

Judaic Religion In The Second Temple Period Belief And Practice From The Exile To Yavneh

Judaic Religion in the Second Temple Period

The Priests in the Prophets

The History of the Second Temple Judaism

The Internal Diversification of Second Temple Judaism

An Introduction to First Century Judaism

Jewish Studies on Premodern Periods

Was 70 CE a Watershed in Jewish History?

The Emergence of Judaism

Yahwism after the Exile

How on Earth Did Jesus Become a God?

An Introduction to the New Testament and the Origins of Christianity

From Jerusalem Priest to Roman Jew

Early Christian Ethics in Interaction with Jewish and Greco-Roman Contexts

Purity, Sacrifice, and the Temple

Josephus and the Theologies of Ancient Judaism

The Bible

Centrality Practiced

The Concept of God in James - Importance and Implications

Problems with Prayers

'God is One'

The Beginning of the Biblical Canon and Ben Sira

'Noncanonical' Religious Texts in Early Judaism and Early Christianity

Divine Secrets and Human Imaginations

Judah Between East and West

The Eerdmans Dictionary of Early Judaism

The Oxford Handbook of Ritual and Worship in the Hebrew Bible

The Pharisees

Sectarianism in Early Judaism

Haggai and Zechariah Research

The Orion Center Bibliography of the Dead Sea Scrolls and Associated Literature

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Judaic Religion In The Second Temple Period Belief And Practice From The Exile To Yavneh Descriptions
Judaic Religion In The Second Temple Period Belief And Practice From The Exile To Yavneh Books
What is the Judaic Religion In The Second Temple Period Belief And Practice From The Exile To Yavneh?
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2020 Samuel E. Balentine "The conceit in the title of this volume is that ritual, however expansively it may be defined, is ineluctably tethered to religion and worship. It has a primal connection to the idea that a transcendent order - numinous and mysterious, supranatural and elusive, divine and wholly other - gives meaning and purpose to life. The construction of rites and rituals enables humans to conceive and apprehend this transcendent order, to symbolize it and interact with it, to postulate its truths in the face of contradicting realities and to repair them when they have been breached or diminished. The focus of this Handbook is on ritual and worship from the perspective of biblical studies, particularly on the Hebrew Bible and its ancient Near Eastern antecedents. Within this context, attention will be given to the development of ideas in Jewish, Christian, and Muslim thinking, but only insofar as they connect with or extend the trajectory of biblical precedents. The volume reflects a wide range of analytical approaches to ancient texts, inscriptions, iconography, and ritual artifacts. It examines the social history and cultural knowledge encoded in rituals, and explores the way rituals shape and are shaped by politics, economics, ethical imperatives, and religion itself. Toward this end, the volume is organized into six major sections: Historical Contexts, Interpretive Approaches, Ritual Elements (participants, places, times, objects, practices), Underlying Cultural and Theological

Perspectives, History of Interpretation, Social-Cultural Functions, and Theology and Theological Heritage"--

2002-11-01 Lester L. Grabbe The developments in Judaism which occurred during the Second Temple period (c. 550 BC to 100 AD) were of great importance for the nature of Jewish religion in later centuries, yet few studies have examined the era in full. Now Lester L. Grabbe's lucid and accessible volume provides a much-needed encyclopedic study and holistic interpretation of the period. Topics examined include: * views about God and the spirit world * the temple and priesthood * scripture and synagogue * the main religious sects and revolutionary movements * eschatology and messianism * magic and predicting the future * religion in the Jewish diaspora * converts and 'Godfearers'. With an extensive, up-to-date bibliography, plus numerous helpful cross-references, summaries and syntheses, this book is essential reading for scholars and students of the history of Jewish religion. It will also be of great value as a reference tool.

