

5-3-1 - Kaiser & Silva Chapter 10

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NT615: Biblical Exegesis

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Five Quiz Questions

1. Did the writers of the gospels intend for their writing to be taken as historical or simply figurative/theological?
2. Explain how the synoptic gospels giving slightly different versions of events can be a benefit to readers, and how that interacts with inspired presentation.
3. Is there one answer to why Jesus chose to teach via parables?
4. Fill in the blank: careful study of the parables involves not only seeing them in the _____ _____ (*historical context*) of Jesus' ministry but also understanding how they function in the _____ (*narrative*) of each gospel.
5. What was meant to be Jesus' disciples' response to the "rabbinic tendency to relax the divine standard?"

Three Terms With Definitions

1. Inspired presentation - the idea that not only are the writers inspired by the Spirit to write facts, they are inspired on how to present those facts.
2. Realized eschatology - the fact that the presence of Jesus meant that the kingdom of God was at hand right then and there.
3. Prophecy - not just a prediction, includes not only the coming to pass of a prediction but also such ideas as the granting of a promise and the bringing of God's plans to completion (per footnote 2)

Summary Paragraph

Chapter 10 of *Biblical Hermeneutics* looks at the meaning of the Gospels, starting with the question of whether they are history or just theology. Silva then goes into inspired presentation, followed by an examination of parables. Next he discusses the implications of Jesus teaching with authority, and the controversy between Jesus and the religious leaders of the day. He finishes with an admonition to always remember the big picture in reading.