

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 150
4 Epistemology 32
 Existence 50
 History 50
3 Metaphysics 32
 Trans. 50
2 Reality
 - Logic, 32
 - Truth, 32
1 Realism – 32

2 Thessalonians 2; Classical Theism 70 – Virtue: The Theological Virtues of Faith and Science - 25

INTRODUCTION

Isa. 1:1-20; Jer. 9:23-24; Micah 6:6-8; 1 Cor. 1:30-31; Rom 15:4; 1 Thess. 5:27.

Outline and objectives of this Bible class:

- I. The Christ-centered life *by 2nd person proper knowledge and by proper love.*
- II. Chronological reading through the NT: 2 Thess. 2.
- III. The metaphysics/ontology of love: the intellect and the will.
- IV. Philosophy of language. Analogical predication: Metaphysical analogy.
- V. Classical theism: Faith-knowledge and scientific knowledge.

Preparation for the Word of God. Illustration of the difference between walking in 1 John 1:7 and the conduit approach of 1:9. Sharing in the life and knowledge of God.

I. The 2nd person Christ-centered life *by proper knowledge and proper love*:

1. The three views in Christianity regarding communication to Jesus Christ.
 - a. Forbidden/discouraged.
 - b. Encouraged.
 - c. Praise only.
2. Biblical testimony regarding 2nd person communicative relationship with Jesus Christ: 1 Cor. 1:1-2 (1 Pet 1:17; 2 Tim 2:22; Acts 22:16); 2 Cor. 12:8-9; 2 Thess. 2:16-17; 3:11-14; John 9:38; Rev. 5:8-13; John 5:23; Acts 7:59; 9:6; Rev. 22:20; 1 Cor. 16:22; John 14:13-14)

II. Chronological reading through the New Testament: Review: 1 Thess. 1:2-3, 2:11-12, 3:12, 4:9; 5:8; 2 Thess. 1:3). 2 Thess 2.

III-Metaphysics of Love: 57

Intellect and Will: Loving God

1. The dispositions of supernatural faith, hope, and love are dispositions that elevate the proper acts of the intellect and will.
2. When supernatural love attains its object there is always supernatural joy.
3. The end of all human acts and affections is the love of God whereby we attain our last end. Love for God is to be without measure.

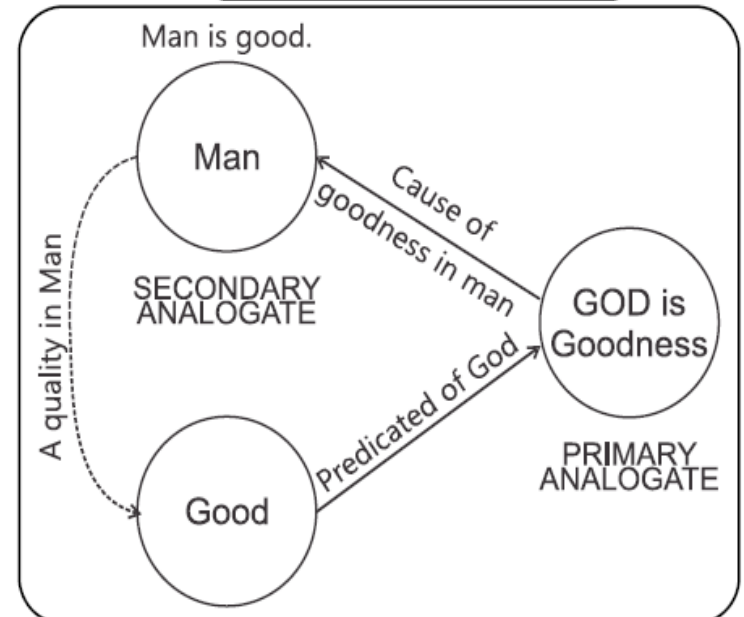
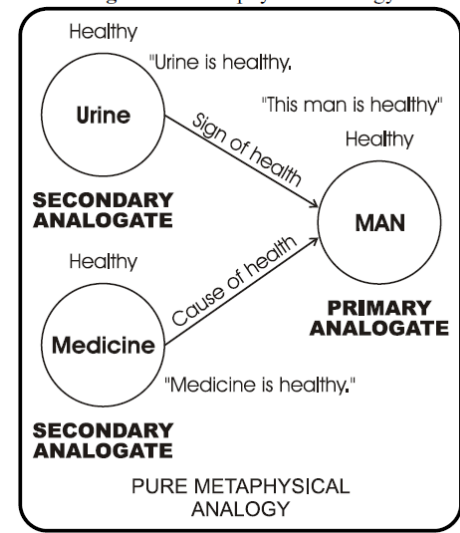
Outline*

