Record Nr. UNINA9910461836303321 Autore Cover Michael Benjamin Titolo Lifting the veil: 2 Corinthians 3:7-18 in light of Jewish homiletic and commentary traditions / / Michael Cover Pubbl/distr/stampa Berlin; ; Munich; ; Boston:,: De Gruyter,, [2015] ©2015 **ISBN** 3-11-036896-X 3-11-039273-9 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (362 p.) Collana Beihefte zur zeitschrift fur die neutestamentliche wissenschaft, , 0171-6441;; volume 210 BC 7300 Classificazione Disciplina 227/.306 Soggetti Greek literature - Relation to the New Testament RELIGION / Biblical Studies / Paul's Letters Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Frontmatter -- Preface -- Contents -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Patterns of Exegesis in Paul's "Midraschartige Stücke" -- 3. Sequential Exegesis in Hellenistic Commentaries -- 4. Secondary-Level Exegesis in Homilies, Gospels, Treatises, and Greco-Roman Letters -- 5. Digressive Poetics: 2 Cor 3:7–18 as Exegetical Amplification -- 6. Lifting the Veil: 2 Cor 3: 7-18 in Light of the Hellenistic Moses-Tabernacle Tradition --References -- Index of Ancient Sources -- Index of Modern Authors --Index of Subjects Sommario/riassunto What accounts for the seemingly atypical pattern of scriptural exegesis that Paul uses to interpret Exodus 34 in 2 Cor 3:7-18? While previous scholars have approached this question from a variety of angles, in this monograph, Michael Cover grapples particularly with the evidence of contemporaneous Jewish and Greco-Roman commentary traditions. Through comparison with Philo of Alexandria's Allegorical Commentary, the Pseudo-Philonic homilies De Jona and De Sampsone, the Anonymous Theaetetus Commentary, the Dead Sea Scrolls, Seneca's Epistulae morales, and other New Testament texts, Paul's interpretation

of Exodus emerges as part of a wider commentary practice that Cover

terms "secondary-level exegesis." This study also provides new analysis of the way ancient authors, including Paul, interwove commentary forms and epistolary rhetoric and offers a reconstruction of the context of Paul's conflict with rival apostles in Corinth. At root was the legacy of Moses and of the Pentateuch itself, how the scriptures ought to be read, and how Platonizing theological and anthropological traditions might be interwoven with Paul's messianic gospel.