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The article shows values of righteousness among the people and aspect for the word of God. All of those whom do not follow the Law of God will be punished and disciplined. The text also includes the belief of a final Judgment. This is similar to the belief that at the end of our time once we have passed and are moving on to the after-life we are introduced to God and he gives us a final Judgment of our life. To my knowledge, I believe the Pharisees transcribed these texts. The language is similar in writing and the teachings have common characteristics and values.

The idea of righteousness and destruction of sinners is repetitive and constant throughout the text. God's Law is the focus of the writing. In the found article, a theme is the righteousness of Gods word. The theme of it includes the destruction of sinners and admiration of the righteousness of those whom follow his laws. The Pharisees teachings relate to these ideas. The Pharisees used a combination of oral and written law. The law was created and based around the ideals presented in the Torah. They used the Torah as a guide and model for their laws.

The Pharisees believed in Divine Providence, which in terms means the idea of God being present in our lives. Divine Providence is God intervening in the world. The found text expresses this idea. In the reading the ever-constant big brother figure is always watching. The idea of God being able to track your ever actions, decent or indecent, and punish you. The sinners are Judged and will be disciplined for their actions. " For He admonishes the righteous as a beloved son, but sinners shall be taken away to destruction.

(Found Text) The Pharisees Job was to keep all Jews in the " Promised Land" to abide by the Torah. Once again, the Torah was a very important text used <https://assignbuster.com/journal-for-the-study-of-ancient-judaism-assignment/>

to transform the law. The text identifies and acknowledges the disciples whom follow God and are righteous will dwell in the glorified kingdom forever. " That You [God] might be glorified in the land, that You swore to give to Abraham and his descendants forever. "(Found Text) The use of Messiah, the holy one, is a common idea in the Pharisees writings. The Messiah was the promise liberator of the Jewish nation and therefore was their leader or role model.

The Messianic Prophecies such as Isaiah 9: 6-7, Mica 5: 2-4, Isaiah 11: 1-3 and Isaiah 61: 1-2 all contain the idea off savior or liberator. This liberator usually stems from the Abraham religions. " A hoot will come up from the stump of Jesse; from his roots a Branch will bear fruit. The Spirit of the Lord will rest on him-?? the Spirit of wisdom and of understanding, the Spirit of counsel and of might, the Spirit of the knowledge and fear of the Lord and he will delight in the fear of the Lord. He will not Judge by what he sees with hi eyes, or decide by what he hears with his ears. (Isaiah 1 1: 1-3) Another important concept in the writings of the Pharisees is the idea of Platonic Immortality. Plato developed the concept of the separation of the soul and the body. It is said in the t here that we will be delivered in a sense from this pollution or wasteland in which we live. The Messianic motifs of the Pharisees also include a righteous teacher, cosmic deliverer and a priestly Messiah. In the text it is states that in order to be righteous we must endure and obey the commandments and the law in order to escape the discipline of God.

His commandments were his lessons he was instilling in his followers. The End-time deliverer is the Judgment we receive once moving on after our life.

In the end of ones life, we will be Judged by God All-mighty and be confronted with our sins and wrong doings. May He expose hearts, and drive out sinners by the strength of His mouth. " In conclusion, this text represents the Pharisees themes and ideas. The concepts are similar to the writings and beliefs portrayed by the author. The Caduceus were another prominent Jewish religion I the time of Christ.

They believed and supported the Macaques, were relatively small and generally held the high priesthood. Caduceus only accepted written La and rejected any type of oral tradition. This included the denial of the bodily resurrection after death and the immortality of the soul. In the text it explicitly stats hat He, as in God, shall be our King forever. This is included in our after-life in heaven. Once we pass on to the other side we are greeted by God and all of his angels. If the Caduceus did not believe in the after-life of the soul it is unlikely that they would write such a thing in their text.

The Caduceus followed their specific la set. In doing so they only had a conservative outlook and accepted only the written Law of Moses. The written Law of Moses contains things such as the Ten Commandments and continues through Deuteron. Not all of the text is devoted to the law. The most detailed sections regarding the Law of Moses directly include Exodus and Leviticus In these writings are the Ten Commandments, clean and unclean meats and animals in nature. In the reading it suggests that all healthy living mammals are clean to eat.

It also states that the creatures living in the sea are clean if they have fins and scales. If it does not they may not eat the meat and must discard the

caucus. Therefore, I do not believe the found text represents the writings of the Caduceus. The themes and ideals do not represent the same concepts as those in the text. The Essences were another group at the time. They related themselves with the Hebrew Bible and took to the teaching. These Essences took lessons from the Hebrew Bible included showing sorrow and regret for their sins and freely confessing them to the Lord.

They used similar language found in the Hebrew Bible as well. They believed coming to God and praising him was a choice. They believed that you should submit freely. A similarity to the text revolves around the Essences, like the Pharisees, believed in resurrection to a new world to come. By doing this they come to a shared idea of another life after death. The Essences practiced the seventh day Sabbath; they believed in reincarnation along with believing in non-violence. This was practiced towards living creatures. The Essences were not possessive.

They share material possessions. Unlike the Sadducees and Pharisees the Essences were not involved in politics and avoided publicity. The final group to consider is the Zealots. The Zealots were members of a fanatical Jewish sect in place of a proper militia. They used military tactics to dominate and revolt against the Roman control of Palestine during the first century. Zealots were devoted to the Jewish Law and religion. The Zealots considered it to be treason to pay tribute to the Roman Empire. In their eyes, God alone was Israel's king.

Unlike the three other groups they were willing to fight to the death to defend their Jewish independence. The Zealots thought of God alone as their

ruler and was to be served. They also believed that taxes should only be paid to God and that other rulers did not have the authority of God. From the time of the Macaques the Zealots deemed foreign rule over the Jews as nonstructural. In their eyes, serving Rome in any sense was against God. It was considered violating his supreme authority. By doing so, the Zealots would be committing treason to there one and only God.