B. Historical-Critical Method

Evaluating modern scholarship



Reading Assignments

• Optional:

- Marshall, New Testament Interpretation 11-18.
- Rise of historical-critical method, Berkhof, *Principles of Biblical Hermeneutics* 28-39.

1. The Nature of "Historical Critical Method"



Definitions

- Key term: "historical-critical."
- To many scholars it mean careful research.
- Antisupernaturalism affects the mainstream.
- "Historical-critical" <u>includes</u> antisupernaturalism.

Antisupernaturalism

- Ernst Troeltsch's principles of historical investigation.
 - -<u>Criticism</u>. Only probabilistic judgments.
 - -<u>Analogy</u>. Present and past are alike.
 - -<u>Correlation</u>. Closed continuum of causes.

History is brute fact, without miracle.



Common but erroneous.

Historicism

• "Historicism" is antisupernaturalism plus recording pure objective facts.

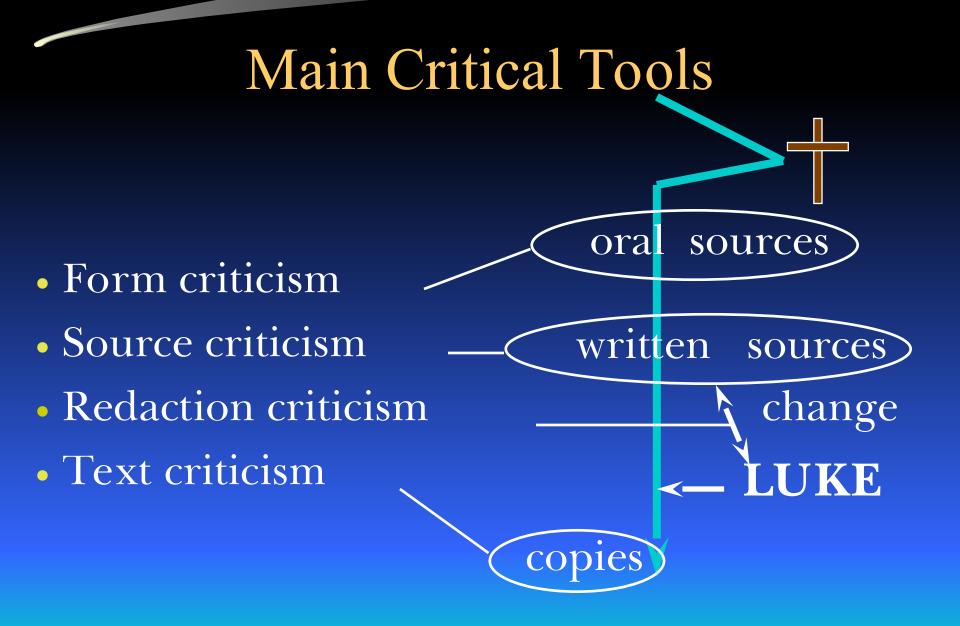


Evaluation from Lex Christi Framework

- Critical (antithesis): h-c method discounts divine work (4C) and divine presence (7C).
- Critical (antithesis) 2: critics may slander the orthodox, accusing them of naiveté and of being "unscientific."
- Positive points (common grace): h-c method asks for attentiveness to history (4C) and language (9C).

2. Tools from Historical-Critical Method





Potential of Critical Tools

- Text criticism valuable for autograph.
- All others involve legitimate questions.
- Useful for apologetics.
- Reconstruct OT/NT environment (a contribution to "introduction").

Problems with Critical Tools

- Highly speculative.
- Skeptical because of antisupernaturalism.
- False principles of reconstruction.
- Even if they worked, so what?

Irrelevance of Sources

• <u>The meaning of a text is what it says</u>, <u>not the history of its origin</u>.

