

11QTargum of Job

Col. 30



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11QTargum of Job



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11QTargum of Job

Col. 38



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# 11QTargum of Job




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# Pesher of Habakkuk




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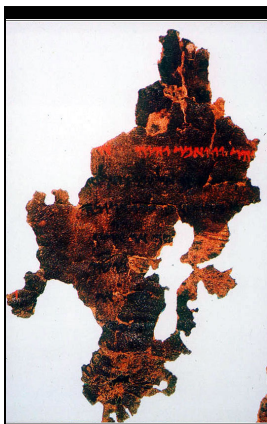
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## Red lettering on 4QNumbers<sup>b</sup>

Red lettering signals new content units:

- Col I (right): Numbers 20:22
- Col II (left) Numbers 21:13 (where the River Arnon is mentioned) + Deut 2:42 (which has a divine blessing of the River Arnon)

This "blending" of parts of Torah is called "harmonization." It's a common feature of some DSS, the Samaritan Torah, and of many gospel manuscripts.

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## Your Questions



- Is the way the Bible is created (by scholars) different than the Torah or Koran? That is, what are *they* based on?

(Mary Haifley)

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## Your Questions



- What is the most recent "new information" that has been "folded in" to a New or modern Bible?
- How long does it take to do a "new version of the Bible" based on newer discoveries? For example, the 1990 NRSV - how long from initial to printing of it?

(Becky Bell)

(Mary Haifley)

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## Your Questions



- Old Testament in Hebrew - What did the Old Jews and then the early rabbis use? Were they in Hebrew and Aramaic? There is a huge gap until 1500 AD. (Talmud and Mishnah). What were rabbis commenting on in early centuries AD?
- With no mss from Judaism until c1200 CE what was the source of the Old Testament in Christian Bibles prior to that?

(Janet Kalkstein)

(Kevin Quinn)

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## Your Questions



- So thinking of your timeline: Am I to understand that in the Hebrew Torah the evidence in the copies "we" have are found in the DSS? No "original" materials exist. Did the DSS reference/date the original? Is that how we know when the early books were written?

(Leslie Cragin)

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## Your Questions



- What is a phylactery? What are the Dead Sea Scrolls, exactly?

(Roberta Schulte)

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The Coptic Gospel of Thomas  
from Nag Hammadi

## Scriptures Lost & Found

Dr. Catherine Murphy  
Religious Studies Department  
Santa Clara University

OSHER Lifelong Learning Institute  
Santa Clara University  
Spring 2014

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## Discoveries in the Egyptian Desert: Sinai & Oxyrhynchus

Codex Sinaiticus




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## Great Manuscript Discoveries of the Past Two Centuries



**Oxyrhynchus Papyri (1893 - )**  
Tens of thousands of papyrus fragments  
of classical and Hellenistic Greek works,  
documents from daily life, and NT texts

**Codex Sinaiticus (1859)**  
4th century copy of the entire  
Greek Bible

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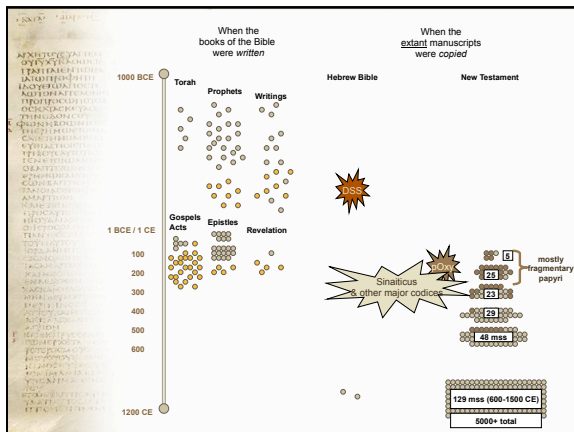
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## The Great Fourth-Century Codices

Codex Sinaiticus




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## The Big Picture

- Of 5,000+ NT manuscripts, only 61 contain the entire NT. Of these, 6-8 contain the entire Bible.
- Most of the remaining mss contain only part of ONE of the following four typical groupings:
  - ✓ 4 gospels
  - ✓ Acts & Catholic epistles
  - ✓ Paul
  - ✓ Revelation
- Only four mss of the entire Bible date from the first 500 years of Christian history.