IV-Philosophy of Language (150)

Metaphysical Analogy

- ✓ 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
- ✓ God-talk: 3 options
- ✓ Analogical predication

1. *Rem tene, verba sequentur* ("Grasp the thing and the words will follow," Cato the Elder (234-149 BC)).
2. Metaphysical analogy is a special kind of referential multivocity.
3. One needs to keep in mind the distinction between *res significate* (reality signified) and *modus significandi* (mode of signification). To say, "God is good," and "man is good" have the same syntactical form, but the mode of signifying predicates an accidental quality of man, but cannot predicate good of God by this mode since God does not have accidental qualities. So, we predicate the word 'good' of God, but not according to this mode of signifying. Also, even though we use the term 'good' as a proper predicate of God in the proposition "God is good," we do not have the exact same concept in mind when we predicate 'good' of God.



True analogical predication in God-talk

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

V-Classical Theism 69 – The Theological Virtue of Science and Faith (24)

A. Faith-knowledge.

1. The need for and nature of biblical faith (Heb. 11:6; 2 Cor. 4:17-5:8; Rev. 21:6-8; John 6:35; 7:37; 14:1-8; 16:8-11; Matt. 11:28-30; 22:37; Luke 7:36-50; Rom 2:1-24; Acts 16:31; Isa. 55:1; 6:5; Rom. 1:18-32; Psa. 16:2; 73:24-25).
2. The domination of the will's power over the intellect or reason to draw a person to a perceived good is not only true of Christianity, we can see it on the other side among atheistic cosmologists and in political circles.

3. In faith we share in the knower's knowledge.
4. Belief means to accept something unconditionally as real and true on the testimony of someone else who understands the matter out of his own knowledge.
5. Faith cannot be proved.