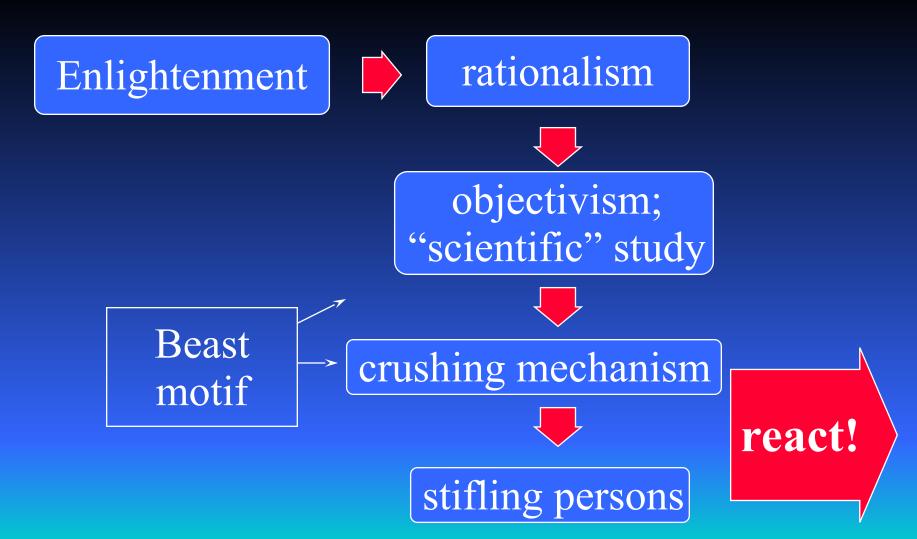


Implications of Lex Christi

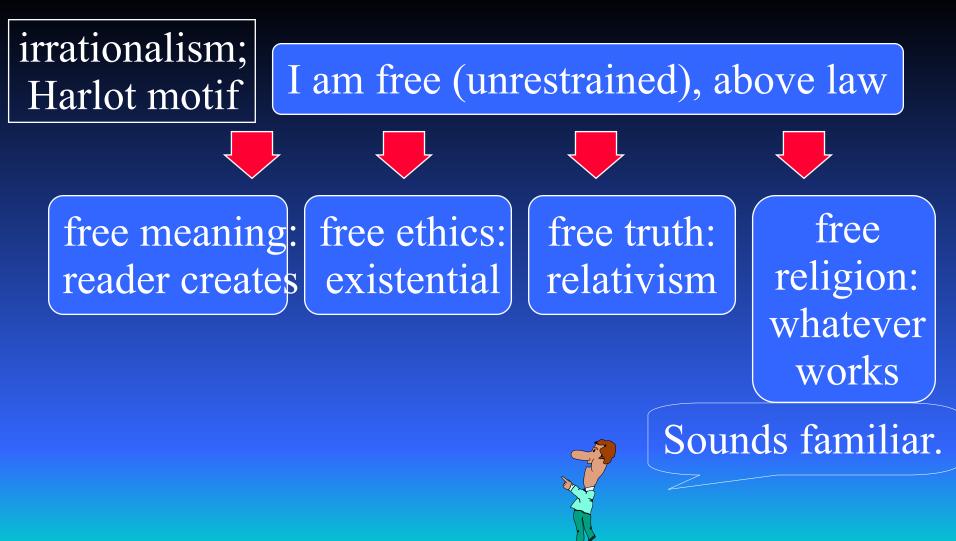
2C implies we treat God's communication as holy, radically distinct from surrounding human communication (including noninspired sources or derivative texts).

C. Situationist and Subjectivist Hermeneutics

The Road to Reaction



Modern Subjectivism



2. Marxism

including liberation theology

Variations of Marxism

- Classic Marxism (Cuba)
- Theology of liberation
- Political correctness movement



Marxism as Compassionate and Zealous for Justice

- Looking for suffering minorities and socially and economically disadvantaged people
- Looking at ways in which the powerless are exploited by those in power

Marxism as Counterfeit

- Theology
- Sin
- Gospel
- Church
- Deliverance
- Consummation
- God

- Dialectical materialism
- Economic oppression
- Marxist call to workers
- Communist party
- Communist revolution
- Communist utopia
- Abstract laws of history;
 "humanity"

Marxist Biblical Interpretation

- Antithesis: "hermeneutic of suspicion" sees economic motives, not meaning.
 - Rejects opponents' arguments <u>a priori</u>, because they have wrong motives.
- Common grace: impose Marxist motifs on all literature.

Marxist Epistemological Release

truths of history

blocked by ideology (corporate "sin") illumination of communist "gospel"



Marxist Epistemological Dilemma

truths of history

universal ideology

supposed enlightenment masks new oppression



Now I can critique ideology.



So I can seize control.

Marxist Ethical Satisfaction

- Alienation
- Meaninglessness
- Disorientation from multiple views
- Guilt over privilege



- Identification with a cause
- Purpose of "salvation"
- Exhilaration in superior understanding
- Righteousness in commitment to justice
 righteousness by works
 - righteousness by works

Ethical Bankruptcy

- Ultimacy of material universe (god).
- Any ethics?
- Historical law <u>worthy</u> of allegiance?
 Fight against it, as existentialists?
- Man, chance protoplasm, worthy of allegiance?

