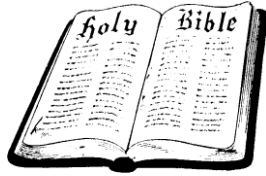


Notes for TH 101 Bibliology, Theology Proper

Textbooks: King James Bible; Systematic Theology, Lewis Sperry Chafer



(Outline of Study from Textbook)

Prolegomena (προλεγόμενα)

I. The Word **Theology** (θεολογος)

II. General Uses of the Word Theology

- Natural Theology
- Revealed Theology
- Biblical Theology
- Theology Proper
- Historical Theology
- Dogmatic Theology
- Speculative Theology
- Old Testament Theology
- New Testament Theology
- Pauline, Johannine, Petrine Theologies
- Practical Theology
- Systematic or Thetic Theology

III. Various Definitions

IV. Students of Theology

V. Essential Requirements

1. The Inspiration and Authority of the Scriptures are Assumed
2. The Laws of Methodology are as Essential in the Science of Systematic Theology as in Any Other Science
3. Finite Limitations Must be Recognized
4. Spiritual Illumination is Necessary and is Provided
5. Patient and Tireless Study is Required
6. Faith
7. Systematic Theology should be Unabridged

VI. Existing Attitudes toward the Scriptures

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1. Rationalism
 - a. Extreme
 - b. Moderate
2. Mysticism
 - a. False Mysticism
 - b. True Mysticism
3. Romanism
4. The Orthodox Protestant Faith

VII. Major Divisions of Systematic Theology

1. Bibliology (βιβλιολογος)
2. Theology Proper
3. Angelology (αγγελολογος)
4. Anthropology (ανθρωπολογος)
5. Soteriology (σοτεριολογος)
6. Ecclesiology (εκκλησιολογος)
7. Eschatology (εσχατολογος)
8. Christology (χριστολογος)
9. Pneumatology (πνευματολογος)
10. Doctrinal Summarization

Conclusion

Bibliology

- I. The Supernatural Origin of the Bible
 1. The Book of God
 2. The Bible and Monotheism
 3. The Doctrine of the Trinity
 - a. God the Father
 - b. God the Son
 - c. God the Holy Spirit
 4. Creation
 5. Sin
 6. The Cure of Evil according to the Bible

7. The Extent of Bible Revelation
 8. The Ethics of the Bible
 9. The Continuity of the Bible
 10. Prophecy and its Fulfillment
 11. Types with their Antitypes
 12. The Bible as Literature
 13. The Bible and Science
 14. The Bible and Temporal Power
 15. The Bible's Enduring Freshness
- II. General Divisions of the Bible
1. The Structure Of The Bible
 2. Created Beings And Their Relationships
 - a. The Angels
 - b. The Gentiles
 - c. The Jews
 - d. The Christians
 3. Time Periods Of The Bible
 - a. Divisions Related To Humanity
 - (1.) The First Period
 - (2.) The Second
 - (3.) The Third
 - (4.) The Fourth Period
 - b. Dispensations
 - (1.) The Dispensation Of Innocence
 - (2.) The Dispensation Of Conscience
 - (3.) The Dispensation Of Human Government
 - (4.) The Dispensation Of Promise
 - (5.) The Dispensation Of Law
 - (6.) The Dispensation Of Grace
 - (7.) The Dispensation Of Kingdom Rule
 - c. The Covenants
 - (1.) The Covenant Of Redemption
 - (2.) The Covenant Of Works
 - (3.) The Covenant Of Grace
 - (4.) The Edenic Covenant
 - (5.) The Adamic Covenant
 - (6.) The Noahic Covenant
 - (7.) The Abrahamic Covenant
 - (8.) The Mosaic Covenant

