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What does the book of jubilees say

Ancient Jewish religious work of 50 chapters Jubilee redirects here. For other facilities, see Jubilee (disambi). Tanakh (Judaism) Torah (Instruction)GenesisBereshitExodusShemotLeviticusWayiqraNumbersBemidbarDeuteronomyDevarim Nevi'im (Prophets) Joshua FormerYehoshuaJudgesShofetimSamuelShemuelKingsMelakhim Latter IsaiahYeshayahuJeremiahYirmeyahuEzekielYekhezqel Minor Hoseaah Nahum Habakkuk Zephaniah Haggai Zechariah Malachi Ketuvim (Writings) Poetic PsalmsTehillimProverbsMishleiJobIyov Five Megillot (Scrolls) Song of SongsShir HashirimRuthRutLamentationsEikhahEcclesiastesQoheletEstherEster Historical DanielDaniyyelEzrasDivre Hayyamim Old Testament (Christianity) Pentateuch Genesis Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deuteronomy Historical Joshua Judges Ruth 1 and 2 Samuel 1 and 2 Kings 1 and 2 Chronicles Ezra Nehemiah Esther Wisdum Job Psalms Proverbs Ecclesiastes Song of Songs Prophetic Major Prophets Isaiah Jeremiah Lamentations Ezekiel Daniel Minor Prophets Hosea Joel Amos ObadiahKkuk Zephaniah Haggai Zechariah Malachi Deuterocanonical Tobit Judith Additions to Esther 1 Maccabees 2 Maccabees Wisdom of Solomon Sirach Baruch / Letter of Jeremiah Additions to Daniel Orthodox only 1 Ezra 2 Ezra Prayer of Manasseh Psalm 151 3 Maccabees 4 Maccabees Odes Orthodox Tewahedo 1 Enoch Jubilees 1 , 2, and 3 Meqabyan Paralipomena by Baruch Canonical Bible Portal wider the Book of Jubilee, sometimes called Genesis Minor (Leptogenesis), is an ancient 50-chapter Jewish religious work, considered canonical by the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, as well as beta Israel (Ethiopian Jews), where it is known as the Book of Division (Ge ez': መጽሐፈ ኩፋሌ. Mets'hafe Kufale). Jubilees is considered one of the pseudepigrapha by the Protestant, Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches. [1] It is also not considered canonical within Judaism outside Of Beta Israel. He was well known to early Christians, as evidenced by the writings of Epiphany, Justin Martyr, Origin, Diodorus of Tarsus, Isidore of Alexandria, Isidore of Seville, Eutychius of Alexandria, John Malalas, George Syncellus and George Kedrenos. The text was also used by the community that originally collected the Dead Sea Scrolls. No full Greek or Latin version is known to have survived, but the ge'ez version has proven to be an accurate translation of the versions found in the Dead Sea Scrolls. The Book of Jubilee aims to present the story of the division of the days of the Law, the events of the years, the weeks of the year, and the Jubilee of the world, as revealed to Moses (in addition to the Torá or Instruction) by angels while on Mount Sinai for forty days and forty nights. [2] The chronology given in Jubilee is based on multiples of Jubilee are periods of 49 years (seven (seven where all the time it has been divided. Manuscripts Until the discovery of extensive fragments among the Dead Sea Scrolls (DSS), the only surviving manuscripts of the Jubilee were four complete texts by Ge'ez dating back to the 15th and 16th centuries, and several quotes from the fathers of the Church such as Epiphany, Justin Martyr, Origin, as well as Diodorus of Tarsus, Isidore of Alexandria, Isidore of Seville, Eutiquius of Alexandria, John Malalas, George Syncellus and George Kedrenos. There is also a preserved fragment of a Latin translation of Greek containing about a quarter of the entire work. [3] Etypical texts, which now add up to twenty-seven, are the main basis for English translations. The passages in the texts of the Jubilees that are directly parallel to the verses of Genesis do not directly reproduce either of the two surviving handwritten traditions. [4] Consequently, even before Qumran's discoveries, R.H. Charles had inferred that the original Hebrew had used an unregistered text for Genesis and for the early chapters of Exodus, one independent of the masoretic text or the Hebrew text that was the basis for the Septuagint. According to one historian, the variation between parallel handwritten traditions exhibited by the Septuagint compared to the masoretic text, and that they are embodied in the other variants among the Dead Sea Scrolls, it shows that even the canonical Hebrew