

Theology

Eschatology
Thanatology
Ecclesiology
Israelology
Dispensationalism
Doxology
Hodology
Soteriology
Hamartiology
Natural Law
Anthropology
Angelology
Pneumatology
Christology
Paterology
Trinitarianism
Cosmology
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2 Reality
 - Logic, 32
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**1 Corinthians 2; Classical Theism 73 – Virtue:
The Theological Virtues of Faith and Science - 28**

INTRODUCTION

Matt. 22:37-40; Hab. 3:17-19; Rom 12:1-2; 13:1-14:8; 1 Tim. 2:1-2; 1 Pet 2:13-17; 2 Cor. 5:9-14; 1 Jn 4:7-13; Psa. 73:24-25.

Outline of Bible class:

1. Chronological reading through the NT: 1 Corinthians 2.
2. The metaphysics/ontology of love: the intellect and the will (60).
2. Philosophy of language (153). Concluding thoughts-2.
3. Classical theism: Faith-knowledge and scientific knowledge (28).

III-Metaphysics of Love: 60

Intellect and Will: Loving God

1. Overview of by 2nd person relationship by proper knowledge and by proper love with Jesus Christ in the development of the Christ-centered life (1 Tim. 1:12; Acts 7:56-59; 1 Cor. 1:2; 16:22; Rev. 22.20; 2 Cor. 12:8-9;; Col. 1:18; Philip 3:7-10).
2. The ministry of the Holy Spirit is directed to the human intellect and will: for rightly ordered thinking (wisdom) and rightly ordered love (John 14:16-20; 16:8-11; 1 Cor. 2:9-16- 1 John 3:24; 4:13).
3. The good life in God is always about the balanced parallel between wisdom and love. God's grace provides the means of raising the intellect and the will to be rightly ordered with regard to our supernatural end.

