The Principles of Biblical Theology

I. The Inerrancy, Authority, and Inspiration of Scripture

A. In order to give us knowledge of God, Scripture must be _____.

i. Yet many scholars and Christians today deny the inerrancy of the Bible.

ii. Christianity is a _____ religion; history must be true for us to be saved.

iii. We can't do Biblical Theology if the Bible isn't true.

B. Biblical Theology would be pointless if the Bible wasn't _____.

i. The Bible must be authorized by God in order to teach God's self-revelation.

ii. Biblical Theology must take for granted that Scripture is true & authoritative.

C. How can we know that Scripture is inerrant & authoritative? Because it is _____.

i. The doctrine of inspiration says that God _____ the words of the Bible.

ii. 2 Timothy 3:16: "All Scripture is breathed out by God."

iii. 2 Peter 1:21: "No prophecy was ever produced by the will of man, but men spoke from God as they were carried along by the Holy Spirit."

II. The Unity of Scripture

A. From the author (the Holy Spirit)

i. How could there be any semblance of unity between all 66 books?

ii. From inspiration: all the books of the Bible have a _____ in common.

iii. Biblical Theology seeks to discover the _____ of the Holy Spirit

B. From the matter (the Messiah)

i. _____ is the matter, the content, of all the various books of the Bible.

ii. We can and should interpret the OT like Jesus and his apostles did!

iii. Everything between Gen 3:15 and Matt 1 is preparing for and preaching the _____; Biblical Theology's task is to understand how.

C. From the form (the Covenant)

i. Scripture is also united because of the form, how it's presented—as _____

ii. All of Scripture _____ us as God's covenantal people.

iii. BT is about redemptive history, therefore it's about the redemptive covenant.

III. The Relationship of Old and New Testament

i. Are the OT and NT completely the same, or completely separate & distinct?

ii. We need to affirm _____ unity and drastic discontinuity at the same time.

iii. Discontinuity: the old covenant was broken by Israel, the new covenant won't be.

iv. Unity: the NC will be like another covenant—the _____.

B. A type is a historical person, event, or object that visibly teaches us about Christ.

i. Rom 5:14 speaks of "Adam, who was a type of the one who was to come."

ii. Israel is like another Adam, so the whole _____ of Israel was a type.

iii. We must find types of Christ in the OT that aren't explicit in the NT.

IV. The Metanarrative of Scripture

A. Creation: God created all things very good, and set up humanity as his vice-regents.

B. Fall: Humanity fell by sinning against God, disqualified & disfellowshipped from God.

C. Redemption: God redeems humanity from sin by sending his Son to pay our debts.

D. Consummation: God restores humanity & creation in the resurrection.