ַבְּרֵאשִׂית בָּרָא אֱלֹהֶים אֶת הַשָּׁמֵים וְאֵת הָאֶרֶץ: ¹בְּרֵאשִׂית בָּרָא אֱלֹהֵים אֶת הַשְּׁמֵים וְאֵת הָאֶרֶץ: ¹בְרֵאשִׂית בָּרָא אֱלֹהֵים אֵת הַשְּׁמֵיִם וְאֵת הָאֵרֵץ: ¹בְרַאשִׂית בָּרָא אֱלֹהֵים אֵת הַשְּׁמֵיִם וְאֵת הָאֵרֵץ:

רַּנַר אַשִּׁית בָרֵא אֱלֹתֵים אָת הַשָּׁמִים וְאָת הָאֶרֶץ: ²וְהָאָרֶץ הִיְתֶה תְּהוּ וְבְּהוּ וְחְשֶׁךְ עַל־פָּנֵי תְהֶוֹם וְרְוּחַ אֱלֹהִים מִרְחֵפֶת עַל־פָּנֵי הַמִּיִם: (Genesis 1:1–2) אֱלֹהִים מִרְחֵפֶת עַל־פָּנֵי הָמִיָם:

Inline Greek (Έν ἀρχῆ ἦν ὁ λόγος [John 1:1]) and Hebrew (בָּרָא אֱלֹהֵים אַָל הָיִם אַָל הָשְׁרָה הַאָּרָץ Genesis 1:1]) also must work.

1 Footnotes

1.1 But what if a text needs a footnote?

- Simple single line footnote.¹ (works)
- Multiline Footnote.² (works)
- Multiline Footnote with Hebrew.³

¹In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. ²He was with God in the beginning. (John 1:1–2)

 $^{^1}$ Ἐν ἀρχῆ ἦν ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος. 2 Οὖτος ἦν ἐν ἀρχῆ πρὸς τὸν θεόν. (John $1{:}1{-}2$)

¹Such a connection between Sabbath and New Creation should come as no surprise when we see this in light of where Lev 23–27 already developed the theology of the Sabbath (with its inherent ties to the Creation, cf. Gen 2) to include the concept of the restoration for the land (i.e., "Sabbath for the land") and the end of Israel's exile, which in the theology of Isaiah has already been inextricably tied with the final salvation for not just Israel but the entire world.

 $^{^2}$ Such a connection between Sabbath and New Creation should come as no surprise when we see this in light of where Lev 23–27 already developed the theology of the Sabbath (with its inherent ties to the Creation, cf. Gen 2) to include the concept of the restoration for the land (i.e., "Sabbath for the land") and the end of Israel's exile.

This, in the theology of Isaiah, has already been inextricably tied with the final salvation for not just Israel but the entire world.

³Such a connection between Sabbath and New Creation should come as no surprise when we see this in light of where Lev 23–27 already developed the theology of the Sabbath (with its inherent ties to the Creation, cf. Gen 2) to include the concept of the restoration for the land (i.e., "Sabbath for the land") and the end of Israel's exile.

And here is a Hebrew word: חָרְבוֹת עוֹלָם.

This, in the theology of Isaiah, has already been inextricably tied with the final salvation for not just Israel but the entire world.