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WCF COVENANT THEOLOGY COMPARED TO NEW COVENANT THEOLOGY



The chart below depicts the principal commonalities and differences between New Covenant Theology (NCT) and Westminster Federalism (WF), one of the main branches of Covenant Theology. Although certainly <u>not</u> exhaustive, this chart highlights the principal commonalities and differences between these two theological systems.

() indicates virtual agreement with NCT (°) indicates partial argeement		t with NCT		(�) indicates a significant difference with NCT	
COVENANT THEOLOGY (CT)					
WCF FEDERALISM		NEW COVENANT THEOLOGY (NCT) (as defined by Providence Theological Institute)			
 √ I. <u>Sola Scriptura</u> ("by the Scriptures alone") √ A. The Bible <u>is</u> the Word and words of God. √ B. All Scripture is inspired by God and thus <i>wholly</i> inerrant, infallible, sufficient and authoritative. ○ C. New Testament (NT) has interpretive priority over the Old Testament (OT) due to NT being the <u>final</u> revelation of God. [<u>not</u> consistent]. 		$\sqrt{\sqrt{2}}$	А. В. С.	la Scriptura ("by the Scriptures alone") The Bible <u>is</u> the Word and words of God. All Scripture is inspired by God and thus wholly inerrant, infallible, sufficient and authoritative. New Testament (NT) has interpretive priority over the Old Testament (OT) due to NT being the <u>final</u> revelation of God (i.e., <u>consistent</u> Christocentric Hermeneutics).	
√ II. <u>Trinitarian Theology</u>				initarian Theology	
 √ III. <u>Protestant Principia of the Reformatio</u> √ A. Sola Scriptura ("by the Scriptures alo √ B. Sola Fide ("by Faith alone ") √ C. Sola Gratia ("by Grace alone ") √ D. Solo Christo ("through Christ alone ") √ E. Soli Deo Gloria ("to God alone be the √ F. Semper Reformada ("always reform 	<i>ne</i> ") Glory")	シンシンシン	A. B. C. D. E. F.	otestant Principia of the Reformation Sola Scriptura ("by the Scriptures alone ") Sola Fide ("by Faith alone ") Sola Gratia ("by Grace alone ") Solo Christo ("through Christ alone ") Soli Deo Gloria ("to God alone be the Glory") Semper Reformanda ("always reforming)	
 √ IV. <u>Calvinistic Soteriology</u> √ A. Five Points of Calvinism (i.e. Doctrine √ B. Regeneration precedes faith. √ C. God's <i>absolute</i> sovereignty in <u>all</u> this √ D. Dual Imputation of Righteousness <u>inc</u> √ to the biblical Gospel. √ E. Good works will <u>always</u> result from § 	ngs. <i>lispensable</i> genuine faith.	、シンシンシン	A. B. C. D. E.	Ivinistic Soteriology Five Points of Calvinism (i.e. Doctrines of Grace) Regeneration precedes faith. God's <i>absolute</i> sovereignty in <u>all</u> things. Dual Imputation of Righteousness <u>indispensable</u> to the biblical Gospel. Good works will <u>always</u> result from genuine faith.	
⊗ V. <u>"Classic "Covenant Theology</u> (i.e. paedo				ew Covenant Theology (Theology of the New Covenant (NC))	
 A. Eternal Covenant of Redemption (pade) B. Covenant of Works (CW) = pre-fall cocould have merited eternal life by per C. Covenant of Grace (CG) = one over-arwith multiple administrations (i.e. the CG unites redemptive history 	venant whereby Adam fect obedience ching <i>covenant</i>		В.	God's eternal Purpose of redemption <u>not</u> a covenant Pre-fall covenant (<i>no</i> probationary period; <i>eternal life not</i> promised to Adam for obedience; <i>not</i> Covenant of Works) NCT rejects Covenant of Grace (CG). All versions of CG (in CT) <i>flatten</i> redemptive history; NCT holds to post-fall covenant of promise, that (1) is summed up in Gen. 3:15; (2) <i>proleptically</i> has NC in view, and (3) was instituted with Adam.	
 D. Members of Covenant of Grace = belief ✓ E. OT & NT saints <i>all</i> saved by grace thr ✓ F. No one saved <i>apart</i> from covenant re G. Israel = the Church in the Old Testame ✓ H. <i>One</i> redemptive plan to secure salvate I. All OT saints indwelt by the Holy Spir Ø J Tripartite Division of Law (i.e. moral, 	ough faith in Christ elationship with God. ent ion of the elect. it prior to Pentecost	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}$	E. F. <mark>G.</mark> H.	New Covenant Members = elect (<i>retroactive</i> following Cross) OT & NT saints <i>all</i> saved by grace through faith in Christ No one saved <i>apart</i> from a covenant relationship with God.	
 K. Moral (i.e. <i>transcovenantal</i>) Law = Tet L. Ten Commandments as "moral law" <i>c</i> and <i>must</i> apply to the NC believer. M. Sunday = Christian Sabbath (creation N. Church = mixed multitude (i.e. believer children of believers viewed as member) O. OT commands still in force unless came 	annot be abrogated ordinance) ers & unbelievers) in that pers of Covenant of Grace.	$\begin{array}{c} \checkmark \\ \checkmark \\ \checkmark \\ \checkmark \\ \checkmark \end{array}$	L. M N.	Absolute (<i>transcovenantal</i>) Law = 2 Greatest Commandments Ten Commandments as "summary statement" of Law of Moses was abrogated along with Old Covenant & Law of Moses. Jesus Christ, not Sunday, fulfills Sabbath (Sign of OC). Church = elect of all time <i>first</i> constituted in history as the spiritual body of Christ at Pentecost via Spirit Baptism OT Scriptures are <i>profitable</i> & <i>authoritative</i> for NC believer as they reveal Christ but are <u>no</u> longer covenantally binding since	
 P. All biblical covenants are outworking of Grace. Q. Law of Christ = Moral Law (i.e. Ten Compared to the second sec				Old Covenant has been fulfilled by Christ & thereby abrogated. <i>All</i> the biblical covenants are fulfilled by Christ in the NC. Law of Christ = Law of Love, Christ's Example & Teaching,	
 VI. Defined in Westminster Confession (WO 				NT commands/teachings, <i>All</i> Scripture interpreted in light of Christ. rees with 1st London Baptist Confession (1644/46 A.D.)	
	רן (104 <i>7-</i> 49 A.D.J.		A.	NCT asserts there are <u>substantial</u> differences between the 1st & 2nd London Baptist Confessions (e.g. covenants, law of God)	
 VII. <u>Church Government</u> √ A. Plurality of Elders (teaching / ruling e ⊗ B. Session, Presbytery, General Assemble Classis, Synod) 			A.	<u>urch Government</u> Plurality of Elders Local Autonomy of Congregations	

