Online Library Literature Biblical In Studies Metaphor Through Bible Hebrew The Of God Of Kingship The Understanding Myth And Symbol Beyond Moving

Eventually, you will entirely discover a extra experience and success by spending more cash. yet when? attain you consent that you require to get those every needs as soon as having significantly cash? Why dont you attempt to get something basic in the beginning? Thats something that will lead you to understand even more on the subject of the globe, experience, some places, similar to history, amusement, and a lot more?

It is your definitely own get older to perform reviewing habit. along with guides you could enjoy now is **Literature Biblical In Studies Metaphor Through Bible Hebrew The Of God Of Kingship The Understanding Myth And Symbol Beyond Moving** below.

KEY=OF - MOORE RICHARD

From Literal to Literary

The Essential Reference Book for Biblical Metaphors

Over 150 metaphors are examined in an effort to reveal the insights of the scriptures to the skeptic as well as the conventional Christian. The volume includes an index to Hebrew and Greek words, an index of Bible citations and a pronunciation guide for transliterated Hebrew and Greek words.

Metaphor in the Hebrew Bible

Peeters Publishers **The Hebrew Bible abounds in metaphors and other figurative speech. The present volume collects fifteen essays on this fascinating aspect of biblical language, written by specialists in the field. Attention is paid both to the recent methodological developments in the study of metaphor and to the importance of metaphor studies for the interpretation of biblical texts.**

Ritual and Metaphor

Sacrifice in the Bible

Brill Academic Publishers **The sanctuary and rituals of ancient Judaism are long gone, yet their concepts, especially that of sacrifice, have remained essential to the rhetoric of politics, religion, and secular culture. The essays in this volume deal with central aspects of sacrificial rituals and processes of metaphor development and spiritualization in Judaism and Christianity.**

Metaphors in the Study of Christian Science

And the Light They Shed on Its Founder, Mary Baker Eddy

Xlibris Corporation **This book uncovers Mary Baker Eddys skill in seizing upon images of comparison to clarify her religious perspectives. Metaphors reveal her knowledge of nature and the arts, war and courtrooms, cities and towns, the home and farm environment, and the modern inventions of her day, nineteenth century America. What did Jesus, among others, and Mary Baker Eddy, see in teaching by parable, allegory, and metaphor? This book is not a biography, but sheds light on Eddy as a person you will want to get to know. Seeing her through her metaphors will complement the insights that the biographies supply. This book will renew your appreciation of metaphors which use objects, persons, and places to convey spiritual ideas, moving us from known specifics to unknown abstractions. Jesus chose language specifically targeting his audience, the likes of farmers, shepherds, and fishermen. Eddy in turn targeted her audience of consumers and merchants. All her symbols were well known in the nineteenth century. The excerpts are drawn from the Bible, Eddys writings, and the Christian Science Hymnal. As author and compiler, I am sure you will gain much from the read. What a treat!**

Hosea 2

Metaphor And Rhetoric in Historical Perspective

BRILL **The complex and, at times, violent metaphorical discourse of Hosea 2 has elicited a variety of interpretive approaches. This study explores the text from the perspective of rhetorical criticism. The classical conception of rhetoric as the art of persuasion and the function of metaphor within persuasive discourses and social settings correlate with the oracular characteristics of Hosea 2 and illuminate its use of specific metaphors. A reading of Hosea 2 from this perspective proposes that the prophets of Israel may have functioned in a manner similar to the orators of ancient Greece, who delivered extended rhetorical discourses designed to discern meaning in contemporary events and to persuade audiences. This study offers a distinctively political reading of Hosea 2 that explores the text as a metaphorical and theological commentary on the political and religious dynamics in Israel at the close of the Syro-Ephraimitic War (731-730 BCE). "Paperback edition is available from the Society of Biblical Literature (www.sbl-site.org)"**

Metaphor in the Hebrew Bible

Peeters Pub & Booksellers **The Hebrew Bible abounds in metaphors and other figurative speech. The present volume collects fifteen essays on this fascinating aspect of biblical language, written by specialists in the field. Attention is paid both to the recent methodological developments in the study of metaphor and to the importance of metaphor studies for the interpretation of biblical texts.**

