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## Judeans in Babylonia : a study of deportees in the Sixth and Fifth Centuries BCE

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### Citation

Alstola, T. E. (2017, December 21). *Judeans in Babylonia : a study of deportees in the Sixth and Fifth Centuries BCE*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/58103>

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**Author:** Alstola, Tero

**Title:** Judeans in Babylonia : a study of deportees in the Sixth and Fifth Centuries BCE

Date: 2017-12-21

**Judeans in Babylonia  
A Study of Deportees in the Sixth and Fifth Centuries BCE**

PROEFSCHRIFT

TER VERKRIJGING VAN  
DE GRAAD VAN DOCTOR AAN DE UNIVERSITEIT LEIDEN,  
OP GEZAG VAN RECTOR MAGNIFICUS PROF.MR. C.J.J.M. STOLKER,  
VOLGENS BESLUIT VAN HET COLLEGE VOOR PROMOTIES  
TE VERDEDIGEN OP DONDERDAG 21 DECEMBER 2017  
KLOKKE 12.30 UUR

DOOR

TERO ESKO ALSTOLA

GEBOREN TE JÄRVENPÄÄ, FINLAND  
IN 1987

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This dissertation project has been financially supported by the ERC Starting Grant project ‘By the Rivers of Babylon: New Perspectives on Second Temple Judaism from Cuneiform Texts’ and by the Centre of Excellence in Changes in Sacred Texts and Traditions, funded by the Academy of Finland. The cover is illustrated by Suvi Tuominen.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

A large number of people have contributed to the realisation of this dissertation in Leiden and Helsinki. I would like to express my gratitude to them.

First, I wish to thank my supervisors, Prof. Caroline Waerzeggers in Leiden and Prof. Martti Nissinen in Helsinki. They have trusted in me, provided me with excellent feedback, and supported me through the various stages of my project. This dissertation would not have been realised without them. I thank the examiners of my dissertation in Leiden and Helsinki for their careful work and feedback.

In Leiden, I want to express my gratitude to the members of the ERC Starting Grant project ‘By the Rivers of Babylon’, Rieneke Sonneveldt, Bastian Still, Jason Silverman, Anne-Mareike Wetter, and Jonathan Stökl. My dissertation greatly benefitted from their expertise, and their kindness made my four years in Leiden enjoyable. I would also like to express my thanks to Akiko Tsujita, Maarja Seire, Cristina Barcina, and Johan Lundberg for the relaxed and encouraging conversations over lunch and to the LIAS PhD council for many happy moments.

In Helsinki, numerous teachers and colleagues have contributed to my academic education and dissertation project during the last ten years. I would like to thank Kirsi Valkama for her inspiring teaching and Raija Mattila for guiding me through my studies in Assyriology. I wish to thank the whole research community working within the Centre of Excellence in Changes in Sacred Texts and Traditions, especially Katri Antin, Tuukka Kauhanen, Katja Kujanpää, Sanna Saari, Saana Svärd, Tuula Tynjä, Joanna Töyräännvuori, and Hanna Vanonen.

Many colleagues from abroad have provided me with help and support during my research project. I would like to thank Cornelia Wunsch, Laurie E. Pearce, Angelika Berlejung, Sonja Ammann, Reettakaisa Sofia Salo, and the members of the OTSEM and Neo-Babylonian networks for collaboration and feedback.

I thank Dr. Albion M. Butters for revising the English language of this manuscript. All the remaining shortcomings are my own.

Finally, I want to express my deepest gratitude to Mikko, Jan, and Sampsa for their friendship, to my mother for a great upbringing, and to Suvi for love and trust.

Helsinki, October 2017

Tero Alstola



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## CONVENTIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

**Dates.** Babylonian dates are given as day-month-regnal year. For example, ‘10–XI–12 Nbk’ refers to the tenth day of the eleventh month in the twelfth regnal year of King Nebuchadnezzar II. In the same vein, ‘7 Dar’ refers to the seventh year of King Darius I. The abbreviations of kings’ names are given below. The corresponding Julian dates are adopted from Parker and Dubberstein 1942. All Julian dates in this thesis are BCE unless otherwise indicated.

Nbk	Nebuchadnezzar II
AM	Amēl-Marduk
Ner	Neriglissar
Nbn	Nabonidus
Cyr	Cyrus
Camb	Cambyses
Bar	Bardiya
Nbk III	Nebuchadnezzar III
Nbk IV	Nebuchadnezzar IV
Dar	Darius I
Xer	Xerxes I
Art I	Artaxerxes I
Dar II	Darius II

**Filiation.** In Neo-Babylonian legal texts, people are normally referred to by their name and patronymic. The standard formula in Babylonian cuneiform is PN a-šú šá PN2 (‘PN, son of PN2’), abbreviated in this study as PN/PN2. For those people who bore family names, the formula is PN a-šú šá PN2 a PN3 (‘PN, son of PN2, descendant of PN3’), abbreviated in this study as PN/PN2/PN3 or PN//PN3. See section 1.4.5.1.

**Weights and measures** (see Baker 2004, ix–x; Jursa 2010a, xvii–xviii).

A *kurru* was the standard measure of capacity, circa 180 litres. 1 *kurru* = 5 *pānu* = 30 *sūtu* = 180 *qū*. Fractions of *kurru* are recorded in positional notation (e.g. 1;2.3.4 stands for 1 *kurru* 2 *pānu* 3 *sūtu* 4 *qū*).

A shekel (c. 8.3 grams) was the standard weight for measuring silver and gold. 60 shekels equal 1 mina (c. 500 grams) and 60 minas equal 1 talent (c. 30 kilograms).

The **translations** of biblical passages are adopted from the New Revised Standard Version.

