

3. 바울과 신약 신학의 관계

(Paul and New Testament Theology)

1. 바울과 신약 신학의 관계 (Paul and New Testament Theology)

I. 서론 | Introduction

1) 바울의 위치:

바울은 신약 신학의 중심 인물로, 신학적 개념들을 구체화시킨 인물입니다.

Paul is a central figure in New Testament theology, giving clear theological expression to many key doctrines.

2) 신약 신학의 정의:

신약 성경 전체에서 나타나는 하나님의 계시와 구속사의 통일적 메시지를 신학적으로 정리하는 학문

New Testament theology seeks to synthesize the unified message of God's revelation and redemptive history as presented in the New Testament writings.

II. 바울 신학의 중심 주제 | (Central Themes of Pauline Theology)

1) 의인(Justification)

믿음을 통한 의롭다 하심 (Justification by faith)

율법과 은혜의 대조 (Contrast between Law and Grace)

2) 그리스도 중심성(Christocentrism)

그리스도 안에 있는 새 창조 (New Creation in Christ)

성육신과 십자가의 의미 강조 (Emphasis on Incarnation and the Cross)

3) 성령과 새 삶(The Holy Spirit and New Life)

성령에 의한 삶의 변화 (Transformation through the Spirit)

성령과 공동체 (Spirit and the Church)

4) 종말론적 긴장(Already-Not Yet)

이미 이루어진 구원과 아직 완성되지 않은 구원 사이의 긴장

(Tension between the "already" and "not yet" of salvation)

III. 바울과 신약 신학자들의 연계성 (Paul's Relation to Other NT Theologians)

1) 예수님의 가르침과의 연속성

Continuity with the teachings of Jesus

2) 공관복음 및 요한복음과의 조화와 차이

Harmony and distinction between the Synoptic Gospels, the Gospel of John, and Paul

3) 야고보서, 베드로서와의 긴장 및 보완

Tensions and complementarities with James and Peter

IV. 바울 신학의 신약 신학에 미친 영향 (Paul's Influence on the Formation of New Testament Theology)

1) 신약 정경 형성에 핵심적 역할

Played a central role in the canonization of the New Testament

2) 초기 교회의 신학 체계화

Systematization of theology in the early Church

3) 개신교 신학의 기초 형성

Foundation of Protestant theology (especially Reformation theology)

V. 결론 (Conclusion)

- 1) 바울은 신약 신학의 해석 열쇠이며, 그의 서신은 복음의 심오한 신학을 이해하는 통로입니다.

Paul serves as a key interpreter of New Testament theology, and his letters provide a deep insight into the theological heart of the gospel.

3. Paul and New Testament Theology

I. Introduction

1) Paul's Role:

Paul is a central figure in New Testament theology, articulating key theological concepts in a systematic way.

2) Definition of New Testament Theology:

A theological discipline that synthesizes the unified message of God's revelation and redemptive history as presented in the entire New Testament.

II. Central Themes of Pauline Theology

1) Justification

Justification by faith

The contrast between Law and Grace

2) Christocentrism

New creation in Christ

Emphasis on the incarnation and the cross

3) The Holy Spirit and New Life

Transformation through the Spirit

The Spirit and the Christian community

4) Eschatological Tension (Already–Not Yet)

The tension between already accomplished salvation and its future consummation

III. Paul's Relationship with Other New Testament Theologians

1) Continuity with Jesus' Teachings

Harmony and Distinctions with the Synoptic Gospels and the Gospel of John

Tensions and Complementarities with James and Peter

IV. Paul's Influence on the Formation of New Testament Theology

1) Key role in the formation of the New Testament canon

2) Systematization of theology in the early church

3) Foundational to Protestant theology, especially during the Reformation

V. Conclusion

Paul is a key interpreter of New Testament theology, and his epistles provide profound insight into the theological essence of the gospel.