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NT615.NA/NOS Biblical Exegesis
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Questions
1. What do authors use scenes for?
2. What is a major element that helps to push forward the theme of a passage?
3. Why is it important to be careful when trying to identify the theme or idea of a biblical narrative?
4. How is the Bible different from modern definitions of what is a historical book?
5. What should interpretation not be confused with?

Answers
1. Authors use scenes to focus attention on one particular set of acts or words that he or she wants the reader to examine.
2. Dialogue is what helps to push the theme of the passage forward.
3. It's important to be careful when finding the theme for a biblical narrative because the themes are usually implied and not explicitly stated.
4. The difference between modern definitions of history and those we are using for biblical materials is that the Bible includes an interpretation of events and people it describes from a divine perspective.
5. Interpretation should not be confused with doing apologetics or the mere extraction of bare facts from the narrative. Such confusion would subvert the original purpose of the author into substituted purposes that are our own, even a good cause such as the defense of faith.

Terms
1. Inclusio: A literary technique used to indicate the boundaries of a literary unit by beginning and ending it with the same or parallel terms.
2. Chiasm: a literary technique that inverts the elements in two parallel phrases.
3. Repetition: the recurrence of words or phrases; links together actions, images, motifs, themes, and ideas.

Summary
This chapter discusses what makes up a narrative and why it is so important. The components that are given definitions of are the scene, the point of view, the dialogue, and rhetorical devices. These components assist in helping the reader to determine meaning and purpose of the narrative. The last section debates if the Bible can be a historical narrative and concludes with justifying that it can.