Course Syllabus
Spring & Summer 2013

THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES
NEWT 0525 / PENT 0525

June 10-14 (Monday – Friday)
9:00 am to 4:00 pm

INSTRUCTOR: Martin Mittelstadt, PhD
E-mail: mittelstadtm@evangel.edu
Home Phone: (417) 881-3162
Evangel University, 1111 N. Glenstone, Springfield, MO. 65802 U.S.A.

To access your course materials, please go to www.mytyndale.ca. Note that all official
Tyndale correspondence will be sent to your @MyTyndale.ca e-mail account. For
information how to access and forward Tyndale emails to your personal account, see
www.tyndale.ca/it/live-at-edu.

I. COURSE DESCRIPTION
A study of the book of Acts with a focus on its theology, literary artistry, and depiction of
Christian origins. Acts is a pastoral narrative documenting the origin and advancement of the
early church. As a story of the emerging Jesus movement, Luke charts the triumphs and
tragedies of the first Christians and thereby provides a historical context for our NT. This
study will examine the fate of the gospel message from its Jewish origins to Rome. Attention
will be given to the role of Acts as part of the NT canon and its significance for contemporary
Christians.

II. LEARNING OUTCOMES
At the end of the course, students should be able to:
   1. Demonstrate understanding of the structural and literary dynamics of the Lukan story.
   2. Understand and assess the history of interpretation (primarily twentieth century) of
      the Lukan corpus.
5. Demonstrate skills necessary for teaching and preaching Acts.

III. COURSE REQUIREMENTS

A. REQUIRED TEXTS


B. SUPPLEMENTARY / RECOMMENDED READING:

Other works will be recommended by the instructor throughout the course!

C. ASSIGNMENTS AND GRADING

1. Reading and Analysis (5 page report): Due – the first day of class (June 10). 10%
   • Read Luke-Acts. This should be done in one sitting before any other secondary readings. After the first reading of Luke-Acts offer your thoughts concerning its purpose(s) and theme(s). How do the two volumes function as a whole? Offer any other observations/insights that come from this reading.
   • Read Acts (for the second time) and take note of plot development, characterization of major and minor figures, and flow of the narrative. Where is the narrative going? Begin to consider preliminary didactic purpose(s) that might be gleaned from the Lukan story?
   • This assignment is not meant to be technical but rather an entry into the primary literature. Don’t fret but enjoy. Grading will be gracious for completed work. We want to be careful not to read around the text but make sure to dive in ourselves.
   • I would also suggest that at least one reading be from a translation that you do not normally use.

2. Critical Reviews (3 responses / reviews @ 5 pages each). 50%
   -- See the Critical Review guide at the end of the syllabus.
   • Stronstad – 20%. Due: the first day of class (June 10). This is a helpful introduction to Lukan pneumatology. If you have used Stronstad for a previous class, please turn to Stronstad’s *The Prophethood of All Believers* or a second choice review.
   • Mittelstadt – 10%. Due: July 26. This will be a questionnaire meant to encourage engagement with the history of interpretation of Acts in the Pentecostal tradition. Choose 200 pages of reading beyond the text. Include short analysis and implications
for Lukan studies and application. See the attached guide following the bibliography.

- Choice Review – 20%. Due: July 26. Do not start to read this text until after the class has been completed. Choose one of the following for review.

3. **Research Paper - Due: July 23. 40%**
   - Choose a passage or theme in Acts and write a 15 page research paper. Topic must be approved by the instructor. Follow standard seminary requirements: title page, footnotes, bibliography.

**D. GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR THE SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN WORK**

1. Your work should demonstrate the following characteristics:

   For proper citation style, consult the *Chicago-Style Quick Guide* (Tyndale e-resource) or the full edition of the *Chicago Manual of Style Online*, especially ch. 14. For citing scripture texts, refer to sections 10.46 to 10.51 and 14.253 to 14.254.

