting traditional Jewish pronunciation. The transliterations do not include these vowels, more authentically reflecting Hebrew as a consonantal script.

Week 2. בְּרֵאשִׁית (*br'syt*, in the beginning) – אֱלֹהִים (*'lhyim*, God) – בָּרָא (*br'*, he created) – אָדָם (*'dm*, human) – אֲדָמָה (*'dmh*, ground) – יְהוָה (*yhw'h*, LORD) – זָכָר (*zkr*, male) – נִקְבָּה (*nqvh*, female) – שָׁבַת (*švt*, he rested) – שַׁבַּת (*šbt*, Sabbath) – יִצְרָר (*yysr*, he formed) – יִצָּר (*yysr*, inclination) – אִישׁ (*'yš*, man) – אִשָּׁה (*'šh*, woman) – עֲזָר (*'zr*, helper) – חַוָּה (*hwh*, Eve) – *creatio ex nihilo* (creation out of nothing)

Week 3. קַיִן (*qyn*, Cain) – הָבֶל (*hvl*, Abel) – שֵׁת (*št*, Seth) – הֶנֶכְחֵד (*hnwk*, Enoch) – עִיר (*'yr*, city) – נֹחַ (*nh*, Noah) – שֵׁם (*šm*, Shem) – בָּבֶל (*bvl*, Babel) – etiology (cause or origin of something)

Week 4. תְּרָח (*trh*, Terah) – הָרָן (*hrn*, Haran) – לוֹט (*lwt*, Lot) – אַבְרָם (*'vrm*, Abram) – שָׂרָה (*šrh*, Sarah) – הָגָר (*hgr*, Hagar) – יִשְׁמָעֵאל (*yšm'el*, Ishmael) – יִצְחָק (*yšhq*, Isaac) – רִבְקָה (*rvqh*, Rebekah) – עֵשָׂו (*'šw*, Esau) – יַעֲקֹב (*y'qv*, Jacob) / יִשְׂרָאֵל (*yśr'l*, Israel) – לֵאָה (*lh*, Leah) – רָחֵל (*rhl*, Rachel) – רְאוּבֵן (*r'wvn*, Reuben) – שִׁמְעוֹן (*šm'wn*, Simeon) – לֵוִי (*lwy*, Levi) – יְהוּדָה (*yhw'dh*, Judah) – יִשָּׁשְׁכָר (*yśśkr*, Issachar) – זְבֻלוֹן (*zvlwn*, Zebulun) – דִּינָה (*dynh*, Dinah) – דָּן (*dn*, Dan) – נַפְתָּלִי (*nftly*, Naphtali) – גָּד (*gd*, Gad) – אָשֶׁר (*'šr*, Asher) – יוֹסֵף (*ywsf*, Joseph) – בְּנִימֵן (*bnymn*, Benjamin) – אֶפְרַיִם (*'frym*, Ephraim) – מְנַשֶּׁה (*mns'h*, Manasseh) – amphictyony (league of clans or states) – endogamy (marriage within clan or tribe) – ethnocentrism (belief in the superiority of one's ethnic group)

Week 5. שְׁמוֹת (*šmw't*, Names = Exodus) – מֹשֶׁה (*mšh*, Moses) – מָצָה (*mšh*, he draws out) – אַהֲרֹן (*'hrn*, Aaron) – מִרְיָם (*mrym*, Miriam) – פַּרְעֹה (*pr'h*, Pharaoh, or 'House') – שִׁפְרָה (*šfrh*, Shiphrah) – פּוּעָה (*pw'h*, Puah) – יֶתְרוֹ (*ytrw*, Jethro) – צִפּוֹרָה (*sprh*, Zipporah) – גֵּרְשֹׁם (*gršm*, Gershom) – מוּלָה (*mwlh*, circumcision) – פֶּסַח (*ps'h*, Passover) – בְּרִית (*bryt*, covenant) – חֲרֵב (*hrv*, Horeb) – סִינַי (*syny*, Sinai) – מִצְוָה (*mšwh*, commandment) – תּוֹרָה (*trh*, instruction, law) – suzerain-vassal covenant (ancient treaty between a sovereign state and a subordinate group)

