

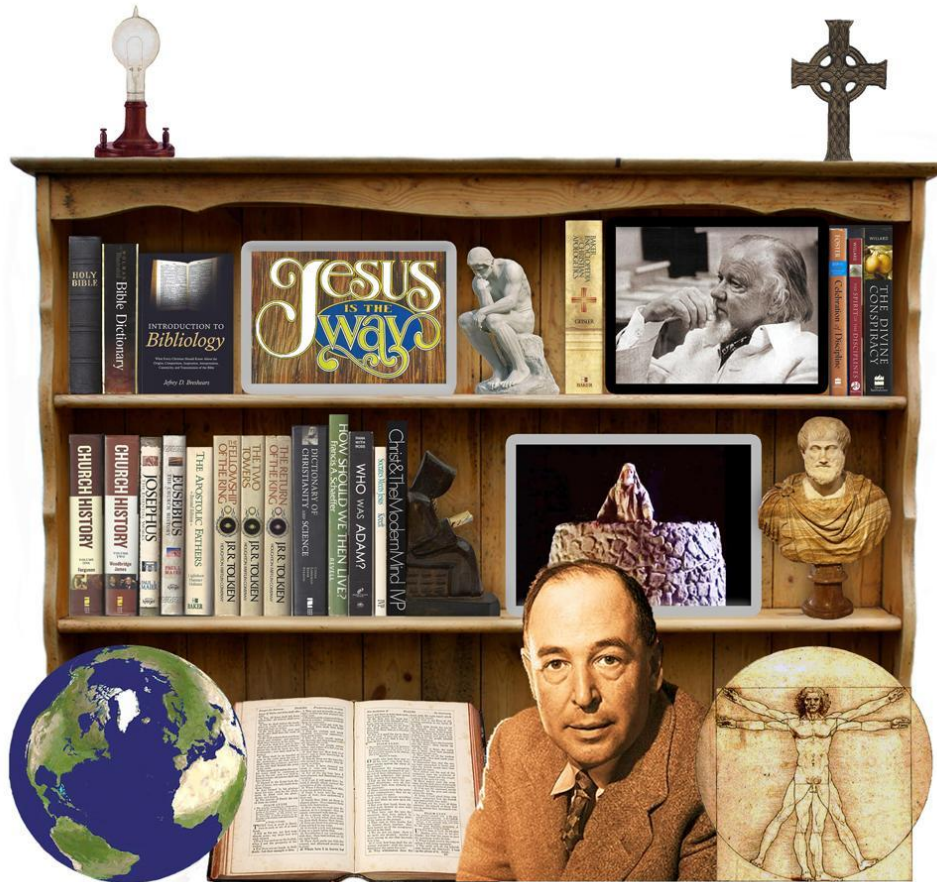
The Areopagus

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

www.TheAreopagus.org

[www.Facebook.com/TheAreopagus](https://www.facebook.com/TheAreopagus)

The Areopagus





Seminar Curriculum



1. Bibliology

2. Christian History

3. Apologetics Foundations

4. Alternative Universes: Comparative Worldviews

5. The Theodicy Issue: The Problem of Good and Evil

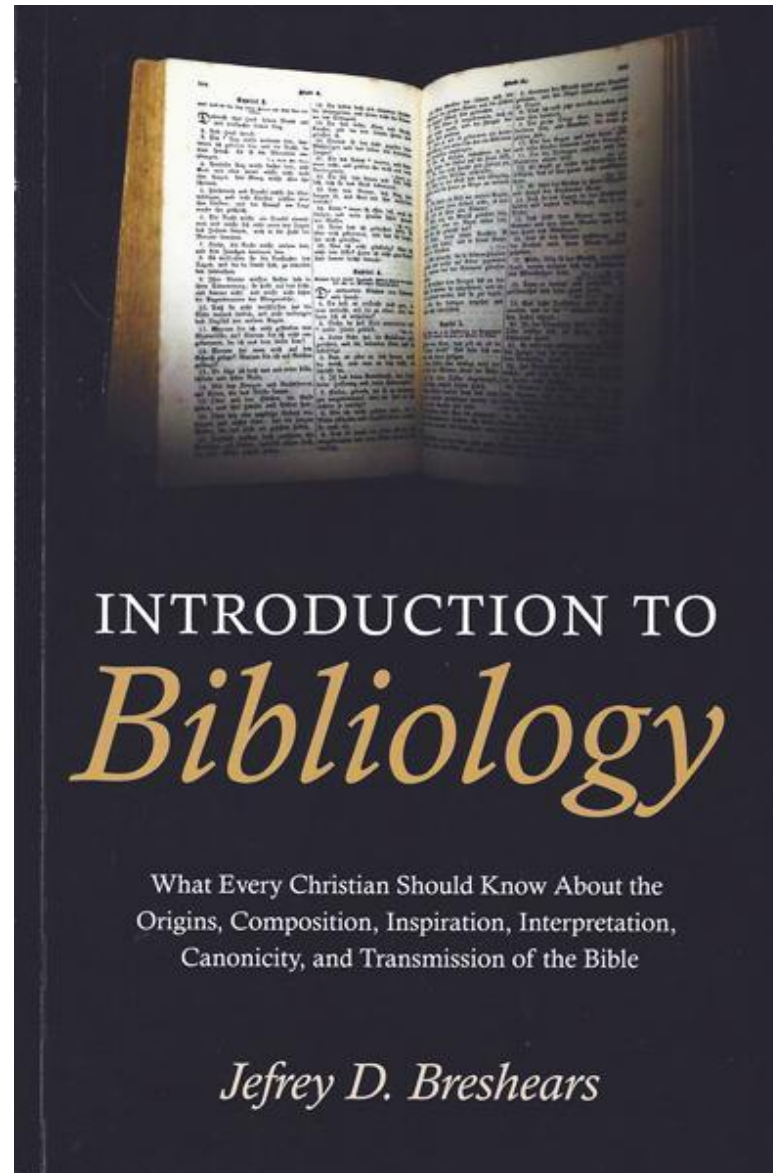
6. The Historical Quest for the Real Jesus

7. Special Topics: Other Religions, the Afterlife, etc.

8. Frontline Apologetics: Responding to Skeptics

9. Cultural Apologetics: How Should We Now Live?

10. Apologetics and the Arts



INTRODUCTION TO *Bibliology*

What Every Christian Should Know About the
Origins, Composition, Inspiration, Interpretation,
Canonicity, and Transmission of the Bible

Jefrey D. Breshears

Introduction To Bibliology

Table of Contents

Preface	I	
Introduction	5	
Chapter 1: What Is the Bible?	23	
Chapter 2: The Philosophy of the Bible	67	
Chapter 3: Biblical Inspiration	97	
Chapter 4: Biblical Hermeneutics	137	
Chapter 5: Biblical Canonization	163	
Chapter 6: Composition of the Bible and the Earliest Extant Manuscripts	233	
Chapter 7: Biblical Textual Criticism	269	
Recommended Readings	329	

A BRIEF REVIEW



A BRIEF REVIEW

1. AN OVERVIEW OF BIBLIOLOGY

What Is the Bible?

- If asked to explain, “What is the Bible?” without resorting to the familiar cliché, “The Bible is the [written] Word of God,” what exactly would you say? [23]



A BRIEF REVIEW

1. AN OVERVIEW OF BIBLIOLOGY

What Is the Bible?

- “The Bible is God’s self-revelation to mankind, including his will and purpose for mankind in the context of history and in relation to four doctrinal themes: Creation, Fall, Redemption, and Reconciliation.” [65]
- “Without the Bible, the Christian faith would be an amorphous mix of stories, traditions, beliefs and practices lacking any clear vision, mission or parameters.” [163]

A BRIEF REVIEW

1. AN OVERVIEW OF BIBLIOLOGY

What Is Bibliology?

- Bibliology is the development of a rational, factual and realistic philosophy of the Bible.