**Academic Integrity**

Integrity in academic work is required of all our students. Academic dishonesty is any breach of this integrity, and includes such practices as cheating (the use of unauthorized material on tests and examinations), submitting the same work for different classes without permission of the instructors; using false information (including false references to secondary sources) in an assignment; improper or unacknowledged collaboration with other students, and plagiarism.

Tyndale University College & Seminary takes seriously its responsibility to uphold academic integrity, and to penalize academic dishonesty.

Students should consult the current Academic Calendar for academic polices on Academic Honesty, Gender Inclusive Language in Written Assignments, Late Papers and Extensions, Return of Assignments, and Grading System. The Academic Calendar is posted at [http://tyndale.ca/registrar](http://tyndale.ca/registrar).

**E. SUMMARY OF ASSIGNMENTS AND GRADING**

Evaluation is based upon the completion of the following assignments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assignment</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Due</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Reading and Analysis</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>June 10</td>
<td>10 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Stronstad Review</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>June 10</td>
<td>20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mittelstadt Response</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>July 26</td>
<td>10 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(NB: Students will receive full credit for completed assignment; you are not req’d)
IV. COURSE SCHEDULE, CONTENT AND REQUIRED READINGS

- The following topics will be addressed and discussed in class. The schedule is flexible. Adjustments will be made based at the discretion of the instructor.

Monday
- Syllabus + Introduction
- History of Interpretation

Tuesday
- Literary Criticism
- Journey Motif
- Landscape
- Hospitality

Wednesday
- Pneumatology
- Healing
- Social Justice

Thursday
- Persecution / Suffering
- Birth Narrative
- Passion / Resurrection
- Pauline Mission
- Women
- Poetry (Kilian McDonnell)

Friday
- Recent and Emerging Critical Methodologies
- Empire, Peace, Canonical, Post-Colonial

- Throughout the week, we will look at select passages from each of the following panels.
  Panel 1 (1:1-6:7)
  Panel 2 (6:8- 9:31)
  Panel 3 (9:32-12:24)
  Panel 4 (12:25-16:5)
  Panel 5 (16:6-19:20)
  Panel 6 (19:21-28:31)
The six panels follow the outline of Richard Longenecker’s commentary on Acts.

V. SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY


_____.


_____.


_____.


_____.


_____.


_____.


_____.


_____.


The Critical Review

- In today’s world, so many books are written and published that one cannot hope to read everything, even in a specific field. In order to have an idea of what others are saying, I can read book reviews. They give the thrust of the work, an evaluation of its contents, and an assessment of its importance.
- In a university environment, critical book reviews force students to read carefully and write thoughtfully.

What is a critical Review?
- A critical review is not a destructive criticism of the author and his or her ideas, but a careful analysis of the work. A critical review attempts to answer at least seven different questions:
  - What is the basic thrust of the author’s work?
  - Why does the author say what he or she says?
  - To whom is the writing directed and for what purpose?
  - For whom or what (or against whom or what) does the author stand?
  - How well has the author met his or her own objectives?
  - How does this work compare with other writings?
  - What is the reviewer’s opinion of the work?

How do I write a critical review?
- Preparing a 4-5 page book review entails reading, taking notes, evaluating what has been read, and writing out a summary, assessment, and comments of the book or article.
- A book review should contain four main components:
  1. A complete title with bibliographical data. For example
     
