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Autore	Gibson Jeffrey B.
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Soggetti	Synoptic problem Electronic books.
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Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Editorial Board; Title; Copyright; CONTENTS; Preface; Abbreviations; Introduction; Chapter 1 THE TRADITION OF JESUS" WILDERNESS TEMPTATION: THE ACCOUNTS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP; Chapter 2 MARK"S ACCOUNT OF JESUS" WILDERNESS TEMPTATION; Chapter 3 JESUS" WILDERNESS TEMPTATION ACCORDING TO Q; Chapter 4 THE TRADITION OF JESUS" TEMPTATION IN THE DEMAND FOR A"SIGN"; Chapter 5 THE "SIGN" DEMAND TEMPTATION ACCORDING TO MARK; Chapter 6 THE "SIGN" DEMAND TEMPTATION ACCORDING TO Q; Chapter 7 THE TRADITION OF JESUS" TEMPTATION AT CAESAREA PHILIPPI Chapter 8 THE TRADITION OF JESUS" GETHSEMANE TEMPTATIONChapter 9 THE TRADITION OF JESUS" DIVORCE QUESTION TEMPTATION; Chapter 10 THE TRADITION OF JESUS" TAX QUESTION TEMPTATION; Chapter 11 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND SPECULATIONS; Appendix; Bibliography; Index of References; Index of Authors
Sommario/riassunto	This study lays the groundwork necessary for establishing the validity of the thesis, proposed particularly by J.H. Yoder in his <i>Politics of Jesus</i> , that the early church held a selective and unified view of the nature and content of the various temptations to which Jesus was regarded as having been subjected in his lifetime. This leads to a clearer view of how the early church perceived the exigencies of its Lord's mission and

message, and provides fresh insights into such prominent New Testament themes as sonship, obedience, faithfulness and discipleship. It also opens up new possibilities fo

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Titolo

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Soggetti

Religion

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Transcription et traduction en anglais de textes en akkadien et en hittite.

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Nota di contenuto

""Contents""; ""Acknowledgments""; ""Register of Texts CTH 718""; ""Introduction""; ""The Main Texts: Transliterations""; ""The Main Texts: Translations""; ""The Fragments""; ""The Commentary""; ""The Incantations""; ""Bibliography""; ""Indexes""

Sommario/riassunto

Hittite culture of the second millennium B.C.E. was strongly influenced by Mesopotamian culture, in part through the mediation of the peripheral cuneiform civilizations of northern Syria, in part through direct contact with Babylonia and Assyria. The text edited here (CTH

718) presents an extreme example of this cultural impact, featuring incantations in the Akkadian language (Hittite *babilili*) embedded within a ceremony set forth in the Hittite tongue. This ritual program has therefore become known to scholars as the "babilili-ritual." With almost 400 preserved lines, this ceremony is one of the longest religious compositions recovered from the Hittite capital, and there are indications that a significant additional portion has been lost. The divine figure to whom the rite is addressed is Pirinkir, a variety of the well-known Ishtar of Mesopotamia. Its purpose seems to be the elimination of the sins of a member of the royal family. Many of the ritual activities and offering materials employed here are characteristic of the cult practice of the Classical Cilician region known as Kizzuwatna, which was introduced into the central Hittite realm during the final two centuries of the state's existence. Nonetheless, the Akkadian of the incantations is neither the Akkadian employed in the Hurrian-influenced area of Syria and eastern Anatolia nor that otherwise known from the Hittite royal archives; rather, it is closer to the language of the later Old Babylonian period, even if no precise Mesopotamian forerunners can yet be identified.
