

## ***Biblical Theology: The Story of Scripture***

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### ***Class 3: Defining the Tools***

Don't forget the big idea:

*Biblical theology is the discipline of learning how to read the Bible as one story by one divine author that culminates in the person and work of Christ, so that every part of Scripture is understood in relation to Christ.*



**Goal:** Better understand Scripture and be shaped by its story.

#### **Schedule:**

##### **What is Biblical Theology?**

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|------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Defining the Topic              | Sep. 12 |
| 2. Guardian & Guide for the Church | Sep. 19 |
| 3. Defining the Tools              | Sep. 26 |

##### **The Stories to be Told: Biblical Theology Displayed**

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|-----------------------------|---------|
| 4. Kingdom Through Covenant | Sep. 3  |
| 5. Eden to New Jerusalem    | Oct. 10 |
| 6. People of God            | Oct. 17 |
| 7. Sacrifice                | Oct. 24 |
| 8. Mission                  | Oct. 31 |

Based on “Biblical Theology: Jesus at the Center of Scripture’s Story,” a core seminar from Capitol Hill Baptist Church (DC).

#### **Resources for Further Study:**

- *According to Plan: The Unfolding Revelation of God in the Bible* by Graeme Goldsworthy (IVP)
- *Him We Proclaim: Preaching Christ from All the Scriptures*, by Dennis E. Johnson (P&R Publishing)
- *Handbook on the New Testament Use of the Old Testament: Exegesis and Interpretation* by G.K. Beale (Baker Academic)

We're going to rummage through two different tool boxes pull a few out one at a time, look at them, and figure out what they do.

#### **I. Toolbox # 1: Exegetical Tools**      [look down]

Exegesis is the disciplined attempt to “lead out” of a text the author’s original intent, rather than one’s own preference or experience or opinion. Jerome, an early church father put it this way: “*The office of a commentator is to set forth not what he himself would prefer, but what his author says.*”

#### **A. Tool # 1: The Grammatical-Historical Method**

#### **B. Tool # 2: Literary Form**

Scripture's Genres/Forms: *Narrative; Parable; Poetry; Wisdom; Prophecy; Epistles; Apocalyptic, and more*

Test case: **Psalm 143:12**

## II. Toolbox # 2: Storyline Tools [look back and forward]

### A. Tool # 3: Plot

### B. Tool # 4: Theme

*Covenant (how God relates to his people),*

*Kingdom (how God orders and rules over his people),*

*Exodus (how God saves his people),*

*Exile (how God punishes his people)*

### C. Tool # 5: Promise-Fulfillment

Test case: **Gen. 12:1-3**

### D. Tool # 6: Typology

Types are divinely intended analogies from OT people, objects or events that prefigure Jesus Christ or the Gospel in such a way that emphasizes how the NT truth is greater and fuller than the OT historical realities.

“picture prophecies” (Barrett)

Old Testament Types		
<b>People:</b> Adam, Melchizedek, Isaac, Joseph, Moses, Joshua, Samson, David, Solomon, Jonah, Elisha	<b>Objects/Places:</b> Rock, Tabernacle, Brass Serpent, Vine, Branch, Temple, Jerusalem, Promised Land	<b>Events:</b> Sabbath rest, Passover, Exodus, Red Sea Crossing, Sacrifices, Cleansing rituals

### E. Tool # 7: Continuity and Discontinuity

Shadow vs. Reality (Col. 2:17), Copy vs. Genuine (Heb. 8:5)