

Biblical Doctrine - Yellowstone Baptist Church

Preface - Week 1

I. What six qualities shape the overall design and formation of Biblical Doctrine? (pg. 25)

1. _____ - Progress of scriptural revelation
2. _____ - Meaning is extracted from the Bible
3. _____ - Orderly synthesis (blend) of all Scripture teaches in each area of doctrine
4. _____ - Evenly covering major elements of systematic theology
5. _____ - Application with expository preaching and holy living in view
6. _____ - Affordability, portability, and utility - In other words, this tome is an affordable option for most believers, can be carried, and is useful or beneficial.

II. Why are each of these important to our study?

III. Five interpretive principles that guide Biblical revelation and doctrine (pg. 25)

1. The _____ principle. Scripture should be understood in its literal, natural, and normal sense.
2. The _____ principle. Should be interpreted in its historical context. What the author intended and what the text meant to its first (original) audience must be taken into account.
3. The _____ principle. Basic understanding of grammar helps us understand the text.
4. The _____ principle. Scripture is to be its own interpreter. It assumes the Bible does not contradict itself.
5. The _____ principle. God intended Scripture to be understood.

IV. What is a Biblicist? (pg. 26)

V. The book defines 8 noteworthy distinctives on page 26. A distinctive is defined as “the characteristic of a person or thing, and serves to distinguish it from others.” What are the characteristics that are defined by the book?

- A. A _____ approach to Scripture
 - 1. Affirms the eternal existence of almighty God
 - 2. Progressive, written revelation in 66 books
 - 3. _____ and _____
- B. Affirmation of creationism
 - 1. _____ theory
 - 2. _____ theory
 - 3. _____ evolution
- C. Biblically derived covenants
- D. _____ that reflects God’s sovereignty in salvation
- E. _____ of all miraculous sign gifts at end of Biblical canon
- F. _____ understanding of New Testament Church
- G. _____ view of roles of men and women in home and church
- H. _____ that holds to a futuristic premillennial view of whole world

Introduction - Prolegomena (pgs. 33-67)

I. What does *prolegomena* mean? (pg. 33)

II. What is Theology (pg. 34)

- A. Define Theology. *Theos* _____ and *logia* _____
- B. How might a person be tempted to redefine theology?
- C. Christian theology is the study of the _____ in the Bible. “It has God as its perpetual centerpiece, God’s Word as its source, and godliness as its aim.”

David Wells: “Theology is the sustained effort to know the character, will and acts of the triune God as he has disclosed and interpreted these for his people in Scripture...in order that we might know him, learn to think our thoughts after him, live our lives in his world on his terms, and by thought and action project his truths into our own time and culture.”

III. Why Study Theology? (pg. 35)

- A. Read the 7 reasons given to study theology strengthen the relationship between God and man by Scottish pastor and theologian John Dick.
- B. What are practical ways that a study of theology might apply to our lives?
- C. What are the dangers of bad theology or proud theology? (Discuss)

Kevin DeYoung “Bad theology leads to despair, and proud theology leads to disdain. But humble, heartfelt Reformed theology should always lead to doxology.” (Grace Defined and Defended)

IV. What are the Various Major Kinds of Theology? (pg. 35)

- A. _____ Theology

- B. _____ Theology
- C. _____ Theology
- D. _____ Theology
- E. _____ Theology
- F. _____ Theology
- G. _____ Theology

V. What is Systematic Theology? (pg. 36)

- A. Involves the orderly bringing together of words about God or a bringing together of theology in an organized fashion.
- B. Answers the question, what does the completed Bible teach on any one theme or topic.
- C. What does a proper study of systematic theology do to the intellect? Faith? Love? Affection?

“John Murray..., ‘it is the most noble of all studies because its province is the whole counsel of God and seeks, as no other discipline, to set forth the riches of God’s revelation in the orderly and embracive manner which is its peculiar method and function.”

“Theology is not fully finished until it has warmed the heart (affections) and promoted the volition (will) to act in obedience to its content.”

VI. What are the Categories of Systematic Theology / Doctrine? (pg. 37)

- A. _____ - Inspiration, inerrancy, authority, canonicity of the Bible
- B. _____ - Existence and being of God, including the Trinity
- C. _____ - Person and work of the Lord Jesus Christ
- D. _____ - Person and work of the Holy Spirit
- E. _____ - Humanity or man
- F. _____ - Sin
- G. _____ - Salvation
- H. _____ - Holy angels, Satan, and fallen angels
- I. _____ - Church (universal and local)
- J. _____ - End time events including heaven and hell

VII. What is relationship between Exegetical, Biblical, and Systematic Theology? (pg. 38)

- A. Explain the construction metaphor on how these three intertwine.

VIII. What are the Benefits and Limitations of Systematic Theology? (pgs. 39-40)

- A. What are four divine purposes of Scripture? (2 Tim. 3:16-17)

1. _____ teaching
2. _____ or reproof of sin
3. _____ of error
4. _____ in righteousness

- B. What are some of the _____?

1. Unabridged collection of Biblical truth
2. Orderly synthesis and summation of Biblical doctrine
3. An imperative to fulfill the Great Commission
4. A repository of truth for expositional preaching and teaching
5. Scriptural basis for Christian behavior in church, home, and the world
6. A defense of Biblical doctrine against false teaching
7. A Biblical response to ethical and social malpractice in the world

- C. What are some of the _____?

1. Silence on a particular topic
2. Partial knowledge/understanding of entire Bible
3. Inadequacy of human language
4. Finiteness of human mind
5. Lack of spiritual discernment / growth

IX. What is the Relationship of Systematic Theology to Doctrine? (pgs. 40-42)

- A. What is doctrine? _____

- B. How is all doctrine generally classified into one of two categories?

- C. How does sound biblical doctrine apply to the church?

- D. What is the danger of its absence?

- E. Why will there always be opposition to sound doctrine?

- F. Are there wrong ideas in the church about the relationship between what a person believes and how they live?

- G. What is the spiritual value of sound doctrine?
 1. Spiritually _____
 2. Spiritual blessings for _____
 3. _____ against sin
 4. Delineates between _____ and _____
 5. Central to Christ's _____
 6. Central in the early church
 7. Central to _____ ministry
 8. _____ gave their lives for sound doctrine
 9. We have a _____ to pass on sound doctrine to next generation
 10. Churches were commended or condemned based on their doctrine or lack thereof
 11. Anticipates and prepares the hearer when it is out of season
 12. Protects _____ from false teachers
 13. Provides true spiritual _____ for believers
 14. Inseparably connected to theology. "All biblical teaching is theological in nature, and all Christian theology is biblical in context."

