A bibliographic handbook on the different Jewish texts providing the following information: content, dating, language, printed editions, translations, commentaries, bibliography, electronic resources, and manuscripts. Includes a glossary (xix-xxv).

For each Jewish work includes bibliographies, critical texts, translations, concordances/indexes, lexical or grammatical aides, introductions, and commentaries. Covers Septuagint, Targumim, Apocrypha, Jewish Pseudepigrapha, Dead Sea Scrolls, Individual authors (Philo, Josephus, and others), Rabbinic literature (Talmud, Mishnah, Tosefta, Extra-canonical Tractates, Midrash, and other early works from the Rabbinic period).

Body of traditional laws codified by Judah the Patriarch at the beginning of third century. Date usually assigned for the completion is A.D. 220. Six orders or sedarim. Each order divided into treatises or tractates. Jacob Neusner completed (1988) a new translation (R.R.296.123/M678n), which is as close to a literal translation as possible.

The Babylonian Talmud dates from the early 6th century and is the most frequently cited of the two versions of the Talmud. The Mishnah and Gemara (discussion of the rabbinic scholars on the Mishnah) constitute the Talmud. Arrangement is according to the tractates of the Mishnah. This Soncino Talmud can be purchased on CD-ROM. PDF’s of all tractates are available at [http://www.halakhah.com](http://www.halakhah.com).

A reprint of Neusner’s “American Translation” published 1984-96 (296.12505/T151n). The Mishnah passages are in bold print and the translation from Aramaic is in italics. The accompanying CD-ROM contains the full text of all 37 tractates plus introductions and commentary in searchable PDF format.

A translation of the Jerusalem or Palestinian Talmud, which was probably completed about A.D. 400. Vol. 35 contains an introduction to the nature and taxonomy of the Jerusalem Talmud.

Strack cautions that as a rule one should cite, "R. So and So says" rather than "The Talmud teaches."

Consists of ten separate books, covering each of the five books of Moses, Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes and Esther. When the Midrash is of a legal nature, it is known as halakah. When the Midrash is of a non-legal nature, with emphasis on moral lessons and ethical teachings, it is known as hagadah. Jacob Neusner began an English translation in 1985; volumes on Genesis, Leviticus, Ruth, Esther, Song of Songs, and Lamentations have been published. *The Commentators' Bible: The JPS Miqra'ot Gedolot.* 5 vols. Edited and translated by Michael Carasik. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society, 2005-2018.
Contains the biblical text in Hebrew, the Jewish Publication Society’s 1917 and 1985 English Bible translation, and the English translation of Abarbanel’s questions and the comments of Rashi, Rashbam, Ibn Ezra, and Nahmanides. Volumes are shelved with other commentaries on their respective books: Genesis (222.11077/B582c), Exodus (222.12077/B582c), Leviticus (222.13077/B582c), Numbers (222.14077/B582c), and Deuteronomy (222.15077/B582c). According to one reviewer, this is “not a translation of any existing Hebrew Miqra’ot Gedolot,” but “is designed to introduce non-specialists to the riches of the mediaeval commentators in the traditional format of the Miqra’ot Gedolot.”


“Summarizes the major rabbinic thoughts relating to more than 250 topics” arranged under 17 headings. Includes a bibliography and glossary.

A collection of texts written by Jews between 538 BCE and 200 CE. Includes selections from the Septuagint, the Apocrypha & Pseudepigrapha, Philo, Josephus, and the Dead Sea Scrolls. “Each text . . . is preceded by a brief introduction that gives a summary of its contents, a history of its composition and transmission, its significance for Jewish (and sometimes Christian) history and biblical interpretation, and guide to reading that highlights specific issues for understanding the text.” Most include suggested readings. In the comments the 71 contributors “have intentionally sought to trace heretofore neglected connections to other Jewish writings, from the Hebrew Bible itself to the vast body of Rabbinic writings contained in Mishnah, Talmud, and midrashic anthologies.” Most translations have been adapted from published translations, but some are new translations. Vol. 3 contains a subject index.

Signed articles by over 400 contributors covering the areas in the subtitle: "A Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day." Bibliographies with each article. The old standard work still useful for historical and biographical information. Full text available on the Internet at http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com.

“A comprehensive examination of all aspects of Jewish life, history and culture.” Revised about ½ of the over 25,000 signed entries from the 1st ed. and added 2,650 new ones. Provides expanded coverage of biblical studies, the Holocaust, and women’s studies. Contains cross-references and bibliographies, with a preference for English language sources. List of abbreviations is in the front of v. 1 and the back of v. 2-21. Vol. 22 is a thematic outline and index.

“Focuses on Jewish religious terminology, texts, figures, institutions, concepts, beliefs, and practices.” Contains over 2,500 signed articles (with bibliographies) by 178 contributors. Revised at least half of the articles in the previous edition and revised bibliographies in about 75% of the entries. Deleted some articles
from the previous edition. Some articles were rewritten to such an extent as to be new entries; three types of new entries were also added: biographical entries for individuals who died since the previous edition in 1997 (no biographies of living people are included), those that reflect recent developments in religious thought and practice, and brief entries on topics omitted from the previous edition. Consolidated some articles with overlapping information, increased the number of cross-references, and added an index. The headings for several entries have been changed to a more conventional English spelling.

Treats Judaism from the late 4th century B.C. to the early 2nd century A.D. “The first part (1-290) contains 13 major essays that attempt to synthesize major aspects of Judaism in this period.” The second part contains 520 entries (with bibliographies) by 266 scholars. Includes cross-references, a topical list of entries, and a chronology.

Contains concise definitions of people, places, concepts, religious rites and theological categories found in the biblical and rabbinic literature of this period.

Contains over 225 long, signed essays with bibliographies that “provide systematic coverage of all aspects of Judaism: the religion and its history, literature, beliefs past and present, observances, practices, worldviews, and its place in the context of society and culture from ancient Israelite times to our day.” Includes 52 previously unpublished entries and updated bibliographies for all entries in the 1st ed., including those in the supplement volumes. Vol. 4 contains an extensive index.

Covers the history of the Jewish religion, ranging from its biblical roots, through its formulation in the era of the Talmud, to the present day. Covers the development of Judaism in the medieval Christian and Islamic worlds, its varied responses to Enlightenment and modernity, the creation of new philosophies of Judaism in the wake of the Holocaust, and the establishment of the State of Israel, and contemporary issues such as feminism, secularism, and the ethics of war and medicine. The dictionary section has numerous cross-referenced entries in bold print within the articles. Includes a chronology of the Jewish Religion through 2013 (xxix-xxxix). This edition includes a selection of “biographies” of biblical characters, more attention to relations with Islam, and an expanded bibliography.

Contains signed articles (with bibliographies) by 100 contributors on audio-oral, visual, and cogitative folklore. Among the areas covered are folk narratives, narrative genres, Jewish folk music & folksong, folk dance, material culture & folk art, folk beliefs & customs, characters, places where Jews lived, Jewish texts, Jewish writers & poets, important historical periods, and Jewish communities. Vol. 2 contains an index and the following appendices: the Hebrew Bible, Rabbinic Literature, Medieval compilations, and Anthologies of Jewish folklore.

Contains 450 signed articles by over 100 contributors on places and archaeological sites; material remains; written materials and scrolls; related ancient scripts; history; beliefs, institutions & practices; personalities; and scroll research. Cross-references and bibliographies at the end of each article. Index in vol. 2.
INDEX.016.296/I38. Index to Jewish Periodicals. 1963-.  
Author and subject index to selected American and Anglo-Jewish journals of general and scholarly interest.  
All indexing from 1988 to present is available online through EBSCOhost.

Also indexed in the ATLA Religion Database with full text available for all years.

Tanna (pl. Tannaim): Sages whose opinions form the Mishnah.

Targum: Aramaic translation of the O.T. Frequently amounted to an expanded paraphrase. Martin McNamara edited a 22 vol. English translation under the title The Aramaic Bible (221.52/B582ar).

Amora (pl. Amoraim): Sages whose discussion of the Mishnah constitute the Gemara of the Talmud.

Sofer (pl. Soferim or Sopherim): Sages; all post-biblical legal authorities. May also refer to writer of Torah scrolls.


JUDAICA PERIODICALS

Jewish Quarterly Review. 1910-  
Published quarterly by the University of Pennsylvania. Covers the broad range of Jewish studies, including occasional articles in biblical studies. Encourages “scholarship in a wide range of fields and time periods; ancient stands alongside the modern, the historical alongside the literary, the textual alongside the contextual.” An older series was published 1889-1908 with cumulative index to these 20 volumes. A cumulative index to the first 20 volumes (1910-30) of the new series has also been published. Includes book reviews and review essays. Table of contents from 2001 to date available at website: https://muse.jhu.edu/issue/21031 Indexed in ATLA Religion Database from 1948 on without full text. Library has a complete print run (PER/205/J556).

Journal of Ancient Judaism. 2010-  
Published 3 times a year. “Addresses all issues of Jewish literature, culture, religion, and history from the Babylonian exile until the Babylonian Talmud. As a cross disciplinary journal it is of interest for all those concerned with Biblical, Jewish, religious, cultural and historical studies.” Reviews about 200 books each year. “The most important books (one or two per year) [are] discussed in extensive review articles.” Table of contents for 2010-2019 available at website: https://www.vr-elibrary.de/loi/jaju Indexed in Index to Jewish Periodicals. Library has print of all issues except vol. 1 #1 and 2 #3 (PER/296.0901/J86)

Journal of Jewish Studies. 1948-  
Published twice a year by the Oxford Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies. Publishes scholarly articles on “Jewish history, literature and religion from Biblical times to the present day.” Includes book reviews. Table of contents of all volumes on website: http://www.jjs-online.net/archives/contents. Indexed in ATLA Religion Database from 1948 on without full text. Library has a complete print run (PER/296/J86).