

**ANTIGUO
TESTAMENTO**

LEY



Genesis – Deuteronomy

HISTORIA



Joshua – Esther

SABIDURIA



Job – Song Of Solomon

PROFECIA



MAYORES



Isaiah – Daniel

MINOR



Hosea – Malachi

**NEW
TESTAMENT**

GOSPELS

Matthew – John

HISTORY

Acts

EPISTLES

PAULINE

Romans – Philemon

GENERAL

Hebrews – Jude

PROPHECY

The Revelation

INTRODUCTION TO BAPTIST DOCTRINE

Baptist Doctrine is a course of study in the great doctrines of the faith.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

A. General Objectives.

1. To introduce the student to the field of systematic theology.
2. To give the student a general understanding of the cardinal doctrines of the Word of God.

B. Specific Objectives.

1. To enable the student to use the Bible skillfully through a sound understanding of basic doctrine.
2. To effect in the student a greater love for Christ, a greater desire to win the lost, and an appreciation of the necessity for evangelism from a doctrinal standpoint.
3. To see in the student evidence of a desire for continued growth in both the spiritual and intellectual realms.
4. To prepare the student for a life of total ministry of the Word of God.
5. To acquaint the student with various books in this field of study.
6. To stimulate the student and prepare him for further theological studies of the Word of God.
7. To help a student know why he is a Baptist, and to enable him to defend the faith once delivered unto the saints.

H. GRADING OF THE COURSE

All student grades will be calculated as follows:

Examinations & tests .	50%
Assignments -	30%
Verse Memorization -	20%

A final grade of at least 70% for each unit of study will be required to successfully pass the course.

III. DEFINITION OF TERMS

A. Doctrine.

The word “doctrine” is derived from the Latin “*docere*,” meaning “to teach.”

The Greek word translated “doctrine” in the Bible is “*didaskalian*” (from whence we get our English word, didactic), meaning “teaching.” Thus “doctrine” may be defined as “teaching” –in particular, BIBLE TEACHING.

B. Theology.

The word “theology” is derived from two Greek words, “*theos*” (“God”) and “*logos*” (“expression, rational expression.”) Thus defined, theology is the “science of God.”

C. Dogma.

The word “*dogma*” is a Greek word which means “tenet,” or “to think.” Dogma and doctrine are often used interchangeably, but dogma is usually applied to “Church” beliefs (which may or may not be Bible!)

D. Creed.

The word “creed” comes from the Latin “*credo*,” meaning “I believe.” It refers to one’s personal beliefs about something.

E. Doctrine, Theology, Dogma, And Creed Distinguished.

Although often used interchangeably, there are nuances of meaning for each of the words:

1. Doctrine, Dogma, And Creed are the FRUIT of Theology.
Theology asks, “Why?”— Doctrine states “What!”
For example, in the field of biology (“bios” = “life”) there is a difference between stating that blood is red and asking why blood is red.

2. Doctrine, Dogma, And Creed are fruits from different standpoints.

Doctrine	=	what the <i>BIBLE</i> teaches
Dogma	=	what the <i>CHURCH</i> teaches
Creed	=	what / believe

VI. THE SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY

Theological study is rarely unbiased. Usually it is colored by **the** personal views of the student, which are usually historical and philosophical in nature.

Some of the common standpoints in Theology are:

A. Roman Catholic Theology.

Theology based upon the traditions of the Church, the decrees of the Popes, and the writings of the Fathers –and the Bible.

B. Conservative Protestant Theology.

Theology based upon “historic” beliefs and doctrines –some man-made doctrines mixed in with the Bible.

C. Liberal Protestant Theology.

Otherwise known as “Modernism,” this is theology based upon the reason of man. It is **naturalistic** (as opposed to supernatural), and **is a system of** doubt and unbelief as far as the Word of God is concerned.

D. Reformed Protestant Theology.

Theology which follows the teachings of John Calvin, a philosophy which gives prominence the sovereignty of God in salvation.

E. Arminian Protestant Theology.

Arminian **theology** is opposed to Calvinism. it is **named** after Jacobus Arminius, **and emphasizes the free will of man in salvation.**

F. Neo-Orthodox Theology.

This theology attempts to stand between Modernism and Conservatism. It adopts an experiential approach to the Bible.

(3) New Evangelicalism.

This is **more of a position, rather than a theology.** The New Evangelical is **usually Conservative in theology, but coOperates with Liberals and the Neo-Orthodox in ‘evangelical’ endeavor.**

H. Fundamentalist Theology.

Fundamentalism originally derived its name from the so-called “Fundamentals”— an irreducible set of 5 (cardinal) doctrines which must be believed in order to be considered Biblically orthodox. Its greatest shortcoming is that it neglects the

precious doctrine of the Church.

I. Bible-Believing Theology.

This is the theology of believing what the Bible says—in~ things.
It ought to be the stand of every true Baptist.

VII.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BAPTIST DOCTRINE AND OTHER DOCTRINE

In many instances, what Baptists believe is identical to what many other Christians believe—especially among conservatives. However, there are some important differences.

These differences are largely historic, and are borne out through a study of Church History and Historical Theology.

All mainline denominations trace their history back to a time when they came out of the Church of Rome—usually at the time of the Protestant Reformation or shortly thereafter.

The fact is, when these denominations separated from the Roman Catholic system, they retained some Roman Catholic beliefs, customs, or practices. Some of the more obvious ones are:

- ~ Infant sprinkling vs. Baptismal regeneration
- ~ State-Church system
- ~ Hierarchical form of church government
- ~ Transubstantiation or Consubstantiation vs. Formalism and ritualism

VIII. **THE IMPORTANCE OF DOCTRINE**

A study of Doctrine is extremely important for the following reasons:

A. It Is A Command Of God.

II Timothy 2:15

B. It Is Required Of Preachers.

Titus 1:9

C. It Is Required Of All Believers.

IPeter3:15

D. It is Sorely Needed In These Days.

I Timothy 4:1; II Timothy 3:1-5, 13,14; 4:2,3; Jude 3

E. It Produces Men Of God.

I Corinthians 16:13

F. It Molds Character.

Proverbs 23:7

“Sow a thought, reap an act; Sow an act, reap a habit; sow a habit, reap a character; sow a character, reap a destiny.”

IX. SOME RULES OF DOCTRINE.

- A. “If the plain sense makes common sense, seek no other sense lest it all becomes nonsense.”
- B. “Believe your beliefs and doubt your doubts. Never commit the blunder of believing your doubts and doubting your beliefs.”
- C. “Make sure you major on the majors—don’t major on the minors.”
- D. “To know things as they **are** is better than to believe things as they *seem*.”

THE NATURE OF THE BIBLE

This lesson concerns itself with an overall picture of the Bible, in preparation for a detailed study of the doctrine of the Scriptures.

ITS NAMES AND TITLES

Many names are used for the Christian's Book, the "Hoily Bible." Some of the more common names and titles are:

A. The Books

See: *Mark 12:26; Luke 3:4; 20:42; Acts 1:20; 7:42.*

The common name, "Bible," is actually an Anglicization of the Greek words "Biblos" ('book') and "Biblia" ('books.') In time, the word came to refer to the sacred Books of Scripture.

The Bible is not a book, but THE Book!

B. The Old And New Testaments.

See: *Luke 22:20; 1 Corinthians 11:25; II Corinthians 3:6,14; Hebrews 9:15; 12:24.*

The word "testament" means a "covenant" or an "agreement"

The simple two-fold division of the Bible into the Old and New Testaments is the division of it into the Old Covenant of the LAW and the New Covenant of GRACE.

C. The Scriptures.

See: *II Timothy 3:15,16.*

The word "scripture" is a translation of the Greek word "graphé"—"to write."

Thus the Scriptures are the holy Writings.

D. The Word Of God.

See: *Romans 10:17; Hebrews 4:12.*

This is the most significant, pictorial, and complete name. Such a name causes us to recognize the Bible as God's Book.

E. Psalteric Titles.

See: *Psalms 19:7-9; 119:1,2,4-7.*

Psalms 119 is the "Word of God Psalm," and it uses a number of names for the Bible:

1. Law—verse 1
2. Testimonies—verse 2
3. Precepts—verse 4
4. *Statutes*—verse 5
5. Commandments—verse 6
6. Judgments—verse 7

II. ITS CONTENTS

A. The Bible Consists Of 66 Books.

1. The Old Testament has 39 Books.
2. The New Testament has 27 Books.

B. The Bible Is One Book.

1. It bears witness of ONE God
2. It forms ONE continuous story
3. It has ONE plan of salvation
4. It has ONE central theme — Jesus Christ.

Augustine (354-430 A.D.) made at least one true statement: “*The NEW is*

in the OLD concealed — the OLD is in the NEW revealed.”

III. ITS COMPOSITION

A. Its Writers.

Approximately 40 human writers were used to pen the Word of God. These men were separated by time and in their station in life.

Some of the occupations of the Bible writers were: prophets, kings, statesmen, herdsmen, fishermen, pastors, soldiers, ex-Pharisees, &c.

B. Its Period Of Writing.

The Bible was written down over a period of approximately 1,600 years:
from Moses (c.1500 B.C.) to John (c.100 A.D.)

C. Its Languages.

1. Generally speaking, the OLD Testament was written in HEBREW, and the NEW Testament in *koiné* (common) GREEK.

2. Some parts of Daniel were written in Syriac.
3. Some words in the New Testament are Aramaic.

IV ITS CONSTRUCTION

The divisions of the Old Testament are given in *Luke 24:44*.

A. **Moses — "Torah"**

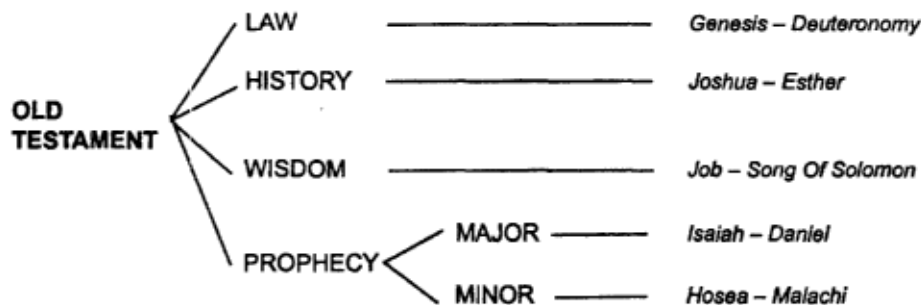
The Books of the Law: Genesis—Deuteronomy

B. **The Prophets — "Nebhllm"**

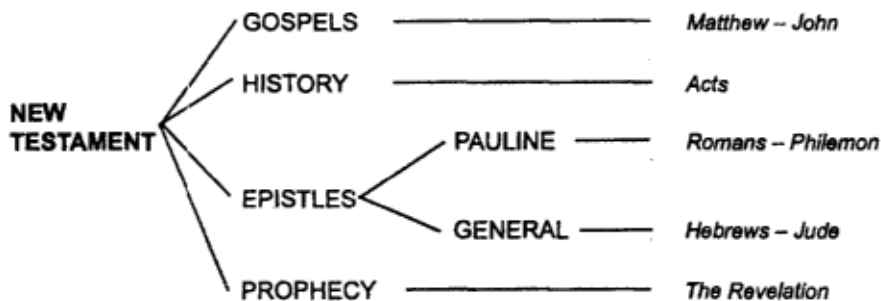
1. Former Prophets (The historical Books: Joshua—Kings, except Ruth)
2. Latter Prophets (The prophetic Books: Isaiah—Malachi, except Daniel & Lamentations)

C. **The Psalms — "Kethubhlm"**

The sacred *Writings*: Chronicles — Canticles, plus exceptions above



From the close of the Old Testament (*Malachi*) to the birth of Jesus Christ (*Matthew*), approximately 400 years transpired. These are termed the *Four Hundred Silent Years*.



In dividing the Books of the Bible in our English Bibles we often use the “**4 x 4 Construction**” as follows: