Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary
NT/OT901: Research Seminar in Biblical Theology
Professor: Dr. Roy E. Ciampa

Fall 2008
Tuesdays; 2:00-5:00 PM
Office: AC 144
Email: RCiampa@gcts.edu
Office hours are posted online. See:
http://home.comcast.net/~rciampa/OfficeHours.htm
(If these hours do not work for you please arrange an
appointment by e-mail.)
Phone: (978) 646-4083 (office)
(978) 312-1018 (home)

Course Description:
A seminar focusing on the theological message of the Bible with a survey of critical issues in
contemporary scholarship and instruction on research methods and writing. Required of all
Th.M. students with a concentration in the Biblical Studies Division (NT, OT, Biblical
Theology). This course seeks to prepare the Th.M. student for advanced work in biblical
exegesis and theology.

Required Textbooks:
Turabian, Kate L. A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations, Seventh Edition: Chicago Style for Students and Researchers. Revised by Wayne
C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb, Joseph M. Williams and University of Chicago

Students are also required to read either:
A) Schreiner, Thomas R. New Testament Theology: Magnifying God in Christ (Grand
Rapids: Baker, 2008) or
Downers Grove, Ill.: IVP Academic, 2006; and chapter 7 and any other three chapters
of Hafemann, Scott J., and Paul R. House, eds. Central Themes in Biblical Theology:

Other Required Readings:
D. A. Carson, “The Vindication of Imputation: On Fields of Discourse and Semantic
Fields” in Justification: What’s at Stake in the Current Debates (edited by Mark
Husbands and Daniel J. Treier; Downers Grove, Ill.: InterVarsity, 2004; pages 46-
78).
Robert H. Gundry, “the Nonimputation of Christ’s Righteousness” in Justification:
What’s at Stake in the Current Debates (edited by Mark Husbands and Daniel J.
Treier; Downers Grove, Ill.: InterVarsity, 2004; pages 17-45).
Recommended Textbooks:

Mark Husbands and Daniel J. Treier, eds., *Justification: What’s at Stake in the Current Debates* (Downers Grove, Ill.: InterVarsity, 2004). **Pages 17-78 are required reading.**


Students who have not been introduced to biblical theology in their previous studies are advised to expose themselves to at least one Old Testament theology and one New Testament theology as quickly as possible (or a book such as Charles H. H. Scobie, *The Ways of Our God: An Approach to Biblical Theology*). For the New Testament one should read one of the theologies by Ladd, Marshall, Thielmann or Caird. Suggestions regarding the theology of the Old Testament may be found at [http://www.denverseminary.edu/dj/articles2007/0100/0101#theology](http://www.denverseminary.edu/dj/articles2007/0100/0101#theology).

Requirements of Course:

1. **Attendance:** a student is allowed up to three excused absences. Any student who misses more than three classes for any reason will be dropped from the class. **No Exceptions.** Also, missing class does not alter dates for turning in papers or mitigate penalties for late papers.

2. **Four Essay Analysis Papers.** For each week in which a series of essays are assigned (weeks 2-5) each student will read and briefly comment on the specified journal articles and/or book chapters indicated in the syllabus. The student will summarize the thesis (where there is one) and the key strength or weakness of the argumentation of each of the selected essays or chapters in less than half of a page per essay/chapter (maximum 2 pages per paper) and will come to the seminar prepared to discuss the merits of each. These papers should be double-spaced, 12 point Times or Times New Roman with 1-inch margins. Each student’s grade will reflect the quality of the papers and their contributions to the discussion of the essays.

3. **Response Paper.** Each student will complete one “Response Paper” in which they summarize the main theses, strengths and weaknesses of each chapter of either Thomas R. Schreiner, *New Testament Theology: Magnifying God in Christ* (Grand Rapids: Baker, 2008) or Christopher J. H. Wright, *The Mission of God: Unlocking the Bible’s Grand Narrative* (Downer’s Grove, Ill.: IVP Academic, 2006) and chapter 7 and any other three chapters of Scott J. Hafemann and Paul R. House, eds., *Central Themes in Biblical Theology: Mapping Unity in Diversity* (Grand Rapids: Baker Academic, 2007). The student is not to do the paper on reading that has been done for any other course in the past. No more than one half-page should be written on each chapter. The response paper
will be **no more than 10 pages in length** (one-inch margins, double-spaced, 12 point Times or Times New Roman). **Papers that are too long or too short will be given an automatic 6 point penalty.** They will conform to the seminary’s thesis/paper guidelines and to standards of English style.

