

13 Week Schedule

THE TEXT TO BE EXAMINED

1. What Is The Bible? Week 1

THE TOOLS THAT ARE NEEDED

2. Exegetical Tools Week 2
3. Biblical Theology Tools 1 Week 3
4. Biblical Theology Tools 2 Week 4
5. Systematic Theology Tools 1 Week 5
6. Systematic Theology Tools 2 Week 6

THE STORIES TO BE TOLD

7. Creation Week 7
8. Fall Week 8
9. Love Week 9
10. Sacrifice Week 10
11. Promise Week 11

PUTTING IT TOGETHER FOR THE CHURCH

12. Preaching Week 12
13. Other Benefits for the Local Church (Counseling, Missions, Social justice, etc.) Week 13

Core Seminars—Biblical Theology Class 5: Systematic Theology Tools 1



INTRODUCTION: OUR WORK ISN'T OVER

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BIBLICAL THEOLOGY & SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

Biblical Theology

Gerhardus Vos, defined it this way: “Biblical Theology is that branch of Exegetical Theology which deals with the process of the self-revelation of God deposited in the Bible.”

Don Carson says that “Biblical Theology...seeks to uncover and articulate the unity of all the biblical texts taken together, resorting primarily to the categories of those texts themselves.” (NDBT, p. 100).

Steve Wellum says that “Biblical theology attempts to demonstrate that the Scripture does have a unified, coherent message and that the documents are not mutually contradictory.”

Biblical Theology is the attempt to tell the whole story of the whole Bible as Christian Scripture.

Systematic Theology

Systematic theology is the attempt to summarize what the whole Bible has to say about any given topic in an orderly and comprehensive manner.

It also seeks to formulate those summaries into precise and accurate doctrines which define the boundary between truth and error, between orthodoxy (right belief) and heresy.

Finally, it seeks to apply these truths to our lives today.

Test Case: The Gospel

Biblical Theology:

Creation → Fall → Redemption → Consummation.

Systematic Theology: God → Man → Christ → Response.

RELATING THE TWO

CONCLUSION