

## Notes for Test Review for Test – CBS 400 Unit 2

### DEUTERO-CANONICAL BOOKS

<u>Book</u>	<u>Genre</u>
Wisdom	Wisdom Literature
Sirach	Wisdom Literature
Judith	Didactic Fiction
1 Maccabees	Historical Narrative
2 Maccabees	Historical Narrative with Theological Emphasis
Baruch	Mixture/Collection of genres (5): Letter, Poetry, Prose, Wisdom, Lament (know that it's a mixture and name 2-3 genres)
Tobit	Didactic Fiction (hero's journey)
<i>Additions:</i>	
Parts of Daniel	Psalms and Prayers (Ch. 3); Ch. 13-14 (Apocalyptic, right?)
Parts of Esther	Greek additions include references to God that don't appear in the Hebrew original version.

### WHAT WOULD WE BE MISSING (THEOLOGICALLY) IF WE DIDN'T HAVE THE D-C BOOKS?

1. Resurrection (2 Maccabees and Daniel) and  
Afterlife (Wisdom: reward in next life for patience in this one) – theological stepping-stone to later beliefs
2. Feast Days: Purim (Esther) and Chanukah (2 Maccabees)
3. Praying for the dead (2 Maccabees)
4. Law combined with Wisdom (Sirach)
5. 1 Maccabees is best historical source for the 2nd century before Christ
6. God works in hidden ways (Esther) and through weakness (Judith) (*Not unique* to deuterocanonicals. These appear in other OT books, too.)
7. Focus on family spirituality, and addresses angels (Tobit)
8. Living in the diaspora (Baruch)
9. Raising up of a woman over the Jewish elders (Daniel: story of Susanna)

Another theologically important idea, in (proto) canonical books: Universal Salvation (Jonah)  
(also, Jonah is a “reminder” of Jesus for Christians)

“Proto”- Canonical books (= Canonical books): All others (including most of Daniel and Esther)

Various items:

Check out p. 109 in text: the theme of the Hero’s Journey in Tobit

Baruch wrote in the name of some past famous person to give the work authority = “pseudonymous” writing

“Apocalypse” is a literary genre in which an angelic interpreter is guiding the prophet: Look at the handout about this, because our text is not really careful enough in how they describe this.

“Proto-apocalyptic” literature is actually “eschatological” = about the “end times”, projects into a vague future -- not a true apocalypse but has similar themes – it is moving toward apocalyptic but doesn’t have all the earmarks.

For example, Zechariah 9-14 (9-12?) is proto-apocalyptic (but BJ will accept “apocalyptic”)

“Didactic Fiction” is a made-up story that teaches a lesson.

## KEEPING THE MACCABEES STRAIGHT

### 1 Maccabees

time: 40-yr span (before Rome)  
Hasmonean dynasty  
from Antiochus IV to John Hyrcanus

Salvation through revolution  
Military  
Human endeavor

What’s important:  
Leadership of the Maccabee family

Historical information

### 2 Maccabees

time: shorter, 15-yr span within the 40 yr  
time of revolt – reign of Judas Maccabeus

Salvation by patient waiting for God to work it out.  
Martyrdom  
God’s work

What’s important:  
Holiness of the people (restoration of the temple depends on this)

Theological information:  
Resurrection, pray for the dead, intercession of saints

1 Maccabees aggrandized the Maccabee family as vehicle of salvation for Israel: If you’re not a Maccabee, you shouldn’t be fighting.

2 Maccabees was written by the “epitomizer” of Jason – made something smaller and more readable.

“Judas” = “Jewish man”

“Judith” = “Jewish woman”

Greek Canon is the Septuagint.

Hebrew Canon is our OT without the deuterocanonical works. Also called the Masoretic Text or the Tanak (Hebrew letters for Torah, prophets, writings)