Queer Theory and the Prophetic Marriage Metaphor in the Hebrew Bible

Routledge **The Hebrew Bible offers a metaphor of marriage that portrays men and women as complementary, each with their distinct and 'natural' roles. Queer Theory and the Prophetic Marriage Metaphor in the Hebrew Bible draws on contemporary scholarship to critique this hetero-normativity. The book examines the methodological issues involved in the application of queer theory to biblical texts and draws on the concept of gender performativity - the construction of gender through action and behaviour - to argue for the potential of queer theory in political readings of the Bible. The central role of metaphor in reinforcing gender performativity is examined in relation to the books of Jeremiah, Hosea and Ezekiel. The book offers a radical reassessment of the relationship between biblical language and gender identity.**

Ritual and Metaphor

Sacrifice in the Bible

Patterns of Sin in the Hebrew Bible

Metaphor, Culture, and the Making of a Religious Concept

Oxford University Press **Sin, often defined as a violation of divine will, remains a crucial idea in contemporary moral and religious discourse. However, the apparent familiarity of the concept obscures its origins within the history of Western religious thought. Joseph Lam examines a watershed moment in the development of sin as an idea-namely, within the language and culture of ancient Israel-by examining the primary metaphors used for sin in the Hebrew Bible. Drawing from contemporary theoretical insights coming out of linguistics and philosophy of language, this book identifies four patterns of metaphor that pervade the biblical texts: sin as burden, sin as an account, sin as path or direction, and sin as stain or impurity. In exploring the permutations of these metaphors and their development within the biblical corpus, Patterns of Sin in the Hebrew Bible offers a compelling account of how a religious and theological concept emerges out of the everyday thought-world of ancient Israel, while breaking new ground in its approach to metaphor in ancient texts. Far from being a timeless, stable concept, sin becomes intelligible only when situated in the matrix of ancient Israelite culture. In other words, sin is not as simple as it might seem.**

God is King

Understanding an Israelite Metaphor

Bloomsbury Publishing **This is the first attempt in biblical studies to apply the tools developed by theoreticians of metaphor to the common biblical metaphor of God as king. The extent to which elements of human kingship are projected onto God is investigated, and several significant conclusions emerge: 1. Royal characteristics that have a diminutive connotation are generally not projected onto God. 2. God's nature as greatest king is emphasized through use of superlatives. For example, his garb is enormous and he has a large number of royal attendants. God is not limited by the metaphor. 3. When the entailments of the metaphor would have conflicted with Israelite proscriptions, such as the iconic prohibition, the metaphor is avoided. 4. The metaphor is predominant enough to influence Israel's depiction of human kingship. For example, the term gadol ('great', 'majestic') is appropriated by God the king and is not used of the Israelite king. 5. There is no single metaphor 'God is king'; as Israelite kingship changes, the metaphor undergoes parallel changes. Also, biblical authors emphasize different aspects of God's kingship in specific contexts. The lack of a complete fit between human kingship (the vehicle) and God as king (the tenor) is consistent with the tensive view of metaphor, which predominates in contemporary scholarship. The literary study has other benefits. By enumerating the parallels between human and heavenly messengers, it finds that 'angels' should be construed as projections of royal officials. The analysis of human enthronement rituals as they are projected onto God suggests that there was no annual 'enthronement festival' which celebrated God becoming king. The systematic study of the metaphor also opens new avenues for exploring a number of issues in the study of Israelite religion.**

Enduring Exile

The Metaphorization of Exile in the Hebrew Bible

BRILL **Focusing on the composition and redaction of Jeremiah 30–31, Isaiah 40–66, and Zechariah 1–8, this book examines how the Babylonian exile became a Second Temple metaphor for political disenfranchisement, social inequality, and alienation from YHWH.**

Myths of Exile

History and Metaphor in the Hebrew Bible

Routledge **The Babylonian exile in 587-539 BCE is frequently presented as the main explanatory factor for the religious and literary developments found in the Hebrew Bible. The sheer number of both 'historical' and narrative exiles confirms that the theme of exile is of great importance in the Hebrew Bible. However, one does not do justice to the topic by restricting it to the exile in Babylon after 587 BCE. In recent years, it has become clear that there are several discrepancies between biblical and extra-biblical sources on invasion and deportation in Palestine in the 1st millennium BCE. Such discrepancy confirms that the theme of exile in the Hebrew Bible should not be viewed as an echo of a single traumatic historical event, but rather as a literary motif that is repeatedly reworked by biblical authors. Myths of Exile challenges the traditional understanding of 'the Exile' as a monolithic historical reality and instead provides a critical and comparative assessment of motifs of estrangement and belonging in the Hebrew Bible and related literature. Using selected texts as case studies, this book demonstrates how tales of exile and return can be described as a common formative narrative in the literature of the ancient Near East, a narrative that has been interpreted and used in various ways depending on the needs and cultural contexts of the interpreting community. Myths of Exile is a critical study which forms the basis for a fresh understanding of these exile myths as identity-building literary phenomena.**