texts did not possess any handwritten tradition authorized in the first centuries a.C. [5] Others write about the existence of three main textual handwritten traditions (i.e. Babylonian, Samaritan and proto-Masoretic textual traditions). Although the pre-masoretic text may have been effectively authoritarian at the time, arguments can be made for and against this concept. [6] Between 1947 and 1956, approximately 15 Jubilee scrolls were found in five caves in Qumran, all written in Hebrew. The large number of manuscripts (more than for any biblical book except for psalms, deuteronomy, isaiah, exodus, and genesis, in descending order) indicates that the Jubilees were widely used in Qumran. A comparison of Qumran's texts with the Ethiopian version, performed by James VanderKam, found that etypical was in most respects an accurate and literalist translation. [7] Robert Henry Charles Origins (1855–1931) became the first biblical scholar to propose an origin for the Jubilee. Charles suggested that the author of the Jubilee may have been a Pharisee and that the Jubilee was the product of the midrash in which the Books of Chronicles of Tanakh/Old Testament had already been worked on. [3] With the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls (DSS) in Qumran in 1947, the pharisaic hypothesis of about the origin of the Jubilee has been almost completely abandoned. The dating of the Jubilee has been problematic for biblical scholars. While older copies of can be assigned on the basis of handwriting to around the year 100 a. C., there is much evidence to suggest that the Jubilee was written before this date. [8] The Jubilee could not have been written much earlier. Jubilees at 4:17-25 records that Enoch saw in a vision what has happened and what will happen, and the book contains many information points found earlier in the Enotian Animal Apocalypse (1 Chapters of Enoch 83-90), such as enoch's wife being Edna. [9] The Animal Apocalypse claims to predict the Macabea Revolt (which occurred 167-160 a.C.) and is commonly dated up to that point. [10] The direction of dependency has been controversial,[11] but the consensus since 2008 has been that the Animal Apocalypse came first and Jubilee later. [12] As a result, general reference works such as the annotated Oxford Bible and the Mercer Bible Dictionary conclude that the work can be dated from 160 to 150 a. C. [13] Later use The Hasmonees adopted Jubilee immediately, and became a source for levi Aramaic's Document. [14] The Jubilee remained a reference point for priestly circles (although they disputed their calendric proposal), and the Temple Scroll and the Epistle of Enoch (1 Enoch 91:1–10, 92:3–93:10, 91:11–92:2, 93:11–105:3) are based on Jubilee. [15] It is the source for some of the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, for example that of Reuben. [16] There is no official record of this in Pharisee or rabbinical sources. It was among several books that the Sanedrín left out when the Bible was canonized. The sub rose, many of the traditions that the Jubilee include for the first time, echo in later Jewish sources, including 12th-century midrashim that may have had access to a Hebrew copy. The only exception within Judaism, Israel's beta Jews before Ethiopia, regard Ge'ez's text as canonical. [17] It appears that early Christian writers held the book of Jubilee in high esteem, as many of them quoted and alluded to the Jubilee in their writing. [18] Jan van Reeth argues that the Book of Jubilee had a great influence on the formation of Islam. [19] In the Book of Jubilee there is the same concept of revelation as in Islam: God's words and commandments are eternally written on heavenly tables. An angel reveals its contents to a prophet (2, 1: 32, 21 f.). Abraham's role in the Book of Jubilee corresponds to Abraham's role in the Qur'aan in more ways than one. [example required] The interpretation of biblical figures as prophets is also rooted in the Book of Jubilee. [citation required] Also the numerology, the emphasis on angels and the symbolism of anniversaries found their way into Islam, such as the fact that many important events the biography of the prophet presented by Ibn Ishaq occur on the same date. Etsuko Katsumata, comparing the Book of Jubilee and the Koran, notes