- (9.) The Palestinian Covenant
- (10.) The Davidic Covenant
- (11.) The New Covenant For The Church
- (12.) The New Covenant For Israel
- d. Prophetic Periods
 - (1.) From Adam To Abraham
 - (2.) From Abraham To Moses
 - (3.) From Moses To Daniel
 - (4.) From Daniel To Christ
 - (5.) From The First To The Second Advent Of Christ
 - (6.) From The Beginning To The End Of The Millennial
 - (7.) Kingdom
 - (8.) The Eternal State
- e. The Various Aspects Of The Earthly Kingdom
 - (1.) The Theocracy
 - (2.) The Kingdom Promised
 - (3.) The Kingdom Anticipated By The Prophets
 - (4.) The Kingdom Announced As "At Hand"
 - (5.) The Mystery Form Of The Kingdom
 - (6.) The Kingdom To Be Re-Announced By The 144,000 in Final Anticipation Of Messiah's Return
 - (7.) The Kingdom In Manifestation
- f. The Divisions Of The Scriptures Relative To The History Of Israel In The Land
- g. The Divisions Of The Scriptures Relative To The Gentiles
 - (1.) As Outside The Jewish Covenants And Commonwealth Privileges
 - (2.) As Receiving A Dispensation Of World Rule At The Hour Of Israel's Last Dispersion
 - (3.) As Now Privileged To Receive The Gospel Of Divine Grace
 - (4.) As Brought Into Judgment At The End Of Their Dispensation Of World Rule
 - (5.) As Seen In Prophecy
 - (6.) As Entering And Continuing In Israel's Kingdom
 - (7.) As Partakers In The Glory Of The Celestial City
- h. Divisions Of The Scripture Relative To The Church
 - (1.) As Seen In Types
 - (2.) As Anticipated Directly In Prophecy

(3.) As Being Called Out From, And Yet Resident, In The World

(4.) As Distinct From Judaism

(5.) As Caught Into Heaven By Resurrection And Translation

(6.) As Returning With Christ To His Earthly Reign

(7.) As Reigning With Christ On Earth

(8.) As Partakers In Glory Of The New Heaven

4. Main Divisions Of Bibliology

III. Revelation

1. Three Important Doctrines Distinguished

a. Revelation And Reason

b. Revelation And Inspiration

c. Revelation, Inspiration, And Illumination

2. The Nature Of Revelation

a. God Revealed Through Nature

b. God Revealed Through Providence

c. God Revealed Through Preservation

d. God Revealed Through Miracles

e. God Revealed Through Direct Communication

f. God Revealed Through The Incarnation

g. God Revealed Through The Scriptures

3. Divine Revelation Is Varied In Its Themes

a. Divine Revelation Is Partial Concerning The Facts Revealed

b. Divine Revelation Is Complete

c. Divine Revelation Is Progressive

d. Divine Revelation Is Primarily Unto Redemption

e. Divine Revelation Is Final

f. Divine Revelation Is Accurate To The Point Of Infinity

IV. Inspiration

1. The Fact And Importance Of Inspiration

a. Christ Versus The Apostles

b. Accommodation

c. Ignorance

d. Contradiction

2. Theories Of Inspiration

a. The Mechanical Or Dictation Theory

b. Partial Inspiration

c. Degrees Of Inspiration

- d. The Concept And Not The Words Inspired
 - e. Natural Inspiration
 - f. Mystical Inspiration
 - g. Verbal, Plenary Inspiration
 - 3. Dual Authorship
 - 4. God's Word About God's Word
 - 5. General Objections To Verbal, Plenary Inspiration
 - 6. Conclusion
- V. Canonicity and Authority
- 1. The Scriptures Are Authoritative Being God-Breathed
 - 2. The Scriptures Are Authoritative Being Written By Chosen Men Who Were "Borne Along" By The Holy Spirit
 - 3. The Scriptures Are Authoritative Being Accredited By Those Who First Received Them
 - 4. The Scriptures Are Authoritative Being Attested By The Lord Jesus Christ-The Second Person Of The Godhead
 - 5. The Scriptures Are Authoritative Being Received, Delivered, And Attested By The Prophets
 - a. The Congregation's Relation To The Scriptures
 - b. The King's Relation To The Scriptures
 - c. The Official's Relation To The Scriptures
 - d. The Levites' Relation Scriptures
 - e. The Prophets' Relation To The Scriptures
 - 6. The Scriptures Are Authoritative Being The Word Employed By God The Holy Spirit
 - 7. The Authority Of The Bible Is Seen In The Fact That Without The Slightest Deflection It Vindicates And Satisfies Every Claim
 - a. Enduring Power
 - b. Imperial Power
 - c. Sanctifying Power
 - d. Revealing Power
 - e. Accuracy
 - f. Prevailing Power
 - g. Prophecy
 - 8. Conclusion
- VI. Illumination
- 1. Specific Forms Of Spiritual Darkness
 - a. Israel's Blindness
 - b. Gentile Darkness

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- c. Satanic Darkness
- d. Carnal Blindness