Moving Beyond Symbol and Myth

Understanding the Kingship of God of the Hebrew Bible Through Metaphor

Peter Lang **For hundreds of years, scholars have debated the meaning of Jesus' central theological term, the 'kingdom of God'. Most of the argument has focused on its assumed eschatological connotations and Jesus' adherence or deviation from these ideas. Within the North American context, the debate is dominated by the work of Norman Perrin, whose classification of the kingdom of God as a myth-evoking symbol remains one of the fundamental assumptions of scholarship. According to Perrin, Jesus' understanding of the kingdom of God is founded upon the myth of God acting as king on behalf of Israel as described in the Hebrew Bible. Moving Beyond Symbol and Myth challenges Perrin's classification, and advocates the reclassification of the kingdom of God as metaphor. Drawing upon insights from the cognitive theory of metaphor, this study examines all the occurrences of the 'God is king' metaphor within the literary context of the Hebrew Bible. Based on this review, it is proposed that the 'God is king' metaphor functions as a true metaphor with a range of expressions and meanings. It is employed within a variety of texts and conveys images of**

God as the covenantal sovereign of Israel; God as the eternal suzerain of the world, and God as the king of the disadvantaged. The interaction of the semantic fields of divinity and human kingship evoke a range of metaphoric expressions that are utilized throughout the history of the Hebrew Bible in response to differing socio-historical contexts and within a range of rhetorical strategies. It is this diversity inherent in the 'God is king' metaphor that is the foundation for the diversified expressions of the kingdom of God associated with the historical Jesus and early Christianity.

The Metaphorical Use of Language in Deuterocanonical and Cognate Literature

Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG **Metaphors are a vital linguistic component of religious speech and serve as a cultural indicator of how groups understand themselves and the world. The essays compiled in this volume analyze the use, function, and structure of metaphors in Jewish writings from the Hellenistic-Roman period (including the works of Philo and the texts of Qumran), as well as in apocryphal early Christian texts and inscriptions.**

Basic Bible Interpretation

A Practical Guide to Discovering Biblical Truth

David C Cook **A hermeneutics book for the common person. Readers will appreciate the scholarly, yet readable style of Roy Zuck, former Professor of Bible Exposition at Dallas Theological Seminary.**

Sensing World, Sensing Wisdom

The Cognitive Foundation of Biblical Metaphors

SBL Press **Examine new insights into the conceptual worldview of biblical wisdom communities The Bible is full of metaphors. On the surface, these metaphors seem like simple literary flourishes that have been added to the text for artistic effect. This book, however, argues that biblical metaphors reflect more basic, prelinguistic cognitive structures. These conceptual metaphors developed out of common concrete experiences and only gradually developed into the complex metaphors that one finds within biblical texts. This book explores how common sensory activities like seeing, hearing, touching, eating, breathing, and walking developed into the abstract metaphors for wisdom that one finds in Proverbs, Job, and Qohelet. Because it traces the cognitive development of a set of related metaphors across several congruent texts, it provides a model by which scholars can trace the cognitive development of biblical metaphors more generally in the Hebrew Bible and other early Jewish and Christian texts. Features: A synthesis of conceptual metaphor theory that provides a workable theory for examining biblical texts An analytical framework for studying sensory experience and sensory metaphors in biblical texts Diagrams**

Biblical Metaphor Reconsidered

A Cognitive Approach to Poetic Prophecy in Jeremiah 1-24

BRILL **Job Jindo applies recent studies in cognitive science and explores how we can view metaphor as the very essence of poetic prophecy—namely, metaphor as an indispensable mode to communicate prophetic insight.**

Three Approaches to Biblical Metaphor

From Abraham Ibn Ezra and Maimonides to David Kimhi

BRILL **This work analyzes the treatment of biblical metaphor in a Jewish exegetical tradition originating in Muslim Spain that was transplanted to Christian Provence, yielding a variety of approaches that integrate Arabic poetics, hermeneutics and logic with indigenous Hebrew modes of reading.**

