Vocabulary for Unit 2

**apocalyptic literature:** A literary form that uses highly dramatic and symbolic language to offer hope to a people in crisis.

**biblical exegesis:** The critical interpretation and explanation of a biblical text.

**exegete:** A biblical scholar attempting to interpret the meaning of biblical texts.

**ideological criticism:** A methodology that enables us to analyze a scriptural text by examining how our own worldview shapes our interpretation of Scripture.

**literary convention:** A defining feature of a particular literary form. An example would be beginning a letter with the greeting “Dear.”

**literary criticism:** A methodology that enables us to analyze a scriptural text by examining its genre, plot, characters, and symbolism.

**literary forms (genres):** Different kinds of writing determined by their literary technique, content, tone, and purpose (how the author wants the reader to be affected).

**moral truth:** A truth dealing with the goodness or evil of human acts, attitudes, and values.

**sociohistorical criticism:** A methodology that enables us to analyze a scriptural text by examining the culture and world in which a scriptural text was written.