

RESERVE LIST--SEMINAR IN BIBLICAL THEOLOGY 454

DR. RYRIE

Adeney	Theology of the New Testament (2 cop.)	FX AD3
Bernard	Progress of Doctrine in the New Testament (2 cop.)	FX B45
Beyschlag	New Testament Theology (v.1--1 cop.) (v.2--1 cop.)	FX B46N
Cook	The Theology of John (1 cop.)	FX70 C773T
Moffatt	Theology of the Gospels (1 cop.)	FX10 M72
Ridderbos	Paul: an outline of his theology (2 cop.)	FX60 R431P
Ryrie	Biblical Theology of the New Testament (cop.)	FX R99B
Schmid	Biblical Theology of the New Testament (1 cop.)	FX Sch5
Stauffer	New Testament Theology (1 cop.)	FX St2N
Stevenson	Theology of the New Testament (2 cop.)	FX St4
Stevenson	Johannine Theology (1 cop.)	FX70 St4
Stewart	A Man in Christ (2 cop.)	FX60 St4MA
Van Oosterzee	Theology of the New Testament (2 cop.)	FX V34
Weidner	Biblical Theology of the New (v.1--2 cop.) (v.2--1 cop.)	FX W42
Weiss	Biblical Theology of the New Testament (v.1--2 cop.) (v.2--2 cop.)	FX W43
Welch	An outline of the theology of Jesus Christ (1 cop.)	FX 10 W444

ADDITIONAL BOOKS:

Davidson	Theology of the Old Testament (0 cop.)	DX D28
Jacob	Theology of the Old Testament (0 cop.)	DX J15T
Kantzer/Gundry	Perspectives on Evangelical Theology (1 cop.)	RK55 K139P
Kummel	Theology of the New Testament (0 cop.)	FX K96T
Kennedy	Theology of the Epistles (1 cop.)	FX50 K38

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McDonald	Living Doctrines of the New Testament (1 cop.)	FX M145L
Lehman	Biblical Theology (0 cop.) (v.1--0 cop.) (v.2--0 cop.)	DW30 L528B v.1,2
Oehler	Old Testament Theology (0 cop.)	DX Oe5T 1883
Payne	Theology of the Older Testament (1 cop.)	DX P29A
Schultz	Old Testament Theology (v.1--1 cop.) (v.2--1 cop.)	DX Sch8 v.1,2
Stevens	The Pauline Theology (0 cop.)	FX60 ST4
Vos	Biblical Theology (1 cop.)	DW30 V92

IV. The Theological Method of Biblical Theology.

In Sys theol the method is to systematize all truth on a given subject. Bibl theol systematize truth of one man or one period. Vos says it should be an historic progression--by periods and yet admits that such an approach does not do justice to the peculiarities of the agents of revelation. Prob best that in earlier periods we do it by periods (as Pent) and later when truth becomes more detailed to do it by men (as P). Whether by period of man you have another choice in method--treat either the period or man acc to the regular divisions of sys theol or acc to the outstanding areas and lines of his thinking or the particular distinctivenesses of rev during that period. If LSC apostle of grace is main thing in his mind. Don't find much on visible church. If Peter--look for the effect of his close relation to Christ's life. If Heb how does address of book affect it? If Pent. what things esp were revealed that early. Systematize and present under categories but never force the man into all 3. When thru will have lots of facts under various categories, but want you also to remember outstanding things of that period or man.

V. The ^{History} Origin of the Study of Biblical Theology.

Prob Reformation gave initial impetus bec there the deviation bet doctrine of the Church and doctrine of Bible clearly brot out. Ref demanded renovation of theol in accordance with Script. Attempts were made to arrange in an independent manner the results of grammatical-historical study alongside the dogmatics of the Church either to its support or correction.

Spencer--1635-1705.

Bengel--1687-1751.

Pietism.

John Philip Gabler--De justo discrimine theologiae biblicae et dogmaticae, 1789.

This work first emphasized the historical character of Bib Theol.

George L. Bauer, 1755-1806.

W. L. de Wette, 1813.

L. J. Rueckert, 1825.

Augustus Neander, 1789-1850 in his History of the Planting and Training of the Christian Church by the Apostles. This represented the teaching of the Apostles separately.

C. F. Schmid, 1794-1852. Bib Theol of the NT

Bernhard Weiss.

Oehler, Davidson, Vos.

VI. Results of the study of Biblical Theology.

1. Imparts new freshness into the truth by showing it in its original historic setting. Not just repetition of dogmas of Sys Theol under an individual or period. ^{with 2}
2. Safeguard against ultradispensationalism. Bec you are made to see the true development of doctrine as in Acts, and bec you are made to see similarities bet writers.
3. Bib Theol relieves to some extent the unfortunate situation that certain fundamental doctrines seem to depend on the testimony of isolated prooftexts. Vos. Bec you see theol substructure. James doesn't speak of inspiration yet see belief in it in very firm way in his epistle.

4. Safeguard against isolating doctrine from historical context. Too often fundamentalists isolate and don't see doctrine in its historical context. Acts 2:38 and LSC's interpretation. Note student who said couldn't find sin question mentioned in sermons in Acts, but if understand historical context of meaning of repent of course it is there.
5. Gives appreciation of man.
- 3, 6. Gives balance to doctrine of inspiration bec of 5. Too often we only look at words and results and forget the human instrument. Necessary to look behind words and see individuality, personal interests, literary style of the man. This true when unit is a man and not a period.
7. Gives appreciation of age of grace. This true when unit of study is a period and not a man. When see what was revealed in other ages see what we have today. And be thankful and humble.