**OT in general**

1. Old Testament
2. Hebrew Bible
3. Jewish Bible
4. Tanak/Tenak
5. Intertestamentary literature
6. Old Testament Canon
7. Deuterocanonical books
8. Chronicler
9. Apocrypha
10. Pseudoepigrapha
11. Deuteronomistic historiography
12. Prophetic books of the OT
13. Wisdom literature
14. Pentateuch
15. Tetrateuch
16. Hexateuch
17. Enneateuch
18. Pseudepigraphy

**Text of the OT**

1. Textual Criticism
2. Codex Leningradensis
3. Masoretic Text
4. Samaritan Pentateuch
5. Hebrew / Aramaic script
6. Hebrew language
7. Old Latin (Vetus Latina)
8. Vulgate
9. Septuagint
10. Targums
11. Syriac versions
12. Aquila
13. Theodotion
14. Symmachos
15. Peshitta
16. Old Syriac Version
17. Cairo genizah
18. Dead Sea scrolls

**OT Books throughout the history**

1. Biblical archaeology
2. Terminus a quo
3. Terminus ad quem
4. „Urgeschichte“
5. Patriarchs
6. The Sinai pericope
7. Premonarchical period
8. United monarchy
9. Israel (monarchy)
10. Judah (monarchy)
11. Assyrian crisis
12. Hezekiah’s reforms
13. Josiah’s reforms
14. Babylonian Exile
15. Babylonian diaspora
16. Alexandrian diaspora
17. Second temple period
18. Persian empire
19. Seleucids
20. Ptolemies
21. Alexandrian Jews
22. Hellenistic period
23. Maccabean revolt
24. Qumran
25. Essenes
26. Jewish wars
27. Nations in Ancient Canaan

**OT religious and social milieu**

1. Monotheism
2. Henotheism
3. Baalism
4. Priesthood
5. High Priest
6. Levites
7. Prophecy (institution)
8. Passover
9. Shavuot
10. Hag hassukkot
11. Shabbat
12. New Moon festival
13. Purim
14. Chanukah
15. Peaceful sacrifice
16. Holocaust
17. Peaceful sacrifice
18. Jerusalem Temple
19. Elephantine (community and temple)
20. Slavery and servitude
21. the „city gates“
22. Genealogies
23. Israelite tribes
24. Scribes
25. Ezra’s and Nehemiah’s reforms

**OT literary genera and themes**

1. Casuistic laws
2. Apodictic laws
3. Decalogue
4. Book of Covenant
5. Deuteronomic Law Code
6. Code of Holiness
7. Lex talionis
8. Myth
9. Psalms
10. Apocalypse/apocalyptic/apocalypticism
11. Prophetic books (as a genre)
12. Oracles against nations
13. Prophetic social criticism
14. Salvation oracles
15. Vaticinium ex eventu
16. Written prophecy
17. Court prophecy
18. War prophecy
19. The servant in Isaiah
20. The Sinai covenant
21. The „new covenant“ (in prophetic literature)
22. Wisdom (personified)
23. Theodicy (in wisdom literature)
24. Ancient Near East literature („ANET“)

**Beware!**

**Israel** may refer to:

* A man (i.e. Jacob, son of Isaak)
* Nation (12 tribes)
* State („northern“ Israel)
* Today Israel (modern state)

**Ephraim** may refer to:

* a son of Joseph
* one of the 12 Israelite tribes
* the northern kingdom (i.e. the kingdom of Israel)

**Judah** may refer to:

* one of the sons of Jacob
* one of the 12 Israelite tribes
* the southern state (as opposed to kingdom of Israel)

**Prophetic** **book** may indicate:

* a literary genre, i.e. a collection of prophetic oracles in a book
* one book from a collection within the „Hebrew Bible“ (divided further into „Former“ and „Latter Prophets“)
* one book from a collection within the „Christian Old Testament“ (divided further into „Major“ and „Minor Prophets“)

**Apocryph** may refer to:

* a book not considered to be a part of the Old Testament canon (in Catholic terminology; in evangelical terminology these books are usually called „Pseudoepigrapha“)
* a book considered to be at the very edge of or just beyond the Old Testament canon (Evangelical terminology; in Catholic terminology it is generally called „deuterocanonical“, though these terms do not overlap each other)