

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.

