

**Slides for February 8, 2026**

---

Slide #1

**Reformed Theology**  
**Covenant, Confessions, Catechisms**

---

Slide # 2

**TULIP -The Five Points of Calvinism**

- 1. Total Depravity**
  - 2. Unconditional Election**
  - 3. Limited Atonement**
  - 4. Irresistible Grace**
  - 5. Perseverance of the Saints**
- 

Slide #3

**The Five “Solas”**

- 1. Sola Scriptura – Scripture Alone**
  - 2. Sola Fide- Faith Alone**
  - 3. Sola Gratia – Grace Alone**
  - 4. Sola Christus – Christ Alone**
  - 5. Sola Deo Gloria – God’s Glory Alone**
- 

Slide #4

**Two other distinguishing marks of Reformed Theology**

**Covenant Theology**  
**Confessions and Catechisms**

---

Slide #5

**Covenant Theology**

**The covenants provide the skeleton or structure for what God reveals about himself and for how he redeems his people.” Master**

---

Slide #6

**The late J. I. Packer “First, the gospel of God is not properly understood till it is viewed in a covenantal frame. Second, the word of God is not properly understood until it is viewed in a covenantal frame. Third, the reality of God is not properly understood until it is viewed in a covenantal frame.”**

Slide # 7

## What is a Covenant?

**Master:** A covenant is an agreement between two parties with duties, promises, and obligations. One helpful definition is “an agreement enacted between two parties in which one or both make promises under oath to perform or refrain from certain actions stipulated in advance.” Promises are made ahead of time in order to define the nature of the relationship.

---

Slide #8

**RC Sproul** “Though the biblical covenants have elements of promise, one thing makes them different from these other kinds of agreements—biblical covenants are established on the basis of a divine sanction. That is, they are established not on the foundation of promises made by equal parties, but on the foundation of the divine promise of God. In the biblical covenants, it is God who declares the terms and makes the promises.”

---

Slide #9

### **Westminster Confession of Faith Chapter VIII – Of God’s Covenant with Man**

1. The distance between God and the creature is so great, that although reasonable creatures do owe obedience unto him as their Creator, yet they could never have any fruition of him as their blessedness and reward, but by some voluntary condescension on God’s part, which he hath been pleased to express by way of covenant.

---

Slide #10

### **The Eternal Covenant**

Hebrews 13:20 speaks of an overarching **eternal covenant** <sup>20</sup> Now may the God of peace who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, the great shepherd of the sheep, by the blood of the **eternal covenant**,

R.C.Sproul: “we call this eternal covenant the **covenant of redemption**. It speaks to us about an agreement that has existed from all eternity among the persons of the Godhead with regard to God’s plan of redemption.”

---

Slide #11

**A. Westminster Confession of Faith Chapter VIII.2** - The first covenant made with man was **a covenant of works**, wherein life was promised to Adam and in him to his posterity, upon condition of perfect and personal obedience.

Slide #12

**VII. 3.** Man by his fall having made himself incapable of life by that covenant, the Lord was pleased to make a second, commonly called the **Covenant of Grace**; whereby he

freely offereth unto sinners life and salvation by Jesus Christ, requiring of them faith in him, that they may be saved; and promising to give unto all those that are ordained unto life his Holy Spirit, to make them willing and able to believe.

---

Slide #13

**1. Covenant of Works with Adam Also called the Adamic Covenant or the Creation Covenant.**

The first covenant made with man was a covenant of works, wherein life was promised to Adam and in him to his posterity, upon condition of perfect and personal obedience.

---

Slide #14

**The Covenant of Grace was administered differently in different periods**

**2. The Covenant with Noah Genesis 9:8-17**

**3. The Covenant with Abraham Genesis 12:1-3 , Genesis 15:1-18**

**4. The Sinai or Mosaic Covenant Exodus 19:4-6, Ex. 20:1-17 Duet.4:7-11.**

**5. The Covenant with David 2 Samuel 7:12-16**

---

Slide #15

**6. The New Covenant: Jeremiah 31:31-34 Hebrews 8:8-13**

**Jesus Luke 22:20 And likewise the cup after they had eaten, saying, "This cup that is poured out for you is the new covenant in my blood.**

---

Slide #16

**J. Master "Reformed theology is whole-Bible theology, and the covenant is the biblical framework that shows the unity of both the Old Testament and the New."**

---

Slide #17

**The Church has had statements of Faith**

**the Apostles Creed,**

**the Nicene Creed,**

**Athanasian Creed**

**Chalcedonian Definition.**

---

Slide #18

**Reformed Confessions and Catechisms**

**The Three Forms of Unity**

**The Belgic Confession – 1560's**

**The Heidelberg Catechism 1563**

**The Canons of Dort – 1618-19**

---

Slide #19

**The Scots Confession 1560**

**The Westminster Confession of Faith 1646**

**The Larger and Shorter Catechisms 1647**

---

Slide #20

**The Value of Confessions and Catechisms**

- 1. To clearly set forth the teaching of the Scriptures in an organized manner**
  - 2. To provide a structure for instructing and discipling believers**
  - 3. To provide a standard by which to measure true doctrine. The standard by which we examine Ministers, Elder, and Deacons.**
  - 4. To provide stability in a changing world.**
- 

Slide #21

**Master: Reformed theology is a theology that:**

- (1) affirms the five solas and all their implications,**
- (2) recognizes the centrality of the covenant in God's saving purposes, and**
- (3) is expressed in a historic and public confession of faith.**