Keswick theology is a theological movement or tradition associated with Keswick, England, which began in 1875 and continues to the present. It is a movement of holiness, characterized by a focus on personal sanctification and a belief in the second work of God. Keswick theology was founded by a group of Ph.D. candidates under the guidance of Charles G. Finney, who is often referred to as the "father of the Keswick Movement." Keswick theology is considered a part of the Higher Life movement, which also includes other movements such as Evangelicalism and Pentecostalism.

The Keswick Convention, which was first held in 1875, remains an important event in the history of Keswick theology. It began as a small gathering of Christians seeking to deepen their spiritual lives, and it continues to this day as a major event in the Christian calendar. Keswick theology is also associated with the Keswick Movement, which was named after the town of Keswick where the movement began.

Keswick theology is sometimes associated with the term "Chaferianism," after the influential theologian, Albertus Pieter Chafer. Chafer's work was influential in shaping Keswick theology, and his ideas continue to be popular in some circles.

In recent years, Keswick theology has come under criticism from some theologians who believe that it is too focused on personal sanctification and not enough on the role of the Holy Spirit in the life of the believer. Some have also criticized Keswick theology for being too focused on the past and not enough on the future.

Overall, Keswick theology remains an important part of the Christian tradition and continues to be influential in many churches and denominations around the world.