How to Read the Bible as Literature

. . . and Get More Out of It

Zondervan Academic **Why the Good Book Is a Great Read If you want to rightly understand the Bible, you must begin by recognizing what it is: a composite of literary styles. It is meant to be read, not just interpreted. The Bible's truths are embedded like jewels in the rich strata of story and poetry, metaphor and proverb, parable and letter, satire and symbolism. Paying attention to the literary form of a passage will help you understand the meaning and truth of that passage. How to Read the Bible as Literature takes you through the various literary forms used by the biblical authors. This book will help you read the Bible with renewed appreciation and excitement and gain a more profound grasp of its truths. Designed for maximum clarity and usefulness, How to Read the Bible as Literature includes * sidebar captions to enhance organization * wide margins ideal for note taking * suggestions for further reading * appendix: "The Allegorical Nature of the Parables" * indexes of persons and subjects**

The Oxford Handbook of the Minor Prophets

Oxford University Press, USA **"The Oxford Handbook of the Minor Prophets provides a clear and engaging one-volume guide to the major interpretative questions currently engaging scholars of the twelve Minor Prophets. Essays by both established and emerging scholars explore a wide range of methodological perspectives"--**

How We Read the Bible

A Guide to Scripture's Style and Meaning

Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing **The Bible is interpreted in a variety of ways and through a myriad of lenses. But how we interpret Scripture depends first of all on how we read it. This handbook focuses on the process of reading itself, taking a cognitive-stylistic approach grounded in recent research on language and the mind. Through accessible explanations of twelve key stylistic elements, How We Read the Bible provides all who study Scripture with the tools to understand what happens when we read and draw meaning from biblical texts. Rather than problematizing the divide between authors from the ancient world and a modern-day audience, Karolien Vermeulen and Elizabeth Hayes bridge the gap by exploring the interaction between the cues of the text and the context of the reader. With numerous examples from the Old and New Testaments and helpful suggestions for further study, How We Read the Bible can be used within any framework of biblical study—historical, theological, literary, and others—as a pathway to meeting Scripture on its own terms.**

Preaching from the Types and Metaphors of the Bible

Ravenio Books **Originally titled "Tropologia: A Key to Open Scripture Metaphors," this priceless classic is organized as follows: The Divine Authority of the Holy Scriptures Book 1. Philologia Sacra; or Their Proper Heads and Classes, With a Brief Explication of Each Part I Part II Of Types Of Parables Book 2. Metaphors, Allegories, Similes, Types, Etc., Respecting the Members of the Trinity God the Father, the First Person in the Trinity The Second Person in the Glorious Trinity The Third Person of the Blessed Trinity Book 3. Metaphors, Allegories, Similes, Types, Etc., That Relate to the Most Sacred Word of God Book 4. Metaphors, Allegories, Similies, Types, Etc., Respecting Grace and the Blessed Ordinances of the Gospel Grace Baptism The Lord's Supper The Holy Angels of God The Soul and Spirit of Man The Church of God Men in General The Saints Wicked Men True Ministers of the Gospel False Teachers and Churches Sin and the Devil The Devil The Means of Grace Affliction The End of the World The and Death Life of Man The Resurrection and the Life to Come Hell Types of the Old Testament Explained**

Metaphor and Ideology

Liber Antiquitatum Biblicarum and Literary Methods Through a Cognitive Lens

BRILL **This cognitive linguistic analysis of "Liber Antiquitatum Biblicarum" demonstrates how women are used to articulate Pseudo-Philo's theology and ideology; how 'mother' is redefined to support female authority to interpret and instruct; and how textual and character authority is constructed conceptually.**

Dictionary of Biblical Imagery

InterVarsity Press **This reference work explores the images, symbols, motifs, metaphors, figures of speech, and literary patterns found in the Bible. With over 800 articles by over 100 expert contributors, this is an inviting, enlightening and indispensable companion to the reading, study, contemplation and enjoyment of the Bible.**