     This information must be at the top of the first page. This is standard procedure.
  2. Relevant information regarding the author, his or her academic training, position, and other books authored. Information on the author may be obtained from the book itself, from biographical files many libraries keep, and from other sources. This information should be selective and integrated into the review. Do not open with a lengthy paragraph filled with the accomplishments of the author. Your goal is to establish credibility or lack thereof.
  3. A summary should synthesize the thrust of the book and its main arguments. Take care not to distort the emphasis given by the author. The length of the summary will depend, not only on the length of the material, but on the complexity of its contents. Try to keep the summary to no more than two-thirds of the review. A summary must precede the evaluation. The reader must first understand the content of the book before hearing the reviewer’s critique.
  4. An evaluation of the book should be made first of all on the basis of the author’s own objectives, as stated in the introduction. This mandates a careful reading of the
introduction or preface. A critique must document the author’s statements, giving the page where the item was found. Sometimes a review quotes paragraphs that show the author’s position. Be sure to keep in mind the author’s content to order not to distort the ideas. Although one may disagree with the author and with the position he or she espouses, the language of a book or article review must be courteous. A well-documented analysis will be more convincing than a heated, emotional tirade. The language of a review written for a class assignment should be similar to that of research—cool, calm, and collected. Think of meeting the author of the book at a professional meeting and having him say in dismay, “So are you the reviewer who hit me so hard?”

- For formatting and content samples see the following journals on reserve in the library: *Pneuma, Journal of Pentecostal Theology*.

**Questions to guide evaluation:**

- Is the subject vital? If so, to whom? What difference will it make ten years from now?
- Is the subject too broad or too broad for the author? Is it too shallow, too restricted?
- Is the author straightforward? Does he announce his bias? His limitations? His intentions? Every writer leaks bias for good or for ill!
- In the introduction, are the purpose of the study and the statement of the problem clear?
- Is the presentation clear and logical? Is the sequence natural? Are there missing points? Are the sections clear and self-contained?
- Is the research reliable? Does anything indicate you cannot fully trust this paper? Do you feel the author really looked everywhere she possibly could and reported accurately and without bias?
- What does the use of footnotes show? Are there too many notes? Too few? Are they from old sources? All from similar sources? Or from the same sources? Is the form clear and consistently used?
- Does the bibliography tell you something additional about the paper? Can you tell whether the author is using primary sources? General sources? Or authorities in the field?
- Is the language clear, concise, or wordy and unnecessarily difficult? Does the choice of words show carelessness? Conceit?
- Does the paper show a sincere desire to search out truth or is it a defense of a position?
- Usually the last item in an evaluation includes assessment of what group(s) will profit from reading this book. You may also want to suggest how useful the book will be for this certain group.

**Further Tips for a critical review:**

- A title page is not necessary.
- Insert page numbers. If you do use a title page (and it is not necessary), start pagination with the first page of your text – not the title page.
- Put your name, course, and date in the top right hand corner of page. Single space in the header (see my header).
- Do not leave spaces between paragraphs.

- Be sure to indent new paragraphs – hit enter (one time) and the tab button.
• Do not use a footnote when citing or quoting the author of the work. Put the page number at the end of the sentence in brackets with the punctuation to follow. For example, “Jesus and Paul share the same view” (33).
• Every quotation or reference to another work requires citation!!!
  o Reviews typically require FEW if any secondary references.
• All direct quotations longer than two lines must be single spaced. The margins must also be reduced by one tab on the left and right sides.
• For a short review, be careful to limit the number of quotations – shorten lengthy quotes by citing only what is crucial. Try to catch the sense of the writer and put her thoughts in your own words.
• The first time you use the name of any person give the full name. Every subsequent reference should refer to the last name only.
  o Thus Luke Timothy Johnson…. Then Johnson… Not Luke, Dr., Mr., Mister, Mrs., Johnson!
  o Refer to the author by name. Refrain from statements like... “the author/writer states;” The writer has a name. Use it.
  o Refer to the author by name not the book. “What Saint Paul Really Said emphasizes...” is not legit. The book is not personal. The book does not communicate. Use the name of the writer – she is the communicator. “Jackson emphasizes...”
• The title of a work must be in italics. A chapter must be in double “quotation marks.”
  o All foreign terms must be in italics - Pax Romana, imago Dei.
• Don’t use contractions.
• Do not use numbers – “21st century” = twenty first century.
• Be sure your spell check is on. Take note of the red squiggly lines (lines).
  o Please take note of the spelling of proper names. Thus the name of the instructor or author conveys attention (or lack thereof) to detail. I’ve seen more than I care to share.
    ▪ Mittlestat, Middlestat, Middlemann, Martinstat. Mitteldale, etc. OUCH. First impressions are crucial – imagine sending this through your office or as a resume.
• Avoid superlatives unless absolutely necessary. “Everyone will agree that this book is the best on the subject...” This cannot be quantified.