2021-10-11 Alberts STAR - Studies in Theology and Religion, 5 Papers Read at the First Meeting of the European Association for Biblical Studies, Utrecht, 6-9 August 2000 The Persian era in Ancient Israel's history is an intriguing period. The time span between Cyrus the Great and Alexander the Great was a theatre of shifts and changes. These changes

are observable in daily life, in the organisation of society as well as in various religious phenomena. The essays in this volume originate from a seminar about developments and movements in the religion of Israel after the Exile, which was part of the first meeting of the European Association for Biblical Studies (Utrecht, 2000). The essays deal with questions like: How did religion help inhabitants of Yehud to cope with the new reality? How did this new reality influence the (re)formulation of Yahwism? What was the character of the existing Yahwism that was reformulated? Rainer Albertz (PhD Heidelberg, 1972; Habilitation Heidelberg, 1977) is ordinary Professor of Old Testament Studies at the University of Münster (Westfalen, Germany). His most recent book is: Die Exilszeit 6. Jahrhundert v. Chr. (Biblische Enzyklopädie 7), Stuttgart 2001. Bob Becking (PhD Utrecht, 1985) is ordinary Professor of Old Testament studies at Utrecht University. He was co-editor of the Dictionary of Deities and Demons in the Bible, Leiden 1995; 21998. From the contents Rainer Albertz & Bob Becking, Problems and Possibilities: Perspectives on Postexilic Yahwism Rainer Albertz, The Thwarted Restoration Bob Becking, Law as Expression of Religion (Ezra 7-10) Ehud Ben Zvi, What is New in Yehud? Some Considerations Mark J. Boda, Zechariah: Master Mason or Penitential Prophet? Meindert Dijkstra, The Law of Moses: the Memory of Mosaic Religion in and after the Exile William Johnstone, The Revision of

Festivals in Exodus 1-24 in the Persian Period and the Preservation of Jewish Identity in the Diaspora Antje Labahn, Antitheocratic Tendencies in Chronicles Herbert Niehr, The Changed Status of the Dead in Yehud Thomas Pola, Form and Meaning in Zechariah 3 Wolter Rose, Messianic Expectations in the Early Postexilic Period Rüdiger Schmitt, Gab es einen Bildersturm nach dem Exil? - Einige Bemerkungen zur Verwendung von Terrakottafigurinen im nachexilischen Israel Zipora Talshir, Synchronic Approaches with Diachronic Consequences in the Study of Parallel Redactions: First Esdras and 2 Chr 35-36; Ezra 1-10; Neh 8 David S. Vanderhooft, New Evidence Pertaining to the Transition from Neo-Babylonian to Achaemenid Administration in Palestine

2022-05-19 Kent L. Yinger A struggle is currently underway to figure out one of the central groups in the gospel story . . . the Pharisees. Were they "hypocrites or heroes"? Or as one recent writer put it, maybe they were just "good guys with bad press." Scholars of Judaism and of the NT have been painstakingly correcting, even rehabilitating, the image of the first-century Pharisees, but this seems not yet to have affected most readers of Scripture. Here at last is a book that lays out for the non-specialist the evidence for the origin and true nature of the Pharisees . . . and challenges them to re-read the gospel stories with real Pharisees in mind rather than caricatures.

2012-04-05 Lee Martin McDonald Discusses ancient religious texts, especially the so-called 'non-canonical' texts, by focusing on how they were used or functioned in Early Judaism and Early Christianity.

2012-11-29 Jan Willem van Henten In Early Christian Ethics in Interaction with Jewish and Greco-Roman Contexts experts from various fields analyze the process of transformation of early Christian ethics because of the ongoing interaction with Jewish, Greco-Roman and Christian traditions.

2009-05 Jonathan Klawans Ancient Jewish sacrifice has long been misunderstood. Some find in sacrifice the key to the mysterious and violent origins of human culture. Others see these cultic rituals as merely the fossilized vestiges of primitive superstition. Some believe that ancient Jewish sacrifice was doomed from the start, destined to be replaced by the Christian eucharist. Others think that the temple was fated to be superseded by the synagogue. In Purity, Sacrifice, and the Temple Jonathan Klawans demonstrates that these supersessionist ideologies have prevented scholars from recognizing the Jerusalem temple as a powerful source of meaning and symbolism to the ancient Jews who worshiped there. Klawans exposes and counters such ideologies by reviewing the theoretical literature on sacrifice and taking a fresh look at a broad range of evidence concerning ancient Jewish

