

## Perush AI Sefer Shemot

The Jewish Encyclopedia  
Encyclopaedia Judaica: Red-Si  
Custom, Law, and Morality  
The National Union Catalogs, 1963-  
A Guide to the Hebrew Manuscript Collection of the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America  
Танах и мировая поэзия  
Accession List, Israel  
Jewish Values  
Theft in Early Jewish Law  
The Book of the Covenant  
שורפס לאא תומש  
The Background for the Metaphor of Covenant as Marriage in the Hebrew Bible  
The Halakhah at Qumran  
Poets, Prophets, and Sages  
National Union Catalog  
The Jewish Encyclopedia  
Tradition  
University of California Union Catalog of Monographs  
Cataloged by the Nine Campuses from 1963 Through 1967: Subjects  
The Book of Job in Medieval Jewish Philosophy  
Arc  
Catalog of the Hebrew collection of the Harvard College Library: Subject index  
Studies of the Narratives in the Book of Genesis  
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Sectarian Law in the Dead Sea Scrolls  
Between Faith and Reason  
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Encyclopaedia Judaica  
מבר לאא הבר שרדמ  
Encyclopaedia Judaica: A-Z  
Year Book of the Central Conference of American Rabbis  
The Convocation at Sinai  
Accessions List, Israel  
Telling and Retelling  
A Divinely Given Torah in Our Day and Age  
שורפס לאא? ירפס תנתה רנתה תכסמו? תובא  
Journal of Biblical Literature

## The Jewish Encyclopedia

## Encyclopaedia Judaica: Red-Si

## Custom, Law, and Morality

Includes entries for maps and atlases.

## The National Union Catalogs, 1963-

According to the biblical narrative, in addition to the Ten Commandments, Moses received a series of supplementary instructions to guide the people as they set about establishing a society in conformity with the covenant that are to be found in the so-called the Book of the Covenant. The book, which is imbedded in the biblical book of Exodus essentially contains addenda or amendments to longstanding customary laws with which the children of Israel were already familiar, and for this reason its various components vary widely in scope, depending on the extent of differentiation from customary

law that they entail. This study of the ordinances in the Book of the Covenant focuses not only on what they meant for the ancient Israelites but also how those laws, rules, instructions, and admonitions were treated and in some instances modified as they were incorporated into the huge corpus of Jewish Law, as it emerged over a period of some two and a half millennia.

## **A Guide to the Hebrew Manuscript Collection of the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America**

### **Танах и мировая поэзия**

### **Accession List, Israel**

### **Jewish Values**

### **Theft in Early Jewish Law**

### **The Book of the Covenant**

### **תומש רפס לאא שורפ**

## **The Background for the Metaphor of Covenant as Marriage in the Hebrew Bible**

The studies in this volume discuss some of the issues implicit but not resolved in the Hebrew Scriptures including the problems inherent in the topics of theology and religious philosophy as discussed and argued by scholars for more than two millennia. The studies address the problem of philosophy, the troublesome issues of moral autonomy and divine omniscience and theodicy, from a Judaic perspective. In addition, it includes a study of the biblical story of the Golden Calf

and its religious implications that are more complex than a cursory reading of the biblical text will suggest. Finally, it includes a discussion of the often misunderstood concepts of the prophet and prophecy as set forth in the biblical texts. Although this book does not and cannot resolve the philosophical and theological issues that have persisted through the millennia, it hopes to make clear how these issues have been wrestled with from a Judaic perspective, which will have relevance with regard to the perspectives on these matters of other monotheistic faiths.

## **The Halakhah at Qumran**

Statesman.--Micah's vision of the end-time.--All men's book: the book of Job.--The temptation of Job.--The wisdom of Koheleth.--The Song of songs.

## **Poets, Prophets, and Sages**

## **National Union Catalog**

Index to microfiche collection of 4,934 titles filmed on 11,453 microfiche. It is divided into three sections: Author/Title, Subject and Imprint.

## **The Jewish Encyclopedia**

Compiled from materials originally pub. in Encyclopedia Judaica

## **Tradition**

## **University of California Union Catalog of Monographs Cataloged by the Nine Campuses from 1963 Through 1967: Subjects**

