

To these divisions he adds Practical Theology, not as a third division but as "the technical theory through which these two parts are applied to the life of the Church."

Archibald Alexander Hodge, in his *Outlines of Theology* lists the main divisions of the theological sciences as follows:

- I. Sciences Auxiliary to the study of theology
- II. Apologetics
- III. Exegetical Theology
- IV. Systematic Theology
- V. Practical Theology
- VI. Historical Theology

Under Exegetical Theology he includes General Introduction, including higher and textual criticism, biblical philology, biblical archeology, hermeneutics, biblical inspiration, and the history of interpretation; Special Introduction; and Exegesis Proper, under which he includes Biblical Theology. Hodge defines Biblical Theology as the discipline that "traces the gradual evolution of the several elements of revealed truth from their first suggestion through every successive stage to their fullest manifestation in the sacred text, and which exhibits the peculiar forms and connections in which these several truths are presented by each sacred writer."

Under Systematic Theology he includes Systematic Theology proper ("the construction of all the contents of revelation into a complete system"; Doctrine-History; and Polemics. )

Under Historical Theology he includes Biblical History and Ecclesiastical History.

Benjamin B. Warfield. in his article, "The Idea of Systematic Theology", states the following:

Without encroaching upon the details of Theological Encyclopaedia, we may adopt here the usual fourfold distribution of the theological disciplines into the Exegetical, the Historical, the Systematic and the Practical, with only the correction of prefixing to them a fifth department of Apologetical Theology. The place of Systematic Theology in this distribution is determined by its relation to the preceding disciplines, of which it is the crown and head. Apologetical Theology prepares the way for all theology by establishing its necessary presuppositions without which no theology is possible -- the existence and essential nature of God, the religious nature of man which enables him to receive a revelation from God, the possibility of a revelation and its actual realization in the Scriptures. It thus places the Scriptures in our hands for investigation and study. Exegetical Theology receives these inspired writings from the hands of Apologetics, and investigates their meaning; presenting us with a body of detailed and substantiated results, culminating in a series of organized systems of Biblical History, Biblical Ethics, Biblical Theology, and the like, which provide material for further use in the more advanced disciplines. Historical Theology investigates the progressive realization of Christianity in the lives, hearts, worship and thought of men, issuing not only in a full account of the history of Christianity, but also in a body of