4. **Theological Research Paper.** Each student will also complete one biblical-theological research paper that examines an issue or theme of biblical theology and defends a clearly defined thesis regarding that theme or issue. Students must make use of the original language of the text and of the tools of exegetical and theological analysis, as well as good research methods. 

_The theological research paper must have a clearly defined thesis._ It does not need a specified format other than that all papers should conform to the seminary’s thesis writing guidelines. Examples of clear theses are: “The Lord’s Prayer in Matthew 6 Reflects the Theological Background of the OT and Jewish Penitential Prayer Tradition,” or “Paul Understands Himself to be the Eschatological Prophet of Isaiah 49,” or Jesus’ Eschatological Discourse Was Completely Fulfilled in AD 70.”

**Each theological research paper will be at least 18 but no more than 22 pages in length (double-spaced), not counting the title page or bibliography. Papers are to be double spaced in a 12 point font (either Times or Times New Roman). Papers that are too long or too short will be given an automatic 6 point penalty.** Papers will conform to the seminary’s thesis guidelines and to standards of English style and will make use of footnotes at bottom of page.

**Note:** The research paper must reflect fresh research on the part of the student and not include significant work from any previously written paper.

5. **2 Peer Critiques.** Each student will write and present a critique of two of their peers' research papers. The critiques are to focus on the issues of _style, content, argumentation, and persuasiveness._ The critiques should be _single-spaced and a maximum of one page_ but need not conform to thesis guidelines. Bullet points will be fine. Critiques should point out stylistic errors (misspelled words, poor use of punctuation, ungrammatical sentences, poorly written or unclear sentences, violations of academic style, etc.). Critiques should also analyze the main point a paper was trying to make and how well it made that point. Did the paper have a thesis and argue it well? Did it fairly represent and critique the book under consideration? How high was the quality of the research? Among other things, students are to check and comment on the care taken in the use of sources. Each student is to read and be prepared to discuss all of the research papers written by their peers. A percentage of their grade will reflect their contributions to the class discussions.

By September 17, all critiques will be assigned, so you will know whose papers you are to critique.

6. Each student will be responsible for leading seminar discussions of assigned readings on one or more occasions. This provides an opportunity to demonstrate leadership in guiding advanced students in serious discussion of biblical material.

7. Complete all response papers and the theological research paper as assigned. _Give out hard copies of your papers to the professor and to those assigned to critique your paper on the class before the assigned discussion date_ (see schedule below). Also, email an
electronic copy of your paper to the professor at RCIampa@gcts.edu. Use either Microsoft Word or RTF format. **NOTE: Professor is to get one hard copy and one electronic copy.**

8. **Turn in your critiques on the discussion date for each paper.** Give one copy to the instructor, one to the student whose paper is critiqued, and keep one for yourself.

9. **On the discussion date, you will be asked to come up before the class and give an oral critique of the paper assigned for you to critique.** You will have a maximum of fifteen minutes.

10. **Papers will lose 10 points for each calendar day they are late (no exceptions). Students who are assigned to do a critique but fail to turn in a critique on time will get a zero for that assignment.**

**Grading:**

1. The Theological research paper will be worth 40% of the final grade.
2. Each of the two Peer Critique Papers will be worth 10% of the final grade.
3. The Response Paper will be worth 15% of the final grade.
4. Each of the four Essay Analysis Papers will be worth 5% of the final grade.
5. A subjective grade for each student’s seminar leadership and contributions to seminar discussions will be worth 5% of the final grade.

**Schedule** (this tentative schedule will be reworked by the professor in light of the number of participants and the needs of the seminar and will remain subject to change according to the progress and needs of the seminar):