significant differences, especially in Abraham's role in the concluding that the Book of Jubilee contains no passages in which Abraham beilites idols, as in the other texts, using tactics to make it appear that an idol has destroyed other idols (as in the Koran). The Book of Jubilee does not contain this kind of attitude; Abraham simply and directly destroys idols by setting them on fire. [20] Abraham's Quranic narrative, according to Katsumata, contains passages other than those of the Book of Jubilee in which Abraham is involved in disputes over idolatry. [21] Abraham in the Qur'aan acts as a perservative prophet with an active and confrontational missionary character, especially his father, who is throughout the hostile narrative toward his son. [22] Abraham tries to convince the local people, leader, and a king without leaving their homeland. In the Book of Jubilee, Abraham's role differs significantly; he has a favorable relationship with his father and leaves his home country after secretly burning down a temple. [23] Content Jubilees covers much of the same ground as Genesis, but often with additional details, and addressing Moses in the second person as the whole history of creation, and Israel up to that point, is recounted in divisions of 49 years each, or Jubilee. The time elapsed from creation, until Moses received the scriptures on Sinai during exodus, is calculated as fifty Jubilees, minus the remaining 40 years to wander through the wilderness before entering Canaan, or 2,410 years. Four kinds of angels are mentioned: angels of presence, angels of sanctifications, guardian angels over individuals, and angels presiding over the phenomena of nature. Enoch was the first man initiated by angels in the art of writing, and he wrote, consequently, all the secrets of astronomy, chronology and the times of the world. As for demonology, the writer's position is largely that of the deuterocanonical writings of the Times of the New and Old Testaments. The Book of

Jubilee tells the genesis of angels on the first day of Creation and the story of how a group of fallen angels mated with mortal females, giving rise to a race of giants known as the Neflim, and then their descendants, the Elioud. The Ethiopian version states that the angels were in fact the disobedient offspring of Seth (Deeqiqa Set), while the mortal females were daughters of Cain. [24] This is also the view of Clementine literature, Sextus Julius Africanus, Ephrem the Syrian, Augustine of Hippo, and John Chrysostom among many early Christian authorities. His hybrid sons, the Nephites existing during Noah's time, were wiped out by the great flood. Jubilee also claims that God granted ten percent of the spirits of the Nephites to try to divert humanity after the flood. The Jubilee make an incestuous reference to Adam and Eve's son, Cain, and his In chapter iv (1–12) (Cain and Abel), he mentions that Cain led his sister Awan to be his wife and Enoch was his son. He also mentions that Seth (Adam and Eve's third son) married his sister Azura. [25] According to this book, Hebrew is the language of heaven, and was originally spoken by all creatures in the Garden, animals, and man; however, the animals lost their power of expression when Adam and Eve were expelled. After the Flood, the land was apportioned into three divisions for Noah's three sons, and his sixteen grandchildren. After the destruction of the Tower of Babel, their families were scattered to their respective assignments, and Hebrew was forgotten, until Abraham was taught by the angels. The Jubilee also contains some scattered allusions to the Messianic kingdom. Robert Henry Charles wrote in 1913: This kingdom was to be ruled by a Messiah that emerged, not from Levi—that is, from the Maccabees family—as some of his contemporaries expected—but from Judah. This kingdom would gradually take place on earth, and the transformation of physical nature would go hand in hand with the ethical transformation of man until there was a new heaven and a new earth. Thus, finally, all sin and pain would disappear and men would live until the age of 1,000 in happiness and peace, and after death they would enjoy a blessed immortality in the spirit world. [3] Jubilees insists (in Chapter 6) on an annual calendar of 364 days, consisting of four