

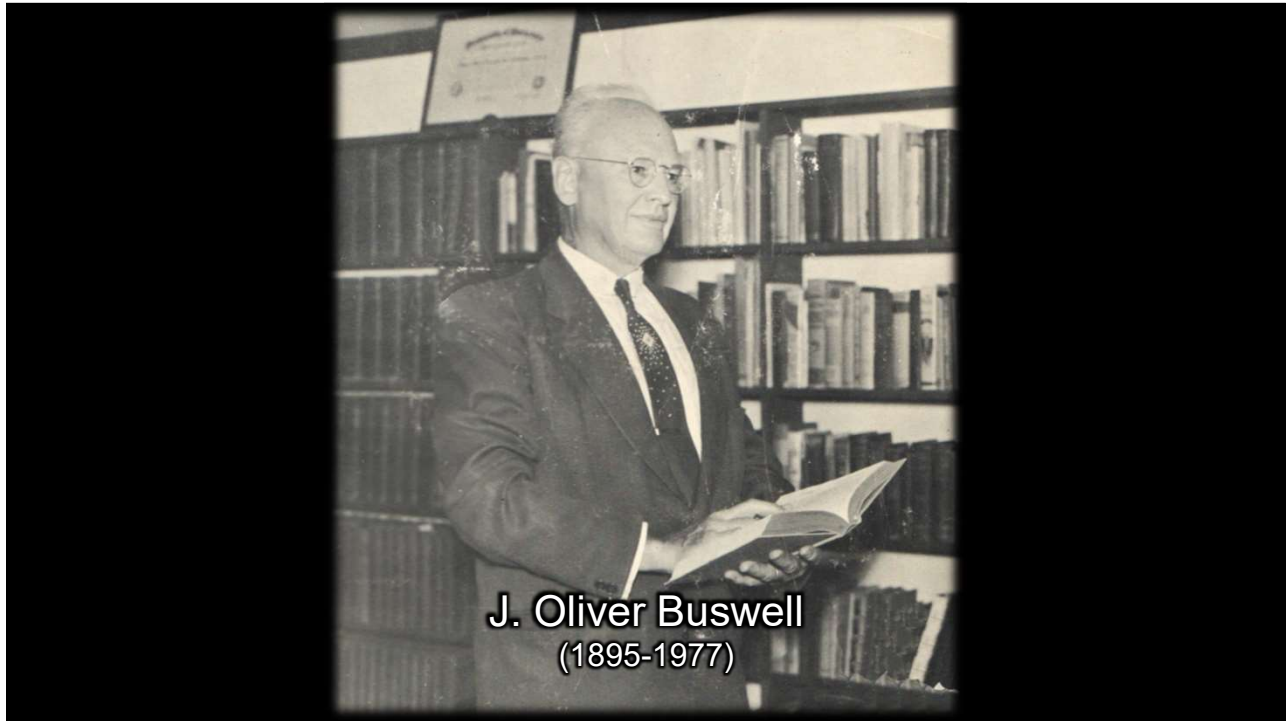
Gordon R. Lewis
(1926-2016)

According to Gordon Lewis *Testing Christianity's Truth Claims*

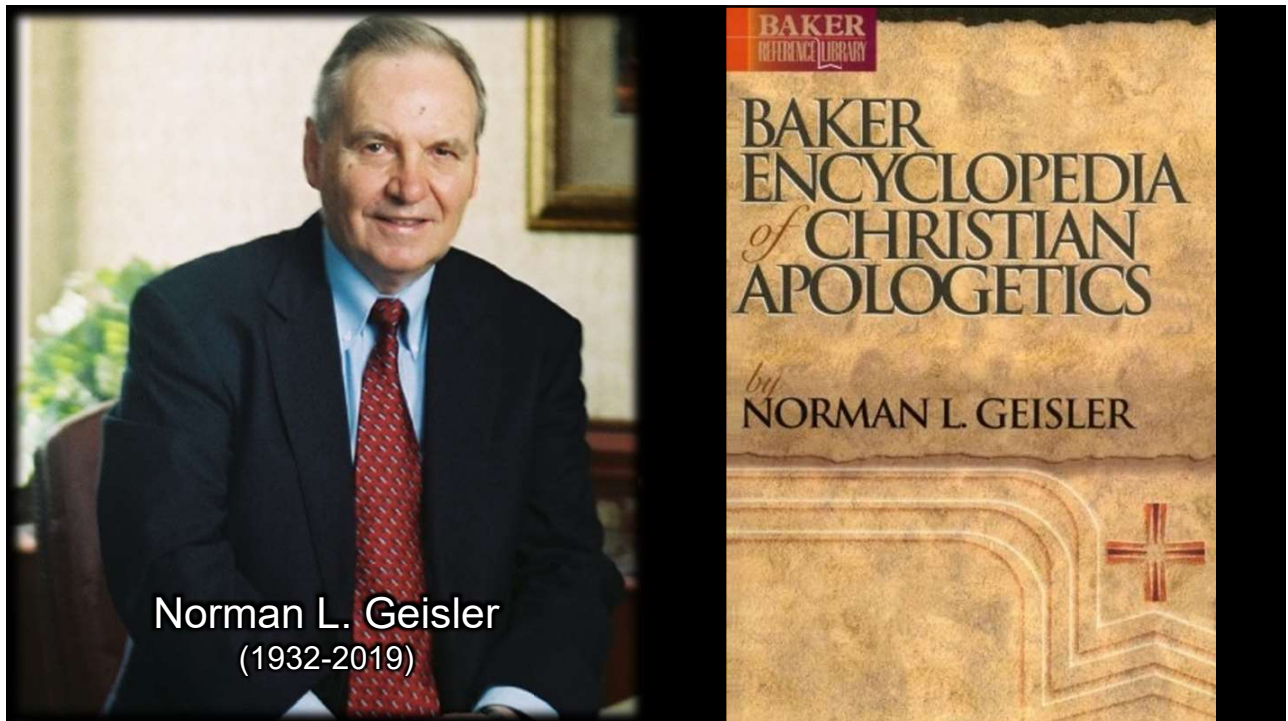
- ❖ *Pure Empiricism*
- ❖ *Rational Empiricism*
- ❖ *Rationalism*
- ❖ *Biblical Authoritarianism*
- ❖ *Mysticism*
- ❖ *Verificational Approach*

According to Gordon Lewis *Testing Christianity's Truth Claims*

- ❖ *Pure Empiricism*



J. Oliver Buswell
(1895-1977)



Norman L. Geisler
(1932-2019)

According to Norman Geisler

Baker Encyclopedia of Christian Apologetics

- ❖ *Classical*
- ❖ *Evidential*
- ❖ *Experiential*
- ❖ *Historical*
- ❖ *Presuppositional*