## **The Book of Job in Medieval Jewish Philosophy**

## **Arc**

Containing the proceedings of the convention

## **Catalog of the Hebrew collection of the Harvard College Library: Subject index**

## **Studies of the Narratives in the Book of Genesis**

## **The Theopolitical Discourses of Moses**

## **Hebrew Books from the Harvard College Library**

## **Sectarian Law in the Dead Sea Scrolls**

The stories in the book of Genesis have been studied intensely for more than two millennia, providing a virtual mountain of commentary on every aspect of the narratives contained therein. Viewed from a traditional perspective, the stories related in Genesis are essentially graphic philosophical and theological narratives designed to convey profound ideas and insights that would otherwise be found only in tomes designed for students of philosophy and theology. A close substantive examination of these narratives, as presented in the Masoretic text but often lost in translation where the subtleties of the Hebrew wording are glossed over, will reveal a treasure trove of insights into the fundamental issues of religious belief, the divine-human relationship, freewill and determinism, the complex nature of humankind, and theodicy, to name a few of the issues dealt with in the narratives. The present work contains four “deep dive” studies of key interrelated narratives in the first twenty-two chapters of Genesis that address the questions of the nature of man and his relationship to God and, most critically, the distinction between divine justice and human justice. It is the hope and expectation of the author of these studies that the reader will come away from them with even more questions about the biblical texts than they had before. As will be seen, there has always been little consensus over the centuries about the meanings of these essentially right-brained texts, primarily because they are constructed and written in a manner that tends to challenge left-brained analysis. Nonetheless, they remain intellectually important because the topics they deal with are of great pertinence to contemporary society.

## **Between Faith and Reason**

## **Israel Pocket Library: Jewish values**

## **Israel in Time and Space**

## **The Halakhah**

## **Commentary on the Torah: Exodus**

## **Encyclopaedia Judaica**

A journal of Orthodox Jewish thought.

## **תומש רפס לאא הבר שרדמ**

## **Encyclopaedia Judaica: A-Z**

## **Year Book of the Central Conference of American Rabbis**

## **The Convocation at Sinai**

The Book of Deuteronomy, the last of the Five Books of Moses or Pentateuch, consists in the main of Moses' final discourses delivered to the children of Israel as they stood poised to begin the conquest and settlement of the land upon which they

were to build a national society. The central concern of Moses, as reflected in these discourses, is with the challenge of nation building, creating an Israelite nation out of a mélange of ethnically related tribes and clans that were just liberated from centuries of subjugation and servitude in a relatively sophisticated pagan environment. That which is to bind them together is not a compact between them but rather a common covenant with God to which all would be equal parties. Many of the terms of the covenant were revealed incrementally in the earlier books of the Pentateuch. However, it is only here in Deuteronomy that Moses begins to give them the clearly discernible shape of a constitution for the covenantal society to be established as a nation-state in its divinely assigned territory. Within the constitutional framework set forth in the work is a range of precepts, rules, and regulations governing both those matters that are between man and God and those between man and man, understood as the two sides of a common coin, the covenant. In the effort to comprehend and explain the highly complex biblical text, the author has consulted and cited a wide range of commentaries and studies written over a period of some two millennia that have sought to understand the biblical texts from a variety of perspectives, many of which are virtually inaccessible to those without a good working knowledge of Hebrew.

## **Accessions List, Israel**

## **Telling and Retelling**

## **A Divinely Given Torah in Our Day and Age**

### **תובא? תכסמו ךנתה ירפס לא? שורפ**

The biblical author had to demonstrate that the founding fathers of the model civilization-envisioned in Mosaic legislation intended as a model for emulation by other peoples and nations-were recognizably human-flawed as all humans are. One can empathize with Isaac or Jacob who are seen to be human with their faults and frailties-which one cannot do with a superhuman being. These stories illustrate dramatically there are no characters of mythic proportions, no superheroes, only normal people living in dysfunctional families, erring, doing acts that are occasionally senseless, and often embarrassing. Yet, these same people passed on an intellectual and spiritual heritage that will ultimately find full expression in the teachings found in the remaining books of the Pentateuch. the Ordeals of Isaac and Jacob focuses on what the biblical texts are telling us-explicitly and implicitly-about these men, the world in which they lived, and how they managed to preserve the covenantal heritage left to them by Abraham. Since biblical texts are not as clear as one might imagine, scholars have

struggled for two millennia to comprehend what the texts are actually stating and attempting to convey to the reader. In re-examining these Texts, the author has consulted a wide range of commentaries and studies which approach the biblical narratives from a variety of perspectives, and offers some novel insights of his own.

## **Journal of Biblical Literature**

Medieval Jewish philosophers have been studied extensively by modern scholars, but even though their philosophical thinking was often shaped by their interpretation of the Bible, relatively little attention has been paid to them as biblical interpreters. In this study, Robert Eisen breaks new ground by analyzing how six medieval Jewish philosophers approached the Book of Job. These thinkers covered are Saadiah Gaon, Moses Maimonides, Samuel ibn Tibbon, Zerahiah Hen, Gersonides, and Simon ben Zemah Duran. Eisen explores each philosopher's reading of Job on three levels: its relationship to interpretations of Job by previous Jewish philosophers, the way in which it grapples with the major difficulties in the text, and its interaction with the author's systematic philosophical thought. Eisen also examines the resonance between the readings of Job of medieval Jewish philosophers and those of modern biblical scholars. What emerges is a portrait of a school of Joban interpretation that was creative, original, and at times surprisingly radical. Eisen thus demonstrates that medieval Jewish philosophers were serious exegetes whom scholars cannot afford to ignore. By bringing a previously-overlooked aspect of these thinkers' work to light, Eisen adds new depth to our knowledge of both Jewish philosophy and biblical interpretation.

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