Christian Apologetics

A Comprehensive Case for Biblical Faith

by Douglas Groothuis

A Study Guide by Apologetics 315
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?
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?
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)
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 evaluation] 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)
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 apologists 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?
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 James 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)
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)
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)
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?
1. Truth, especially _____________ truth, is now widely taken to be a matter of _____________, a mere so-
cial 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)
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)
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.1437)

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)
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)
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.1728)

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?  

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 _______________. 

9. What is the only other religion as “prudentially charged” as Christianity? 

10. One must consider the ______________ of any religious claim in addition to its prudential promises.

11. What scriptural reference can be given pointing to Jesus invoking self-interest? 

12. A ______________ consideration of the Christian truth claim can, when offered ____________, invoke a _______________ self-interest that encourages unbelievers to ______________ into Christianity.
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?
Chapter 09
In Defense of Theistic Arguments

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)
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)
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)

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)
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 impossible, 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)
Chapter 10
The Ontological Argument

[pages 185-206]

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.2282)

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?
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)
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 infinites 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)
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)
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.2579)

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.247t)

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.
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)
9. Write out the three steps in the design filter argument. (p.246 | k.266i)
   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)
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)
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 of 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)
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)
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)
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)
20. If the mandate of science is to follow the ______________ where 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)
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 “vestigal” 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?
1. What two things are needed in order to discredit Darwinism? (p.297 | k.3192)

2. What feature of Darwinism does Daniel Dennett call a “universal acid”? (p.298 | k.3203)

3. According to Richard Dawkins, what does biology study? (p.298 | k.3205)

4. What two reasons does Groothuis give to support the view that it is ill-advised to approach the creationism / Darwinism question by saying that neither approach is scientific (because they are not directly testable)? (pp.299-300 | k.3211)

1.

2.
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)


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.3652)

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)
Chapter 15  
The Moral Argument for God

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)
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)
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?
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.4273)

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)
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)
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?
1. The Christian worldview can explain both our _________________ and _________________ in ways unrivaled by other claimants on ultimate reality. 

(p.419 | k.4526)

2. Pascal argues that the Christian doctrines of _________________ and the ____________ best explain the paradoxes of the human condition and render Christianity worthy of ________________. 

(p.419 | k.4528)

3. What two unique biblical beliefs does this chapter focus on? 

1. 

2. 

4. Write out Pascal’s quote about man’s wretchedness and greatness. 

(pp.420-421 | k.4542)

5. What does Pascal mean by his argument that humans are fallen? 

(p.422 | k.4555)
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)
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?

(\textit{p.443} \mid \textit{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? (\textit{pp.444-453} \mid \textit{k.4818})

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

8. What are the typical suggested dates of authorship for Matthew, Mark, and Luke? (\textit{p.445} \mid \textit{k.4826})

9. In our age of ________ information access, this can seem like a ________ time. But in the ancient Mediterranean world, it was surprisingly _________. (\textit{p.445} \mid \textit{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?

(\textit{pp.445-446} \mid \textit{k.4834})
Chapter 19
Jesus of Nazareth: How Historians Can Know Him and Why It Matters

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)
25. Where and when were the Gnostic Gospels discovered? What are they?  

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 _________________. 

27. What kind of material is found in most of the other Nag Hammadi documents that call themselves Gospels? 

28. Name three apocryphal Gospels and describe some of their content.
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?
Chapter 20  The Claims, Credentials and Achievements of Jesus Christ

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.5223)
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:
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.5390)

18. What particular word did Jesus use that points to his sense of authority, sincerity and certainty? (p.490 | k.5356)
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)
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)
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)
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?

1. 

2. 

(p.511 | k.5596)

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. 

(p.512 | k.5607)

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)
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)
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?
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)
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 ______________________________ misunderstanding 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)
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.
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. 


23. Women were reported as witnesses to the risen Jesus. Why is this fact significant? (pp.547-548 | k.6017)
24. Who is perhaps the strongest witness of the resurrected Jesus? Why? (p.548 \( \text{k.6019} \))

25. What scriptural passage contains the oldest “faith statement” about the resurrection? (pp.548-549 \( \text{k.6025} \))

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 \( \text{k.6035} \))

27. What other well-established evidence in favor of the resurrection does the author cite? (pp.550-554 \( \text{k.6049} \))

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 \( \text{k.6079} \))

29. What three practices of the early church offer circumstantial evidence for the resurrection? (p.553 \( \text{k.6080} \))
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?
Chapter 23

Religious Pluralism: Many Religions, One Truth

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)
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)
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)
6. What do Muslims believe about angels and demons? (p.602 | k.6585)

7. According to Islam, who is the last prophet, who received God’s final and perfect revelation? (p.602 | k.6591)

8. What is the name of this final and perfect revelation? (p.602 | k.6591)

9. What is the Hadith? (p.602 | k.6592)

10. What books do Muslims receive as holy books? (p.603 | k.6594)

11. What is the only way for a Muslim to be sure of his eternal condition? (p.603 | k.6599)

12. Allah is absolutely _______________ and views humans as his ______________, not his friends or his servants. (p.603 | k.6601)

13. In Islam, what does prayer involve? (p.603 | k.6602)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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?