CHRISTIAN
APOLOGETICS

NORMAN L. GEISLER

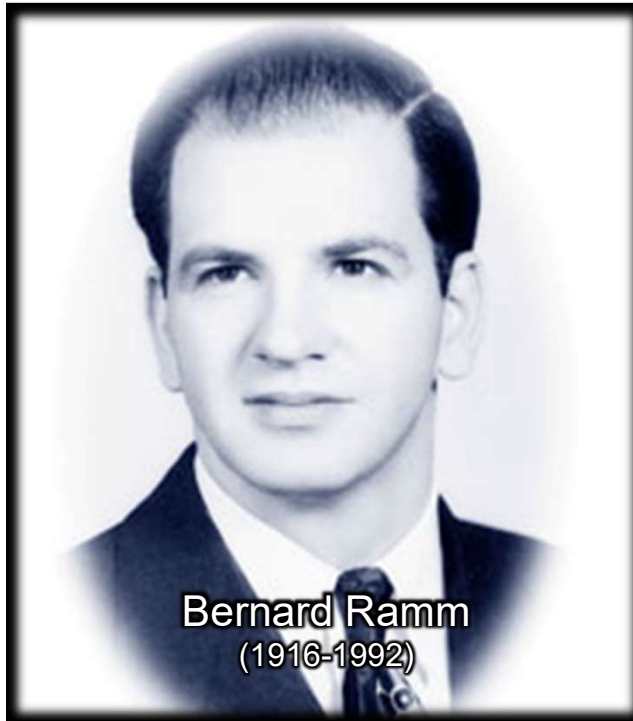
According to Norman Geisler

Baker Encyclopedia of Christian Apologetics

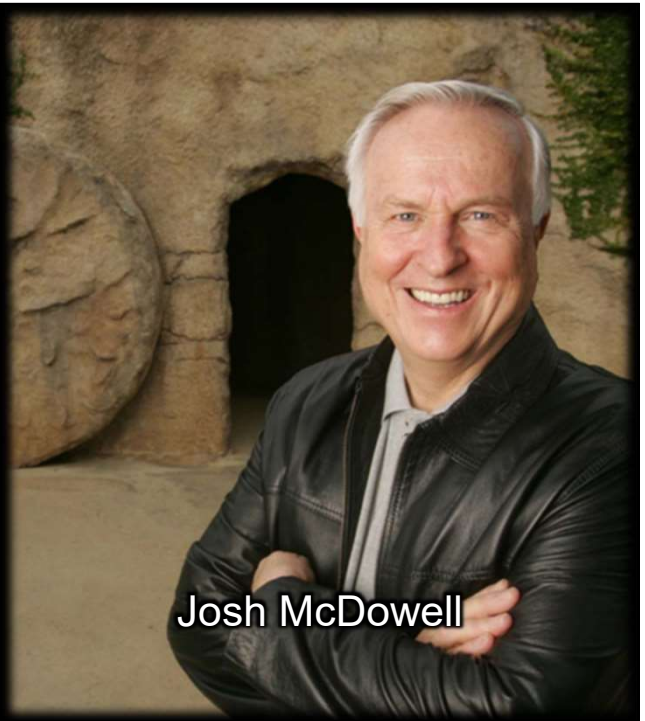
- ❖ *Evidential*

CHRISTIAN
APOLOGETICS

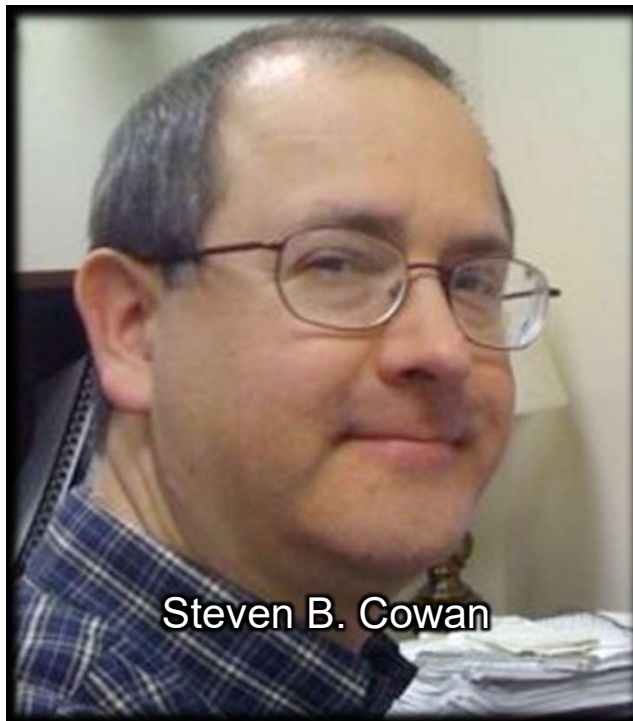
NORMAN L. GEISLER



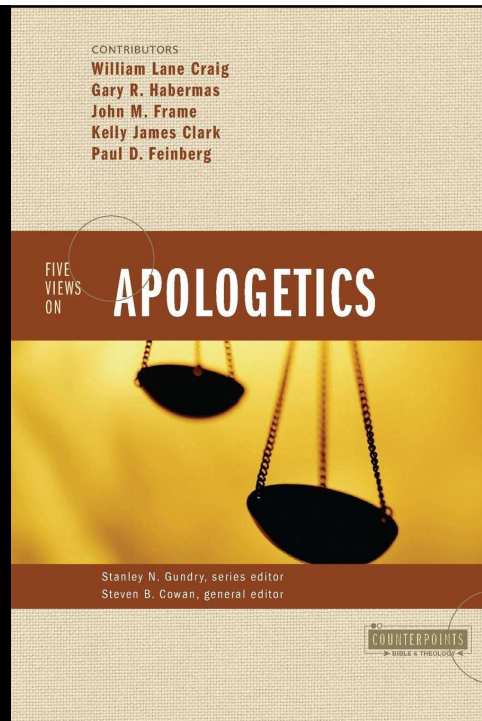
Bernard Ramm
(1916-1992)



Josh McDowell



Steven B. Cowan



CONTRIBUTORS
William Lane Craig
Gary R. Habermas
John M. Frame
Kelly James Clark
Paul D. Feinberg

FIVE
VIEWS
ON

APOLOGETICS

Stanley N. Gundry, series editor
Steven B. Cowan, general editor

COUNTERPOINTS
BIBLE & THEOLOGY

According to Steven B. Cowan

Five Views on Apologetics

- ❖ *Classical Method*
- ❖ *Evidential Method*
- ❖ *Cumulative Case Method*
- ❖ *Presuppositional Method*
- ❖ *Reformed Epistemological Method*

According to Steven B. Cowan

Five Views on Apologetics

- ❖ *Evidential Method*

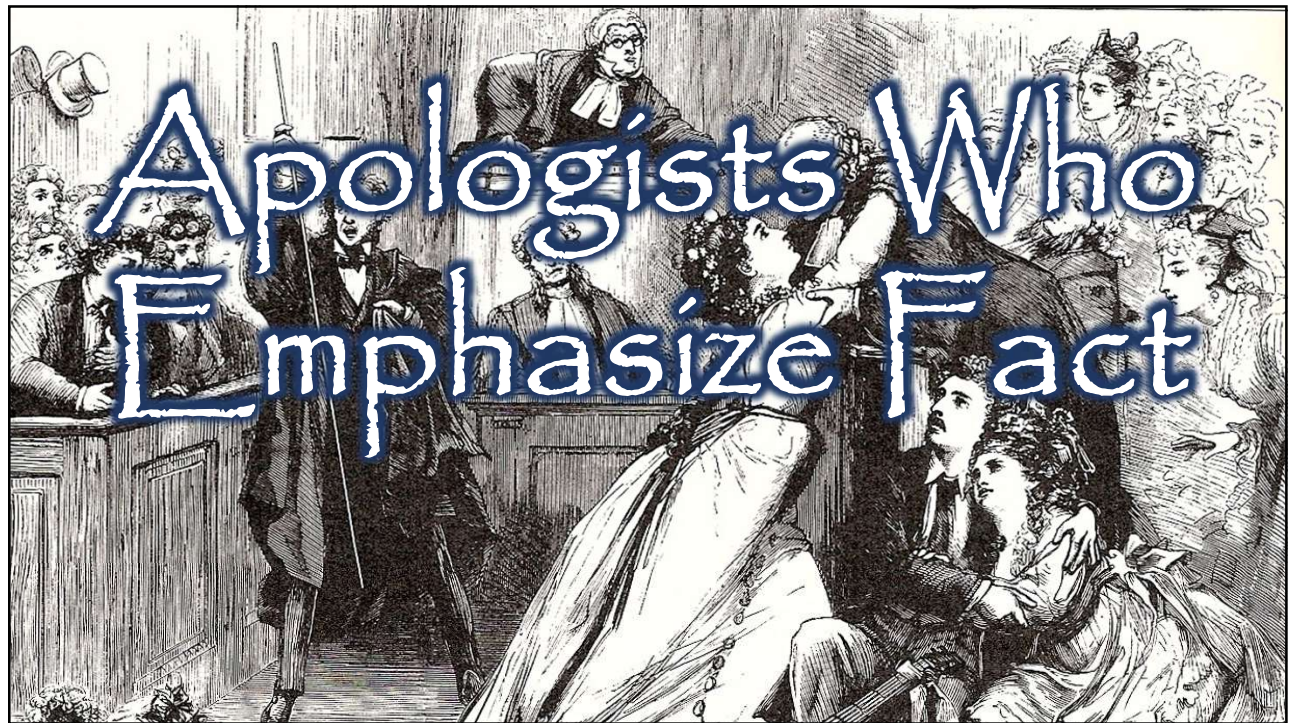


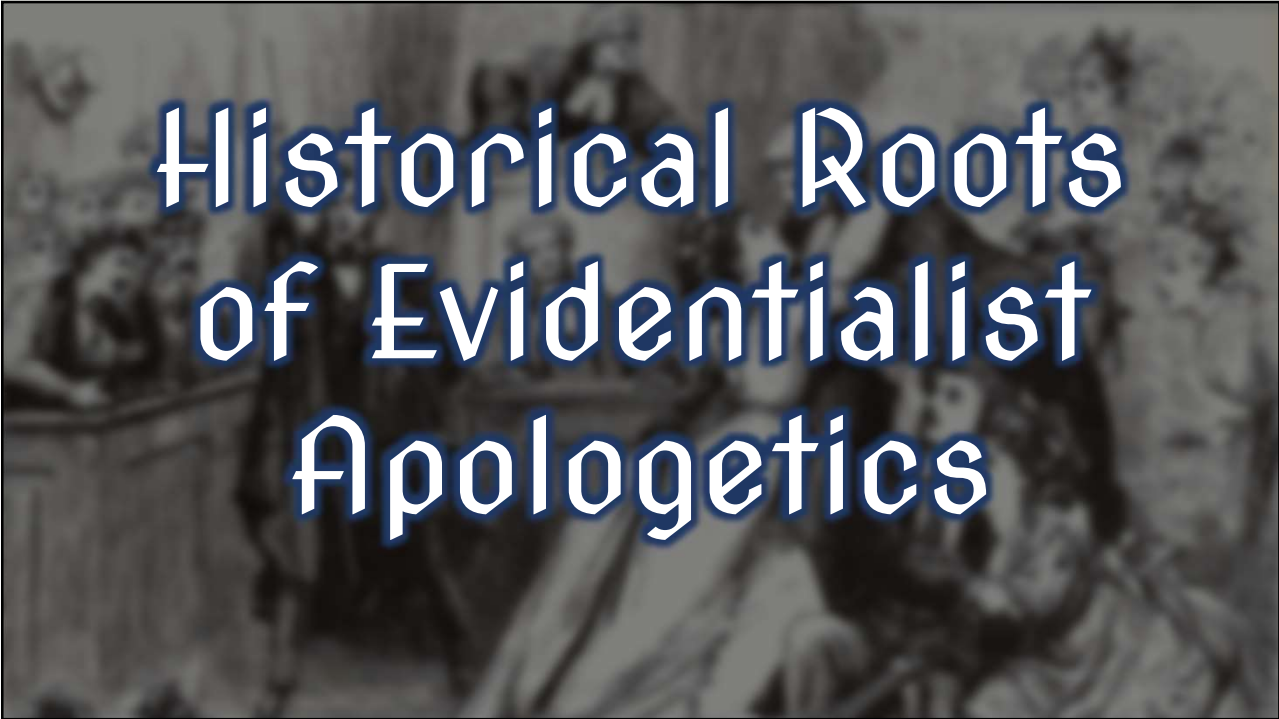
Wolfhart Pannenberg
(1928-2014)

