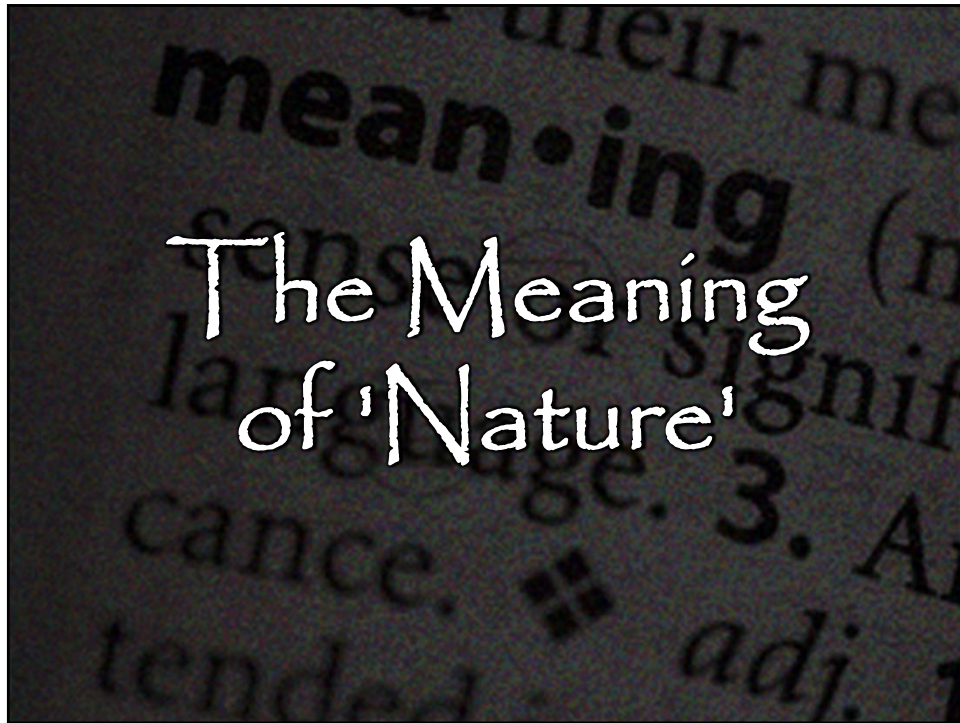


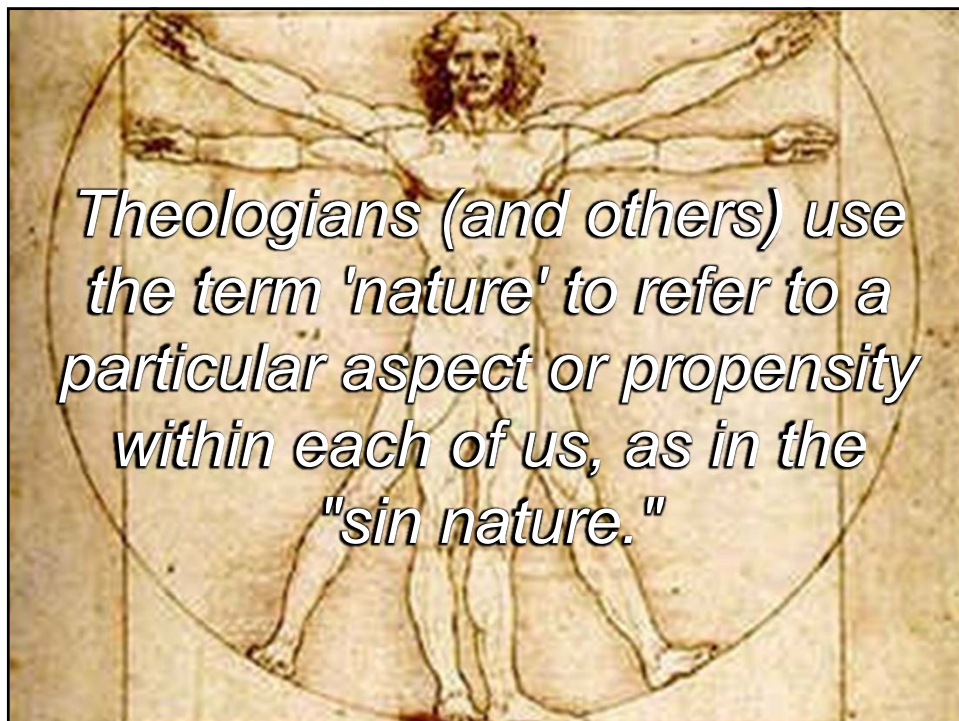
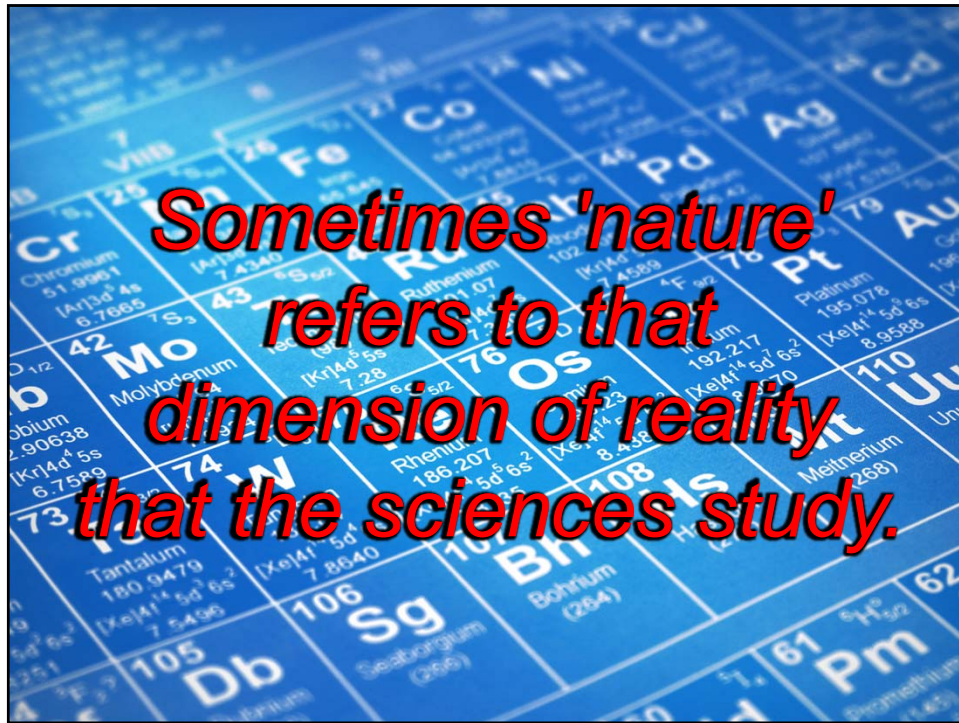
Philosophy Can Clarify the Meaning of Theology

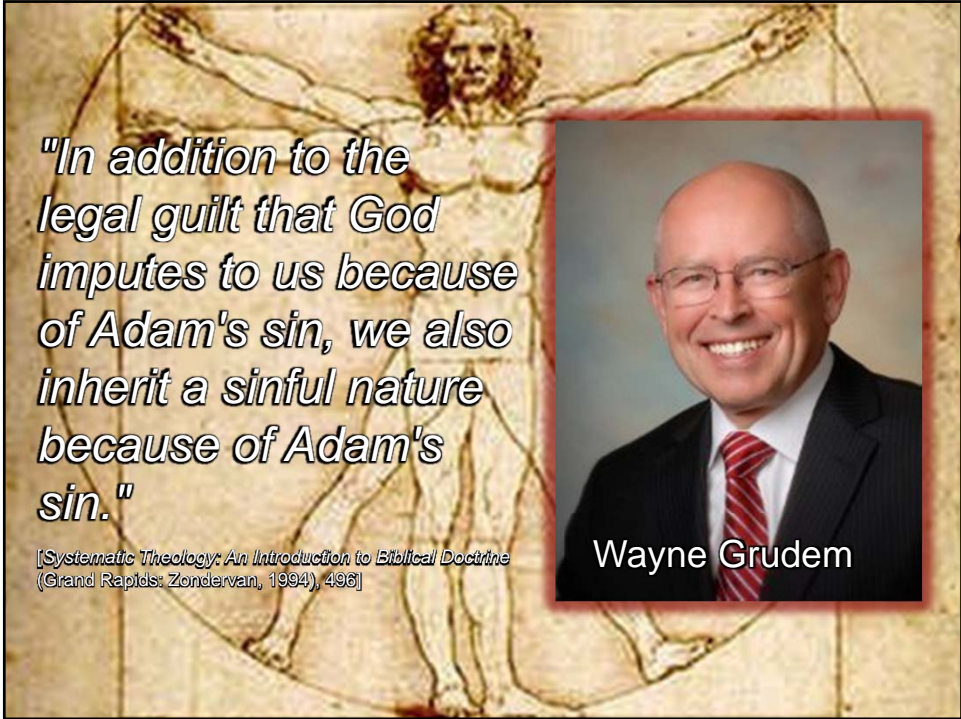
Clarifying the Meaning of Theology

Philosophy Can Clarify the Meaning of Theology

- A. *The Meaning of 'Nature'*
- B. *The Meaning of 'Flesh' and 'Spirit'*
- C. *The Meaning of Inerrancy*





The background of the slide is a reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's Vitruvian Man. The figure is centered, with arms and legs extended, inscribed within a circle and a square. The drawing is in a sepia or aged parchment tone.