A BRIEF REVIEW

1. AN OVERVIEW OF BIBLIOLOGY

What Is Bibliology?

- Bibliology is the development of a rational, factual and realistic philosophy of the Bible.
- In contrast to conventional *Bible study*, bibliology is *the study of the Bible*:
 - Origins
 - Composition
 - Divine inspiration
 - Principles of interpretation
 - Canonization
 - Transmission and preservation through the centuries.

A BRIEF REVIEW

2. THREE VIEWS OF THE BIBLE

- (1) Traditional/Conservative.
- (2) Modernistic/Liberal (“Progressive”)
- (3) Neo-Orthodox.

The Criteria:

- The Basis of Authority
- Philosophy of the Bible
- Doctrine of the Trinity
- Christology
- The Human Condition
- Human Destiny
- Basic Christianity

A BRIEF REVIEW

3. WHY IS IT REASONABLE TO BELIEVE THAT THE BIBLE WAS DIVINELY-INSPIRED?

Three “Bad” Arguments

- (1) The argument from authority.
- (2) The “spiritual” argument.
- (3) The self-referential argument.

A BRIEF REVIEW

3. WHY IS IT REASONABLE TO BELIEVE THAT THE BIBLE WAS DIVINELY-INSPIRED?

Three “Bad” Arguments:

Five Good Arguments:

- (1) The Bible is historically and scientifically reliable.
- (2) The resurrection of Jesus Christ.
- (3) A unified and progressive theme.
- (4) A rational and plausible worldview that is coherent, consistent, and comprehensive.
- (5) Fulfilled biblical prophecy.

A BRIEF REVIEW

4. NEW TESTAMENT CANONIZATION

Why Were Certain Books Included or Excluded from the Biblical Canon?

- Motives for the compilation of a NT canon
 - (1) To preserve an accurate account of the life and teachings of Jesus.
 - (2) To complete the story of God's redemption throughout history.
 - (3) To preserve orthodoxy in the face of heresy.
 - (4) To preserve orthodoxy in the face of persecution.

A BRIEF REVIEW

4. NEW TESTAMENT CANONIZATION

Why Were Certain Books Included or Excluded from the Biblical Canon?

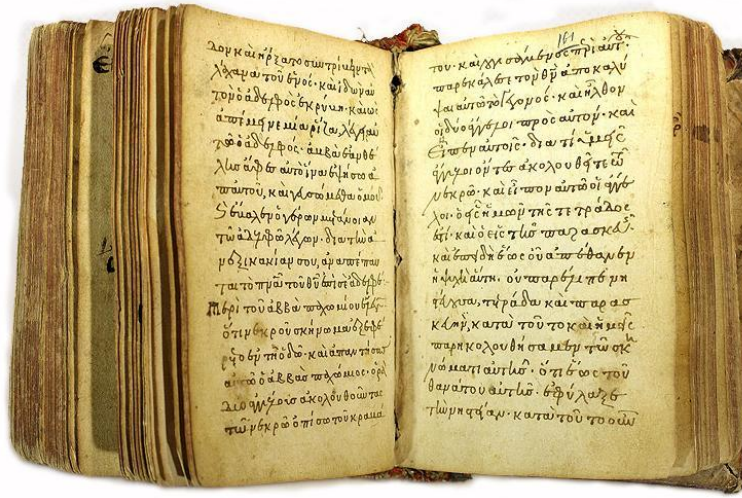
- The criteria for inclusion:
 - (1) Apostolicity
 - (2) Orthodoxy
 - (3) Catholicity

A BRIEF REVIEW

5. BIBLICAL TEXTUAL CRITICISM

What Is Biblical Textual Criticism?

- “Biblical textual criticism is the art and the science of comparing the variant readings in biblical manuscripts so as to restore as closely as possible the original wording in the original texts.

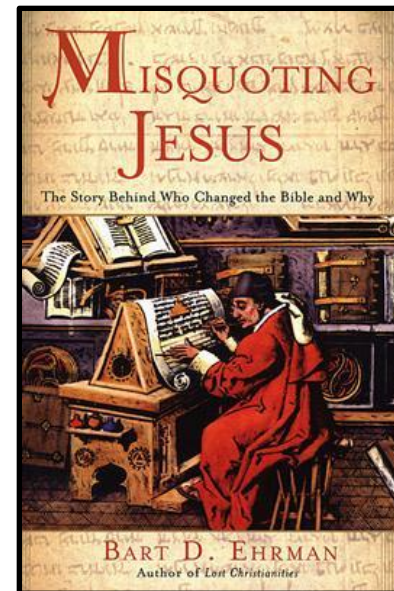


A BRIEF REVIEW

5. BIBLICAL TEXTUAL CRITICISM – PART 1

1: The Case for Biblical Deconstructionism.

- Bart Ehrman, *Misquoting Jesus: The Story Behind Who Changed the Bible and Why* (2005).



A BRIEF REVIEW

5. BIBLICAL TEXTUAL CRITICISM – PART 1

1: The Case for Biblical Deconstructionism.

- Textual variants and problematic manuscripts.
- Textual accretions.
 - *Pericope Adulterae* (John 7:53-8:11).
 - Mark's "Long Ending" (Mark 16:9-20).
- Tampering with theology.
 - The "Johannine comma" (I John 5:7-8).
 - Mark's "angry Jesus" (Mark 1:41).
 - Luke's imperturbable Jesus (Luke 22:39-46).

A BRIEF REVIEW

6. BIBLICAL TEXTUAL CRITICISM – PART 2

2: Deconstructing Biblical Deconstructionism.

- Bart Ehrman: We can with reasonable accuracy, be assured that “our earliest manuscripts are very closely related to what the author originally wrote.”

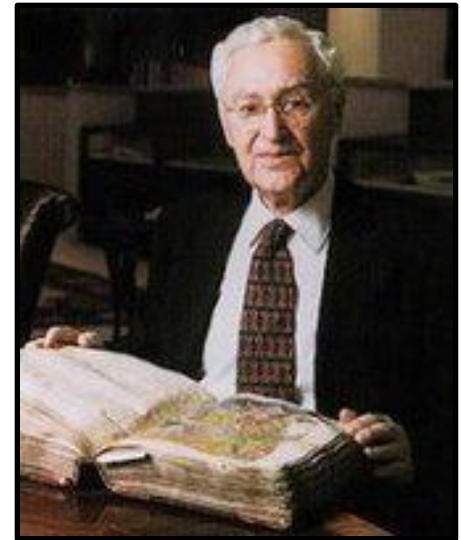
A BRIEF REVIEW

6. BIBLICAL TEXTUAL CRITICISM – PART 2

2: Deconstructing Biblical Deconstructionism.

- Bruce Metzger: “What the New Testament has in its favor is the unprecedented multiplicity of copies that have survived.”

[285]

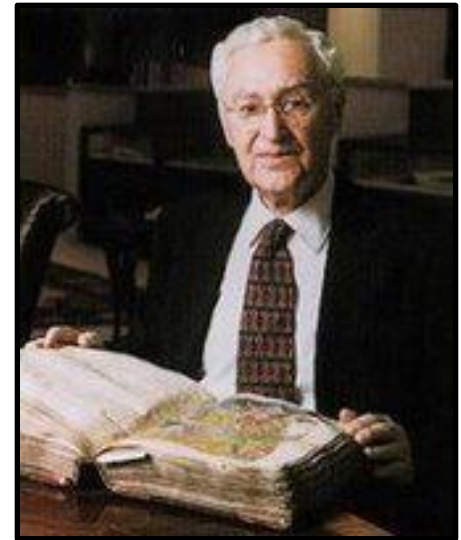


A BRIEF REVIEW

6. BIBLICAL TEXTUAL CRITICISM – PART 2

2: Deconstructing Biblical Deconstructionism.

- What about “thousands of textual variants”?
- Bruce Metzger: “The number sounds big, but it’s misleading because of the way variants are counted....

