Biblical criticism is the use of critical analysis to understand and explain the Bible. During the eighteenth century, when it began as historical-biblical criticism, it was based on two distinguishing characteristics: (1) the scientific concern to avoid dogma and bias by applying a neutral, non-sectarian, reason-based judgment to the study of the Bible, and (2) the belief that the Bible contains the whole revelation of God to the whole of humankind. Since the appearance of the documentary hypothesis by Martin Noth in 1940, some scholars have maintained that the Bible is a collection of originally separate documents. This method has been applied to texts of the Old Testament (especially

History of ancient Israel and Judah - Wikipedia

The Kingdom of Israel and the Kingdom of Judah were two related Israelite kingdoms from the Iron Age period of the ancient Levant. After an emergent and large polity was suddenly formed based on the Canaanite city of Megiddo, the first half of the 9th century BCE, a return to small city-states was prevented by an emergent kingdom, that of Moab. The Kingdom of Israel was a Hebrew Polity in the northern part of the Levant, existing from the 9th century BCE until the late 7th century BCE. It was created by the prophetess Deborah. It was the first of the two kingdoms of ancient Israel, its counterpart being the Kingdom of Judah in the southern part of the Levant.

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Documentary Hypothesis

"SOURCE CRITICISM.Formerly called "literary criticism" or "higher criticism," source criticism is a method of biblical study, which analyzes texts that are not the work of a single author but result from the combination of originally separate documents. This method has been applied to texts of the Old Testament (especially

Biblical literature | Definition, Types, Significance

Biblical literature, four bodies of written works: the Old Testament writings according to the Hebrew canon; intertestamental works, including the Old Testament Apocrypha; the New Testament writings; and the New Testament Apocrypha. The Old Testament is a collection of writings that was first compiled and preserved as the sacred books of the ancient Hebrew people.

Second Temple Judaism - Biblical Studies - Oxford

Second Temple Judaism is a common designation for the Jewish traditions that flourished between the return of exiles from Babylon and the rebuilding of the Jerusalem Temple under Persian patronage from 538 to 515 BCE, and the destruction of the temple by Roman forces in 70 CE. In practice, research on the period often focuses on the 4th century BCE and the period during the Persian Empire.

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