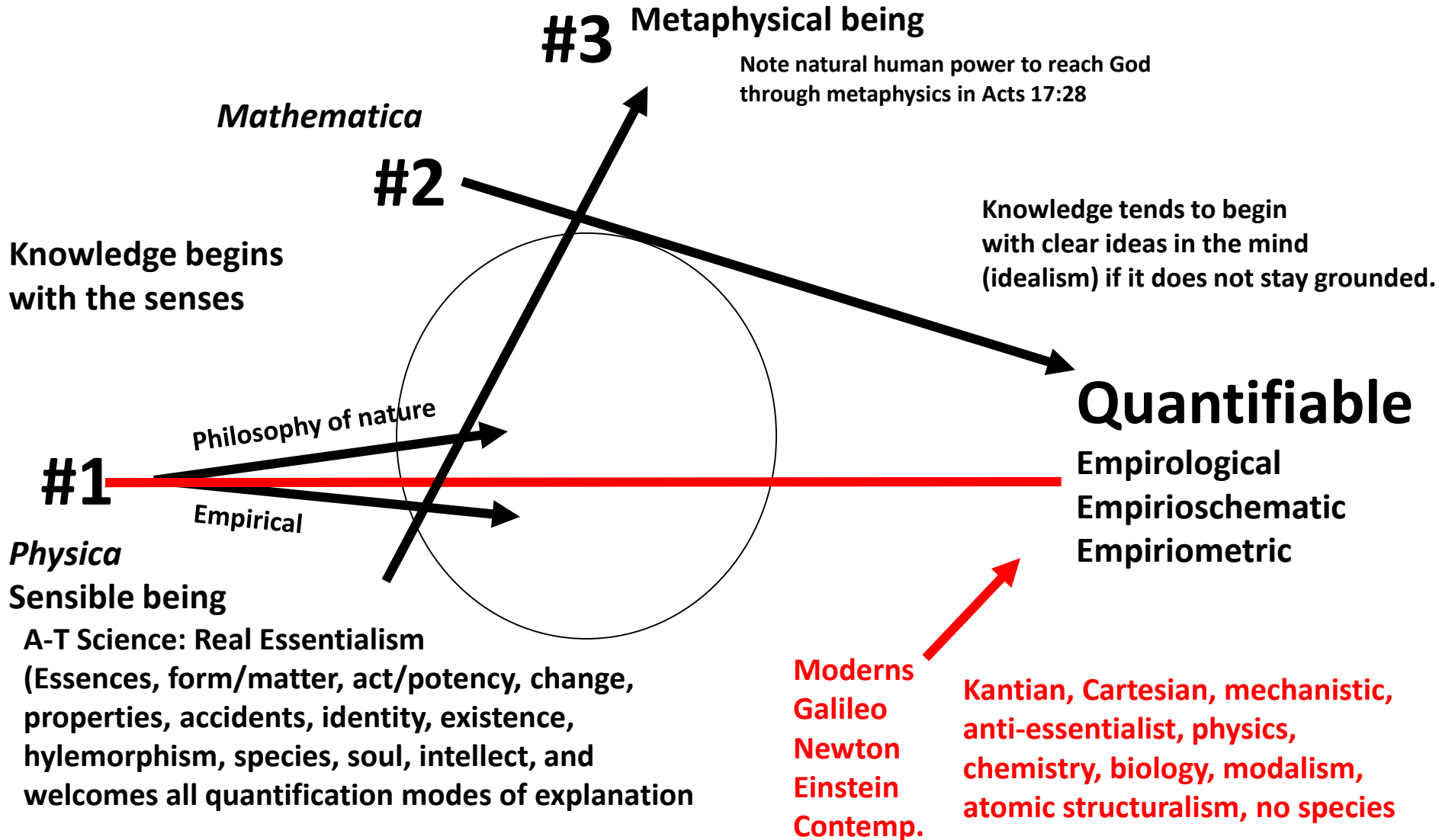
6. Faith can be defended but it cannot be proved, be it the martyr or the apologist.
7. Faith reveals another aspect of reality hitherto undiscovered portion of the real world.
8. In faith we not only share in God's knowledge, we share in His life as well.

A. Contemporary Scientific knowledge: Modern science vs. Classical Realism. Science is increasingly important, and, at the same time, less and less able to give a defense for itself. Realism can and does.

