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Autore	Hutton Jeremy Michael
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Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- 1. Echoes of the Past and Topos as Text: The Transjordanian Motif and Landscape Criticism -- 2. Exiles and Textiles: Transjordan in History -- 3. Vexed Texts: Sources of the Deuteronomistic History -- 4. Royal Apology and Scribalism in Iron Age Israel -- 5. Of Success and Succession -- 6. The Mystery of the History of David's Rise -- 7. The Narrative(s) of Saul's Rise -- 8. Conclusion: A Composite Motif -- Backmatter
Sommario/riassunto	This study analyzes several passages in the Former Prophets (2 Sam 19: 12-44; 2 Kgs 2:1-18; Judg 8:4-28) from a literary perspective, and argues that the text presents Transjordan as liminal in Israel's history, a place from which Israel's leaders return with inaugurated or renewed authority. It then traces the redactional development of Samuel-Kings that led to this literary symbolism, and proposes a hypothesis of continual updating and combination of texts, beginning early in Israel's monarchy and continuing until the final formation of the Deuteronomistic History. Several source documents may be isolated, including three narratives of Saul's rise, two distinct histories of David's

rise, and a court history that was subsequently revised with pro-Solomonic additions. These texts had been combined already in a Prophetic Record during the 9th c. B.C.E. (with A. F. Campbell), which was received as an integrated unit by the Deuteronomistic Historian. The symbolic geography of the Jordan River and Transjordan, which even extends into the New Testament, was therefore not the product of a deliberate theological formulation, but rather the accidental by-product of the contingency of textual redaction that had as its main goal the historical presentation of Israel's life in the land.

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