| Sept 9 | **No class. We will begin the second week.**  
Read pages 3-140 of the New Dictionary of Biblical Theology (IVP)  
Begin reading part 1 of Turabian, A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations, Seventh Edition, and critique your readings on the basis of the standards provided there. |
| Sept 16 | **Class organization, establishment of groups; Introduction to the seminar, to the ThM program, academic writing**  
The craft and tools of biblical-theological research  
Finish reading part 1 of Turabian, A Manual for Writers of Research Papers |
| Sept 23 | **Completion of assigning of critiques.**  
The craft and tools of biblical-theological research  
**Discussion of Gundry to be led by:**  
**Discussion of Carson to be led by:**  
1  
2 |
| Sept 30 | **Essay Analysis Papers Due for chapters 1, 2 and 4 of The Nature of New Testament Theology [NNTT].**  
**Discussion of chapter 1 of NNTT to be led by:**  
**Discussion of chapter 2 of NNTT to be led by:**  
**Discussion of chapter 4 of NNTT to be led by:**  
3  
4  
5 |
| Oct 7 | **Essay Analysis Papers Due for chapters 7, 9 and 10 of NNTT.**  
**Discussion of chapter 7 of NNTT to be led by:**  
6 |
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<tr>
<td>October 13-17: Reading Week</td>
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<td>Oct 21</td>
<td><strong>Theological Research Papers 1-2 due</strong>&lt;br&gt;Essay Analysis Papers Due for chapters 11, 12 and 13 of NNTT.</td>
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<td><strong>Discussion of chapter 11 of NNTT to be led by</strong> 9 ________________</td>
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<td>Oct 28</td>
<td><strong>Discussion of Theological Research Papers 1-2 (Peer Critiques Due)</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Theological Research Papers 3-4 due)</td>
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<td>Nov 4</td>
<td><strong>Discussion of Theological Research Papers 3-4 (Peer Critiques Due)</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Theological Research Papers 5-7 due)</td>
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<td>Nov 10-14: Reading Week</td>
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<td>Nov 18</td>
<td><strong>Discussion of Theological Research Papers 5-7 (Peer Critiques Due)</strong>&lt;br&gt;Theological Research Papers 8-10 due</td>
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<td>Nov 25</td>
<td><strong>Response papers due: The Mission of God</strong>&lt;br&gt;Discussion of Theological Research Papers 8-10 (Peer Critiques Due)&lt;br&gt;Theological Research Papers 11-13 due</td>
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<td>Dec 2</td>
<td><strong>Discussion of Theological Research Papers 11-13 (Peer Critiques Due)</strong></td>
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The order of papers will be:

- First, native speakers of English (in alphabetical order by family name unless someone volunteers to go ahead of their alphabetical order)
- Second, those who are not native speakers of English but who have completed at least one year of academic studies in an English-speaking context (in alphabetical order by family name unless someone volunteers to go ahead of their alphabetical order).
- Third, those who are not native speakers of English and have not completed at least one year of academic studies in an English-speaking context (in alphabetical order by family name unless someone volunteers to go ahead of their alphabetical order).
- Students may swap places as long as both are in agreement (and there is no compensation involved).
### Preliminary Order of Presentations (subject to change)

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<tr>
<th>Paper Number</th>
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<th>Peer Critique 2 by the student presenting paper number:</th>
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Plagiarism: What It is and How to Recognize and Avoid It

What is Plagiarism and Why is it Important?

In college courses, we are continually engaged with other people's ideas: we read them in texts, hear them in lecture, discuss them in class, and incorporate them into our own writing. As a result, it is very important that we give credit where it is due. Plagiarism is using others' ideas and words without clearly acknowledging the source of that information.

How Can Students Avoid Plagiarism?

To avoid plagiarism, you must give credit whenever you use

- another person's idea, opinion, or theory;
- any facts, statistics, graphs, drawings--any pieces of information--that are not common knowledge;
- quotations of another person's actual spoken or written words; or
- paraphrase of another person's spoken or written words.

These guidelines are taken from the Student Code of Rights, Responsibilities, and Conduct.

To help you recognize what plagiarism looks like and what strategies you can use to avoid it, select one of the following links or scroll down to the appropriate topic.

- How to Recognize Unacceptable and Acceptable Paraphrases
  - An Unacceptable Paraphrase
  - An Acceptable Paraphrase
  - Another Acceptable Paraphrase
- Plagiarism and the World Wide Web
- Strategies for Avoiding Plagiarism
- Terms You Need to Know (or What is Common Knowledge?)

How to Recognize Unacceptable and Acceptable Paraphrases

http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/wts/plagiarism.html

1/17/2003
Here's the ORIGINAL text, from page 1 of *Lizzie Borden: A Case Book of Family and Crime in the 1890s* by Joyce Williams et al.:

The rise of industry, the growth of cities, and the expansion of the population were the three great developments of late nineteenth century American history. As new, larger, steam-powered factories became a feature of the American landscape in the East, they transformed farm hands into industrial laborers, and provided jobs for a rising tide of immigrants. With industry came urbanization the growth of large cities (like Fall River, Massachusetts, where the Bordens lived) which became the centers of production as well as of commerce and trade.

Here's an UNACCEPTABLE paraphrase that is plagiarism:

The increase of industry, the growth of cities, and the explosion of the population were three large factors of nineteenth century America. As steam-driven companies became more visible in the eastern part of the country, they changed farm hands into factory workers and provided jobs for the large wave of immigrants. With industry came the growth of large cities like Fall River where the Bordens lived which turned into centers of commerce and trade as well as production.

