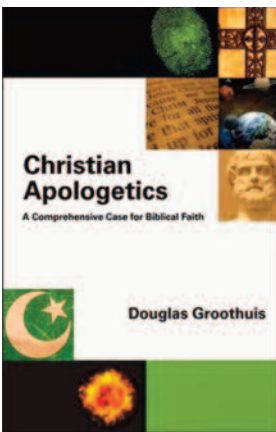


Read Along

with *Apologetics 315*



Christian Apologetics

A Comprehensive Case for Biblical Faith

by **Douglas Groothuis**

A Study Guide by Apologetics 315



[pages 15-22]

1. For all our cynicism, we are—at the end of the day—inescapably creatures of _____. (p.15)

2. According to Groothuis, what matters most? (p.16)

3. _____ and _____ should be the hope and aspiration of the reflective person. (p.16)

4. What are some of the perennial human questions? (p.16)

5. How does the author describe a worldview? (p.19)

6. Why does the slogan “One person’s terrorist is another’s freedom fighter” ring hollow philosophically? (p.19)

7. According to the author, what matters most for everyone in this life and beyond? (p.20)

8. Groothuis calls apologetics, “the ancient and ongoing _____ of _____ and _____ Christian theism. (p.20)

9. The book does not presuppose the truth of Christianity, nor does it want to beg any philosophical questions. Instead, the author takes the approach of Francis Schaeffer, who said: (p.21)





YOUR OWN WORDS

10. What is the author's overall goal(s) in this chapter?

11. What highlighted passage seems most important to you?

12. What do you want to gain by reading and studying this textbook?





[pages 23-44]

1. Rational arguments can never be divorced from the apologist's _____ .
(p.23)

2. How does the author define an apologist? *(p.23)*

3. Apologetics comes from what Greek word? What does it translate to mean? *(p.24)*

4. List the eight scripture references that use the Greek word for apologetics. *(p.24)*

5. Apologetics is linked to _____, _____ and _____, but it is not reducible to any one of these disciplines. *(p.27)*

6. How does the author briefly define philosophy? *(p.27)*

7. According to J. Gresham Machen, what are the greatest obstacles to the reception of the Gospel? *(p.28)*

8. True or False: No one is argued into Christianity. *(p.30)*

9. Jesus was an _____ and a _____, although these categories are rarely applied to him today. *(p.31)*

10. Groothuis refers to Jesus as “apologetic _____” and Paul as “apologist _____” *(p.31,34)*





11. Describe Paul’s apologetic approach at the Areopagus? (p.35)

12. Groothuis writes: “...we should winsomely, lovingly, and courageously enter the marketplace of ideas as apologists who defend the Christian worldview.” What three steps are outlined for doing this? (p.37)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

13. What is the cardinal virtue of the apologist (and of every Christian)? (p.37)

14. The apologist must pray for _____ in preparation in an apologetic engagement, for the _____ and _____ in an apologetic opportunity, and for the _____ to receive the _____ and respond positively and wisely. (p.39)

15. Biblical understood, what is conversion? (p.39)

16. What four things should any candidate for conversion believe? (p.40)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.





YOUR OWN WORDS

17. Describe what dialogical apologetic encounters look like (as opposed to written forms). (p.42-43)

18. Describe the importance of context in dialogue. (43-44)

19. From your own notes or highlights from the reading, what quote by the author was most meaningful or helpful to your own understanding?





[pages 45-72]

1. **How would you summarize D.L. Moody's response to critics of his method?** *(p.45)*

2. **What is the law (or principle) of non-contradiction?** *(p.46)*

3. **What is the law (or principle) of excluded middle?** *(p.47)*

4. **What is the law (or principle) of bivalence?** *(p.47)*

5. **What is the law (or principle) of identity?** *(p.48)*

6. **According to the author, what is the best method of apologetic reasoning?** *(p.49)*

7. **How does one present an argument for the Christian worldview as the best hypothesis?** *(p.50)*

8. **What six major worldviews have vied for acceptance throughout history?** *(p.50)*





[pages 45-72]

9. What is constructive apologetics? *(pp.51-52)*

10. What is negative apologetics, and the difference between the offensive and defensive forms? *(p.52)*

11. The first test of any worldview is that it _____ what it ought to _____. *(p.52)*

12. The second criterion [for worldview evaluaton] is _____ logical _____.
The essential or constitutive elements of any _____ must accord with one another without _____.
(p.53)

13. The third criterion by which worldviews should be evaluated is _____. *(p.54)*

14. The fourth criterion is _____. *(p.55)*

14b. This concerns what?

15. _____ is the fifth criterion. *(p.55)*

15b. What is this?

16. The sixth criterion is _____ and _____. *(p.56)*





[pages 45-72]

17. The seventh criterion, _____ is an important negative criterion for testing worldviews. (p.57)

17b. Describe what this is.

18. The eighth criterion is: All things being equal, simpler _____ are preferable to _____ ones. (p.58)

19. What is fideism? (p.60)

20. Give a brief definition of presuppositionalism. (p.62)

21. According to reformed epistemologist Alvin Plantinga, we come to believe in God “in the _____ way.” In other words, belief in God is “properly _____.” (p.65)

22. Evidentialism is a method in apologetics that argues that the most significant _____ events in Christianity—particularly the _____ of Jesus—are matters that can be established through proper _____ argumentation, even apart from any prior arguments for the _____ of God. (p.69)

23. How do classical apologetics typically argue? (p. 69)





YOUR OWN WORDS

24. Why is it important to understand the laws of logic?

25. How have you argued for the truth of Christianity in the past?

26. What strengths do you see in the author's methodology?





[pages 73-94]

1. The task of apologetics is not to fortify only one Christian _____ but to defend the core _____ of Christianity _____ understood. (p.73)

2. What is William Halverson's description of a worldview? (p.74)

3. Like every other worldview, a Christian worldview, at its deepest level, is a _____ of _____ claims or _____ about reality. (p.75)

4. The _____ of the Christian worldview may have a weighty _____ effect, even apart from its _____ defense. (p.78)

5. According to Harry Blamires, what is the Christian mind? (p.79)

6. What is the Christian worldview's basis of authority? (p.79)

7. According to Jame Sire, how are Christians able to know? (p.80)





8. What three broad categories does the Christian worldview fall into? Briefly describe each. (pp.80-82)

1.

2.

3.

9. Describe the Christian worldview’s basis for reality. (p.82-83)

10. As Francis Schaeffer put it, “the universe had a _____ beginning.” (p.84)

11. How does the author outline the doctrine of original sin? (p.87)

12. The resurrected Christ imbued his followers with a new way of _____ that must be taken to the _____, so that they may know that _____ has acted decisively in _____ to reconcile _____ and _____ and to create a new community of faith, hope and _____ that awaits his final _____ at the end of the age. (p.89)

13. According to the Christian conception, ethics is anchored in what? (p.89)





[pages 73-94]

14. Summarize Jesus' teaching about the afterlife. (p.92)

15. According to William Halverson, what is a "touchstone proposition"? (p.92)

16. Rewrite the author's touchstone proposition for Christianity below: (p.92)

17. An accurate understanding of the richness and distinctiveness of the Christian worldview is _____ for any _____ that honors God at the _____ of that _____. (pp.93-94)





YOUR OWN WORDS

18. Why is it important to understand the Christian view properly before defending it?

19. With which elements of the Christian worldview as outlined by the author are you most familiar?

And what areas do you need more study?

20. How would you answer this question from a skeptical acquaintance?: “You say you are a Christian -- so what is the Christian view in a nutshell?”





1. The author lists a number of repeated accusations against Christianity. What are the eight things he lists?

(p.95)

2. While some have pitted _____ against _____, the Bible does not endorse blind leaps of _____ in the dark but rather speaks of the *knowledge of God* gained through various _____ means. Instead of a leap of _____, it commends a well-informed and _____ step of faith. (p.96)

3. What two kinds of apologetic responses does the author give in regarding the relationship between Christianity and science? (p.99)

4. Scientific progress and development was rooted in the _____ belief that _____ is _____ knowable and should be _____ and used for the common good and the _____ of _____. (p.99)

5. Name five notable scientists who were Christians. (pp.99-100)

6. List two of the ten ways (according to Ken Samples) in which Christian belief creates a hospitable environment for scientific inquiry. (pp.102-103)





[pages 95-116]

7. What scriptures can be cited showing the Biblical view of homosexuality? (pp.109-110)

8. Jesus never authorized _____, _____, _____, threats or any other means of illicit power over others. Instead, he tells us to _____ our neighbors and even our _____ (Matthew 5:43-48). The book of Acts shows the early Christians winning conversions through _____, not coercion or manipulation. (p.111)

9. Why aren't the holy wars of the Hebrew Bible to be regarded as general principles for Christians? (p.112)

10. The Christian worldview neither _____ nature nor _____ its worth. According to the Bible, creation is not _____ and should never be _____. Yet it is neither intrinsically evil nor _____, so it should be treated with _____. The universe was created as good by God and given to humans that they might _____ and _____ it through their God-given ingenuity. (p.113)

11. Biblically understood, what are the two stages to life after death? (p.114)

12. What is the final state of creation? (p.115)





[pages 95-116]

YOUR OWN WORDS

13. How would you answer?: “The Bible condones slavery.” Provide at least one scripture. (pp.104-105)

14. How would you answer?: “The Bible is sexist.” Provide at least one scripture. (pp.106-108)

15. What distortion of Christianity listed in this chapter have you encountered most frequently?

16. What is another distortion you have encountered that are not mentioned in this chapter?





[pages 117-138]