"In addition to the legal guilt that God imputes to us because of Adam's sin, we also inherit a sinful nature because of Adam's sin."

[Systematic Theology: An Introduction to Biblical Doctrine (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1994), 496]

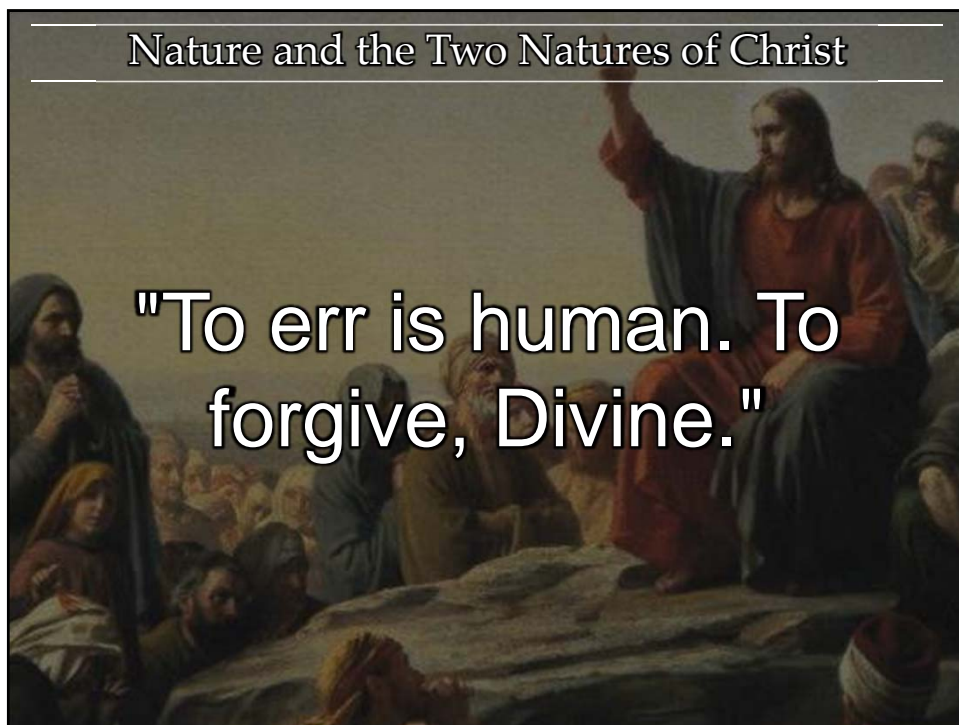
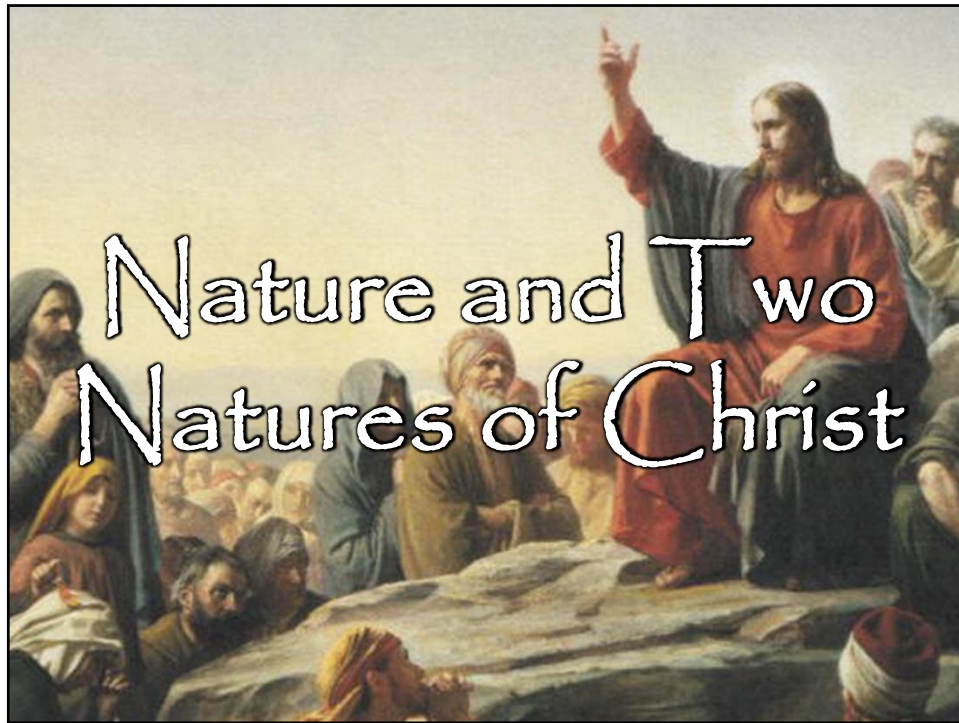


Wayne Grudem

The background of the slide is a photograph of a large, white marble statue of a bearded man, likely a philosopher, sitting on a high pedestal. The statue is in a contemplative pose, with its hand near its face. The background shows a blue sky with some clouds and parts of a classical building with columns.

Philosophers use the term 'nature' to refer to an essence.

It is that about a thing that makes it the kind of thing it is, i.e., its definition.

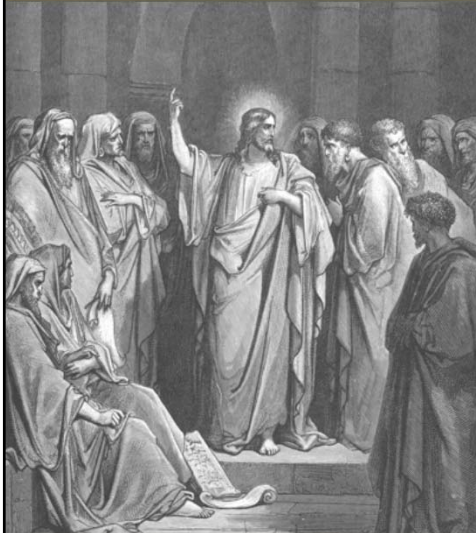


Nature and the Two Natures of Christ

While it is true that, since the fall, mankind has inherited a sin nature with which we are born, we must be clear that sin is not part of the nature (in the philosophical sense) or essence of human ...

