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„Rewritten Scriptures as a Clue to Scribal Traditions in the Second Temple Period”

Since Geza Vermes formulated the concept „Rewritten Bible” in the 1960s, the publication and assessment of the Judean Desert finds have furthered our knowledge of this Second Temple exegetical phenomenon. Of the works discovered at Qumran that have been placed under the rubric „Rewritten Bible” or, better, „Rewritten Scriptures,” e.g. 4Qrewritten Pentateuch, Jubilees, and the Temple Scroll, none of them are identified as sectarian compositions, but seem to belong to the broader „parent” movement that gave rise to the sectarian group residing at Qumran. This paper will explore whether these Rewritten Scripture texts can help paint a picture of the ideological/theological movements in Palestinian Judaism in the third and second centuries BCE.