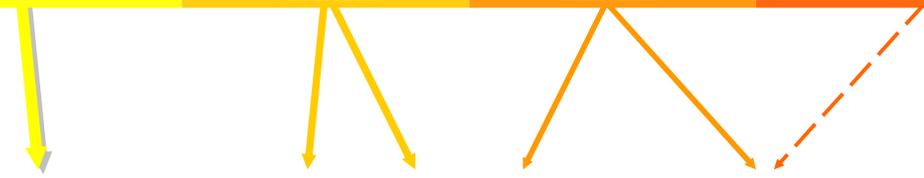
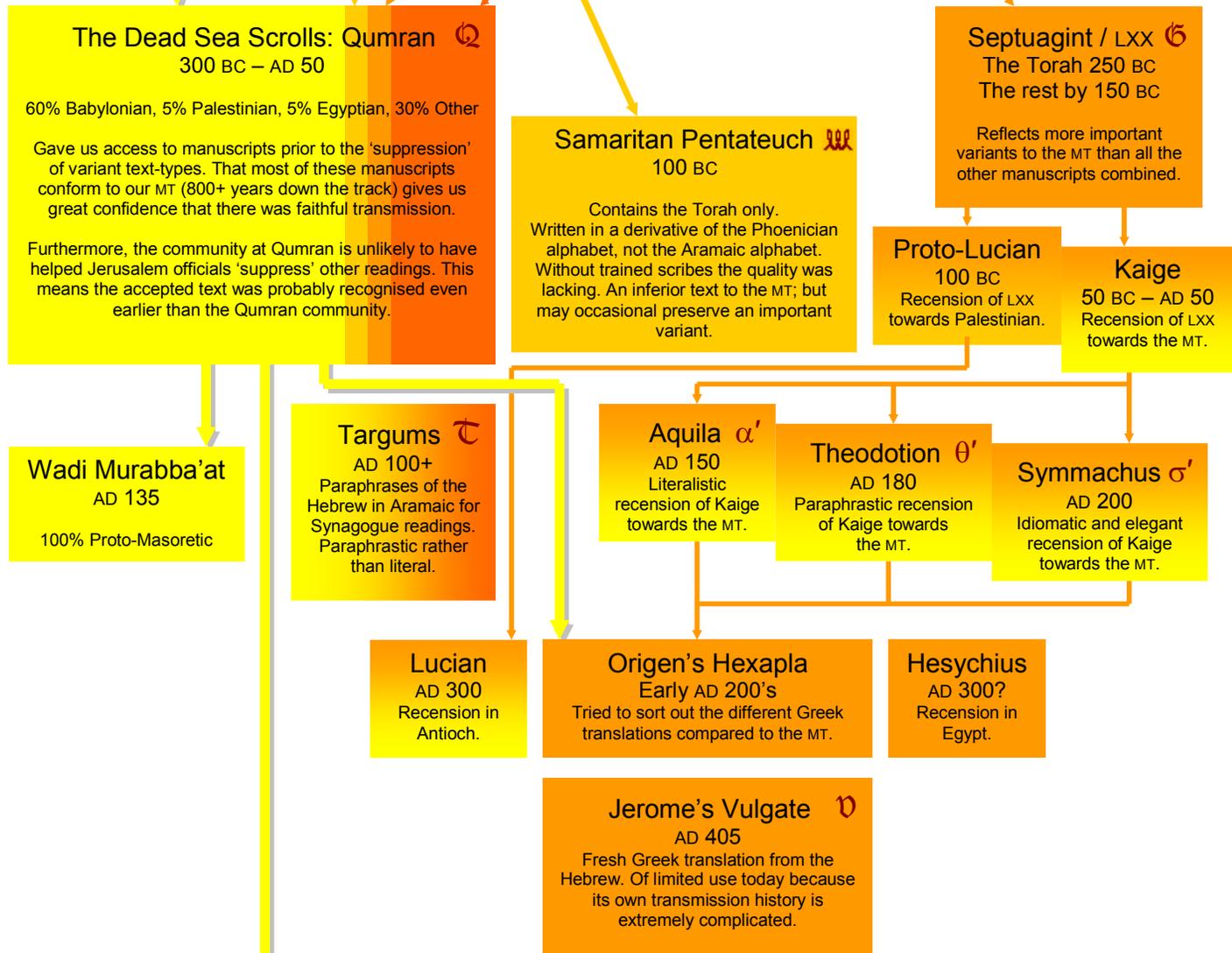


1400 BC Moses	Old Testament originally written in the Phoenician alphabet (Paleo-Hebrew) ~ 1400–400 BC.	494
1300 BC	Major revision of Hebrew grammar ~ 1350 BC.	
1200 BC Judges		
1100 BC		
1000 BC David		
Divided kingdom 900 BC		
800 BC	<i>Matres Lectionis</i> (helping consonants) introduced ~ 800 BC.	
Exile Assyria 700 BC		
600 BC Exile Babylon		
500 BC Ezra	Conjecture: Independent text types begin to develop in different communities: those left in Palestine, the exiles in Babylon, and later in Egypt as well.	
400 BC Malachi		