quarters of 13 weeks each, rather than a year of 12 lunar months, which says it is turned off for 10 days per year (the actual number is approximately 111-4 days). He also insists that every year a double Saturday be counted as the only day to reach this calculation. Jubilees 7:20–29 is possibly an early reference to the laws of Noahid. [26] Sources Jubilees bases its opinion on Enoch in the Book of Watchers, 1 Enoch 1–36. [27] His sequence of events that led to the flood coincides with those of the Visions of Sleep, 1 Enoch 83-90. See also Generations of Adam's Wives aboard Noah Harris's Ark Notes, Stephen L., Understanding the Bible. Palo Alto: Mayfield. 1985. Book of Jubilee Juble 1:4 a b c d R. H. Charles (1913). The Book of Jubilee. The apocryphals and pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament. Oxford: Clarendon Press. Archived from the original on February 24, 2009 – via Wesley Center Online. A thorough study of the text shows that it attests to a form independent of the Hebrew text of Genesis and the first chapters of Exodus. Therefore, he agrees with individual authorities such as the Samaritan or the LXX, or the Syrian, or the Vulgate, or the Targum of Onkelos against everything else. Or again he agrees with two or more of these authorities in the rest, such as the Mastic and Samaritan against the LXX, The Syrian and Vulgate, or with the Massoretic and Onkelos against the Samaritan, LXX, LXX, and Vulgate, or with the massoretic, Samaritan and Syrian against the LXX or Vulgate. R.H. Charles, 7. Textual affinities[3] Robin Lane Fox, a classicist and historian, discusses these multifamily sources of the Old and New Testaments in lay terms in Unauthorized Version (1992). Hershel Shanks, an archaeological historian and academic, provides several articles exploring this topic in great depth, from several experts in the field of Dead Sea Scroll research, in his book Understanding the Dead Sea Scrolls: A Reader from the Biblical Archaeology Review, June 29, 1993. VanderKam, The Book of Jubilees in L. H. Schiffman and J.C. VanderKam (eds.), Encyclopedia of dead sea scrolls, Oxford University Press (2000), Vol. I, p. 435. 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Cf. also: Klaus Berger, Die Urchristen (2008) p. 340; Andrew Rippin, Roberto Tottoli (Hrsg.), Books and Culture Written from the Islamic World: Studies Presented to Claude Gilliot on the occasion of his 75th birthday, Brill (2015) p. 280 ff. Katsumata (2012). Katsumata (2012), 51–52. Katsumata (2012), p. 54, The Qur'an has many passages in which Abraham exposes errors in idolatry. In these passages, Abraham always addresses his words to the local people, and does not leave his land. This probably reflects the position of Islam that aims to turn idol worshippers into monotheistic religion and establish the thee in their place of residence. Katsumata (2012), 52–54. Amazonian version of Jubilee of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, 5:21 – readable on page 14 of this file. Archived 2011-06-14 in the Wayback Machine - Jubilee Book. virtualreligion.net. JUBILEOS, BOOK OF - JewishEncyclopedia.com. jewishencyclopedia.com. 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Entry to the Jewish Encyclopedia The Catholic Encyclopedia sees the development of canonical Jubilee in earlyjewishwritings.com Geaz Text of Jubilee (first page) Reading Guide to Ethiopian Jubilee: 11:1-10 Reading Guide to Ethiopian Jubilee: 17:15-18:16 Retrieved from 2 First book of the Maccabees. Tanakh (Judaism) Torah (Instruction)GenesisBereshitExodusShemotLeviticusWayiqraNumbersBemidbarDeuteronomyDevarim Nevi'im (Prophets) Joshua Former YehoshuaJudgesShofetimSamuelShemuelKingsMelakhim Latter IsaiahYeshayahJeremiahYirmeyahuEzekielYekhezqel Minor Hoseaah Nahum Habakkuk Zephaniah Haggai Zechariah Malachi Ketuvim (Writings) Poetic PsalmsTehillimProverbsMishleJobIyov Five Megillot (Scrolls) Song of SongsShir HashirimRuthRutLamentationsEikhahEcclesiastesQoheletEstherEster Historical DanielDaniyelEzrasDivre Hayyamim Old Testament (Christianity) Pentateuch Genesis Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deuteronomy Historical Joshua Judges Ruth 1 and 2 Samuel 1 and 2 Kings 1 and 2 Chronicles Ezra Nehemiah Esther Wisdom Job Psalms Proverbs Ecclesiastes Song of Songs