

5-3-1 - Fee & Stuart - Chapters 5

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NT615: Biblical Exegesis

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Five Quiz Questions

1. Name at least two Old Testament books that are composed largely or entirely of narrative material.
2. What are the three basic parts of a narrative?
3. Why and how is the narrator important, despite not being mentioned directly in the narrative?
4. What is the one crucial thing to keep in mind as you read any Hebrew narrative?
5. What is the difference between finding the implicit in a passage and finding a “hidden meaning” in the passage?

Three Terms With Definitions

1. Metanarrative - the part of an Old Testament narrative that has to do with the universal plan of God, worked out through his creation.
2. Foreshadowing – where something that is briefly noted in an early part of a narrative is picked up in detail later on
3. False appropriation – with regards to reading the Bible, a form of decontextualizing where one reads into a biblical narrative suggestions or ideas that come from contemporary culture that are simultaneously foreign to the narrator’s purpose and contradictory to his point of view

Summary Paragraph

In chapter 5 of *How to Read the Bible for All Its Worth*, Fee and Stewart seek to “guide you toward a good understanding of how Hebrew narrative works.” They begin with what

narratives are, and are not, as well as characteristics of Hebrew narrative. They then discuss how to go about “reading between the lines“ of narrative in the Old Testament. They finish by giving a series of cautions on how you should not interpret biblical narrative that many people fall into.