

2. Paul and Reformation Theology

I. Introduction: The Influence of Paul's Theology on the Reformation

- 1) Martin Luther rediscovered Paul's gospel through Romans 1:17("The righteous shall live by faith").
 - 2) The Reformation centered around the doctrine of justification by faith.
 - 3) Paul's epistles, especially Romans and Galatians, served as key theological foundations.
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II. Paul's Doctrine of Justification

- 1) Justification is given not by works of the Law, but by grace through faith(Rom 3:28).
 - 2) Faith is not a human merit but a gift from God(Eph 2:8-9).
 - 3) Paul highlights Abraham's faith to illustrate justification by faith(Romans 4).
 - 4) Sinners are declared righteous by the imputed righteousness of God.
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III. Core Doctrines of the Reformation and Paul's Theology

Five Solas of the Reformation	Pauline Basis
Sola Scriptura(Scripture Alone)	Paul affirms the supreme authority of God's Word (2 Tim 3:16)
Sola Fide(Faith Alone)	Romans 5:1 – "Justified by faith..."
Sola Gratia(Grace Alone)	Ephesians 2:8 – "By grace you have been saved..."
Solus Christus(Christ Alone)	1 Cor 1:30 – "Christ is our righteousness, holiness, redemption"
Soli Deo Gloria(Glory to God Alone)	Romans 11:36 – "From Him, through Him, to Him... be glory"

IV. Comparison: Paul's Theology with Luther and Calvin

- 1) Luther emphasized Paul's doctrine of justification and declared Christian liberty.
 - 2) Calvin developed doctrines of divine sovereignty and predestination based on Paul.
 - 3) Both reflected Paul's teaching on the distinction between Law and Gospel, and Christian living.
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V. Conclusion: Contemporary Relevance of Pauline Theology

- 1) Paul's gospel of grace and faith remains vital for the modern church.

2) The Reformation was a rediscovery of Paul, and today's churches must return to biblical gospel through Pauline theology.