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In chapter four, Bird and Wright view the New Testament from a theological approach. The bottom line is you cannot have the historical viewpoint of the New Testament without the theological content. The churches see the New Testament as being accurate. Therefore the authority is considered to be in the New Testament theology. According to Wright and Bird, “The New Testament is in some sense ‘authoritative,’ as virtually all churches acknowledge, then this authority has been deemed to lie in the theology.” There are two main issues the dismissal of the historical context in The New Testament as well as the replacement of theology. The text points out, “The problem of ignoring the historical context of the New Testament is that one can impose other narratives and schemes which become a controlling backdrop for understanding the New Testament message.”

The main point is the Bible context must be read in the proper perspective in which the time period it was written. The disciple of Christ must look at the it from a culturally, socially and the politically aspect. Also the reader must have observation of the characteristics of the individuals and the world behind the scene. Wright and Bird notes, “New Testament studies has a two- pronged approach of doing both ‘history’ (the descriptive part) and ‘theology’ (the perspective part). Another point is in modern day society, Christian readers must know how to interpret the Bible context and be able to apply the New Testament theology to their everyday lives as well as shape the world into the task was given. Wright and Bird points out, “Theology instructs us in how to use the New Testament as the script for the people of God, who perform their role in the gospel-shaped ensemble (that is, the local church) in which God has put them.” The ultimate goal is for the scriptures to teach Christians how to love God with all their minds, hearts, and souls.