Graceful Reading

Theology and Narrative in the Works of John Bunyan

Oxford University Press on Demand **Graceful Reading offers a new way of understanding Bunyan's theology and his narrative art, examining and reassessing the complex and interdependent relationship between them. Michael Davies begins by proposing that Bunyan's theology is far from obsessed with the forbidding Calvinist doctrine of predestination and its corollary tendency towards painful introspection. Bunyan's is, rather, a comfortable doctrine, in which the believer is encouraged to accept salvation throughthe far more assuring terms of Bunyan's covenant theology - those of faith and grace. The book then reassesses how Bunyan's narrative style is informed by this theology. Works such as Grace Abounding and The Pilgrim's Progress reveal a profound sensitivity to narrative forms and reading practices, as theyaim to inculcate in their readers a self-consciousness about reading itself which is instrumental in the very process of spiritual instruction, in seeing 'things unseen'. This is a study, therefore, which asserts a radically different way of reading of Bunyan's writings, both through the terms of seventeenth-century covenant theology, and through some distinctly 'postmodernist' ideas about narrative practice.**

The Poetic Priestly Source

Fortress Press **Applying criteria for the identification of biblical Hebrew poetry, Jason M. H. Gaines distinguishes a nearly complete poetic Priestly stratum in the Pentateuch ("Poetic P"), coherent in literary, narrative, and ideological terms, from a later prose redaction ("Prosaic P"), which is fragmentary, supplemental, and distinct in thematic and theological concern. Gaines describes the whole of the "Poetic P" source and offers a Hebrew reconstruction of the document. This dramatically innovative understanding of the history of the Priestly composition opens up new vistas in the study of the Pentateuch.**

The Oxford Encyclopedia of the Bible and Gender Studies

Oxford University Press, USA **As the first major encyclopedia of its kind, The Oxford Encyclopedia of the Bible and Gender Studies (OEBGS) is the go-to source for scholars and students undertaking original research in the field. Extending the work of nineteenth and twentieth century feminist scholarship and more recent queer studies, the Encyclopedia seeks to advance the scholarly conversation by systematically exploring the ways in which gender is constructed in the diverse texts, cultures, and readers that constitute the world of the Bible. With contributions from leading scholars in gender and biblical studies as well as contemporary gender theorists, classicists, archaeologists, and ancient historians, this comprehensive reference work reflects the diverse and interdisciplinary nature of the field and traces both historical and modern conceptions of gender and sexuality in the Bible. The two-volume Encyclopedia contains more than 160 entries ranging in length from 1,000 to 10,000 words. Each entry includes bibliographic references and suggestions for further reading, as well as a topical outline and index to aid in research. The OEBGS builds upon the pioneering work of biblically focused gender theorists to help guide and encourage further gendered discussions of the Bible.**

Because You Bear This Name

Conceptual Metaphor and the Moral Meaning of 1 Peter

BRILL **This study uses conceptual metaphor theory and methodology to analyze the cultural logic and symbolic context, moral content and ethical implications of 1 Peter. Conceptual metaphor study helps explain how people generate ethical understandings; it can help us recognize and account for lively moral discourse between the NT and contemporary readers.**

The Metaphor of the Divine as Planter of the People

Stinking Grapes or Pleasant Planting?

BRILL **In The Metaphor of the Divine as Planter of the People Pantoja traces the emergence of the conceptual metaphor YHWH IS THE PLANTER OF THE PEOPLE in ancient Hebrew poetry and follows its development throughout biblical history and Second Temple literature.**

Metaphor Competition in the Book of Job

Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht **Within the book of Job, the interlocutors (Job, the friends, and Yahweh) seem to largely ignore one another's arguments. This observation leads some to propose that the dialogue lacks conceptual coherence. Lance Hawley argues that the interlocutors tangentially and sometimes overtly attend to previously stated points of view and attempt to persuade their counterparts through the employment of metaphor. Hawley uses the theoretical approach of Conceptual Metaphor Theory to trace the concepts of speech and animals throughout the dialogue. Beyond explaining the individual metaphors in particular texts, he shows how speech metaphors compete with one another, most perceptibly in the expressions of job's words are wind. With regard to animal metaphors, coherence is especially perceptible in the job is a predatory animal metaphor. In these expressions, the dialogue demonstrates intentional picking-up on previously stated arguments. Hawley argues that the animal images in the divine speeches are not metaphorical, in spite of recent scholarly interpretation that reads them as such. Rather, Yahweh appears as a sage to question the negative status of wild animals that Job and his friends assume in their significations of people are animals. This is especially apparent in Yahweh's strophes on the lion and the wild donkey, both of which appear multiple times in the metaphorical expressions of Job and his friends.**

