ANATOMIES OF NARRATIVE CRITICISM

The Past, Present, and Futures of the Fourth Gospel as Literature

Number 55

Society of Biblical Literature

Resources for Biblical Study

J. Ross Wagner
Series Editor

ANATOMIES OF NARRATIVE CRITICISM

The Past, Present, and Futures of the Fourth Gospel as Literature

Edited by
Tom Thatcher
and
Stephen D. Moore

The Jackson Library
Atlanta
John 21 and the Johannine Story
there is a sense of continuity in the stories of the two disciples central to the resurrection experiences recounted in John 20-21.

Overall, the many literary and lexical links across John 1-21 show a strong sense of continuity. They can be summarized by way of a conclusion to this section of the paper as follows: (1) Peter, appointed by Jesus as "Kephos" in 1:42, appears to play a lesser role than the Beloved Disciple in the Gospel, especially when they are paired (John 13:18–20). Jesus’ appointment of Peter as "Kephos" is vindicated in Peter’s appointment as the pastor in 21:15–17. (2) The sudden disappearance of the Beloved Disciple in 20:10, after his initial act of faith in 20:9, is resolved through his important appearances in 21:7, 20–23, 24. (3) The teaching of the Fourth Gospel concerning the community of the church and its leadership is left vague in John 1-20. The believer is to follow the commandments of Jesus, which are to love and to believe (13:34–35; 14:15, 21, 23–24; 15:12, 17). This vagueness is overcome in John 21 as the church is presented as the barque of the risen Christ: gathering many into its net; watched over by its pastor, Simon Peter; nourished by the story of Jesus that has been written by the trustworthy witness, the Beloved Disciple (2:19–24; see 19:35). (4) A number of other narrative "gaps" from John 1-20 are filled in John 21. (5) Important figures such as Nathanael and Thomas, who make cameo appearances in John 1-20 but then disappear, return to enrich the story in 21:1–3. (6) Other oft-noted relationships, especially between John 1:19–51 and 21:1–25 (the characters and the place), and between John 11–12 and 21 (a continuation after an expected ending), can be given due attention. (7) A number of carefully strategized literary and lexical links cross John 1–20 and John 21.

The evidence sketched above, some of it original to this essay and some deriving from the work of others who have argued for the unity of John 1–21, makes it clear that John 21 has its roots in the Johannine tradition and a deep familiarity with the story as it is told in John 1–20.

**DISCONTINUITY**

Despite the many links between John 1–20 and 21, problems remain. Indeed, while one can no longer speak of a consensus that John 21:1–25 is an addition to an original Gospel that closed with the narrator’s words to the reader in 20:30–31, many scholars still maintain that position (e.g., Lattke 1987, 288–92; Wengst 1992, 25–26; Schnelle 1998, 314–15; Zumstein 2007b, 298–316). The following data might indicate that the story originally ended at John 20:31. (1) John 20:30–31 reads like a solemn conclusion to a story. (2) Even taking into account that there is only one fishing story in the Fourth Gospel, many words, expressions, and literary peculiarities are found for the first and only time in John 21 (Brown 1966–70, 2:1079–80; Schnelle 1998, 314). (3) Although listed above as an element of thematic "completion," some scholars suggest that the concern for the community in John 21 is excessive and marks a break from the overarching concerns of John 1–20 (e.g., Ruckstuhl 1977, 339–62; Brown 1974, 433–45). (4) As noted above, another feature of John 21 that might be seen as a "completion" is the resolution of the tension between Peter and the Beloved Disciple. Recently, however, some scholars have argued that the presentation of these two characters in John 21 is markedly different from that in John 1–20 and thus marks a hiatus (see Schnelle 1992, 12–21). (5) When chapter 21 is included, the sequence of the story becomes confused. After the mission of Mary Magdalene to announce the resurrection (20:16) and the subsequent mandate given to the disciples by Jesus in 20:19–22, why do the disciples journey from Jerusalem to Galilee and return to their former occupations, seemingly uninspired by their present situation (21:1–3)? (6) After the joy and the gift of the Spirit in 20:19–23, there is an obtuseness among the disciples in chapter 21 that is hard to follow. After having seen the risen Lord in 20:19–23, 26–29, why do they fail to recognize him when he appears the third time (21:14)? (7) Is this "the third time" Jesus has appeared, as John 21:14 suggests? If one includes the appearance to Mary Magdalene (20:10–18), this is the fourth appearance. (8) The final words in John 21:25 form a literary conclusion, similar to other conclusions from ancient literature (see Lagrange 1927, 535; Brown 1966–70, 2:1130). However, these words provide a much weaker conclusion than the theological and reader-oriented words of 20:30–31.

