

5-3-1 - Kaiser & Silva Chapter 14

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NT615: Biblical Exegesis

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Five Quiz Questions

1. Give an example of how a literal translation of the Bible can produce misleading connotations in another culture.
2. How can contextualization be used negatively?
3. Do condescension, accommodation, and acculturation mean that there are no fixed points of reference in the biblical text?
4. Give a guideline for cultural interpretation and apply it to how you would read a Scripture.
5. What are the three horizons? How many of them have a context?

Three Terms With Definitions

1. Culture - in its broadest sense, the patterned way people do things together. It implies some degree of homogeneity over a certain span of time. More specifically, it designates the unique ways a given group of people view and do things in a particular period of time, including their values, manners, morals, expressions, and compliments.
2. Contextualization - the translation of the unchanging content of the gospel of the kingdom into verbal forms meaningful to the peoples in their separate culture and within their particular existential situations. Can be broken down into: contextualization of the witness, contextualization of the church and its leadership, contextualization of the Word.
3. Ethnohermeneutics - a cross-discipline that weds the disciplines of hermeneutics and anthropology

Summary Paragraph

Chapter 14 of *Biblical Hermeneutics* looks at the cultural use of the Bible, starting with defining what culture is. Kaiser then goes into recognition of the cultural aspects of the Bible, and the contextualization of the Bible followed by ethnohermeneutics. Next, he discusses condescension, accommodation, and acculturation, and follows that up with practical guidelines for cultural interpretation. He concludes with a call for humility and a reiteration that there are three horizons in interpreting the Bible.