Tropologia

A Key, to Open Scripture Metaphors, in Four Books. To which are Prefixed Arguments to Prove the Divine Authority of the Holy Scriptures ... Together with Types of the Old Testament

The Divine Image

Prophetic Aniconic Rhetoric and Its Contribution to the Aniconism Debate

Mohr Siebeck **Although attempts to understand the growth of aniconism focus on the Pentateuchal legal material, scholars increasingly make reference to the prophetic literature to illuminate the debate. Jill Middlemas provides the first comprehensive analysis of the prophets with attention to rhetorical strategies that reflect anti-iconic thought and promote iconoclasm. After illuminating the idol polemics, which is the rhetoric most often associated with aniconism, she draws out how prophecy also exposes a reticence towards cultic symbols and mental images of Yahweh. At the same time the theme of incomparability as well as the use of metaphor and multiple imaging, paradoxically, reveal additional ways to express aniconic belief or the destabilization of a single divine image. Middlemas' analysis of prophetic aniconism sheds new light on interpretations of the most iconic expression in the Old Testament, the imago dei passages in Genesis, where God is said to create humanity in the divine image.**

Metaphor and Composition in 1 Peter

Index of Biblical Images

Similes, Metaphors, and Symbols in Scripture : Based on the Text of the New International Version of the Bible

Baker Publishing Group **Biblical references to over four hundred similes, metaphors, and symbols are compiled under headings and subheadings, enabling pastors, teachers, and students to locate and compare the imagery of Scripture.**

Memory, Metaphor and Mysticism in Kalidasas

AbhijñnaŚkuntalam

Anthem Press **A study of 'AbhijñānaŚākuntalam' has to situate the contexts in ancient through medieval Indian literature and scholarship before it comes to the colonial and the contemporary. In epistemological privileging, this text has become either a Hindoo play in the colonial, Hindu drama in the Hindutva and a love story in the Western theoretical paradigms of scholarship. The essays in 'Memory, Metaphor and Mysticism in Kalidasa's 'AbhijñānaŚākuntalam' attempt to restore contexts, especially philosophical contexts, for reading this play.**

New Perspectives on Old Testament Prophecy and History

Essays in Honour of Hans M. Barstad

BRILL **New Perspectives on Old Testament Prophecy and History presents innovative and thought provoking essays on biblical prophecy and Old Testament history by colleagues, students, and friends of Professor Hans M. Barstad, in honour of his esteemed career in biblical studies.**

The Earth Mourns

Prophetic Metaphor and Oral Aesthetic

BRILL **This book applies current research on oral traditional poetry to the biblical metaphor of the mourning earth as expressed in nine texts, illustrating an oral aesthetic within the biblical prophetic traditions over a range of historical settings and prophetic genres. Paperback edition is available from the Society of Biblical Literature (www.sbl-site.org).**

Rest as a Theological Metaphor in the Epistle to the Hebrews and the Gospel of Truth

Early Christian Homiletics of Rest

Focuses on the motif of rest in Jewish and Christian circles during the first two centuries of the Current Era, particularly its homiletic appropriation. Also traces its evolution and theological journey from Jewish sources through the earliest Christian literature into subsequent Christian interpretation. Contributes not only to Biblical studies but also to the history of preaching, by emphasizing the strengths of oral proclamations and tagging rhetorical dynamics with distinctive fonts. No subject index. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

The Metaphor of Illness and Healing in Hosea and Its Significance in the Socio-economic Context of Eighth-century Israel and Judah

Peter Lang **One of the central metaphors in the Book of Hosea is the metaphor of illness and healing, which is explicitly or implicitly mentioned with frequency throughout the text. This book focuses on the social connotations of the metaphor of illness and healing in Hosea 5:8-6:3 and 7:1-7. It incorporates a theoretical analysis of metaphor into a sociological discussion about the social reality of eighth-century Israel and Judah as well as a comparative study of the concept of illness and healing in the ancient Near East and traditional East Asia (Korea). This book breaks new ground by exploring the crucial significance of the metaphor in the socio-economic context of eighth-century Israel and Judah.**

Introducing Biblical Literature

A More Fantastic Country

Prentice Hall **Shows the unified world created through myth, image, and metaphor in the Bible's stories and songs, and probes the origins of biblical symbolism**