1. Truth, especially _____ truth, is now widely taken to be a matter of _____, a mere social or _____ construction. Truth no longer concerns the nature of things, nor is it subject to intellectual _____. (p.117 | k.1226)
2. Paul stakes everything on what? (p.118 | k.1233)
3. What view does author Brian McLaren defend? What view does he deny? (p.118-119 | k.1236)
4. According to pollster George Barna, what percentage of “born again Christians” possess a biblical worldview? (p.120 | k.1261)
5. Please write out Barna’s definition of a Christian worldview below: (p.120 | k.1261)





[pages 117-138]

6. What is theological realism? *(p.122 | k.1276)*

7. According to Groothuis, the question of truth has at least what two components? *(p.122 | k.1279)*

8. True or False? “Green ideas sleep furiously.” *(p.123 | k.1287)*

9. For a statement to either be _____ or _____—however we understand the concepts of truth and falsity—it must be _____; that is, it must put forth an _____ truth claim. *(p. 123 | k.1285)*

10. Any worldview that is caricatured and then criticized on that basis has not been _____. *(p.123 | k.1294)*

11. Describe the correspondence theory of truth. *(pp.123-124 | k.1295)*

12. How did Aristotle define truth? (write it out) *(pp.123-124 | k.1296)*





[pages 117-138]

- 13. What is the difference between a sentence and a proposition?** *(p.126 | k.1329)*

- 14. What view of truth does the Bible implicitly and consistently advance?** *(p.127 | k.1333)*

- 15. In a nutshell, what is the postmodern view of truth?** *(p.128 | k.1401)*

- 16. Instead of affirming skepticism, what do postmodernists typically affirm?** *(p.128 | k.1403)*

- 17. What does postmodernity often erode?** *(p.131 | k.1435)*

- 18. What do coherence theories of truth argue?** *(p.132 | k.1445)*

- 19. What is the main problem with coherence theories of truth?** *(p.132 | k.1447)*





[pages 117-138]

20. _____ or logical consistency cannot be what makes a truth claim _____, although logical _____ is a necessary and negative _____ for _____.
(p.133 | k.1453)

21. Describe a pragmatic understanding of truth. (p.133 | k.1457)

22. Give a reason why pragmatic theories of truth fail. (pp.133-136 | k.1496)

23. What does Russell mean by “cosmic impiety”? (p.137 | k.1500)

24. Examined against the standard of the correspondence theory of truth, the _____, _____, and _____ theories of truth clearly fall short. (p.137 | k.1507)





YOUR OWN WORDS

25. Give your answer to a friend who asks, “what is truth?”.

26. Which of the false theories of truth described in this chapter have you encountered?

27. Why is the author defending truth?





1. Whenever we state an _____, defend or critique an _____, ask a _____, or investigate one kind of _____ or another, we _____ the concept of truth—even if we don't directly state the word, even if we deny that _____ is real or knowable.

(p.139 | k.1515)

2. This chapter develops a general apologetic for the significance and value of both _____ truth and truth _____.

(pp.139-140 | k.1522)

3. Why does the pursuit of truth require us to shun sloth? *(p.141 | k.1537)*

4. Describe studiousness. *(p.141 | k.1541)*

5. While Jesus frequently engaged in intellectual arguments, he was acutely sensitive to the _____ status of those with whom he was communicating, realizing that the state of a person's _____ affected his or her ability to know certain things. *(p.141 | k.1542)*

6. Groothuis suggests that we should not understate or overstate the force of our conclusions. What is the ideal that the author suggests? *(p.148 | k.1635)*





[pages 139-154]

7. Describe G.K. Chesterton's worry about the improper placement of humility. What was his concern?

(pp.148-149 | k.1627)

8. Certainty is no _____, as long as it is grounded in clear and cogent _____, is held with grace, and is willing to entertain _____ sincerely. *(p.149 | k.1632)*

9. Describe the term "apatheism." Why is it an enemy of truth? *(p.150 | k.1645)*

10. Describe and compare the traditional virtue of tolerance with the contemporary distorted kind of tolerance. *(pp.150-151 | k.1651)*

11. How can diversion become the worst of our miseries? *(p.152 | k.1672)*

12. In the silence of _____, truth may disclose itself to the receptive soul. *(p.154 | k.1695)*





YOUR OWN WORDS

13. Have you ever encountered what the author has described as the “will to disbelieve”—and how have you encountered it?

14. What diversions do you find to be the greatest hinderances to your own pursuit for truth?

15. How have you incorporated the discipline of silence into your own life?





1. Explain Pascal's quote: "I should be much more afraid of being mistaken and then finding out that Christianity is true than of being mistaken in believing it to be true." (p.155 | k.1696)

2. What two personal things does the author state that prudence concerns? (p.156 | k.1700)

3. While keeping a firm backbone of _____ truth, Christian apologetics should also commend Christianity on a _____ basis. (p.157 | k.1709)

4. Pascal believes that by emphasizing these _____ concerns the apologist may elicit the religious interest of an otherwise _____ unbeliever. (p.157 | k.1718)

5. How did Jesus use the resource of prudence? (p.158 | k.1738)

6. Write out Anthony Flew's quote reflecting on the importance of prudence. (p.158 | k.1740)



7. Why is uncommitted agnosticism not an option? *(p.159 | k.1747)*

8. If Christianity is true, the _____ benefits for believing (eternal life) far exceed those offered by believing in _____ or any other _____ (finite pleasures). The prudential _____ of not believing if Christianity is true (loss of _____ life; gaining of hell) also far outweigh the _____ of not believing atheism or another other worldview if the non-Christian view is true (loss of some _____ pleasures). Pascal is right to affirm that _____ bliss outweighs any _____ good, and eternal loss is far worse than mere _____. *(p.161 | k.1766)*

9. What is the only other religion as “prudentially charged” as Christianity? *(p.161 | k.1774)*

10. One must consider the _____ of any religious claim in addition to its prudential promises. *(p.161 | k.1774)*

11. What scriptural reference can be given pointing to Jesus invoking self-interest? *(p.166 | k.1828)*

12. A _____ consideration of the Christian truth claim can, when offered _____, invoke a _____ self-interest that encourages unbelievers to _____ into Christianity. *(p.167 | k.1840)*





YOUR OWN WORDS

13. Why is a Pascalian approach (that of acting in religious ways in the hope that faith may emerge) not a kind of brainwashing? (p.164 | k.1801)

14. What do you think would be a common objection to the use of prudential means for exploring Christianity?

15. How would you answer that objection?

16. What is the apologetic usefulness of using Pascal's approach?





[pages 171-184]

1. What is natural theology? (p.171 | k.1846)

2. Monotheism affirms that there is only one _____ and that this God is a _____ and _____ Being of unlimited _____, _____ and _____ who created the _____ out of nothing. This being is worthy of adoration and _____, is distinct from the _____ but continuously involved in it, and is capable of generating _____. (p.171 | k.1847)

3. What can the term *proof* mean? (p.171 | k.1852)

4. What can the phrase *theistic proof* mean? (p.172 | k.1853)

5. What is the difference between natural theology and revealed theology? (p.172 | k.1856)

6. What are the two categories of theistic arguments/proofs? (p.172 | k.1860)

7. What is the difference between *a priori* and *a posteriori* reasoning? (p.172 | k.1863)





[pages 171-184]

8. What verse does John Stott note as “one of the principal New Testament passages on the topic of ‘general revelation’?” Write the verse below: (p.173 | k.1872)

9. What is the difference between general revelation and natural theology? (p.174 | k.1879)

10. Describe the *Biblical omission argument* against natural theology. (p.174 | k.1887)

11. In the end Pascal's case against natural theology seems to be a _____ argument from _____. (p.175 | k.1896)





[pages 171-184]

12. [The] Biblical _____ argument [...] claims that since the Bible is the ultimate _____ on God, its claim that _____ needs no external _____. (pp.175-176 | k.1898)

13. Why does the *Biblical authority argument* against natural theology fail? (p.176 | k.1901)

14. The *noetic effects of sin argument* argues that human reason is too _____ by sin to warrant any hope of _____ God's _____. (p.176 | k.1906)

15. Why does the *noetic effects of sin argument* against natural theology fail? (p.177 | k.1913)

16. What is the *direct knowledge of God argument* against natural theology? (p.177 | k.1917)





17. What is the *sensus divinitatus*? (p.178 | k.1925)

18. Why are theistic arguments not ruled out by an intuitive knowledge of God? (p.179 | k.1930)

19. What is the *proofs lead to pride argument* against natural theology? (p.179 | k.1938)

20. Give some reasons why theistic proofs do not necessarily lead to pride. (p.180 | k.1948)

21. Describe the *natural theology in competition with special revelation* argument. (p.180 | k.1951)





[pages 171-184]

22. ...a right understanding of _____ revelation and _____ theology is no threat to special _____. Because the Bible itself claims that God is revealed in _____ and _____, belief in general _____ is rooted in _____ revelation. Further, a sound apologetic method attempts to verify the Christian worldview through _____ means, not merely by _____ theology. (p.181 | k.1959)

23. What is the *religious irrelevance argument* against natural theology? (p.182 | k.1969)

24. Natural theology in the Christian tradition has never been regarded as an _____ in itself (which could lead to _____) but rather as a _____ to other _____ and _____ pertaining to its creed. (p.183 | k.1976)

25. What is the *complexity of proofs argument* against natural theology? (p.183 | k.1978)

26. How does the *complexity of proofs argument* fall short? (p.183 | k.1980)





[pages 171-184]

