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Lesson 1: Attendance Summary
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Reading and seeing characteristic differences between Greek and Hebrew parables was interesting. I realized that depending on whether a parable is deemed impossible or possible, it can be interpreted as either an allegory or a literal story. Also, considering Greek and Hebrew traditions when interpreting the Gospel parables is essential in understanding their true meaning. The reading "Parable" by Robert B.Y. Scott explores the meaning, history, and development of parables in Jewish literature. Scott explains that parables, which are used to convey moral or spiritual lessons, have been a part of Jewish literature since ancient times, and they can be found in the Hebrew Bible, the Talmud, and Midrash. He concludes by noting that parables remain an important part of Jewish literature and are still used to convey moral and spiritual lessons. In the lecture on reading the gospel as Jewish literature, I learned that Jesus told his parables in Hebrew and is intended for all. Jewish story parables are universal, with components that are not distinctive to Jewish life or culture. They are found in rabbinic literature, the Dead Sea Scrolls, and the Gospels, although they are not found in other types of Jewish literature. They were not held in high esteem by the rabbis and were not associated with Torah study. Parables are intended to explain sublime ideas through everyday examples. The parables of Jesus embody the linguistic and religious culture in which he lived and are intended to teach about judgment, forgiveness, and charity. One of the questions I had during the lecture was, What is the significance of Jesus' use of parables in the Gospel compared to other Jewish literature from the same period? And How did Jesus' parables reflect the values of the Hasidim, and how did the Evangelists adapt the parables to their own Christian contexts?