2. The Illuminating Work Of The Holy Spirit

VII. Interpretation

1. The Purpose Of The Bible As A Whole
2. The Distinctive Character And Message Of Each Book Of The Bible
3. To Whom Is A Given Scripture Addressed?
4. Consideration Of The Context
5. Consideration Of All Scripture Bearing On Any Given Theme
6. Discovery Of The Exact Meaning Of The Determinative Words Of The Text
7. The Necessity Of Avoiding Personal Prejudices

VIII. Animation

1. The Power Of God's Word Upon The Unsaved
2. The Power Of God's Word Upon The Saved

IX. Preservation

Theology Proper

I. Introduction to Theological Proper

1. Intuition
2. Tradition
 - a. The Remote
 - b. The Present
3. Reason
 - a. The Intrinsic Value
 - b. The Achievements
4. Revelation

II. Naturalistic Theism

1. The Cosmological Argument
2. The Teleological Argument
3. The Anthropological Argument
4. The Ontological Argument
5. Conclusion

III. Antitheistic Theism

1. Atheism
2. Agnostic
3. Evolution

4. Materialism
5. Polytheism
6. Idealism and Realism
7. Pantheism
8. Deism
9. Positivism
10. Monism
11. Dualism
12. Pluralism
13. Conclusion

IV. Biblical Theism

1. The Personality of God
 - a. The Personality of God
2. The Attributes of God
 - a. Personality
 - (1.) Omniscience
 - (2.) Sensibility
 - (a.) Holiness
 - (b.) Justice
 - (c.) Love
 - (d.) Goodness
 - (e.) Truth
 - (3.) Will
 - (a.) Freedom
 - (b.) Omnipotent
 - b. Constitutional Attributes
 - (1.) Simplicity
 - (2.) Unity
 - (3.) Infinity
 - (4.) Eternity
 - (5.) Immutability
 - (6.) Omnipresence or Immensity
 - (7.) Sovereignty
 - c. Conclusion
3. Divine Decrees
 - a. The Decree of God
 - (1.) Two Basic Problems
 - (a.) The Essential Nature of Sin
 - (b.) The Permission of Sin

- (2.) The Problem of the Will
 - b. Predestination
 - (1.) Election
 - (2.) Retribution
 - c. Objections to the Doctrine of Divine Decree
 - (1.) The Justice of God
 - (2.) The Love of God
 - (3.) Predestination Predetermines that Men shall Sin
 - (4.) Predestination the Means to its Ends
 - (5.) Predestination and Gospel Preaching
 - (6.) Predestination and Fatalism
 - (7.) Divine Decree and Human Suffering
 - d. Major Manifestations of the Divine Decree
 - (1.) Creation
 - (2.) The Program of the Ages
 - (3.) Preservation
 - (4.) Providence
 - (5.) Prayer
 - (6.) Miracles
 - (7.) Grace
 - e. Conclusion
4. The Names of Deity
- a. The Primary Names of Deity in the Old Testament
 - (1.) Jehovah
 - (2.) Elohim
 - (3.) Adon, Adonai
 - b. Compounds
 - c. Old Testament Epithets
 - d. New Testament Names
 - e. Conclusion
- VII. Trinitarianism
- 1. Introduction to Trinitarianism
 - a. Preliminary Consideration
 - b. Three Dishonors
 - (1.) Christ
 - (2.) The Holy Spirit
 - (3.) The Scriptures
 - c. General Definition
 - d. The True Emphasis

2. Proof of Trinitarian Doctrine

a. Reason

- (1.) The Divine Attributes are Eternal
- (2.) Eternal Activity of the Attributes
- (3.) The Attributes Require Both Agent and Object
- (4.) God is Sufficient in Himself
- (5.) The Agent and Object are Person
- (6.) Plurality in God is a Trinity
- (7.) The Bible Sustains Reason
 - (a.) The External Exercise of Love
 - (b.) The Exercise of Mutual Glory
 - (c.) The Exercise of Knowing
 - (d.) The Exercise of Divine Disposition to Communion

b. Revelation

- (1.) The Doctrine of the Trinity as Set Forth in the Old Testament
- (2.) The Doctrine of the Trinity as Set Forth in the New Testament
 - (a.) The Trinity and the Names of God
 - (b.) The Trinity and the Attributes of God
- (3.) The Trinity and the Works of God
 - (a.) Creation of the Universe
 - (b.) Creation of Man
 - (c.) The Incarnation
 - (d.) The Life and Ministry of Christ
 - (e.) The Death of Christ
 - (f.) The Resurrection of Christ
 - (g.) The Resurrection of All Mankind
 - (h.) The Inspiration of the Scriptures
 - (i.) The Minister's Authority
 - (j.) The Indwelling Presence
 - (k.) The Work of Sanctification
 - (l.) The Believer's Safekeeping
- (4.) The Trinity and Worship of God
 - (a.) By Angels
 - (b.) By Saints
 - (c.) The Benedictions