attitudes toward the temple and its sacrificial cult. The first step toward reaching a more balanced view is to integrate the study of sacrifice with the study of purity—a ritual structure that has commonly been understood as symbolic by scholars and laypeople alike. The second step is to rehabilitate sacrificial metaphors, with the understanding that these metaphors are windows into the ways sacrifice was understood by ancient Jews. By taking these steps—and by removing contemporary religious and cultural biases—Klawans allows us to better understand what sacrifice meant to the early communities who practiced it. Armed with this new understanding, Klawans reevaluates the ideas about the temple articulated in a wide array of ancient sources, including Josephus, Philo, Pseudepigrapha, the Dead Sea Scrolls, New Testament, and Rabbinic literature. Klawans mines these sources with an eye toward illuminating the symbolic meanings of sacrifice for ancient Jews. Along the way, he reconsiders the ostensible rejection of the cult by the biblical prophets, the Qumran sect, and Jesus. While these figures may have seen the temple in their time as tainted or even defiled, Klawans argues, they too—like practically all ancient Jews—believed in the cult, accepted its symbolic significance, and hoped for its ultimate efficacy.

2002 Jeff S. Anderson The period of Early Judaism beginning with the return from the Babylonian Exile in 538 B.C.E. to the

destruction of the second temple in 70 C.E. is an enigma to many students of the Hebrew Bible and the New Testament. This era has often been overlooked as unimportant or been the victim of strongly confessional overgeneralizations. Christians have often touted the absolute uniqueness of their faith as something that replaced a jaded, outmoded Jewish religion. Jews, on the other hand, have often tended to identify Christianity as something entirely unique, a phenomenon totally unrelated to Judaism. However, the Second Temple period was one of the most prolific and creative in all of Israel's history. It was a time of unparalleled literary and theological diversity that gave rise to the powerful religious movements of Rabbinic Judaism and Early Christianity. The Internal Diversification of Second Temple Judaism provides a broad overview of the history, constituent communities, and theological innovations of the Second Temple period.

2011-12-30 Daniel R. Schwartz These twenty studies ask whether changes in different fields of ancient Jewish culture were caused by the destruction of the Second Temple in 70 CE, what changed for other reasons, and what did not change despite that event.

2013-01-10 Jonathan Klawans Though considered one of the most important informants about Judaism in the first century CE, the Jewish historian Flavius Josephus's

testimony is often overlooked or downplayed. Jonathan Klawans's *Josephus and the Theologies of Ancient Judaism* reexamines Josephus's descriptions of sectarian disagreements concerning determinism and free will, the afterlife, and scriptural authority. In each case, Josephus's testimony is analyzed in light of his works' general concerns as well as relevant biblical, rabbinic, and Dead Sea texts. Many scholars today argue that ancient Jewish sectarian disputes revolved primarily or even exclusively around matters of ritual law, such as calendar, cultic practices, or priestly succession. Josephus, however, indicates that the Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes disagreed about matters of theology, such as afterlife and determinism. Similarly, many scholars today argue that ancient Judaism was thrust into a theological crisis in the wake of the destruction of the second temple in 70 CE, yet Josephus's works indicate that Jews were readily able to make sense of the catastrophe in light of biblical precedents and contemporary beliefs. Without denying the importance of Jewish law-and recognizing Josephus's embellishments and exaggerations-*Josephus and the Theologies of Ancient Judaism* calls for a renewed focus on Josephus's testimony, and models an approach to ancient Judaism that gives theological questions a deserved place alongside matters of legal concern. Ancient Jewish theology was indeed significant, diverse, and sufficiently robust to respond to the crisis of its day.

2019-01-03 Delbert Burkett Originally published: Cambridge, UK; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2002.

2023-01-02 Alma Brodersen

1996 Lester L. Grabbe A comprehensive and readable introduction to the Judaism of the Second Temple period.

2013-05-01 Lester L. Grabbe This is a collection of essays examining the period of transition between Persian and Greek rule of Judah, ca. 400-200 BCE. Subjects covered include the archaeology of Maresha/Marisa, Jewish identity, Hellenization/Hellenism, Ptolemaic administration in Judah, biblical and Jewish literature of the early Greek period, the size and status of Jerusalem, the Samaritans in the transition period, and Greek foundations in Palestine.

