

Dead Sea Scrolls

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Torah and Law Paper

The texts referred to in this paper include 4QMMT, CD 4-7, 1QS 5-8, T. Jud 18:1, 26:1, T. Issach 5:1, T. Dan 5:1, T. Naph 2:6, 3:2, and T. Jos 11:2, as well as Romans 2-10 and Galatians 3:1-14. These texts are all related to the discussion of Jewish law and the role it played in early Christianity.

4QMMT is a document from the Dead Sea Scrolls that contains a list of works of the Torah that the Essenes believed were necessary for salvation. CD 4-7 is another Dead Sea Scrolls text that outlines the rules and regulations of the Essene community, while 1QS 5-8 is the Community Rule, which describes the organization and beliefs of the Essenes.

T. Jud 18:1, 26:1, T. Issach 5:1, T. Dan 5:1, T. Naph 2:6, 3:2, and T. Jos 11:2 are all examples of the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, a collection of writings from the second century BCE that describe the final words and actions of each of the twelve sons of Jacob.

Romans 2-10 is a section of the New Testament that deals with the relationship between Jews and Gentiles in early Christianity, while Galatians 3:1-14 focuses on the question of whether Gentile converts to Christianity needed to follow Jewish law.

All of these texts are related to the role of Jewish law in early Christianity. 4QMMT and CD 4-7 both discuss the importance of following Jewish law for salvation, while 1QS 5-8 describes the beliefs of the Essene community, which was known for its strict adherence to Jewish law. The Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs also touch on the importance of obeying God's commandments.

Romans 2-10 and Galatians 3:1-14 are both concerned with the relationship between Jewish law and the Christian faith. Romans 2-10 argues that obeying the law is not enough for salvation, while

Galatians 3:1-14 argues that Gentile converts to Christianity do not need to follow Jewish law in order to be saved.

While these texts all deal with similar themes, it is difficult to say whether one sheds light on the other. Each text comes from a different time and place and represents a different perspective on the role of Jewish law in the Christian faith. However, by studying these texts together, we can gain a deeper understanding of the diversity of beliefs and practices within early Christianity and the ways in which Jewish law played a central role in shaping these beliefs and practices.