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The Dead Sea Scrolls
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DSS1 The Temple Scroll

The Temple Scroll is one of the longest scrolls of the Dead Sea Scroll, and it is one of the discoveries of Qumran, and it describes the Jewish Temple that has never been built, along with extensive detailed rules on sacrifices and temple practices. The Temple Scroll's main goal is to imagine an idealized version of Jewish everyday life and religion that should be lived and maintained now, rather than a state that should be implemented later. This was the most well-preserved copy of the Temple Scroll that was found in Cave 2 and is approximately eight meters long with 65 existing columns and written in two hands. At the end of the first century BCE, one scribe was writing into columns 1-5, and at the beginning of the first century CE, another scribe was written.

This scroll was written mainly on parchment and exhibited a wide variety in its state of preservation, especially due to its exceptional thinness and bright ivory color, and the parchment has a layered structure, consisting of a collagen base material. Even though the Temple Scroll is written in the first person, in Hebrew, and is defined as legislative, the measures used in the Temple Scroll are not the same, and they do not use rods as a measurement, and the Temple Scroll also describes cities in the 'New Jerusalem' area. The New Jerusalem scroll's dimensions and data are based on the Temple Scroll. However, there are almost no comparisons between the two texts in terms of genre, basic form and material, or architectural urban design.

The salt coating on the Temple Scroll fragment may have contributed to the scroll's unusually well-preserved appearance, but it may also be a factor in the scroll's eventual destruction, as the salts detected on the scroll are known to absorb moisture from the air, causing the scroll to deteriorate. The Temple Scroll is distinct from the sectarian community living in Qumran, although others dispute any affiliation with the sectarian community in Qumran, stating that the work originated in a certain priesthood, and that the scroll was hidden in the cave by the priestly. ("The Zealots throughout their departure from Jerusalem until they were defeated by the Romans in 70 CE").

The text of the temple scroll is a comparison to the analysis of Paul's recourse to Deuteronomy in the light, the first text explains the issue of hermeneutical stance towards Deuteronomy, which suggests that both Paul and the Temple Scroll interpret scriptural passages from Deuteronomy. In the light of other scriptural contents, the temple scrolls have been well known to emphasize the comparison with Paul's letter. However, when each participates in a quite different act of analogy between Deuteronomy and the present, the final contrast highlights their similarities and differences.

The temple scroll was discovered in 1956 in cave 11, ("about two kilometers north of the Khirbet Qumran site"). And scholars believe it was written before the last quarter of the 2nd century BCE. The manuscript was written in Hebrew in the Herodian script of the late Second Temple Scroll on an exceptionally thin animal skin, making it the thinnest parchment scroll ever found in the caves of Qumran. It is widely considered to have been compiled no later than the last quarter of the second-century BCE, describing the systems that have served as forerunners for the wider Qumran communities, but as it precedes the Qumran community, it has not been

written by them, it suggests, among other texts belonging to the community, that it has been copied and is likely to be significant to them.

The Temple Scroll was discovered wrapped in a jar in Cave 11 of Qumran by a group of Bedouins, but when Scholars finally accessed the scrolls, they were severely damaged by moisture, especially on the outer sheets and upper edge. One of the most remarkable preserved scrolls is the temple scroll, a manuscript that the Bedouins allegedly sold to an antique dealer who wrapped it in cellophane, and the scroll is now stored with several other Dead Sea Scrolls in the sacrament book that is now part of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem.

The temple scroll, which is a long text unknown before the Dead Sea Scroll, contains a plan for a magnificent temple, with all the altars and furnishings, but it contains all those laws that are essentially taken from the books of Deuteronomy and Leviticus, and has been revised. However, there was a whole body of principles or teaching that scribes were aware of, which eventually found its way into written textual tradition at various stages. The Scroll of the Temple reveals a high degree of knowledge of the sacrifices of the Temple, including the specifics of animals and the sacrificial procedure.

The main purpose of Temple Scroll is to imagine an idealized image of Jewish everyday life and religion that should be lived and maintained now, rather than a situation that should be imposed later. The measurements and figures of the New Jerusalem Scroll are based on the Scroll of the Temple, and the Temple Scroll is distinct from the sect group living in Qumran, although others deny any links to the Qumran community. It was well known, in the light of other scriptural contents, that the temple scrolls stressed this in contrast to the letter of Paul. And the scroll has now been stored with many other Dead Sea Scrolls in the book that is now part of the Museum of Israel in Jerusalem.

Bibliography

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