

NT 615 - 5-3-1 – *Kaiser & Silva, ch. 6*

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Questions:

1. What verb tense does the New Testament writer use when the Old Testament uses the past tense? What pronoun does the New Testament writer use when the Old Testament uses the 3rd person pronoun?
2. What did the New Testament writer believe about the Old Testament prophecies?
3. What did the NT and Jesus both stress that was always in the OT as being primary?
4. Did the OT prophets write better than they knew, meaning there are hidden mysteries beneath their surface meaning?
5. Does the NT combination of OT passages argue more for unity or diversity?

Answers:

1. The NT writer often prefers using the present tense and the first or second-person plural pronouns you, us, or we.
2. Old Testament prophesied about the coming of Jesus Christ and the events that accompanied that event, along with those that took place in the early church.
3. They all stressed the importance of the internal heart relationship as being primary.
4. Apostle Paul claims that God knew from the beginning and disclosed to Abraham. In other words, a fair exegesis of the OT text will show that the so-called later divine meaning was already in the purview of the prophets who originally wrote such statements in the OT.
5. One would think that if diversity and discontinuity were more prevalent than unity, it would not be possible for the NT writers to draw up a series of quotations from various parts of the OT to make an agreed-upon argument. But that is exactly what the writers of the NT did.

Terms:

1. type: 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. anti-type: The NT fulfillment of a type.
3. Metanarrative: an overarching story or storyline that gives life context, meaning, and purpose. It is also called a grand narrative.

Summary:

The New Testament used the Old Testament as the foundation for its message. The NT writer saw the OT was relevant, and its prophecies were fulfilled in their times, revealed through their use of the present tense and the first or second-person plural pronouns. The NT acknowledged and testified to the accurate prophecies about the messiah and the early church that the OT claimed. There is unity in that the central message of both testaments is entered on Jesus' life, death, and resurrection.