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### Questions

1. What are the three levels of narrative in the Bible?
2. What are two examples of what Old Testament narratives are not?
3. What is the narrator responsible for?
4. How does the Hebrew narrative keep the attention of the hearer?
5. Why is the Book of Ruth a great example of implicit teaching?

### Answers

1. The top “third” level is the “metanarrative” and this level is the whole universal plan of God, the second level is the story of God’s redeeming a people for His name, and the “first” level which are made up of the individual stories that make up the other levels.
2. Old Testament narratives are not allegories and are intended to teach moral lessons.
3. The narrator is responsible for the point of view which is the perspective that the story is told from.
4. The Hebrew narrative keeps the attention by using several different structural features.
5. The Book of Ruth has several implicit teaches that we can see in the text. Such as it is telling a narrative of a woman who converted to faith in the Lord, that Boaz was a righteous Israelite, Ruth ending up being in the ancestry of King David, and that Bethlehem was an exceptional town.

### Terms

1. Protagonist- The primary person in the story.
2. Inclusion- a technical term for the form of repetition where a narrative is begun and brought to conclusion on the same note or in the same way.
3. Implicit teaching- is when the teaching is present in the story but not stated in so many words.

### Summary

The Old Testament is mainly made up of the Hebrew Narrative and is often not understood well. This chapter defines what a narrative is and what is not while also giving definitions of the characteristics of the Hebrew Narrative. It’s important to understand implicit teaching but also to not look for meaning in the narratives that are not present.