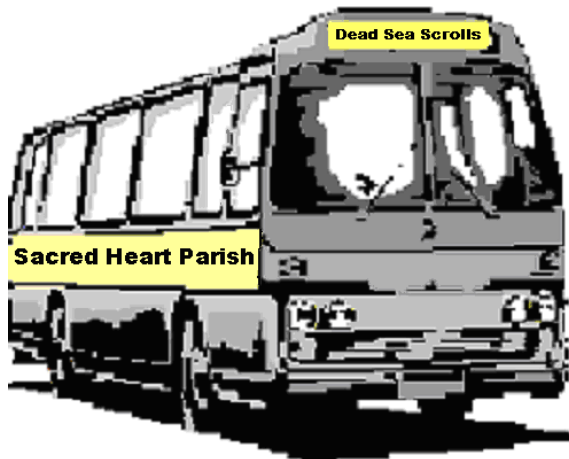


Bus Trip

To the

Dead Sea Scrolls and the Bible:

Ancient Artifacts, Timeless Treasures
Witness a story 2,000 years
in the making.



Milwaukee Public Museum

Tuesday March 23rd, 2010

7:30 am until 5 pm

\$47.00 per person
Price includes Dead Sea Scrolls
exhibit and film

Itinerary for the day:

- 7:15 am Gather and board bus in the parking lot of church
- 7:30 Bus leaves
- 10:00 Arrive at Museum
- 10:30 Exhibit Entry Time
- 12:00 Eat in museum restaurant or at a nearby restaurant
- 12:30 Dead Sea Scrolls Film
- 2:15 Reload bus & Depart
- 2:30 Bus Departs
- 5:00 pm Arrive back at church

*See back of form for detail
descriptions of exhibit.*

There is limited seating on the bus, so sign up early to ensure you get a spot.

***Registration form and
payment required to
reserve a seat on the bus.***

Keep this half

Detach and return this half to
Bill Nettekoven
222 E. Fremont St
Appleton WI 54915

Names: _____

Number Attending: _____

Phone: _____

Email address: _-

Make Checks payable to
Sacred Heart Parish



Dead Sea Scrolls and the Bible

Dead Sea Scrolls and the Bible: Ancient Artifacts, Timeless Treasures brings together archaeological objects and manuscripts to tell a story 2,000 years in the making. Witness actual Dead Sea Scrolls and other early biblical artifacts to learn how transmission of these early writings has shaped the beliefs of Judaism and Christianity and influenced aspects of Islam.

The largest temporary exhibit ever produced by the Milwaukee Public Museum, *Dead Sea Scrolls and the Bible* explores the archaeological history of the Holy Land during the period the Scrolls were written, from the third century BCE through the first century CE. The exhibit also tracks the discovery of the first Scrolls and subsequent realization of their extraordinary significance.

The **Dead Sea Scrolls** are a collection of about 900 documents, including texts from the Hebrew Bible, discovered between 1947 and 1956 in eleven caves in and around the ruins of the ancient settlement of Khirbet Qumran on the northwest shore of the Dead Sea in the present day West Bank.



The texts are of great religious and historical significance, as they include the oldest known surviving copies of Biblical and extra-biblical documents and preserve evidence of great diversity in late Second Temple Judaism. They are written in Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek, mostly on parchment, but with some written on papyrus. These manuscripts generally date between 150 BCE to 70 CE. The scrolls are traditionally identified with the ancient Jewish sect called the [Essenes](#), though some recent interpretations have challenged this association and argue that the scrolls were penned by priests, [Zadokites](#), or other unknown Jewish groups.

The Dead Sea Scrolls are traditionally divided into three groups: "Biblical" manuscripts (copies of texts from the Hebrew Bible), which comprise roughly 40% of the identified scrolls; "Apocryphal" or "[Pseudepigraphical](#)" manuscripts (known documents from the Second Temple Period like Enoch, Jubilees, [Tobit](#), [Sirach](#), non-canonical psalms, etc., that were not ultimately canonized in the Hebrew Bible), which comprise roughly 30% of the identified scrolls; and "Sectarian" manuscripts (previously unknown documents that speak to the rules and beliefs of a particular group or groups within greater Judaism) like the Community Rule, War Scroll, [Peshar](#) (Hebrew *peshar* פֶּשֶׁר = "Commentary") on Habakkuk, and the Rule of the Blessing, which comprise roughly 30% of the identified scrolls.¹



Courtesy École biblique et archéologique française de Jérusalem