

N.T. Exegesis (Lecture 3)

D. Notes on some groups more particular in definition:

1. Roman catholic interpretation:

- a. The three-fold fount of revelation
- b. authority and infallibility
- c. use of Fathers
- d. probableism
- c. casuistry

2. Some Protestant groups in which discussion the following groups are not mutually exclusive and jointly exhaustive but serve as general categories.

- a. Reformed theologians (and more specifically the Puritans)
 - (1) sola Scriptura
 - (2) Analogy of Faith
 - (3) Scripture interprets Scripture
 - (4) No necessary uniform hermeneutic
- b. Dispensational theologians
 - (1) a basic dichotomy otherwise very like the reformers
 - (2) uniform hermeneutic not clearly defined
 - (3) potential divergence.
- c. Anabaptist theologians (including most of the Mennonite and most of the modern Baptist bodies)
 - (1) tendency for empiricism
 - (2) general agreement with reformers on (2) -(3)
 - (3) subjective reality resulting in Pietism, Keswickism, etc.
- d. Lutheran theologians
 - (1) Generally un-Luther
 - (2) mystical reality
- e. "Wesleyan" theologians (following at a distance Jacobus Arminius)
 - (1) no precise hermeneutic
 - (2) less exegetically oriented.
- f. Sorry--if we've missed your group...there are a lot of others into which we cannot go.

III. Conclusion