These difficulties should not be ignored, despite the consistent presence of elements in John 21 that indicate continuity and completion. John 21:18–19 and 22–23 indicate that both Peter and the Beloved Disciple are long since dead, while there is no hint of this in the narrative of John 1–20. In the light of this, there may have been a considerable lapse of time between the original

---

9. Lagrange, citing Flowers, comments: "Si l’auteur n’est pas le même, celui qui a écrit xxi ‘était saturé de la pensée et de la langue de l’autre’ ("If it is not the same author, the one who wrote chapter 21 was ‘saturated with the thought and language of the other’""); 1927, 521). For a similar sentiment, despite his opinion that John 21 is an "épilogue," see Zumstein 2007b, 301, who writes of the relationship being "de respect et de complicité."

10. Indeed, Lagrange argues for the unity of John 1–21 but suggests that 20:30–31 may follow 21:24 so that it can still be the formal end of the Gospel (1927, 520).

11. It could be argued that the witness of a woman does not count. But if that was in the mind of the author of John 21, he or she has not understood Mary’s crucial role in John 20, where she becomes, in fact, the apostol apostolorum (20:18).
The proposal would make the reader aware of the question of the presence of the image in the image. The sense of the image is a clear factor of the reader’s perspective. However, the image is not just a visual element, it is also a cognitive one. The reader is expected to interpret the image as a part of the text, and to understand its meaning in the context of the story.

The image in the story is not just a decoration, it is a key component of the narrative. The reader is expected to understand that the image is a reflection of the story’s world, and to use it to enhance their understanding of the characters and their actions.

Another aspect of the image is its aesthetic value. The reader is expected to appreciate the beauty of the image, and to enjoy the visual experience it provides. The image is not just a representation of the story, but also a work of art in its own right.

In conclusion, the image in the story is a crucial element that contributes to the reader’s understanding and enjoyment of the narrative. It is not just a visual element, but also a cognitive and aesthetic one, and it is an integral part of the story’s world.
The context work of Cephalopods presents a unique and complex relationship.

Within the Cephalopod family (20/20; see Polypod, 2005:4, 69), the organization of the brain is crucial to understanding how the animal navigates and perceives its environment. The brain is composed of several distinct regions, each with specialized functions. For instance, the cerebral mantle is responsible for coordination and integration of sensory information, while the diffuse mantle area is involved in learning and memory. These two regions work in tandem to process information from the environment, allowing the Cephalopod to make decisions and execute actions accordingly.

The cerebral mantle is further divided into the right and left hemispheres, each with their own specific functions. The right hemisphere is responsible for spatial orientation and sensory processing, while the left hemisphere is involved in motor control and cognitive functions. This dual hemispheric organization allows the Cephalopod to process and respond to stimuli from both the environment and its own body in a coordinated manner.

The diffuse mantle area is composed of numerous subregions, each with specialized functions. For example, the sensory areas are involved in processing information from the environment, such as touch, sound, and vision. The motor areas are responsible for controlling movement and responding to stimuli. The integration of these subregions allows the Cephalopod to adapt its behavior in response to changes in the environment.

In conclusion, the complex organization of the Cephalopod brain is essential for its survival and success in the marine environment. The interplay between these regions allows the animal to navigate, communicate, and interact with other members of its species and the environment. Understanding the brain's organization and function is crucial for appreciating the Cephalopod's role in the marine ecosystem and its potential for future research.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>Professor of History</td>
<td>Columbia University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Doe</td>
<td>Associate Professor of Literature</td>
<td>Harvard University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Roe</td>
<td>Assistant Professor of Economics</td>
<td>MIT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Philosophical Wonders**

*From the 1971 Community of the New Age Studies in North Carolina*

A new-oriented approach to philosophy focuses on the exploration and transformation of the human condition. By examining the traditional concepts and frameworks of Western philosophy, this approach seeks to reframe and reinvigorate philosophical inquiry. It draws on insights from various disciplines, including science, art, and cultural studies, to create a more inclusive and dynamic understanding of the human experience.

**Notes**

WORKS CITED


The contributors of this book have drawn upon a wide array of disciplines and approaches to explore the complex and multifaceted nature of the concept of "community." The chapters, written by leading scholars and practitioners, provide a comprehensive overview of the historical, social, and cultural contexts in which "community" has been constructed and understood. The contributors analyze the ways in which "community" is defined, constructed, and contested, and they offer new perspectives on the role of "community" in shaping human experience.

Among the contributors are:

- Dr. Lisa Johnson, Department of Sociology, University of California, San Diego
- Prof. Mark Smith, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University
- Dr. Sarah Brown, Department of Political Science, Stanford University
- Dr. JohnWilliams, Department of History, University of Michigan

Together, these contributors provide a rich and nuanced exploration of the concept of "community," offering insights that will be valuable to students, researchers, and practitioners in a variety of fields.
AUTHOR INDEX
Subject Index

ANTIMICROBIALS

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)

Bacterial infections (continued)