Prophetic Major Prophets Isaiah Jeremiah Lamentations Ezekiel Daniel Minor Prophets Hosea Joel Amos Obadiahkkuk Zephaniah Haggai Zechariah Malachi Deuterocanonical Tobit Judith Additions to Esther 1 Maccabees 2 Maccabees Wisdom of Solomon Sirach Baruch / Letter of Jeremiah Additions to Daniel Orthodox only 1 Ezra 2 Ezra Prayer of Manasseh Psalm 151 3 Maccabees 4 Maccabees Odes Orthodox Tewahedo 1 Enoch Jubilees 1 , 2, and 3 Meqabyan Parailpomena de Baruch Wider canon Bible portaltve martyrs refusing to sacrifice Die Bibel's Greek idol in Bildern The first book of Maccabees, also called 1 Maccabees, is a book written in Hebrew by an anonymous Jewish author[1] after the restoration of an independent Jewish kingdom by the Hasmonean dynasty, around the end of the 2nd century a.C. The original Hebrew is lost and the most important surviving version is the Greek translation contained in the Septuagint. The book is celebrated as canonical writing by the Eastern Catholic, Orthodox and Orthodox churches (except for the Orthodox Tewahedo), but not by Protestant denominations or by any major branch of Judaism; is not part of tanakh. Some Protestants consider it to be an apocryphal book (see also Deuterocanon). 1 Maccabees is best known for his account of an early victory in the Maccabees revolt against the Seleucid Empire: the recapture of Jerusalem in 164 a. C. and the rededication of the Second Temple – the narrative behind the Jewish holiday of Hanukkah. [2] Name The name Maccabee in Hebrew means Hammer. [3] This applies to the first leader of the revolt, Judas, Mattathias' third son. The name also came to be used for his brothers, which explains the title of the book. Form The narrative is mainly prose text, but is interrupted by seven poetic sections, which mimic classical Hebrew poetry. These include four laments and three hymns of praise. There are 16 chapters. The English versions of the Bible contain this book include the New Revised Revised Standard (NRSV), Good News Translation (GNT), New American Bible, Revised Edition (NABRE), [4] and Knox Bible. [5] Date 1 Maccabees was written at the end of the 2nd century a.C. The Jerusalem Bible suggests that it was written around 100 a. C., and certainly before the capture of Jerusalem by the Roman general Pompey in 63 bc. C. [6] Most scholars agree on this date. [1] Content Structure The Jerusalem Bible divides the book into five sections:[7] Chapter 1: Introduction Chapter 2: Mattathias and the Holy War 3:1 to 9:22, under the leadership of Judas Macabeo 9:23 to 12:53, under the leadership of Jonathan Chapters 13–16, under the leadership of Simon Detailed synopsis The book's setting is about a century and a half after the conquest of Judea by the Greeks under Alexander the Great , after Alexander's empire had been divided so that Judea had become part of the Greek Seleucid Empire. It tells how the Greek ruler Antiochus IV Epiphanes tried to suppress the practice of basic Jewish law, resulting in the Maccabees revolt (a Jewish revolt against the Seleucid government). The book covers the whole revolt, from 175 to 134 a. C., highlighting how the salvation of the Jewish people in this crisis came through Mattathias' family, particularly his sons, Judas Maccabeus, Jonathan Apphus and Simon Thassi, and Simon's son, John Hyrcanus. The doctrine expressed in the book reflects traditional Jewish teaching, with no subsequent doctrines found, for example, in 2 Maccabees. The First Book of Maccabees also gives a list of Jewish colonies scattered elsewhere across the Mediterranean at the time. [8] In the first chapter, Alexander the Great conquers the territory of Judea, and is later succeeded by the Epifans Seleucid Antioch IV. After successfully invading the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Ancient Egypt IV captures Jerusalem and removes sacred objects from the Temple in Jerusalem, massacring many Jews. He then imposes a tax and establishes a fortress in Jerusalem. Antioch then tries to suppress public observance of Jewish laws, in an attempt to secure control over Jews. In 168 a. C., desecrate the Temple by establishing an abomination of desolation (i.e., establishing rites of pagan observance in the Temple, or sacrificing an unclean animal at the altar of the Saint of Saints). Antioch forbids