

Systematic Theology

Introduction & Doctrine of Scripture, Part 1

1. Introduction to Systematic Theology

Systematic theology is any study that answers the question, “What does the whole _____ teach us today?” about any given topic. (Grudem)

_____ study - it gathers everything the Bible teaches on a given topic.

_____ organization - it organizes this teaching into a logical arrangement of topics called *doctrines*. (Ware)

1.3. *How is Systematic Theology done?*

First, we _____ and interpret every text where a particular topic is discussed in Scripture.

Second, we formulate a _____ of the doctrine that adequately accounts for all these teachings.

1.4. *How does Systematic Theology relate to other disciplines?*

1. Hermeneutics is the discipline that equips us to understand how to _____ the Scriptures.

2. _____ is where we apply hermeneutics to the Scriptures, studying verses, passages, and books within their canonical context.

3. Biblical theology seeks to inductively understand the canonical form of the Bible’s theology as it is _____ revealed in its own literary forms and salvation-historical development. (Hamilton)

4. Systematic theology encompasses the whole bible and is topic (doctrine) driven, eventually relating its findings to _____ issues and life.

5. Church History/Historical Theology assists _____ by recording what previous Christian thinkers have said about certain doctrines.

6. _____ are primary missions of the church rooted in the findings of systematic theology.

7. Apologetics flows from systematic theology and is concerned with advancing and _____ the Christian faith against other worldviews’ attacks and weaknesses.

8. Ethics is the study of _____ applied to specific issues in the contemporary culture. Christian ethics leans heavily on systematic theology.

9. The Practice of Ministry puts systematic theology into action in all areas of ministry.

1.5. *Why should we study Systematic Theology?*

1.6. *How should we approach studying Systematic Theology?*

1. _____

[Psalm 119:18](#) “Open my eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of your law.”

2. _____

[1 Peter 5:5](#) “5 Likewise, you who are younger, be subject to the elders. Clothe yourselves, all of you, with humility toward one another, for “God opposes the proud but gives grace to the humble.””

3. _____

Eph 4:11-12 “11 And he gave the apostles, the prophets, the evangelists, the shepherds and teachers, 12 to equip the saints for the work of ministry, for building up the body of Christ...”

4. _____

5. _____

[Deut 6:5](#) “5 You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your might.”

2. The Doctrine of Scripture

The doctrine of _____ is the ontological foundation of our theology.

The doctrine of _____ is the epistemological foundation of theology.

2.1. *The Doctrine of The Inspiration of Scripture*

Definition: All Scripture is _____ because the Holy Spirit superintended the biblical authors as they composed their writings, the Word of God. (Allison)

Key Texts: [Matt 19:4-5](#); [John 10:35](#); [Acts 4:24-26](#); [1 Cor 2:10-12](#); [2 Tim 3:16-17](#); [2 Pet 1:16-21](#)

[2 Tim 3:16-17](#) “16 All Scripture is breathed out by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, and for training in righteousness, 17 that the man of God may be complete, equipped for every good work.”

What is “Verbal Plenary Inspiration”?

Inspiration is _____. The Holy Spirit inspired the actual language contained in the autographs.

Inspiration is _____. *All* Scripture is inspired.

Inspiration is _____. The Spirit and the human authors wrote together.

2.2. *The Doctrine of The Inerrancy of Scripture*

Definition: Inerrancy is an attribute of Scripture by which whatever it affirms corresponds to reality, and it never affirms anything that is contrary to fact. It also means that Scripture never _____ . (Allison)

Key texts: [Num 23:19](#); [Psa 12:6](#); [18:30](#); [19:8](#); [Pro 30:5](#); [John 10:35](#); [14:26](#); [16:13](#); [17:17](#); [Heb 6:18](#)

_____ has to do with Scriptures correspondence to reality.

_____ means that Scripture never affirms anything contrary to fact.

Inerrancy is consistent with the _____, such as:

1. _____ speech. [Gen 1:16-18](#)
2. _____ quotations. [Heb 1:7](#), cf [Psa 104:4](#)
3. _____ of Jesus' sayings.
4. Different _____ of events. [Matt 4:1-11](#), cf [Luke 4:1-13](#)
5. Divergent _____ accounts. [Matt 14:13-21](#); [Mark 6:30-44](#); [Luke 9:10-17](#); [John 6:1-13](#)

What did Jesus think?

Practical Outworking of the Doctrines