2004-12-01 Lester L. Grabbe Since at least the 19th century Hebrew Bible scholarship has traditionally seen priests and prophets as natural opponents, with different social spheres and worldviews. In recent years several studies have started to question this perspective. *The Priests in the Prophets* examines how the priests are portrayed in the Latter Prophets and analyzes the relationship between priests and prophets. The contributors also provide insights into the place of priests, prophets, and some other religious specialists in Israelite and

Judean society in pre-exilic and post-exilic times.

2021-01-05 Jerry L. Sumney What is the Bible? How did it get to us? Why are translations so different? And what influence has the Bible had on culture? From its very first pages, *The Bible: An Introduction, Third Edition*, offers clear answers to the most basic questions that first-time students and curious inquirers bring to the Bible. Without presuming either prior knowledge of the Bible or a particular attitude toward it, Jerry L. Sumney uses straightforward language to lead the reader on an exploration of the Bible's contents and the history of its writings, showing how critical methods help readers understand what they find in the Bible. Filled with maps, charts, illustrations, and color photographs to enhance the student's experience with the text. This third edition offers a number of revisions and a new section on the deuterocanonical books. Neither polemical nor apologetic, *The Bible* presents the biblical writings as the efforts of men and women in the past to understand their lives and their world in light of the ways they understood the divine.

2014-03-27 Christopher R. Bruno In discussions of Paul's letters, much attention has been devoted to statements that closely identify Christ with Israel's God (i.e., 1 Cor 8:6). However, in Rom 3:30 and Gal 3:20, Paul uses the phrase "God is one" to link Israel's

monotheistic confession and the inclusion of the Gentiles in the people of God. Therefore, this study traces the OT and early Jewish backgrounds of the phrase "God is one" and their possible links to Gentile inclusion. Following this, Christopher Bruno examines the two key Pauline texts that link the confession of God as one with the inclusion of the Gentiles. Bruno observes a significant discontinuity between the consistent OT and Jewish interpretations of the phrase and Paul's use of "God is one" in relation to the Gentiles. In both the OT and early Jewish literature, the phrase functions as a boundary marker of sorts, distinguishing the covenant people and the Gentiles. The key exception to this pattern is Zech 14:9, which anticipates the confession of God as one expanding to the nations. Similarly, in Romans and Galatians, the phrase is not a boundary marker, but rather grounds the unity of Jew and Gentile. The context and arguments in Rom 3:30 and Gal 3:20 lead to the conclusion that Paul's monotheism must now be understood in light of the Christ event; moreover, Zech 14:9 may play a significant role in the link between Paul's eschatological monotheism and his argument for the inclusion of the Gentiles in Romans and Galatians.

2013 Michael Tuval In this study, Michael Tuval examines the religion of Flavius Josephus diachronically. The author suggests that because Diaspora Jews could not participate

regularly in the cultic life of the Jerusalem Temple, they developed other paradigms of Judaic religiosity. He interprets Josephus as a Jew who began his career as a Judean priest but moved to Rome and gradually became a Diaspora intellectual. Josephus' first work, *Judean War*, reflects a Judean priestly view of Judaism, with the Temple and cult at the center. After these disappeared, there was not much hope left in the religious realm. Tuval also analyzes *Antiquities of the Jews*, which was written fifteen years later. Here the religious picture has been transformed drastically. The Temple has been marginalized or replaced by the law which is universal and perfect for all humanity.

2005-11-02 Larry W. Hurtado In *How on Earth Did Jesus Become a God?* Larry Hurtado investigates the intense devotion to Jesus that emerged with surprising speed after his death. Reverence for Jesus among early Christians, notes Hurtado, included both grand claims about Jesus' significance and a pattern of devotional practices that effectively treated him as divine. This book argues that whatever one makes of such devotion to Jesus, the subject deserves serious historical consideration. Mapping out the lively current debate about Jesus, Hurtado explains the evidence, issues, and positions at stake. He goes on to treat the opposition to -- and severe costs of -- worshiping Jesus, the history of incorporating such devotion into Jewish monotheism, and the

role of religious experience in Christianity's development out of Judaism. The follow-up to Hurtado's award-winning *Lord Jesus Christ* (2003), this book provides compelling answers to queries about the development of the church's belief in the divinity of Jesus.

