

Theology

- Eschatology
- Thanatology
- Ecclesiology
- Israelology
- Dispensationalism
- Doxology
- Hodology
- Soteriology
- Hamartiology
- Natural Law
- Anthropology
- Angelology
- Pneumatology
- Christology
- Paterology
- Trinitarianism
- Cosmology
- Theology Proper
- Bibliology
- Natural Theology

Classical Theism 39 – The POE: POE in man & the need for virtue (7)

VIRTUE

- **Success AT life itself is impossible apart from virtue—a strong, good soul.**
- **Virtue, the good soul: right thinking, right wishing, right passions.**
- **Vice, the sick soul: bad thinking, bad wishing and bad passions.**
- **Love is the principle of all human action, good and evil.**
- **A virtuous soul thinks good, wishes good, and has good passions (emotions).**
- **The “viceful” soul thinks bad, wishes bad, and has bad passions.**
- **The principle of habituation: we become what we do—for good or evil.**
- **The virtue of love for God is the single greatest and most important virtue.**
- **It is impossible to live, thrive, and grow in God without the supernatural virtue of love.**
- **Love for God is the root, hinge, and fruit of all of the other supernatural virtues.**
- **Proper love requires proper cognition/knowledge (intellect).**

Philosophy

- 6 Hermeneutics
- 5 Language 120
- 4 Epistemology 32
- Existence 50
- History 50
- 3 Metaphysics 32
- Trans. 50
- 2 Reality
- Logic, 32
- Truth, 32
- 1 Realism – 32

- **Hence, saints live, thrive, and grow in God *by knowledge and by love*.**
- **Today we look at the**
 - **1. Metaphysics of love (will and intellect)**
 - **2. Language (Esse, ultimate reality and meaning)**
 - **3. Continuation of Love as a virtue (realism)**

Part 1: Spiritual Basics:

Love 26 – The metaphysics of the will and intellect and the nature of love

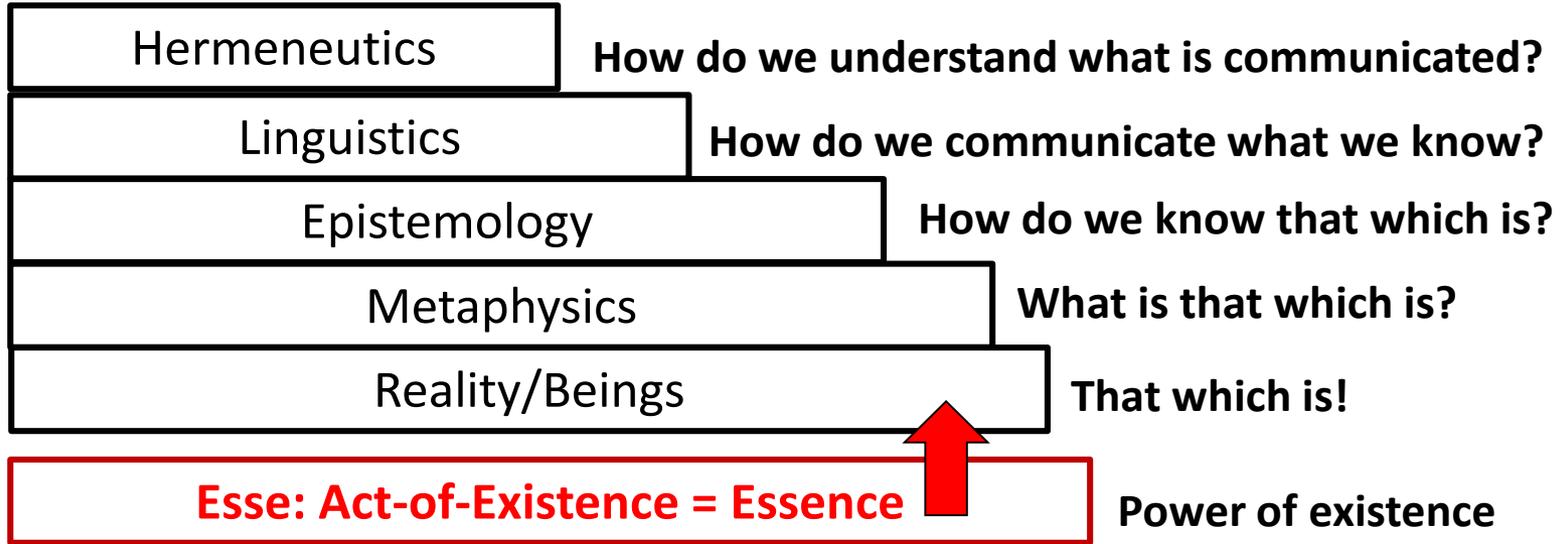
1. The intellect. The first principle and fundamental nature of the human intellect is knowledge of being followed by law of NC.
2. The rational will. The fundamental nature of the human will is to act. It's first principle is to seek good and void evil. It's basis drive of "love" drives all actions, good and evil.
3. The interplay between the intellect and the will is source of free human action (love).
4. The first acts of the intellect and will are from God Himself.
5. Overview of theoretical knowledge, practical knowledge, and human freedom.

