

# A Short Vocabulary Of Ugaritic Ancient Road Publications

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The Sicilian Colony Dates Molly Miller 1970-01-01 Although the fifth century B.C. marks the beginning of Greek historiography, the Greek historians claimed the ability to cite dates for events occurring and personages living before the fifth century B.C. as well as to correct each others' dates in detail. Their work was summarized in the Chronicle of Eusebius, and, through translations, became part of the accepted historic body of knowledge in Europe and the Near East. How did the Greek historians arrive at precise year-dates for events to which there were no contemporary witnesses? Why did different historians arrive at different dates for the same event? Dr. Miller, in this carefully organized and highly readable work, demonstrates remarkable knowledge of the primary sources in a difficult area of Greek history in her attempt to penetrate beyond extant source to the original--now lost--material from which the historians of antiquity derived their records. This is a model of the art of historiographic discussion of demographic data--a major step forward in scholarship dealing with generations in antiquity. Her work has major implications not only for the study of the wide ranges of ancient history treated in this book, but also for examinations of demographical data available from other periods. Another volume by the same author continuing her studies in chronography, *The Thalassocracies*, is now in preparation.

Script and Society Philip J. Boyes 2021-03-15 By the 13th century BC, the Syrian city of Ugarit hosted an extremely diverse range of writing practices. As well as two main scripts – alphabetic and logographic cuneiform - the site has also produced inscriptions in a wide range of scripts and languages, including Hurrian, Sumerian, Hittite, Egyptian hieroglyphs, Luwian hieroglyphs and Cypro-Minoan. This variety in script and language is accompanied by writing practices that blend influences from Mesopotamian, Anatolian and Levantine traditions together with what seem to be distinctive local innovations. *Script and Society: The Social Context of Writing Practices in Late Bronze Age Ugarit* explores the social and cultural context of these complex writing traditions from the perspective of writing as a social practice. It combines archaeology, epigraphy, history and anthropology to present a highly interdisciplinary exploration of social questions relating to writing at the site, including matters of gender, ethnicity, status and other forms of identity, the relationship between writing and place, and the complex relationships between inscribed and unscribed objects. This forms a case- study for a wider discussion of interdisciplinary approaches to the study of writing practices in the ancient world.

The Royal God Allan Rosengren Petersen 1998 Critically tests Mowinckel's hypothesis about the 'enthronement festival of Yahweh' and asks whether this theory finds any support in the epic literature of Ugarit. Petersen tests Sigmund Mowinckel's classical hypothesis about the enthronement festival of Yahweh and especially whether this theory, as urged by the followers of Mowinckel, finds any support in the epic literature of Ugarit. A careful study of the two corpora of texts, the Old Testament Psalms and the Ugaritic Baal-cycle, together with a discussion of the methodology of the cultic interpretation, shows the weaknesses of the hypothesis. In the history of scholarship, the idea of an enthronement festival of Marduk has been arbitrarily transferred from Babylon to Jerusalem and hence to Ugarit with little basis in the relevant texts. In fact, the method of 'cultic interpretation' is to be rejected, since its circularity of argumentation determines the result of the analysis beforehand.

Studies in Biblical Narrative Yits'a? Avishur 1999

The Book of the Covenant Joe M. Sprinkle 1994 This volume offers a synchronic, literary reading of the final form of the laws of Exodus 20.22-23.19 (commonly, though inaccurately labelled "The Book of the Covenant"), in contrast with primarily source- and form-critical approaches commonly utilized in the past. The work seeks to demonstrate that this literary unit is much more coherent, more integrated into its narrative context, less in need of the positing of corruptions, secondary insertions, rearrangements or the like than has usually been recognized. The approach instead seeks to find authorial purpose in each case where scholars have often posited scribal misadventure, "seams" between sources, disorder, contradiction, or corruption.

The International Standard Bible Encyclopedia Geoffrey William Bromiley 1979 The International Standard Bible Encyclopedia, also known as the ISBE, is an exhaustive Biblical encyclopedia that explains in detail every significant word in the Bible, and also includes historical information from the Apocrypha. It provides detailed information on the language and literature of the Bible world, their cultures and the historical and religious environments of the people of the Bible in articles by nearly 200 scholars.

