- R. Johanan ben Nuri
- R. Tarfon
- R. Judah ben Ilai (his opinions are cited in the Mishnah more frequently
- R. Meir

 He continued the work of Akiva in classifying halakhot, and laid
 the foundations for the writing of the Mishnah. His famous wife
 Berurya was also a scholar, and is mentioned in a number of passages
- in the Talmud. R. Simeon bar Yohai
- R. Jose bar Halafta

Rabban Simeon ben Gamaliel the Second

Rabban Judah ha-Nasi ("the President" or "Prince" or "Patriarch")

The greatest scholar of his day and the foremost political figure of his time, thereby combining "Torah and greatness in one setting." His main achievement was to summarize the oral law and contain it within a precisely formulated framework. He not only edited the Mishnah but also used it in the course of his studies with his contemporaries. The Mishnah he created is considered second in importance and sanctity only to the Torah.

R. Simeon ben Judah

Rabban Gamaliel the Third

R. Hiya and R. Oshaya

These men compiled the Tosefta, one collection of beraitot (materials "outside" the Mishnah), mainly halakhic in nature.

II. The Period of the Amoraim (A.D. 220-500)

A. In Babylonia (A.D. 220-500)

RAV

RABBI

R. Abba ben Ibo

He founded the famous Sura Academy in Babylonia.

R. Samuel

He founded the Nehardea Academy in Babylonia.

- R. Huna
- R. Judah

He succeeded R. Samuel at Nehardea and transferred the Academy to Pumbedita.

RABBA

- R. Abba
- R. Yosef

ABBAYE RAVA

- R. Nahmani ben Kay111
- R. Abba ben Rav Hamma
- R. Papa
- R. Nahman bar Isaac
- R. Huna ben Ray Joshua
- R. Ashi and Ravina II

These men were the redactors of the Babylonian Talmud, also called the Gemara ("completion"). (Talmud Babli)

B. In Palestine (A.D. 220-400)

- R. Yohanan bar Naphka ("son of the blacksmith")
 - He was head of the Tiberias Academy.
- R. Yossi bar Haninah
- R. Simeon ben Lakish
- R. Jeremiah

Toward the end of this period anonymous scholars edited and codified the Jerusalem Talmud (<u>Talmud Yerushalmi</u>)