Outline*

- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ What is philosophy of language?
- ✓ Theories of meaning
- ✓ Plato's *Cratylus*
 - Hermogenes
 - Cratylus
 - Socrates
- ✓ Aristotle (384-322 BC)
- ✓ Transition to modern philosophy of language
- ✓ Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913)
- ✓ Gottlob Frege (1848-1925)
- ✓ Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951).
- ✓ Martin Heidegger (1889-1976)
- ✓ Quine (1908-2000).
- ✓ Noam Chomsky (1928-)

Part 2: Philosophy of Language (120)

Introduction: Realist view of meaning



Esse and “that which is.”

1. It is hardly credible that the existential nature of the problem of the existence of God ever had to be discovered through philosophy in light of the clear revelation of God in Ex 3:14. Given this passage, how could Christians have been ignorant that their God was supremely existing being? The discovery of God as “act-of-being” was done by human reason.
2. The issue here, in short, is the difference between God as a being of essence or a being of existence. We must remember that whatever is incompatible with the pure actuality of being is incompatible with the notion of the true God.
3. Consider the incredible insight of philosophical reflection on understanding God and reality as such—in contrast to modern philosophical mindsets which have all but destroyed our ability to understand God, man, virtue, concurrence, love, the spiritual life, conduitism, and even truth as such.

- Realist view of meaning.**
- Foundation of meaning.
- Communication of meaning.
- Elements of language.
- Function of language
- Meaningful God-talk.
- Analytic Philosophy
- Conclusion.
- Analogy.
- Metaphysical analogy.

*(Outline is from Dr. Tom Howe, Southern Evangelical Seminary)

Classical Theism 39 – The POE: POE in man & the need for virtue (7)

1. Scriptural overview on the necessary and sufficient virtue of love: Acts 20:27-35; Gen. 17:1; 1 Cor. 1:9; Rev. 22:3-4; Deut. 6:5; 10:12; 30:10; Josh. 23:11; Psa. 31:23; Micah 6:8; Matt. 5:43-44; 6:24; Jn. 13:35; Gal. 5:6; Rom. 5:5; 1 Cor. 16:22; Eph. 1:15; 2 Thess. 3:5; 2 Tim. 2:22; Philemon 1:5; Js. 1:12; 1 Jn. 2:5, 10, 15, 3:10, 14, 17, 4:7-8, 10-12, 16, 20, 5:2-3, Rev. 2:1-7, 12:11.
2. Love as the necessary and sufficient Christian virtue, 1 Cor. 13.
 - a. The metaphysical foundation of life and love: God as our Good.
 - b. The spiritual foundation (Gen. 17:1; Eph. 3:17-19; Js. 4:8; 1 John 4:7-16).

3. The path of loving God: friendship love with God (Jn 15:13-15; Js 2:23; 4:4).
4. The path of loving God: is it real (virtue) or conduit (artificial), Rom. 5:5?

5. The path of loving God: co-naturalism and actualization, John 3:19; 13:17; 14:15; 2 Pet 1:2-11; Rev. 22:12; Titus 2:11-14.

6. The path of loving God: the unity of loving God, self, and others, Matt. 22:37-39; Jn 13:34.

7. The path of loving God: avoiding the off-ramps of loving and actualizing evil (1 Cor. 16:22; 1 Jn 2:15-16; Matt 6:19-24; 1 Tim. 6:6-19; 2 Tim 4:10; Js 5:1-5; Ecc. 2).
8. The path of loving God: the life greater than one's imagination (1 Cor. 2:9-10; Philip 4:11-13; Hab. 3:17-18).