Ancient Mesopotamian Religion and Mythology W.G. Lambert 2016-03-17 The late W.G. Lambert (1926-2011) was one of the foremost Assyriologists of the latter part of the twentieth century. His principle legacy is a large number of superb critical editions of Babylonian literary compositions. Many of the texts he edited were on religious and mythological subjects. He will always be remembered as the editor of the Babylonian Job (*Ludlul bel nemeqi*, also known as the Poem of the Righteous Sufferer), the Babylonian Flood Story (*Atra-hasis*) and the Babylonian Creation Epic (*Enuma elish*). The present book is a collection of twenty-three essays Lambert published between the years 1958 and 2004. These endure not only as the legacy of one of the greatest authorities on ancient Mesopotamian religion and mythology, but also because each makes statements of considerable validity and importance. As such, many are milestones in the fields of Mesopotamian religion and mythology.

Ritual and Cult at Ugarit Dennis Pardee 2002 The Ugaritic ritual texts, which date to ca. 1200 B.C.E, provide the only extensive body of pre-biblical data on cultic practice in Syria-Palestine. This volume, aimed at biblical scholars and historians of religion, contains the original texts a general introduction, an English translation, and interpretative notes for each text. Paperback edition is available from the Society of Biblical Literature ([www.sbl-site.org](http://www.sbl-site.org))

An Introduction to Ugaritic John Huehnergard 2012 Respected linguist John Huehnergard brings his vast knowledge in comparative Semitic linguistics to this introductory Ugaritic grammar. Ugaritic represents better than any other the antecedents of the language and literature of ancient Israel. The Ugaritic letters and texts present a vivid picture of life in a large Levantine city in the period just before the beginning of the kingdom of Israel.

Comparative Studies in Biblical and Ugaritic Languages and Literatures Yits'a? Avishur 2007

The Mythic Mind Nicolas Wyatt 2014-12-05 The Mythic Mind follows the tradition of works which insist on the necessity for a comparative dimension in the study of ancient Israel. The Israelite world-view was essentially a West Semitic world-view in origin, with additional deeply embedded influences from Egypt and Mesopotamia, though it produced its own distinctive character by way of synthesis and reaction. The essays in this volume explore various aspects of this process, historically and cosmologically, commonly challenging received views developed in the treatment of Israel in isolation. The importance of the Ugaritic texts in particular, as reflecting the cultural context in which ancient Israel

developed into two symbiotic kingdoms, heirs to a common 'Canaanite' tradition, emerges clearly from such studies as chapter 5: 'Sea and Desert', chapter 7: 'Of Calves and Kings', chapter 9: 'The Significance of Spn' and chapter 10: 'The Vocabulary and Neurology of Orientation.'

Ugarit-Forschungen 2007

**Basics of Ancient Ugaritic** Michael Williams 2012-11-20 This teaching grammar on Ugaritic---Basics of Ancient Ugaritic by Michael Williams--- begins with the alphabet, and each new lesson builds on the ones before it. Each chapter concludes with a set of exercises that enables students to know whether he or she is grasping the fundamentals of the language.

**Religious Texts from Ugarit** Nick Wyatt 1998 An updated and corrected edition of a classic work, with new material. This book is an up-to-date translation and commentary on the Ugaritic texts. Of interest and importance for a general readership, as well as students and specialists in biblical, classical and religious studies. As well as being intrinsically fascinating, the Ugaritic texts have long been recognized as basic background material for Old Testament study. Ugaritic deities, myths, religious terminology, poetic techniques and general vocabulary are widely encountered by the attentive reader of the Hebrew Bible. The present edition offers an up-to-date translation and commentary based on scrutiny of the original tablets and the most recent academic discussion. While addressing the needs of accurate translation it also attempts to take seriously demands for a readable English version.

**The Myth of Cosmic Rebellion** Hugh Page Jr. 1996-06-02 The volume examines reflexes of a West Semitic myth describing an attempted coup against the high god of the pantheon. Some scholars consider it to be the ancient precursor of the Satan myth found in Jewish, Christian, and Islamic traditions.

**Babylonian Prayers to Marduk** Takayoshi Oshima 2011 This is the first comprehensive study of Babylonian prayers dedicated to Marduk, the god of Babylon, since J. Hehn's essay *Hymnen und Gebete an Marduk* (1905). Marduk was the god of the city of Babylon and was the most important god in Babylonia from the time of Hammurabi (the 18th century BCE) onwards. In this book, Takayoshi Oshima presents an up-to-date catalog of all known Babylonian prayers dedicated to Marduk from different historical periods and offers critical editions of 31 ancient texts based on newly identified manuscripts and a collation of the previously published manuscripts. The author also discusses various aspects of Akkadian prayers to different deities and the ancient belief in the mechanism of punishment and redemption by Marduk.