Week 6. וַיִּקְרָא (*wyqr'*, And he summoned = Leviticus) – בְּמִדְבָּר (*bmdbr*, In the wilderness = Numbers) – הַדְּבָרִים (*hdvrym*, the words = Deuteronomy) – אֲרוֹן הָעֵדוּת (*'rwn h'ed't*, ark of the testimony) – קֹרַח (*qrh*, Korah) – דָּתָן (*dtm*, Dathan) – אַבִּירָם (*'vrym*, Abiram) – פִּינְחָס (*pynhs*, Phinehas) – בַּלְעָם (*bl'm*, Balaam) – קֹדֵשׁ (*qdwš*, holy) – אֲשֶׁר יִבְחַר הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר יִבְחַר (*hmqw'm šr-yvhr*, the place he will choose) – וְהִקְלָלָהּ וְהִבְרַכָּהּ וְהִקְלָלָהּ (*hbrkh whqllh*, blessing and curse) – שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ יְהוָה אֶחָד (*šm' yśr'l yhw'h 'lhywn yhw'h 'hd*, Hear, O Israel, YHWH our God, YHWH is one) – ordeal (use of mortal danger to determine guilt or innocence)

Week 7. נְבִיאִים (*nvy'yym*, prophets) – יְהוֹשֻׁעַ (*yhwš', Joshua*) – כָּלֵב (*klv*, Caleb) – חָרָם (*ħrm*, devoted to destruction) – שֹׁפְטִים (*šftym*, Judges) – אֶהוּד (*'hwđ*, Ehud) – דְּבוֹרָה (*dvrth*, Deborah) – בָּרַק (*brq*, Barak) – גִּדְעוֹן (*gd'wn*, Gideon) – אֲבִימֶלֶךְ (*'vymlk*, Abimelech) – יִפְתָּח (*yftħ*, Jephthah) – שָׁמְשׁוֹן (*šmšwn*, Samson) – מִיכָה (*mykh*, Micah) – יַעֲלֹ (*y'l*, Jael) – חֲמוֹר (*ħmwř*, donkey) – אֲבָנִים (*'vnym*, stones)

Week 8. יֵרֵבֹעַם (*yrv'cm*, Jeroboam) – עֹמְרִי (*'mry*, Omri) – הוֹשֵׁעַ (*hwš', Hoshea*) – שְׁלֹמֹה (*šlmh*, Solomon) – רְחֹבָעַם (*řhv'cm*, Rehoboam) – אָחָז (*'ħz*, Ahaz) – חִזְקִיָּהוּ (*ħzqyhu*, Hezekiah) – מְנַשֶּׁה (*mnšh*, Manasseh) – יֹאשִׁיָּהוּ (*y's'yhw*, Josiah) – צִיּוֹן (*šywn*, Zion) – בַּעַל (*v'l*, Baal) – *corvée* (forced labor)

Week 9. מְשִׁיחַ (*mšyh*, Messiah) – כְּרוּשׁ (*krš*, Cyrus) – זְרֻבָּבֶל (*zrbvl*, Zerubbabel) – עֶזְרָא (*'zr'*, Ezra) – נְחֵמְיָה (*nħmyh*, Nehemiah) – דְּבָרֵי הַיָּמִים (*dvr̄y hymym*, the words of the days = Chronicles) – קְבוֹד (*kvwd*, glory) – endogamy (marriage within clan or tribe)

Week 10. עָמוֹס (*'mws*, Amos) – הוֹשֵׁעַ (*hwš', Hosea*) – מִיכָה (*mykh*, Micah) – יִשְׁעָיָהוּ (*yš'yhw*, Isaiah) – צְפַנְיָה (*šfnyh*, Zephaniah) – נַחֻם (*nħwm*, Nahum) – כֹּה אָמַר יְהוָה (*kh 'mr yhwħ*, thus says YHWH) – לֹא-נָבִיא אֲנִי (*l'-nvy' nky*, not a prophet am I) – עִמָּנוּ אֵל (*'mnw 'l*, Immanuel) – שָׁאֵר יָשׁוּב (*š'r yšwv*, Shear-Jashub) – מַהֵר שָׁלַל חָשׁ בָּז (*mhr šll ħš bz*, Maher-shalal-hash-baz)

Week 11. חַבְקֻק (*ħvqwq*, Habakkuk) – יֵרֵמְיָהוּ (*yrmym*, Jeremiah) – אֲשֵׁרָה (*'šřh*, Asherah) – הַיְהוָה (*hykl yhwħ*, YHWH's temple) – יְחִזְקֵאל (*yħzq'l*, Ezekiel) – מְרֻכָבָה (*mrkvh*, chariot)

