

# THE WRITINGS OF JUDAISM

## The Scriptures (the Tanakh)

The Law (The Torah)	The Prophets	The Writings
<i>Bereishith</i> (In the beginning...) (Genesis); <i>Shemoth</i> (The names...) (Exodus); <i>Vayiqra</i> (And He called...) (Leviticus); <i>Bamidbar</i> (In the wilderness...) (Numbers); <i>Devarim</i> (The words...) (Deuteronomy)	<i>Yehoshua</i> (Joshua); <i>Shoftim</i> (Judges); <i>Shmuel</i> (I & II Samuel); <i>Melakhim</i> (I & II Kings); <i>Yeshayah</i> (Isaiah); <i>Yirmyah</i> (Jeremiah); <i>Yechezqel</i> (Ezekiel); The Twelve (treated as one book)	<i>Tehillim</i> (Psalms); <i>Mishlei</i> (Proverbs); <i>Iyov</i> (Job); <i>Shir Ha-Shirim</i> (Song of Songs); Ruth; <i>Eikhah</i> (Lamentations); <i>Qoheleth</i> (the author's name) (Ecclesiastes); Esther; Daniel; Ezra & <i>Nechemyah</i> (Nehemiah) (treated as one book); <i>Divrei Ha-Yamim</i> (The words of the days) (Chronicles);

## The Rabbinic Writings of Judaism

WRITINGS	DIVISIONS	DATES	CONTENTS	COMMENTS
<b>Midrash</b> <i>"Midrash" refers to the exposition of the Law in running commentary</i>	<b>Halakah</b> <i>"Halakah" literally means 'walking' or 'going', referring to a way of life</i>	100 BC – AD 300	Legal sections commenting only on the Torah	<i>Halakah</i> is the legal part of the Gemara, usually derived from the Hebrew Bible
	<b>Haggadah</b> <i>"Haggadah" is a type of interpretation intended to be edifying</i>		Narratives & sermons on the entire Hebrew Bible	<i>Haggadah</i> embraces non-legal interests (such as history, folklore, parables, and scientific knowledge regarding medicine and astronomy) infrequently encountered in the <i>Mishnah</i>
<b>Tosefta</b> <i>"Tosefta" means supplement</i>		AD 100 – 300	Teachings not found in the Mishnah	
<b>Palestinian Talmud</b>	<b>Gemara</b> <i>"Gemara" literally means 'completion' of the Talmud</i>	AD 200	Commentary on the Mishnah	
<b>Babylonian Talmud</b>	<b>Mishnah</b> <i>"Mishnah" means 'repetition' — the oral law had to be repeated verbally with great precision</i>	AD 200	Legal portions commenting on the Torah	Divided into 6 sections: "Seeds," "Festivals," "Women," "Damages," "Holy Things," & "Purifications."
	<b>Gemara</b> <i>(see above)</i>	AD 500	Commentary on the Mishnah	