## Five Theological Frameworks

	Covenant Theology				
	WCF (1646)	LBCF2 (1689)	Progressive Covenantalism (2000)	New Covenant Theology (1990)	Progressive Dispensationalism (1985)
Hermeneutic	Historical-Grammatical-Typological			Christocentric	Historical-Grammatical- Literary-Theological
New Covenant Recipient	Church				Israel
Church	The typological fulfillment of Spiritual Israel, the continuation of God's covenant people from the Old to the New Testament, with the Church as the true Israel united to Christ.			The Church is not a fulfillment of a type, but the true, regenerate Israel of God.	The Church is completely separate from Israel.
Israel's Promises	Fulfilled in the Church as Spiritual Israel, with continuity of God's covenantal promises.		Progressively fulfilled in Christ and the Church, building on God's promises to Israel and continuing into the Church.	Fulfilled in Christ, with the Church distinct but receiving blessings of the New Covenant.	Remain intact but are fulfilled in Christ and the Church, with fulfillment never nullifying the original promises to Israel.
Was there an OT church? And how was the Law divided?	Yes, Israel was the OT Church, and the Law was Tripartite (Moral, Civil, Ceremonial).		No, Israel was not the OT Church, and the Law was Monolithic.		ch,
CHRISTIAN ETHICS	The Moral Law is the basis for Christian ethics.		The Law of Christ is the basis for Christian ethics.		
JUSTIFICATION IS BECAUSE OF	Christ's atonement and also His life of perfect obedience to the Law.		Only Christ's atonement.		
COVENANT OF WORKS	Pre-lapsarian		No, there is no Covenant of Works, nor Covenant of Grace.		
COVENANT OF GRACE	A, M, D, & New Covenants	New Covenant only	140, there is no Covenant of Works, nor Covenant of Grace.		
CHURCH MEMBERSHIP	Elect + Non-Elect Elect Only				