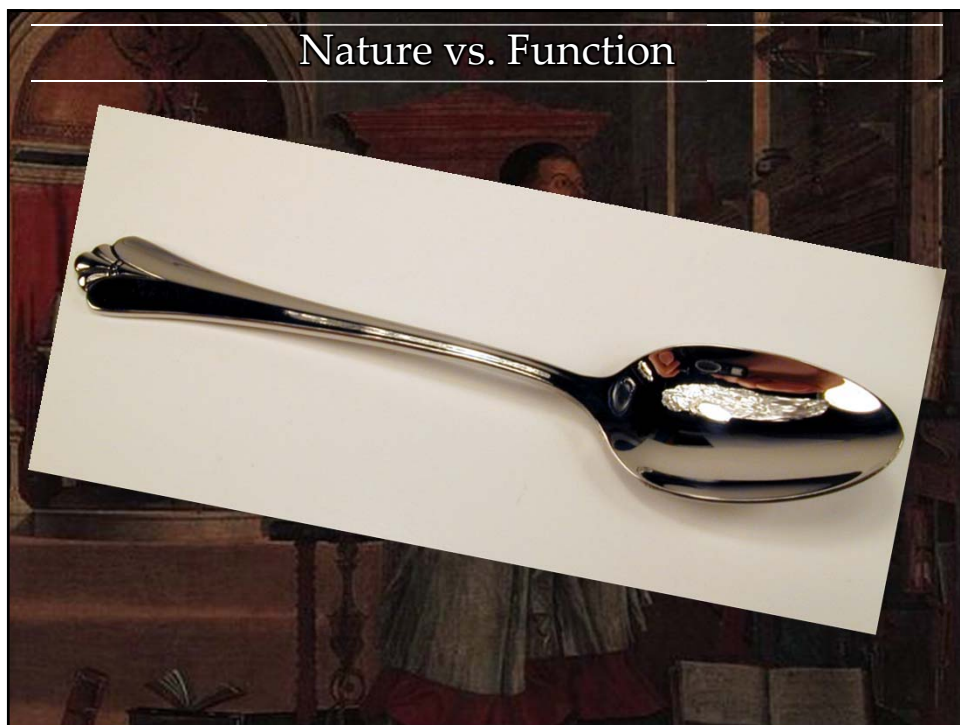
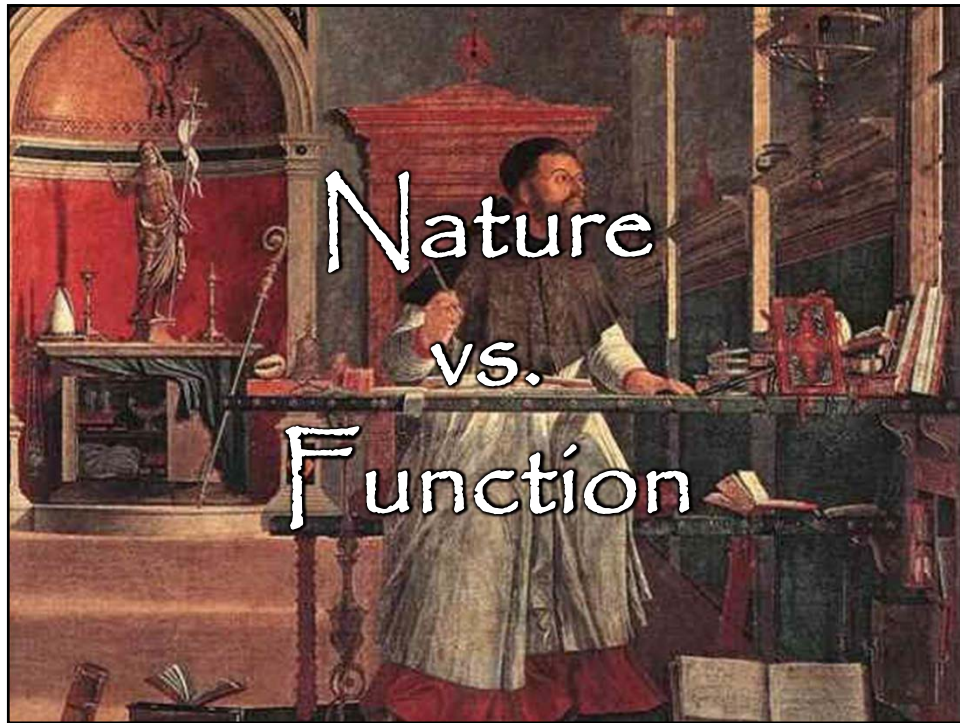


Nature and the Two Natures of Christ

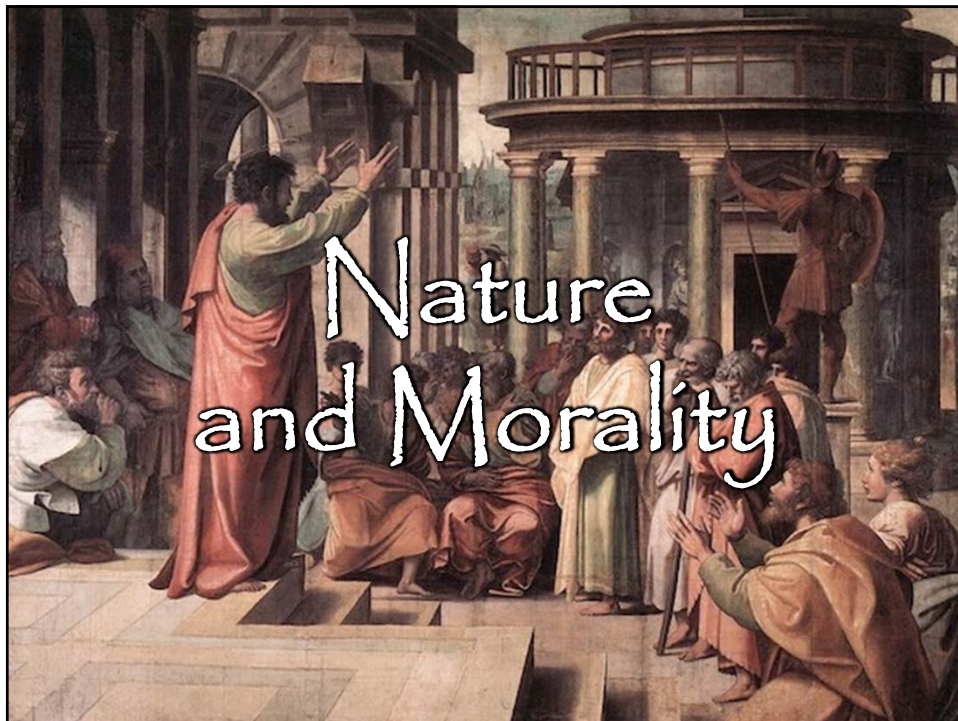


... otherwise,

- *if Jesus is a human, He would have to be a sinner, or ...*
- *if Jesus is sinless, He could not be a human.*



Nature vs. Function



[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

[illegible]

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Nature and Morality

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

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James Warren
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Nature and Morality



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Opinion

Clarence Thomas and 'Natural Law'

By LAURENCE H. TRIBE
Published: July 15, 1991

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Most conservatives criticize the judiciary for expanding its powers, "creating" rights rather than "interpreting" the Constitution. These critics talk of returning issues like abortion to democratically elected and politically accountable bodies.

Clarence Thomas, judging from his speeches and scholarly writings, seems instead to believe judges should enforce the Founders' natural law philosophy -- the inalienable rights "given man by his Creator" -- which he maintains is revealed most completely in the Declaration of Independence. He is the first Supreme Court justice in 150 years to

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The New York Times
Monday, December 15, 2008

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Nature and Morality

Nature and Morality

Biblical Morality or Morality?