27. What is the *rational weakness argument* against natural theology? (p.184 | k.1988)

28. Who is responsible for the results? (p.184 | k.1996)

29. In the end, the proof of the theistic proofs lies in the _____, that is, in their _____ and _____, and not in theoretical _____ about what they can and cannot or should and should not do. We must simply discover whether the _____, singly and taken together, make belief in God more _____ than otherwise. (p.184 | k.1997)

YOUR OWN WORDS

30. How would you describe the appropriate role of theistic arguments in one’s apologetic for the truth of Christianity?





1. The _____ argument claims that proper _____ about the idea of a _____ generates the conclusion that _____ exists. *(p.185 | k.2002)*

2. What two reasons does Groothuis give for the ontological argument's exclusion from many apologetics books? *(p.186 | k.2013)*

3. The concept of God as a necessary being plays an important part in what other theistic arguments? *(p.187 | k.2019)*

4. Who was the first to formulate an ontological argument? *(p.187 | k.2020)*

5. Write out Anselm's first ontological argument below: *(p.188 | k.2032)*





6. A _____ Being is a being who possesses every _____ it is better to have than to lack and who possesses this array of compossible _____ properties to the _____ degree (or to their intrinsic maximum value). (p.190 | k.2054)

7. Kant claims that while being _____ is necessary to the idea of God, _____ is not necessary to the idea of God. (p.191 | k.2065)

8. What reasons does the author give for there being nothing wrong with existence functioning as a predicate for the subject God? (p.193 | k.2087)

9. The last commonly made objection to the argument from the second chapter of *Proslogium* concerns the question of whether it is better to _____ or not to _____, since Anselm claims that it is better for the Perfect Being to _____ than not to _____ . (p.193 | k.2089)

10. The three most common objections to Anselm’s argument fail because what three propositions are sound: (p.194 | k.2101)

1.

2.

3.

11. What particular concept makes Anselm’s second ontological argument different than the first? (p.195 | k.2110)





12. What is the only way to deny the existence of a necessary being? (p.195 | k.2114)

13. According to Malcolm, God's existence is either logically necessary or _____
_____. (p.195 | k.2115)

14. Write out Anselm's second ontological argument below (for God as a necessary being):

(p.195 | k.2116)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

15. Why does the claim that God is not omniscient fail? (p.197 | k.2134)





[pages 185-206]

16. Why does the “paradox of the stone” fail? *(p.197 | k.2139)*

17. What is the concept of a possible world? *(p.199 | k.2155)*

18. Write out Plantinga’s ontological argument below: *(pp.199-200 | k.2159)*

1.

2.

3.

4.





19. If the concept of God is not *im*-possible, then God must exist in at least one _____ world, and in that possible world God's _____ is _____. That is, God cannot *not* exist. So, if God exists as a _____ necessary being in one world, he exists as such in _____ worlds. (p.200 | k.2167)
20. Why does the “perfect island” parody / argument fail at falsifying the ontological argument? (p.201 | k.2177)
21. What scripture does the author cite which points to God’s necessity? (p.203 | k.2194)
22. What is the principle of sufficient reason? (PSR) (p.203 | k.2201)
23. Name two “great-making properties” the author describes. (pp.204-205 | k.2209)





24. Since the ontological argument is an _____ argument, it does not directly speak to how exactly this Perfect Being may have revealed himself in _____. (*pp.205-206 | k.2228*)

YOUR OWN WORDS

25. Do you find the ontological argument convincing? Why or why not?

26. Which version of the argument do you find most robust or defensible? Why?

27. Would you ever use the ontological argument in an apologetic interaction? How?





[pages 207-239]

1. _____ arguments offer reasons to believe that the cosmos depends on something _____ itself. (p.207 | k.2234)

2. What has been referred to as “the fundamental philosophical question”? (p.207 | k.2238)

3. What is one common “straw man” cosmological argument? (p.209 | k.2253)

4. Define the word *aseity*. (p.209 | k.2255)

5. The conclusion of a _____ argument is not that God is a _____ necessary being but that God is a _____ necessary being; that is, God's original factuality is required to explain all the _____ of the universe. (p.210 | k.2267)

6. Describe the “principle of sufficient reason.” (p.211 | k.2273)

7. What is the metaphysical implication for rejecting the principle of sufficient reason with respect to the cosmos? (p.212 | k.2286)





[pages 207-239]

8. What are the three premises of the kalam cosmological argument? (p.214 | k.2309)

1.

2.

3.

9. What is the alternative to *ex nihilo nihil fit*? (p.215 | k.2311)

10. "Nothing" lacks all _____ power, because it has no _____ at all. It is a _____ device to indicate the utter lack of any _____, properties, qualities or attributes. Nothing is _____. There are no _____ powers at work here. (p.215 | k.2319)

11. What are the four options for the statement: "Something may begin to exist without a cause"? (p.216 | k.2330)





12. The second premise of the kalam argument is grounded in what two points? (p.217 | k.2340)

1.

2.

13. What is the difference between an *actual* infinite and a *potential* infinite? (p.217 | k.2342)

14. If the actual _____ does not exist or cannot be traversed, this means that the series of linear events in the universe must be _____. If the series is finite, it must have a _____. If it has a beginning, the cause of the series must be _____ of the universe. (p.219 | k.2369)

15. Why does the problem of actual infinities not apply to God in respect to His attributes? (p.221 | k.2389)

16. What astronomer discovered the “red shift,” and what is it? (p.224 | k.2419)





[pages 207-239]

17. Briefly, what is the “steady state” model? (*p.224 | k.2425*)

18. What did Penzias and Wilson detect? What was its significance? (*pp.224-225 | k.2429*)

19. What is the second law of thermodynamics and how does it indicate a beginning of the universe?

(p.225 | k.2437)

20. Why does the entropy argument *not* commit the fallacy of composition? (*pp.227-228 | k.2463*)





[pages 207-239]

21. What is the “oscillating model” of the universe, and what are some problems with it? *(pp.230-231 | k.2499)*

22. Write out Anthony Kenny’s quote about the big bang theory. *(p.232 | k.2519)*

23. Why does the big bang theory *not* establish the truth of macroevolution? *(p.233 | k.2528)*

24. What is Ockham’s razor? *(p.235 | k.2547)*

25. How does Ockham’s razor apply to the idea of multiple uncaused beings? *(p.235 | k.2548)*





26. What case can be made for a *personal* cause of the universe? (*pp.235-236 | k.2554*)

27. What worldviews or religions are in jeopardy if the cosmological argument is sound? (*p.238 | k.2580*)

28. Why can't we argue for something as rich as the *entire* Christian worldview simply on the basis of cosmological arguments? (*p.239 | k.2592*)





YOUR OWN WORDS

29. Why do you think some scientists find the idea of a beginning disagreeable? (pp.228-229 | k.2471)

30. How do you respond to Christian objections to the use of Big Bang cosmology as evidence of a creator?

31. List some practical strengths and weaknesses you see in using the cosmological argument.





[pages 240-265]

1. List four scriptures having to do with God's purpose and design of creation. *(pp.240-241 | k.2600)*

2. Why is there no force to arguments by atheists saying the vast amount of uninhabited space argues against God's concern for humans? *(p.241 | k.2604)*

3. What is the "Copernican Principle"? *(p.241 | k.2606)*

4. What is human value based on? *(p.241 | k.2611)*

5. While Christianity predicts that _____ in nature will be evident, it does not predict a _____ world untouched by _____ and corruption. *(p.242 | k.2616)*

6. What atheist philosopher became a theist in 2007, and what arguments led him to that conclusion? *(p.243 | k.2632)*

7. What seven areas of science already use a design detection method? *(p.244 | k.2639)*

8. What three factors make up Dembski's "design filter"? *(pp.244-246 | k.2655)*





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9. Write out the three steps in the design filter argument. (p.246 | k.2661)

1.

2.

3.

10. What is the “God of the gaps”? (p.246 | k.2666)

11. What is the problem with rejecting all design arguments in principle? (p.247 | k.2674)

12. The basic argument states that without a _____, given the _____, a life-_____ universe would be much more likely than a life-_____ and human-friendly _____. Our universe is much better explained according to a _____ that fine-tuned it for life. (p.249 | k.2696)

13. Fred Hoyle summarizes the fine-tuning data by saying: “A common sense interpretation of the facts suggests that a _____ has monkeyed with the physics, as well as the chemistry and biology, and that there are no _____ forces worth speaking about in nature.” (p.253 | k.2739)

14. Gonzales and Richards say that the earth is not just fine-tuned for life. What else do they argue?
(p.253 | k.2741)





[pages 240-265]

15. Write out the argument for the fine-tuning of the universe: (p.254 | k.2748)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

16. What is the truism objection? (p.254 | k.2753)

17. Why does the truism objection fail? (p.255 | k.2760)

18. What is the inscrutable odds objection? (p.257 | k.2779)





[pages 240-265]

19. What's wrong with the inscrutable odds objection? (p.258 | k.2790)

20. Why do naturalistic explanations seldom invoke chance? (p.258 | k.2792)

21. Why is multiverse theory often invoked to explain fine-tuning? (p.258 | k.2795)

22. What problem is encountered if one posits an *actual infinity* of existent universes? (p.260 | k.2819)

23. What is the author's short assessment of multiverse theory? (p.261 | k.2833)

24. What is the more-fundamental-law objection? (p.262 | k.2843)





25. Would finding some sort of “superlaw” explain away the design hypothesis? Explain. (p.263 | k.2849)

26. Give a couple of reasons why a pantheistic explanation for design fails. (p.264 | k.2861)

YOUR OWN WORDS

27. How do you detect design in your everyday experience?

28. How would you state the fine-tuning argument in the simplest way possible?





1. What four main assumptions does the Darwinian template make? (p.267 | k.2883)

1.