**Hosea A. Macintosh** 1997-01-01 Here Andrew Macintosh provides a major introduction, followed by translation and verse-by-verse commentary to Hosea. Incorporating up-to-date evidence from archaeology and the Dead Sea Scrolls, as well as the insights of more recent major commentaries, he places particular emphasis on the work of the Rabbinic authorities and especially that of Ibn Janah. He reveals important new evidence concerning the meaning of Hosea's dialectical language to provide an indispensable reference for scholars, students and clergy.

**Desi Words Speak of the Past** Liny Srinivasan 2011-11-22

**Revisions of the Night** Diana Lipton 1999 This is an interpretation of five Genesis dreams as a response, at once highly personal and ardently political, to national crisis.

**Mesopotamia in the Ancient World** Robert Rollinger 2015-04-07 The Melammu Project, founded in 1998, organized five successive conferences and a sixth in 2008. Melammu Symposia 7 now represents a new dawn for the project publishing the contributions of the meeting in Obergurgl in November 2013. This time it will not be an isolated event: Further conferences have already taken place and been planned (Kiel 2014, Helsinki and Tartu 2015, Kassel 2016, and Beirut 2017), the project board has been renewed, reinvigorated and rejuvenated, and plans are underway for a thorough reworking and updating of the project database. Its focus (now slightly reworded to be somewhat wider) is to investigate "the continuity, transformation and diffusion of Mesopotamian and Ancient Near Eastern culture from the third millennium BCE through the ancient world until Islamic times" (quoted from the Melammu Project website). Of course, Mesopotamia was not the source of all culture; but it was an important area in ancient history, that without doubt deserves such a project, dedicated to the study of its cultural impact and heritage. This volume assembles 42 contributions devoted to the topics "Prayers and Incantations", "Foreign Reception of Mesopotamian Objects", "The Use of Literary Figures of Speech", "Mesopotamia and the World", "The World of Politics", "Iran and Early Islam", and "Representations of Power".

**Dictionary of the Ancient Near East** Piotr Bienkowski 2000 An authoritative guide to the whole of the cradle of civilization.

**Reincarnation, Oblivion or Heaven?** Bobby Bose 2016-07-31 What is death? Why do we die? and what happens after we die? Over the centuries, philosophers and theologians of the world's religions have offered answers to the dilemma of death, yet this subject is rarely given the detailed attention it deserves in the contemporary Christian church. As Christians, how does our view of death impact the communication of the gospel in today's pluralistic societies? In this study, Dr Bobby Bose not only develops a solid biblical theology of death, he also reviews the teachings of contemporary and historical Christian theologians around the world, and examines the "state-after-death" beliefs of Hindus, Muslims and Secular Humanists. The author shows that "state-after-death" was a central component of conversation in the early church, and is also a major component of God's mission to rescue humanity. As the East converges with the West, it is vital that Christians develop a missiological approach to "state-after-death" that will encourage positive engagement with people of other faiths and beliefs.

**On the Way to the Postmodern** David J. A. Clines 1998-11-01 For these volumes, the author has selected 50 articles and papers, ten of them not previously published, from his work as an Old Testament scholar over the last 30 years. Some of the papers, like 'The Evidence for an Autumnal New Year in Pre-exilic Israel Reconsidered', are far from postmodern in their outlook. But there is ample evidence here that the postmodern is indeed the direction in which his mind has been moving. The essays are organized in eight sections (Method, Literature, History, Theology, Language, Psalms, Job-and, for entertainment, Divertimenti). They include 'Reading Esther from Left to Right', 'Beyond Synchronic Diachronic', 'Story and Poem: The Old Testament as Literature and as Scripture', 'In Search of the Indian Job', and 'Philology and Power'-as well as 'The Postmodern Adventure in Biblical Studies'.

