

### 5-3-1 Assignment on Kaiser & Silva, Introduction to Biblical Hermeneutics, Ch.10

#### Questions:

1. what's the reason many students of the Bible thought they could downplay the historicity of the New Testament narratives?
2. When reading the Gospels and Acts, what should we expect?
3. When we read the Gospels, which two areas we should be aware of?
4. There are many parables in the Gospels, which areas we should pay attention to when reading them?
5. When studying the parables, we should be interested in their functions, and what else?

#### Answers:

1. Because these narratives do not always conform to the patterns of modern history writing.
2. We should expect that there will be gaps in information and imprecise descriptions that make it difficult----sometimes impossible----to resolve apparent discrepancies. This does not mean that biblical writers are not dependable.
3. The literary obstacle, and the source of authority.
4. Their theological significance, historical settings, and literary contexts.
5. We should also be interested in the way they are used by gospel writers.

#### Terms:

1. Rabbinic literature: is the literature approach used by first-century rabbis.
2. The written law: the Hebrew Bible, especially the five books of Moses.
3. The oral law: the traditions of the elders.

#### Summary:

When we read the Gospels, we should first keep in mind that they are under the big theological framework, they have their own historical settings and literary contexts. They are literature with their own features and we should respect them as literature, respect the authority of their source, and also respect the theological aspects of them.