2.

3.

4.

2. What two main theses does this chapter argue? (p.267 | k.2888)

1.

2.

3. How does the Intelligent Design movement help Christian apologetics? (p.268 | k.2894)

4. _____ teaches that God created the universe and let the inherent properties of the universe produce the first life and subsequent species _____, without any direct evidence of a _____ intelligence. (p.270 | k.2913)

5. What is abiogenesis? (p.270 | k.2914)





[pages 266-296]

6. What reasons does the author give to deny theistic evolution? (p.271 | k.2915)

7. _____ claims that Genesis teaches that God _____ the universe and all life in _____ twenty-four-hour days not more than about ten _____ years ago. (p.273 | k.2937)

8. What reasons does Groothuis give for finding a six-day creation troublesome? (p.273 | k.2940)

9. Therefore, if the Bible does not clearly _____ on a young earth or young _____, and if the evidence of the book of _____ supports a much older universe, it is not necessary to defend a _____ six-day creation and a universe that is only several _____ years old. (p.274 | k.2947)

10. What is the view is the model the author argues for that fits both Scripture and creation most consistently? (p.274 | k.2950)





[pages 266-296]

11. Outline the aspects of progressive creationism (*pp.274-275 | k.2951*)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

12. What is the difference between artificial and natural selection? (*pp.275-276 | k.2960*)

13. What is descent with modification? (*p.276 | k.2963*)





[pages 266-296]

14. What is the neo-Darwinian synthesis? *(p.276 | k.2965)*

15. If _____ is true, it is much less _____ that Christianity is true. *(p.276 | k.2968)*

16. Why is disputing Darwinism central in dislodging the secularist mindset? *(p.277 | k.2978)*

17. Theodore Dobhansky wrote: “Nothing in biology makes sense except in light of evolution.” Why is this statement incorrect? *(pp.277-278 | k.2981)*

18. What is metaphysical naturalism? *(p.278 | k.2989)*

19. What is methodological naturalism? *(p.278 | k.2990)*





[pages 266-296]

20. If the mandate of science is to follow the _____ wherever it leads and then to select the best hypothesis for any given field of study, _____ betrays science itself. (p.279 | k.2995)

21. What two “icons of evolution” does the author describe? (pp.281-282 | k.3015)

22. These cases underscore the Darwinian reliance on _____. (p.283 | k.3041)

23. _____ evolution (small changes within species that produce no major structural change and no new organs) does not logically establish _____ evolution (the evolution of new species). (p.283 | k.3042)

24. Natural selection itself does not provide the engine for speciation (macroevolution). Although it helps explain the _____ of species (since species must adapt somewhat to environments if they are to survive over time), it does nothing to explain the _____ of species. (p.283 | k.3045)

25. Give some reasons why Haeckl’s embryos are not good evidence for evolution. (pp.284-285 | k.3051)





[pages 266-296]

26. What has the fossil record falsified? Why? *(pp.285-286 | k.3072)*

27. What is the Cambrian explosion? *(p.285 | k.3074)*

28. What is “punctuated equilibrium”? *(p.288 | k.3094)*

29. What is needed on the genetic level for species to change into other species instead of remaining what they are? *(p.289 | k.3106)*

30. Natural selection, as a _____ substitute, provides no _____ and no intelligent _____ of _____ changes required to explain the uniqueness of the human body and its workings. *(p.292 | k.3141)*





31. What is homology? (*p.293 | k.3145*)

32. Describe some problems with homology as evidence of evolution. (*pp.293-294 | k.3148*)

33. Why have “vestigial” organs and systems not been successful proofs for evolution? (*pp.295-296 | k.3167*)





YOUR OWN WORDS

34. Has this chapter challenged your thinking? If so, how?

35. What is your assessment of the author's view on theistic evolution, creationism, and progressive creationism? What is your view and why?





5. What is the difference between origin science and operation science? *(pp.299-300 | k.3216)*

6. Intelligent design proponents do not claim that a Designer _____ the ongoing processes of nature in such a way as to make the study of _____ impossible ... Rather, ID argues that key features of the regularly functioning natural world are best _____ by the influence of _____ at some stage in the distant past. *(p..300 | k.3222)*

7. What are the two prongs of the “heads I win; tails you lose” strategy against ID? *(p.300 | k.3227)*

8. Why do these two prongs defeat one another? *(pp.300-301 | k.3229)*

9. A second strategy is to _____ ID out of existence by appealing to a purely _____ understanding of science. *(p.301 | k.3230)*





10. What is one common justification for the materialistic understanding of science? *(p.301 | k.3236)*

11. Give two of the four reasons why the “science stopper” objection fails. *(p.302 | k.3239)*

12. Why does the “ID cannot make predictions” objection fail? *(pp.302-303 | k.3247)*

13. Holding _____ beliefs about the origin and nature of life on earth does not _____ someone from giving legitimate _____ arguments for these beliefs, which depend on no uniquely _____ assumptions. *(p.304 | k.3262)*

14. Why isn't ID a moot point when the preponderance of biologists believe Darwinism won long ago?
(p.304 | k.3268)





[pages 297-329]

- 15. What was the “black box” that Darwin knew very little about in his time? (p.305 | k.3273)
- 16. Summarize the argument from design in biology. (p.305 | k.3276)
- 17. What does Michael Behe use to illustrate the concept of irreducible complexity? (pp.306-307 | k.3289)
- 18. What molecular machine has become the “poster child” for the ID movement? (p.307 | k.3303)
- 19. Darwin set up a possible refutation of his theory of gradual and undirected evolution. What was it? (p.308 | k.3314)
- 20. What language is an indication of design? (p.312 | k.3354)
- 21. The entire cell can be viewed as a _____ that contains an elaborate network of interlocking _____, each of which is composed of a set of large protein _____ Why do we call the large protein assemblies that underlie cell function protein _____? Precisely because, like machines _____ by humans to deal efficiently with the macroscopic world, these protein assemblies contain highly _____ parts. (p.313 | k.3363)





[pages 297-329]

22. DNA is not _____ to a language; it is a language, but not a language created by _____. *(p.314 | k.3376)*

23. The design inference is not based on ignorance, but on what two things? *(p.316 | k.3400)*

1.

2.

24. Why doesn't Darwin's concept of natural selection apply to nonliving things? *(p.317 | k.3407)*

25. What was the goal of the Miller-Urey experiments? *(p.318 | k.3415)*

26. If information cannot be reduced to the _____ components, then material components cannot explain the existence of _____. *(p.319 | k.3431)*





[pages 297-329]

27. How does Francis Crick’s theory of “directed panspermia” attempt to explain the origin of life?

(p.321 | k.3457)

28. How does Crick’s theory simply push the problem back one step? *(p.322 | k.3464)*

29. How does biomimicry suggest intelligent design? *(p.323 | k.3475)*

30. Summarize the argument against design from so-called “design flaws”. *(pp.323-324 | k.3480)*





[pages 297-329]

31. Give two possible responses to “design flaw” objections. *(pp.324-325 | k.3498)*

32. According to Groothuis, design in nature is best explained by what three worldviews? *(p.328 | k.3533)*

33. Standing _____, it cannot provide a full apologetic for Christianity. Rather, ID provides strong evidence against the reigning _____ in the realm of biology, as well as some support for _____ as an overarching worldview. *(p.329 | k.3540)*

YOUR OWN WORDS

34. Which ID argument or arguments are most persuasive (or least persuasive) to you and why?





1. To offer a moral argument for the existence of God, we must (1) establish the existence of _____ reality and (2) show that a _____ and _____ God is the best _____ for the existence and knowledge of objective moral reality. *(p.331 | k.3556)*

2. What are two red herrings that commonly arise when discussing the moral argument? *(p.331 | k.3558)*

3. The moral argument for God addresses the _____ of goodness. *(p.331 | k.3560)*

4. The moral argument has nothing to do with how people typically use or define moral _____; instead it addresses the _____ of moral claims. *(p.332 | k.3562)*

5. What is ethical relativism? *(p.332 | k.3568)*

6. What does cultural relativism teach? *(pp.332-333 | k.3570)*





[pages 330-363]

7. What does individual relativism teach? *(p.333 | k.3573)*

8. Even if cultures _____ radically on their most basic and central moral judgments, this does not lead to the conclusion that these judgments are all equally _____ and no moral judgment is better than any other. *(p.335 | k.3598)*

9. What truth does Romans 2:14-15 convey regarding morality? *(p.336 | k.3607)*

10. What is the “reformer’s dilemma”. *(p.337 | k.3621)*

11. If relativism is true, why is the idea moral progress impossible to apply? *(p.338 | k.3630)*





12. How does cultural relativism lead to individual relativism? *(p.339 | k.3648)*

13. Give two examples of moral statements by the relativist that contradict relativism. *(p.340 | k.3653)*

14. What kind of “visceral counterexamples” illustrate how relativism cannot be true? *(p.340 | k.3656)*

15. What is meant by the argument from damnation? *(p.341 | k.3664)*





[pages 330-363]

16. At the core of nihilism is its denial of objective _____ of any kind: _____, _____, _____, and so on. Nihilism asserts moral _____ . (p.342 | k.3681)

17. Stirner's pronouncements illustrate one truth: relativism is powerless to hold back _____. (p. 344 | k.3700)

18. Write out the basic argument from goodness to a deity: (p.345 | k.3710)

1.

