

## **Systematic Biblical Truth**

### **Calendar: February and March 2019**

January 27            Introduction to Systematic Theology  
Assignment: BD pgs. 34-67 "Prolegomena"  
Doctrinal Analysis "Angels" to be completed by March 10<sup>th</sup>.

**February 3<sup>rd</sup>            NO CLASS**

February 10<sup>th</sup>        God's Word: *Inspiration of Scripture*  
Assignment: BD pgs. 70-100

February 17<sup>th</sup>        God's Word: *Authority and Inerrancy of Scripture*  
Assignment: BD pgs. 100-113

**February 24<sup>th</sup> and March 3<sup>rd</sup> NO CLASS**

March 10<sup>th</sup>.            God's Word: *Preservation of Scripture*  
Assignment: BD pgs. 113-130

March 17<sup>th</sup>            God's Word: *Obligation to Scripture*  
Assignment: BD pgs. 130-139

March 31              God the Father: *The Attributes of God*  
Assignment: BD pgs. 160-168

# **Some Approaches to Theology**

## **Natural Theology**

Knowledge about God which is derived primarily from nature. Natural theology usually places a heavy emphasis on reason and philosophy.

## **Biblical Theology**

Knowledge about God which is derived primarily from the Bible. The structure will often be arranged around major events of people of Scripture (e.g., Theology of Early Israel, Theology of the Prophets, Theology in Psalms, Theology of Paul, etc.).

## **Historical Theology**

Knowledge about God which is derived from studying the development of ideas over time. The structure will often be arranged around the major periods of history which brought changes to theology (e.g., Theology of the Early Church, Theology of the Imperial Church, Theology of the Middle Ages, Theology of the Enlightenment and Reformation, etc.).

## **Systematic Theology**

Knowledge about God which attempts to incorporate and combine all of the theological sources above. The structure is often arranged around major topics or categories of ideas which theologians have agreed upon over the centuries (e.g., Bibliology, Christology, Pneumatology, Ecclesiology, Soteriology, etc.).

## **Dogmatic Theology**

Knowledge about God which includes everything above, but with an emphasis on those teachings and ideas which have the authoritative stamp of approval from the church.

## **Practical Theology**

Theology which is built upon any of the previous types of theology, but which emphasizes the practical ways of living out these ideas in our own lives today.

## **Assignment 1: A doctrinal analysis on Angels**

Question: What do you know about angels and where did you get your information?

*Doctrinal* = What the Bible teaches

*Analysis* = A detailed examination of the elements or structure of something.

*Angels* = Old Testament (Hebrew)—*mal'akh* 213 occurrences

New Testament (Greek)—*angelos* 176 occurrences

*Objective:* To create a biblical doctrine on angels. This is done by researching all references in the Bible referring to angels. The procedure entails:

1. Finding all verses in the Bible that have the word “angel” in them.
2. Chart all the verses and make note of what the verse reveals regarding angels.
3. Write a summary of your findings.
4. The results will give you a thorough understanding on what the Bible reveals and teaches about angels.

Resources: Strong’s Concordance

Internet: [BlueLetterBible.com](http://BlueLetterBible.com); [Biblegateway.com](http://Biblegateway.com); [Biblestudytools.com](http://Biblestudytools.com); [Biblehub.com](http://Biblehub.com) and many, many more! Google search Bible concordances.