Week 12. חַגַּי (*ħgy*, Haggai) – זְכַרְיָה (*zkryh*, Zechariah) – עֹבַדְיָה (*'vdyh*, Obadiah) – מַלְאָכִי (*ml'ky*, Malachi) – שְׁתֵּי שִׁבְלֵי הַזַּיִתִּים (*šty šbly hzytym*, two shoots of olive) – חוֹתָם (*ħwtm*, signet ring) – עֵתִיק יוֹמִין (*'tyq ywmyn*, Ancient of Days) – כְּבָר אֲנִשׁ (*kvř 'nš*, like a son of man) – שְׁקוּץ שִׁמָּם (*šqwš šmm*, abomination of desolation) – *angelus interpres* (interpreting angel)

Week 13. כְּתוּבִים (*ktwvym*, Writings) – תְּהִלִּים (*thlym*, Psalms) – קִינָה (*qynh*, lament) – אֵיכָה (*'ykh*, How? = Lamentations) – תוֹדָה (*twdh*, thanks) – לְעוֹלָם חֲסֵדוֹ (*l'wlm ħsdw*, forever his mercy)

Week 14. מְשָׁלִי (*mšly*, Proverbs) – אֵיּוֹב (*'ywv*, Job) – קַהֲלֹת (*qhlt*, Teacher = Ecclesiastes) – בְּרוּךְ (*brwk*, Baruch) – חֲכָמָה (*ħkmh*, Wisdom) – *hypostasis* (personification)

Week 15. שִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים (*šyr hšyrym*, Song of Songs) – רוּת (*rwt*, Ruth) – אֶסְתֵּר (*'str*, Esther) – שׁוֹשַׁנָּה (*šwšnh*, Susanna) – יְהוּדִית (*yhwdyt*, Judith) – allegory (symbolic narrative)

Week 16. דַּנְיָאֵל (*dn'y'l*, Daniel) – עֲזַרְיָה (*'zryh*, Azariah) – יוֹנָה (*ywnh*, Jonah) – novella (short story) – מִי-כְמוֹכָה בְּאֵלֵם יְהוָה (*my-kmkh b'lm yhwħ*, Who is like you among the Gods, YHWH?)

Historical Timeline of Ancient Israel

(n) - event(s) not corroborated in non-canonical literature and/or archeological findings

(p) - event(s) partially corroborated in non-canonical literature and/or archeological findings

Major Eras

c.1800-c.1600 BCE	Patriarchal Period (n)
c.1700-c.1550 BCE	Hyksos in Egypt
c.1600-c.1250 BCE	Israelites in Egypt (n)
c.1300-c.1250 BCE	Moses, Exodus, Sinai, Wilderness (n)
c.1250-1200 BCE	Conquest/Settlement of Highlands (p?)
c.1200-c.1020 BCE	Tribal Federation under Judges (n)
c.1020-922 BCE	United Monarchy (n)
c.922-722 BCE	Northern Kingdom of Israel (p)
c.922-586 BCE	Southern Kingdom of Judah (p)
586-539 BCE	Babylonian Rule
539-331 BCE	Persian Rule
331-164 BCE	Greek Rule (Ptolemaic, 331-198; Seleucid, 198-164)
164-63 BCE	Jewish Independence under Hasmonean Dynasty
63 BCE - 73 CE	Roman Rule

Major Events

c.1000-c.961 BCE	Kingship of David (p); foundation of Jerusalem as capital
c.961-c.922 BCE	Kingship of Solomon (p); First Temple built
c.922 BCE	Kingdom Divides (n) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Israel (north, under Jeroboam)- Judah (south, under Rehoboam)
722/721 BCE	Assyrian conquest of Israel (north)
716-687	Kingship of Hezekiah; centralization policies
701 BCE	Assyrian siege of Jerusalem
640-609 BCE	Kingship of Josiah; Deuteronomic reforms
597/596 BCE	Babylonian invasion; 1 st wave of deportees
587/6 BCE	Babylonian conquest; First Temple destroyed; 2 nd wave of deportees
539 BCE	Edict of Cyrus; 1 st wave of exiles return
516 BCE	Second Temple rebuilt; Haggai; Zechariah
450s BCE	2 nd wave of exiles return; Ezra; Nehemiah; rebuilding of walls
331 BCE	Alexander the Great conquers Judea
167 BCE	Antiochus IV dedicates temple to Zeus; Maccabean revolt begins
164 BCE	Maccabean victory; Temple (Re-)Dedicated
63 BCE	Pompey captures Jerusalem
37-4 BCE	Kingship of Herod
c.30 CE	Execution of John the Baptist and Jesus of Nazareth
66-73 CE	Jewish revolt
70 CE	Second Temple destroyed; end of Jewish state/province
70s CE	Rabbinic Assembly established in Yavneh by Yohanan ben Zakkai
132-136 CE	Jewish revolt under Simeon bar-Kochba

