

Questions:

1. What is ethnohermeneutics?
2. What is the two-step method of Caldwell's view for interpreting a text?
3. What is the best model to bring the ancient text over into the modern world?
4. What are the practical guidelines for cultural interpretation?
5. What are the five guidelines to further in handling cultural issues?

Answers:

1. It is a cross-discipline that would wed the disciplines of hermeneutics and anthropology.
2. First, one drew from the text what the text meant according to the best grammatical-historical techniques available. The second step was to apply it and say what the text means today.
3. It's called three horizons: 1st horizon: the culture of the Bible, 2nd horizon: the culture of the interpreter, 3rd horizon: the culture of the receptor.
4. 1) we may retain both the theology taught along with the culture-historical expression of that principle. 2) We may retain the theology of a passage but replace the behavioral expression with some more recent but equally meaningful expression. 3) Some may even replace both the principle and the practice.
5. 1) Observe the reason why a command, custom, or historical example is given in the text. 2) In some cases modify the cultural forms but retain the content. 3) Refuse practices that were integral parts of the surrounding pagan culture. 4) Retain practices that are grounded in the nature of God. 5) Notice when the circumstances alter the application of a law or principle.

Terms:

1. Culture 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 accomplishments.
2. Contextualization: The translation of the unchanging content of the gospel of the kingdom into verbal forms meaningful to the peoples in their separate cultures and within their particular existential situations.
3. Condescension: It is to speak of the fact that the writers of Scripture used one inexactitude or another in order to speak in such a way as to be understood by their hearers.

Summary:

We all have our own cultural settings. The Bible has its own cultural background too. Culture is part of us which means that we all have our own cultural biases, especially when viewing different cultures. In interpreting the Bible, we need to have a humble heart to start with

respect. Understanding the cultural background of the scriptures is the key for us to apply them correctly to our today's life.