Clark Pinnock
(1937-2010)

John Warwick Montgomery

Gary Habermas

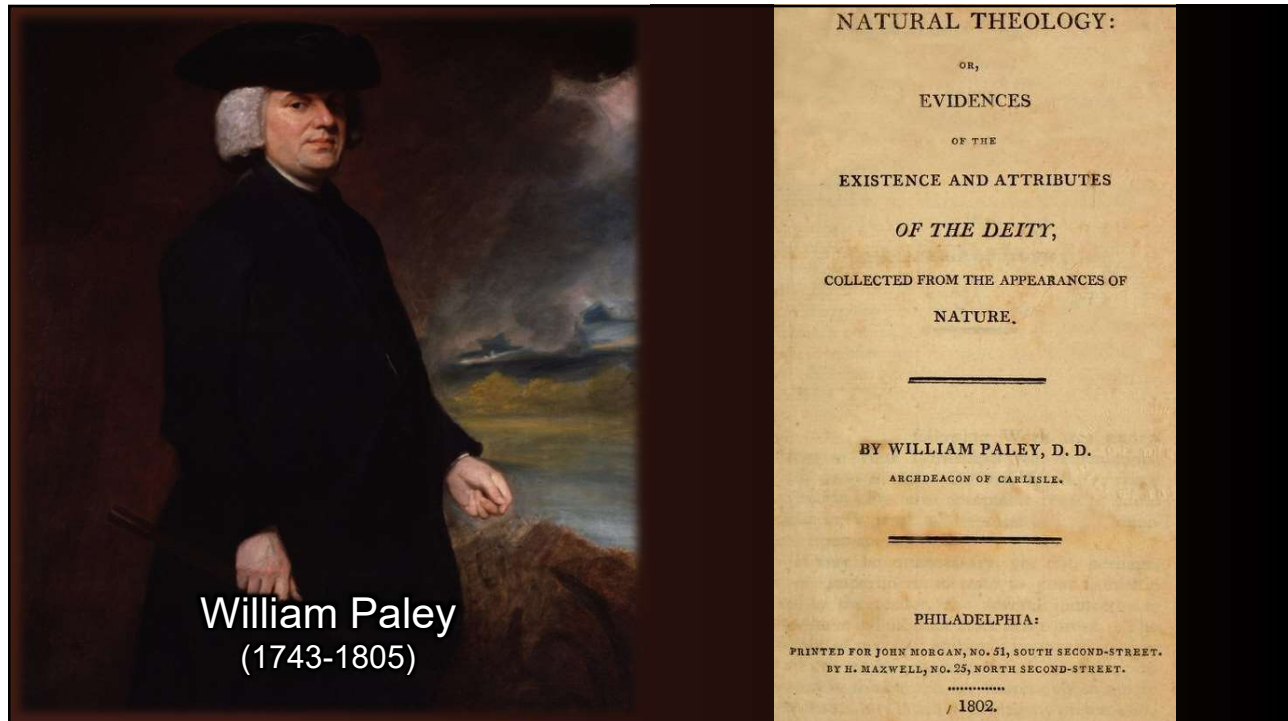




Historical Roots of Evidentialist Apologetics



*Defending Against Deism:
William Paley
and Natural Theology*



Paley bequeathed to subsequent generations of both protagonists and antagonists his now famous "watchmaker" argument.

In crossing a heath, suppose I pitched my foot against a stone, and were asked how the stone came to be there; I might possibly answer, that, for any thing I knew to the contrary, it had lain there for ever: nor would it perhaps be very easy to show the absurdity of this answer.



But suppose I had found a watch upon the ground, and it should be inquired how the watch happened to be in that place; I should hardly think of the answer which I had before given, that, for any thing I knew, the watch might have always been there.



Yet why should not this answer serve for the watch as well as for the stone? Why is it not as admissible in the second case, as in the first?



For this reason, and for no other, viz. that, when we come to inspect the watch, we perceive (what we could not discover in the stone) that its several parts are framed and put together for a purpose,



e. g. that they are so formed and adjusted as to produce motion, and that motion so regulated as to point out the hour of the day; ...



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A Biochemical Watch Found in a Cellular Heath

By Dr. Fazale Rana January 11, 2008



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- Gene Architecture Illuminates the Brilliance of Life's Molecular Logic October 13th, 2014





Winding Up Paley's Watch, One More Time

By Dr. Fazale Rana

December 11, 2008



New Discovery adds to Evidence for Biochemical Design

When I was growing up, it was still common for people to have mechanical watches that had to be wound up periodically. Battery-powered, digital watches were a rare sight.

This week, I would like to return to the past and revisit an [earlier article](#) I wrote on biochemical evidence for intelligent design. This evidence centers on the discovery of a protein complex found in cyanobacteria that functions, literally, as a mechanical watch in both a structural and operational sense.

This watch regulates metabolic processes such as nitrogen fixation and photosynthesis as well as overall gene expression within the cyanobacterial cell in

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By Dr. Fazale Rana

May 1, 2012



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Evolution News and Views (ENV) provides original reporting and analysis about the debate over intelligent design and evolution, including breaking news about scientific research.