2.

3.

19. What argument shows that pantheism fails? (p.347 | k.3736)

1.

2.

3.

20. On the atheistic view, morality thus reduces to _____ and _____ factors simply because this is all that exists. There is no _____ sphere for moral realities that transcend the merely physical and cultural. (p.349 | k.3749)





[pages 330-363]

21. What is descriptivism? *(p.352 | k.3793)*

22. What is personalism? *(p.353 | k.3798)*

23. According to the first premise of Leff's simplified argument, either God exists, or _____ is true.
(p.355 | k.3824)

24. Briefly describe the Euthyphro problem. *(pp.355-356 | k.3828)*

25. Objective moral _____, according to the Bible, are not created in the sense that the contingent universe was created out of _____. Objective moral values have their source in the _____ character, nature and substance of a loving, just and self-sufficient _____. *(p.356 | k.3835)*





[pages 330-363]

26. What is "atheistic moral realism"? (p.357 | k.3844)

27. If _____ does not exist, it is impossible to hold a high moral view of _____ beings. If humans do not bear the divine _____, their _____ can only be determined on the basis of their differing abilities and empirical qualities. (p.360 | k.3881)

28. True or False: The existence of necessary moral truths would defeat the moral argument for God.
(p.361 | k.3890)

YOUR OWN WORDS

29. What role do you think conscience plays in giving the moral argument an "immediate existential bite"?
(p.363 | k.3906)

30. How would you attempt to show a moral relativist the inconsistency of his position?

31. Do you find the moral argument personally persuasive? Why or why not?





[pages 364-388]

1. The Bible and Christians through the centuries have claimed that God reveals himself through various kinds of human _____. *(p.364 | k.3916)*

2. What is the basic argument *form* for arguments from religious experience? *(p.364 | k.3916)*

3. What is a veridical experience? *(p.364 | k.3917)*

4. Describe Richard Swinburne’s “principle of credulity”. *(p.365 | k.3921)*

5. What is Swinburne’s “principle of testimony”? *(p.365 | k.3930)*

6. What are the four categories of religious experience claims? *(p.366 | k.3936)*

1.

2.

3.

4.





7. What two thinkers have explored the argument from emptiness and divine longing in depth? *(p.367 | k.3945)*

8. Describe Pascal’s understanding of humans as “deposed royalty”. *(p.367 | k.3945)*

9. Describe C.S. Lewis’ argument from yearning. *(p.368 | k.3960)*

10. What does the concept of “fulfillability” indicate? *(p.370 | k.3980)*

11. The term “numinous experience” refers to experiencing an object that is both _____ and _____. *(p.370 | k.3990)*

12. What two things single out a numinous experience? *(p.371 | k.3997)*





13. However _____ these experiences may be, the framework of knowledge does not dissolve into mystical _____ or _____. (p.372 | k.4011)
14. All that can be claimed for veridical numinous experiences is that they involve an _____ with an _____ and _____ being of transcendent significance. We cannot rest the _____ case for Christianity on _____ experience. (p.374 | k.4031)
15. What is a transformational experience? (p.374 | k.4033)
16. Why is counterevidence (such as reports from those who have fallen away from the faith) not decisive against the positive apologetic from religious experience? (p.376 | k.4054)
17. Respond to this objection to religious experiences: “Religious experiences cannot be checked or verified in any repeatable or objective way. They are an unreliable source of truth because they are subjective.” (p.377 | k.4063)





18. Why can't religious experience claims shoulder the entire burden of apologetics? (p.379 | k.4088)

19. What is the "projection objection"? (p.379 | k.4090)

20. Someone may come to Christian faith for purely _____ reasons (say, to receive the love, acceptance and forgiveness never received from his or her father) and still hold a true belief. To dismiss this belief as false because it is psychologically motivated is a classic example of the _____ fallacy. The _____ of a belief does not, in and of itself, disqualify the belief as being _____. (p.382 | k.4117)

21. What is one way to reverse the projection argument? (pp.382-383 | k.4127)





22. What is one problem with reducing religious beliefs to a biological explanation? (*p.384 | k.4146*)

YOUR OWN WORDS

23. Why don't the diverse religious experience claims from other religions nullify Christian experience?

(pp.385-388 | k.4153)

24. How can your own religious experiences add to your apologetic argument for Christianity?

25. What do you think is the greatest weakness (and strength) of arguments from religious experience?





1. What are some of the capacities that make humans unique? (p.389 | k.4195)

2. Biblical anthropology explains these unique and distinguishing abilities in terms of the human person being an embodied _____ or _____. (p.389 | k.4199)

3. What four things characterize the concepts of *substance* and *property*? (p.390 | k.4202)

1.

2.

3.

4.

4. What is substance dualism? (p.390 | k.4202)

5. How did Jesus understand the nature of a person? Give one reason this is evident. (p.390 | k.4206)

6. The author argues that consciousness and cognition are better explained by _____ than by _____, and dualism is better explained by _____ than by any other worldview. (p.391 | k.4214)





7. Why is consciousness a puzzle to materialist philosophers? (p.391 | k.4219)

8. Describe the difference between “difference in *kind*” and “difference in *degree*.” (p.394 | k.4246)

9. Mental states and physical states differ in _____, not in _____. Thus they cannot be _____, given this very simple principle of identity: whatever differs in _____ cannot be _____. (p.395 | k.4258)

10. The fact that _____ is affected by the brain and by other physical objects, such as the probe, in no way reduces consciousness to a _____ property. (p.396 | k.4275)

11. What is an incorrigible belief? Give one example. (p.396 | k.4277)

12. Incorrigible beliefs are another marker of _____ consciousness. (p.397 | k.4281)





[pages 389-417]

13. What does “qualia” refer to? (p.397 | k.4282)

14. On a _____ view, all experience should be _____ to third-person descriptions of physical states. (p.397 | k.4286)

15. What is a propositional attitude? (p.397 | k.4289)

16. Why do materialists have difficulty with explaining intentionality? (p.398 | k.4296)

17. A proposition is an _____ unit of meaning not _____ to any of its physical manifestations. It is a _____ consisting of _____ that compose an affirmation about _____. Propositions, which are at the heart of all human language, are out of step in a _____ universe, since they are not material things or states. (p.399 | k.4303)

18. Truth is the _____ of a proposition with its _____. (p.399 | k.4306)





19. The author calls love “the materialist acid.” Give two of his reasons. (pp.400-401 | k.4316)

20. Materialism cannot adequately explain what seven things? (p.401 | k.4337)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

21. Even if a particular _____ state is correlated with a particular _____ state, this does not mean that the _____ state is _____ to the brain state. (p.402 | k.4334)

22. What are the two basic options, outside of theism, to explain dualism? (pp.404-405 | k.4371)





[pages 389-417]

23. What is epiphenomenalism? *(pp.405-406 | k.4382)*

24. Name one problem with epiphenomenalism. *(p.406 | k.4384)*

25. How does pantheism explain the mind? *(p.407 | k.4406)*

26. Name one problem with pantheism as an explanation for mind. *(p.408 | k.4411)*

27. What apologetic issue is raised by the existence of reason/cognition? *(p.409 | k.4431)*

28. How is the argument from reason a transcendental argument? *(p.410 | k.4434)*





29. Write down the basic argument against materialism as an explanation for human knowing. (p.410 | k.4437)

1.

2.

3.

30. Natural selection pertains to the utility of _____ traits, not the _____ of reality. (p.411 | k.4448)

31. Richard Taylor argues that if we consider our brains and nervous systems as arising from only _____ processes, then we would have no reason to _____ that they can tell us anything _____ about states of affairs beyond themselves. (p.412 | k.4464)

32. If materialism is true, we have no basis to _____ our reasoning. Our beliefs *might* be true (that is, by a cosmic fluke whereby nonrational forces cause us to hold true beliefs), but we would have no *reason* to hold these beliefs, and so they could not count as _____. If the materialist theory is true, we would have no _____ to believe it to be true. (p.413 | k.4473)

33. Write down the basic argument against pantheism as an explanation for human knowing. (p.415 | k.4496)

1.

2.

3.





YOUR OWN WORDS

34. How does theism give the best explanation for those traits that make us uniquely human?

35. How would you restate Darwin's own doubt about his rational abilities? (p.414 | k.4480)

36. How would you present the argument from the uniqueness of humanity based upon this chapter?





6. Pascal argues that the mystery of _____ can only be explained if we appeal to the _____, which are to be esteemed as propositional revelation from a personal God. (p.425 | k.4587)
7. The case for human fallenness [...] cannot be verified _____ (apart from the _____ texts). It is, rather, a _____ postulate used to explain historical phenomena. (p.428 | k.4631)
8. In advancing the Fall as an explanation for a perplexing situation, Pascal enlists what principle? (p.429 | k.4634)
9. To defend his anthropological argument, Pascal must defend what three claims? (p.430 | k.4653)
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
10. Summarize the author’s example of “deposed royalty” with the illustration of the painting having both brilliance and defect. (pp.432-433 | k.4682)





11. Despite the “offensive” quality of the doctrine of original sin, why does Pascal embrace it? *(p.433 | k.4693)*

12. The _____ of humanity is admittedly difficult to fathom; however, once it is admitted into our _____, the enigmas of the human condition are explained and the human landscape is _____ as never before. *(p.434 | k.4703)*

13. What form of argumentation does Pascal's anthropological argument use? *(p.434 | k.4708)*

14. How does a deductive argument work? *(p.434 | k.4710)*

15. How does an inductive argument work? *(p.434 | k.4711)*

16. How does an abductive argument work? *(p.434 | k.4711)*

17. What reasons does Groothuis give to justify using abductive argumentation? *(p.434 | k.4713)*





[pages 418-437]

18. What is the fallacy of affirming the consequent? (*p.435 | k.4719*)

19. How does Pascal avoid this fallacy? (*p.436 | k.4730*)

20. The claim of divine revelation solves the riddle of the human condition, stating that humans are:

(p.437 | k.4733)

1.

2.

3.

YOUR OWN WORDS

21. Give a brief summary of Pascal's anthropological argument in your own words.





1. What three main categories of ancient evidence do historians look at when assessing its merits?

(p.439 | k.4749)

2. It is historically _____ to exclude automatically all Christian evidence, as if no one who became a follower of Jesus could ever report accurately about his life and teachings, or to assume that all non-Christian evidence was necessarily more "_____." *(p.439 | k.4758)*

3. How does Blomberg respond to the objection that we have only a sparse amount of information about the historical person of Jesus? *(p.440 | k.4769)*

4. Where does the most important historical information about Jesus of Nazareth appear? *(p.441 | k.4771)*

5. Name some of the ways that the writings of Paul show that he had a good knowledge of Jesus.

(pp.441-443 | k.4785)





6. What are the Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke referred to as? Why do they get this name?

(p.443 | k.4693)

7. What five factors converge to make the assumption probable that we have an historically accurate portrait of Jesus from the first three Gospels? *(pp.444-453 | k.4818)*

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

8. What are the typical suggested dates of authorship for Matthew, Mark, and Luke? *(p.445 | k.4826)*

9. In our age of _____ information access, this can seem like a _____ time. But in the ancient Mediterranean world, it was surprisingly _____. *(p.445 | k.4828)*

10. What scriptural passage gives one of the clearest indications that the Synoptic writers intended to produce works that would be viewed as serious history and biography by the conventions of their day?

(pp.445-446 | k.4834)





[pages 438-474]

11. If Christianity's _____ had been able to show that the central elements of the New Testament data did not closely resemble the _____ about Jesus, this fledgling religion would have _____ at once. *(p.449 | k.4874)*
12. The Gospel writers had every reason to want to preserve _____. *(p.449 | k.4876)*
13. What skill was most notable in the ancient Jewish oral culture, and why was it important in the transmission of the New Testament Gospels? *(p.449 | k.4879)*
14. What is the name of the hypothetical source that Matthew and Luke likely have access to? *(p.451 | k.4899)*
15. Describe “informal controlled tradition.” *(p.452 | k.4911)*
16. The Gospel traditions were not _____ but _____ proclaimed, not to children but to _____, in the presence of knowledgeable _____ or with apostolic checks and balances. *(p.452 | k.4916)*
17. The largest group of apparent contradictions falls into what category? *(p.453 | k.4924)*





18. Some of the most dramatic apparent contradictions simply involve different _____ for _____ events in the _____ world. (p.453 | k.4930)
19. What does Blomberg call the approach of Bart Ehrman and some ultraconservatives? (p.454 | k.4946)
20. A document that has proved _____ reliable is not suddenly discounted because of just _____ demonstrable mistake. (p.455 | k.4947)
21. What are some of the reasons why many scholars are often more skeptical of the historical trustworthiness of John? (p.457 | k.4974)
22. Describe the concept of “interlocking” in the Gospel of John. (p.458 | k.4989)
23. While John is the most overtly _____ of the canonical Gospels, it also supplies the greatest amount of _____ information about the locations where events occur. (p.461 | k.5034)
24. A passage-by-passage _____ of John with the _____ points out conceptual _____ at almost every juncture, even if they do not reflect _____ dependence and even if they are often narrated in a more _____ fashion. (p.462 | k.5043)





[pages 438-474]

25. Where and when were the Gnostic Gospels discovered? What are they? (p.463 | k.5048)

26. If there is any Gnostic Gospel likely to preserve historical information about Jesus outside of texts that simply repeat information already found in the canonical Gospels, it is the so-called _____ Gospel of _____. (p.463 | k.5057)

27. What kind of material is found in most of the other Nag Hammadi documents that call themselves Gospels? (p.465 | k.5083)

28. Name three apocryphal Gospels and describe some of their content. (pp.466-467 | k.5095)

1.

2.

3.





29. At the very least we may insist that those who are inclined to be _____ of portions of the New Testament Gospels have no _____ reason for placing any confidence in these _____ sources. (p.467 | k.5107)

30. The literary _____ of the canonical Gospels closely resemble ancient _____ and _____, while not one of the _____ texts contains more than short bits of narrative in it, and most do not have any. (p.468 | k.5111)

31. How many handwritten Greek manuscripts of part or all of the New Testament remain in existence? (p.469 | k.5126)

32. Textual critics of almost all theological stripes agree that we can reconstruct somewhere upwards of _____ percent of the New Testament text beyond a shadow of reasonable doubt. (p.469 | k.5130)

33. No Christian belief or _____ depends _____ on a textually disputed passage. (p.469 | k.5131)

34. What does the word “canonical” mean? (p.470 | k.5138)

35. What is the criterion of apostolicity? (p.471 | k.5149)

36. What is the criterion of coherence? (p.471 | k.5149)

37. What is the criterion of catholicity? (p.471 | k.5149)





YOUR OWN WORDS

38. What factors come into play when assessing a document's historicity when it contains claims of supernatural events? *(pp.471-473 | k.5153)*

39. What historical facts are difficult to explain apart from Jesus' genuine resurrection? *(p.473 | k.5169)*

40. Why is the reliability of the Gospel accounts of Jesus important?





1. What is the “minimal facts” approach for the deity of Christ as championed by Gary Habermas and Royce Gruenler? (p.476 | k.5199)

2. A _____ view of Jesus was not _____ by the later church but is rooted in the _____ of Jesus himself, even given an overly restrictive principle for authenticity. (p.476 | k.5203)

3. Why does Groothuis prefer to “let the fuller story speak” rather than “cut to the bone” to understand Jesus? (p.476 | k.5204)

4. Why is the virginal conception of Jesus a significant aspect of his uniqueness? (p.477 | k.5212)

5. How is Jesus' supernatural conception radically dissimilar to supernatural stories of the Buddha's birth? (p.479 | k.5227)

6. What does the name *Jesus* mean? (p.479 | k.5231)

7. What is the meaning of the word *Christ*? (p.479 | k.5233)





[pages 475-506]

8. Jesus is consistently presented as a _____ of those ensnared in the formidable powers of darkness, especially through his _____ and his death on the cross and subsequent _____. (p.480 | k.5246)

9. During his public ministry Jesus was hailed by many as a master _____. (p.480 | k.5247)

10. How did Pascal describe the genius of Jesus' teaching? (p.482 | k.5261)

11. Briefly describe Jesus' worldview in the following areas: (pp.483-484 | k.5263)

1. Jesus' view on God:

2. Jesus' view of Humanity:

3. Jesus' view of Ethics:



*[pages 475-506]*

- 12. What is one reason why the record of Jesus as a miracle worker wasn't an invention?** *(p.484 | k.5290)*
- 13. What was one of Jesus' most spectacular displays of authority?** *(p.485 | k.5300)*
- 14. In what scripture does the apostle Peter connect Jesus' healings with his power over the devil?**
(p.486 | k.5317)
- 15. What sorts of people did Jesus interact with, and why was this significant?** *(p.487 | k.5322)*
- 16. When Jesus makes reference to "sitting on his throne" and rendering final _____ he is indirectly claiming _____, since these prerogatives belong only to _____ according to the Jewish Scriptures.** *(p.489 | k.5353)*
- 17. List three actions by Jesus that point to his authority.** *(pp.487-489 | k.5330)*
- 18. What particular word did Jesus use that points to his sense of authority, sincerity and certainty?**
(p.490 | k.5356)





[pages 475-506]

19. Give two scriptures that point to Jesus' unique knowledge of God. *(pp.490-491 | k.5363)*

20. What are the seven "I am" statements by Jesus? *(p.492 | k.5386)*

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

21. Give two instances of Jesus receiving worship. *(p.493 | k.5402)*

22. What was Jesus' most frequent title used to refer to himself? Why is it significant? *(p.494 | k.5412)*





[pages 475-506]

23. Jesus faced his _____ not as an accident or a mistake, but as a _____ part of his mission. (p.495 | k.5421)

24. There would be no Christianity without his _____, which is _____ to the entire New Testament. (p.498 | k.5458)

25. What is the significance of the way John uses the word *logos* in his Gospel? (p.499 | k.5465)

26. What three categories does the author use to classify leaders of other religions? (p.500 | k.5484)

1.

2.

3.

27. Whether a religious leader is considered a _____, _____ or _____, his (or her) status differs _____ from what is ascribed to Jesus in the Bible. (p. 502 | k.5510)

28. On what basis can we argue for the divine inspiration of both the Old and New Testaments? (p. 503 | k.5519)





[pages 475-506]

29. What does the concept of inspiration mean? *(p.504 | k.5522)*

30. Write out the author's argument from Jesus to the inspiration and authority of the Bible: *(p.506 | k.5541)*

1.

2.

3.

4.

31. Why is this argument *not* circular? *(p.506 | k.5547)*





YOUR OWN WORDS

32. What impresses you about the claims, credentials and achievements of Jesus?

33. How would you communicate about the person of Jesus to a friend?

34. How did this chapter help you to understand Jesus more?





1. When explaining the person of Jesus, the best explanation will be internally _____, will avoid _____ claims, will genuinely match the _____ at hand and will omit nothing of _____. *(p.507 | k.5552)*

2. Write out the argument for the deity of Jesus: *(p.507 | k.5554)*

1.

2.

3.

3. What is another name for this argument? *(p.508 | k.5563)*

4. Give two reasons why the “legend” hypothesis about Jesus is false. *(pp.508-509 | k.5569)*





[pages 507-526]

5. If Jesus really meant to teach an _____ message that differs completely from what Christianity has always taken it to mean, he was one of the _____ teachers in the history of humanity, since for two thousand years he has been taken by his followers (and his critics) to teach _____ . (p.510 | k.5586)

6. As we investigate whether or not Jesus was a deceiver, what two questions must we focus on? (p.511 | k.5596)

1.

2.

7. Some claim Jesus' professed divinity was a stupendous lie told for some ulterior motive. Give two reasons why this claim is false. (pp.511-512 | k.5607)

1.

2.

8. If a mere man took himself to be almighty God in human form, this would be no _____ mistake, but a case of _____ . (p.513 | k.5622)

9. Jesus' claim to have unique authority and supremacy in and over the universe is _____ to his _____ and _____ and actions. (p.513 | k.5626)

10. The idea that Jesus was wrong about his _____ but right about most all other things—even brilliant on moral matters—is extremely _____ . (p.514 | k.5636)





[pages 507-526]

- 11. The question is not whether we can assess the _____ of _____ principles apart from those who teach them but whether Jesus could hold to a set of good moral teachings *and* be so _____ about his _____. (p.515 | k.5641)

- 12. Which historical creed of the church does Groothuis reference that spells out the doctrine of the incarnation? (p.519 | k.5688)

- 13. What important points were affirmed in this creed? (p.520 | k.5698)

- 14. What is the hypostatic union? (p.520 | k.5699)

- 15. What is the difference between a paradox and a contradiction? (p.521 | k.5709)

- 16. The incarnation does not mean that Jesus possesses *only* _____ attributes and *only* _____ attributes. These claims are _____ and are, therefore, _____ false. (p.523 | k.5733)

- 17. How does Groothuis define the idea of being *merely* human? (p.524 | k.5754)





[pages 507-526]

18. How does Groothuis define the idea of being *fully human*? (p.524 | k.5754)

19. What is the difference between *common properties* and *essential properties*? (p.525 | k.5757)

20. To resolve the charge that the incarnation is logically _____ we need only offer an account of the incarnation that is both biblically _____ (Chalcedonian formulation) and logically _____. (p.525 | k.5773)

YOUR OWN WORDS

21. How would you formulate the “God or a bad man” argument in a conversation?





[pages 527-563]

1. Of all the world's religions, Christianity alone purports to be based on the _____ of its _____ founder. (p.527 | k.5784)

2. Give one reason why the Christian belief in resurrection was not an idea stolen from pagan mythologies. (p.528 | k.5790)

3. "If Christ has not been _____, our preaching is _____ and so is your _____." - 1 Corinthians _____:

4. List three of the author's seven consequences if Christ has not been raised: (pp.528-529 | k.5799)

1.

2.

3.

5. What worldview increases the probability of miracles in general and the resurrection in particular? (p.530 | k.5818)

6. How does Groothuis define a biblical miracle? (p.532 | k.5833)

7. How does Groothuis define a law of nature? (p.532 | k.5840)





[pages 527-563]

8. How did David Hume define a miracle? (p.533 | k.5847)

9. Hume’s in-principle argument against miracles claims that _____ in miracles is never intellectually _____ because it is always more _____ that the purported miracles can be explained _____. Hume does not argue that miracles are metaphysically _____, but that no amount of _____ could ever ground belief that a miracle occurred. (p.534 | k.5855)

10. Second, Hume argues that all miracle claims are based on the _____ misunderstandings of "ignorant and barbarous nations." Their testimonies are not _____, so they should not be _____. (p.534 | k.5856)

11. The _____ probability that a miracle will occur is low, since they are infrequent. However, we must consider the _____ probability in order to assess a miracle claim rationally. (p.534 | k.5863)

12. What’s the problem with Hume’s in-principle argument against miracles? (p.535 | k.5869)

13. When it comes to miracle claims in the Bible, what is the key question? (p.536 | k.5881)

14. What is the “cancellation argument” against miracles? (p.536 | k.5888)



[pages 527-563]

15. Give two reasons why the cancellation argument lacks strength. *(pp.537-538 | k.5892)*

16. What are some of the factors that make Jesus the “kind of person God might raise from the dead”?

(pp.538-539 | k.5909)

17. Describe the “minimal facts” approach. *(p.540 | k.5926)*

18. What are the four “minimal facts” the author defends? *(p.540 | k.5928)*

1.

2.

3.

4.





[pages 527-563]

19. Even if Jesus somehow _____ the intense _____, as well as the agonies of the cross ... this would leave completely unexplained why Jesus' disciples ended up hailing him the _____ Lord of life. (p.543 | k.5959)

20. Give three points that show there is no reason to seriously doubt Jesus' burial in a known tomb.

(p.543 | k.5967)

1.

2.

3.

21. Give three reasons to support the fact of the empty tomb. (p.544 | k.5977)

1.

2.

3.

22. How many post-mortem appearances does the New Testament list, and in what time period?

(p.546 | k.5999)

23. Women were reported as witnesses to the risen Jesus. Why is this fact significant? (pp.547-548 | k.6017)





[pages 527-563]

24. Who is perhaps the strongest witness of the resurrected Jesus? Why? *(p.548 | k.6019)*

25. What scriptural passage contains the oldest “faith statement” about the resurrection? *(pp.548-549 | k.6025)*

26. The affirmation of the _____ and _____ of Christ was so firmly established just a few years after his death that it was formulated in a _____, a brief summary and confession of the community's essential beliefs. *(p.549 | k.6035)*

27. What other well-established evidence in favor of the resurrection does the author cite?

(pp.550-554 | k.6049)

1. Transformation of the _____

2. The early worship of _____

3. Circumstantial _____

4. Spiritual _____ in history and _____

28. What is the best explanation for why ancient monotheistic Jews would worship Jesus as divine?

(p.553 | k.6079)

29. What three practices of the early church offer circumstantial evidence for the resurrection? *(p.553 | k.6080)*





[pages 527-563]

30. When taken together, these _____ lines of evidence, both _____ and _____, lead us to a Christless tomb, a dead man found supernaturally alive and a dynamic group of followers who turned the ancient world upside down. (p.555 | k.6097)
31. What is the primary naturalistic theory used to account for the appearances of Jesus? (p.556 | k.6110)
32. List a few problems with this theory. (p.557 | k.6123)
33. In order to set up an alternative theory such as conscious _____, one needs first to establish a credible _____ for such a ruse. Second, one must consider if those so motivated had the _____ by which to pull off the fakery. The disciples had _____. (p.558 | k.6134)
34. Even if the theft theory can explain the empty tomb, what can it not account for? (p.561 | k.6123)
35. Why don't discrepancies in the resurrection narratives pose a threat to the historicity of the accounts? (p.561 | k.6165)
36. Some minor differences in the telling of this story indicate _____, not substantial _____. (p.562 | k.6177)





YOUR OWN WORDS

37. What evidence for the resurrection is most persuasive for you, and why?

38. What would you say to someone who claimed that the resurrection was simply a myth; a copycat of other pagan religions?

39. How would you respond to the claim that the appearances of Jesus were just hallucinations?

40. How would you explain to other Christians why defending the historicity of the resurrection is crucial?





[pages 567-598]

1. Religious _____ has led many to believe that no religion can claim to be the _____ way of _____. (p.567 | k.6195)

2. The most powerful apologetic for Christianity will be _____ by anyone who simply—and probably ignorantly—accepts all religions as _____ spiritual. (p.568 | k.6201)

3. What popular “parable” illustrates the idea of religious pluralism? (p.568 | k.6202)

4. How does Groothuis define *religion* for our purposes? (p.569 | k.6212)

5. According to William James, what two-part element do all religions tend to have? (p.569 | k.6218)
 - 1.

 - 2.

6. Religions may be similar in _____ and _____, but they claim _____ things about ultimate _____, the human condition and spiritual _____. (p.570 | k.6220)

7. What is one way to ascertain whether all religions are one? (p.570 | k.6228)





8. Briefly, what do the following religions teach about ultimate reality? (pp.571-572 | k.6232; table 23.1)

Christianity:

Nondualistic Hinduism:

Buddhism:

9. Briefly, what do the following religions teach about human nature? (p.573 | k.6254; table 23.1)

Christianity:

Nondualistic Hinduism:

Buddhism:

10. Briefly, what do the following religions teach about spiritual liberation? (p.574 | k.6265; table 23.1)

Christianity:

Nondualistic Hinduism:

Buddhism:

11. What are a couple problems with the “elephant and the blind men” parable? (p.575 | k.6280)





[pages 567-598]

12. What does perennialism teach? *(p.577 | k.6303)*

13. What is particularism? *(p.578 | k.6319)*

14. John Hick did not side with one religion against the others. What did he claim instead?

(p.579 | k.6326)

15. What is the problem with John Hick's seven-part definition of "the Real"? *(p.582 | k.6360)*

16. Although the _____ religions claim that God _____ the world in some way, Christianity is unique in claiming that God became a _____ being in history for the purpose of our _____. *(p.585 | k.6394)*

17. Describe the issue of the "fate of the unevangelized". *(p.586 | k.6399)*





[pages 567-598]

18. The Bible nowhere claims that people will be judged according to what they do not _____ or could not have _____. Rather, God holds people accountable for the knowledge that is made _____ to them and how they have _____ to it. (p.589 | k.6441)

19. Whatever position we hold on the fate of the _____, given the truth and rationality of the Christian worldview it is _____ that anyone can be redeemed except through the _____ of Jesus Christ. (p.590 | k.6453)

20. _____ believe that salvation is _____ for those who have never heard the gospel proper. _____ deny this and assert that redemption requires the particular knowledge of the _____, hence the term _____. (p.591 | k.6465)

21. What has been the historic position of the church until fairly recently? (p.592 | k.6477)

22. What are some of the reasons the author gives to make a case for a majority of people being saved? (pp.595-597 | k.6506)

23. While other religions contain elements of _____, they reject the most important truth of all: _____ crucified, resurrected and offered for the redemption of the cosmos. Therefore, all religions are _____ created equal. While God will judge every human being _____, neither _____ nor _____ allow us to endorse all religions as one or to justify any path to _____ except that carved out by the crucified and risen Nazarene. (p.598 | k.6551)





1. Whatever may be _____ expedient in discussing Islam should take a back seat to evaluating rationally Islam's _____ and its relationship to Christianity. (p.600 | k.6566)

2. How many adherents does Islam have? (p.600 | k.6568)

3. What are three factors making Islam the fastest growing religion? (p.600 | k.6570)

1.

2.

3.

4. List the six key doctrines of the Islamic worldview. (pp.601-603 | k.6579)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

5. In Islam, what is the name given to God? (p.601 | k.6579)





14. List the five pillars of Islam, briefly describing them. (pp.603-604 | k.6603)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

15. Muslims charge that the original _____ to the Jewish and Christian prophets (who were all prophets of Allah) has been _____ and _____. (p.604 | k.6614)

16. What two forms can the above charge take? (p.604 | k.6615)

1.

2.

17. When the Qur'an says to consult the Christian Scriptures for the _____ of the truth of Islam, it _____ itself. (p.606 | k.6631)





[pages 599-613]

- 18. What does Islam claim about Jesus' crucifixion?** *(p.604 | k.6634)*
- 19. While secular historians may reject the biblical _____ of Jesus' death as atoning for human sin, they do not question the _____ of his death by crucifixion.**
(p.605 | k.6649)
- 20. Muslims are repulsed by the confession of Jesus as _____.** *(p.607 | k.6651)*
- 21. Islam denies that God is _____, affirming that Allah is absolutely _____, without son or partner. Any other doctrine is abominated as _____.** *(p.608 | k.6665)*
- 22. How does the Qur'an misunderstand the nature of the Trinity as presented in Scripture?** *(p.609 | k.6668)*
- 23. According to Islam, who was Jesus?** *(p.609 | k.6676)*
- 24. Islam esteems itself as the _____ of Christianity: the one _____ religion for all of humanity.** *(p.610 | k.6688)*
- 25. Unlike Islam, which teaches salvation through _____, the gospel teaches that salvation is entirely through the loving _____ of God as demonstrated in the life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.** *(p.612 | k.6709)*





[pages 614-646]

1. The presence of _____ in the face of a good God has classically been called the problem of _____. Simply put, if God exists, there should not be such evil, since God would have the _____ and _____ to stop it. Therefore, the _____ or goodness or _____ of God is brought into question. (p.614 | k.6729)

2. What are the two categories of evil that the author defines? Describe them below. (p.615 | k.6733)

1.

2.

3. What are unintentional evils? (p.615 | k.6741)

4. The problem was classically stated by Epicurus: God either wishes to take away evils, and is _____; or he is able and _____; or he is _____ willing nor able, or he is _____ willing and able. (p.616 | k.6746)

5. How is the problem of evil often used as a “trump card” against Christianity? (p.615 | k.6751)

6. Why is this chapter placed toward the end of the book? (p.616 | k.6753)





7. The problem should be debated in light of the _____ for a personal and moral _____ of the universe, who created humans in his image and who pursued them even in their _____ state through his revelation to Israel, culminating in the life, death and _____ of Jesus Christ. (p.617 | k.6756)
8. In order to speak of the problem of evil, a person must believe that _____ exists. (p.617 | k.6762)
9. What must also exist in order for objective evil to exist? (p.617 | k. 6762)
10. Describe what is meant by evil being a “privation” of the good. (p.618 | k. 6773)
11. In what ways does atheism fail to answer the problem of evil? (pp.617-619 | k. 6779)
12. In short, what is the “finite God” concept and how does it address the problem of evil? (p.619 | k. 6781)





[pages 614-646]

13. Describe the idea that perhaps God is not omnibenevolent. *(pp. 619-620 | k. 6790)*

14. What are some religions that try to dispense with the idea of evil itself? *(p. 620 | k. 6797)*

15. Despite its insistence that good and evil are _____, pantheism still issues moral _____ and makes moral _____. As such, it is logically and existentially _____. These considerations should lead us to reject the idea that no objective evil exists. *(p. 621 | k. 6807)*

16. What is reincarnation? *(p. 621 | k. 6809)*

17. What is karma? *(p. 621 | k. 6809)*

18. Why can't Buddhism and Hinduism logically support reincarnation? *(p. 622 | k. 6821)*

19. How is the concepts of moral evaluation and administration a problem for Buddhism and Hinduism?
(p. 623 | k. 6824)





[pages 614-646]

20. The doctrines of reincarnation and karma do not solve the _____ of evil because they cannot explain the _____ of evil. (p.624 | k. 6838)
21. Karma and reincarnation are not adequate responses to the problem of evil because they cannot _____ that _____ wins out over _____ in the end. (p.624 | k. 6843)
22. Since the biblical worldview is rooted inextricably in the themes of _____, _____ and _____, the problem of evil must be addressed according to all three themes. (p.625 | k. 6850)
23. How does the Biblical doctrine of the Fall shed light on the problem of evil? (pp.625-626 | k. 6858)
24. Evil is dependent on _____ in a parasitic way. Evil is not a thing or a _____ in and of itself, but the warping and twisting of an antecedent _____, which results in a lack of proper goodness. (p.626 | k. 6872)
25. Why is God *not* the author of evil? (p.627 | k. 6876)
26. If the abnormality that results in moral and natural evil is rooted in the _____, then we have a philosophical basis for opposing all manner of _____ without thereby opposing _____ himself. (p.628 | k. 6888)





[pages 614-646]

27. How does Groothuis sketch out the concept of redemption as it relates to the problem of evil?

(p.629 | k. 6900)

28. Write out the deductive problem of evil: *(p.629 | k. 6908)*

1.

2.

3.

4.

29. What fourth qualifying proposition does the author add in order to begin to resolve the problem?

(p.630 | k. 6918)

For any evil that God allows, God has a _____ reason for allowing this evil, even if we do not know what this morally _____ is in some cases.

30. What is the difference between a *defense* and a *theodicy*? *(p.631 | k. 6926)*

31. Unlike the deductive problem of evil, the _____ argument claims that while some evil may be compatible with God's existence, there is too _____ evil (quantity) and too many _____ of evil (quality) for this claim to be plausible. *(p.631 | k. 6931)*





[pages 614-646]

32. What is one apologetic advantage of the libertarian view of free will? *(p.632 | k. 6942)*

33. Briefly summarize the compatibilist view of free will. *(pp.634-635 | k. 6958)*

34. What are three parts of the “greater good” defense (as described by William Wainwright)?

(pp.637-638 | k. 6996)

1.

2.

3.

35. What classic biblical account illustrates how God uses evils for a greater good? *(p.639 | k. 7013)*

36. What are gratuitous evils? *(p.641 | k. 7035)*





[pages 614-646]

37. What two reasons does Christian theism give for why we would not be able to determine what the particular reason for any given evil might be? (pp.641-642 | k. 7042)

1.

2.

38. What is the single greatest example of good triumphing over evil? (p.644 | k. 7071)

YOUR OWN WORDS

39. How does the cross of Christ present the answer to the problem of evil?

40. How does the Christian's future hope bring context to our present sufferings?





1. Apologetics needs to be applied to the whole of life under the _____ of Jesus Christ. We should hear apologetics ringing out from the _____ and being discussed in every level of Christian _____. Apologetics should be part of the core _____ at Christian seminaries, colleges and high schools. _____ ministries should train their workers to defend Christianity and understand the weaknesses of other worldviews. Every level of _____—Christian and secular—should feel the force of Christian persuasion, both at the _____ and more _____ levels. Christian _____, whether at Christian or secular institutions, should strive to develop a Christian perspective on their disciplines, being unashamed of the _____, yet wise as serpents and innocent as doves (Matthew 10:16). (p.649 | k.7132)

2. Heeding this call requires sustained _____, moral _____ and ceaseless _____. (p.650 | k.7137)

3. The _____ manifestations of God's kingdom—signs and wonders such as _____, _____, _____ and other miracles—provide powerful apologetic evidence that God is alive and powerful today. Affirming these demonstrations of God's character is in no sense _____, since they indicate God's actions in the world and have been exhibited in the Scripture and throughout history. (p.650 | k.7144)

4. In the end, what matters most? (pp.650-651 | k.7147)

YOUR OWN WORDS

5. What aspect of this study has been the most helpful for you personally?