	(\checkmark) indicates virtual agreement with NCT ($^{\circ}$) indicates partial argeement	with NCT (⊗) indicates a significant difference with NCT
	COVENANT THEOLOGY (CT) WCF FEDERALISM	NEW COVENANT THEOLOGY (NCT) (as defined by Providence Theological Institute)
1	/III. <u>Church Issues</u>	VIII. <u>Church Issues</u>
	A. Two Ordinances: Baptism & Lord's Supper	✓ A. Two Ordinances: Baptism & Lord's Supper
\otimes	B. Sign of New Covenant: Baptism	B. Sign of New Covenant: Cup of Lord's Supper (Luke 22:20)
8	C. Baptism for Infants (<i>paedobaptism</i>)	C. Baptism for Believers <i>Only</i>
\otimes	D. Baptism by Sprinkling	D. Baptism by Immersion
	E. Baptism = Symbol of salvation; important as act of obedience	E. Baptism = Symbol of salvation; important as act of obedience
	admission to privileges of visible Church membership	admission to privileges of visible Church membership
	F. Lord's Supper = Remembrance + Spiritual Communion with God	\sqrt{F} . Lord's Supper = Remembrance + Spiritual Communion with God
	G. Church Discipline	G. Church Discipline
	H. Centrality of Preaching	H. Centrality of Preaching
	I. Cessation of <i>miraculous</i> spiritual gifts	I. Cessation of <i>miraculous</i> spiritual gifts
√I	X. <u>Christian Liberty</u>	√ IX. <u>Christian Liberty & Total Liberty of Conscience</u>
λ	K. <u>Government Relations</u>	X. <u>Government Relations</u>
\otimes	A. Magistrate (State) enforces correct theology	A. Separation of Church and State
		B. Voluntarily involvement of Church members in
		political activities
λ	KI. <u>Eschatology</u>	XI. <u>Eschatology</u>
	A. Visible, Bodily, One-Stage Return of Christ at End of Age.	A. Visible, Bodily, One-Stage Return of Christ at End of Age.
\checkmark	B. No Future Millennium; Millennium = Inter-Advent period	B. No Future Millennium; Millennium = Inter-Advent period
	(specifically between the Christ's Ascension & Second Coming)	(specifically between the Christ's Ascension & Second Coming)
	during which Christ is reigning in heaven with His saints.	during which Christ is reigning in heaven with His saints.
\checkmark	C. Bodily Resurrection of Just & Unjust for Day of Judgment	C. Bodily Resurrection of Just & Unjust for Day of Judgment
	at End of Age.	at End of Age.
√,	D. Eternal Hell for Reprobate.	D. Eternal Hell for Reprobate.
\checkmark	E. Eternal New Heavens/New Earth for Elect.	E. Eternal New Heavens/New Earth for Elect.
0	F. Antichrist = Papal Dynasty of Catholicism (<i>papa Antichristus</i>)	F. Varying positions on identity of the Antichrist - <i>all</i> which identify
		the Antichrist with an end-time apostate one-world government.
		G. <i>Now-Not-Yet</i> ' understanding of NT Prophecy
		H. <i>Recapitulation</i> necessary to understand NT Prophecy
		I. Future end-time ingathering of <i>elect</i> , ethnic Israel into Church.

WHAT IS THE SINE QUA NON OF NEW COVENANT THEOLOGY?