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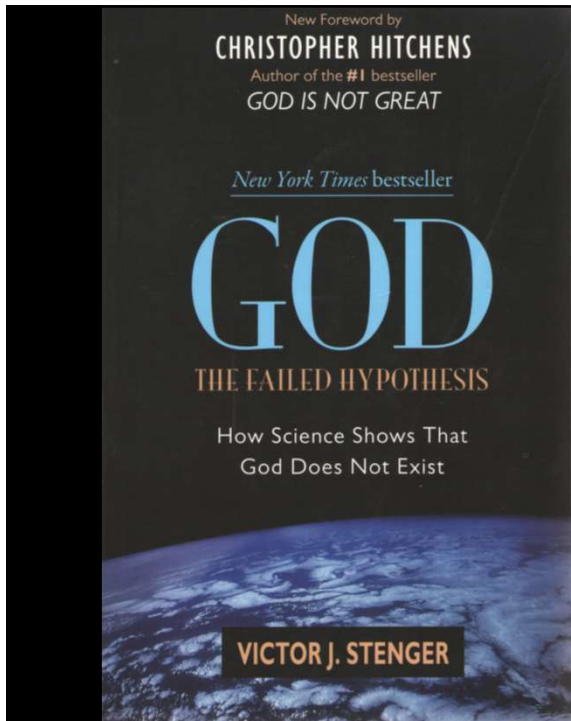
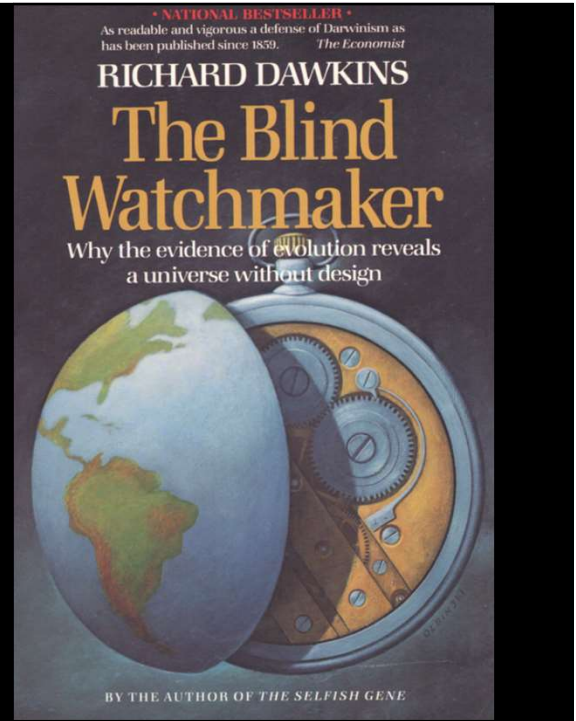
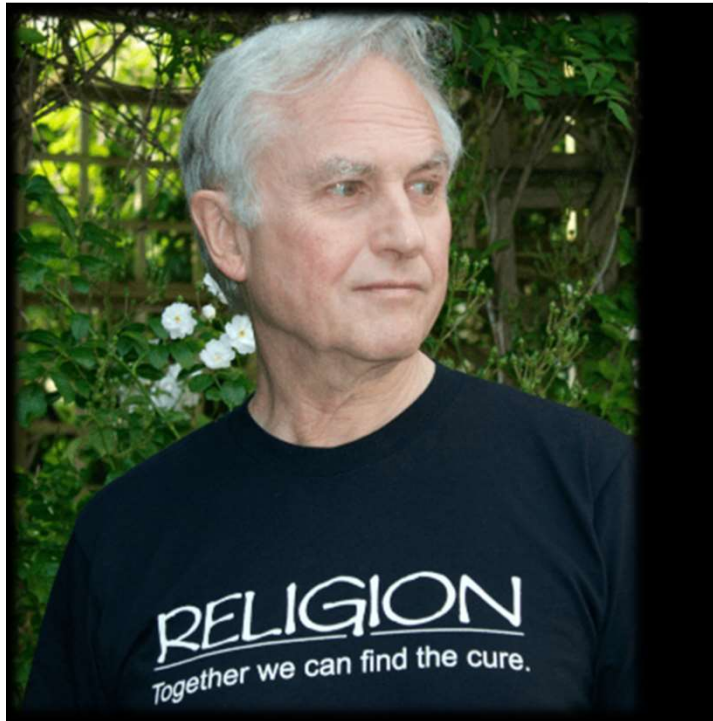
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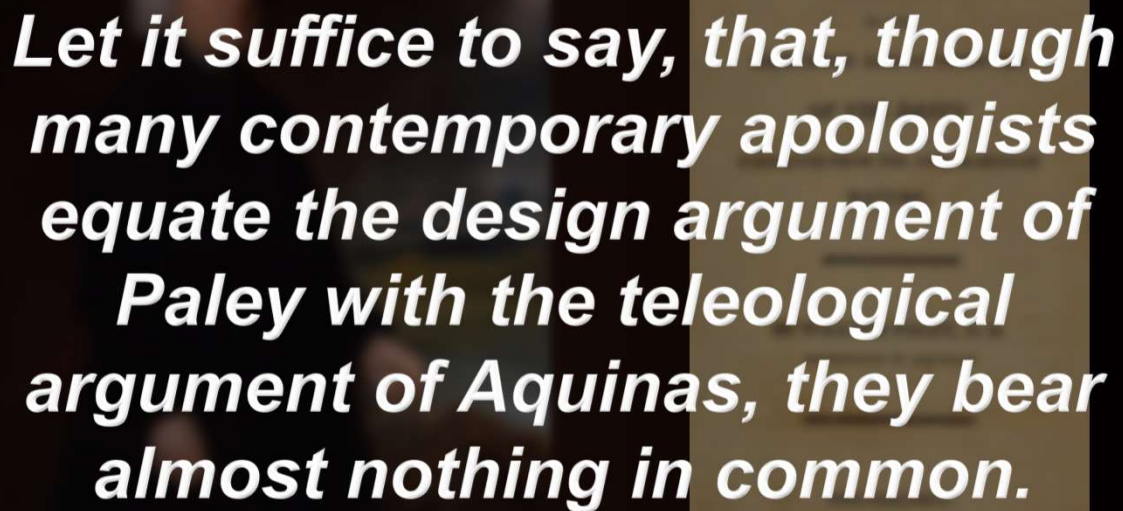


Shock: Darwinian Biologist Notices Evolution Is Irrelevant to Research

TOP VIDEOS

The surge of scientific design arguments has not gone unnoticed by the critics.





Let it suffice to say, that, though many contemporary apologists equate the design argument of Paley with the teleological argument of Aquinas, they bear almost nothing in common.



The Rise of the Legal Witness Model



John Locke
(1632-1704)

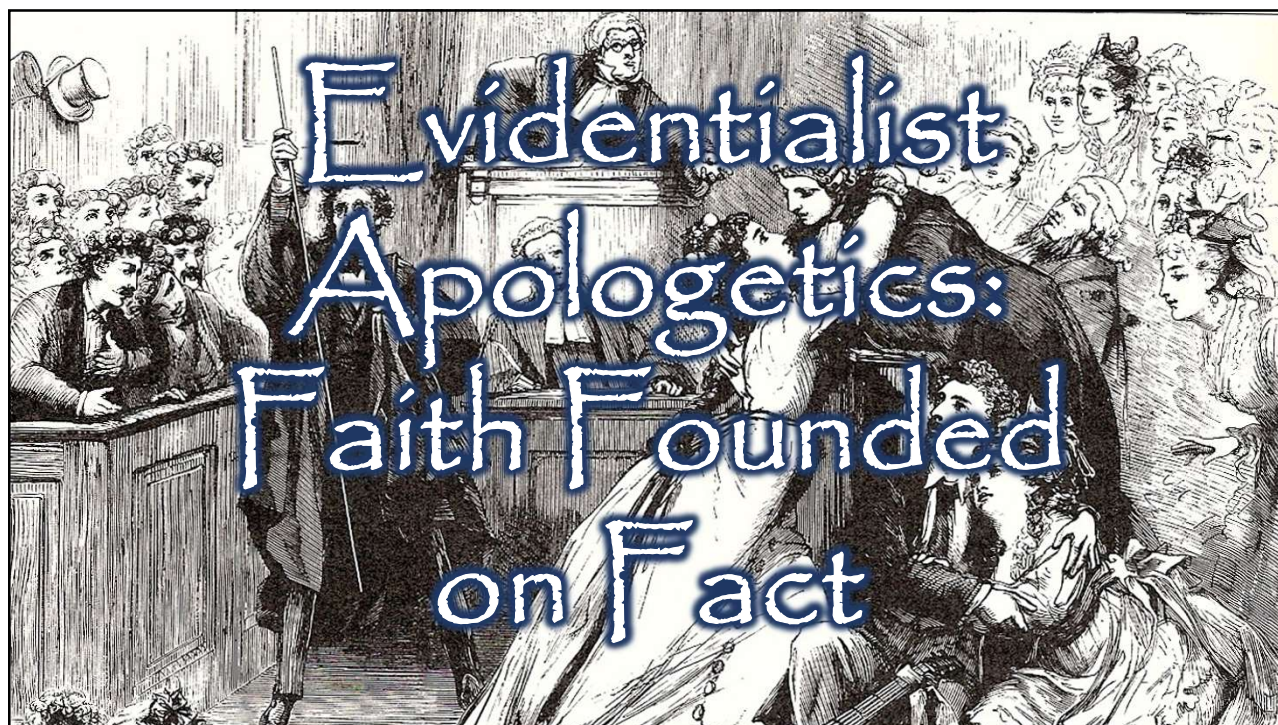
Thomas Sherlock
(1678-1761)

Simon Greenleaf
(1783-1853)

Richard Whately
(1786-1863)



Key Evidentialists

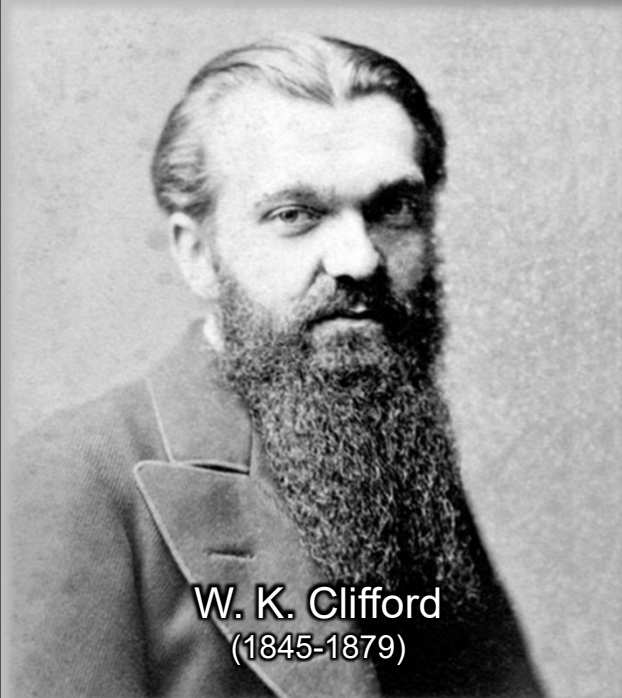




Methods of Discovering Truth



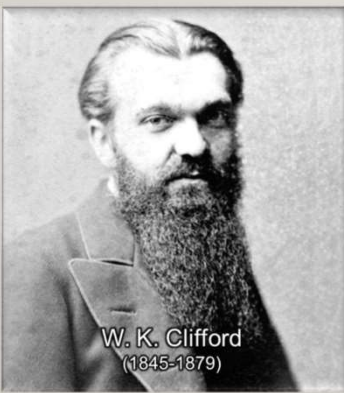
**Two Kinds of
Evidentialism:**
Epistemological Evidentialism



W. K. Clifford
(1845-1879)

*"It is wrong,
everywhere,
always, and for
anyone, to believe
anything upon
insufficient
evidence."*

[W. K. Clifford, *Lectures and Essay*, 1979, reprinted in Louis P. Pojman, *The Theory of Knowledge: Classical and Contemporary Readings*, 2nd ed. (Belmont: Wadsworth, 1999), 551]



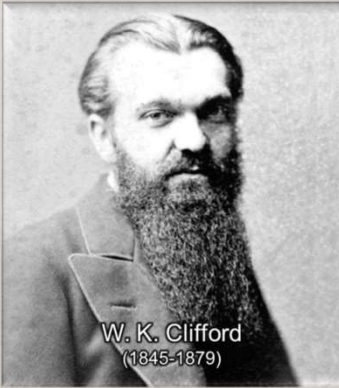
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[W. K. Clifford, *Lectures and Essay*, 1979, reprinted in Louis P. Pojman, *The Theory of Knowledge: Classical and Contemporary Readings*, 2nd ed. (Belmont: Wadsworth, 1999), 551]

What about this statement?

