

Xue Fan Wu  
NT615  
3/03/2023

### 5-3-1 Chapter 3 and 4 on Fee & Stuart

#### Questions

1. What does all the Epistles have in common?
2. What are the two things to do when studying an epistle based on historical context?
3. What is needed to emphasize when reading an epistle based on literary context?
4. "A text can not mean what it \_\_\_\_\_ could have \_\_\_\_\_ to its author or his or her readers."(p74)
5. What is the two step of proper hermeneutics?

#### Answers

1. They are technically called occasional documents.
2. It is finding a good commentary and knowing as much as possible about that place and its people and the second is to read the epistle in one sitting
3. It is important to find out the content of each paragraph and to write a compact statement about it.
4. "A text cannot mean what it never could have meant to its author or his or her readers."(p74)
5. The first step is to carefully exegesis to understand God's Word to the intended people and the second step is that it should be applied to genuinely comparable situations.

#### Terms

1. Epistle: an artistic literary form or species of literature that was intended for the public.
2. Occasional document: document that arise out of and intended for a specific occasion.
3. Comparable particulars: similar specific life situations.

#### Summary

Fee and Stuart show excellent examples of how to exegesis problem passages. They illustrated what they explained in these two chapters. Their analysis and emphasis also shows us the importance of how our background influences interpretation. We need to carefully do a precise and consistent hermeneutics of the text for the goal of following the example of Jesus.