**Biblical Lexicology: Hebrew and Greek** Eberhard Bons 2015-07-01 Lexicography, together with grammatical studies and textual criticism, forms the basis of biblical exegesis. Recent decades have seen much progress in this field, yet increasing specialization also tends to have the paradoxical effect of turning exegesis into an independent discipline, while leaving lexicography to the experts. The present volume seeks to renew and intensify the exchange between the study of words and the study of texts. This is done in reference to both the Hebrew source text and the earliest Greek translation, the Septuagint. Questions addressed in the contributions to this volume are how linguistic meaning is effected, how it relates to words, and how words may be translated into another language, in Antiquity and today. Etymology, semantic fields, syntagmatic relations, word history, neologisms and other subthemes are discussed. The main current and prospective projects of biblical lexicology or lexicography are presented, thus giving an idea of the state of the art. Some of the papers also open up wider perspectives of interpretation.

**The History of the Ancient World: From the Earliest Accounts to the Fall of Rome** Susan Wise Bauer 2007-03-17 A lively and engaging narrative history showing the common threads in the cultures that gave birth to our own. This is the first volume in a bold new series that tells the stories of all peoples, connecting historical events from Europe to the Middle East to the far coast of China, while still giving weight to the characteristics of each country. Susan Wise Bauer provides both sweeping scope and vivid attention to the individual lives that give flesh to abstract assertions about human history. Dozens of maps provide a clear geography of great events, while timelines give the reader an ongoing sense of the passage of years and cultural interconnection. This old-fashioned narrative history employs the methods of "history from beneath"—literature, epic traditions, private letters and accounts—to connect kings and leaders with the lives of those they ruled. The result is an engrossing tapestry of human behavior from which we may draw conclusions about the direction of world events and the causes behind them.

**Marriage in the Book of Tobit** Geoffrey David Miller 2011-05-26 This study examines marital elements in the Book of Tobit in light of the mores and beliefs of Ancient Israel and neighboring civilizations. After surveying key Old Testament and Ancient Near Eastern texts, this monograph outlines what the Book of Tobit reveals about ancient marital practices as well as the values it seeks to inculcate in its Diaspora audience with regard to marriage. Four aspects are analyzed: 1) the qualities a man should seek in a bride, 2) the marital customs observed by ancient Jews,

3) the role of God in marriage, and 4) the nature of the marital relationship.

Genre Analysis of Online Encyclopedias Anna Tereszkievicz 2013-05-01 The book is the first complete discussion of the genre of online encyclopedias. The first part of the book, preceded by a theoretical introduction into the concept of webgenres, gives a detailed overview of the types of encyclopedic websites, presenting the characteristics of their content, form and functionality. The second part of the publication concerns Wikipedia -- the most popular online encyclopedia. The presentation of the structure of the portal is followed by an in-depth discussion of Wikipedia discourse features, describing the most conspicuous properties of the stylistic layer of this encyclopedia. The value of the book is additionally enhanced by many illustrations reproducing the analyzed websites.

The Origin and Character of God Theodore J. Lewis 2020 Few topics are as broad or as daunting as the God of Israel, that deity of the world's three monotheistic religions, Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, who has been worshiped over millennia. In the Hebrew Bible, God is characterized variously as militant, beneficent, inscrutable, loving, and judicious. Who is this divinity that has been represented as masculine and feminine, mythic and real, transcendent and intimate? The Origin and Character of God is Theodore J. Lewis's monumental study of the vast subject that is the God of Israel. In it, he explores questions of historical origin, how God was characterized in literature, and how he was represented in archaeology and iconography. He also brings us into the lived reality of religious experience. Using the window of divinity to peer into the varieties of religious experience in ancient Israel, Lewis explores the royal use of religion for power, prestige, and control; the intimacy of family and household religion; priestly prerogatives and cultic status; prophetic challenges to injustice; and the pondering of theodicy by poetic sages. A volume that is encyclopedic in scope but accessible in tone, The Origin and Character of God is an essential addition to the growing scholarship of one of humanity's most enduring concepts.

Some Wine and Honey for Simon A. Joseph Ferrara 2020-04-24 This volume celebrates the life and work of the late Simon B. Parker (1940-2006), the Harrell F. Beck Scholar of Hebrew Scripture at the School of Theology and Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Boston University. Contributors Edward L. Greenstein Mark S. Smith Karel van der Toorn Steve A. Wiggins N. Wyatt Katheryn Pfisterer Darr David Marcus Herbert B. Huffmon Bernard F. Batto Tim Koch F. W. Dobbs-Allsopp Amy Limpitlaw

A Primer on Ugaritic William M. Schniedewind 2007-07-02 A Primer on Ugaritic is an introduction to the language of the ancient city of Ugarit, a city that flourished in the second millennium BCE on the Lebanese coast, placed in the context of the culture, literature, and religion of this ancient Semitic culture. The Ugaritic language and literature was a precursor to Canaanite and serves as one of our most important resources for understanding the Old Testament and the Hebrew language. Special emphasis is placed on contextualization of the Ugaritic language and comparison to ancient Hebrew as well as Akkadian. The book begins with a general introduction to ancient Ugarit, and the introduction to the various genres of Ugaritic literature is placed in the context of this introduction. The language is introduced by genre, beginning with prose and letters, proceeding to administrative, and finally introducing the classic examples of Ugaritic epic. A summary of the grammar, a glossary, and a bibliography round out the volume.