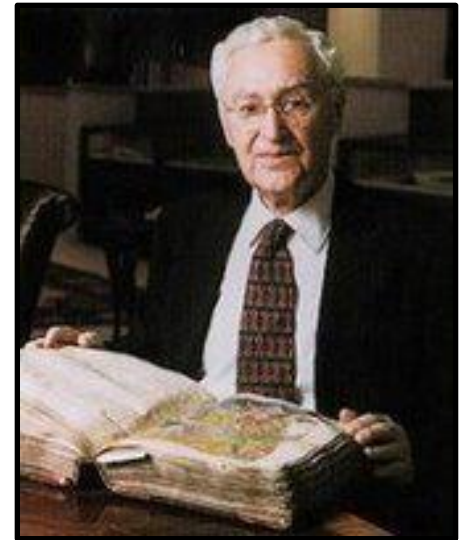


A BRIEF REVIEW

6. BIBLICAL TEXTUAL CRITICISM – PART 2

2: Deconstructing Biblical Deconstructionism.

- What about “thousands of textual variants”?
- “Even if we lost all the Greek manuscripts and the early translations, we could still reproduce the contents of the New Testament from the multiplicity of quotations in the writings of the Church Fathers.”

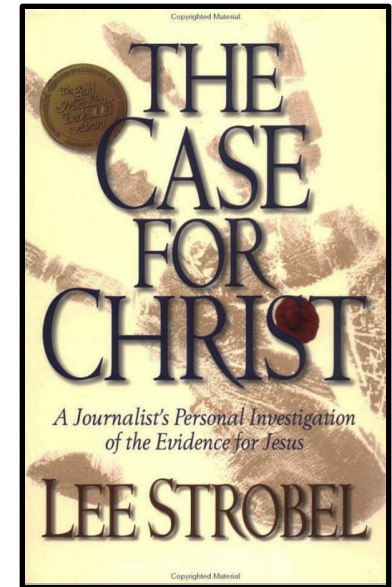


A BRIEF REVIEW

6. BIBLICAL TEXTUAL CRITICISM – PART 2

2: Deconstructing Biblical Deconstructionism.

- Lee Strobel: “How many biblical doctrines are in jeopardy because of textual variants?”
- Bruce Metzger: “I don’t know of any doctrine that is in jeopardy.”
[287]



A BRIEF REVIEW

6. BIBLICAL TEXTUAL CRITICISM – PART 2

2: Deconstructing Biblical Deconstructionism.

- Jeffrey Breshears: “Ironically, Bart Ehrman has done the church a favor by bringing to the forefront – and helping to popularize – such a vitally important issue as Biblical textual criticism. This is long overdue, and one lesson to be learned from the controversy is that the gap between the church and the academy must be closed. To paraphrase the venerable church historian Jaroslav Pelikan, ‘The church should always be more than a school...

A BRIEF REVIEW

6. BIBLICAL TEXTUAL CRITICISM – PART 2

2: Deconstructing Biblical Deconstructionism.

- “... but the church should never be less than a school.’

“Christians need to be educated in the tough apologetical issues of our day. Instead of trying to shield Christians from these controversies – and in the process reducing Christian education to the lowest-common-denominator, church leaders should be preparing Christians to actively engage these issues intelligently and effectively.” [293ff]

A BRIEF REVIEW

6. BIBLICAL TEXTUAL CRITICISM

The Role of the Holy Spirit.

- To what extent has the Holy Spirit been involved in preservation and transmission of the Bible through the centuries?
 - To the extent that the Holy Spirit initially inspired the biblical texts themselves.

A BRIEF REVIEW

6. BIBLICAL TEXTUAL CRITICISM

The Role of the Holy Spirit.

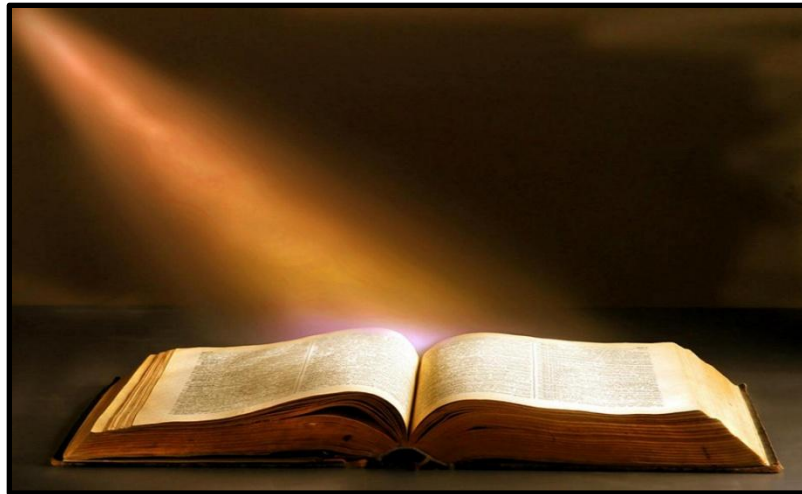
- “The bottom line is that the art and the science of biblical textual criticism provides ample evidence that the Holy Spirit has accurately preserved God’s message to humanity.... Just as no historical fact or archaeological discovery has ever refuted or contradicted the Bible, no copying errors or textual variants in the manuscripts have altered any core biblical doctrine or our understanding of the character and redemptive work of Jesus Christ....

A BRIEF REVIEW

6. BIBLICAL TEXTUAL CRITICISM

The Role of the Holy Spirit.

- “.... That is what matters, and in that regard we can rest assured that when we read the Bible, we are reading what the Holy Spirit originally inspired the authors to write.” [326]



2

The Philosophy of the Bible Components of a Biblical



The Philosophy of the Bible

*“In the beginning God created
the heavens and the earth.”*

Genesis 1:1

*“There is no one righteous...
All have sinned and fall short
of the glory of God....*

*The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God
is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.*

Rom. 3:11, 23; 6:23

The Philosophy of the Bible

“For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life. For God did not send his Son into the world to condemn the world, but to save the world through him.”

John 3:16-17

“Jesus said, ‘I AM the way, the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.’”

John 14:6

The Philosophy of the Bible

*“Do not conform any longer to the patterns
[i.e., the beliefs, values, and lifestyles]
of this world, but be transformed
by the renewing of your mind.
Then you will be able to test and approve
what God’s will is –
his good, pleasing, and perfect will.”*

Romans 12:2

The Philosophy of the Bible

Thesis:

The Bible is historically reliable, and doctrinally and morally authoritative.

The Bible is divinely-inspired revelations on theology, history, and philosophy.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Thesis:

The Bible is not a formal textbook on theology, nor is it a formal textbook on philosophy.

- Nonetheless... the Bible puts forth a rational philosophical and theological explanation of reality in the context of a worldview that is
 - ✓ coherent,
 - ✓ consistent, and
 - ✓ comprehensive. [67]

The Philosophy of the Bible

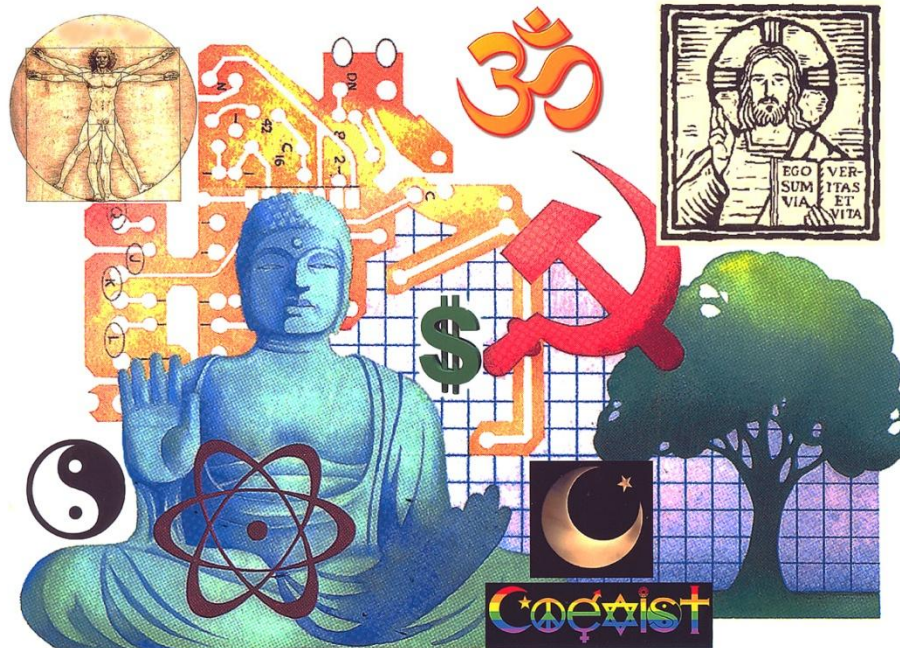
Two Questions:

- 1. What Is a Worldview?**
- 2. What Is a Christian Worldview?**

The Philosophy of the Bible

PART 1

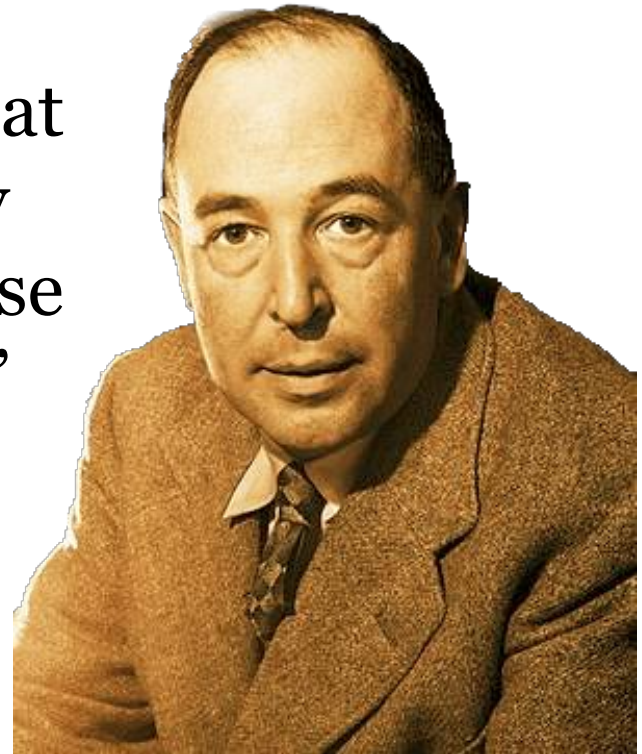
What Is a Worldview?



The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

- C. S. Lewis: “I believe in Christianity as I believe that the sun has risen; not only because I see it, but because by it I see everything else.”
[“Is Theology Poetry?”]



The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

A Worldview Is...

- A lens through which we view and process all of reality – including our own existence.

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

A Worldview Is...

- A lens through which we view and process all of reality – including our own existence.
- A. W. Tozer: The moment we resolve to follow Christ, we acquire “a new viewpoint” on everything related to this life.



The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

A Worldview Is...

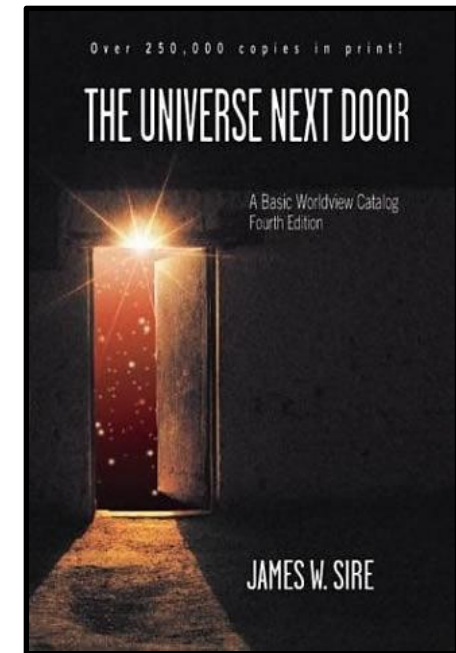
- A lens through which we view and process all of reality – including our own existence.
- A. W. Tozer: The moment we resolve to follow Christ, we acquire “a new viewpoint” on everything related to this life.
- A philosophical (and theological) matrix by which we make sense out of life.

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

A Worldview Is...

- James Sire: “Few people have a carefully constructed theology, and even fewer have a well-reasoned and consistent philosophy of life, but everyone has a general worldview.”



The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

Why Christians Should Understand Worldviews:

- (1) Because beliefs have consequences.

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

Why Christians Should Understand Worldviews:

- (1) Because beliefs have consequences.
- (2) To understand the difference between a biblical worldview and alternative worldviews.

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

Why Christians Should Understand Worldviews:

- (1) Because beliefs have consequences.
- (2) To understand the difference between a biblical worldview and alternative worldviews.
- (3) To live more consistently in accord with a biblical worldview.

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

Why Christians Should Understand Worldviews:

- (1) Because beliefs have consequences.
- (2) To understand the difference between a biblical worldview and alternative worldviews.
- (3) To live more consistently in accord with a biblical worldview.
- (4) To understand the beliefs and values of alternative worldviews so as to communicate more effectively with others.

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

Components of a Worldview:

- Ontology (or metaphysics): What is real?
 - (1) Prime reality.

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

Components of a Worldview:

- Ontology (or metaphysics): What is real?
 - (1) Prime reality.
 - (2) Origins.

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

Components of a Worldview:

- Ontology (or metaphysics): What is real?
 - (1) Prime reality.
 - (2) Origins.
 - (3) The human condition.

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

Components of a Worldview:

- Ontology (or metaphysics): What is real?
 - (1) Prime reality.
 - (2) Origins.
 - (3) The human condition.
 - (4) Human destiny.

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

Components of a Worldview:

- Ontology (or metaphysics): What is real?
 - (1) Prime reality.
 - (2) Origins.
 - (3) The human condition.
 - (4) Human destiny.
- Epistemology: How can we know what is real?
 - (1) The basis for knowledge.

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

Components of a Worldview:

- Ontology (or metaphysics): What is real?
 - (1) Prime reality.
 - (2) Origins.
 - (3) The human condition.
 - (4) Human destiny.
- Epistemology: How can we know what is real?
 - (1) The basis for knowledge.
 - (2) The basis for morality.

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

Components of a Worldview:

- Ontology (or metaphysics): What is real?
 - (1) Prime reality.
 - (2) Origins.
 - (3) The human condition.
 - (4) Human destiny.
- Epistemology: How can we know what is real?
 - (1) The basis for knowledge.
 - (2) The basis for morality.
 - (3) The basis for meaning.

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

The Perennial Issues of Life:

(1) Identity:

- Who (and what) am I?

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

The Perennial Issues of Life:

(1) Identity:

- Who (and what) am I?

(2) Origin:

- Where did I come from?

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

The Perennial Issues of Life:

(1) Identity:

- Who (and what) am I?

(2) Origin:

- Where did I come from?

(3) Meaning:

- What am I doing here? (or, What *should* I be doing here?)

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

The Perennial Issues of Life:

(1) Identity:

- Who (and what) am I?

(2) Origin:

- Where did I come from?

(3) Meaning:

- What am I doing here? (or, What *should* I be doing here?)

(4) Destiny:

- Where am I going?

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

Three Worldview Options:

GODISNOWHERE

The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

Three Worldview Options:

(1) Naturalism.

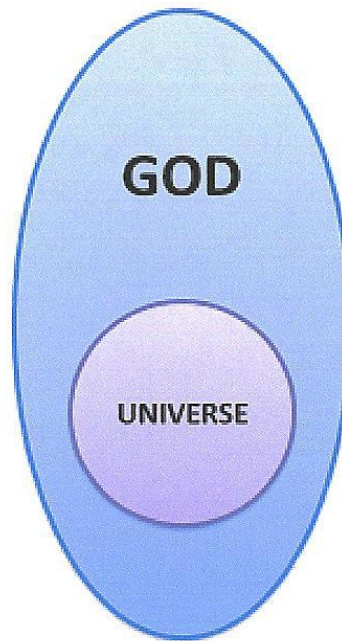


The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

Three Worldview Options:

- (1) Naturalism.
- (2) Pantheistic monism.

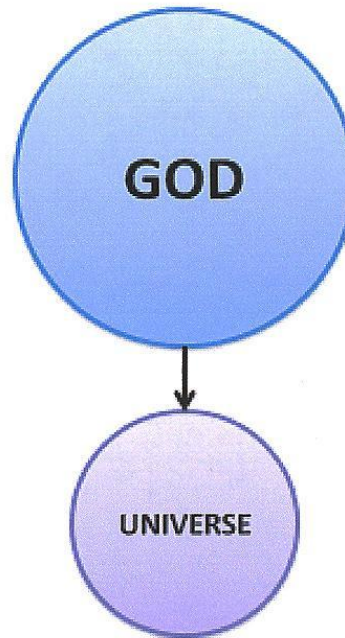


The Philosophy of the Bible

What Is a Worldview?

Three Worldview Options:

- (1) Naturalism.
- (2) Pantheistic monism.
- (3) Theism.



The Philosophy of the Bible

PART 2

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism



The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

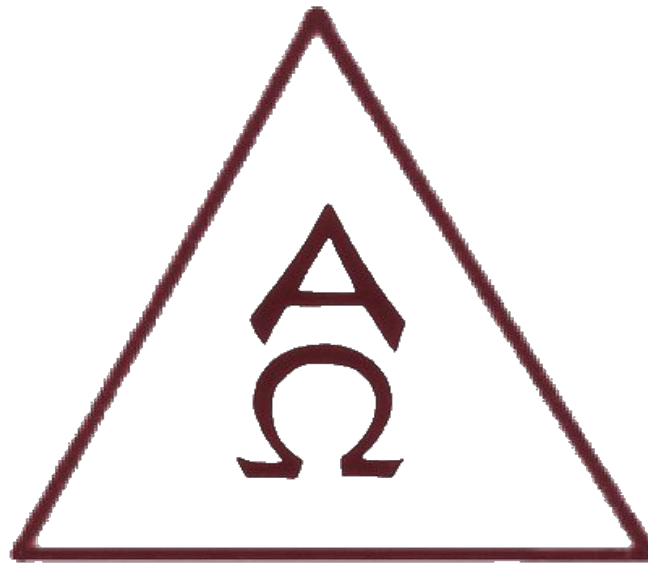
- The principle of aseity.
 - God is the great Uncaused Cause;
 - God is the sole self-existent Reality;
 - God is the Ultimate Reality;
 - God is the Ultimate Being;
 - God is the Creator and Sustainer of the universe.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

- The principle of aseity.
- God is Eternal and Infinite.



The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

- The principle of aseity.
- God is Eternal and Infinite.
- God is Perfection.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

- The principle of aseity.
- God is Eternal and Infinite.
- God is Perfection.
- God is One (monotheism).

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

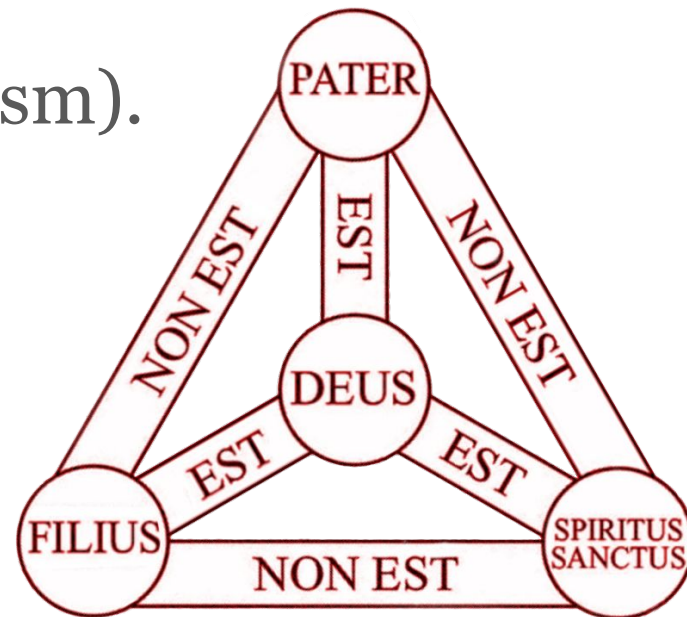
- The principle of aseity.
- God is Eternal and Infinite.
- God is Perfection.
- God is One (monotheism).
- God is Personal.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

- The principle of aseity.
- God is Eternal and Infinite.
- God is Perfection.
- God is One (monotheism).
- God is Personal.
- God is a Trinity.



The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

- The principle of aseity.
- God is Eternal and Infinite.
- God is Perfection.
- God is One (monotheism).
- God is Personal.
- God is a Trinity.
- God is Spirit.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

- The principle of aseity.
- God is Eternal and Infinite.
- God is Perfection.
- God is One (monotheism).
- God is Personal.
- God is a Trinity.
- God is Spirit.
- God is Transcendent.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

- The principle of aseity.
- God is Eternal and Infinite.
- God is Perfection.
- God is One (monotheism).
- God is Personal.
- God is a Trinity.
- God is Spirit.
- God is Transcendent.
- God is Immanent in the lives of those who are spiritually-regenerated.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

- God is Omniscient.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

- God is Omniscient.
- God is Omnipresent.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

- God is Omniscient.
- God is Omnipresent.
- God is Omnipotent.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

- God is Omniscient.
- God is Omnipresent.
- God is Omnipotent.
- God is Immutable.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

- God is Omniscient.
- God is Omnipresent.
- God is Omnipotent.
- God is Immutable.
- God is Inscrutable.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

- God is Omniscient.
- God is Omnipresent.
- God is Omnipotent.
- God is Immutable.
- God is Inscrutable.
- God is Goodness.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

- God is Omniscient.
- God is Omnipresent.
- God is Omnipotent.
- God is Immutable.
- God is Inscrutable.
- God is Goodness.
- God is Love.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

- God is Omniscient.
- God is Omnipresent.
- God is Omnipotent.
- God is Immutable.
- God is Inscrutable.
- God is Goodness.
- God is Love.
- God is Sovereign.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

- Genesis 1:1
- Genesis 1:26
- Genesis 3:22
- Exodus 3:13-14
- Deuteronomy 6:4
- Psalm 139
- Psalm 147:5
- Isaiah 46:10
- Isaiah 55:8-9
- Jeremiah 29:11
- Luke 17:21

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

- Luke 24:39
- John 1:1-3
- John 3:16
- John 4:24
- John 5:26
- John 6:27
- John 14:15-16
- John 16:13
- Acts 5:3-4
- Acts 17:25, 28
- Romans 11:36

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Character and Nature of God.

- Ephesians 1:11
- Colossians 1:15-16
- I Timothy 1:17
- I Timothy 6:15-16
- II Timothy 2:19
- Hebrews 2:10
- Hebrews 4:13
- I John 2:17
- I John 4:16
- Revelation 1:8
- Revelation 4:11

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Nature of the Cosmos.

- God created the universe *ex nihilo*.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Nature of the Cosmos.

- God created the universe *ex nihilo*.
- God created the universe to operate with a uniformity of cause-and-effect in an open system.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Nature of the Cosmos.

- God created the universe *ex nihilo*.
- God created the universe to operate with a uniformity of cause-and-effect in an open system.
- As God is rational, the universe is orderly and comprehensible.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Nature of the Cosmos.

- God created the universe *ex nihilo*.
- God created the universe to operate with a uniformity of cause-and-effect in an open system.
- As God is rational, the universe is orderly and comprehensible.
- God created natural physical laws to govern the universe...

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Nature of the Cosmos.

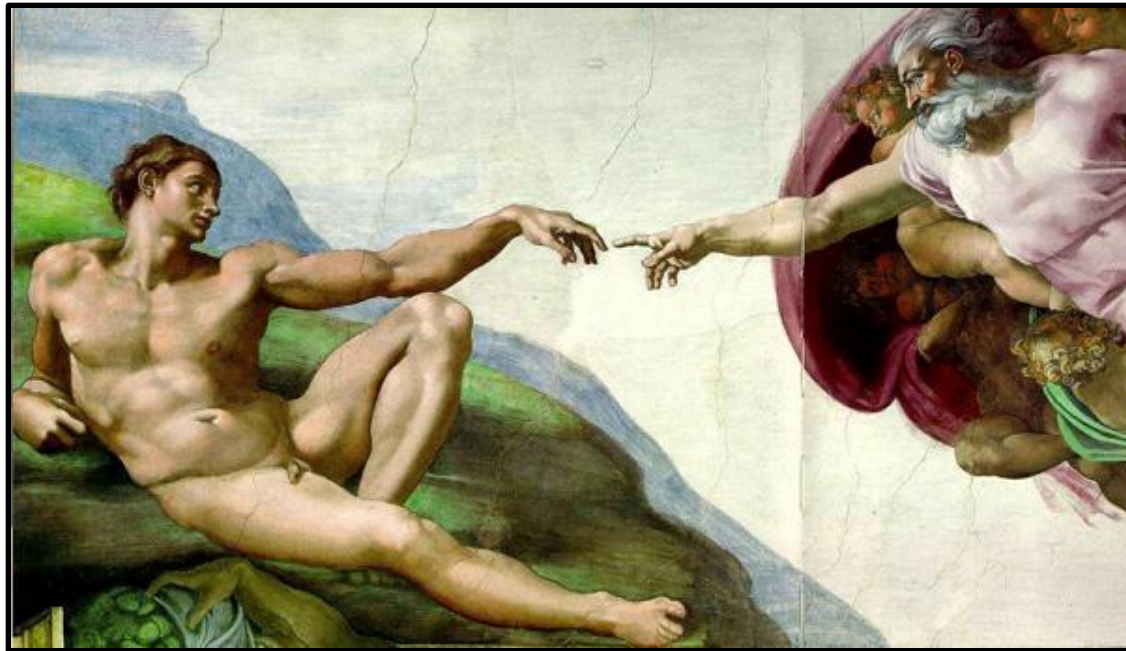
- God created the universe *ex nihilo*.
- God created the universe to operate with a uniformity of cause-and-effect in an open system.
- As God is rational, the universe is orderly and comprehensible.
- God created natural physical laws to govern the universe... but God can supervene natural laws according to His will and purpose.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Human Condition.

- The *Imago Dei*.

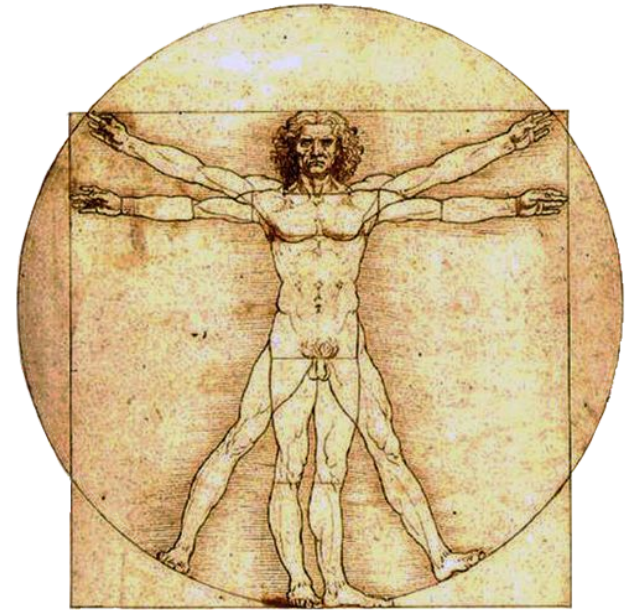


The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Human Condition.

- The *Imago Dei*.
- Attributes of humanness:
 - Self-consciousness.

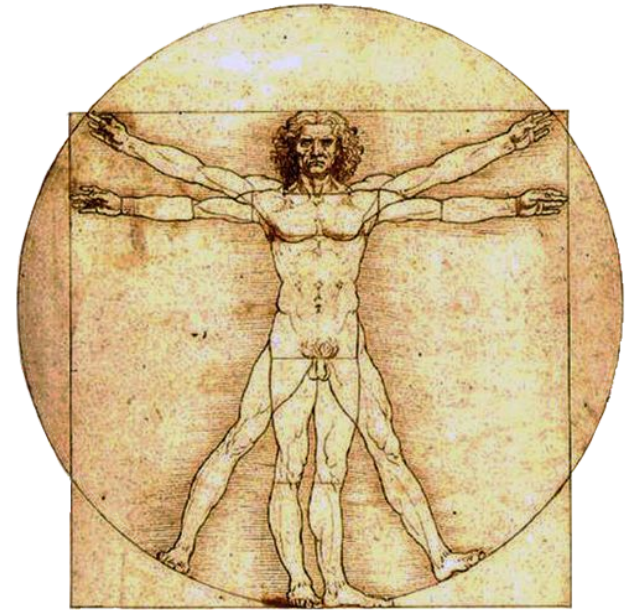


The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Human Condition.

- The *Imago Dei*.
- Attributes of humanness:
 - Self-consciousness.
 - Self-determination.

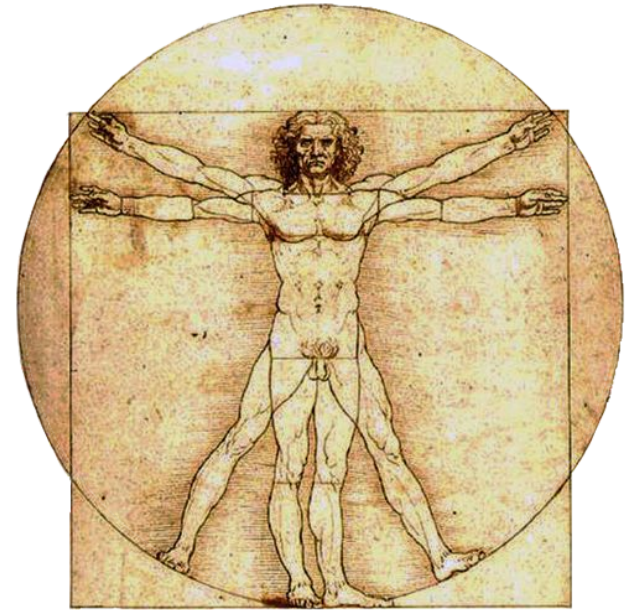


The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Human Condition.

- The *Imago Dei*.
- Attributes of humanness:
 - Self-consciousness.
 - Self-determination.
 - Rational intelligence.

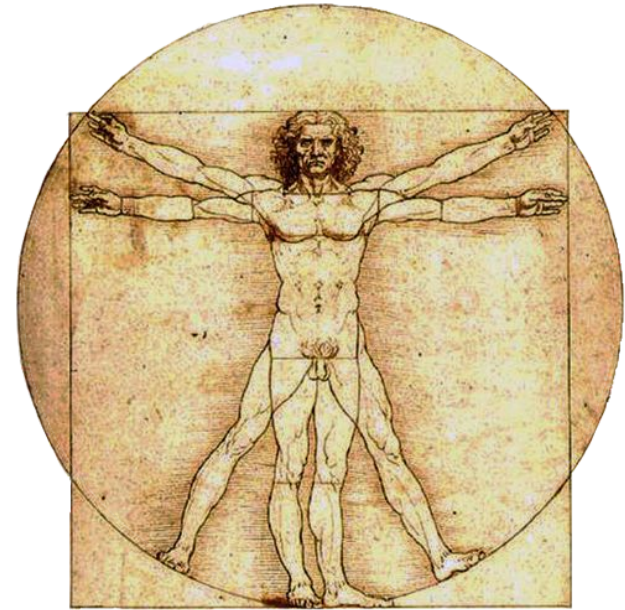


The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Human Condition.

- The *Imago Dei*.
- Attributes of humanness:
 - Self-consciousness.
 - Self-determination.
 - Rational intelligence.
 - Moral consciousness.

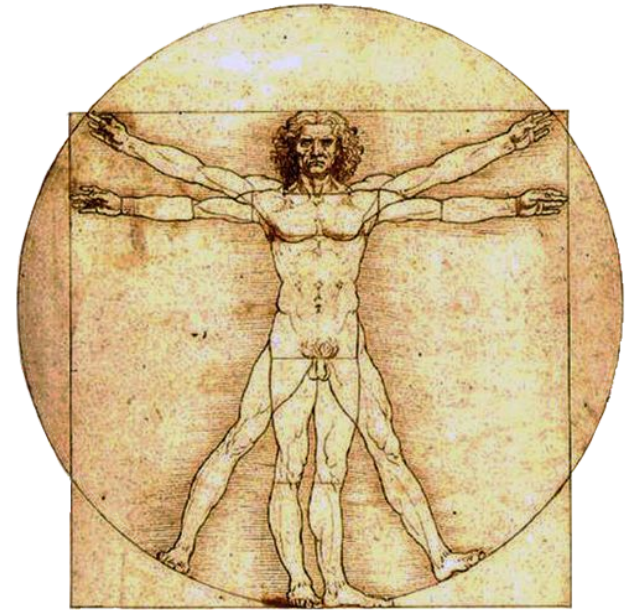


The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Human Condition.

- The *Imago Dei*.
- Attributes of humanness:
 - Self-consciousness.
 - Self-determination.
 - Rational intelligence.
 - Moral consciousness.
 - A spiritual nature.

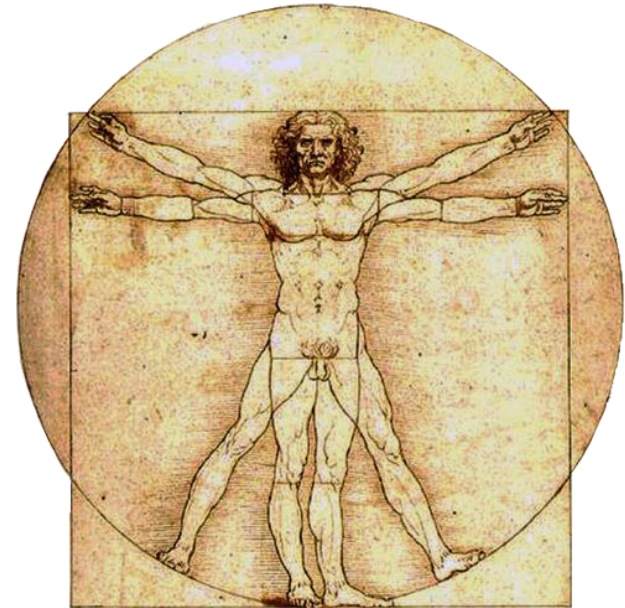


The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Human Condition.

- The *Imago Dei*.
- Attributes of humanness:
 - Self-consciousness.
 - Self-determination.
 - Rational intelligence.
 - Moral consciousness.
 - A spiritual nature.
- The noetic effects of the Fall.

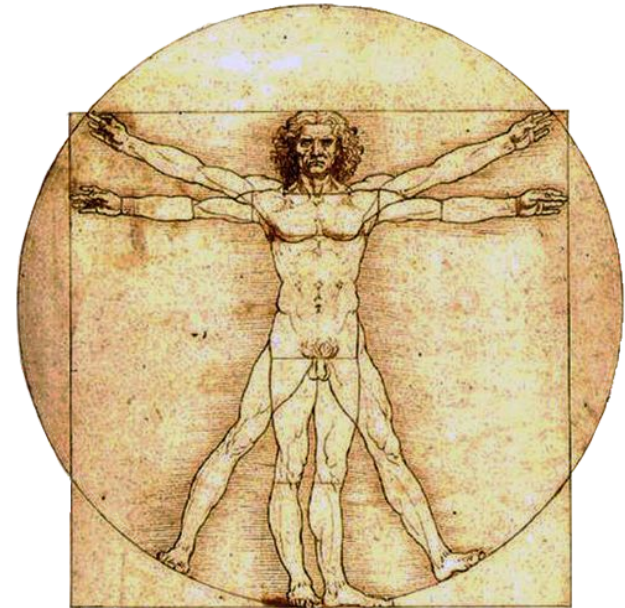


The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Human Condition.

- The *Imago Dei*.
- Attributes of humanness:
 - Self-consciousness.
 - Self-determination.
 - Rational intelligence.
 - Moral consciousness.
 - A spiritual nature.
- The noetic effects of the Fall.
- The Way of redemption and reconciliation.



The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

Theistic Epistemology.

- Being made in the image of God, we can know both the creation and the Creator.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism Theistic Epistemology.

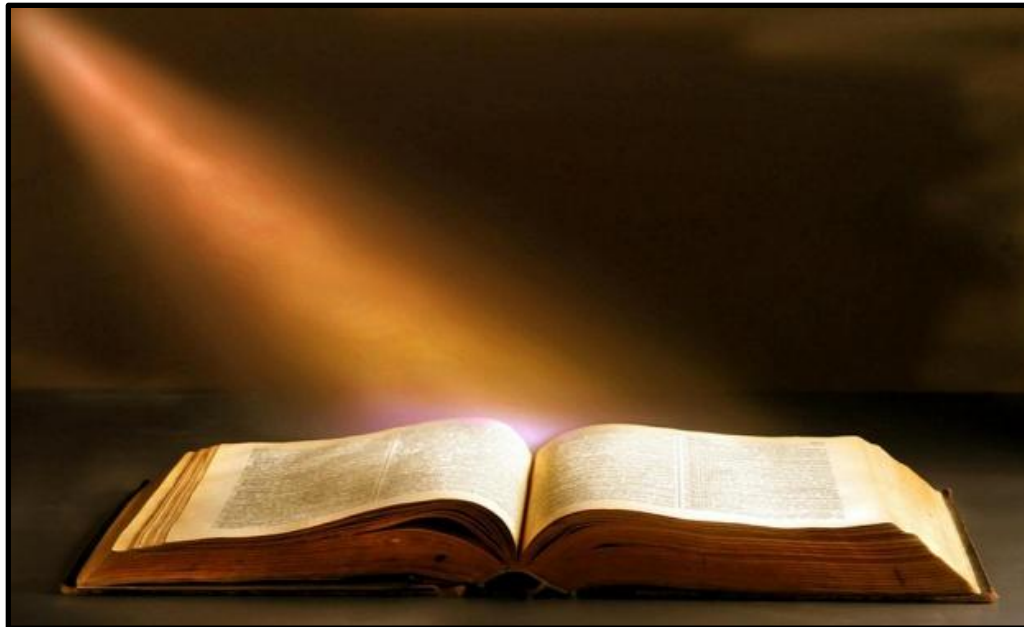
- God has revealed Himself through general revelation (natural theology).



The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism Theistic Epistemology.

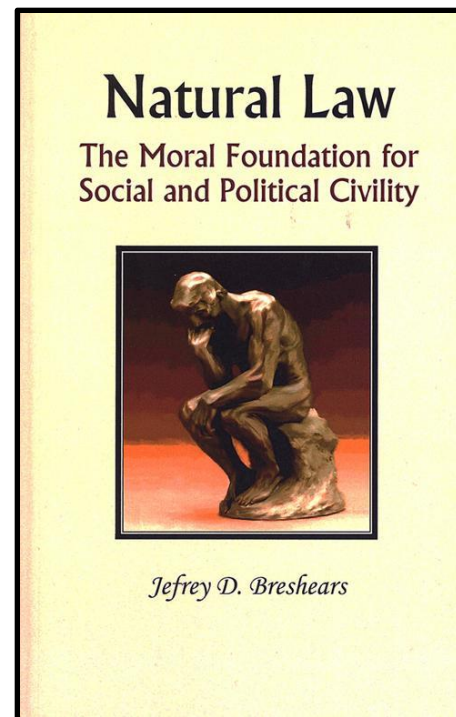
- God has revealed Himself through special revelation via the Bible.



The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism The Basis of Morality and Ethics.

(1) The principles of Natural Law.



The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism

The Basis of Morality and Ethics.

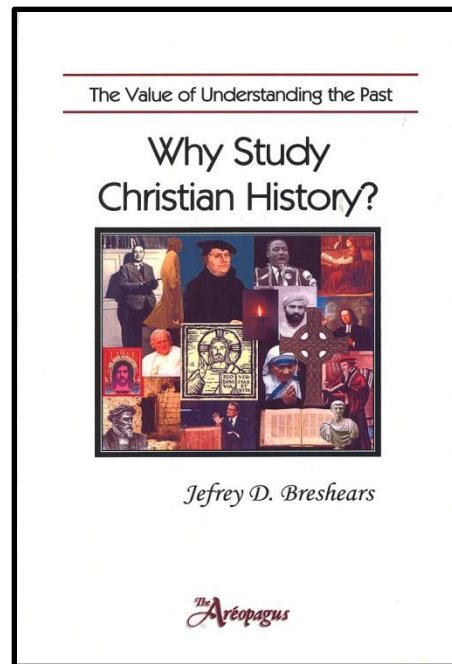
- (1) The principles of Natural Law.
- (2) Biblical revelation.



The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism A Biblical Philosophy of History.

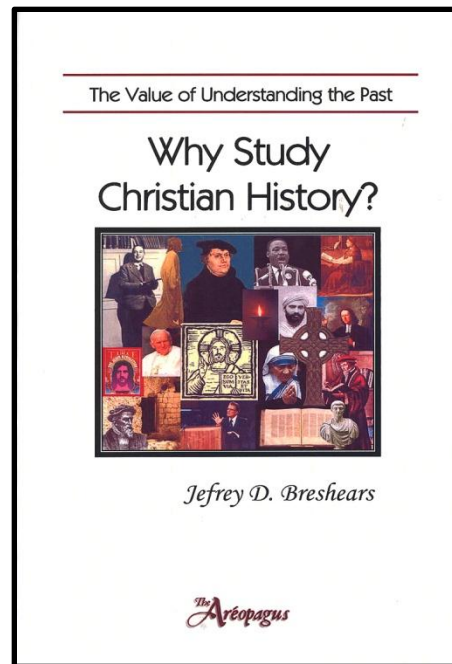
- History is linear (not cyclical).



The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christian Theism A Biblical Philosophy of History.

- History is linear (not cyclical).
- History is teleological.



The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christianity

What Is Christianity?

(1) A cultural tradition (X).

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christianity

What Is Christianity?

- (1) A cultural tradition (X).
- (2) A religion.

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christianity

What Is Christianity?

- (1) A cultural tradition (X).
- (2) A religion.
- (3) **A spiritual relationship with God through faith in Jesus Christ and the indwelling presence of the Holy Spirit.**

The Philosophy of the Bible

Basic Tenets of Christianity

What Is Christianity?

- (1) A cultural tradition (X).
- (2) A religion.
- (3) **A spiritual relationship with God through faith in Jesus Christ and the indwelling presence of the Holy Spirit.**
- (4) A coherent, consistent, and comprehensive worldview.

The Philosophy of the Bible

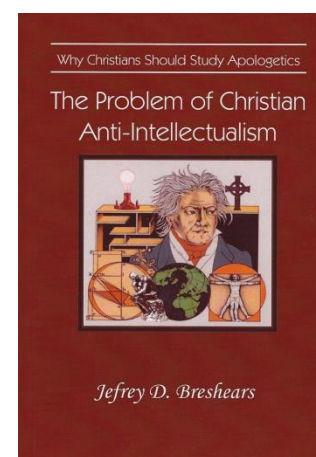
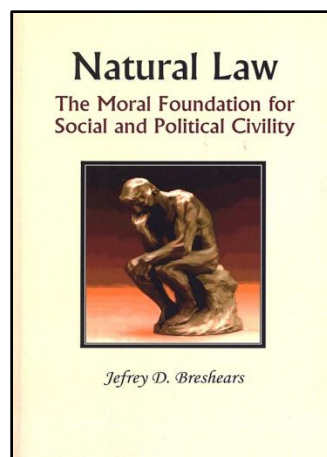
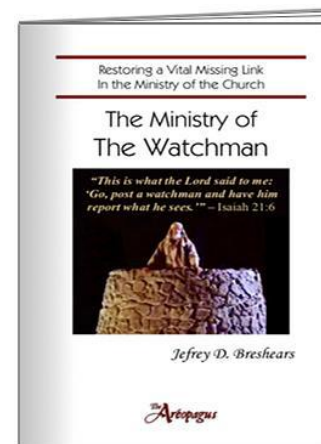
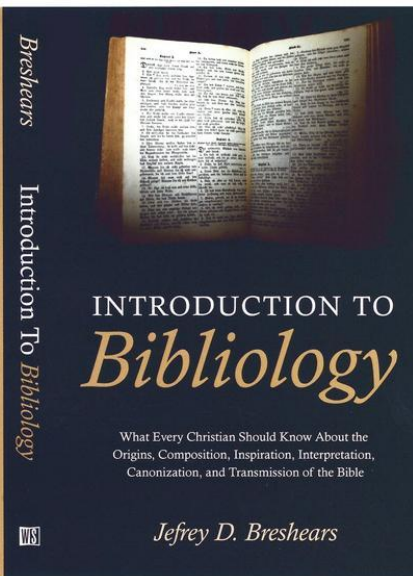
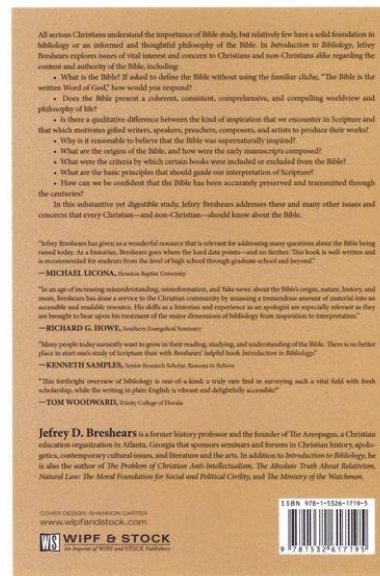
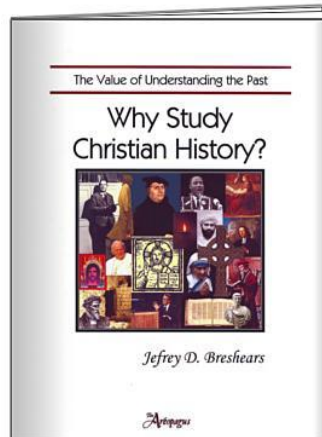
Basic Tenets of Christianity

A Christian Worldview Is Comprehensive.

- A comprehensive Christian worldview addresses the full range of life issues:
 - Our spiritual relationship with God;
 - Our religious life;
 - Our family relationships;
 - Our vocation;
 - Our moral behavior;
 - Our social relationships;
 - Our cultural life; and
 - Our political views and citizenship responsibilities.



ἐκαστοῦ ἡμῶν ὑπαρχοντα ἐκαστοῦ ἡμῶν ὑπαρχοντα ἐν αὐτῷ γὰρ ζῶμεν καὶ κινούμεθα καὶ ἐσμεν



www.TheAreopagus.org