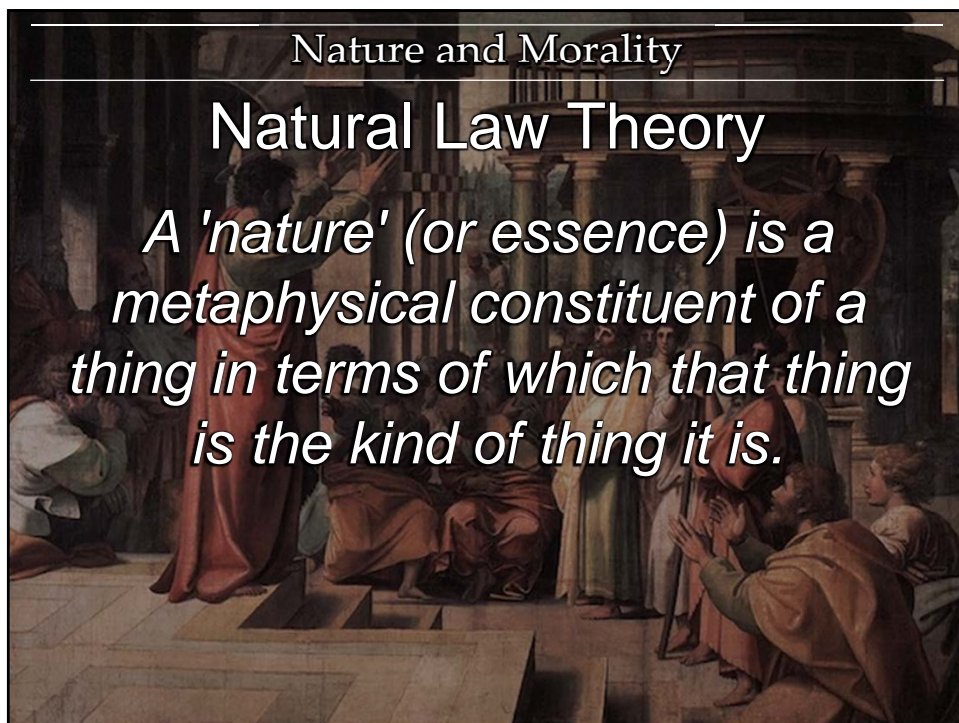
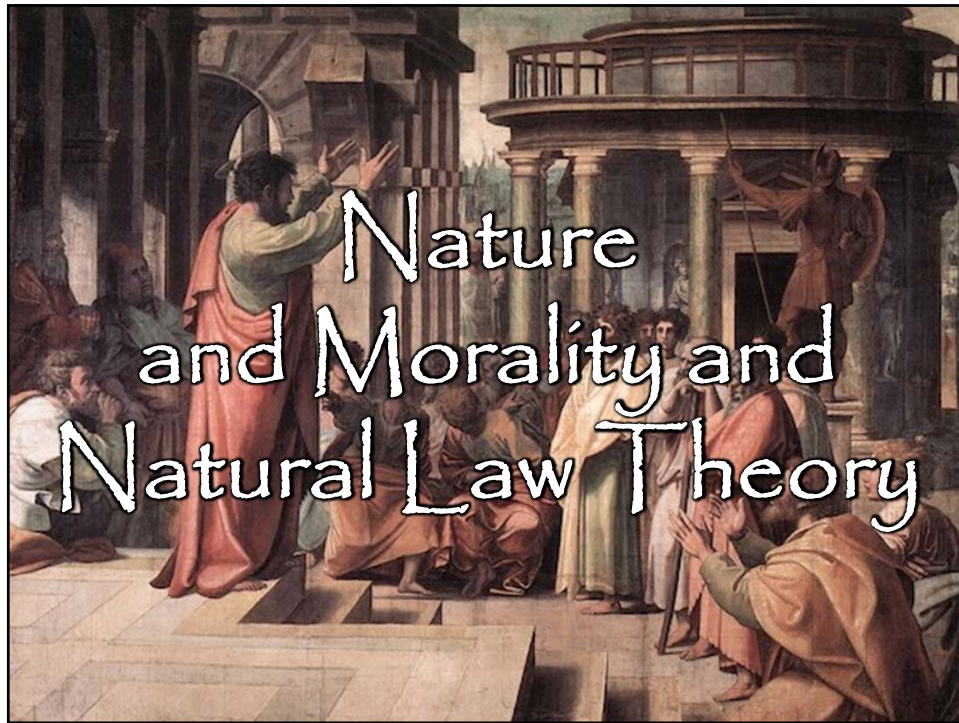


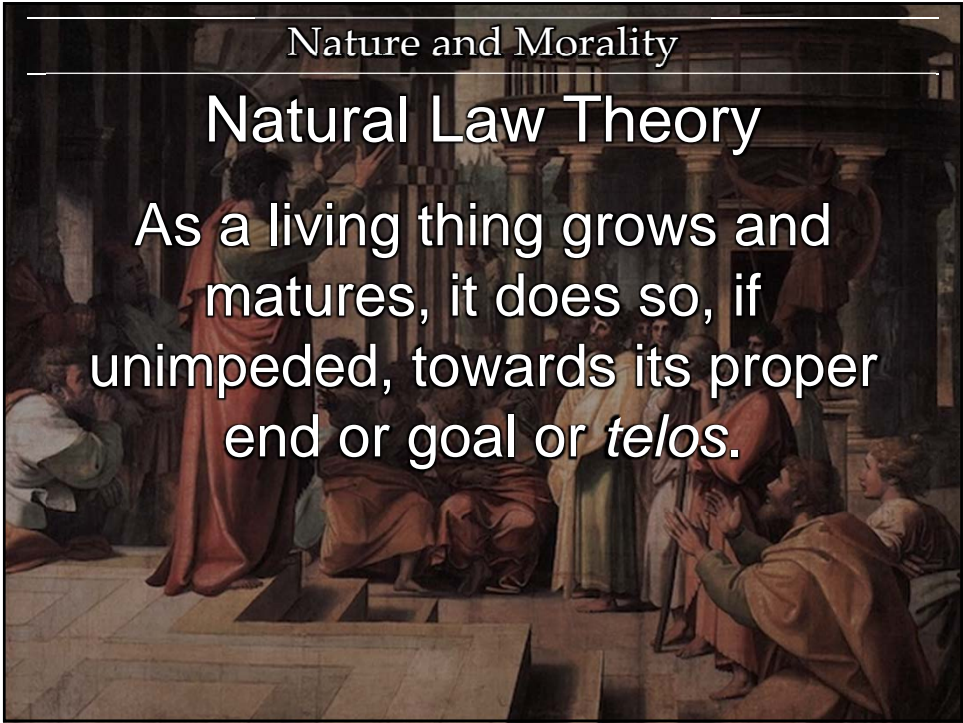
Nature and Morality



Edward Feser

"It is widely assumed that the analysis and justification of fundamental moral claims can be conducted without reference to at least the more contentious issues of metaphysics. Nothing could be further from the spirit of Thomas, for whom natural law ... is 'natural' precisely because it derives from human nature, conceived of in Aristotelian essentialist terms."

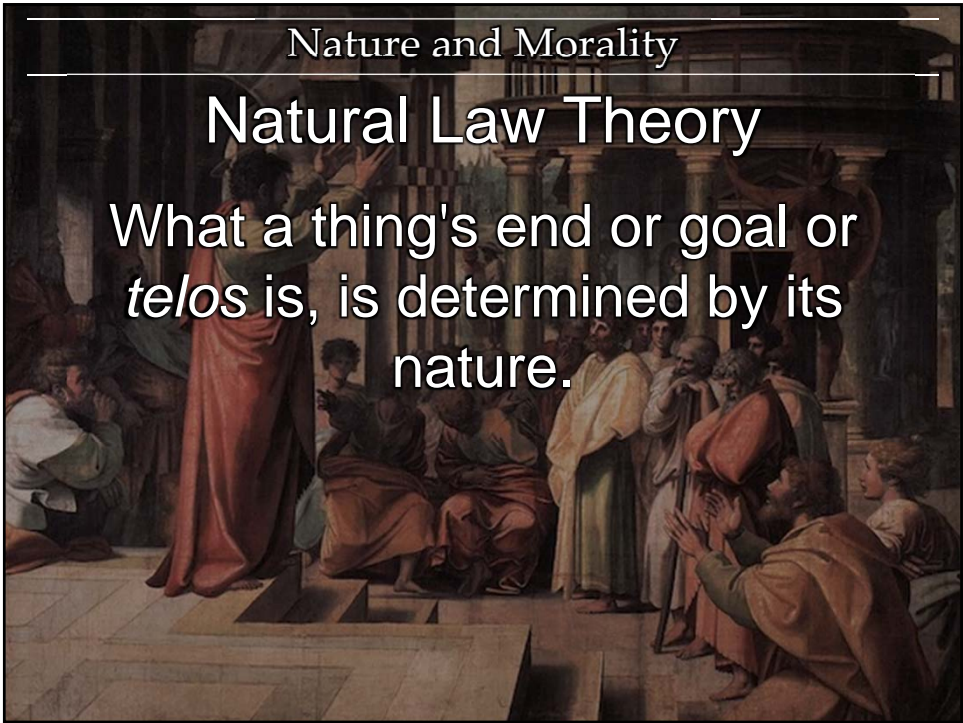




Nature and Morality

Natural Law Theory

As a living thing grows and matures, it does so, if unimpeded, towards its proper end or goal or *telos*.

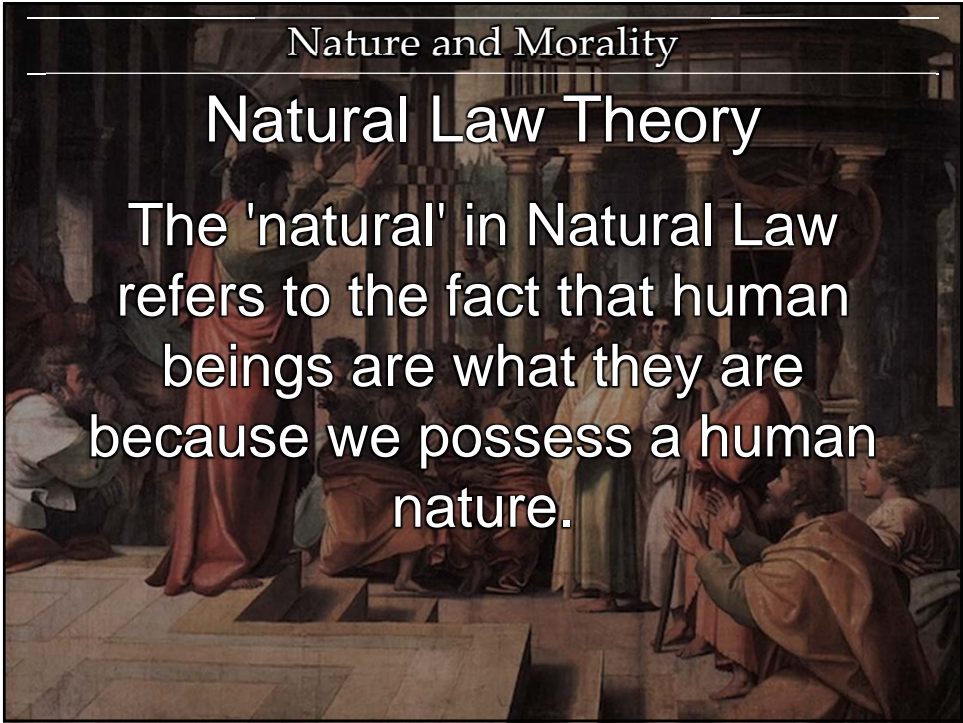


Nature and Morality

Natural Law Theory

What a thing's end or goal or *telos* is, is determined by its nature.