What is the "sufficient evidence" for it?



W. K. Clifford
(1845-1879)

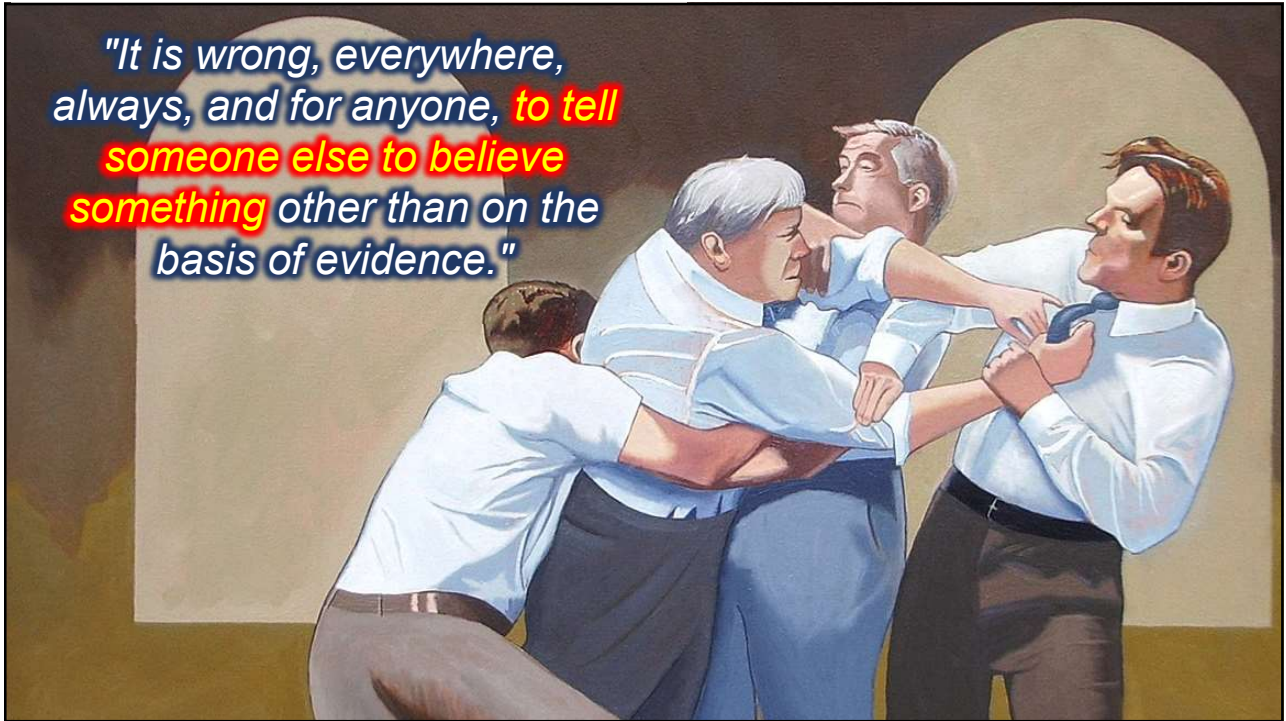
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[W. K. Clifford, *Lectures and Essay*, 1919, reprinted in Louis P. Pojman, *The Theory of Knowledge: Classical and Contemporary Readings*, 2nd ed. (Belmont: Wadsworth, 1997), 651]

Epistemological
evidentialism has
nothing to do with
the evidentialism we
are interested in our
study here.

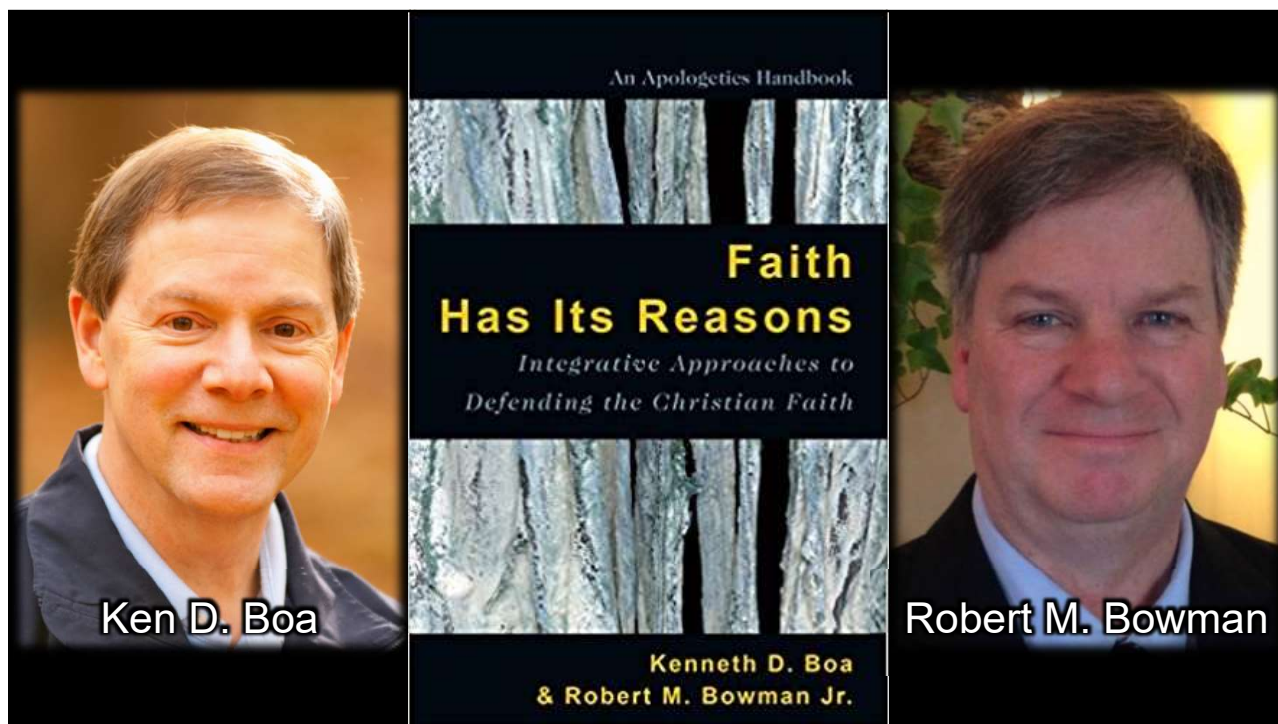
Two Kinds of Evidentialism: *Apologetical Evidentialism*

*"It is wrong, everywhere,
always, and for anyone, to tell
someone else to believe
something other than on the
basis of evidence."*



