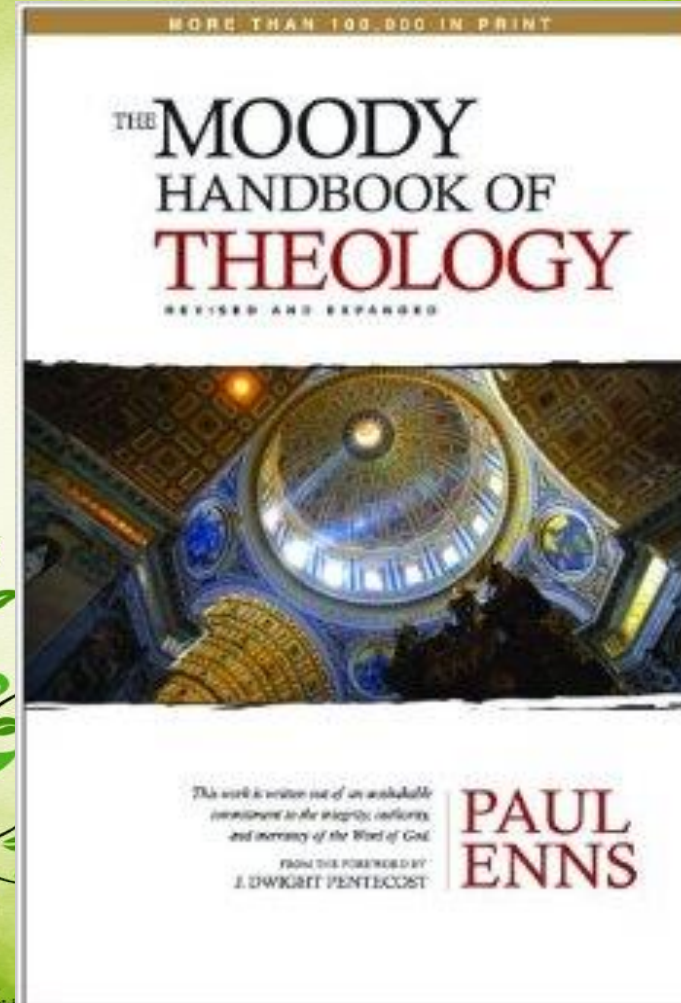
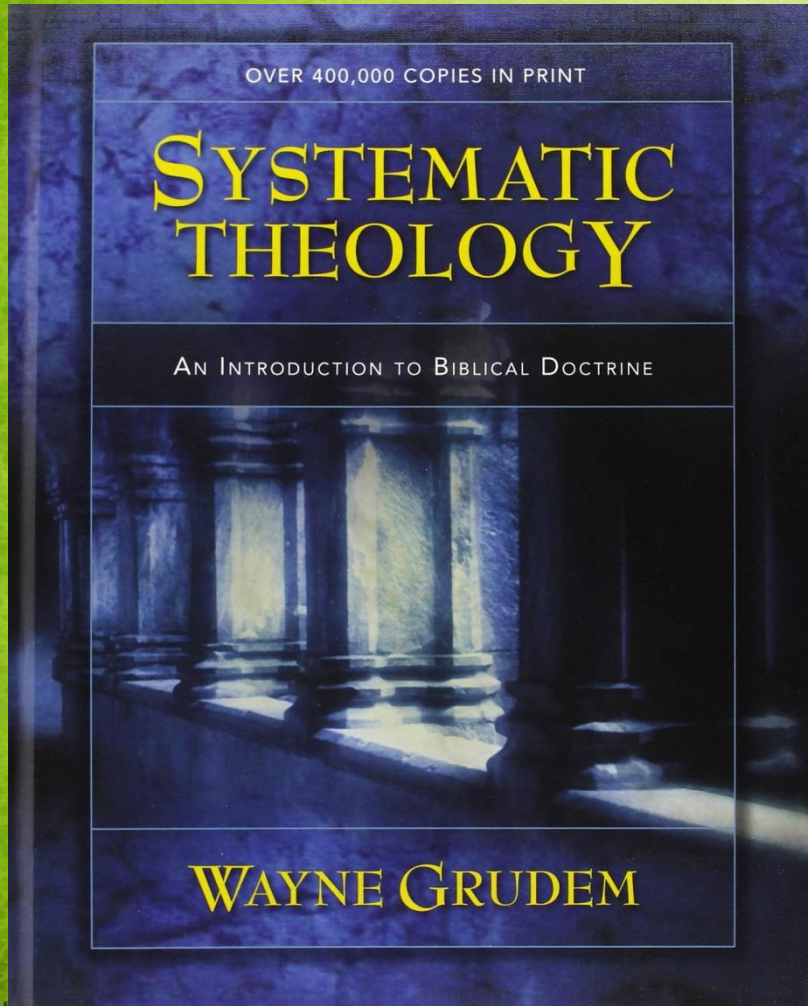