The consistent Christocentric interpretation of the OT in light of the NT (Luke 24:27, 44; Rom. 10:4; 2 Cor. 1:20) which results in the following theological distinctives: (1) the plan of God : one plan of redemption, centered in Jesus Christ (Eph. 1:10; 2 Cor. 1:20; Col. 1:18), implemented according to the God's eternal purpose (Eph. 1:11; 3:11; 2 Tim. 1:9), and securing the salvation of God's elect (Rom. 8:28-32); (2) the biblical covenants : the covenants of Scripture progressively unfold God's kingdom purpose (Matt. 6:10) in history, culminating in the New Covenant; (3) the Old Covenant : the conditional (Exod. 19:5-6) reaty which God established with the ethnic descendants of Jacob at Mount Sinai – a covenant which formed the nation of Israel as a geopolitical entity, the sign of which was the Sabbath (Exod. 31:15-17), which was temporary in terms of its purpose and duration (Heb. 8:7-13), and which was superseded by the New Covenant (Jer. 31:31-33); (4) the New Covenant : the promised everlasting covenant (Heb. 13:20) established by Christ Jesus (Luke 22:20; Dan. 9:26-27) that fulfills all preceding biblical covenants - a covenant in which all believers have full forgiveness of sins (Jer. 31:34), are permanently indwelt by the Spirit (Ezek. 36:25-27; Eph. 1:13-14), and are empowered by the Spirit to please God (Jer. 31:31-33; Phil. 2:12-13); (5) the people of God : all God's elect, comprised of believing Jews and Gentiles (Eph. 2:15), first formed as the body of Christ, which is the Church, at Pentecost (Acts 1:4-5; 2:1-41), not before (John 7:39; 17:21; Col. 1:26-27; Heb. 11:39-40), as one corporate spiritual body in New Covenant union with Christ (1 Cor. 12:13; Eph. 2:19-21; Col. 1:18, 24); (6) the nation of Israel: the ethnic descendants of Jacob (Gen. 28:13-15) formed into a geopolitical entity at Sinai via the Old Covenant (Exod. 19:5-6), comprised of both believers and unbelievers (1 Cor. 10:1-5; Heb. 3:16-4:2), typological of Christ (Hos. 11:1; Matt. 2:15) and His Church (Exod. 19:5-6; 1 Pet. 2:9), the believing remnant (Rom. 9:27; 11:5) of which was transformed into the Church at Pentecost (Acts 2:1-10,41), and which awaits consummation at a future spiritual restoration (Amos 9:8) in the form of a massive, end-time ingathering of elect Jews into the Church at Christ's Parousia (Rom. 11:12, 15, 25-27); (7) the law of God : the two greatest commandments - love of God and neighbor (Matt. 22:36-40) - constitute God's absolute or innate law, which is righteous, unchanging, and instinctively known by man (Rom. 2:14-15) created in God's image (Gen. 1:27), and of which each system of covenantal law is a temporary, historical outworking (Heb. 7:12) in accordance with God's eternal purpose (Eph. 1:11; 3:11; 2 Tim. 1:9); (8) the Law of Moses : the covenantal outworking of God's absolute law under the Old Covenant - the exhaustive, indivisible (Jas. 2:10; Gal. 5:3) legal code, summed up in the Ten Commandments (Exod. 34:28), covenantally binding upon the nation of Israel (Exod. 19:5-6; 24:3), temporary in its duration (Heb. 7:11-12; Col. 2:14), and fulfilled in Jesus Christ (Rom. 10:4; Matt. 5:17-18; Col. 2:16-17); (9) the Law of Christ: the covenantal outworking of God's absolute law under the New Covenant – the gracious law of the New Covenant (Rom. 6:14), which is covenantally binding upon the Church (1 Cor. 9:20-21) and consists of the law of love (Matt. 5:44; Gal. 6:2; Jas. 2:8; Rom. 13:8-10), the example of the Lord Jesus Christ (John 13:34; Phil. 2:4-12), Christ's commands and teaching (Matt. 28:20; 2 Pet. 3:2), the commands and teachings of the New Testament (2 Pet. 3:2; Eph. 2:20; Jude 1:17; 1 John 5:3), and all Scripture interpreted in light of Jesus Christ (Matt. 5:17-18; Luke 24:27,44; 2 Tim. 3:16-17); (10) the Kingdom of God: the everlasting reign of God over the universe and His people, progressively unfolded via the biblical covenants – ultimately realized in the messianic reign of Jesus Christ in heaven with His saints (Heb. 1:1-4; Rev. 20:4; Eph. 2:6), that was eschatologically inaugurated at His ascension (Dan. 7:13-14) in fulfillment of the biblical covenants (2 Sam. 7:12-16; Acts 2:25-36), is advanced through the Spirit-empowered preaching of the Gospel (Acts 1:7-8). and will be consummated in the new heavens and new earth at the Second Coming when Christ subdues all His enemies (1 Cor. 15:24-28).

*Providence Theological Institute used the "Theological Positions" (<u>http://www.dsf.org/positions.pdf</u>) document of Dayspring Fellowship in Austin, TX as the foundational base (i.e., format, some wording, certain areas) for this chart. **© PTI 2017**