

Bible Doctrines (T/G/B)

Theology

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

Philosophy

6 Hermeneutics
5 Language 123
4 Epistemology 32
Existence 50
History 50
3 Metaphysics 32
Trans. 50
2 Reality
- Logic, 32
- Truth, 32
1 Realism – 32

Classical Theism 42 – The POE: POE in man & the need for the 3 theological virtues

1. Sons and daughters of God live, thrive, and grow in God by knowledge (intellect) and by love (the will), that is, knowing, loving, participating in the life of the Blessed Trinity, Luke 10:27; Gal 2.20; 2 Pet 1:2-4; Jn. 17:3; 1 Jn 4:13; 1 Cor. 13:4-7; Eph. 3:19; 1 Jn 2:10; 4:16; Psa. 73:24-25.
2. However, no human being can live, thrive, and grow in God by knowledge and by love apart from the grace of God which alone offers the superhuman virtues of faith, hope, and love.
3. God loves all and offers His grace to every human being, John 3:16; 1 Tim 2:1-4.
4. God's grace provisions for supernatural virtue (cf., 1 John 2:1; Rom 6:1-14; 12:1-2; Jas. 1:4; 1 Jn 2:10; 1 Cor. 13) are far more effective in sanctification than modernistic man-made spiritual conduit models constructed on 1 Jn 1:9.
5. Today's Bible class:
 - a. Metaphysics of love (love as a function of the will).
 - b. Language: foundations of reality for true meaning of reality as such.
 - c. More on the superhuman virtues of faith, hope, and love.

Spiritual Basics:

Love 29 – The metaphysics of the will and intellect and the nature of love

1. The importance of understanding the metaphysical structure of the will and intellect, especially in light of modernism.
2. Love is a function of the will as a *rational* appetite.
3. Love is a principle of action.

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-)

Realist view of meaning.

Foundation of meaning.

Communication of meaning.

Elements of language.

Function of language

Meaningful God-talk.

Analytic Philosophy

Conclusion.

Analogy.

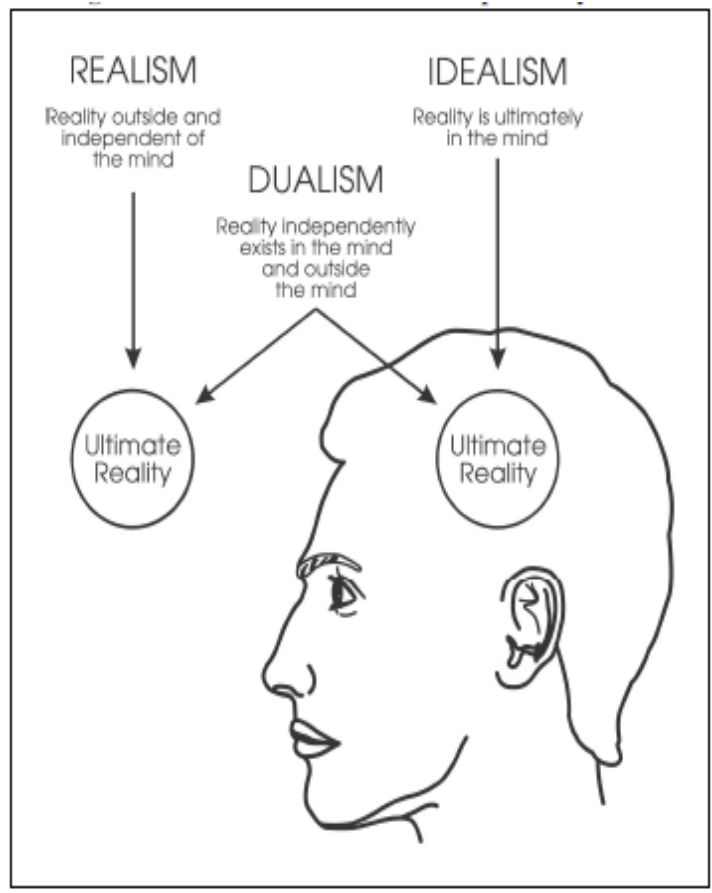
Metaphysical analogy.