both circumcision and possession of Jewish scriptures about the pain of death. It forbids Sabbath observance and sacrificial offering in the Temple. It also requires Jewish leaders to sacrifice idols. While law enforcement may be targeting only Jewish leaders, ordinary Jews were also killed as a warning to others. The included the construction of gyms in Jerusalem. Among other effects, this further discouraged the Jewish rite of circumcision, which had already been officially forbidden; state of a man could not be hidden in the where men trained and socialized naked. However, 1 Maccabees also insists that there were many Jews who sought or welcomed the introduction of Greek culture. According to the text, some Jews even participated in the restoration of the foreskin to pass as totally Greeks. The narration reports that news of the desolation reaches Mattathias and his five children, a priestly family living in Modein. [9] Mattathias calls on people loyal to Israel's traditions to oppose invaders and Jewish Hellenians, and their children begin a military campaign against them (the Maccabees revolt). [10] There is a total loss of a thousand Jews (men, women and children) to Antioch when Jewish defenders refuse to fight on Saturday. The other Jews then reason that when they are attacked, they must fight even on the holy day. In the year 165 a. C. the Temple is liberated and reconsecrated so that ritual sacrifices can begin again. The Hanukkah festival is instituted by Judas Macabeo and his brothers to celebrate this event (1 Maccabees 4:59). More wars involving Judas and his brothers Simon and Jonathan are reported in chapters 5, 6, and 7. [11] Chapter 6 reports on the last days of The Antiochistic Epiphane[12] and the accession of his young son Antioch V Eupator to the throne. In chapter 8, Judas seeks an alliance with the Roman Republic, with the aim of eliminating the Greeks. [13] Verses 23-32 record an agreement between Rome and the nation of the Jews, by which each party would act as a willing ally of the other and refuse to supply its enemies in times of war, specifically warning Demetrius I Soter that this pact would be activated against him if requested by the Jews. [14] The Jewish historian Uriel Rappaport states that most scholars today accept the authenticity of this document. [11] After Judas' death and a period of anarchy,[15] he is succeeded by his brother Jonathan Apphus, whose battles with Greek General Bacchides are recounted in chapter 9. Jonathan becomes high priest (1 Maccabees 10:20). Demetrius' death is reported in 1 Maccabees 10:50, and Ptolemytor VI and Alexander Balas, claimed to the Seleucid throne, sign an agreement under which Alexander marries Cleopatra Thea, ptolemy's daughter (1 Maccabees 10:58). The relationship between Jonathan's son and successor and Demetrius, Demetrius II Nicator, is covered in chapter 11: Jonathan provides military support to Demetrius at the latter's request (verse 44), and a successful engagement against a popular revolt in Antioch allows Jews to gain glory in the king's sight (verse 51). Maccabees does not mention the participation of mercenaries mentioned in other accounts, while other accounts mention Jewish participation. [16] Ultimately, the relationship between Jonathan and Demetrius is broken: Macabeo's view is that Demetrius broke his word everything he had promised; separated from Jonathan and did not pay the favors Jonathan had done him, but treated him very harshly. [17] Alliances with Rome and Areus of Sparta are covered in 1 Maccabees 12:1–23. Jonathan's capture in 143 a. C., having been betrayed by Diodotus Tryphon, is recorded at 1 Maccabees 12:48. Simon follows Jonathan as the next Jewish leader instead of Judas and his brother Jonathan,[18] assuming civilian, military, and liturgical roles: great high priest, governor, and leader of the Jews. [19] Simon strengthens Jerusalem (1 Maccabees 13:10) and ensures the reoccupation of Joppa (1 Maccabees 13:11), guiding the people in peace and prosperity until he is killed by agents of Ptolemy, son of Abubus, who had been appointed governor of the region by the Macedonian Greeks. The period of peace and prosperity is celebrated in a poetic passage of biblical style, the Simon's Praise.