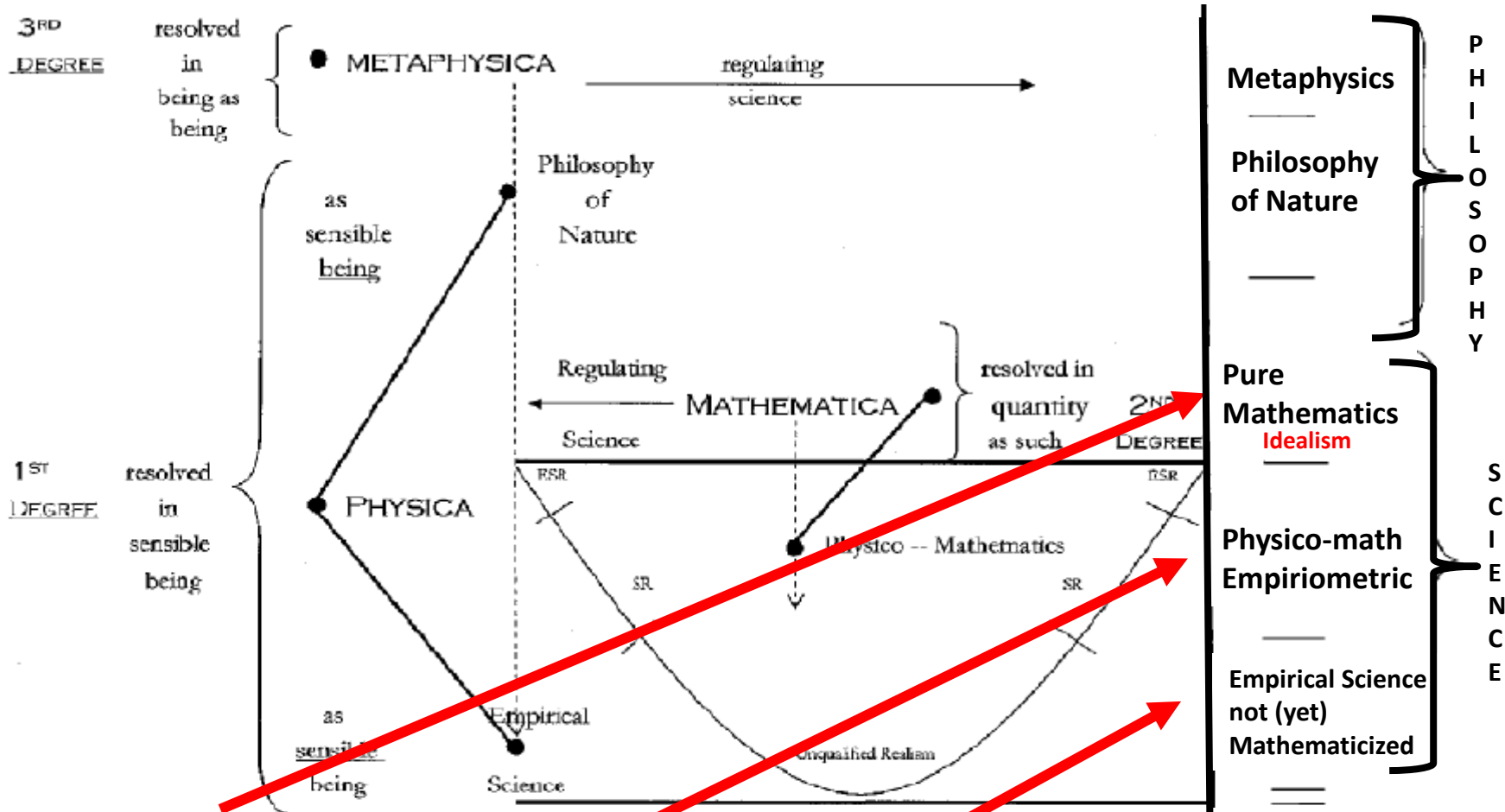
- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Epist. Relativism. | 26. Pragmatism | 51. Biology | 76. Mathematics | 101. Kuhn |
| 2. Idealism | 26. Social influences | 52. Physics | 77. Psychology. | 102. Lakatos |
| 3. Empiricism | 27. Ethics | 53. Cognition | 78. Rhetoric/demon | 103. William Wallace |
| 4. Nominalism | 28. Experimentalism | 54. Analytical | 79. Meth naturalism | 104. Alan Sokal |
| 5. Paradigms | 29. Explanatory scope | 55. Constructivism | 80. Met naturalism | 105. Michiao Kaku |
| 6. Induction | 30. IBE ("best"?) | 56. Confirmationism | 81. Realism | 106. Hawking |
| 7. Humeanism | 31. Laws of nature | 57. Godel's theorem | 82. Anti-Realism | 107. Math morality |
| 8. Metaphysics | 32. Causation | 58. Feminism | 83. Infinite options | 108. Bas Van Fraassen |
| 9. Rationalism | 33. Naturalism | 59. Language | 84. Darwinism | 109. No Sci definition |
| 10. Critical rationalism | 34. Mechanism | 60. Relativism | 85. Neo-Darwinism | 110. No 1 Sci method |
| 11. Underdetermination | 35. Reductionism | 61. Explanation | 86. A priori | 111. Creation Science |
| 12. Falsification | 36. Research programs | 62. Animus to humanities | 87. A posteriori | 112. Quantum insanity |
| 13. Verificationism | 37. Measurement | 63. Platonism | 88. Parmenides | 113. Essentialism |
| 14. Outliers | 38. Models | 64. Reality/phenomenon | 89. Heraclitus | 114. Inertia |
| 15. Averages | 39. Observation | 65. Reality/models | 90. Plato | 115. Non-causality |
| 16. Neo-essentialism | 41. Determinism | 66. POLang vs POMath | 91. Aristotle | 116. Deconstructionists |
| 17. Instrumentalism | 42. Predictibility | 67. Food/nutrition claims | 92. Aquinas | 117. M theory |
| 18. Conventionalism | 43. Demarcation | 68. Health claims | 93. Bacon | |
| 19. Value-ladenness | 44. Symmetry | 69. Symbolic logic | 94. Descartes | |
| 20. Theory-ladenness | 45. Creationism | 70. Evidence (5 theories) | 95. Newton | |
| 21. Output | 46. ID science | 71. Idealization. | 96. Galileo | |
| 22. Positivism | 47. Eliminativism | 72. Function. | 97. Immanuel Kant | |
| 23. Propaganda | 48. Reductionism | 73. Measurement. | 98. Ayer | |
| 24. Bayesianism | 49. Schrodinger | 74. Speciation | 99. Albert Einstein | |
| 25. Computer sim. | 50. Chemistry | 75. Economics | 100. Karl Popper | |