TaNaKh / Old Testament Books: Source/Authorship & Date

NB: All dates are BC/BCE unless otherwise noted and refer to the times of the edition / compilation of the respective book or collection. Also note that this list does not account for a variety of potential smaller redactions (i.e., less than a few chapters of material) and their respective dates.

Format: Title -- Author/Source, date (century)

Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers,
Deuteronomy -- J, E, D, P, H; 5th

Joshua, Judges, 1-2 Samuel, 1-2 Kings -- D, 7th
cent.

Isaiah -- chs. 1-23,28-39, Isaiah, 8th; chs. 40-55,
unknown, 6th; chs. 56-66, unknown, 5th

Jeremiah -- Baruch, 6th cent.

Ezekiel -- Ezekiel, 6th cent.

Hosea -- Hosea, 8th cent.

Joel -- Joel, 5th cent.

Amos -- Amos, 8th cent.

Obadiah -- Unknown, 6th cent.

Jonah -- Unknown, 5th cent.

Micah -- Micah, 8th cent.

Nahum -- Unknown, 7th cent.

Habbakuk -- Habakkuk, 6th cent.

Zephaniah -- Zephaniah, 7th cent.

Haggai -- Haggai, 6th cent.

Zechariah -- chs. 1-8, Zechariah; chs. 9-14,
Unknown; 5th cent.

Malachi -- Unknown, 5th cent.

Psalms -- Unknown, 5th cent.

Proverbs -- Unknown, 5th cent.

Job -- Unknown, 4th cent.

Song of Songs -- Unknown, 9th cent.

Ruth -- Unknown, 5th cent.

Lamentations -- Unknown, 6th cent.

Ecclesiastes -- Unknown, 3rd cent.

Esther -- Unknown, 3rd cent.

Daniel -- Unknown, 2nd cent.

Ezra-Nehemiah -- Unknown, 5th cent.

Chronicles -- Unknown, 5th

Tobit -- Unknown, 3rd cent.

Judith -- Unknown, 2nd cent.

Susanna -- Unknown, 2nd cent.

Prayer of Azariah -- Unknown, 2nd cent.

Bel and the Dragon -- Unknown, 2nd cent.

1 Maccabees -- Unknown, 2nd cent.

2 Maccabees -- Unknown, 2nd cent.

Baruch -- Unknown, 2nd cent.

Ben Sirach (or Ecclesiasticus) -- Jesus, 2nd cent.

Wisdom of Solomon -- Unknown, 1st cent.

Epistle of Jeremiah -- Unknown, 3rd

TaNaKh / Old Testament Books Addendum: Clues to Pentateuchal Sources

J – Yahwist; 10th cent.; divine name = the LORD God = (YHWH Elohim); anthropomorphisms; folk-tale style; Judean-based (the south); primal and patriarch stories; Isaac spared; burning bush; Song of the Sea; Ritual Decalogue (Exod. 34:10-26); Sinai;

E – Elohist; 9th cent.; divine name = God = (Elohim); Ephraim-based (Israel, or the north); focused on patriarch Ephraim, and later Joshua; folk-tale style; patriarch stories, prominence of Shiloh, negative toward Jerusalem priesthood (Aaron); angelic mediators instead of theophanies; Isaac sacrificed; Joseph court tales; Ethical Decalogue (Exod. 20) & Covenant Code; Horeb;

D – Deuteronomist; 7th cent.; divine name = the LORD your (sg.) God = (YHWH Eloheka); primacy of love; the *shema*; blessings & curses; centrality of Jerusalem (“the place I will choose”); Torah meditation, even by king