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

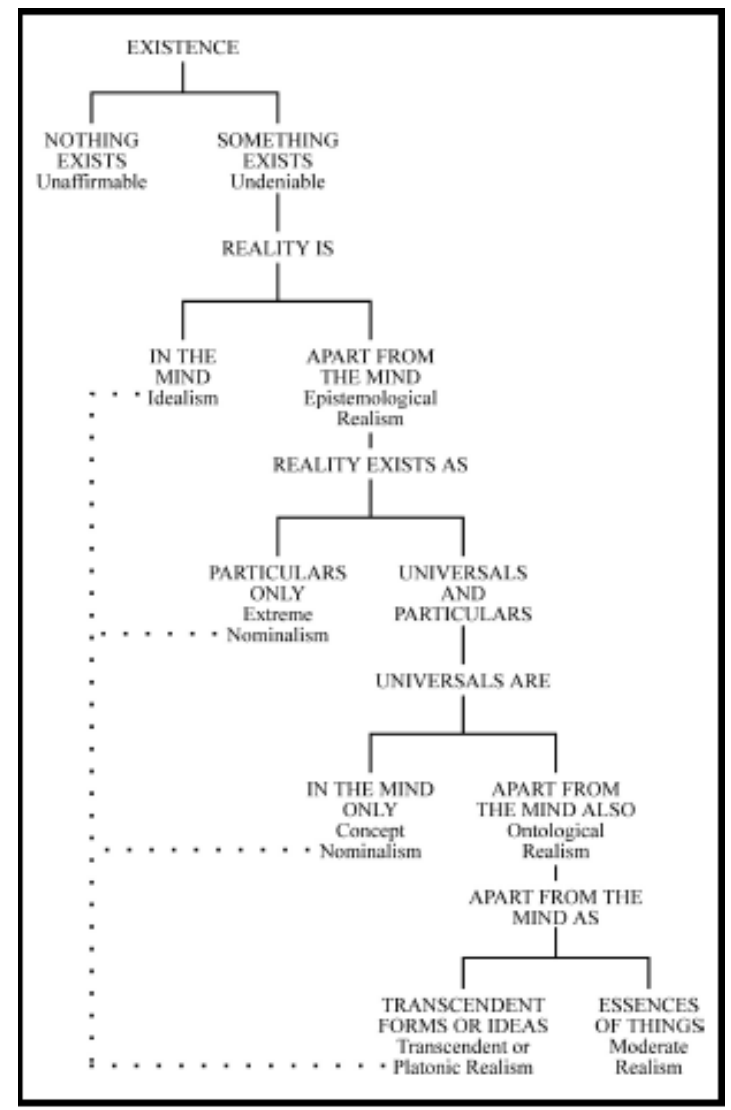
Philosophy of Language (123)

Foundation of Meaning

The hundreds of philosophies can be grouped into one of 3 categories of philosophical systems.



The hundreds of philosophical systems can be grouped into two views of the nature of reality: nominalism or realism.



Classical Theism 41 – The POE: POE in man & the need for 3 theological virtues

1. The POE as it relates to virtue, the spiritual life, and testing, James 1:2ff.
2. God's universal love and His universal offer of salvation and growth in personal knowledge of God, 1 Tim 2:1-6; Jn 3:16, 18; 1 Pet 3:9; Matt. 22:1-14.
3. Illustrations of man's rejection of God and unwillingness to accept His grace plan, Mat 6:19-24; 13:18-23; 23:37; Luke 14:15-23; 1 Jn 2:2; Mat 6:19-24; 1 Jn 2:15-16; 2 Tim. 4:10; 1 Tim 4:19; 6:10-11.

4. The need and nature of the three theological virtues, 1 Thess. 1:3; 5:8.
5. The supernatural virtue of faith: the graced vision of God, Heb. 11; , Rom 8:15-16; Col. 2:2; 1 Thess. 1:5; ; 1 Jn 3:24; 4:13; 1 Jn 5:6-10.
6. The supernatural virtue of hope: the graced confident longing for God, Titus 2:11-14.
7. The supernatural virtue of love: the graced loving friendship with God, John 15:13-15; 1 Cor. 13; Luke 10:37-39; Rom. 13:8-10; Gal. 5:14; James 2:8; 1 John 4:12, 16; 1 Tim. 1:5.