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Sommario/riassunto	Die Textentwicklung von Esra 7-10 und Nehemia 8 zeigt mehrere Bearbeitungsstufen: In der ältesten Schicht wird Esra als Schriftgelehrter, in späteren Stufen als Priester dargestellt. Die Endgestalt des Textes steht für historische Fragestellungen nicht zur Verfügung. Der ursprüngliche Einfluss von Deuteronomium und (deutero)nomistischer Theologie wurde von priesterlichem und levitischem Einfluss überlagert. This monograph investigates the literary development of Ezra 7-10 and Neh 8. With a detailed literary critical analysis, the investigation shows that the text was produced in several successive editorial phases for at least two centuries. Thus the final text cannot be used for historical purposes. The oldest text emerged as a short narrative, entirely written

in the third person. It describes how a Torah scribe (Schriftgelehrter) called Ezra came from Babylon to Jerusalem to reinstate the written Torah. In the later editorial phases, Ezra's role was transformed from a scribe to a priest who brought cultic vessels to the Temple. The editorial development reveals that the text was originally influenced by Deuteronomy and the (Deutero)nomistic theology. Later, it came under priestly and Levitical influence.
