ST 3, The Doctrines of the Church and Sacraments

Reformed Theological Seminary
Houston

05ST520 (2 Credits)
Spring 2013
February 8-9, March 8-9, April 12-13
Friday 7PM-9PM, Saturday 8AM-4PM

Dr. Howard Griffith
Associate Professor of Systematic Theology
hgriffith@rts.edu
703-408-3157

Office Hours: make an appointment—I enjoy getting to know everyone I can. Friday or Saturday meal hours are open.

Course Goal:

To grasp something of the centrality of Church and Sacraments in biblical theology and life, and grow in service to the Church, Christ’s body and fullness.

Texts

Herman Bavinck, *Reformed Dogmatics, Volume 4: Holy Spirit, Church and New Creation* (HB 4). (If you have trouble ordering this or other books from Amazon, try the Westminster Seminary bookstore at [www.wtsbooks.com](http://www.wtsbooks.com)).

Calvin, John, *Short Treatise on the Holy Supper of Our Lord Jesus Christ*. This is available many places. If possible, read it in the Library of Christian Classics edition, entitled *Calvin: Theological Treatises*, ed. J. K. S. Reid. It can also be found on the web.

John M. Frame and Richard B. Gaffin, Jr., “Realignment—An Exchange of Views” (on the course homepage.)


The Westminster Confession of Faith (WC)

Assignments:

1. Class attendance is required.

2. You are asked to complete all reading assignments by the dates indicated below. I will quiz you about them in class. Completed reading will be worth 20% of your final grade. I will ask about it on the final exam.

Weekend Assignments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Lecture Topics</th>
<th>Required Reading</th>
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<tr>
<td>February 8-9</td>
<td>1. Introduction to Ecclesiology and Sacraments in historical-theological study.</td>
<td>WC Chapters 20-23; Vos, “The Ministry of John the Baptist,” “The Kingdom of God;” Gaffin, Perspectives on Pentecost, all; HB 4, Chapters 5-6; Poythress, “The Church as Family”.</td>
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<td>2. The Church in Redemptive History.</td>
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<td>3. Issues in The Doctrine of the Church.</td>
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<td>4. Pentecost and the Church.</td>
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<td>5. Pauline metaphors for the Church.</td>
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<td>2. Christ, the Kingdom and the Church.</td>
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<td>4. Ministry and</td>
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3. Class debate: On April 12th, two sides will debate the question “Is Roman Catholic baptism valid Christian baptism?” (Study materials will be provided.) One side will take the affirmative, the other the negative. I will assign you to a side and you will be graded together. You need not hold the position you defend, but seek to present a compelling case. This will be worth 10% of your final grade. Specifics of the debate assignment are on the course homepage.

4. Final Exam, on the reading and lectures. This 3-hour exam will be on the course homepage. It is due, emailed to me, by midnight April 27th. You must have an elder or minister proctor the exam. I will put an exam study guide on the course homepage. The exam will count as 40% of your grade. I do not accept late assignments.

5. Research paper: In 12-15 pages (double spaced, 12 point font) discuss a topic in the area of the sacraments. Let your interests lead you to a topic. What is a question about the sacraments you would like to know more about? (See “How to Write a Theological Paper” and “Research Paper Guidelines” on the course homepage.) The paper is due, emailed to me by midnight, May 25th. I do not accept late papers.
   - The paper must have a thesis statement—it must assert something. (Make this clear somehow near the beginning.)
   - Then develop an argument that proves your thesis. In other words, there must be accurate description, but also more than description, namely evaluation according to the Bible.
   - I want you to understand the classic Reformed theology on the subject, even if you have a different view. So, include exposition of the teaching of the Westminster Standards or the Three Forms of Unity on the subject you are dealing with.
All M.Div. students are expected to make significant use of the original languages of Scripture. Here I am not looking for a few proof texts, but for real interaction with a central passage (or passages) of Scripture in context. (This means you will use commentaries.) Bad: “Baptism is an ordinance of Christ meant to be continued in his church until he returns (Matthew 28:18-20).” Good: “Baptism is an ordinance of Christ meant to be repeated in his church until he returns, because …”—thesis statement follows—then there are paragraphs which explain the Scripture in its context in Matthew. Other theological points may now be mentioned and evaluated, showing how Moltmann, or Horton, for example, agree or how far they might agree, but what has been left unsaid, for example. Bad: “Roger Nicole is a credo-baptist, while Meredith G. Kline is a paedo-baptist.” Good: “In denying infant baptism Beasley-Murray takes a position that proves unbiblical, because he says the New Testament teaches that baptism saves. It is true that a number of passages of the New Testament indicate that God does signify salvation with water baptism, but a number also indicate that not all the water-baptized are saved”—Scripture exposition follows, showing what you mean by “signifies” and what scriptures indicate this—Then further elaboration: “Beasley-Murray answers this point about this text by saying ‘No!’ because he …”—then you reply, “However, what he fails to state, or notice, is …” At the end of the paper, you should sum up what you have found.

