

### 5-3-1 Assignment on Kaiser & Silva, Introduction to Biblical Hermeneutics, Ch.6

#### Questions:

1. What are interweaving and the impact on the interpreter of the relevance that the Old Testament had on the New Testament?
2. How to view the events of the Old Testament?
3. What is the most essential characteristic of a “type”?
4. What are the guidelines for the interpreter when facing type?
5. How to do exegesis when involving historical relevance?

#### Answers:

1. 1) The New Testament assumed that the Old Testament was relevant to First-century believers. 2) The New Testament viewed the Old Testament prophecies about the coming Messiah and the early church as fulfilled in their times 3) The New Testament and Jesus both stressed the internal heart relationship as being primary. 4) God’s meaning of the words of human authors of older scripture was no greater or no less than what he revealed to them in the first place. 5) The New Testament calls for an integral relationship with the Old Testament and the central event: Jesus Christ. 6) Although disputed, typology is a legitimate way to express the relationship between the Testaments.
2. The events of the Old Testament are not to be viewed as a succession of incidental happening; instead, they are to be seen as a sequence of occurrences that exhibit a strong sense of connectivity, purpose, and a divine plan that has been orchestrated by the providence of the living God.
3. “type” is divinely designated.
4. A type must concern itself not with words but with historical facts such as historical persons, events, or institutions. A type must show evidence of divine designation in the text. A type must show the agreement of fundamental principles, patterns, and structures rather than parallels in detail. A type usually focuses on God’s direction of history.
5. 1) Increase the relevancy of the Bible by showing how it has intersected with the times, places, and events that make up the text’s setting. 2) neither should the text be hijacked by evidential or apologetic interests as if that equates with uncovering the text’s meaning. 3) the biblical text must always be considered innocent of any and all charges of falsehood unless it has been proven guilty of that charge by the evidence. 4) nor should the exegete begin by expunging all historical references in order to avoid modern antipathy against historical references. 5) the interpreter must faithfully use the historical details of the text to help his or her understanding of what is being said, yet do so without being co-opted into making the historical framework say more or less than what the biblical author wanted it to say.

#### Terms:

1. Type: is an illustration, an example, or a pattern of God’s activity in the history of his people Israel and the church through persons, events, or institutions.
2. Antitype: the New Testament fulfillment.

3. Natural: literal.

**Summary:**

Does the New Testament accurately use the Old Testament? This question causes us to think more or research more when we read the New Testament. We have to be aware of the historical and cultural context of the New Testament writings, and we have to be aware that those authors had their own limitations too. We also have to read the New Testament and the Old Testament as a continuous whole, the main theme is God's redemption work through history.