The background image is a reproduction of Plato's Academy by Raphael. It depicts a group of ancient Greek philosophers in a grand, columned hall. Plato, on the left, is shown pointing his right index finger towards the sky, while Aristotle, on the right, holds his right hand palm-up towards the earth. Other figures are engaged in various philosophical discussions and activities.

Nature and Morality

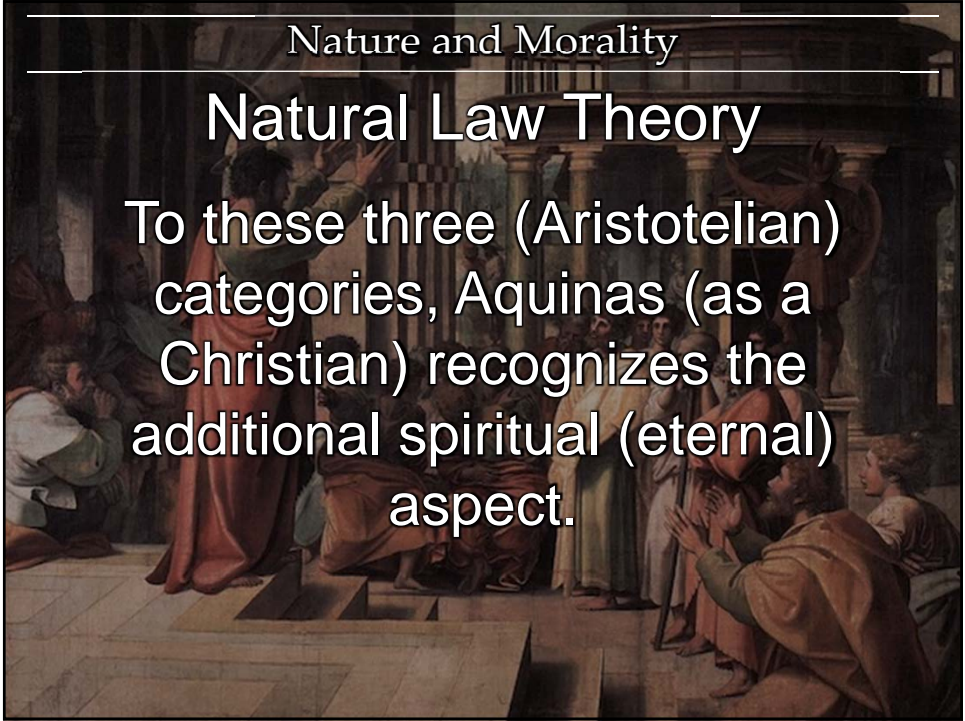
Natural Law Theory

The 'natural' in Natural Law refers to the fact that human beings are what they are because we possess a human nature.

Nature and Morality

Natural Law Theory

A human being's end, goal, or *telos* can be understood in terms of different aspects of his single reality, viz., his nutritive, (i.e., physical), his sentient (i.e., consciousness), and his rational.



Nature and Morality

Natural Law Theory

To these three (Aristotelian) categories, Aquinas (as a Christian) recognizes the additional spiritual (eternal) aspect.



Nature and Morality

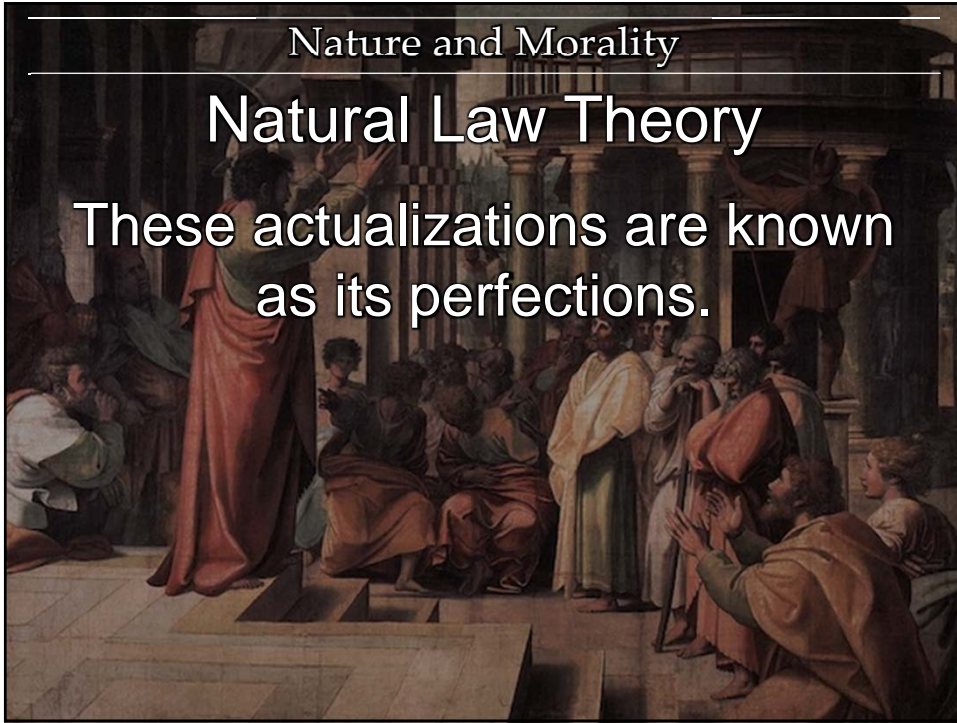
Natural Law Theory

What is "good" for a thing is the actualization its potentialities according to the *telos* it has by virtue of its nature.

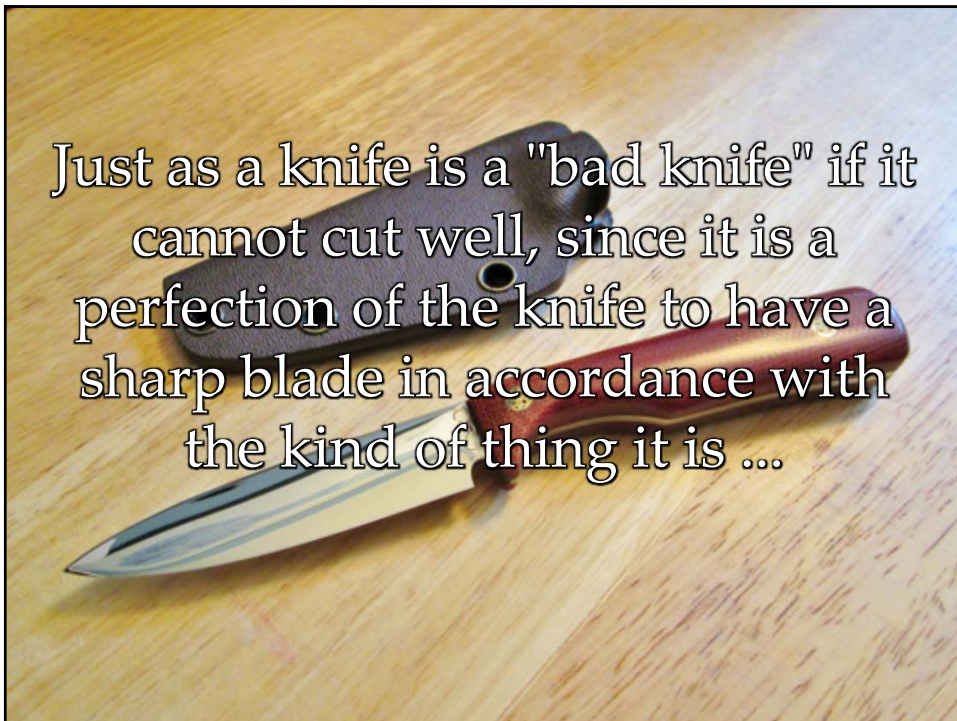
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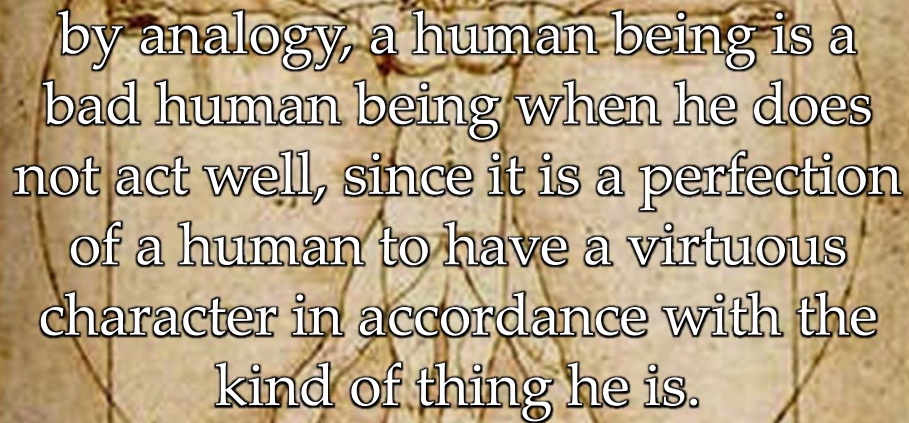
Natural Law Theory

