

The Biblical Doctrine Of The Church

An accessible, stimulating and interactive guide-book to the emergence of Christian identity, with particular attention to the earliest form of the Christian thought and doctrine.

These fourteen specially commissioned essays provide an exciting new introduction to the content of Christian theology.

Revised and Updated. How can God exist in three persons? Why do Christians believe in the Tri-une nature of God? In this book, clear and sound responses to these questions are offered. This book provides an introduction to the practical defense and exposition of the biblical doctrine of the Trinity.

William Evans, noted American Bible teacher, committed these lectures on Bible doctrine to print in 1912, making available to a wider audience the wealth of his insights into Scriptural teaching. This edition has been revised and updated.

Called to Believe is an abridgment and condensation of the more comprehensive text, Called to Believe, Teach, and Confess. It offers an accessible, introductory overview of the major doctrines of Christianity. Written from a Lutheran Christian perspective, this book is a helpful resource for those within that tradition and to others who seek a deeper and broader understanding of Christian teaching. Firmly rooted in Scripture, this book directs the reader back to the Bible. It emphasizes the interrelatedness of all Christian teachings, with its central teaching being the doctrine of justification by grace through faith in Jesus Christ. It also includes the text of the three ecumenical creeds accompanied by a brief introduction to their historical background. This book is ideal as an introductory text for university or advanced high school students and for other Christian adults who seek to expand their knowledge of God's revelation and its application in human lives. It introduces and uses classic theological vocabulary and terminology, while offering clear definitions and application. Key terms, study questions, and a glossary help make this a valuable resource. Suggested readings from Scripture, and secondary sources guide the reader into deeper study.

The following pages were not in the first instance written to prove the divinity of the Catholic Religion, though ultimately they furnish a positive argument in its behalf, but to explain certain difficulties in its history, felt before now by the author himself, and commonly insisted on by Protestants in controversy, as serving to blunt the force of its primâ facie and general claims on our recognition. However beautiful and promising that Religion is in theory, its history, we are told, is its best refutation; the inconsistencies, found age after age in its teaching, being as patent as the simultaneous contrarieties of religious opinion manifest in the High, Low, and Broad branches of the Church of England. In reply to this specious objection, it is maintained in this Essay that, granting that some large variations of teaching in its long course of 1800 years exist, nevertheless, these, on examination, will be found to arise from the nature of the case, and to proceed on a law, and with a harmony and a definite drift, and with an analogy to Scripture revelations, which, instead of telling to their disadvantage, actually constitute an argument in their favour, as witnessing to a superintending Providence and a great Design in the mode and in the circumstances of their occurrence.

Some of the most significant figures in evangelical theology explore the traditional view of the doctrine of salvation and its impact on evangelism in this age. Beginning with the doctrine of God as the author of salvation, pressing issues such as the exclusivity of the gospel and modern evangelism strategies, are examined. It's a forceful, clear presentation of how to stay true to biblical doctrines and faithful to the Great Commission in postmodern times.

Most historical theology texts follow Christian beliefs chronologically, discussing notable doctrinal developments for all areas of theology according to their historical appearance. And while this may be good history, it can make for confusing theology, with the classic theological loci scattered throughout various time periods, movements, and controversies. In Historical Theology, Gregg Allison offers students the opportunity to study the historical development of theology according to a topical-chronological arrangement, setting out the history of Christian doctrine one theological element at a time. Such an approach allows readers to concentrate on one tenet of Christianity and its formulation in the early church, through the Middle Ages, Reformation, and post-Reformation era, and into the modern period. The text includes a generous mix of primary source material as well, citing the words of Cyprian, Augustine, Aquinas, Luther, Calvin, Barth, and others. Allison references the most accessible editions of these notable theologians' work so that readers can continue their study of historical theology through Christian history's most important contributors. Historical Theology is a superb resource for those familiar with Wayne Grudem's Systematic Theology or interested in understanding the development of Christian theology.

Maurice Wiles was Regius Professor of Divinity at the University of Oxford from 1970-1991. To celebrate his seventieth birthday, a group of distinguished friends and colleagues have written this important series of original and perceptive essays on the twin themes of making and remaking Christian doctrine. The topics covered in this thought-provoking collection range from the notion of divine action in Hebrew Wisdom literature to reflections on the nature of the ministry, from the concept of God and the doctrines of Christology and of the Trinity to the character of theological reflection, and from revelation and tradition to the *lex orandi*, the nature of interpretation in religion and the historical basis of theological understanding.

The third volume of Frame's Theology of Lordship series, this book focuses on biblical ethics. In an age of ethical relativism and suspicion of authority, how can we know what is good, virtuous, or just? Frame surveys non-Christian ethical traditions before setting forth a solidly Christian ethical method. By clarifying biblical norms, life situations, and personal dimensions, he presents a model for decision making that honors God in all aspects of life. Discussions range from natural law and conflict of duties to detailed explorations of the Ten Commandments in connection with questions surrounding worship, the Sabbath, church and state, respect for life and truth, sexuality, and the relation of Christ to culture.

A survey of the major doctrines of the Christian faith. Simple to understand. Life transformational.

The doctrine of the Holy Spirit is just that: What the Bible teaches about the Holy Spirit.

The series of studies in this book came about as a result of a concern to see God's people equipped to implement his purposes in the area in which they live. Not everyone has the opportunity to study full-time, and these studies are flexible enough to be useful either as a study guide or as a reference book. They were originally written to train Christians in the local church situation and have now been revised and reformatted in order to provide an accessible introduction to Christian doctrine and other matters for all who wish to study but cannot attend a bible college.

The various chapters will enable the student to approach the Bible in such a way as to have a proper understanding of the text and the truth that it reveals to us. There is an introduction to the historical situations of the biblical period and their relationship to the world of that time. Space is also given to summarizing the content of each biblical book in order to provide an overview, helping you to see the big picture. In each study of a particular doctrine, the emphasis is on what the Bible teaches and the place of a personal God with whom we can have a living relationship through Jesus Christ his Son. Each chapter is complete in itself and is written in plain English, with technical terms explained where necessary. They provide a foundation upon

which the student can build to whatever level is appropriate.

A Distinguished Theologian on the Doctrine of the Holy Spirit Distinguished theologian Matthew Levering offers a historical examination of the doctrine of the Holy Spirit, defending an Augustinian model against various contemporary theological views. A companion piece to Levering's *Engaging the Doctrine of Revelation*, this work critically engages contemporary and classical doctrines of the Holy Spirit in dialogue with Orthodox and Reformed interlocutors. Levering makes a strong dogmatic case for conceiving of the Holy Spirit as love between Father and Son, given to the people of God as a gift.

In this concise and compelling handbook, respected evangelical theologian Charles Ryrie writes to Bible students and practicing pastors alike about the importance of communicating the doctrines of Scripture. Clearly, he explains why doctrinal truth from the Bible must be a key part of every preacher's message. Using practical illustrations and applications, Ryrie addresses the reasons why so many people neglect doctrine and offers helpful ways of embracing doctrine through the use of major Bible passages, systematic theology, biblical theology, concordances, and more. Well written and sure to be well worn, Ryrie's *Practical Guide to Communicating Bible Doctrine* is a trusted resource that readers will enjoy referring to time and again.

The book is structured as follows. The Introduction presses home the importance of the doctrine of divine impassibility. Readers will be challenged to recognize that tinkering with divine impassibility as classically understood has implications that always end up compromising other fundamental articles of the Christian faith. The main argument is contained in seven parts. Part I addresses vital issues of prolegomena. Prior to providing a positive explication of the doctrine, we outline our theological method. Chapter 1 discusses the theological grammar of the doctrine of divine impassibility. Important concepts such as biblical metaphysics, act and potency, and the analogy of being are discussed. These are basic and crucial concepts to understand at the outset. Chapter 2 offers an introduction to the hermeneutical method employed throughout. These two chapters together reflect our commitment to the traditional language of classical theism and the hermeneutics of the Reformed tradition as articulated in the English Reformed Confessions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. As readers will become aware in reading the subsequent sections, the issue of method is crucial and foundational in this discussion. Part II (chapters 3-7) covers the Old and New Testaments. Though all potential passages of Scripture are not discussed, the most important texts on the subject of divine impassibility are addressed. The order of these chapters reflects our hermeneutical method: we consider texts on the nature of God first, texts which speak of immutability and impassibility next, concluding with those texts that appear to indicate some sort of passibility in God. Each testamental section ends with a brief conclusion. Part III (chapters 8-9) surveys the history of the doctrine of divine impassibility. We seek to demonstrate that what was once a catholic doctrine has become muddled as scholars of various theological traditions have reformulated, modified, and in some instances rejected classical theism's commitment to divine impassibility. Part IV (chapters 10-12) offers a systematic-theological approach to the subject. It assumes Parts I-III and builds upon them. Careful discussion is provided on such issues as the relationship of divine impassibility to the essence and attributes of God, the divine affections, and the incarnation of the Son of God. Our goal is for readers to realize the significance of divine impassibility in relation to many other essential doctrines of the Christian faith. It is part of the system of doctrine contained in our Confession; tinkering with impassibility has far-reaching ramifications. Part V (chapter 13) offers an overview of the doctrine of divine impassibility as contained in the Second London Confession of Faith (1677/89). This confessional document asserts the same doctrine as the Westminster Confession of Faith (1647) and the Savoy Declaration (1658) on the issue of divine impassibility. The place of the doctrine in the Confession as well as its relationship to other confessed truths is presented. Part VI (chapter 14) seeks to explicate the practical theology of divine impassibility. It draws out implications of the doctrine under the topics the saving knowledge of God, the Christian life, worship, and pastoral ministry. Part VII (chapter 15) offers closing comments and a list of affirmations and denials in light of the entire study. Additionally, we have included two appendices, containing book reviews of contemporary attempts to modify the classical doctrine of divine impassibility. Foreword by Paul Helm. Endorsements by James Dolezal, J. V. Fesko, Ryan McGraw, and Fred Sanders.

"A history of doctrines of the early Church, written and arranged with exceptional clarity by a leading patristic scholar, the principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. Canon Kelly describes the development of the principal Christian doctrines from the close of the first century to the middle of the fifth, and from the end of the apostolic age to the council of Chalcedon. His book thus covers the great doctrinally creative period in the Church's history, the centuries in which there was a constant upsurge of fresh ideas before the settled formalism of both the East and West. He gives the student and invaluable outline of Church history and patrology against which to place the evolving theological doctrines which he summarises and expounds" -- Back cover.

The trinity of the Christian God is not just one isolated doctrine among others. Allan Coppedge draws out the implications for our understanding of God's nature, attributes, roles, relationship to creation and providence.

An introduction to the core Christian doctrines, the historical context in which they arose, and their ongoing importance to contemporary Christian belief and practice. Justo González has long been recognized as one of our best teachers and interpreters of the church's belief and history. In this new volume he lays out the answers to three questions crucial to understanding the Christian tradition: First, what are the core Christian doctrines? What ideas and convictions form the heart of Christian identity? Second, Where did these doctrines come from? What are the historical contexts in which they first rose to prominence? How have they developed across the history of the church? Finally, what do these doctrines mean today? What claims do they continue to place on Christian belief and practice in the twenty-first century? Written with the clarity and insight for which González is famous, *A Short History of Christian Doctrine* will serve the needs of students in church history, historical theology, and systematic theology classes in

college/university settings, as well as seminaries/theological schools.

The post-modern society is so focussed on the internal life of the individual that it makes the significance of the cross a difficult concept to grasp. Even Christians are trying to find alternative ways of explaining it - some have abandoned the concept of atonement entirely. Jesus, though, is far more than a victim. When God receives and approves the condemned Jesus he transcends the world of oppressor and victim to create a new humanity, capable of new kinds of relationships. Atonement speaks of a transition from brokenness, alienation and the death of love to a place of restoration, healing, and wholeness. A place that holds out hope for deepening friendships and mutual confidence - the exact same things the post-modern mind is lacking, and is looking for.

These, Bishop Kirk's Bampton Lectures of 1928, have been recognised as amongst the most important and readable works of moral theology published in the twentieth century. They provide a reasoned justification for the centrality of worship in Christian life, within the context of moral theology and ecclesiastical history. Concentrating on the development of ascetical theology in the early church, Kirk asks, 'Are rigorism, self-abnegation and world-flight no more than obsolete ideals of other days, or have they too an underlying principle of which the Church and the Christian are still in need?' Despite the massive learning on which it is based, Kirk's study of the Christian doctrine of the summum bonum never loses its way in a labyrinth of detail.

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