**Hebrew 'autographs'**  
1400–400 BC  
From Moses to Malachi



400 BC Malachi	Post-Exilic scribes (400–100 BC).
300 BC	Switch to the Aramaic alphabet ~ 300 BC. <span style="font-family: monospace;">דבר</span>
200 BC	
100 BC	From 100 BC – AD 100 one text-type started to predominate over the others, the Proto-Masoretic text. The Pentateuch and Former Prophets were Babylonian, the Latter Prophets was Palestinian.
AD 1 Jesus Christ	
AD 100 Josephus	At the Council of Jamnia (AD 90) the Proto-Masoretic Text became the official text. The Jewish canon was also established during this period (AD 70–150).
AD 200	The LXX is rejected by the Jews (AD 100's).  The Age of the Talmud (AD 135–500): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Torah broken up for liturgical readings 452 sedarim in Palestine 54 parashoth in Babylon</li> <li>Text broken up into paragraphs open / petucha = <span style="font-family: monospace;">פ</span> closed / setuma = <span style="font-family: monospace;">ד</span></li> <li>Text broken up into verses</li> </ul>
AD 300	
AD 400	Other Jewish Writings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Mishnah</i> (AD 200) = Official Jewish law taken from the Hebrew text.</li> <li><i>Tosefta</i> (AD 300) = Official supplement to the Mishnah.</li> <li><i>Midrash</i> = Rabbinic interpretations of the Hebrew text.</li> <li><i>Talmud</i> (AD 450 &amp; 600) = Two compendiums of rabbinic law and lore.</li> </ul>
AD 500	



AD 500	
AD 600	The Masoretes were active from AD 600–1100, peaking around AD 950. Synagogue scrolls can only ever contain the consonantal text. But under the Masoretes secular scrolls began to contain extra information:
AD 700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vowel points</li> <li>• Accents</li> <li>• Marginal notes (Mp and Mm)</li> </ul> 
AD 800	There were three major centres of Masorete activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Palestinian (vowels above the line)</li> <li>• Babylonian (vowels above the line)</li> <li>• Tiberian (vowels below the line)</li> </ul>
AD 900	Over time the Tiberian school became dominant. Two families of Masoretes stood out within the Tiberian School: the ben Asher (bA) and the ben Naphtali (bN).
AD 1000	Over time the ben Asher tradition became dominant.
AD 1100	After the Masoretes there was a period of decline. Much of their hard work was forgotten.
AD 1200	Verses are numbered and chapters marked out by Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury (13th century).
AD 1300	
AD 1400	

The Masoretic Text / MT 20

**Cairo Prophets Codex C**  
AD 895  
**Contents: the Prophets**  
Written by Moses ben Asher, the second last Masorete in the ben Asher family.  
It is the oldest codex we have. Although it is of the bA family, it also shows affinity with the bN tradition.

**Aleppo Codex A**  
AD 925  
**Contents: missing the Torah**  
Written by Aaron ben Asher, the last Masorete in the family and Moses' son. His system of pointing, accents, and Masorah was considered to be the best. The bA tradition refers supremely to Aaron ben Asher.

**Leningrad Codex L**  
AD 1008  
**Contents: Complete**  
Written by Samuel ben Jacob (of the ben Asher tradition).  
It is the oldest dated manuscript of the complete Hebrew Bible. Complete, but possibly not as good as Aleppo.



AD 1400	
AD 1500	
Reformation	
AD 1600	
AD 1700	
AD 1800	
AD 1900	
AD 2000	
AD 2100	

**Second Rabbinic Bible**  
 AD 1525  
 Edited by ben Hayyim and Daniel Bomberg.  
 Formed the *textus receptus* up until the late AD 1800's.  
 The source for this text was unfortunately late and mixed.

**Biblia Hebraica I & II (BHK<sup>1 & 2</sup>)**  
 AD 1906 & 1913  
 Rudolph Kittel edited the first and second editions of Biblia Hebraica. The text, unfortunately, was taken from the 1525 Second Rabbinic Bible.

**Biblia Hebraica III (BHK<sup>3</sup>)**  
 AD 1937  
 Paul Kahle edited the third edition of Biblia Hebraica. The text was taken from only one manuscript: the Leningrad Codex (L).

**Hebrew University Bible**  
 AD 2004+  
 This version is currently being produced. Isaiah and Jeremiah have come out so far. Interestingly, its text is based on the Aleppo Codex (A).

**Biblia Hebraica IV (BHS)**  
 AD 1977  
 The text was again taken from the Leningrad Codex (L), but had an expanded Masorah (3x the size of BHK) compiled by Weil. This is our current Hebrew Bible.

**Biblia Hebraica V (BHQ)**  
 AD 2004+  
 The fifth edition of Biblia Hebraica is currently being produced. Once again the Leningrad Codex (L) will be used, but the Masorah is being reduced back to the original L Masorah, warts and all.