These actualizations are known as its perfections.

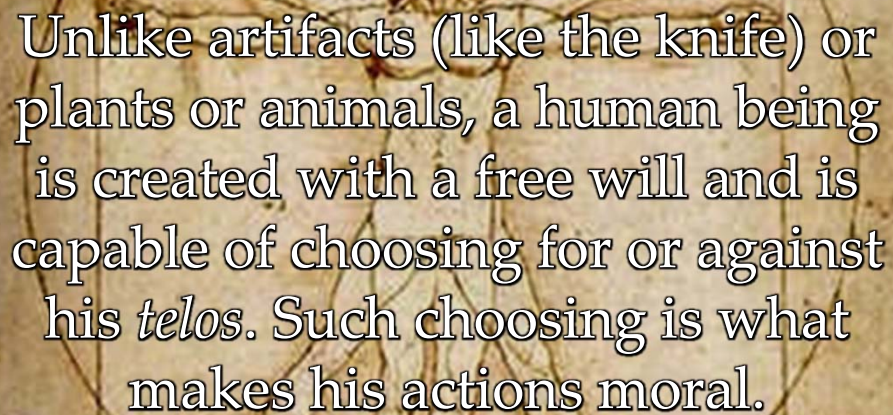


Just as a knife is a "bad knife" if it cannot cut well, since it is a perfection of the knife to have a sharp blade in accordance with the kind of thing it is ...



The background of the slide is a reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's Vitruvian Man. The figure of the man is centered, with his arms and legs extended to touch the boundaries of a square and a circle. The drawing is in a sepia tone.

by analogy, a human being is a bad human being when he does not act well, since it is a perfection of a human to have a virtuous character in accordance with the kind of thing he is.

The background of the slide is a reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's Vitruvian Man. The figure of the man is centered, with his arms and legs extended to touch the boundaries of a square and a circle. The drawing is in a sepia tone.

Unlike artifacts (like the knife) or plants or animals, a human being is created with a free will and is capable of choosing for or against his *telos*. Such choosing is what makes his actions moral.

Nature and Morality

The Natural Law Ethics of Thomas Aquinas

I. Eternal law

- A. God's providential working of the universe
- B. the plan by which God governs creation



Nature and Morality

The Natural Law Ethics of Thomas Aquinas

II. Natural Law

- A. the participation in Eternal Law by rational creatures by virtue of being rational
- B. that aspect of the eternal law whereby the Creator governs and guides the moral actions of humans such that, when obeyed, it leads humans to their proper end
- C. discoverable by reason



Nature and Morality

The Natural Law Ethics of Thomas Aquinas

III. Human Law

- A. a particular application of natural law to local communities
- B. the "court of appeal" regarding moral disputes



Nature and Morality

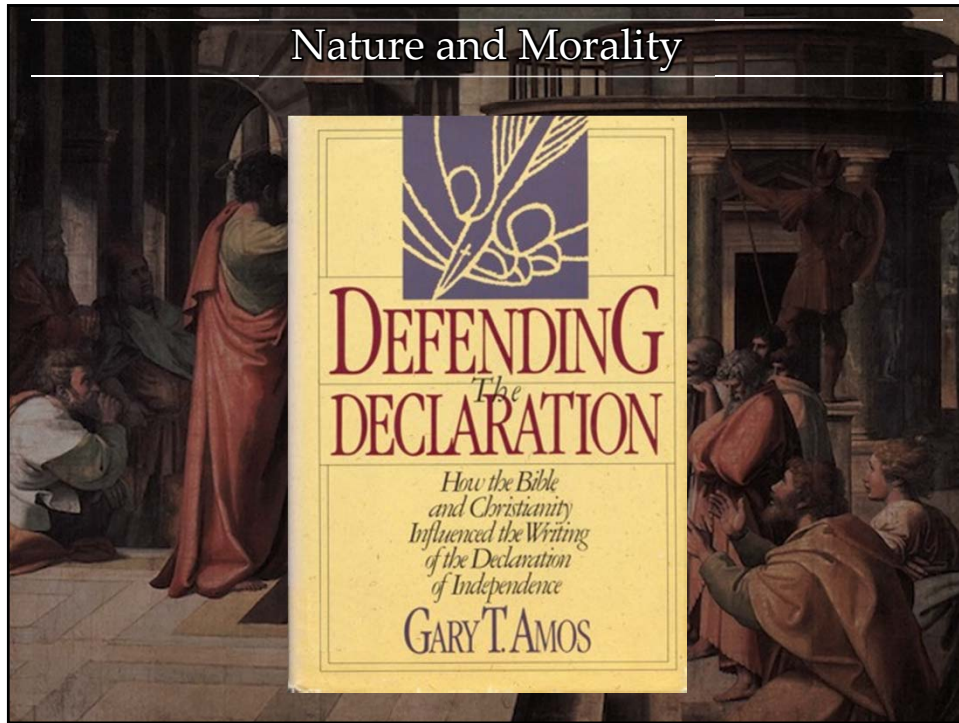
The Natural Law Ethics of Thomas Aquinas

IV. Divine Law

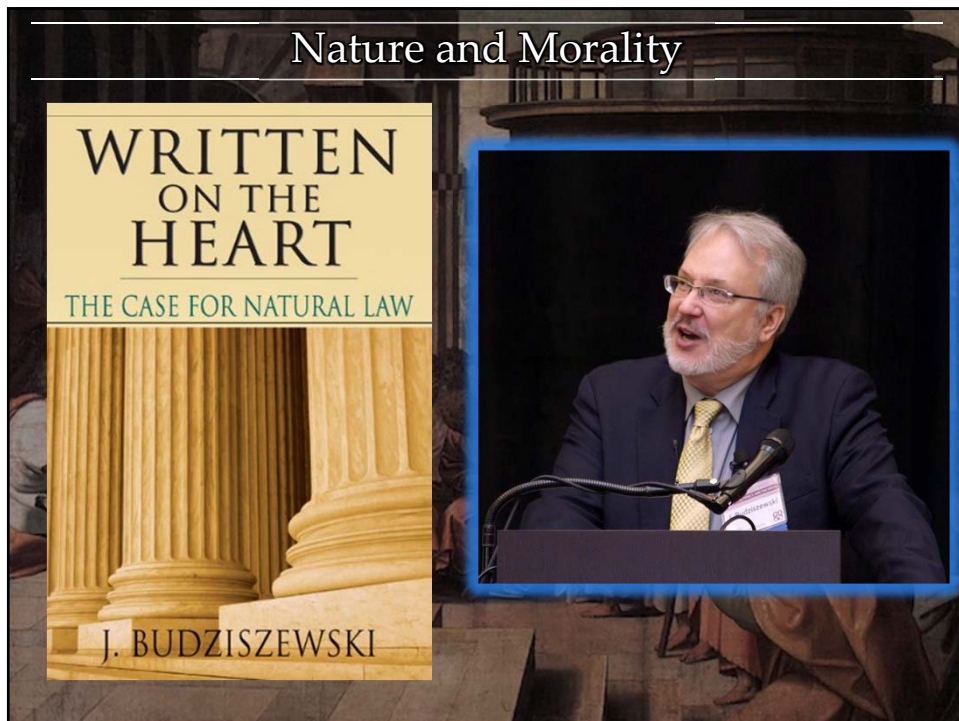
- A. the revelation of God's law through Scripture to believers
- B. usually not possible to impose these laws on society in general



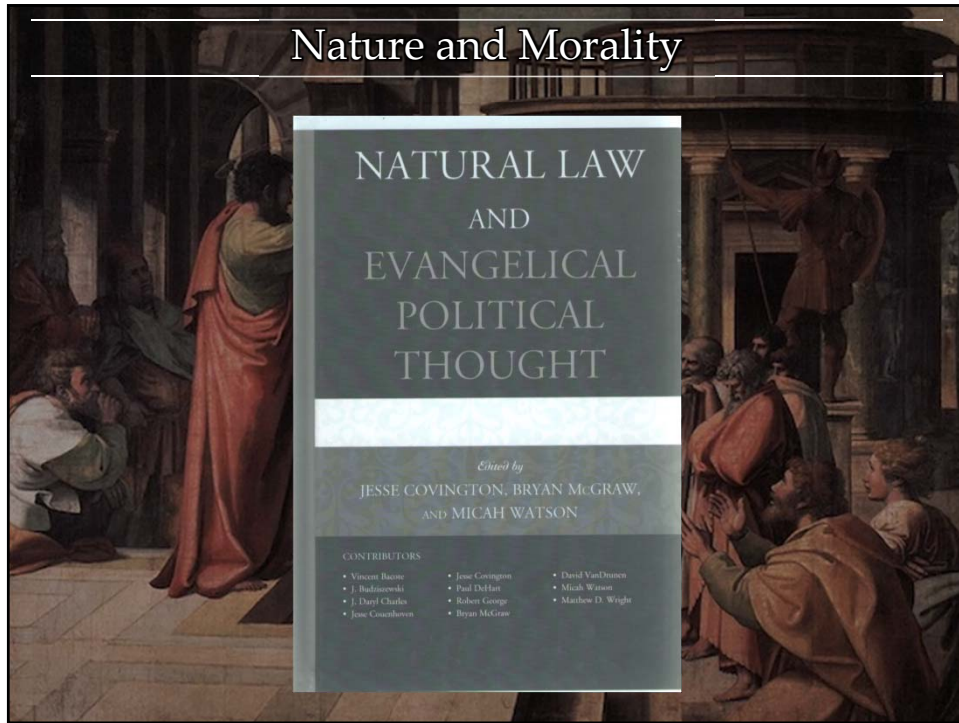
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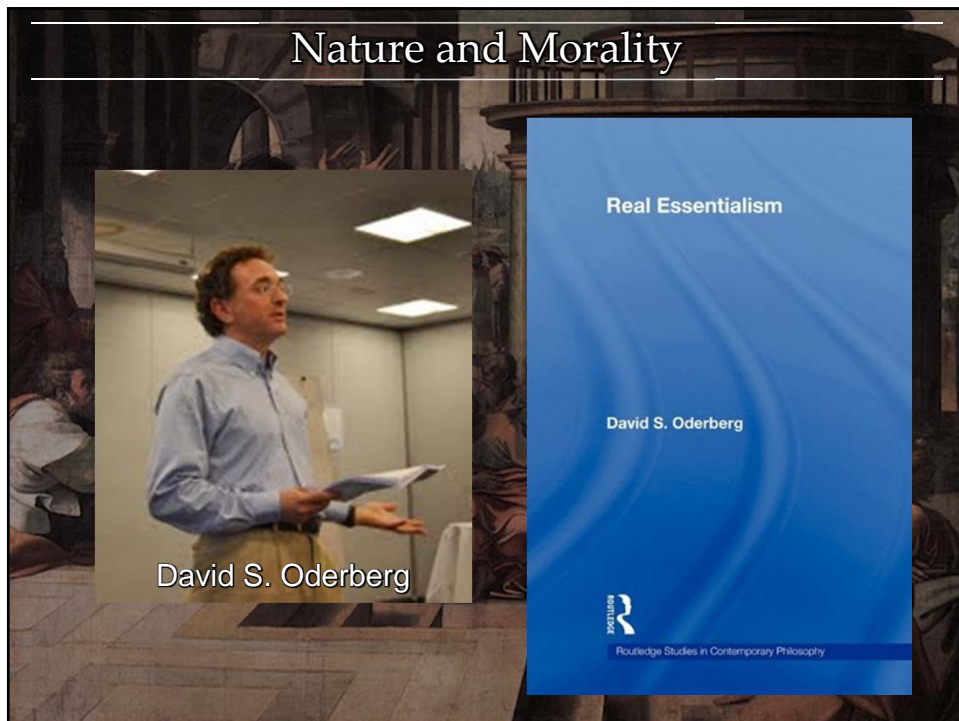
Nature and Morality



Nature and Morality



Nature and Morality



The Meaning of 'Flesh' vs. 'Spirit'

Clarifying the Meaning of Theology

Flesh vs. Spirit / Material vs. Immaterial

Confusion comes from the ambiguity of the term 'spiritual.'

- In some contexts, 'spiritual' is contrasted with 'physical.'

Eph. 6:12 "For we do not wrestle against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this age, against spiritual hosts of wickedness in the heavenly places."

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1 Corinthians 3:1 "And I, brethren, could not speak to you as to spiritual *people* but as to carnal, as to babes in Christ."

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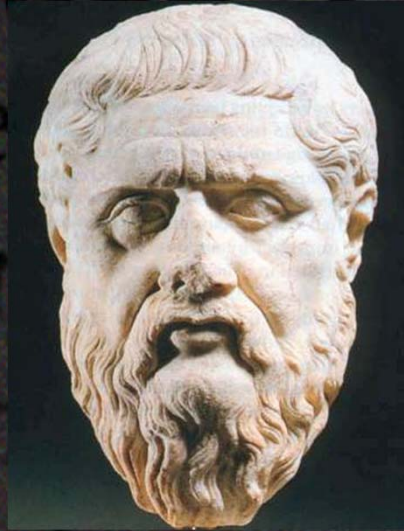
Clarifying the Meaning of Theology

Flesh vs. Spirit / Material vs. Immaterial

Given this potential for confusion, what should we make of this verse?

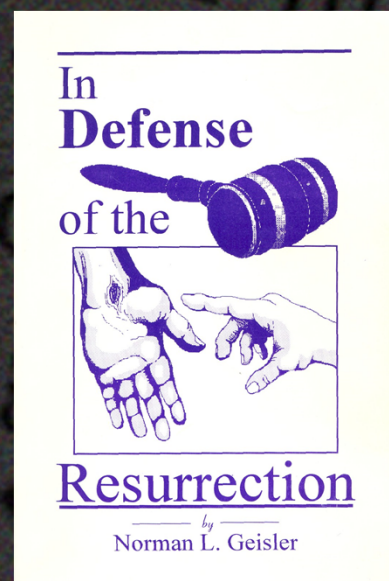
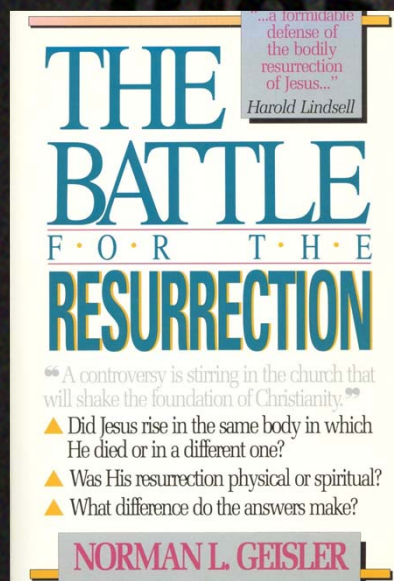
1 Corinthians 15:44 It is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body. There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body.

Clarifying the Meaning of Theology



Plato

Clarifying the Meaning of Theology



The Meaning of Inerrancy

Clarifying the Meaning of Theology

Truth and the Bible



**The
Doctrine
of
Biblical
Authority**
Russell H. Dilday, Jr.

Clarifying the Meaning of Theology

Truth and the Bible



"Debates about the Bible may divert attention of Southern Baptists from winning the world and thereby become an effective tool of Satan."

Russell H. Dilday, Jr., *The Doctrine of Biblical Authority* (Nashville: Convention Press, 1982), 16.

