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### Questions

1. Which three New Testament books don't quote or make an allusion to the Old Testament?
2. What is the meaning behind the expression, "the Old Testament prophets wrote better than they knew?"
3. According to Kaiser and Silva the events of the Old Testament are not to be viewed as a succession of incidental happens but as what?
4. While typology is not a form of exegesis how can it enhance it?
5. Since New Testament writers could quote from various passages in the Old Testament when forming arguments what does this communicate about the Old Testament?

### Answers

1. The three books are Philemon, John 2, and John 3.
2. This means that the surface of the meaning of a passage in the Old Testament text was not as full and as rich as God would later let it mean as his divine sense.
3. They are to be seen as a sequence of occurrences that exhibit a strong sense of connectivity, purpose, and divine plan that has been orchestrated by the providence of the living God.
4. By further illustrating its truth with examples and historical correspondences.
5. It communicates that there is unity within the Old Testament.

### Terms

1. Typology: A Christian form of biblical interpretation that proceeds on the assumption that God placed anticipations of Christ in the laws, events, and people of the Old Testament.
2. Intertextuality: the relationship between texts, especially literary ones.
3. Allusion: an indirect reference to someone or something.

### Summary

This chapter starts with the discussion of how many times the New Testament quotes the Old Testament. The main argument by Silva and Kaiser is that the New Testament quotes the Old Testament for doctiorial or apologetic purposes, the meaning found in the older text is shared in the new. The chapter concludes with saying that the New Testament use of the Old Testament was to bring unity between the two testaments.