

Week 7: Christ-Centered Theology

1. Topic Overview

- 1) All of Scripture unfolds with Christ at the center (Luke 24:27, John 5:39).
- 2) The heart of theology is not a doctrine or a person other than Jesus Christ, whose person and work permeate the entire Bible.

2. Biblical Foundations

1) Old Testament:

Foreshadowing, prophecy, and types of Christ (Genesis 3:15, Exodus 12 – Passover, Isaiah 53 – Suffering Servant).

2) New Testament:

The incarnation, crucifixion, resurrection, ascension, and return of Christ (John 1:14, 1 Corinthians 15:3–4).

3. In Pauline Theology

- 1) "For I resolved to know nothing while I was with you except Jesus Christ and him crucified." (1 Corinthians 2:2)
- 2) Paul organizes his theology entirely around Christ—describing Him as the “Second Adam,” “Head,” “Mediator,” and the source of righteousness and life.

4. Theological Characteristics

1) Christological Centrality:

All doctrines begin with and are fulfilled in Christ.

2) Redemptive–Historical Perspective:

Christ is the key to the overarching biblical narrative—Creation, Fall, Redemption, and Consummation.

3) Covenantal Fulfillment:

The covenants with Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, and David are fulfilled in Christ.

5. Practical Application

- 1) Preaching and teaching should be centered on Christ.

- 2) The Christian life is not law-based but is a life of union with Christ and grace-centered living (Galatians 2:20).
- 3) The church is the body of Christ and lives under His lordship.

6. Summary Statement

“Christ-centered theology is a biblical theology in which the whole of Scripture unfolds around Jesus Christ, and in whom both salvation and revelation are fulfilled.”