

19. Comparison between Pauline Theology and Reformed Theology

Category	Pauline Theology
Origin	1st century, Apostle Paul
Theological Focus	The Gospel: Christ's crucifixion and resurrection, justification by grace through faith
Biblical Interpretation	Christocentric interpretation
Law and Gospel	The Law reveals sin; the Gospel fulfills the Law (Rom 3:20; 10:4)
Justification	Justification by God's grace through faith alone
Sanctification	Inner transformation through the Holy Spirit; new creation life (Rom 6; 2 Cor 5:17)
Predestination	Emphasis on election "in Christ" (Eph 1:4-5)
Ecclesiology(Doctrine of the Church)	The Church as the Body of Christ; an organic community
View of the Sacraments	Symbolic of inward grace and union with the Spirit
Foundation of Faith	The Gospel of the Cross, indwelling of the Spirit, new life by faith
Doctrinal Authority	Scripture alone (Sola Scriptura), interpreted through the illumination of the Spirit
Direction of Theological Development	Recovery of the original apostolic Gospel; emphasis on the essence of the Gospel

Summary:

- 1) Pauline Theology emphasizes Spirit-led, Gospel-centered life, focusing on new life in union with Christ and inner transformation rather than external systems.
- 2) Reformed Theology builds a systematic framework centered on God's sovereignty, covenantal order, and historic confessions, emphasizing ecclesial and doctrinal structure.

Key Theological Distinctions:

- 1) Pauline theology is Spirit-centered, grace-driven, and focused on union with Christ.
 - 2) Reformed theology is doctrinally structured, traditionally rooted, and emphasizes God's sovereign governance over salvation.
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