

LITERARY FORMS IN THE GOSPELS

1. Please read pages 74-87 in *Introducing The New Testament*.
2. What is a Genealogy? Why does Matthew include a genealogy of Jesus in his Gospel (Matthew 1:1-17)? Why does Luke use a genealogy in his Gospel (Luke 3:23-28)?
3. What is the purpose of the literary form called Symposium? What do we learn from Greco-Roman symposium that helps us in our reading of the Gospel's? What do the following meal accounts in Luke say about Jesus?
 - Luke 5:27-32
 - Luke 7:36-49
 - Luke 9:10-17
 - Luke 11:37-54
 - Luke 15:11-32
 - Luke 19:1-10
 - Luke 22:7-23
 - Luke 24:28-35
4. What is a type-scene? Compare Genesis 18:1-15 and Luke 1:5-25. How are they similar? How are they different? How does knowing Genesis 18:1-15 help us understand Luke 1:5-25?
5. What is the purpose of the farewell discourse?

6. What is a Passion Narrative? What Old Testament precedents does the author suggest to help us understand the function of Passion Narratives?

7. What is a Summary? Why are they an important literary form in the Gospels?

8. What is a parable as a literary form?

9. What is the difference between a story and a narrative?

10. What are the six elements within a narrative that contribute to its overall dynamic?