Friday Evening Study

February 16, 2018

**Apologetics and Apologetic Methodology**

Definition of Apologetics:

Three Different Aspects to Apologetics:

1. Apologetics as ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Apologetics as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Apologetics as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Apologetic Methodology**

1. Classical Apologetics.

Example of Classical Apologetic Discussion:

1. Truth about reality is knowable.
2. The opposite of true is false.
3. It is true that the theistic God exists.
4. If God exists, then miracles are possible.
5. Miracles can be used to confirm a message from God (i. e., as an act of God to confirm a word from God).
6. The New Testament is historically reliable.
7. The New Testament says Jesus claimed to be God.
8. Jesus’ claim to be God was miraculously confirmed by:
   1. His fulfillment of many prophecies about himself.
   2. His sinless and miraculous life.
   3. His prediction and accomplishment of his resurrection.
9. Therefore, Jesus is God.
10. Whatever Jesus (who is God) teaches is true.
11. Jesus taught that the Bible is the Word of God.
12. Therefore, it is true that the Bible is the Word of God (and anything opposed to it is false. (Taken from *Faith Has Its Reasons*, Kenneth Boa and Robert Coleman.)
13. Evidentialist Apologetics – Presents Christianity as historically reliable.
14. Fideistic Apologetics – God is beyond arguments.
15. Presuppositional Apologetics – Presupposes the truth of Christianity in any discussion.

Not opposed to arguments, but maintains that only the Holy Spirit can create \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a heart, and not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alone.