VIII. God the Father

1. Fatherhood Over Creation
2. Fatherhood by Intimate Relationship
3. The Father of Our Lord Jesus Christ
4. Fatherhood Over All Who Believe

IX. God the Son: His Pre-existence

1. Major Passages on Pre-existence
2. The Angel of Jehovah
 - a. A Divine Person
 - b. Part of the Trinity

X. God the Son: His Names

1. Jehovah, LORD
2. Elohim, God
3. Son of God, Son of Man
4. Lord Jesus Christ

XI. God the Son: His Deity

1. Divine Attributes Belong to Christ
 - a. Eternity
 - b. Immutability
 - c. Omnipotence
 - d. Omniscience
 - e. Omnipresence
 - f. Other Major Attributes
2. The Prerogatives of Deity are Ascribed to Christ
 - a. He is the Creator of All Things
 - b. He is Preserver of All Things
 - c. He Pardons Sin
 - d. Christ Will Raise the Dead
 - e. Christ Apportions the Rewards of Saints
 - f. The Judgment of the World is Committed to Christ
 - g. That Worship Which Belongs Only to God is Freely Rendered to Christ
3. Objections

XII. God the Son: His Incarnation

1. Who Became Incarnate?
2. How did the Son Become Incarnation?
3. For What Purpose Did He Become Incarnate?
 - a. That He Might Manifest God to Man
 - b. That He Might Manifest Man to God

- c. That He Might Be a Merciful and Faithful High Priest
- d. That He Might Destroy the Works of the Devil
- e. That He Might Be Head Over the New Creation
- f. That He Might Sit On David's Throne
- g. That He Might Be a Kinsman Redeemer

4. Conclusion

XIII. God the Son: His Humanity

- 1. Christ's Humanity Was Anticipated Before the Foundation of the World
- 2. The Old Testament Expectation was of a Human Messiah
 - a. The Types
 - b. Prophecy
- 3. A Specific New Testament Prophecy
- 4. The Life of Christ on Earth
 - a. His Names
 - b. His Human Parentage
 - c. The Fact that He Possessed a Human Body, Soul, and Spirit
 - d. His Human Limitations
- 5. The Death and Resurrection of Christ
- 6. The Humanity of Christ is Seen in His Ascension and Session
- 7. The Humanity of Christ is Evident in His Second Advent and Kingdom Reign

XIV. God the Son: The Kenosis

- 1. "The Form of God"
- 2. The Condescension
- 3. "The Form of a Servant...the Likeness of Men"
- 4. Conclusion

XV. God the Son: The Hypostatic Union

- 1. The Structure of the Doctrine
 - a. His Deity
 - b. His Humanity
 - c. The Complete Preservation of Each of His Two Natures without Confusion or Alteration of Them and Their Unity
- 2. The Relationships
 - a. To the Father
 - b. To the Spirit
 - c. To Himself
 - d. To Angels Unfallen and Fallen
 - e. To Humanity

- f. To Sin and the Sin Nature
 - (1.) The Impeccability of Christ
- g. To Those Who are Saved
- 3. Conclusion
- XVI. God the Holy Spirit
 - 1. The Personality of the Holy Spirit
 - 2. The Deity of the Holy Spirit
 - a. The Holy Spirit is Called God
 - b. The Holy Spirit is Associated With God
 - c. The Attributes of God are Predicated of the Holy Spirit
 - d. The Holy Spirit May be Blasphemed
 - 3. The Witness of the Old Testament
 - a. The Holy Spirit in Comical Undertakings
 - b. The Holy Spirit's Work in Things Governmental
 - c. The Holy Spirit in Relation to Individuals
 - 4. The Witness of the New Testament
 - 5. His Titles
 - 6. His Relationships
 - a. To the Father
 - b. To the Son
 - c. To the World
 - d. To the Flesh
 - e. To the Devil
 - f. To Christians
 - g. To the Divine Purpose
 - 7. His Adorable Character
 - 8. Conclusion