

Biblical Hermeneutics

Nazarene Theological Seminary

BIB 550 Study Guide #2

Guide for Klein, pp. 63-131

- What is meant by the “intentional fallacy?”
- What are the two subdisciplines of literary criticism discussed by Klein?
- How does Klein define Narrative criticism?
- How does Klein critique Narrative criticism?
- What are the characteristic convictions or values of poststructuralism according to Klein?
- What positive or helpful role does Klein see possible in reader-response criticism?
- What is the major critique Klein makes of reader-response criticism?
- To what two scholars does Klein trace deconstruction?
- How does Klein define or describe deconstruction?
- What is Klein’s primary critique of deconstruction?
- What are the two categories of social-scientific approaches to scripture discussed by Klein?
- How does Klein evaluate social history?
- What are the criteria by which Klein evaluates applying Social-scientific theories to biblical passages?
- What three advocacy approaches to the Bible does Klein discuss?
- What are the characteristics of liberation hermeneutics according to Klein?
- What is Klein’s critique of liberation hermeneutics?
- How does Klein describe cultural or intercultural criticism?
- What categories of feminist hermeneutics does Klein define?
- What critiques of feminist hermeneutics does Klein make?
- What positive outcomes does Klein see from feminist hermeneutics?
- Know the meaning of canon as derived from the Greek word *kanon*.
- Know the kinds of literature represented by the Apocrypha (historical, wisdom, etc.).
- Know the positions of Sunberg and McDonald on the OT canon.
- Know the three parts of the Hebrew canon.
- Know the significance of Marcion, the Muratorian Fragment, Origen, and Athanasius for NT canon development.
- Know the criteria for canonicity according to Klein.
- Know the two main persons and their positions with regard to canon criticism.
- Know Klein's section on textual criticism and the three techniques of translation.

Guide for Davis/Hays, pp. 9-65.

- Know what Davis means by “reading the Bible confessionally.” (Davis)
- Know the two major aims of confessional Bible reading according to Davis. (Davis).
- Be able to explain the connection Davis makes between “heart” and “imagination” and its role in biblical study. (Davis)
- Be able to explain the role of symbols in the “literary complexity” of Scripture. (Davis)

- Be able to explain the “uncertainty” and “unsettledness” that arise from knowledge of the biblical languages, and why the resulting “loss of fluency” is “fruitful” in biblical interpretation. (Davis)
- Know how Davis thinks a “hermeneutic of suspicion” should be applied to our own interpretations and ideas about the meaning of Scripture. (Davis)
- Be able to explain Davis’ contention that the Old Testament is “the best hedge against over-identification with Jesus,” and how that might work out in biblical interpretation. (Davis)
- Be able to explain the statement that the New Testament “can be understood only in light of a profound theological reading of the Old Testament.” (Davis)
- Know Jensen’s five “perspectival points” about Scripture and the “hermeneutical exhortations” associated with each. (Jensen)
- Know Jensen’s three critiques of modern interpretation that arise from identifying the biblical story as *our* story. (Jensen)
- Know the two senses in which the Bible is not a unified story. (Bauckham)
- Know the features of the canonical text that assert its unity or coherence. (Bauckham)
- Know Lyotard’s critique of modern metanarratives. (Bauckham)
- Know and be able to explain the eight ways in which the Bible can be seen as a “nonmodern metanarrative.” (Bauckham)
- Be able to explain the idea of “counter-testimony” and “literature of dissent” in Scripture. (Bauckham)
- Know Bauckham’s major critique of postmodernism. (Bauckham)
- Know the major difference between “traditional” exegesis and historical-critical exegesis. (Steinmetz)
- Be able to explain Steinmetz’ illustration of detective fiction as an analogy for how the church has traditionally read Scripture. (Steinmetz)
- Know “second narrative.” (Steinmetz)