You should be familiar with the readings assigned for the course, and go beyond them in the paper. You must use at least eight good (solid-scholarly, not popular-theological, no magazines like Christianity Today or Modern Reformation), non-internet, sources (of course you may find articles on the internet, but in no case may you cite a blog), including the Westminster Standards. You may not use a study Bible as a source. A good source is the kind a theologian would cite. (The Matthew Henry Commentary is not a good source. You may not use a study Bible as a source.) The point of good sources is your use of them—how do they stimulate your interest, challenge your position, enhance your argument, etc.?

N.B. Formal Term Paper Standards

I expect you to use standard paper conventions found in Kate Turabian, A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations. There is a quick version at http://www.press.uchicago.edu/books/turabian/turabian_citationguide.html. Failure to follow these conventions will reduce your grade. Please include a title page with your name, but omit headers or footers that include your name. Also, include a bibliography. You may collect your graded paper at the RTS office.


Grading System for Papers:

A: Good grasp of basic issues, plus something extraordinary, worthy of publication in a technical or a popular publication. That special excellence may be of various kinds: formulation, illustration, comprehensiveness, subtlety/nuance, creativity, argument, insight, correlations with other issues, historical perspective, philosophical sophistication, and research beyond the requirements of the assignment. One of these will be enough! M.Div. students, and MAR
students who have studied Greek or Hebrew, must make relevant use of the meaning of Scripture in the original languages to receive the grade “A.” This may require extra work.

A-: An A paper, except that it requires some minor improvement before an editor should finally accept it for publication.

B+: Good grasp of basic issues but without the special excellences noted above. A few minor glitches.

B: The average grade for graduate study. Good grasp of basic issues, but can be significantly improved.

B-: Shows an understanding of the issues, but marred by significant errors, unclarities (conceptual or linguistic), unpersuasive arguments, and/or shallow thinking.

C+: Raises suspicions that largely these terms and concepts are used appropriately. Does show serious study and preparation.

C: Uses ideas with some accuracy, but without mastery or insight; thus the paper is often confused.

C-: The student has a relatively poor, but barely competent, understanding of the subject.

D: Shows effort but absolutely nothing more.

F: Failure to complete the assignment satisfactorily. Such performance would disqualify a candidate for ministry if it were part of a presbytery exam.

Most of my students get B’s. I try to keep A’s and C’s to a relatively small number. F’s are rare.¹

The paper will count as 30% of your grade.

6. Memorize and recite (any translation) Ephesians 4:4-6. I will ask about this on the Final Exam.

¹ Abbreviations for Comments on Papers: A – awkward; Amb – ambiguous; Arg - more argument needed; C – compress; Circle (drawn around some text)- usually refers to misspelling or other obvious mistake; D – define; E - expand, elaborate, explain; EA - emphasis argument; F - too figurative for context; G - grammatical error; Ill - illegible; Illus - illustrate, give example; Int – interesting; M - misleading in context; O - overstated, overgeneralized; PS - problem in paragraph structure; R – redundant; Ref- reference (of pronoun, etc.); Rel - irrelevant, or relevance unclear; Rep - repetitious; Resp - not responsive (In a dialogue: one party raises a good question to which the other does not respond.); S - summary needed; Scr - needs more scripture support; Simp – oversimplified; SM - straw man (a view nobody holds); SS - problem in sentence structure; St - style inappropriate; T - transition needed; U – unclear; V – vague; W - questionable word-choice; Wk - weak writing (too many passives, King James English, etc.); WO - word order; WV - whose view? yours? another author?
Completed reading 20%, debate 10%, final exam 40%, term paper 30%.

Grading Scale: the standard RTS grading scale (Catalog, p. 42).

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<tr>
<th>Approximate Time Investment</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lectures</td>
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<td>Reading</td>
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<td>Term paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Memorization</td>
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<tr>
<td>Final exam (3 hours, plus preparation)</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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Appendix

Policy on Late Assignments

Simply put, late exams and papers are not accepted based on the following rationale:

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“a. The issue is not so much an inconvenience to the professor. If that were the primary issue, then he would grade late papers because it is fundamental to his Christian commitment to put the interests of others before his own.
b. The issue concerns the apparent laxity with which extensions are often granted. This is not Christian education. Wisdom is living within boundaries. The cosmos exists because the Creator provided boundaries for air, water, land. Moreover, he provided temporal boundaries for seasons. Without boundaries, the cosmos would degenerate back into anarchy. It is the essence of Christian living that we live within boundaries. Liberals want no boundaries. They want freedom without form, liberty without law, lovemaking without marriage. This is a fundamental battle. It is distressing when Christians do not show respect for boundaries and when students do not respect temporal boundaries.
c. Wisdom also entails knowing the goal and devising a strategy to achieve it. Students must be aware from the syllabus what is required of them and should be able to strategize a successful model to achieve it. Laxity and uncertainty with regard to deadlines actually confuse the students and militate against a good Christian education. Paradoxically, “grace” sounds Christian and pastoral and “law” sounds non-Christian; but, sometimes so-called “grace” and “pastoral concerns” encourage libertarianism and in truth is non-Christian and non-pastoral. Consciously or unconsciously students realize that there is a fudge factor here, enabling them to rationalize their not turning in work on time.
d. The issue also pertains to spiritual life, a subject on which a seminary rightly prides itself. However, the spiritual life includes self-control, discipline, etc. Students reap good fruit from hard work.”
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Supplemental Bibliography