Doctrines

Resources



Biblical Theology

Old Testament Theology

- Edenic Era
- Noahic Era
- Patriarchal Era
- Mosaic Era
- Monarchial Era
- Prophetic Era

New Testament Theology

- Theology of the Synoptics
- Theology of Acts
- Theology of James
- Theology of Paul
- Theology of Hebrews
- Theology of Peter and Jude
- Theology of John



Methods of Organization

Historical Theology

- Ancient Theology
- Medieval Theology
- Reformation Theology
- Modern Theology

Methods of Organization



Dogmatic Theology

- **Calvinistic Theology**
- **Arminian Theology**
- **Covenant Theology**
- **Dispensational Theology**
- **Dogmatic Roman Catholic Theology**

Methods of Organization



Contemporary Theology

- Liberal Theology
 - Neo-orthodox Theology
 - Radical Theology
 - Historicist Theology
 - Socialist Theology
 - Catholic Theology
 - Conservative Theology
 - Evangelical Theology
 - Charismatic Theology
 - Emerging Church
 - Postmodern Theology
 - Post-evangelical Theology
 - Reformed Theology
- 

Systematic Theology

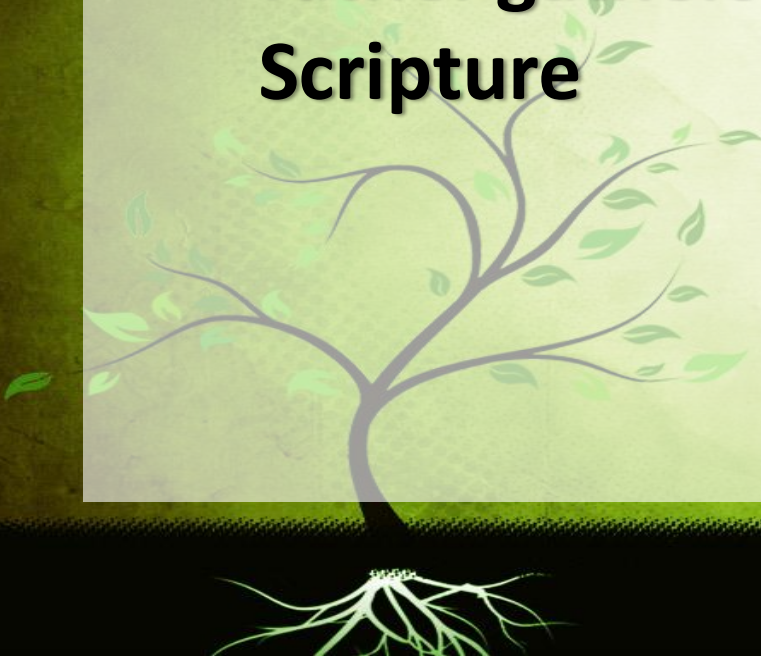
- **Bibliology**
- **Theology Proper**
- **Christology**
- **Pneumatology**
- **Angelology**

- **Anthropology**
- **Hamartiology**
- **Soteriology**
- **Ecclesiology**
- **Eschatology**



• **Systematic Theology**

- Taking what is known about particular aspects of theology and organizing them into a systematic manner based on topics.
- Does not follow a particular book of the Bible or writer, but rather gathers information from multiple locations in Scripture



“Systematic Theology may be defined as the collecting, scientifically arranging, comparing, exhibiting, and defending of all facts from any and every source concerning God and His works.”



- Lewis Sperry Chafer

“The science of the facts of divine revelation so far as those facts concern the nature of God and our relation to Him, as His creatures, as sinners, and as the subjects of redemption. All these facts, as just remarked, are in the Bible.”