Theology of Liberation

- Finds liberation in the Bible.
- Marxism as tool for social ills.
- Biblical liberation for Marxist "sins."
- Marxism distorts biblical teaching. (find Marxist motifs anywhere).

Political Correctness as Variation

- Analyze by gender, race, economic class.
- Restructure society to achieve righteousness.
- "Hermeneutics of suspicion."
- Ethical self-righteousness.

3. Feminism

Feminism as Compassionate

• Concern for women's value and distinctiveness

Feminism Parallel to Correctness

- Specializes political correctness to gender.
- Analysis by classes of male and female.
- Deliverance through alteration of power.
- Appeals to compassion for the underdog.
- Evaluates texts for class motives.

Feminism as Counterfeit

- Theology
- Sin
- Gospel
- Church
- Deliverance
- Consummation
- God

- Egalitarianism
- Oppression of women
- Maleability of gender
- Egalitarians
- Remove past stereotypes remove authority
- Universal freedom
- Humanity

4. Other critical frameworks

- Scientific sociology
- Critical sociology
 - Generic: morally committed
 - Critical theory
 - Critical race theory

5. Evaluation

Positive Aspects

- Identify some real sins.
- Unconscious sins and corporate sinful ideologies.
 - Sins against the weak unnoticed.
- Asks new questions: notices new aspects.
- All are in God's image.

Negative Aspects

- Misidentifies sin.
- False way of salvation.
- Reads what is not there.
- Rebels against differences: age, personality, sex, wealth, skills, culture, giftedness, and status in authority.

Implications from Lex Christi

- Critical analysis (antithesis): 5C implies recognizing authority appointed by God; 8C implies recognizing property given and appointed by God.
- Critical (antithesis) 2: 9C: Marxism slanders people not belonging to the right class or way of thinking
- Positive point (common grace): 5C and 8C indicate the possibility of powerful people using power exploitatively.

Mystery of Differences

• Intellectuals deny nonrational difference.

Arbitrary! Oppressive! Unjust!

under authority

 $\overline{\mathbf{10}}$

in authority

Appeal for Relief

- Everyone is guilty about sex and money.
- Everyone has been sinned against.
- Sin is deep, painful, and complex.
- Promise simple relief:

- "Let us solve your problem."





Particular False Solutions

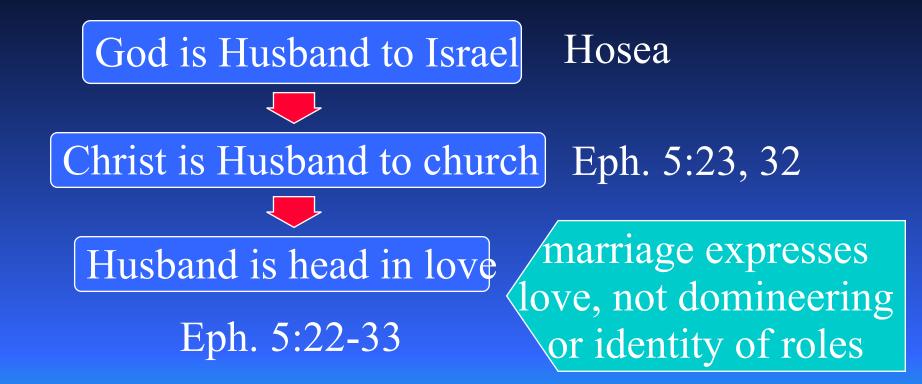
• Strong husbands dominate

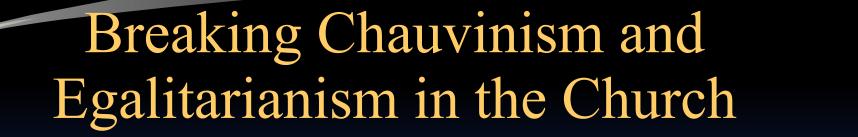
weak abdicate leadership.