2 Adapted from Professor Bruce K. Waltke.
1. The Doctrine of the Church


Carson, D. A. *Becoming Conversant with the Emerging Church: Understanding a Movement and Its Implications* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2005).

*Church in Emerging Culture: Five Perspectives*, Frederica Matthews-Green, ed. (Grand Rapids: Zondervan/Youth Specialties, 2003).


Frame, John M. *Evangelical Reunion* (available at Frame-Poythress.org).


Lewis, C. S. “Membership” in *The Weight of Glory and Other Essays*.


Wallace, Ronald S. *Calvin’s Doctrine of the Christian Life*.


2. The Sacraments in General


Wallace, Ronald. *Calvin’s Doctrine of the Word and Sacraments*

3. Baptism


Kline, Meredith G. *By Oath Consigned: A Reinterpretation of the Covenant Signs of Circumcision and Baptism* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1968).


Wright, David F., ed. *Baptism: Three Views* (Downers Grove, Ill: InterVarsity Academic, 2009). With essays by Bruce A. Ware (credo), Sinclair B. Ferguson (paedo), and Anthony N. S. Lane (dual practise) in counterpoint, this is the best debate over infant baptism in the covenantal discussion. (And Ferguson is right 🎉.)

4. The Lord’s Supper

Calvin, John, *Short Treatise on the Holy Supper of Our Lord Jesus Christ*. This is available many places. If possible, read it in the Library of Christian Classics edition, entitled *Calvin: Theological Treatises*, ed. J. K. S. Reid. It can also be found on the web.

Davis, Thomas J. *This is My Body: The Presence of Christ in Reformation Thought* (Grand Rapids: Baker Academic, 2008).


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**Course Objectives Related to MDiv* Student Learning Outcomes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course: ST20, The Doctrines of the Church and Sacraments</th>
<th>Professor: Howard Griffith</th>
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<td>Campus: Houston</td>
<td>Date: Spring 2013</td>
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**MDiv* Student Learning Outcomes**

*In order to measure the success of the MDiv curriculum, RTS has defined the following as the intended outcomes of the student learning process. Each course contributes to these overall outcomes. This rubric shows the contribution of this course to the MDiv outcomes.*

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Rubric</th>
<th>Mini-Justification</th>
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<tr>
<td>Strong</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
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<td>Minimal</td>
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<tr>
<td>None</td>
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<td><em>As the MDiv is the core degree at RTS, the MDiv rubric will be used in this syllabus.</em></td>
<td><strong>Articulation</strong> (oral &amp; written)</td>
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<td><strong>Scripture</strong></td>
<td>Significant knowledge of the original meaning of Scripture. Also, the concepts for and skill to research further into the original meaning of Scripture and to apply Scripture to a variety of modern circumstances. (Includes appropriate use of original languages and hermeneutics; and integrates theological, historical, and cultural/global perspectives.)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reformed Theology</strong></td>
<td>Significant knowledge of Reformed theology and practice, with emphasis on the Westminster Standards.</td>
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<td><strong>Sanctification</strong></td>
<td>Demonstrates a love for the Triune God that aids the student’s sanctification.</td>
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<td><strong>Desire for Worldview</strong></td>
<td>Burning desire to conform all of life to the Word of God.</td>
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<td><strong>Winsomely Reformed</strong></td>
<td>Embraces a winsomely Reformed ethos. (Includes an appropriate ecumenical spirit with other Christians, especially Evangelicals; a concern to present the Gospel in a God-honoring manner to non-Christians; and a truth-in-love attitude in disagreements.)</td>
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<td><strong>Preach</strong></td>
<td>Ability to preach and teach the meaning of Scripture to both heart and</td>
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<td>Knowledgeable of historic and modern Christian-worship forms; and ability to construct and skill to lead a worship service.</td>
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<td><strong>Worship</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Shepherd</strong></td>
<td>Ability to shepherd the local congregation: aiding in spiritual maturity; promoting use of gifts and callings; and encouraging a concern for non-Christians, both in America and worldwide.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Church/World</strong></td>
<td>Ability to interact within a denominational context, within the broader worldwide church, and with significant public issues.</td>
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