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## The Discovery of the Codex Sinaiticus




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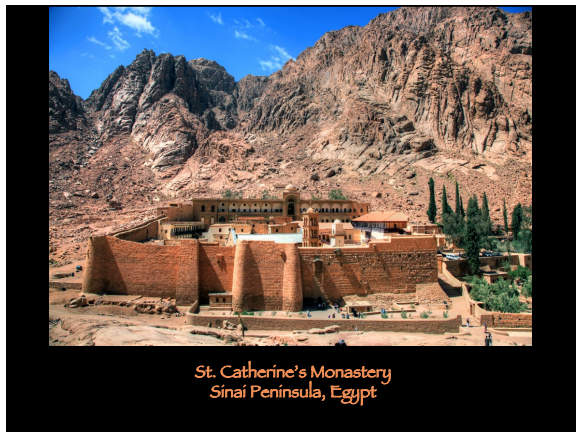
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St. Catherine's Monastery  
Sinai Peninsula, Egypt

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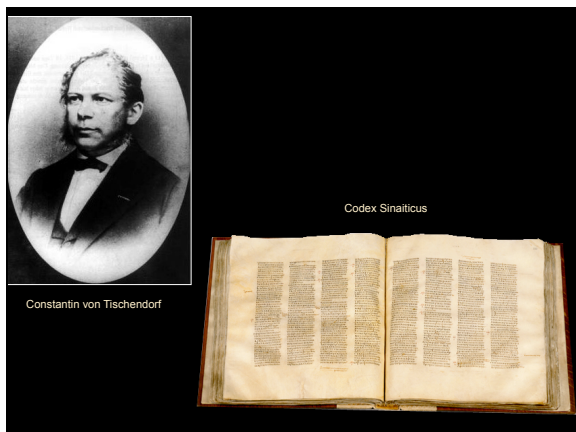
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Constantin von Tischendorf

Codex Sinaiticus

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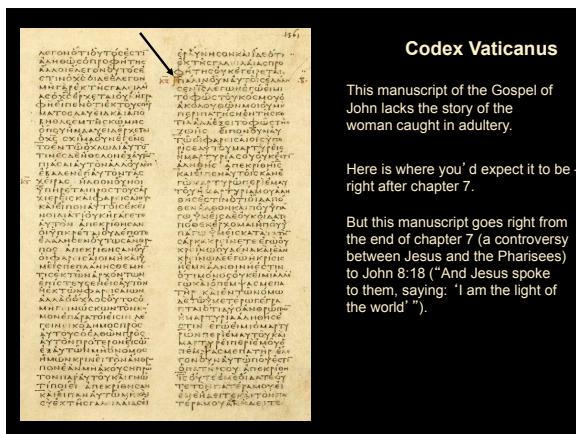
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Codex Vaticanus

This manuscript of the Gospel of John lacks the story of the woman caught in adultery.

Here is where you'd expect it to be - right after chapter 7.

But this manuscript goes right from the end of chapter 7 (a controversy between Jesus and the Pharisees) to John 8:18 ("And Jesus spoke to them, saying: 'I am the light of the world'").

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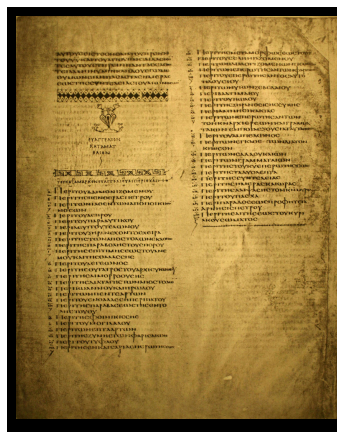
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## Codex Alexandrinus

The end of the Gospel of Matthew and the *kephalaia* (chapter headings) for the Gospel of Mark

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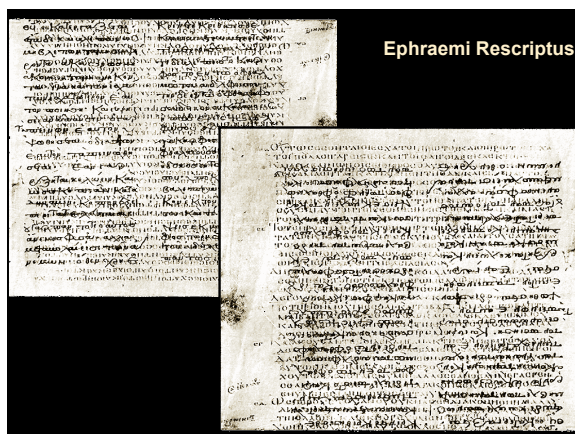
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## Ephraemi Rescriptus

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## Other Important Gospels

### Egerton Papyrus

This manuscript is like the Gospel of John, but this particular episode here on the verso of fig. 2 tells a miracle story that is otherwise unknown.