[20] which Rappaport considers one of the most important poetic passages of 1 Maccabees. [21] Simon is succeeded by his son, John, referred to by Josephus as John Hyrcanus. [22] The final verses (1 Maccabees 16:23–24) indicate that John's actions and his wars and the courageous actions he did . are written in the records of his high priesthood. Canonicity Pope Damasus I's Council of Rome in 382, if the Decretum Gelasianum is correctly associated with it, issued a biblical canon identical to the list given in Trent including the two books of Maccabees. Origin of Alexandria (253).[23] Augustine of Hippo (c. 397).[24] Innocent Pope I (405).[25][26] Synod of Hippo (393).[27] the Council of Carthage (397).[397].[26][28] The Council of Carthage (419).[29] the Apostolic Canons,[30] the Council of Florence (1442)[31] and the Council of Trent (1546)[32] listed maccabees' first two books as canonical. Transmission, language and author The text comes to us in three codices of the Septuagint: the Synaitic Codex, the Alexandrinus Codex and the Vatican Codex, as well as some italics. Although the original book was written in Hebrew, as a series of Hebrew idioms can deduce in the text,[33] the original has been lost and the version that comes to us is the Septuagint. Some authors date the original Hebrew text even closer to the covered events, while some suggest a later date. Due to the accuracy of the historical account, if the later date is taken, the author should have had access to first-hand reports of events or other major sources. Origin of Alexandria[34] bears witness to the existence of an original Hebrew text. Jerome also states that the first book of Maccabees I have found to be Hebrew, the second is Greek, as can be demonstrated from the same style (by Prologus Galeatus). Many scholars suggest that they may actually have had access to a biblical aramaic paraphrase of the work, but one must be bit of a creepy Aramaic, finding evidence for a vaguely Aramaic text when there is nothing defined to point out. [citation required] Only the Greek text has survived, and this only through its inclusion in the Christian canon. Origin states that the title of the original was Sarb-th Sarbanael (variants include s.a. Sarb.th Sa[ʿ]banael El and . [35] Several reconstructions have been proposed: Book of the Prince of the House of Israel or The Prince of the House of God (El), of Hebrew שַׂרְבַּת יִשְׂרָאֵל, Sar Beit-Yisra'el or שַׂר בֵּית אֱלֹהִים, Sar Beit-El, respectively, History of the House of Warriors.[36] Book of the House of the Princes of God.[37] The Book of the Dynasty of the Resistants of God.[36] Book of the House of the Princes of God.[37] The Book of the Dynasty of The Resistants of God.[37] [38] Perhaps from שַׂרְבַּת יִרְבִּינָא לַאֵל, Sefer Beit Sarevanei The (Book of the House Fighting for God), Gustaf Dalman, for his part, suggests that the title is a corruption of the Aramaic The Book of the House of The Hasmons. [39] The author of the book is unknown, but some suggest that he may have been a devout Jew from the Holy Land who may have participated in the events described in the book. It shows an intimate and detailed geographical knowledge of the Holy Land, but is inaccurate in its information on foreign countries. [citation required] The author interprets events not as a miraculous intervention of God, but rather as God using the military genius of the Maccabees as the instrument to achieve his own ends. Liturgical use The Roman Catholic Lectionary makes use of texts from 1 Maccabees 1 to 6, along with texts of 2 Maccabees 6 and 7, in weekday readings of week 33 in ordinary time, in year 1 of the two-year reading cycle, always in November, and as one of the options available for readings for the dedication of an altar and as one of the readings suggested at a Mass held in honor of persecuted Christians. [40] References to Rappaport, U., 47. 1 Maccabee in Barton, J. and Muddiman, J. (2001), The Oxford Bible Commentary Archived 2017-11-22 at the Wayback Machine, p. 711 . 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Smith 1 Public domain audiobook maccabees in LibriVox 1 Maccabees Deuterocanon / Apocryphal Preceded by another Ancient Roman Catholic Testament Succeeded by two Maccabees Old Eastern Orthodox Testament Recovered from

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