- Charles Hodge

- **Theology should be...**

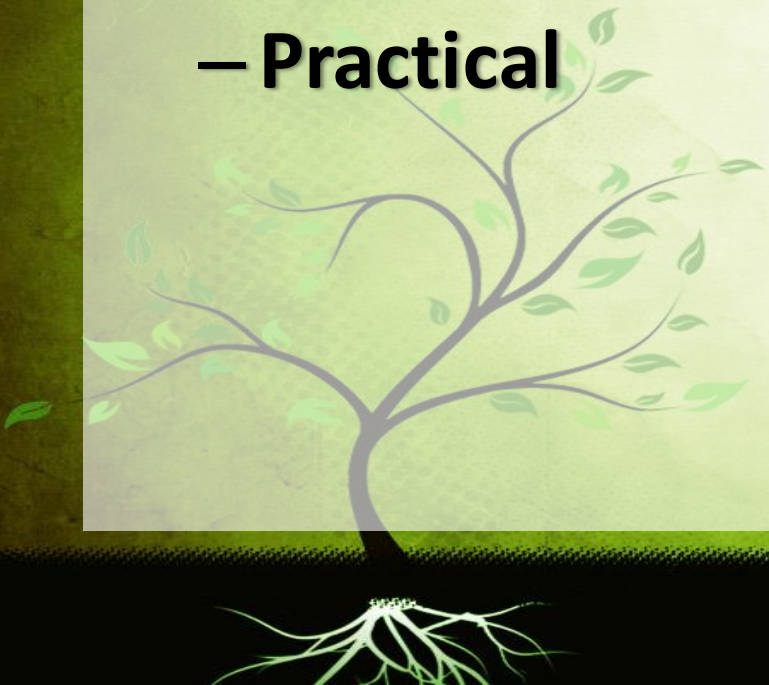
- **Biblical**

- **Systematic**

- **Relevant**

- **Contemporary**

- **Practical**



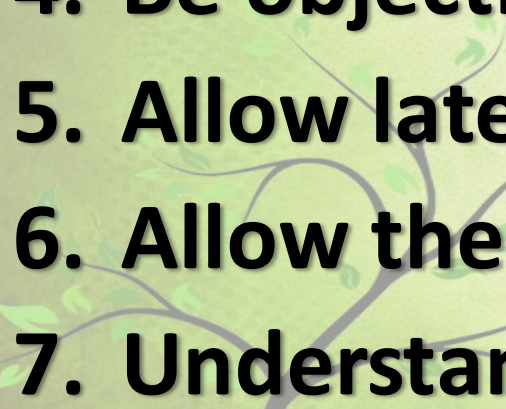
- Millard Erickson

Why do we need systematic theology?

- 1. As an explanation for why I am a Christian.**
- 2. As an apologetic for my faith.**
- 3. As a method to grow in the faith.**



What should be included in systematic theology?

- 1. A proper view of inspiration and inerrancy.**
 - 2. The ability to interpret Scripture properly.**
 - 3. Should logically drawn conclusions.**
 - 4. Be objective, let Scripture speak for itself.**
 - 5. Allow later passages to clarify earlier ones.**
 - 6. Allow the Holy Spirit to guide in truth.**
 - 7. Understanding that I will never know it all.**
- 

Where should I get my theology?

- 1. Our first source for all theology should be found in the Word of God.**
- 2. Other sources, such as creeds and confessions, can prove valuable, but should not take supremacy over the Bible.**





The study of the Bible

Bibliology

Common words and their meaning

- **Bible** – The Greek word *biblion*, which means book or roll, derived from *byblos*, which is the papyrus plant that was used to make paper.
- **Scripture** – *graphie* (Gr.) or writing. In the NT it was used to refer to the “writings” which was part of the OT, the Law, the Prophets, and the Writings. Later usage of the word came mean the OT as a whole.

- **The Bible claims to be God's Word.**
 - 3,800x “God said” or “Thus saith the Lord”
- **The Apostles recognized Scripture.**
 - Paul – 1 Cor. 14.37
 - Peter – 2 Pet. 1.16-21
 - John – 1 John 4.6
- **The church recognized Paul's words as Scripture.**
 - 1 Thess.2.13
- **Witnesses in history verify portions of God's word.**
 - Jesus, Moses, David, John, and Paul.