

Week 13 Modern Evangelical Theology

1. Lecture Overview

- 1) Modern Evangelical Theology is a theological movement that emerged in the 20th century, emphasizing the authority of Scripture, personal salvation, and evangelism.
 - 2) It developed in response to liberal theology and secularization.
-

2. Historical Background

1) Fundamentalist–Modernist Controversy

- (1) Early 20th-century conflict in American Christianity
- (2) of biblical inerrancy and supernatural faith
- (3) Opposition to liberal theology

2) Rise of Neo–Evangelicalism

- (1) Emerged in the 1940s
 - (2) Emphasized intellectual engagement and social responsibility
 - (3) Attempted to renew evangelical scholarship
-

3. Key Theologians

- 1) Carl F. H. Henry → Established intellectual foundations of evangelicalism
 - 2) Billy Graham → Led global evangelistic movements
 - 3) John Stott → Emphasized social responsibility
 - 4) J. I. Packer → Developed Reformed evangelical theology
-

4. Core Characteristics

1) Biblicism

Strong emphasis on the authority and inerrancy of Scripture

2) Conversionism

Focus on personal salvation experience

3) Crucicentrism

Centrality of Christ's atoning work

4) Activism

Emphasis on evangelism and mission

5. Theological Diversity

- 1) Modern evangelicalism includes various streams:
 - (1) Reformed Evangelicalism
 - (2) Arminian Evangelicalism
 - (3) Pentecostal and Charismatic movements
 - (4) Socially engaged Evangelicalism
-

6. Criticism and Limitations

- 1) Lack of theological unity
 - 2) Compromise with secular culture
 - 3) Emergence of distorted teachings (e.g., prosperity gospel)
-

7. Pauline Theological Evaluation

- 1) From a Pauline perspective:
 - (1) The gospel centers on the righteousness of God, not human effort
 - (2) Salvation is by grace, not works
 - (3) Constant vigilance against distortion of the gospel is required
-

8. Discussion & Application

- 1) How faithfully does evangelical theology reflect biblical truth?
- 2) In what ways is the modern church distorting the gospel?
- 3) How can evangelical theology be reformed based on Pauline theology?