

Tanakh

Old Testament

Torah

"instruction / teaching"

First 5 books of OT Bible
(Pentateuch)

Torah ("Teaching", also known as the Five Books of Moses), Nevi'im ("Prophets") and Ketuvim ("Writings")—hence TaNaKh. The name "Miqrā" (מִקְרָא), meaning "that which is read", is another Hebrew word for the Tanakh.

Rest of Old Testament:
(excluding Torah)
Prophets
Writings

Mishnah

"study by repetition"

c. 180-200 AD

Written mostly in Mishnaic Hebrew, with some parts in Aramaic.

It is the first major written redaction of the Jewish oral traditions known as the "Oral Torah".

It is also the first major work of Rabbinic literature.

Divided into 6 sections (orders or sedarim [sedar is singular]), subdivided into tractates.

The six orders are:

Zera'im ("Seeds"), dealing with prayer and blessings, tithes and agricultural laws (11 tractates)

Mo'ed ("Festival"), pertaining to the laws of the Sabbath and the Festivals (12 tractates)

Nashim ("Women"), concerning marriage and divorce, some forms of oaths and the laws of the nazirite (7 tractates)

Nezikin ("Damages"), dealing with civil and criminal law, the functioning of the courts and oaths (10 tractates)

Kodashim ("Holy things"), regarding sacrificial rites, the Temple, and the dietary laws (11 tractates) and

Tehorot ("Purities"), pertaining to the laws of purity and impurity, including the impurity of the dead (12 tractates)

Jerusalem Talmud

350-400 AD

Mishnah and Gemara
(Less elucidation of Mishnah than Babylonian version)

Written in Jewish Palestinian Aramaic

Actually written more in Galilee area and better titled the Palestinian Talmud or Talmud of the Land of Israel

Talmud

"instruction / learning"

The Talmud has two components.

The first part is the **Mishnah** (Hebrew: מִשְׁנָה, c. 200 AD), the written compendium of Rabbinic Judaism's Oral Torah).

The second part is the **Gemara** (c. 500 AD), an elucidation of the Mishnah and related Tannaitic writings that often ventures onto other subjects and expounds broadly on the Hebrew Bible.

NOTE: The term Talmud can be used to mean either the (Babylonian) Gemara alone, or the (Babylonian) Mishnah and Gemara as printed together.

Babylonian Talmud

500 (as late as 700) AD

(More elucidation of Mishnah than Jerusalem version)
More accepted

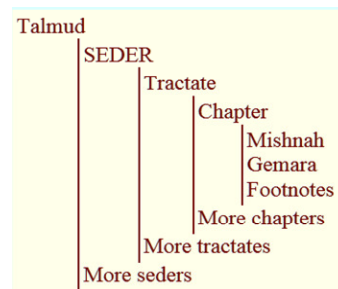
Written in Mishnaic Hebrew and Jewish Babylonian Aramaic

Tosefta

"additions / supplement"

From 2nd century AD
(period of Mishnah and has similar structure)
Acts as a supplement to Mishnah

Summary of Talmud Structure



(Folios can also subdivide)

Standard Talmud Page has:

Mishnah, Gemara, Rashi's Commentary, Tosefot, Mesoret haShas, Ein Mishpat, Ner Mitzvah, Torah Or, Glosses and Other Commentaries