



THEOLOGY 101

Week 1 – Introduction to Systematic Theology + The Doctrine of the Word of God

Why study theology?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

What is theology? Theology is _____

Different types:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |

How does systematic theology work?



Theology _____

1. Go to the _____
2. Mix the _____
3. Bake the _____

The Doctrine of the Word of God

What is the Bible?

Definitions:

1. “The Bible is a collection of _____ writings that have been _____ by the Christian church as inspired, and thus authoritative for determining our _____ and _____. The Bible is comprised of 66 books, divided into two testaments, and written by over 40 authors spanning almost 1,500 years. It reveals to God's people the unifying history of God's _____ words and acts. The ultimate focus of Scripture is the _____ and redemptive work of Jesus Christ. He is the center to which everything in Scripture is united and bound together—beginning and end, creation and redemption, humanity, the world, the fall, history, and the future.”
2. The Bible is God’s _____ telling God’s _____ through God’s _____.

How did we get the Bible? 3 Steps: Revelation, Inspiration, Canonization

1. Revelation – _____

Two Types of Revelation: _____ + _____

2. Inspiration

- a. Definition: “The process by which God, through the _____, carried along the human authors of the Bible by actively superintending and guiding their writings so as to produce a finished product which fully maintains both _____ and _____ authorship.”
- b. Biblical Support:
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____

3. Canonization

a. What is the Canon of Scripture?

b. Old Testament Canon

i. Apocrypha:

ii. Criteria for Canonization:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

c. New Testament Canon

i. Pseudepigrapha:

ii. Criteria for Canonization:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

d. Is the Canon Closed?

- i. _____ (Galatians 1:8)
- ii. _____ (Hebrews 1:1-2)
- iii. _____
(Revelation 22:18-19)

4. Can I Trust the Bible?

a. Defining Terms:

- i. Inerrant: _____
- ii. Infallible: _____

b. Internal Witness – *What kind of claims does the Bible make?*

- i. Psalm 19:7 - _____
- ii. Psalm 12:6 - _____
- iii. Psalm 18:30 - _____
- iv. John 17:17 - _____
- v. Isaiah 40:8 - _____
- vi. Numbers 23:19 - _____

c. External Witness – *What do the historical facts say?*

i. Manuscript data:

ii. Implications for Scripture's reliability and truthfulness – two sides of a coin:

1. Many Manuscripts = many _____.

a. Change in _____

b. Change in _____

c. Substituting another _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

g. Theological _____

h. Marginal _____

2. Many Manuscripts = greater _____.

iii. Textual Criticism:

Definition: "Textual Criticism is the _____ of various copies,
fragments, versions, and translations of a text with the goal of recovering the
wording of the _____ manuscripts in its final form."

FURTHER READING:

Beginner:

40 Questions about Interpreting the Bible by Robert L. Plummer

How We Got the Bible? by Timothy Paul Jones

A Visual Guide to the Bible by Tim Challies

Grasping God's Word by Scott Duvall & Daniel Hays

Advanced:

The Journey from Texts to Translations by Paul Wegner

New Testament Textual Criticism by David Allen Black

The King James Only Controversy by James R. White

The Cradle, the Cross, and the Crown by Andreas J. Köstenberger