

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910464076003321
Autore	Kartveit Magnar <1946->
Titolo	The origin of the Samaritans [[electronic resource] /] / by Magnar Kartveit
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Leiden ; ; Boston, : Brill, 2009
ISBN	1-283-06143-0 90-474-4054-4 9786613061430 90-04-17819-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (420 p.)
Collana	Supplements to Vetus Testamentum, , 0083-5889 ; ; v. 128
Disciplina	296.8/17
Soggetti	Samaritans - Origin Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [371]-392) and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	The legacy from Josephus -- State of the question -- Josephus and the origin of the Samaritans -- Josephus' predecessors -- Samaritan inscriptions and related texts -- The Pentateuch that the Samaritans chose -- The Samaritan attitude to the Prophets -- The origin of the Samaritans.
Sommario/riassunto	Many Bible readers will think that chapter 17 of the second book of Kings refers to the origin of the Samaritans. This understanding of the chapter has its earliest attestation in the works of Josephus. The present book evaluates the methods often used for finding the origin of the Samaritans, makes an assessment of well known and new material, and ventures into some uncharted territory. It is suggested that the moment of birth of the Samaritans was the construction of the temple on Mount Gerizim. This happened in the first part of the fourth century bornc.e. in accordance with the original commandment of Moses in Deut 27:4.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910781485703321
Autore	Morning Ann
Titolo	The Nature of Race : How Scientists Think and Teach about Human Difference // Ann Morning
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berkeley, CA : , : University of California Press, , [2011] ©2011
ISBN	1-283-27840-5 9786613278401 0-520-95014-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (326 p.)
Disciplina	305.8
Soggetti	Race Racism in anthropology Racism in education Racism in textbooks Anthropology Social Sciences Physical Anthropology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Illustrations -- Acknowledgments -- ONE. Introduction: what is race? -- TWO. What Do We Know about Scientific and Popular Concepts of Race? -- THREE. Textbook Race: Lessons on Human Difference -- FOUR. Teaching Race: Scientists on Human Difference -- FIVE. Learning Race: Students on Human Difference -- SIX. Race Concepts beyond the Classroom -- SEVEN. Conclusion: the redemption of essentialism -- APPENDIX A: Textbook Sample Selection and List -- APPENDIX B: Interview Research Design and Methodology -- APPENDIX C: Faculty Questionnaire -- APPENDIX D: Student Questionnaire -- Notes -- References -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	What do Americans think "race" means? What determines one's race-appearance, ancestry, genes, or culture? How do education, government, and business influence our views on race? To unravel

these complex questions, Ann Morning takes a close look at how scientists are influencing ideas about race through teaching and textbooks. Drawing from in-depth interviews with biologists, anthropologists, and undergraduates, Morning explores different conceptions of race-finding for example, that while many sociologists now assume that race is a social invention or "construct," anthropologists and biologists are far from such a consensus. She discusses powerful new genetic accounts of race, and considers how corporations and the government use scientific research-for example, in designing DNA ancestry tests or census questionnaires-in ways that often reinforce the idea that race is biologically determined. Widening the debate about race beyond the pages of scholarly journals, *The Nature of Race* dissects competing definitions in straightforward language to reveal the logic and assumptions underpinning today's claims about human difference.