Untold Stories Mark S. Smith 2001 This book traces the history of Ugaritic studies and their impact on the study of the Bible. From the first discoveries in the late 1920s through the end of the millennium, Ugaritic studies have revolutionized the modern understanding of the Bible. The stories told in this book combine analysis of the major trends and intellectual approaches taken in various periods with firsthand accounts of the major Ugaritic and biblical scholars drawn from personal interviews and letters, including previously unknown sources from several archival collections.

Ugarit, Religion and Culture Nick Wyatt 1996

Studies in Hebrew and Ugaritic Psalms Yits'ak Avishur 1994 The volume offers a fresh analysis of a central problem of comparative Ugaritic-Biblical scholarship: the relationship between biblical psalms and Canaanite literature. A critical survey summarizes the various stages of comparative scholarship over more than fifty years. There follow the two principal parts of the book: the first concerns Hebrew psalms with affinities to Ugaritic literature, and the second Ugaritic psalms and prayers with affinities to Hebrew literature. A detailed analysis of the form, structure, themes and motifs of biblical texts, and a scrutiny of their verses, cola, phrases and vocabulary against the background of ancient Near East literature lead to the thesis that there is no justification for assuming that Canaanite psalms are found in the Bible, or that biblical literature and Ugaritic literature should be considered a single entity. It is alleged that affinities may be elucidated based on common thematic, linguistic and stylistic elements.

V4.COMPARATIVE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MESOPOTAMIAN VOCABULARY DEAD & ANCIENT LANGUAGES Maximillien De Lafayette 2014-05-28 Volume 4 "C" (Cabbut - Cutina). COMPARATIVE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MESOPOTAMIAN VOCABULARY, DEAD AND ANCIENT LANGUAGES. Lexicon and Thesaurus Turkish. Ugaritic. Urdu. Published by Times Square Press, New York and Berlin. Written by the world's most prolific linguist, who authored 14 dictionaries of dead languages & ancient languages known to mankind. of 15 Languages and Dialects of the Ancient. From a set of 18 volumes: Akkadian. Arabic. Aramaic. Assyrian. Babylonian . Canaanite. Chaldean. Farsi (Persian). Hebrew. Phoenician. Sumerian. Syriac.

Studies in Ancient Yahwistic Poetry Frank Moore Cross 1997 This classic study of ancient Yahwistic poetry untangles some of the serious textual difficulties and linguistic obscurities that for many years have been a challenge to students of the Hebrew Bible.

A Companion to Ancient Near Eastern Languages Rebecca Hasselbach-Andee 2020-02-25 Covers the major languages, language families, and writing systems attested in the Ancient Near East Filled with enlightening chapters by noted experts in the field, this book introduces Ancient Near Eastern (ANE) languages and language families used during the time period of roughly 3200 BCE to the second century CE in the areas of Egypt, the Levant, eastern Anatolia, Mesopotamia, and Iran. In addition to providing grammatical sketches of the respective languages, the book focuses on socio-linguistic questions such as language contact, diglossia, the development of literary standard languages, and the development of diplomatic languages or "linguae francae." It also addresses the interaction of Ancient Near Eastern languages with each other and their roles within the political and cultural systems of ANE societies. Presented in five parts, The Companion to Ancient Near Eastern Languages provides readers with in-depth chapter coverage of the writing systems of ANE, starting with their decipherment. It looks at the emergence of cuneiform writing; the development of Egyptian writing in the fourth and early third millennium BCE; and the emergence of alphabetic scripts. The book also covers many of the individual languages themselves, including Sumerian, Egyptian, Akkadian, Hittite, Pre- and Post-Exilic Hebrew, Phoenician, Ancient South Arabian, and more. Provides an overview of all major language families and writing systems used in the Ancient Near East during the time period from the beginning of writing (approximately 3200 BCE) to the second century CE (end of cuneiform writing) Addresses how the individual languages interacted with each other and how they functioned in the societies that used them Written by leading experts on the languages and topics The Companion to Ancient Near Eastern Languages is an ideal book for undergraduate students and scholars interested in Ancient Near Eastern cultures and languages or certain aspects of these languages.