What makes this passage plagiarism?

The preceding passage is considered plagiarism for two reasons:

- the writer has only changed around a few words and phrases, or changed the order of the original's sentences.
- the writer has failed to cite a source for any of the ideas or facts.

If you do either or both of these things, you are plagiarizing.

NOTE: This paragraph is also problematic because it changes the sense of several sentences (for example, "steam-driven companies" in sentence two misses the original's emphasis on factories).

Here's an ACCEPTABLE paraphrase:

Fall River, where the Borden family lived, was typical of northeastern industrial cities of the nineteenth century. Steam-powered production had shifted labor from agriculture to manufacturing, and as immigrants arrived in the US, they found work in these new factories. As a result, populations grew, and large urban areas arose. Fall River was one of these manufacturing and commercial centers (Williams 1).

Why is this passage acceptable?

This is acceptable paraphrasing because the writer:

- accurately relays the information in the original uses her own words.
- lets her reader know the source of her information.

Here's an example of quotation and paraphrase used together, which is also ACCEPTABLE:

Fall River, where the Borden family lived, was typical of northeastern industrial cities of the nineteenth century. As steam-powered production shifted labor from agriculture to manufacturing, the demand for workers "transformed farm hands into..."
factory workers," and created jobs for immigrants. In turn, growing populations increased the size of urban areas. Fall River was one of these manufacturing hubs that were also "centers of commerce and trade" (Williams 1).

Why is this passage acceptable?

This is acceptable paraphrasing because the writer:

- records the information in the original passage accurately.
- gives credit for the ideas in this passage.
- indicated which part is taken directly from her source by putting the passage in quotation marks and citing the page number.

Note that if the writer had used these phrases or sentences in her own paper without putting quotation marks around them, she would be PLAGIARIZING. Using another person's phrases or sentences without putting quotation marks around them is considered plagiarism EVEN IF THE WRITER CITES IN HER OWN TEXT THE SOURCE OF THE PHRASES OR SENTENCES SHE HAS QUOTED.

Plagiarism and the World Wide Web

The World Wide Web has become a more popular source of information for student papers, and many questions have arisen about how to avoid plagiarizing these sources. In most cases, the same rules apply as to a printed source: when a writer must refer to ideas or quote from a WWW site, she must cite that source.

If a writer wants to use visual information from a WWW site, many of the same rules apply. Copying visual information or graphics from a WWW site (or from a printed source) is very similar to quoting information, and the source of the visual information or graphic must be cited. These rules also apply to other uses of textual or visual information from WWW sites; for example, if a student is constructing a web page as a class project, and copies graphics or visual information from other sites, she must also provide information about the source of this information. In this case, it might be a good idea to obtain permission from the WWW site's owner before using the graphics.

Strategies for Avoiding Plagiarism

1. Put in quotations everything that comes directly from the text especially when taking notes.

2. Paraphrase, but be sure you are not just rearranging or replacing a few words.

   Instead, read over what you want to paraphrase carefully; cover up the text with your hand, or close the text so you can't see any of it (and so aren't tempted to use the text as a "guide"). Write out the idea in your own words without peeking.

3. Check your paraphrase against the original text to be sure you have not accidentally used the same phrases or words, and that the information is accurate.

Terms You Need to Know (or What is Common Knowledge?)

http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/wts/plagiarism.html
**Common knowledge**: facts that can be found in numerous places and are likely to be known by a lot of people.

*Example*: John F. Kennedy was elected President of the United States in 1960.

This is generally known information. **You do not need to document this fact.**

However, you must document facts that are not generally known and ideas that interpret facts.

*Example*: According the American Family Leave Coalition's new book, Family Issues and Congress, President Bush's relationship with Congress has hindered family leave legislation (6).

The idea that "Bush's relationship with Congress has hindered family leave legislation" is not a fact but an *interpretation*; **consequently, you need to cite your source.**

**Quotation**: using someone's words. When you quote, place the passage you are using in quotation marks, and document the source according to a standard documentation style.

The following example uses the Modern Language Association's style:

*Example*: According to Peter S. Pritchard in USA Today, "Public schools need reform but they're irreplaceable in teaching all the nation's young" (14).

**Paraphrase**: using someone's ideas, but putting them in your own words. This is probably the skill you will use most when incorporating sources into your writing. Although you use your own words to paraphrase, you must still acknowledge the source of the information.

Produced by Writing Tutorial Services, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN