[NAME OF INSTITUTION]

TITLE OF PAPER

SUBMITTED TO [NAME OF PROFESSOR]
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF
[COURSE NUMBER AND TITLE]

BY
[YOUR NAME]
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Anchor Bible
Ann.	Tacitus, *Annales*
BDAG	Danker, Frederick W., Walter Bauer, William F. Arndt, and F. Wilbur Gingrich. *Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature*. 3rd ed. University of Chicago Press, 2000.
BMI	The Bible and Its Modern Interpreters
DBI	Hayes, John, ed. *Dictionary of Biblical Interpretation*. 2 vols. Abingdon, 1999.
DMBI	McKim, Donald K., ed. *Dictionary of Major Biblical Interpreters*. InterVarsity Press, 2007.
HTR	*Harvard Theological Review*
Jastrow	Jastrow, Morris, comp. *A Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature with an Index of Scriptural Quotations*. Luzac; G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1903.
LCL	Loeb Classical Library
NIDNTT	Brown, Colin, ed. *New International Dictionary of New Testament Theology*. 4 vols. Zondervan, 1975–1985.
OTL	Old Testament Library

TITLE OF PAPER

The top margin is two inches for the first page only. There are two blank lines between the title and the text (or subheading if there is one). The left, right, top, and bottom margins are one inch. The first pages of chapters are formatted like the primary heading.

Indent the first line of subsequent paragraphs. All main text should be set in a standard 12-point font such as Times-New-Roman.

The `sblarticle` class uses the TeX Gyre Termes font by default, but an alternative can be specified by passing options to the sblfonts package using the `sblfonts` class option. See the documentation for the sblfonts package for details.

First-Level Subheading

Keep two blank lines between the text of the preceding section and a subheading, regardless of the level. A first level subheading is centered, bold, and capitalized headline style.

Second-Level Subheading

There are two blank lines between the text of the preceding section and the subheading. A second-level subheading is centered and capitalized headline style.

Third-Level Subheading

A third level subheading is on the left margin, in bold, italics, and capitalized headline style. A heading should never be the last text on a page. If necessary, add extra blank space at the end of the page and begin the following page with a heading.

Fourth-Level Subheading

A fourth-level subheading is on the left margin, capitalized headline style.

The page numbers for the noninitial pages of the paper (or chapter) are located at the top right corner. The text of the body of the paper is double-spaced except for blocked quotations.

> This is a blocked quotation. It should consist of five or more lines of text and be indented one-half inch. Block quotations should be single-spaced. No quotation marks are used at the beginning or the end of the quote. Double quotation marks within the original matter are retained. The blocked quote is set off by a regular double space before and after the quote. Note that regular spacing resumes after the end of the quotation.[1]

After a block quotation, return to double-spaced text justified to the left margin until you finish the paragraph.

Footnotes at the bottom of the page are separated by a two-inch rule.[2] Maintain subsequent numbering in notes. Make sure a footnote and the text to which it refers are on the same page.

Citations

Citations should be referenced using `\autocite` or `\autocites` for single volume resources and `\avolcite` or `\avolcites` for multi-volume resources. This will place the citation in a footnote. `\parencite`, `\parencites`, `\pvolcite`, and `\pvolcites` place citations in parentheses.

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1. The first line of a footnote is indented one-half inch. A 10-point font is acceptable. Footnotes, unlike the main text of the paper, should be single-spaced.

2. There should be a blank line between each note and a blank en space between the number and the first word of the note.

For example, citing a classical primary source (Tacitus, *Ann.* [Moore and Jackson]); citing a lexicon;[3] citing volume 2 of a multi-volume commentary;[4] citing two resources by the same author in a single footnote;[5] citing a resource for the second time;[6] citing an article in an edited collection;[7] citing another article in the same edited collection.[8]

Greek and Hebrew

If available, `sblarticle` will use the SBL fonts for Greek and Hebrew with Unicode engines otherwise the class falls back to Alegreya for Greek and Frank Ruehl CLM for Hebrew. The class sets up the `babel` package for `polytonicgreek` and `hebrew`. Other languages can be loaded manually or on the fly with `lualatex`.

I strongly recommend using the `luatex` engine for multilingual work, especially for right-to-left languages. Inline Greek and Hebrew need to be marked up with `xetex` and `pdftex`. With `pdftex` Hebrew pointing support is limited and cantillation marks are not supported at all.

> Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος. οὗτος ἦν ἐν ἀρχῇ πρὸς τὸν θεόν.

> בראשׁית ברא אלהים את השּׁמים ואת הארץ׃ והארץ היתה תהו ובהו וחשׁך על־פני תהום
> ורוּח אלהים מרחפת על־פני המים׃

Inline Greek (Ἐν ἀρχῇ) and Hebrew (בראשׁית) are also possible.

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3. BDAG, s.v. "παρρησία".

4. Mitchell Dahood, *Psalms*, 3 vols., AB 16–17A (Doubleday, 1965–1970), 2:125.

5. Daniel Harrington, "The Original Language of Pseudo-Philo's Liber Antiquitatum Biblicarum", *HTR* 63 (1970): 504; Harrington, "Palestinian Adaptations of Biblical Narratives and Prophecies", in *Early Judaism and Its Modern Interpreters*, ed. Kraft and Nickelsburg, BMI 2 (Fortress, 1986), 241.

6. Harrington, "Original Language of Pseudo-Philo's Liber Antiquitatum Biblicarum", 505.

7. John J. Collins, "The Testamentary Literature in Recent Scholarship", in *Early Judaism and Its Modern Interpreters*, ed. Robert A. Kraft and George W. E. Nickelsburg (Fortress; Scholars Press, 1986), 268–86.

8. Harold W. Attridge, "Jewish Historiography", in Kraft and Nickelsburg, *Early Judaism*, 311–43.

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