P - Priestly; 6th cent.; divine name = God = (Elohim); counter-Babylonian; Sabbath; genealogies; number 7; primal and priestly stories; apodictic and casuistic regulations;

H - Holiness; 6th cent.; divine name = the LORD (YHWH) or the LORD your (pl.) God = (YHWH Elohēkem); Lev 17-26 (Holiness Code); apodictic (not casuistic) regulations for ritual purity, food, sexuality; holiness of land (“will spew you out”)

Pentateuchal Compilation – c. 400 BC/BCE

First Claims to Mosaic authorship of Pentateuch as a whole – c. 2nd cent. BC/CE – 1st cent. AD/CE (Philo of Alexandria, 1st cent. AD/CE; perhaps earlier in books of Sirach and/or Baruch)

Society of Biblical Literature, Handbook of Style: Hebrew Transliteration Key (adapted)

Consonants		Vowels	
א	'ālep ʾ	ַ	<i>pataḥ</i> a
ב	bêt v (ב = b)	ֿ	<i>furtive pataḥ</i> a
ג	gîmel g	ָ	<i>qāmeṣ</i> ā
ד	dālet d	ֶה	<i>final qāmeṣ hê</i> â
ה	hê h	ָיו	<i>3rd masc. sg. suf.</i> āyw
ו	wāw w	ֶ	<i>sĕgōl</i> e
ז	zayin z	ֶי	<i>ṣērê</i> ē
ח	ḥêt ḥ	ֶי	<i>ṣērê yôd</i> ê (יֶי = êy)
ט	ṭêt ṭ	ֶי	<i>sĕgōl yôd</i> ê (יֶי = êy)
י	yôd y	ֶ	<i>short ḥîreq</i> i
כ	kāp k	ֶ	<i>long ḥîreq</i> ī
ל	lāmed l	ֶי	<i>ḥîreq yôd</i> î
מ	mêm m	ֶ	<i>qāmeṣ ḥāṭûp</i> o
נ	nûn n	ֹ	<i>ḥōlem</i> ō
ס	sāmek s	ֹ	<i>full ḥōlem</i> ô
ע	'ayin ʿ	ֶי	<i>short qibbûṣ</i> u
פ	pê f (פ = p)	ֶי	<i>long qibbûṣ</i> ū
צ	ṣādê ṣ	ֹ	<i>šûreq</i> û
ק	qôp q	ֶי	<i>ḥāṭēp qāmeṣ</i> ǒ
ר	rêš r	ֶי	<i>ḥāṭēp pataḥ</i> ǻ
ש	śîn ś (ש = š)	ֶי	<i>ḥāṭēp sĕgōl</i> ǿ
ת	tāw t	ֶי	<i>vocal šĕwă</i> ə

**TaNaKh vs. Old Testament:
Comparison of Traditional Canonical Count, Order, and Groupings**

<i>TaNaKh or Jewish/Hebrew Bible (24 books in traditional Jewish reckoning)</i>	
<i>Torah, Instruction, Law, Books of Moses, Pentateuch (5)</i>	Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy
<i>Nevi'im, Prophets (8)</i>	Deuteronomic History: Joshua, Judges, Samuel (1-2), Kings (1-2)
	Major Prophets: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel
	Minor Prophets ("The Twelve"): Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi
<i>Kethuvim, Writings (11)</i>	Wisdom/Poetic Literature: Psalms, Proverbs, Job
	Megillot (Festival "Scrolls"): Song of Songs (Pesach), Ruth (Shavuot), Lamentations (9 th of Av), Ecclesiastes (Sukkot), Esther (Purim)
	Historical Literature: Daniel, Ezra-Nehemiah, Chronicles (1-2)

<i>Christian Old/First Testament/Covenant</i>				
<i>Pentateuch, Books of Moses, The Law (5)</i>	Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy			
<i>The Prophets (34)</i>	<i>Former Prophets</i>	Historical Literature: Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1-2 Samuel, 1-2 Kings, 1-2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther		
		Wisdom/Poetic Literature: Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon		
	<i>Later Prophets</i>	<i>Major Prophets:</i>	Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel	
		<i>Minor Prophets:</i>	Daniel; "The Twelve": Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi	
<i>Deutero-Canonical Writings ("Apocrypha") (eo – some Eastern churches only)</i>	Historical/Hagiographical/Polemical: Tobit, Judith, Esther (Grk, w/ additions), Additions to Daniel (Prayer of Azariah, Susanna, Bel and the Dragon), 1-2 Maccabees, 3-4 Maccabees (eo), 3rd Ezra (eo), Letter of Jeremiah (eo)			
	Wisdom/Poetic Literature: Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus (or Wisdom of Jesus Ben Sirach), Baruch, 4th Ezra (eo), Psalm 151 (eo), Odes (eo)			