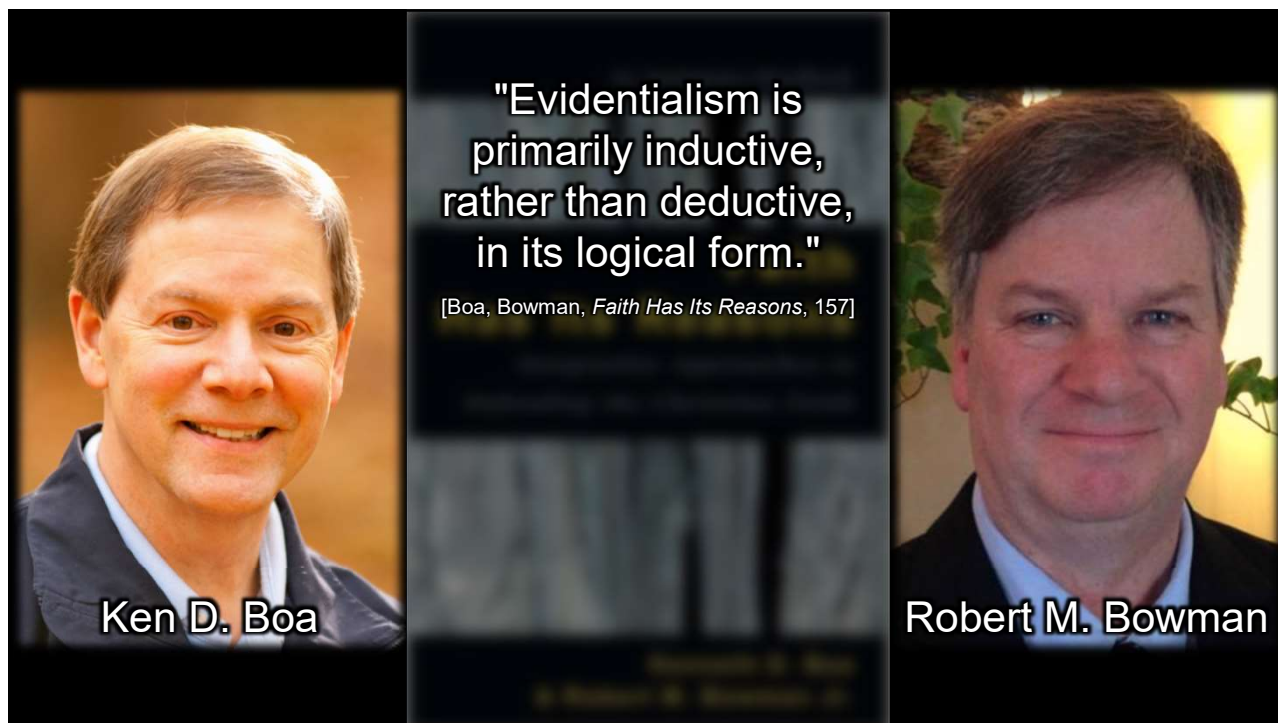
***Priority of Fact
and Induction***






Ken D. Boa

Robert M. Bowman



Ken D. Boa


Robert M. Bowman



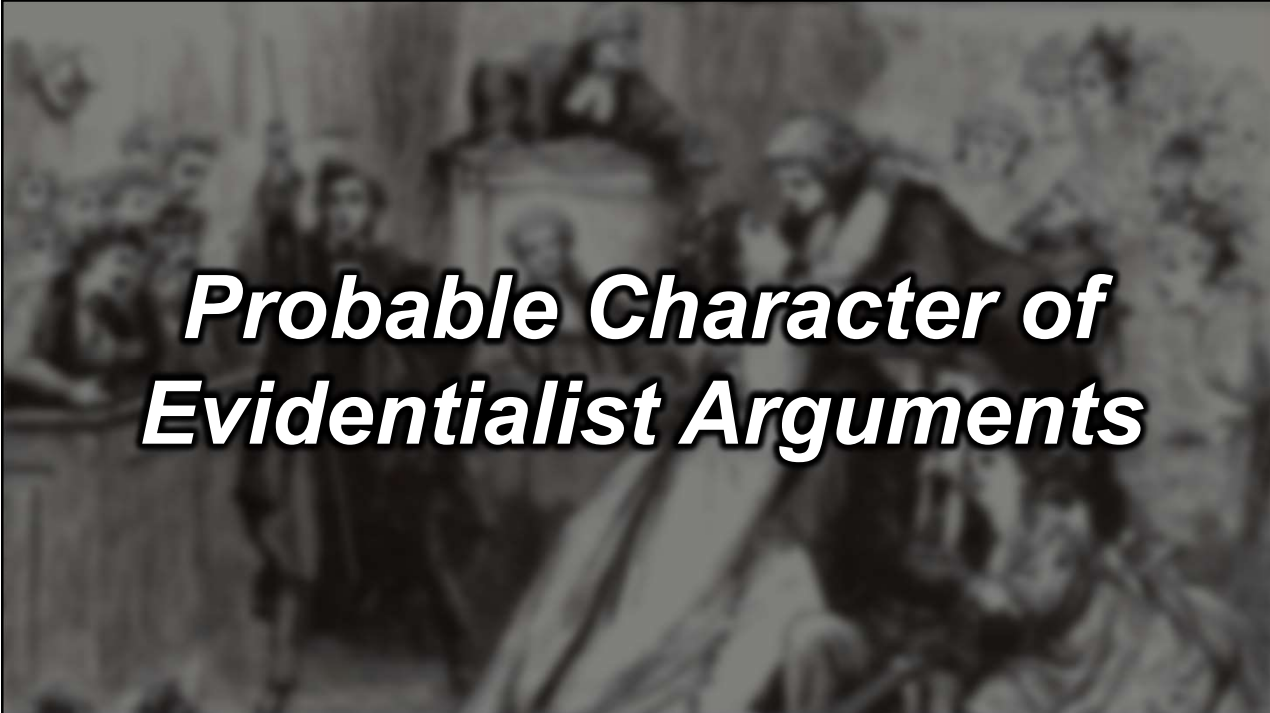
Ken D. Boa

"Inductive arguments reason from as many facts, or data, as can be mustered to a conclusion that is shown to be supported in some way by the facts. By contrast, deductive arguments, such as those favored in classical apologetics, reason from as few facts, or premises, as are needed to conclusion that is shown to follow from the facts."

[Boa, Bowman, *Faith Has Its Reasons*, 157]



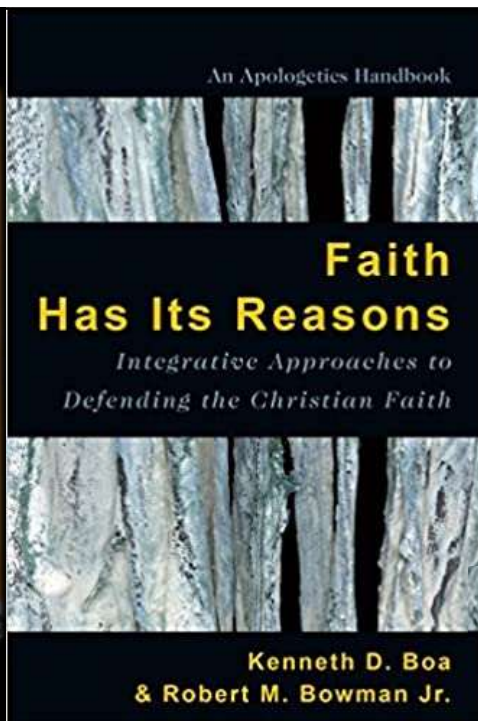
Robert M. Bowman





***Probable Character of
Evidentialist Arguments***



The Postmodern Challenge to Evidentialism



 <p>Ken D. Boa</p>	<p>"In general, evidentialists make common cause with classical apologists in rejecting outright the relativism and subjectivism of postmodernism"</p> <p><small>[Boa, Bowman, <i>Faith Has Its Reasons</i>, 157]</small></p>	 <p>Robert M. Bowman</p>
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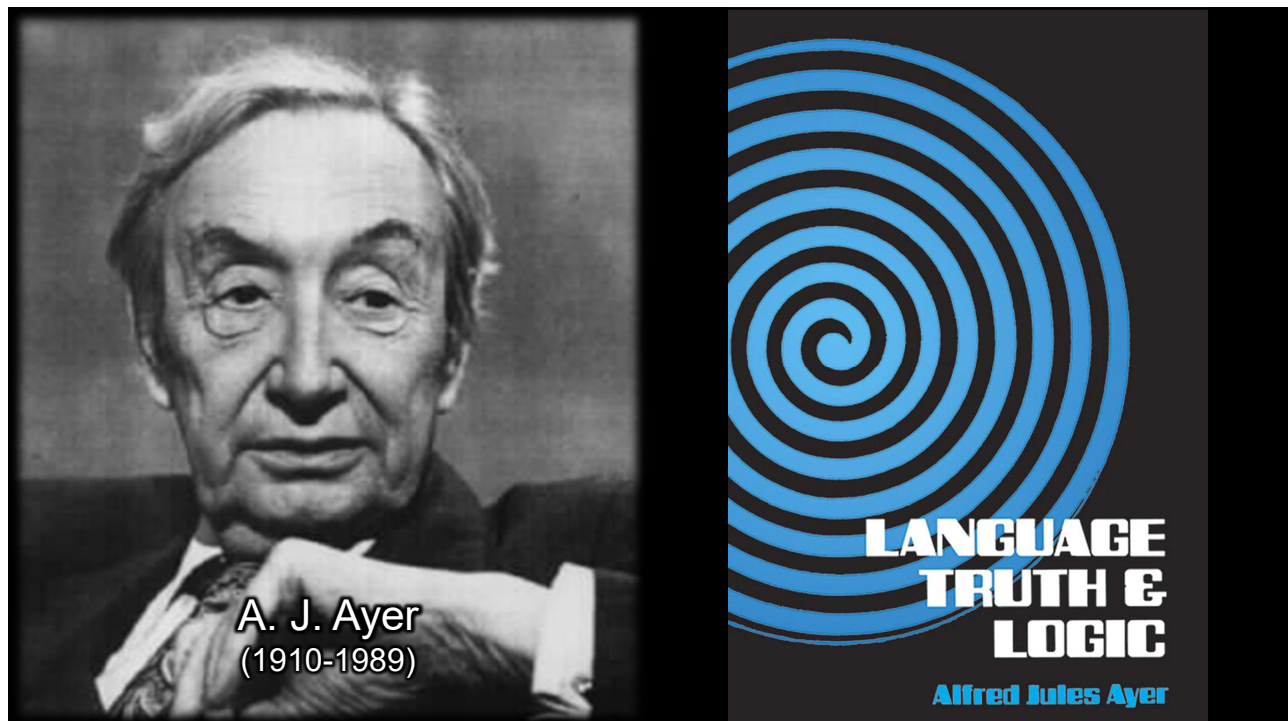
Critical Use of Philosophy

Analytic Philosophy

concerned primarily with the analysis of concepts and terms and the clarification of language

In its most extreme forms, it denies that philosophy has its own body of knowledge.

