

## (2) authors:

- apostles (3)  
(Matthew, Peter, John)
- early converts (3)  
(Mark, Jude, James)
- Gentile (1)  
(Luke)
- Late Apostle (1)  
(Paul)
- unknown (! ?) (1)  
(Letter to the Hebrews)

## (3) period:

- Gospel Age
- Witness Age
- Early church

c. The greatest volume of Literature is produced by Luke (Acts, Luke), the largest number of pieces by Paul (obviously). The authorship of Hebrews is debated and it is commonly thought James and Jude were the Lord's brothers. The New Testament literature is essentially didactic in even the historical portions.

## 2. Particular types

## a. Narrative history

Narrative histories are usually put in an order that is either topological or chronological. None of the histories of the New Testament are drawn out fully but the book of Acts is mostly in the latter category and the Gospels more in the former.

Important in the study of narrative history is the position of the writer, the purpose of the account and its writing, the occasion of writing, the character of the material included and the historic background of both the material of the narrative and the time (situation) of composition. Structure analysis is often significant as the method of relation is often a key as to what is related.

Narrative accounts tend to deal with factual matters of history and indirect didacticisms. Illustration of ideals and practice is also common. In a general sense the grammar/syntax of narrative literature is in a simple formula...the telling of something in narration does not call for poetic heights.