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## 3-September-2023 | Discussion Questions Gospel Doctrine | Luke 24: 1-52| 9marks.org (Pr. Mark Tan)

a)	What are the different ways that people approach the Bible? How do these approaches influence interpretation?
b)	How is the gospel at the center of Scripture, the center of our faith, and the center of a healthy church?
c)	Considering the purpose of Gospel Doctrine, what should we ask ourselves when studying various passages in our Bibles?
d)	What are the characteristics of those who acknowledge Jesus as Savior but not as Lord? What about those who consider Him Lord but not Savior?
e)	How does Gospel Doctrine contribute to the health of a church?





## Lesson Notes: Gospel Doctrine/Biblical Theology

- 1) Gospel Doctrine emphasizes the Bible as a whole.
  - a) Gospel Doctrine interprets the Bible within the entire storyline of the Bible.
    - i) The storyline of the Bible culminates in the person and work of Christ.
    - ii) Gospel Doctrine can be understood as a hermeneutical method of understanding Scripture as a single story.
  - b) Gospel Doctrine changes how we read the Bible.
    - i) The Bible is not merely a religious encyclopedia or an instruction manual designed to give us inspiration and guidance.
    - ii) Gospel Doctrine affirms that the Bible contains sixty-six books written over thousands of years by multiple authors in multiple genres; thus, the Bible can be read in many helpful ways.
    - iii) Gospel Doctrine also affirms that God is the author of the entire Bible, superintending all of its human authors. This informs how we are to read the Bible.
    - iv) We can only understand parts of the Bible inasmuch as we understand how they contribute to the story of the Bible.
- 2) Gospel Doctrine is a hermeneutical method rooted in Scripture.
  - a) On the road to Emmaus, Jesus taught two disciples how to read the Bible.
    - i) Jesus "opened their minds to understand the Scriptures" (Luke 24:45), showing them how everything written about Him in "the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms must be fulfilled" (Luke 24:44).
    - ii) The entire Old Testament spoke of Christ's suffering, resurrection, and the ensuing proclamation of repentance and forgiveness to the nations.
  - b) Jesus rebuked the Pharisees for failing to see how the Bible is all about Him (John 5:39).
  - c) The Apostles understood the Bible as one story about Jesus Christ (1 Cor. 15:3).
- 3) Gospel Doctrine is powerful to save.
  - a) Gospel Doctrine shapes preaching in such a way that regardless of a passage's location, the entire plotline is in view.
  - b) Preaching that is centered on the gospel—the person and work of Christ—is powerful to save (1 Peter 1:23).





- 4) Gospel Doctrine is a mark of a healthy church.
  - a) Gospel Doctrine centers churches on the power of the gospel.
    - i) The gospel is not moralism or mere motivation.
    - ii) The gospel is that which gives a sermon power.
  - b) Gospel Doctrine protects churches from error.
    - i) Gospel Doctrine keeps the Bible in context.
      - (1) For example, a prosperity preacher may take the covenant blessings and curses of Deuteronomy 28 out of context.
      - (2) The relationship between blessing and obedience is clear, but Israel will soon suffer covenant curses.
      - (3) Israel's disobedience points to our disobedience and the good news of a Savior in Jesus Christ.
    - ii) Gospel Doctrine does not lose sight of the broad storyline of the Bible.
    - iii) Gospel Doctrine shapes the church's mission because teaching that the Bible is all about the person and work of Christ shapes what a church will do.
- 5) Gospel Doctrine leads to worship.
  - a) Understanding that everything in the Bible points towards Christ accompanies an overwhelming sense of God's love for us.
  - b) The Bible—in fact, all of history—is purposed for the revelation of Jesus Christ. Being united to Him, we cannot help but worship.