TaNaKh Hebrew Names, Groupings and Order

<u>Grouping</u>	<u>Sub-Grouping</u>	<u>English Name</u>	<u>Hebrew Name</u>	<u>Literal Translation¹</u>
<i>Torah</i> "Instruction" or Pentateuch		Genesis	B'resheet	"In the beginning"
		Exodus	Sh'mot	"The names"
		Leviticus	Vayikra	"And he called"
		Numbers	B'midbar	"In the wilderness"
		Deuteronomy	D'varim	"The words"
<i>Nevi'im</i> "Prophets"	<i>Deuteronomic History</i>	Joshua	Y'hoshua	
		Judges	Shof'tim	
		Samuel	Sh'mu'el	
		Kings	M'lakhim	
	<i>Major Prophets</i>	Isaiah	Yeshayah	
		Jeremiah	Yirmeyah	
		Ezekiel	Yechezk'el	
	<i>Minor Prophets</i> "The Twelve"	Hosea	Hoshea	
		Joel	Yo'el	
		Amos	Amos	
		Obadiah	Ovadeyah	
		Jonah	Yonah	
		Micah	Mikhah	
		Nahum	Nachum	
		Habbakuk	Havakuk	
		Zephaniah	Tz'faneyah	
		Haggai	Hagai	
		Zechariah	Z'khareyah	
		Malachi	Mal'akhi	
	<i>Kethuvim</i> "Writings"	<i>Wisdom Literature</i>	Psalms	Tehillim
Proverbs			Mishlei	
Job			Iyov	
<i>Megillot</i> "Scrolls"		Song of Songs	Shir Ha-Shirim	
		Ruth	Ruth	
		Lamentations	Eikhah	"How"
		Ecclesiastes	Qoheleth	"Teacher"
		Esther	Esther	
<i>Historical Literature</i>		Daniel	Daniel	
		Ezra-Nehemiah	Ezra-Nechamyah	
		Chronicles	Divrei Ha-Yamim	"The words of the days"

¹ Entries in this column are only made for books for which the English name is itself not a literal translation from the Hebrew.

Guide to the Prophets

Prophet	Vocation	Place	Time	Features
Amos	Agricultural manager; “not a prophet”	Israel	760-750	Critiques religious hypocrisy of injustice committed by the religious-political-economic elite in mercantile fraud and predatory lending; turns “Day of YHWH” into judgment metaphor
Hosea	Levitical Priest outside NK cultus?	Israel	740-720	Pioneers marriage metaphor for covenant between YHWH and Israel; acts out a critique of syncretism in marriage to a prostitute and fathering of illegitimate children
Isaiah	Jerusalem Prophet	Judah	742-701/689	Advocates royal policy of non-alliance with Assyria and ideal of Zion’s inviolability; his famous call narrative occurs within the Temple; pioneers the vineyard metaphor
Micah	Rural village elder	Judah	730-700	Speaks out on behalf of the “people of the land” against practices of economic deception and military confiscation of goods in Judean society
Zephaniah	Jerusalem Prophet	Judah	640-630	Proclaims day of God’s judgment on Judea and the nations, followed by their conversion/ renewal
Nahum	Jerusalem Prophet?	Judah	620-615	Proclaims judgment on Ninevah and on Judean pro-Assyrian party; depicts God as Judah’s national warrior; may have ties to Josiah’s reforms
Jeremiah	Jerusalem Priest	Judah	609-585	Proclaims coming destruction of Jerusalem, attacking idea of Zion’s inviolability, picturing Babylon as YHWH’s instrument of judgment, and readying Judeans for life in exile
Habakkuk	Jerusalem Prophet	Judah	605-598	Proclaims divine vengeance for Babylon’s severe attacks of Judea
Ezekiel	Jerusalem Priest	Babylon	593-563	Narrates fall of Jerusalem in bizarre visions and symbolic actions, envisioning cultic impurity as the reason for YHWH’s departure from the Temple to the exiles and the Temple’s destruction; envisions a future grandiose, culturally pure, and divinely reconstructed Temple
Obadiah	Jerusalem Prophet?	Judah	570? 480?	Declares retribution on Edom for its taunting of Judea’s tragic circumstances

2 nd Isaiah (40-55)	Person? Tradition?	Babylon	545-540	Gives hopeful summons for exiles to return, envisioning a New/Second Exodus; pictures Cyrus as God's chosen one (messiah) to bring this about; describes Israel as suffering servant
Haggai	Jerusalem Prophet	Yehud	520	Incites rebuilding of Temple under Zerubbabel as a Messianic figure
Zechariah	Jerusalem Prophet	Yehud	520-518	Incites rebuilding of Temple under Zerubbabel and Joshua as co-Messianic figures; sees "night visions," interpreted by an angel, conveying protection for reconstruction efforts
3 rd Isaiah (Isa 56-66)	Person? Tradition?	Yehud	c500	Advocates inclusion of outsiders/Gentiles in Jerusalem cultus, in conflict with another (Zadokite?) religious-political group
Malachi	Jerusalem Priest	Yehud	c450	Pushes for generous support of Temple operations and ritually fit offerings
Joel	Jerusalem Prophet?	Yehud	5 th -4 th c	Calls Judah to lament over enemy invasion (locust metaphor); sees future restoration of land
2 nd (9-11) & 3 rd (12-14) Zechariah	Person? Tradition?	Yehud	5 th -4 th c	Expresses disillusionment with restorationist hopes of a just society under the Davidic monarch, anticipating YHWH's direct leadership over Judea in a new, coming age

Hebrew-Jewish Calendar

Hebrew	English	Gregorian	Agriculture	Festivals/Holidays
ניסן	Nissan	Mar-Apr	Barley Harvest	Pesach (15-21/22; Passover, Festival of Unleavened Bread, and First Fruits; Xty // Holy Week) Sefirat HaOmer (16 Nisan – 5 Sivan; Counting the Omer, 49 days b/t Pesach and Shavuot) Yom HaShoah (27; Shoah Remembrance Day)
אייר	Iyar	Apr-May		Yom Hazikaron (4; Remembrance Day of the Fallen) Yom HaAtzmaut (5; Israel Independence Day) Lag BaOmer (18; 33 rd day of Counting the Omer)
סיון	Sivan	May-Jun	Wheat Harvest	Shavuot (6/6-7; Weeks; Xty // Pentecost)
תמוז	Tammuz	Jun-Jul		
אב	Av	Jul-Aug	Grape Harvest	Tisha B'av (9 th of Av, Destruction of Temple)
אלול	Elul	Aug-Sept		
תשרי	Tishri	Sept-Oct	Olive Harvest & Planting	Yamim Noraim (1-10; Days of Awe, or High Holy Days) Rosh HaShanah (1-2; New Year) Yom Kippur (10; Day of Atonement) Sukkot (15-20; Booths) Shmini Atzeret (22; 8 th Day of Assembly) Simchat Torah (22/23; Joy of Torah)
חשוון	Cheshvan	Oct-Nov		
כסלו	Kislev	Nov-Dec		Chanukhah (25 Kislev – 3 Tevet; Dedication of Temple)
טבת	Tevet	Dec-Jan		
שבט	Shevat	Jan-Febr		
אדר I	Adar I	Febr-Mar		Purim (14; Lots)
אדר II	Adar II	Febr-Mar		

Hebrew-Jewish Calendar: Description

The Jewish Calendar is quite distinct among modern calendars in several respects. It employs Babylonian names for months. Its order is lunisolar, meaning that months begin with the new moon, but also that it routinely re-synchronizes with the solar year through an additional, thirteen month in leap years. Its oldest holidays were originally agricultural festivals, only later tied to pivotal events in Hebrew-Jewish salvation-history. Since each day is understood to start at dusk, holidays begin the night before the date listed, as it were. Certain holidays also last one day longer outside of Israel, a safeguard custom originating because of the difficulty of synchronizing festival observance across long distances. The creation of the modern nation-state of Israel has given rise to new holidays which have a national-historical basis, and yet are observed by Jews around the world. Holidays in bold on the chart are explicit observances within the TaNaKh, whether general or priestly. Priestly holidays rose to popular practice during the formative centuries of Rabbinic Judaism.