

1. "Romero" film: A biographical film directed by John Duigan, depicting the life of Archbishop Óscar Romero, a prominent figure in El Salvador's history during its civil conflict.
2. Main protagonists in the film: The central characters or figures whose actions and decisions drive the narrative forward. In the film "Romero," the main protagonists likely include Archbishop Óscar Romero, as well as other key figures such as Rutilio Grande, S.J., and various individuals involved in the Salvadoran conflict.
3. Country where events take place: The geographical setting where the events depicted in the film unfold. In the case of "Romero," the events primarily take place in El Salvador, a country in Central America.
4. Oscar Romero: Archbishop Óscar Romero was a prominent Roman Catholic prelate in El Salvador who spoke out against social injustice and violence during the country's civil conflict. He was assassinated in 1980 and later canonized as a saint by the Catholic Church.
5. Oscar Romero's first homily/sermon in the film: Refers to the inaugural sermon or address delivered by Archbishop Óscar Romero in the film "Romero." This speech likely sets the tone for his advocacy and addresses key themes such as justice, human rights, or the role of the church in society.
6. Rutilio Grande, S.J.: Rutilio Grande was a Jesuit priest and close friend of Archbishop Óscar Romero. He was known for his advocacy for the poor and marginalized in El Salvador and was assassinated in 1977, an event that deeply impacted Romero.
7. Who is God for Fr. Grande?: Refers to the theological understanding of God as perceived by Fr. Rutilio Grande, S.J., likely explored in the context of his sermons, teachings, or personal reflections.
8. The One Mass in the Romero film: A significant Mass depicted in the film "Romero," likely symbolizing the unity of the Catholic community amidst social and political turmoil, or highlighting the transformative power of faith in the face of adversity.
9. The Role of the U.S.A. in the conflict: Refers to the involvement of the United States in the Salvadoran civil conflict, which may include political, economic, or military support to various factions or governments during that period.
10. Oscar Romero's final homily/sermon in the film: The last sermon or address delivered by Archbishop Óscar Romero in the film "Romero," likely reflecting his ultimate message or legacy before his tragic assassination.

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11. Hermeneutics (audio recording): The study or theory of interpretation, particularly in relation to understanding religious texts or scriptures. In the context of an audio recording, hermeneutics may involve analyzing how meaning is conveyed through spoken words, including factors such as tone, emphasis, and context.
12. Racial Scripts (Lozada video lecture): Racial scripts refer to the predetermined societal narratives or stereotypes that shape perceptions and interactions based on race. In the context of the lecture by Lozada, racial scripts likely explore how these narratives influence identity formation, social dynamics, and power structures within diverse communities.
13. Identities: Refers to the multifaceted aspects of an individual or group that contribute to their sense of self, including but not limited to race, ethnicity, gender, religion, nationality, and socioeconomic status. Identities are often shaped by personal experiences, cultural influences, and societal norms.
14. Transformation: The process of profound change or development, often involving a shift in beliefs, attitudes, behaviors, or perspectives. Transformation can occur on both individual and collective levels and may be catalyzed by various factors such as personal growth, social movements, or spiritual experiences.
15. Contextualization: The act of placing something within its appropriate context to understand its meaning or significance. In religious studies, contextualization often involves interpreting scripture, rituals, or teachings within the historical, cultural, and social contexts in which they originated or are practiced.
16. Nature of Texts: Refers to the characteristics and qualities of written or spoken texts, including their genre, language, authorship, intended audience, and historical context. Understanding the nature of texts is essential for interpreting and analyzing their meaning and significance.
17. Community: A group of people who share common interests, values, beliefs, or identities and interact with one another on a regular basis. Communities can be based on various factors such as geographical proximity, cultural heritage, religious affiliation, or shared experiences.

18. Latino/a as Concept: The conceptualization and understanding of Latino/a identity, which encompasses individuals of Latin American descent or heritage. This concept may involve exploring cultural, linguistic, historical, and social dimensions of Latino/a identity within diverse contexts.
19. Biblical as Concept: Pertaining to the Bible or biblical texts, the term "biblical as concept" may involve examining the foundational principles, themes, and teachings found within the scriptures of the Christian tradition. This concept encompasses various approaches to interpreting and applying biblical texts in religious, theological, and ethical contexts.
20. Studies as Concept: Refers to the academic discipline or field of study focused on a particular topic or subject matter. In this context, "studies" may encompass interdisciplinary approaches to examining issues related to religion, culture, society, or other areas of inquiry.

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20. Studies as Concept: In this context, "studies" likely refers to academic disciplines or fields of inquiry that focus on specific topics or subjects. This could include religious studies, cultural studies, gender studies, or other interdisciplinary approaches that explore various aspects of human experience, society, and culture.
21. Journeys and Latino/a Hermeneutics: This term likely explores the metaphorical or symbolic journeys undertaken by individuals or communities within the context of Latino/a hermeneutics, which involves interpreting religious texts and traditions from a Latino/a perspective. These journeys may involve processes of self-discovery, cultural identity formation, and spiritual exploration within the framework of Latino/a experiences and contexts.
22. Johannine Travel: Refers to the narrative motifs or themes found in the Gospel of John that depict journeys, both physical and spiritual, undertaken by Jesus and his followers. Johannine travel may symbolize themes of discipleship, faith, and transformation as portrayed in the unique theological perspective of the Johannine literature.
23. Context of the Reader: In literary and religious studies, this term refers to the perspective, background, and experiences of the reader that influence their interpretation and understanding of texts. Understanding the context of the reader

involves considering factors such as cultural, social, and personal influences that shape their engagement with the text.

24. **Analysis of the Text:** The systematic examination and interpretation of a written or spoken text to uncover its meaning, themes, structure, and underlying messages. Textual analysis may involve various methods and approaches, including literary criticism, historical analysis, and linguistic study, to discern the significance of the text within its cultural and historical context.
25. **Recognition and Hospitality:** Refers to the ethical and relational practices of acknowledging the dignity and humanity of others, as well as extending welcome, kindness, and generosity towards them. Recognition and hospitality are often explored within theological and philosophical frameworks as virtues that promote social justice, inclusivity, and compassion.
26. **Recognition and Hospitality in Galatians:** This term likely refers to the themes of recognition and hospitality as found in the biblical book of Galatians. The analysis may explore how these themes are addressed by the author, their theological implications, and their relevance to the early Christian community in Galatia.
27. **Close reading of Galatians 2:11-14A:** Refers to a detailed and focused examination of a specific passage from the biblical book of Galatians, specifically Galatians 2:11-14A. Close reading involves analyzing the text's language, structure, context, and literary features to understand its meaning and significance within the broader theological framework of the letter to the Galatians.
28. **Identity:** The distinguishing characteristics, qualities, beliefs, and values that define an individual or group and contribute to their sense of selfhood and belonging. Identity is shaped by various factors, including personal experiences, cultural influences, social interactions, and external perceptions. In religious and theological contexts, identity may also encompass spiritual beliefs, religious affiliations, and ethical commitments.