Speculative Philosophy



A. J. Ayer
(1910-1989)

**LANGUAGE
TRUTH &
LOGIC**

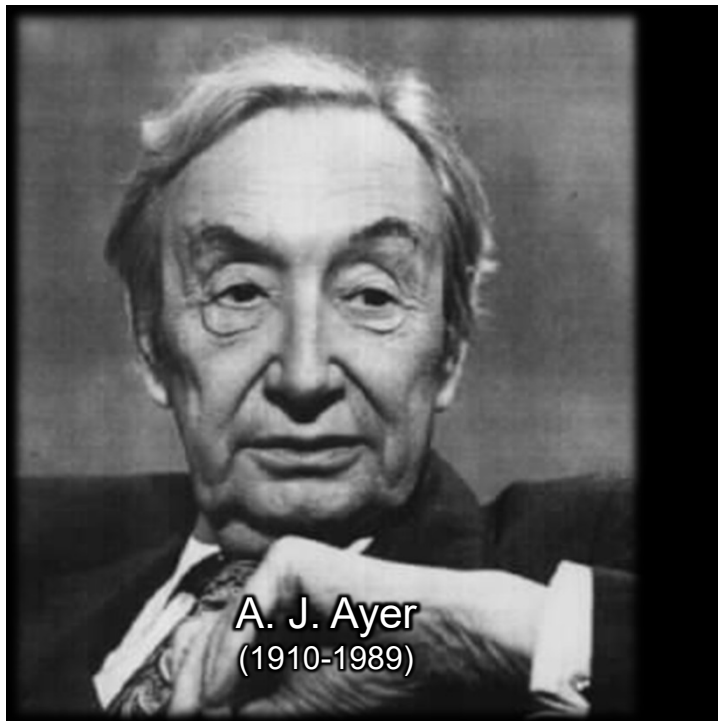
Alfred Jules Ayer



A. J. Ayer
(1910-1989)

"We mean also to rule out the supposition that philosophy can be ranged alongside the existing sciences, as a special department of speculative knowledge."

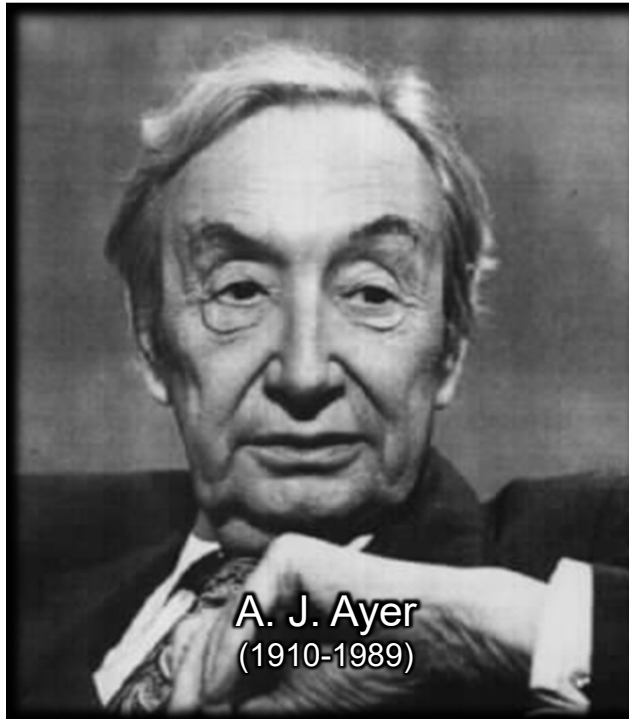
[A. J. Ayer, *Language, Truth and Logic* (New York: Dover Publications, 1952), p. 48]



A. J. Ayer
(1910-1989)

"There is no field of experience which cannot, in principle, be brought under some form of scientific law, and no type of speculative knowledge about the world which it is, in principle, beyond the power of science to give."

[Ayer, *Language*, p. 48]



A. J. Ayer
(1910-1989)

"But, actually, the validity of the analytic method is not dependent on any empirical, much less any metaphysical, presupposition about the nature of things. For the philosopher, as an analyst, is not directly concerned with the physical properties of things. **He is concerned only with the way in which we speak about them.** In other words, the propositions of philosophy are not factual, but linguistic in character."

[Ayer, *Language*, p. 57]

Analytic Philosophy

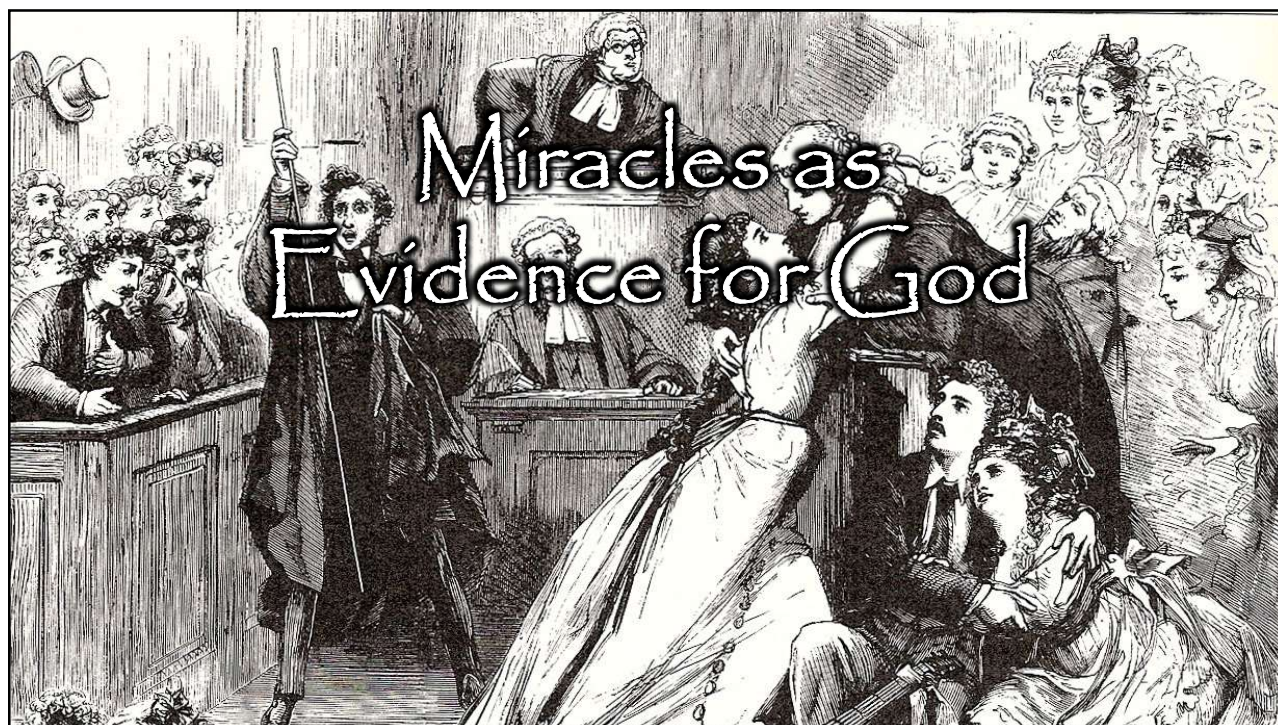
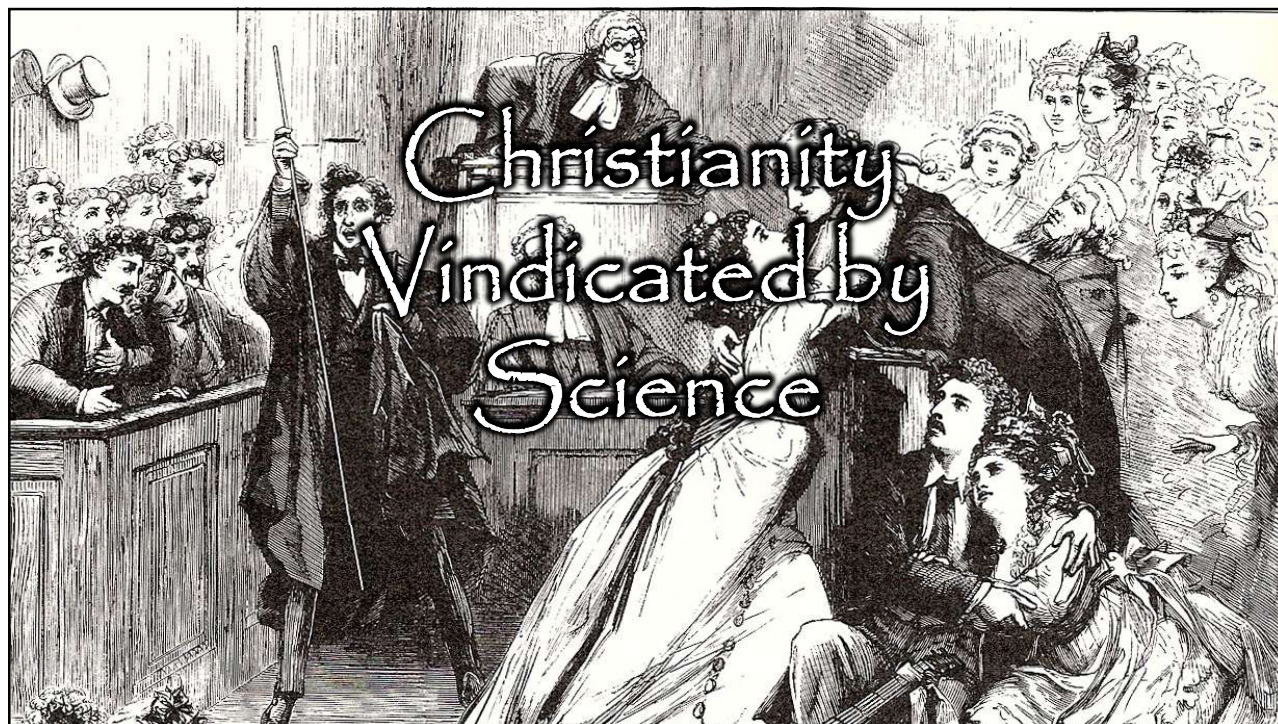
concerned primarily with the analysis of concepts and terms and the clarification of language

