

Summary

Starověká teologie Samaritánů: specifická funkce interpolací, duplikací a dalších textových změn v Samaritánském pentateuchu

Ancient Theology of the Samaritans: Specific Interpolation, Duplication, and Other Text Changes in the Samaritan Pentateuch

Klára Verzichová

This thesis focuses primarily on the development of the Ten Commandments in the Samaritan Pentateuch, which is relatively neglected in the Czech Republic. The Samaritan Pentateuch belongs to fascinating text witnesses like the Qumran texts, whose discovery has been a major shift in the theories of biblical texts.

A specific feature of the Samaritan Ten Command is the addition of the 10th commandment, which is the compilation of several verses from Deuteronomy. Who and when added the 10th commandment is still the subject of speculation. The aim of the dissertation was to concentrate all relevant text witnesses from the Qumran texts, to analyze them, to provide a probable translation (due to fragmentary form of many of them) and then to compare each other with the Samaritan and Masoretic texts. The aim is, therefore, a biography of the Decalogue - the reconstruction of the textual development of the Samaritan Decalogue and its transformation over time.

The text of the work also deals with the general introduction of the Samaritan community and the Samaritan literature, which has practically no attention and which is important for completing the image of the Samaritan community. The Samaritans have not been such a small group in the past as they are today, but their members have been spread throughout the Middle East and the Mediterranean region, as evidenced by numerous archaeological finds from these locations. In addition to these artifacts, a relatively rich literature has survived. The Samaritans do not have their theology fixed only in the Pentateuch, but also in other texts, whether historical chronicles or Samaritan halachic collections.

The focus of the thesis is in Chapter 4, which starts with the introduction to the Qumran texts and provides basic information about these sources with which I have worked. In this chapter, I mention two important specific categories of Qumran texts, namely the Proto-Samaritan text and the Reworked Pentateuch. From both categories comes the texts used in the

thesis. Then I focus on the specifics of the Samaritan Pentateuch in terms of orthography and typical harmonization. The analysis of selected texts from Qumran scrolls follows. I deal with the texts of Exodus and Deuteronomy that contain the Decalogue. I first analyze the texts in detail, followed by a translation and a summary of each fragment. This approach gave me a certain insight into each text separately and its specific features within at least one chapter, the 20th in Exodus and 5th in Deuteronomy. In conclusion, I compare all the fragments and compare individual verses of the Decalogue with their text twins from the Masoretic and Samaritan texts.

Based on this analysis, I conclude that the addition of the 10th commandment presupposes the work of a single scribe, which probably appeared at the time of the 4QDeutⁿ - end of 1st century BCE to the beginning of the 1st century CE - because it uses the orthography of this period. This scribe has carefully chosen the appropriate passages of Deuteronomy, linked them to the well-known text of the Decalogue. He created original conclusion, which framed the whole text to agree with the Samaritan ideology and strengthen its identity.