Concise Encyclopedia of Languages of the World 2010-04-06 Concise Encyclopedia of Languages of the World is an authoritative single-volume reference resource comprehensively describing the major languages and language families of the world. It will provide full descriptions of the phonology, semantics, morphology, and syntax of the world's major languages, giving insights into their structure, history and development, sounds, meaning, structure, and language family, thereby both highlighting their diversity for comparative study, and contextualizing them according to their genetic relationships and regional distribution. Based on the highly acclaimed and award-winning Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics, this volume will provide an edited collection of almost 400 articles throughout which a representative subset of the world's major languages are unfolded and explained in up-to-date terminology and authoritative interpretation, by the leading scholars in linguistics. In highlighting the diversity of the world's languages — from the thriving to the endangered and extinct — this work will be the first point of call to any language expert interested in this huge area. No other single volume will match the extent of language coverage or the authority of the

contributors of Concise Encyclopedia of Languages of the World. \* Extraordinary breadth of coverage: a comprehensive selection of just under 400 articles covering the world's major languages, language families, and classification structures, issues and disputes \* Peerless quality: based on 20 years of academic development on two editions of the leading reference resource in linguistics, Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics \* Unique authorship: 350 of the world's leading experts brought together for one purpose \* Exceptional editorial selection, review and validation process: Keith Brown and Sarah Ogilvie act as first-tier guarantors for article quality and coverage \* Compact and affordable: one-volume format makes this suitable for personal study at any institution interested in areal, descriptive, or comparative language study - and at a fraction of the cost of the full encyclopedia

**The Origins of Biblical Monotheism** Mark S. Smith 2003-11-06 According to the Bible, ancient Israel's neighbors worshipped a wide variety of gods. In recent years, scholars have sought a better understanding of this early polytheistic milieu and its relation to Yahweh, the God of Israel. Drawing on ancient Ugaritic texts and looking closely at Ugaritic deities, Mark Smith examines the meaning of "divinity" in the ancient near East and considers how this concept applies to Yahweh.

**The Royal Deeds of Ugarit** Ignacio Márquez Rowe 2006 I. Marquez Rowe analyses the legal transactions found at Ugarit, which are characterized by the involvement of the king, and thus enhances our knowledge of this Late Bronze Age province of cuneiform law. While the texts are predominantly written in Akkadian, some use the Ugaritic language. The Study provides the reader both with an overview of this group of texts as well as with many special examinations of various legal, socio-historical and linguistic aspects.

**Non-Semitic Loanwords in the Hebrew Bible** Benjamin J. Noonan 2019-10-29 Ancient Palestine served as a land bridge between the continents of Asia, Africa, and Europe, and as a result, the ancient Israelites frequently interacted with speakers of non-Semitic languages, including Egyptian, Greek, Hittite and Luwian, Hurrian, Old Indic, and Old Iranian. This linguistic contact led the ancient Israelites to adopt non-Semitic words, many of which appear in the Hebrew Bible. Benjamin J. Noonan explores this process in *Non-Semitic Loanwords in the Hebrew Bible*, which presents a comprehensive, up-to-date, and linguistically informed analysis of the Hebrew Bible's non-Semitic terminology. In this volume, Noonan identifies all the Hebrew Bible's foreign loanwords and presents them in the form of an annotated lexicon. An appendix to the book analyzes words commonly proposed to be non-Semitic that are, in fact, Semitic, along with the reason for considering them as such. Noonan's study enriches our understanding of the lexical semantics of the Hebrew Bible's non-Semitic terminology, which leads to better translation and exegesis of the biblical text. It also enhances our linguistic understanding of the ancient world, in that the linguistic features it discusses provide significant insight into the phonology, orthography, and morphology of the languages of the ancient Near East. Finally, by tying together linguistic evidence with textual and archaeological data, this work extends our picture of ancient Israel's interactions with non-Semitic peoples. A valuable resource for biblical scholars, historians, archaeologists, and others interested in linguistic and cultural contact between the ancient Israelites and non-Semitic peoples, this book provides significant insight into foreign contact in ancient Israel.