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# The Oxyrhynchus Papyri



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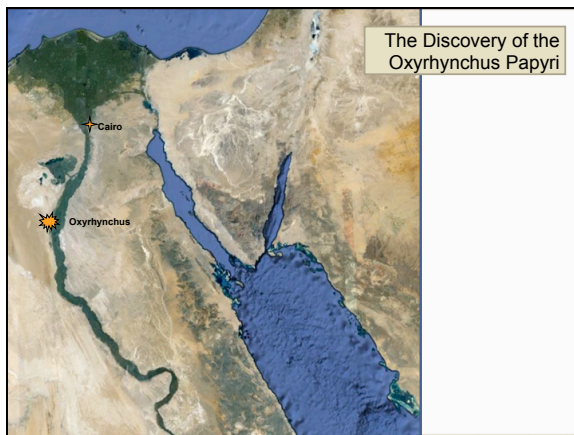
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The Dump at Chagayev's

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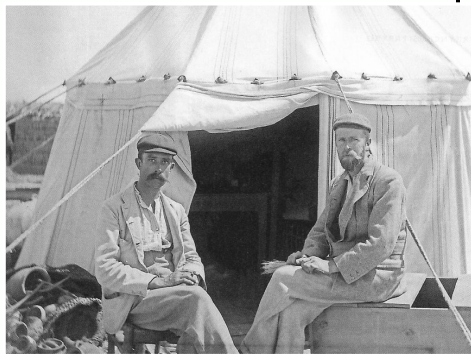
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General G. Hart on site in 1915

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### P52 John 18:31-33

This small fragment of the Gospel of John most likely comes from Oxyrhynchus. Dating from the first half of the 100s CE, it is the oldest fragment from any book of the New Testament. The text is like Codex Sinaiticus, except right here, where it reads “So Pilate entered again into the praetorium” instead of “So Pilate entered into the praetorium again.” A small difference, but it led New Testament scholars to prefer this word order and change the Bible.

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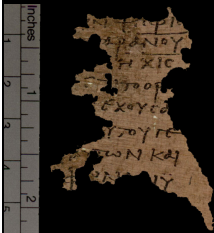
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### pOxy 56 4499 Rev 13:18

This late third/early fourth century fragment from the Book of Revelation preserves a variant reading of the famous “number of the beast” in Revelation 13:18. In most manuscripts, that number is 666, but in this papyrus and a few other witnesses, it is 616. Both numbers can be explained as the numerical equivalents of two different spellings of either “Kaisar Nero” or the word “the beast.”

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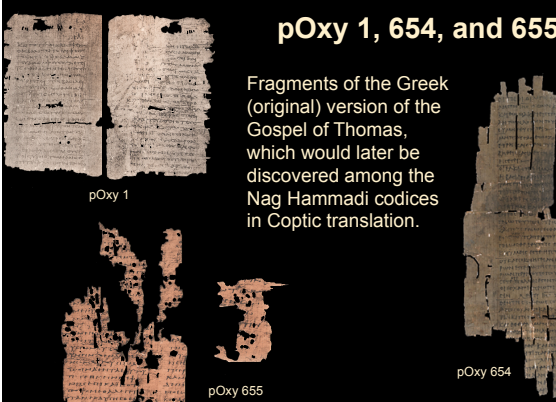
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### pOxy 1, 654, and 655

Fragments of the Greek (original) version of the Gospel of Thomas, which would later be discovered among the Nag Hammadi codices in Coptic translation.

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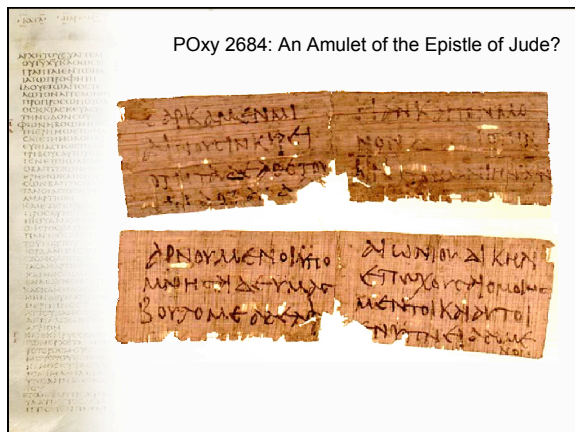
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