

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book\\_of\\_Enoch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Enoch)

The **Book of Enoch** (also **1 Enoch**; <sup>[a]</sup> **Ge'ez**: ሙጽሐፈ ኄኖክ *maṣḥafa hēnok*) is an [ancient Jewish apocalyptic](#) religious text, ascribed by tradition to [Enoch](#), the great-grandfather of [Noah](#).<sup>[1]</sup>

<sup>[2]</sup> The Book of Enoch contains unique material on the origins of [demons](#) and [giants](#), why some angels fell from heaven, an explanation of why the [Great Flood](#) was morally necessary, and prophetic exposition of the [thousand-year reign of the Messiah](#).

The older sections (mainly in the Book of the Watchers) of the text are estimated to date from about 300 BCE - 200 BCE, and the latest part (Book of Parables) probably to the [100 BCE](#).<sup>[3]</sup>

Various [Aramaic](#) fragments found in the [Dead Sea Scrolls](#), as well as [Koine Greek](#) and [Latin](#) fragments was proof that The Book of Enoch was known by early Jews and Christians. This book was also quoted by some 1st and 2nd century authors as in the [Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs](#). Authors of the [New Testament](#) were also familiar with some content of the story.<sup>[5]</sup> A short section of 1 Enoch (1:9) is cited in the New Testament, [Epistle of Jude](#), [Jude 1:14–15](#), and is attributed there to "Enoch the Seventh from Adam" (1 Enoch 60:8), although this section of 1 Enoch is a [midrash](#) on Deuteronomy 33:2. Several copies of the earlier sections of 1 Enoch were preserved among the [Dead Sea Scrolls](#).<sup>[2]</sup>

It is not part of the [biblical canon](#) used by [Jews](#), apart from [Beta Israel](#) (Ethiopian Jews). Most Christian denominations and traditions may accept the Books of Enoch as having some historical or theological interest and while the [Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church](#) and [Eritrean Orthodox Tewahedo Church](#) consider the Books of Enoch as [canonical](#), other [Christian](#) groups regard them as non-canonical or non-inspired.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

It is wholly extant only in the [Ge'ez](#) language, with [Aramaic](#) fragments from the [Dead Sea Scrolls](#) and a few [Greek](#) and [Latin](#) fragments. For this and other reasons, the traditional Ethiopian belief is that the original language of the work was Ge'ez, whereas modern scholars argue that it was first written in either Aramaic or [Hebrew](#); [Ephraim Isaac](#) suggests that the Book of Enoch, like the [Book of Daniel](#), was composed partially in Aramaic and partially in Hebrew.<sup>[4]:6</sup> No Hebrew version is known to have survived. It is asserted in the book itself that its author was Enoch, before the [Biblical Flood](#).<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

The most complete Book of Enoch comes from Ethiopic manuscripts, *maṣḥafa hēnok*, written in Ge'ez; which was brought to Europe by [James Bruce](#) in the late 18th century and was translated into English in the 19th century.