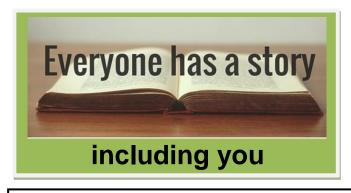
IGNITE TEEN HANDOUT

Week 3 – October 3, 2021

Topic:







This week's important ideas!

- 1. The power of story
- 2. The role story plays in Revelation
- Why God chose to self-disclose through story
- 4. The essential elements of a good story
- 5. The value of perspective point of view in telling and interpreting stories
- 6. The necessity of common experiences and ways of expression when sharing stories
- 7. The importance of context and the need to contextualize when sharing stories.

tonight's schedule

5:15-6:30 pm Small Groups

6:30-6:45 pm Meet in Chapel for Presentation

& blessing of Bibles



iots & doodles

Jot down any ideas you have about what makes for a good story.

doodle space

Ian McKellan says

stories

Provide information

Create emotional connections

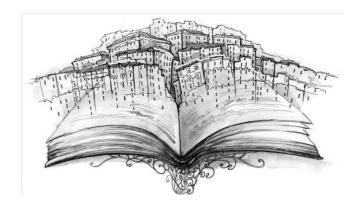
Transmit cultural identities

Tap into a raw human desire to flourish

Good stories do not resolve the mysteries of the human spirit but rather describe and expand upon those mysteries.

- Tim OBrien

essentials of a good story



theme something important the story tries to tell us—something that might help us in our own lives.

plot consists of the main event or events of the story

character/s - the actors in the story

setting - the place and time

style & tone - the feelings evoked

Discussion Questions

- > Do you agree that theme, plot, character(s), setting and style & tone are key elements of a good story?
- Are there any other elements you think are essential to a good story?
- What attracts us to a good story?
- What do stories provide us with that other forms of expression do not?
- > Do you think storytelling is a useful tool for self-disclosure? Why or Why not?
- > What goes into creating one's point of view?
- > How does one's point of view impact what one sees, hears, feels, experiences, or thinks?
- What can we learn from viewpoints that are different from ours?
- How do we as a group handle differing points of view?

PERSPECTIVE - a point of view; a particular attitude toward or way of seeing something

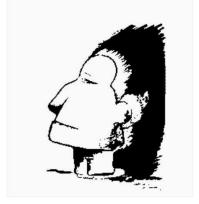
What do you see?



Do you see an old woman or a young woman?



Can you see the face? Can you read the word?



Do you see the face? Do you see the Eskimo?

Interpreting stories

To interpret means to...

- explain the meaning of (information, words, or actions)
- 2. understand words, actions, moods, ways of behaving as having a particular meaning or significance

Most stories have several interpretations

Well thought out interpretations take into account

Theme

- Is there one theme or several themes?
- If there is one main theme are there sub-themes?
- Has the interpreter accurately identified the theme or themes?

Plot

- Is there one event that drives the story or many?
- Are all the events in the story of equal importance?
- How do the events recounted in the story connect or impact each other?
- Has the interpreter accurately defined the plot?

Character(s)

- Who are the characters?
- Each character has a point of view, are they all valid?

Though not often thought of as characters

- The author has a point of view that impacts the interpretation
- The audience has a point of view that impacts the interpretation

Setting

- The time and place the story is set in the interpretation
- How important is the time and place to the story?
- Does the author have knowledge of the cultural and historical background of the story that might influence his interpretation?
 - What does the interpreter know about the time period the story is set in?
 - What does the interpreter know about the culture the story is set in?

Style & Tone

- How do the words, images and literary devices the storyteller uses Influence the interpretation?
- What does the interpreter know about the author's understanding of the words and images used (the meaning of words and images change over time; some words and images have multiple meanings, which meaning did the author intent to convey?

what's the misi opposite of mix up interpret?







Genre (CYB 1848) - composition

characterized by a particular style, form, or content; what the audience can expect of a certain literary form.

Historical context (CYB 1848) – understanding the "world behind the text"

Cultural context (CYB 1844) – the cultural assumptions and beliefs the storyteller and the audience shared

Contemporary context (CYB

1844) – what does the story say to the contemporary audience



Contextualist (CYB 1845) -

emphasizes the context in which an action, utterance, or expression occurs; looks at the totality of the story to discover the truth it tells.



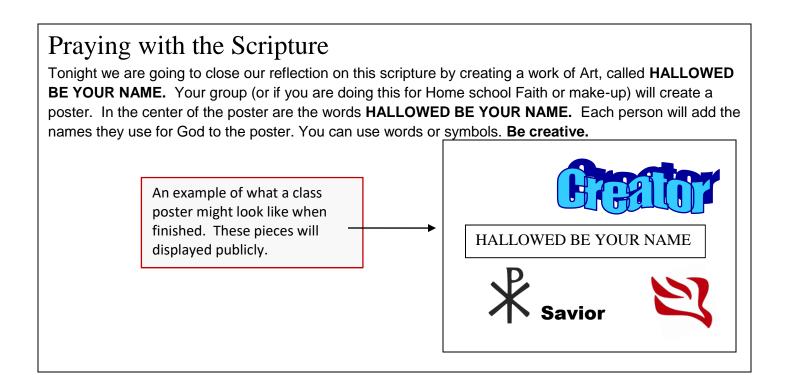
God reveals His Name to Moses Exodus 3:1-15

Questions to consider about this story

- 1. What are the themes in this story?
 - a. What is God trying to tell us about himself in this story?
 - b. What is God trying to tell us about humankind in this story?
- 2. Why does God ask Moses to remove his shoes/sandals?
- 3. What is Moses' first response to what God asks of him? Have you ever been in this position?

If yes, how did it make you feel?

- 4. Whose point of view is used in this story?
- 5. Why does Moses ask God his name?
 - a. How will knowing God's name help Moses do what God has asked him to do?
 - b. What are some of the names you use for God?
 - c. How does having a name for God affect your understanding of God?
- 6. What truth does this story speak to us today?



##