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

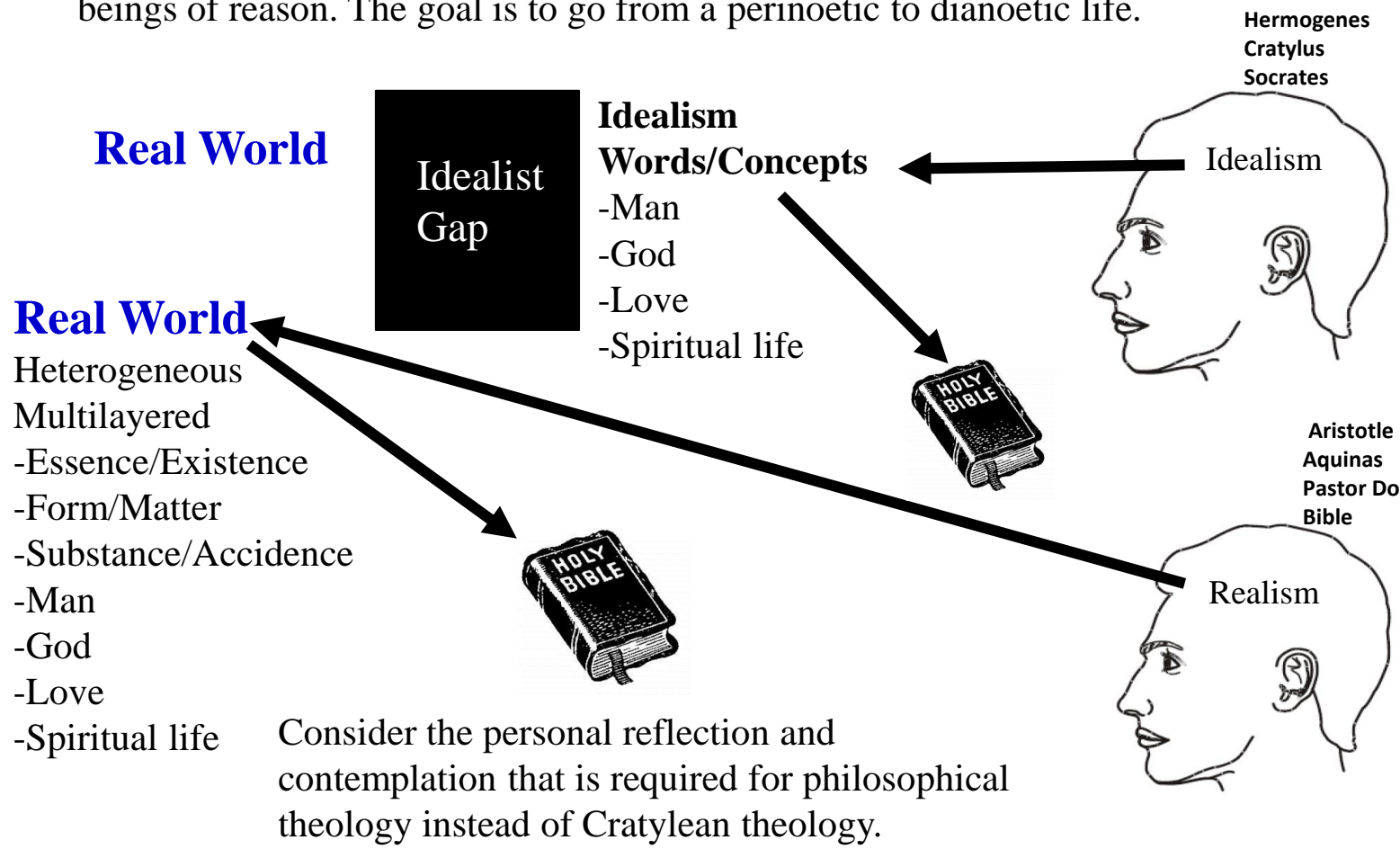
Concluding thoughts-2

*(Dr. Tom Howe, Southern Evangelical Seminary)

IV-Philosophy of Language (153)

Review and concluding Thoughts-2

1. Most of us grew up as idealists (Platonists, Cratyleans, Cartesians) with reference to thinking about God and the study of the Word of God.
2. The goal is to road of recovery from idealism to realism is difficult, but there are no other options if one wants to live in the Whole Truth rather than in beings of reason. The goal is to go from a perinoetic to dianoetic life.



Consider the personal reflection and contemplation that is required for philosophical theology instead of Cratylean theology.

V-Classical Theism 70 – The Theological Virtue of Science and Faith (25)

