

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910780429903321
Autore	Johnson Sara Raup <1966->
Titolo	Historical fictions and Hellenistic Jewish identity [[electronic resource]] : Third Maccabees in its cultural context / / Sara Raup Johnson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berkeley, : University of California Press, c2004
ISBN	1-59734-655-1 1-282-35639-9 9786612356391 0-520-92843-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xix, 253 p.)
Collana	Hellenistic culture and society ; ; 43
Disciplina	229/.75
Soggetti	Jews - History - 586 B.C.-70 A.D Jews - Identity - History - To 1500 Historical fiction - History and criticism
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Historical fictions and Jewish self-fashioning. Introduction -- Jews at court -- Josephus -- Artapanus -- Joseph and Aseneth -- Conclusion -- Third Maccabees, a case study. Introduction -- Chapter 1:5 : date of composition -- Chapter 2:6 : Third Maccabees in its literary context -- Chapter 3:7 : authorship, audience and Jewish identity -- Chapter 4:8 : historicity and historical ambivalence.
Sommario/riassunto	In this thoughtful and penetrating study, Sara Raup Johnson investigates the creation of historical fictions in a wide range of Hellenistic Jewish texts. Surveying so-called Jewish novels, including the Letter of Aristeas, 2 Maccabees, Esther, Daniel, Judith, Tobit, Josephus's account of Alexander's visit to Jerusalem and of the Tobiads, Artapanus, and Joseph and Aseneth, she demonstrates that the use of historical fiction in these texts does not constitute a uniform genre. Instead it cuts across all boundaries of language, provenance, genre, and even purpose. Johnson argues that each author uses historical fiction to construct a particular model of Hellenistic Jewish identity through the reinvention of the past. The models of identity differ, but all seek to explore relations between Jews and the wider non-Jewish

world. The author goes on to present a focal in-depth analysis of one text, Third Maccabees. Maintaining that this is a late Hellenistic, not a Roman, work Johnson traces important themes in Third Maccabees within a broader literary context. She evaluates the evidence for the authorship, audience, and purpose of the work and analyzes the historicity of the persecution described in the narrative. Illustrating how the author reinvents history in order to construct his own model for life in the diaspora, Johnson weighs the attitudes and stances, from defiance to assimilation, of this crucial period.

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Ben-Dov Jonathan

Head of all years : astronomy and calendars at Qumran in their ancient context / / Jonathan Ben-Dov

Leiden ; ; Boston, : Brill, 2008

1-282-40010-X

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90-474-2419-0

1 online resource (352 pages)

Studies on the texts of the desert of Judah, , 0169-9962 ; ; v. 78

529/.326

Jewish calendar - History

Jewish astronomy

Apocryphal books (Old Testament) - Criticism, interpretation, etc

Inglese

Materiale a stampa

Monografia

Description based upon print version of record.

Includes bibliographical references (p. [289]-307) and indexes.

Preliminary Material / J. Ben-Dov -- Introduction / J. Ben-Dov -- Chapter 1. Unifying Elements Of The 364-Day Calendar / J. Ben-Dov -- Chapter 2. Lunar Theory And The Composition Of Ab / J. Ben-Dov -- Chapter 3. The Triennial Cycle / J. Ben-Dov -- Chapter 4. The Astronomical Book And Babylonian / J. Ben-Dov -- Chapter 5. Lunar Phases In The Minarot Scrolls And Late / J. Ben-Dov -- Chapter 6. Between Babylonia And Jerusalem: / J. Ben-Dov -- Chapter 7. Summary And Conclusions / J. Ben-Dov -- Bibliography / J. Ben-Dov -- Index Of

Sommario/riassunto

Rather than being an isolated, primitive body of knowledge the Jewish calendar tradition of 364 days constituted an integral part of the astronomical science of the ancient world. This tradition—attested in the Dead Sea Scrolls and in the Pseudepigrapha—stands out as a coherent, novel synthesis, representing the Jewish authors' apocalyptic worldview. The calendar is studied here both “from within”—analyzing its textual manifestations—and “from without”—via a comparison with ancient Mesopotamian astronomy. This analysis reveals that the calendrical realm constituted a significant case of inter-cultural borrowing, pertinent to similar such cases in ancient literature. Special attention is given to the “Book of Astronomy” (1 Enoch 72-82) and a variety of calendrical and liturgical texts from Qumran.