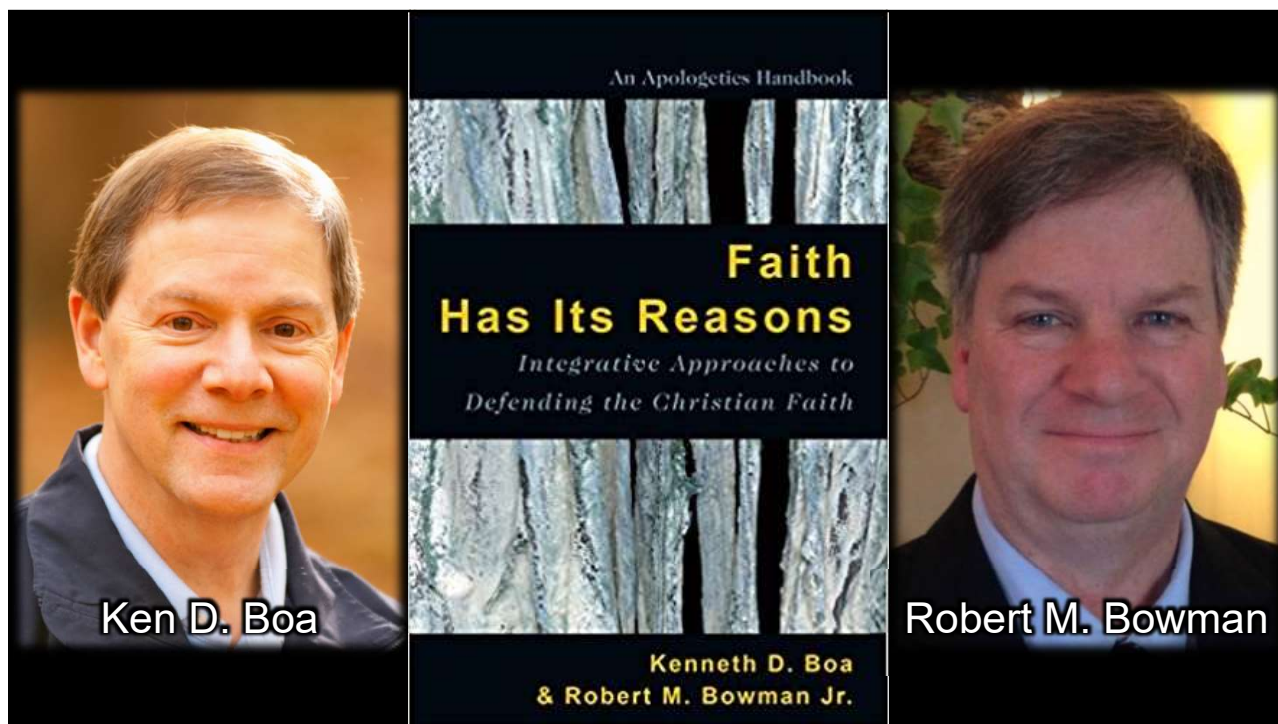
In its most extreme forms, it denies that philosophy has its own body of knowledge.

Speculative Philosophy

also seeks to synthesize its findings into a comprehensive view of all reality

It maintains that philosophy has its own body of knowledge and can discover truths about reality.







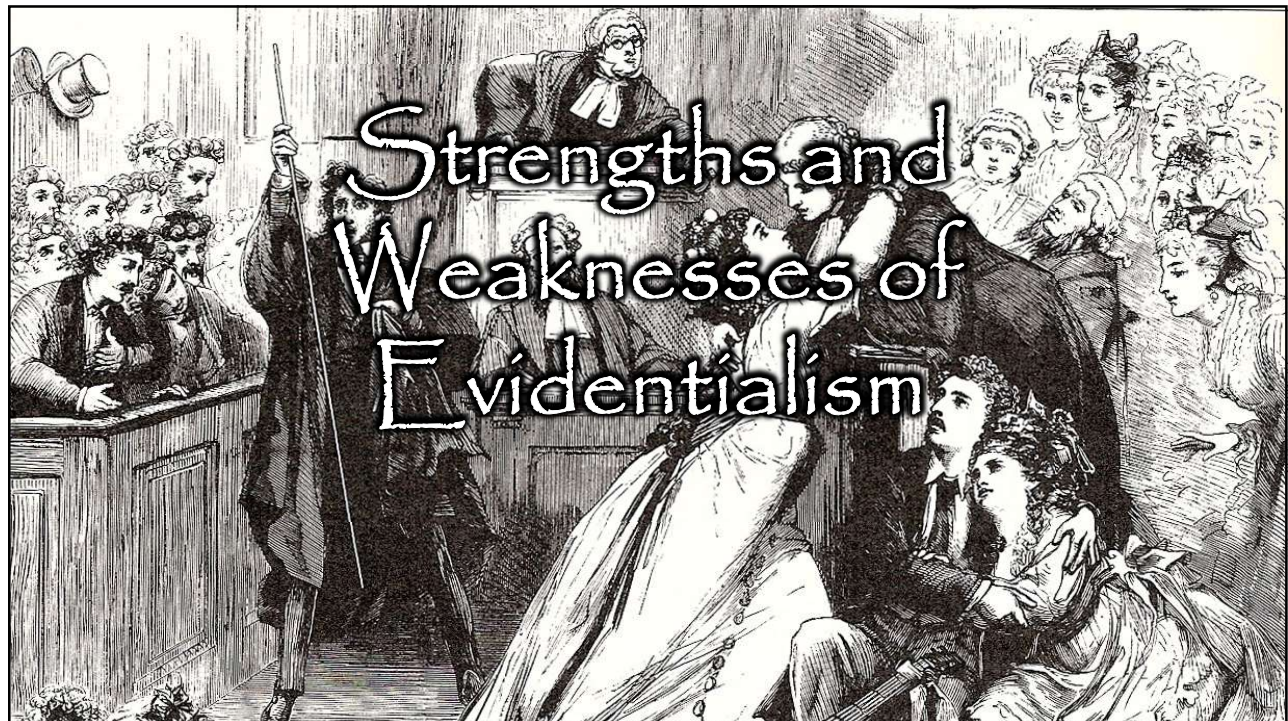
Ken D. Boa

"Evidentialists believe that miracles, like fulfilled prophecy, can be used in the verification of the supernatural. ... Classical apologists tend to argue that one must first establish the existence of God in order to render miracles **credible!**"

[Boa, Bowman, *Faith Has Its Reasons*, 157]



Robert M. Bowman



Strengths

- ❖ Recognizes that probability is unavoidable

Strengths

- ❖ Recognizes that probability is unavoidable
- ❖ Appealing methods of inquiry

Strengths

- ❖ Recognizes that probability is unavoidable
- ❖ Appealing methods of inquiry
- ❖ Stresses the factual evidence

Weaknesses

- ❖ Assumes the theistic worldview



Weaknesses

- ❖ Assumes the theistic worldview
- ❖ Uses hidden presuppositions.



Weaknesses

- ❖ Assumes the theistic worldview
- ❖ Uses hidden presuppositions
- ❖ Underestimates the human factor