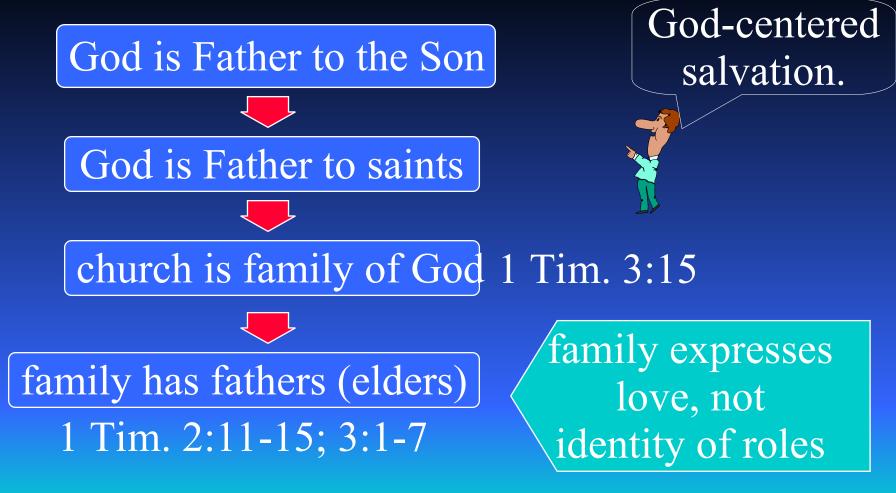
- Strong wives push "rights"
- weak just conform.

Eph. 5:22-33 and Matt. 20:25-28 advocate Christ-like servanthood. Destroys selfishness.

Breaking Chauvinism and Egalitarianism in the Family







6. Postmodern Contextualism



Features of Contextualism

- Humans dependent on language and culture
- Inaccessible transcendent truth
- Solution to cultural conflicts by banishing dogmatism

Positive Desires in Contextualism

- No snap judgments about others.
- No forced conformity for other individuals or cultures.
- Desire for freedom for differences.
- Relief from oppressive power.

Epistemology: Frame's Square for God's Word

authoritative (meaning, control) clear (presence) 1 2 3 inaccessible 4 readercontrolled

Frame, Doctrine of the Knowledge of God, p. 14.

Postmodern Contextualism as Counterfeit

- Theology
- Sin
- Gospel
- Church
- Deliverance
- Consummation
- God

- Prison of finiteness
- Dogmatism
- Tolerance
- Postmodern gnostics
- Dogma demoted to opinion
- Universal peace
- Humanity

Evaluation

Positive

- Notices:
 - Finiteness
 - Sin
 - Corporate aspect
 - Diversity in individuals and cultures

Negative

- God absent
- Sin excused as finiteness
- Individual free to create his own morality
- Clarity labeled dogmatism
- Authority labeled oppression

Implications from Lex Christi

Critical (antithesis): 1C, 2C: universality of divine truth and divine moral standards.

Critical (antithesis) #2: 9C: it is slander to accuse contrary views without evidence.

Positive point (common grace): 5C, 7C: influence of environment.

Central Challenge

modernism

- universal rationalism (one)
- human sameness
- oppression from reason

postmodern

- reason within local culture (many)
- human differences
- freedom to recreate man

Christian

- divine reason (one and many)
- same and different in the body
- freedom under God

D. Rationalistic Holistic Approaches

What is stirring in the academy within the Enlightenment tradition?

Why?

- Desire for neutrality,
 - including not being obviously driven by political commitments
- Desire for recovering rich interpretation,
 - not merely the fragmentizing and existentially irrelevant ("boring") results of traditional historical/source criticism
- Desire for transcendence,
 - without the cost of surrender of person and will

Popular Approaches That Allow "Neutral" Scholarship

- Literary criticism
- Canonical criticism and theological interpretation
- Retrieval of patristic hermeneutics
- Prosopological exegesis

- "Literature," aethestics, composition
- Treat the Bible as a single work (a church document)
- What did they do?
- Noticing voices of the persons of the Trinity

Possible for Evangelicals

- Treat text as whole
- <u>Seems</u> compatible with divine authorship
- Evangelicals can participate in the scholarly dialog
- But, as practiced in the academy, evades the divine voice as authoritative for the interpreter (change your life)

The Remaining Denial in "Neutral" Scholarship

- Bible as "literature"
- Bible as a single church document
- What did Fathers do?
- Notice voices of the persons of the Trinity

- Excise historical factuality, divine voice
- Not divine author; church, not God
- Study them at a distance (they believed divine word)
- They did. We study them and pretend.

Conclusion

- Much that is attractive
- A snare, because
- Tempts to "neutrality"
- Tempts to put the divine voice at a distance, virtually discounting it in favor of the human voices of a modern academic "project"
- Cursed for contempt of God--a subtle idol in letting the "program" displace God
- Remember 1C and prologue of 10 commandments