2006 Melody D. Knowles "At the end of exile, the boundaries of sacred geography were open for renegotiation: YHWH could once again dwell in Jerusalem in a rebuilt temple, and temple centrality could be renewed. Yet how were such abstract theological and geographical commitments enacted? To what extent was the influence of the city felt and practiced in Yehud or far-away Egypt and Babylon? To answer such questions, this volume examines 'centrality' through the practices of animal sacrifice, pilgrimage, tithing, and the use of incense and figurines. Unique in its appraisal of centrality via religious practice and in its integration of the biblical text and archaeological record, [this study] offers a compelling portrait of the variegated centralities of the Jerusalem temple in the Persian period." -- Back cover

2010-10-01 Christine Elizabeth Hayes This brief survey text tells the story of Judaism. Through the lens of modern biblical scholarship, Christine Elizabeth Hayes explores the shifting cultural contexts—the Babylonian exile, the Roman Empire, the Byzantine period, the rise of Christianity—that affected Jewish thought and

practice, and laid the groundwork for the Talmudic era and its modern legacy. Thematic chapters explore the evolution of Judaism through its beginnings in biblical monotheism, the Second Temple Period in Palestine, the interaction of Hellenism and Judaism, the spread of rabbinic authority, and the essence of ethno-religious Jewish identity.

2021-04-13 Angelika Berlejung The articles in this volume of collected essays, written over the last two decades and all revised, updated, and supplemented with unpublished material, are grouped around two themes: Divine Secrets and Human Imaginations. The first essays deal with the production, initiation, use and function, the abduction, repatriation, and the replacement of divine images, their outer appearance, and the many facets of the divine presence theology in Ancient Mesopotamia. The essays on the second topic deal with human imaginations, human constructs, and constructed memories, which assign meaning to the past or to things or experiences that are beyond human control. Thematically, several aspects of the human condition are examined, such as the ideas associated in the Old Testament and the Ancient Near East with death, corporeality, enemies, disasters, utopias, and passionate love.

2010-11-11 John J. Collins The Dictionary of Early Judaism is the first reference work devoted exclusively to Second Temple Judaism

(fourth century b.c.e. through second century c.e.). The first section of this substantive and incredible work contains thirteen major essays that attempt to synthesize major aspects of Judaism in the period between Alexander and Hadrian. The second — and significantly longer — section offers 520 entries arranged alphabetically. Many of these entries have cross-references and all have select bibliographies. Equal attention is given to literary and nonliterary (i.e. archaeological and epigraphic) evidence and New Testament writings are included as evidence for Judaism in the first century c.e. Several entries also give pertinent information on the Hebrew Bible. The Dictionary of Early Judaism is intended to not only meet the needs of scholars and students — at which it succeeds admirably — but also to provide accessible information for the general reader. It is ecumenical and international in character, bringing together nearly 270 authors from as many as twenty countries and including Jews, Christians, and scholars of no religious affiliation.

2007 Ruth Anne Clements This book presents the authoritative print bibliography of current scholarship on the Dead Sea Scrolls, Qumran, and related fields (including New Testament studies); source, subject, and language indices facilitate its use by scholars and students within and outside the field.

2012-03-12 Stefan C. Reif Much of the primary

research summarized here relates to Cambridge Genizah manuscripts, a thousand-year-old source that testifies to liturgical (as well, of course, as non-liturgical) developments that greatly predate other source material. When the research is concerned with pre-Genizah history, the Genizah evidence is also relevant since the historian of religious ideas must ultimately decide how to date, characterize, and conceptualize its contents and how to explain where they vary significantly from what became, or is regarded (rightly or wrongly) as having become, the standard rabbinic liturgy sanctioned by the Iraqi Jewish authorities from the ninth to the eleventh century.