Concerning your commentary:
• The introduction should grab the attention of the reader. Provide the reader with a statement or two concerning the big idea of the work. Think of the magnitude of the work – pioneering, controversial, summarizing, etc.
  o Don’t just jump into chapter one.
• The conclusion should summarize again the big idea of the book and your primary response.

Before submitting your final paper:
• Read your paper out loud. Ask a friend to read it to you – preferably twice – for grammar and structure, then content.
• Imagine giving the paper to your boss.
• No need for binders, folders, etc. Simply staple your paper!

See also Nancy Jean Vyheister, Quality Research Papers (Zondervan, 2001).

Why write?

• **Values/Personal Interests** (choosing your topic; i.e., asking, “What’s important to me?”)
• **Focus/Scope/Conciseness** (narrowing of ideas)
• **Dependence on God** (Yes! Why not?)
• **Resourcefulness** (finding *appropriate* sources)
• **Organization** (putting your thoughts together in a way that can be clearly presented)
• **Honor** (acknowledging those who have gone before, i.e., the academic efforts of others)
• **Integration** (How does this paper relate to *life*?)
• **Creativity** (making the most of the opportunity to express yourself)
• **Resolve** (figuring out what you believe on the issue, why, and being bold enough to express it)
• **Responsibility & Time Management** (meeting process deadlines, making your Write Place appt.)
• **Clarity and Coherence** (learning to write well)
• **Accountability** (avoiding plagiarism)
• **Thoroughness** (making sure you’ve covered the main elements of the topic)
• **Format requirements** (i.e., Turabian vs. APA) – *may make it easier next time!*
• **Attention to detail** (meeting the requirements of responsibility)
• **Computer Skills** (ah, those footnotes!)
• **Fruit of the Spirit** (patience in particular; also peacefulness, faithfulness, etc.!!)
• **Community** (realizing the benefit of a good editor) & (learning the librarian’s name!)
• **Punctuality** (making the due date)
• **Achievement** (sense of a job well done)
• **Improvement** (taking professor comments on the paper and learning from them)
• **Insight** (you become more of an “expert” on the topic than you were before!)
• **Community** (publishable material can become part of the greater academic community)

I am indebted to my colleague Lois Olena for this list!!

• This is not a traditional review. Instead, work through the following questions – number by number. Write approximately ½ to ¾ page response per question. Locate references in parentheses, for example (21).

1. What is the underlying purpose of this work? Stated simply, what leads Mittelstadt to sit down and write this volume?

2. Give a thumbnail sketch of the major issues to guide and inform Pentecostal reading of Luke-Acts during what Mittelstadt calls “the pre-critical era” (Stage 1).

3. What factors give rise to the emergence of Pentecostal scholars in the academic marketplace?

4. Of the issues to emerge in Stage 3, which single issue strikes you as most significant in your reading and experience of Luke-Acts? You may think in terms of what angle has been most emphasized in your church(es)? If you are not in a Pentecostal environment, what category do you believe your tradition most emphasizes?

5. In stage 4, Mittelstadt discusses new areas of research among Pentecostal scholars. Whether you are Pentecostal or otherwise, discuss the single issue you think carries the most weight in your personal and life? And what issue requires the most attention in the church at large? Why and Why?

6. Of the future possibilities (final section), what topic would you suggest needs immediate attention in today’s church? Why?

7. Mittelstadt provides summaries of a vast assortment of Pentecostal scholarship. In light of his survey, read 200 pages of secondary literature? Give full bibliographic and page parameters for your reading. Explain your choice and how (or if) these works proved valuable?

8. Optional - Final thoughts! Share any final reflections, questions, or concerns to emerge from this work.