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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)





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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)





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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)





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*)



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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?