2023-10-03 Dam Emmanuel Dive into the captivating world of "The History of Second Temple Judaism," an illuminating exploration that delves deep into the heart of one of the most transformative periods in Jewish history. In this meticulously researched and compelling book, you'll embark on a journey through time, uncovering the enigmatic and profound insights hidden within the Dead Sea Scrolls. Step back into the days of the Second Temple in Jerusalem, a pivotal era when Jewish thought and practice underwent a remarkable evolution. The Second Temple Period was a crucible of ideas, a time when religious and philosophical currents converged, shaping the essence of Judaism as we know it today. From the miraculous return from exile during the

Persian Period to the tumultuous reign of Herod the Great and the enduring legacy of the Dead Sea Scrolls, this book weaves a captivating narrative that will transport you to a world of ancient wisdom, intrigue, and spirituality. As you journey through the pages, you'll: Witness the awe-inspiring resilience of a people who rebuilt their sacred temple, only to see it destroyed and rise from the ashes once again. Explore the profound influence of Hellenistic Greek rule and the cultural shifts that challenged traditional Jewish practices and beliefs. Uncover the courageous spirit of the Hasmonean Dynasty and their quest for independence in the face of imperial oppression. Follow the footsteps of the visionary Herod the Great as he navigates the complexities of Roman rule. Delve into the intricate world of the priestly class, the philosophical debates of the Pharisees, the authoritative beliefs of the Sadducees, and the ascetic life of the Essenes. Encounter the rich tapestry of Messianic expectations and apocalyptic literature that stirred the hearts of the faithful. But that's not all. "The History of Second Temple Judaism" takes you on a thrilling expedition to unravel the mysteries of the Dead Sea Scrolls-the ancient manuscripts that have mystified scholars and theologians for generations. Discover their significance, their contents, and the insights they offer into the beliefs and practices of the time. This is more than just a history book; it's an immersive journey through the crucible of faith,

philosophy, and community that gave rise to Second Temple Judaism. Whether you're a scholar seeking a comprehensive exploration or a curious reader eager to uncover the secrets of the past, this book will leave you captivated and enlightened. Don't miss your chance to embark on this epic voyage through time. Order "The History of Second Temple Judaism" today and unlock the profound legacy of Jewish thought and practice that continues to shape our world.

2019-05-21 Mark Boda A review of the past century of research on the biblical books of the prophets Haggai and Zechariah, with detailed analysis of the past two decades of key scholarly research and a classified bibliography of over 1200 studies. The bibliography is helpfully arranged according to topic, under more than 100 rubrics. There is a full listing of available resources for study. Altogether an extremely useful tool for all students and scholars of the Old Testament.

2017-07-03 Jojan Jose This book is an explanation of the author's investigation into James' concept of God, using the historical-critical approach as a hermeneutical tool to find out how it was important to different realms of the early Messianic community and its significance to Christians today. The Epistle of James faced lot of struggles to be included in the New Testament. For various reasons, the book was not considered for early canonization. The main reason was the view that there were

less theological aspects in the content of the book. Martin Luther described this book as “an epistle of straw.” Respectively, scholars like Martin Debelius, J. H. Ropes, E. J. Goodspeed and A. M. Hunter also underscore the nature of its relatively limited theology by highlighting other aspects of the Epistle of James. Therefore, this book attempts to investigate James’ theological concepts by looking into his use of the concept of God in the socio-political, religious and economic settings of the people in the text.

2014-12-05 David J. Chalcraft 'Sectarianism in Early Judaism' applies recent developments in sociological analysis to sect formation and development in early Judaism. The essays examine sectarianism in a wide range of different forms: the many layers of redaction in

religious texts; the development arcs of sectarian groups; the role of sectarianism across Jewish history as well as in the time of the Second Temple; and the relations within and between sects and between sects and wider society. The book aims to establish a conceptual framework for the analysis of sects and, in doing so, makes particular use of the work of Max Weber and Bryan Wilson, exploring the limits of their typologies and sociological theories.

2023-05-22 Carl S. Ehrlich This volume examines new developments in the fields of premodern Jewish studies over the last thirty years. The essays in this volume, written by leading experts, are grouped into four overarching temporal areas: the First Temple, Second Temple, Rabbinic, and Medieval

periods. These time periods are analyzed through four thematic methodological lenses: the social scientific (history and society), the textual (texts and literature), the material (art, architecture, and archaeology), and the philosophical (religion and thought). Some essays offer a comprehensive look at the state of the field, while others look at specific examples illustrative of their temporal and thematic areas of inquiry. The volume presents a snapshot of the state of the field, encompassing new perspectives, directions, and methodologies, as well as the questions that will animate the field as it develops further. It will be of interest to scholars and students in the field, as well as to educated readers looking to understand the changing face of Jewish studies as a discipline advancing human knowledge