D. Scientific knowledge according to A-A philosophical realism.

“There is a desire deep within the soul that drives man from the seen to the unseen, to philosophy & to the divine.”



E. Overview of infra-scientific experience and the three degrees of knowledge.



Stephen Hawking
Michio Kaku

Galileo
Newton
Einstein
Scientists
Lee, Ron

Ancient
Egyptians

Most of us

- Infra-scientific Experience
- Blind faith
- Improper knowledge
- First principles
- Essences

B. Two views of science and the Bible.

1. Martin Luther: “There is talk of a new astrologer who wants to prove that the earth moves and goes around instead of the sky, the sun, the moon, just as if somebody were moving in a carriage or ship might hold that he was sitting still and at rest while the earth and the trees walked and moved. The fool wants to turn the whole art of astronomy upside-down. However, as Holy Scripture tells us, so did Joshua bid the sun to stand still and not the earth.” This is an example of crass literalism of 1 Chron. 16:30; Psa. 93:1; 104:5; Psa. 19:4-6; Ecc. 1:5. We are still living in the curse of Luther’s nominalism, which leads to anti-realism, anti-essentialism, and a very thin/nominal view of Christianity.
2. Galileo, another Christian (A-T realism), believed that God “endowed us with senses, reason, and intellect,” and intended us not to “forgo their use and by some other means to give us knowledge which we can attain by them.” He held that the laws of nature are written by the hand of God in the “language of mathematics” and that the “human mind is a work of God and one of the most excellent.” Like A-T and classical realism, his science operated according to methodological naturalism.

C. Contemporary science.

1. Science divorced from first principles leads to the destruction of man.
2. As far as positions with regard to modern science, as I see it, there are three live options regarding science.
 - a. Scientific realism: the view that successful scientific theories are true or approximately true model of the theory-independent world.
 - b. Scientific antirealism: the view that science works—it solves problems, gives us predictions, allows us to control nature and describe observations simply—but that its success does not indicate that scientific theories are true or approximately true. Science is merely useful fiction.
 - c. A Thomistic philosophy of science (3 degrees of knowledge). Why we need this for science and life with God. This is the only method that provides a realistic and objective view of reality, knowledge, and true science (knowledge about the world), and life with God.

F. Scientific knowledge.

1. The need for POS based on realism for society, for our children, for all scientists, for the ID movement, for creationism, and for a deep, rich and contemplative spiritual life with God.
2. Human cognition, though integrated , possesses different dimensions: breadth, length, height, depth (Eph. 3:18). We are examining its height measured in three degrees. PR not only provides a realistic account of reality but of human cognition and knowledge as such.

3. Proper knowledge, improper knowledge, and blind faith. The goal in life is to get as much proper knowledge as we can.
4. Infra-scientific knowledge (the science before science). This is the most important part of true science. It is the foundation of science. This is the wisdom we gain by observing the most obvious. Apart from this, science cannot give an account for itself. This area includes both proper knowledge and improper knowledge. This would include first philosophy, first principles.
5. First Degree of knowledge. Physical objects like an orange.
6. Second Degree of knowledge. Circle.
7. Third Degree of knowledge. Act of existence, substance, causal powers.
8. Overview of problems related to science and the spiritual life for failure to develop the 3rd degree of knowledge.