A. Faith-knowledge.

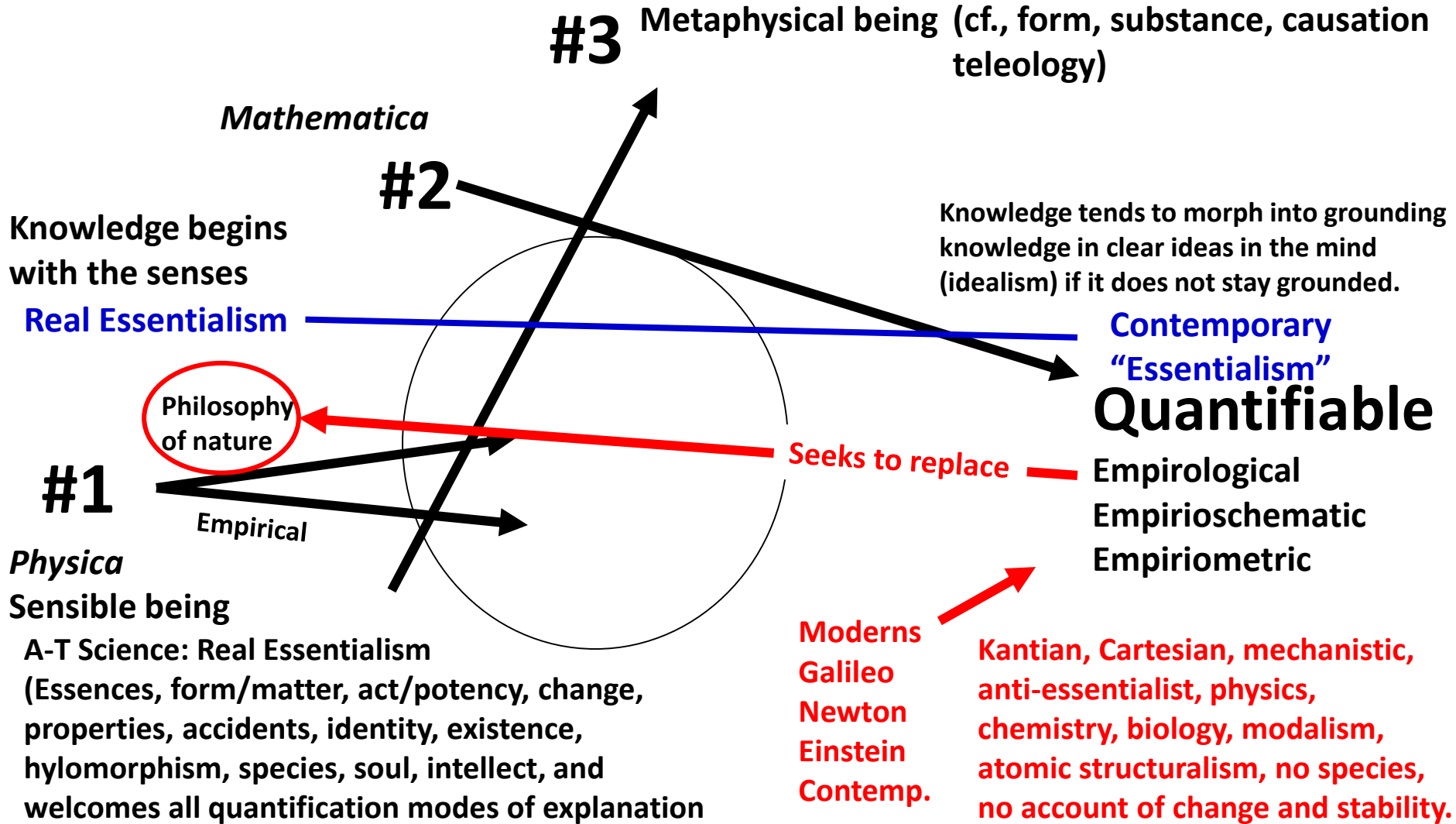
1. The nature of and need for biblical faith (**2 Cor. 4:17-5:10**; Isa 55:1-11; John 6:35; 7:37; 14:1-8; 16:8-11; Luke 7:36-50; Rom 1:18-24; 2:1-24; Acts 16:31; Psa. 16:2; 73:24-25).
2. The act of faith unites men with the knowledge and life of God. The revelation God offers is more than just a report on ultimate reality. Faith brings an accepting and partaking of the life of God, John 3:16.
3. In faith one obtains divine knowledge immediately. It is received with absolute and infallible certainty, like a flash of sudden illumination as the Holy Spirit brings His efficient causation to the intellect and will.
4. Faith is an act of love. Moreover, to reject faith is a rejection of God's love and life due to love of darkness, John 3:19-21.

