

Some Non-Canonical Jewish Writings or Writers from before the Christian Era

OLD TESTAMENT APOCRYPHA (180–100 B.C.)

Tobit (c. 180 B.C.)	The History of Susanna
Ben Sira (c. 180 B.C.)	Bel and the Dragon
Judith (c. 150 B.C.)	1 Maccabees
Additions to Esther (c. 167–14 B.C.)	2 Maccabees
3 Ezra (1 Esdras) (c. 150–100 B.C.)	Epistle of Jeremiah
Prayer of Azariah	1 Baruch
Song of Three Young Men	Wisdom of Solomon

OLD TESTAMENT PSEUDEPIGRAPHA (200 B.C.–A.D. 50)

1 Enoch	Pseudo-Phocylides
Treatise of Shem	Psalms of Solomon
Apocalypse of Zephaniah	Philo the Epic Poet
Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs	Theodotus
Testament of Job	Ezekiel the Tragedian
Letter of Aristeas	Aristobulus
Jubilees	Aristeas the Exegete
3 Maccabees	Eupolemus
4 Ezra (2 Esdras)	Cleodemus Malchus
Prayer of Manasseh	Artapanus

DEAD SEA SCROLLS (BEFORE A.D. 70)

Rule of the Community (1QS)	Commentary on Habakkuk (1QpHab)
Damascus Document (CD)	Commentaries on Psalms and Prophets
Genesis Apocryphon (1QapGen)	Miqsat Ma'ase ha Torah (4QMMT)
Melchizedek Scroll (11QMelch)	Temple Scroll (11QT)
Vision of Amram (4QAmram)	Thanksgiving Hymns (IQH)
Description of New Jerusalem (1Q32)	Angelic Liturgy (4QShirShabb)
Sayings of Moses (4Q159)	War Scroll (1QM)
Psalms of Joshua (4Q375)	Prayer of Nabonidus (4QPrNab)
Heavenly Luminaries (4QDibHam)	Wiles of the Wicked Woman (4Q184)

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Explanation

This chart lists the names and approximate dates of several of the Jewish books known to have existed in the first century B.C. or around the lifetime of Jesus. This was a highly literary world. Scrolls were written and read in Greek and Hebrew, covering a variety of topics and genres. Modern scholars have divided these works into three broad categories although in antiquity they usually existed only as separate scrolls.

The Old Testament Apocrypha, written mostly in Hebrew but preserved in Greek, contains thirteen books that were included in the three main Greek manuscripts of the Bible from the fourth century. They contain a variety of historical, devotional, heroic, and instructional materials. While they were eventually rejected by Luther and early Protestants, during the time of Jesus they were considered by some people to be authoritative or valuable writings.

Books contained in the Old Testament Pseudepigrapha are Jewish (and, later, Christian) works written in the two centuries before or after Jesus but more recently rediscovered and collected. These writings are often attributed to older historic figures and may reflect long-standing traditions, but they are not of equal antiquity with the Old Testament. Some of these writings were influential among Jews and Christians at the time of Jesus. Enoch, for example, is quoted in the Epistle of Jude.

The Dead Sea Scrolls were hidden in caves near Qumran, about 17 miles east of Jerusalem, before the fall of Jerusalem to the Romans. This collection of writings contained many biblical scrolls and also a number of interesting sectarian documents, listed in the bottom section of chart 2-3, probably written by Essenes. Although the influence of these writings on the New Testament is probably not direct, these texts show the kinds of books that were being written and used by other Jews during the lifetimes of Jesus, Peter, and Paul.

References

- James H. Charlesworth, "Old Testament Apocrypha," *ABD*, 1:292–94.
James H. Charlesworth, "Pseudepigrapha, OT," *ABD*, 5:537–40.
John J. Collins, "Dead Sea Scrolls," *ABD*, 2:85–101.