A. Contemporary Scientific knowledge: Unless one knows all of these issues and persons, he does not understand contemporary science as such. My goal is to provide an overview of CS and provide a Whole Truth view of science.

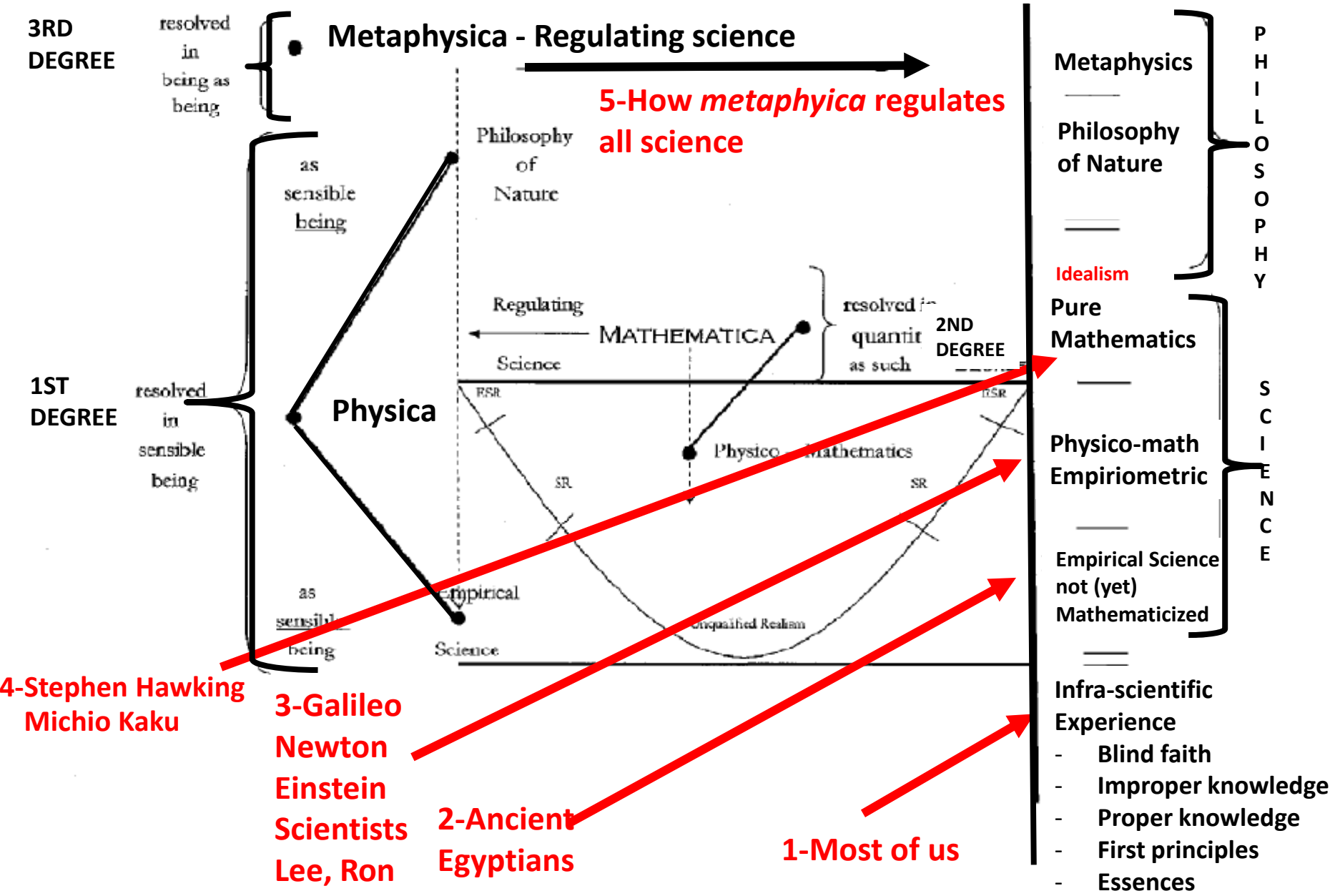
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|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Epist. Relativism. | 26. Pragmatism | 51. Biology | 76. Mathematics | 101. Karl Popper |
| 2. Idealism | 26. Social influences | 52. Physics | 77. Psychology. | 102. Kuhn |
| 3. Empiricism | 27. Ethics | 53. Cognition | 78. Rhetoric/dem | 103. Lakatos |
| 4. Nominalism | 28. Experimentalism | 54. Analytical | 79. Meth natural | 104. William Wallace |
| 5. Paradigms | 29. Explanatory scope | 55. Constructivism | 80. Met natural | 105. Alan Sokal |
| 6. Induction | 30. IBE ("best"?) | 56. Confirmationism | 81. Realism | 106. Michio Kaku |
| 7. Humeanism | 31. Laws of nature | 57. Godel's theorem | 81. Anti-Realism | 107. Hawking |
| 8. Metaphysics | 32. Causation | 58. Feminism | 82. Infinite options | 108. D. Berlinsky |
| 9. Rationalism | 33. Naturalism | 59. Language | 83. Darwinism | 109. M theory |
| 10. Critical rationalism | 34. Mechanism | 60. Relativism | 84. Neo-Darwin | 110. Math morality |
| 11. Underdetermination | 35. Reductionism | 61. Explanation | 85. A priori | 111. Bas Van Fraassen |
| 12. Falsification | 36. Research programs | 62. Animus to humanities | 86. A posteriori | 112. No Sci definition |
| 13. Verificationism | 37. Measurement | 63. Platonism | 87. Parmenides | 113. No 1 Sci method |
| 14. Outliers | 38. Models | 64. Reality/phenomenon | 88. Heraclitus | 114. Creation Science |
| 15. Averages | 39. Observation | 65. Reality/models | 89. Plato | 115. Quantum insanity |
| 16. Neo-essentialism | 41. Determinism | 66. POLang vs POMath | 90. Aristotle | 116. Inertia |
| 17. Instrumentalism | 42. Predictibility | 67. Food/nutrition claims | 91. Aquinas | 117. Non-causality |
| 18. Conventionalism | 43. Demarcation | 68. Health claims | 92. Bacon | 118. Possible worlds |
| 19. Value-ladenness | 44. Symmetry | 69. Symbolic logic | 93. Descartes | 119. Subjectivity |
| 20. Theory-ladenness | 45. Creationism | 70. Evidence (5 theories) | 94. Newton | 120. Deconstructionism |
| 21. Output | 46. ID science | 71. Idealization. | 95. Galileo | 121. C. Essentialism |
| 22. Positivism | 47. Eliminativism | 72. Function. | 96. Imman Kant | 122. Bundle Theory |
| 23. Propaganda | 48. Reductionism | 73. Measurement. | 97. Ayer | 123. Existence/Essence |
| 24. Bayesianism | 49. Schrodinger | 74. Speciation | 98. Albert Einstein | 124. Form/Matter |
| 25. Computer sim. | 50. Chemistry | 75. Economics | 99. Heisenberg | 125. Substance/Accidence |

B. 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.”



C. Levels of abstraction: from infra-science to metaphysics.



D. Two views of science and the Bible.

1. Martin Luther (1483-1546): “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. Moreover, Luther was devoted to Mary as the Mother of God and her immaculate conception and perpetual virginity.
2. Galileo (1564-1642), 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.

E. More on science and degrees of knowledge.

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.

3. 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.
4. 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.
 - a. First Degree: *phyisca*.
 - b. Second Degree: *mathematica*
 - c. Third Degree: *metaphysica*.