Clarifying the Meaning of Theology

Truth and the Bible



"There are those who advocate a modified definition of inerrancy. If the term inerrant is to be used, it must be qualified to allow for certain problems in the Bible, such as unscientific statements about the universe, variations in the Gospel accounts, peculiarities in the genealogical lists, and the like."

Dilday, *The Doctrine of Biblical Authority*, 96.

Clarifying the Meaning of Theology

Truth and the Bible



"On the other hand, other Christians feel that the weaknesses of the word inerrant limit its use. ... It implies that one admitted insignificant error in the Bible would destroy one's confidence in the whole biblical revelation."

Dilday, *The Doctrine of Biblical Authority*, 99.

Clarifying the Meaning of Theology

Truth and the Bible



"The authority of the Bible, however, is based not so much on the perfection and reliability of its text as it is on the truth which it declares."

Dilday, *Biblical Authority*, 86.

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"The authority of the Bible, however, is based not so much on the perfection and reliability of its text as it is on the **truth** which it declares."

Dilday, *Biblical Authority*, 86.

Clarifying the Meaning of Theology

Correspondence

Coherence

Functional

Pragmatic



Clarifying the Meaning of Theology

Functional

- Definition: A statement is true in as much as it fulfills its intended purpose.
- Sometimes known as the intentional theory of truth.

Clarifying the Meaning of Theology



Daniel P. Fuller

"Although the mustard seed (see Matt. 13:32) is not the smallest of all seeds, yet Jesus referred to it as such" because "to have gone contrary to their mind on what was the smallest seed would have so diverted their attention from the knowledge that would bring salvation to their souls that they might well have failed to hear these all-important revelational truths."

Daniel P. Fuller, "Benjamin B. Warfield's View of Faith and History," *Bulletin of the Evangelical Theological Society* 11 (Spring 1968): 81-82, quoted in Norman L. Geisler, "The Concept of Truth in the Inerrancy Debate," *Bibliotheca Sacra* (October-December 1980): 336-337.

Clarifying the Meaning of Theology

Q: What about a "What is the Bible?" on Adam & Eve—historical vs. fictional?

RB: All right, then, Adam and Eve.

Q: Do you think they were real people?

RB: I don't think that's the point of the story.

Q: Could they have been?

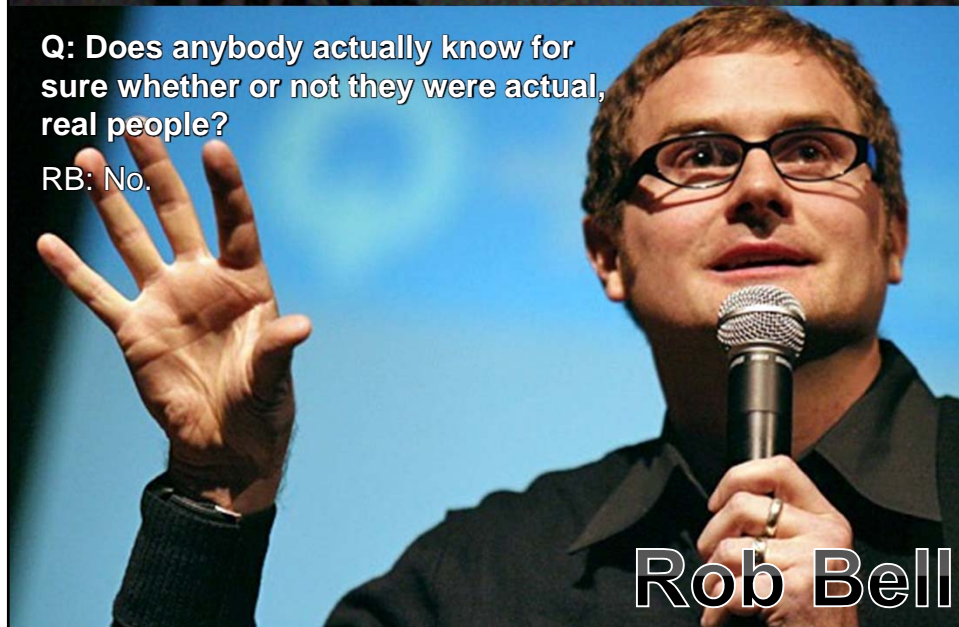
RB: Of course. But then you'd have to answer all sorts of questions about DNA and fossils and evidence for how old the earth is...

Rob Bell

Clarifying the Meaning of Theology

Q: Does anybody actually know for sure whether or not they were actual, real people?

RB: No.



Clarifying the Meaning of Theology

Luke 3:23, 38

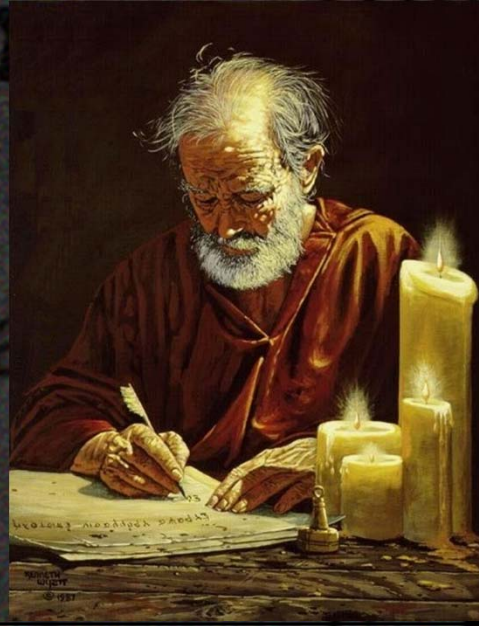
"Now Jesus Himself began His ministry at about thirty years of age, being (as was supposed) the son of Joseph, the son of Heli, ... {38} the son of Enosh, the son of Seth, the son of Adam, the son of God."



Clarifying the Meaning of Theology

Romans 5:14

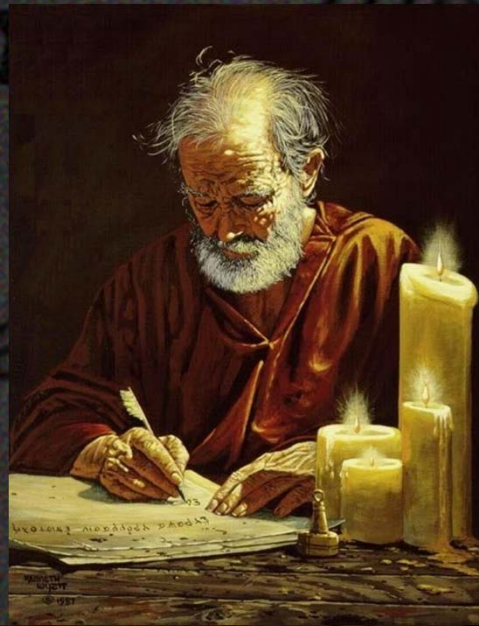
"Nevertheless death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over those who had not sinned according to the likeness of the transgression of Adam, who is a type of Him who was to come."



Clarifying the Meaning of Theology

1Timothy 2:13

"For Adam was formed first, then Eve."



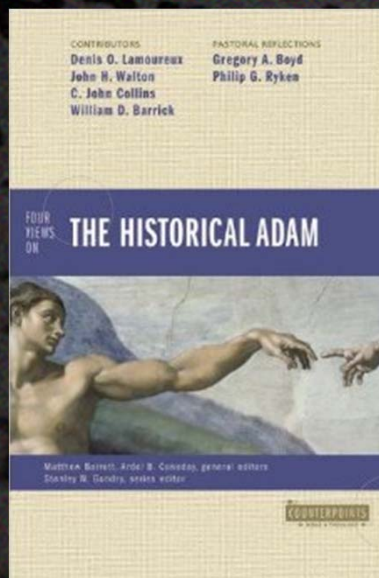
Clarifying the Meaning of Theology

Q: So debating whether or not they were actual, real people isn't the point.

RB: Exactly. It's actually dangerous, because in arguing one way or the other you may miss the point of the story.

Rob Bell

Clarifying the Meaning of Theology



Clarifying the Meaning of Theology

Mike Licona
on
Biblical Contradictions
and Inerrancy

Clarifying the Meaning of Theology



The Resurrection of Jesus
A New Historiographical Approach



MICHAEL R. LICONA

Clarifying the Meaning of Theology

But the question is not whether Christianity is still true even if some of the things in the Bible are not.

Instead the questions are:

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1. Is *inerrancy* still true even if it turns out that some of the things in the Bible are not?

The answer would have to be 'no' unless you have a qualified notion of what truth is, and, by implication, what an error is.



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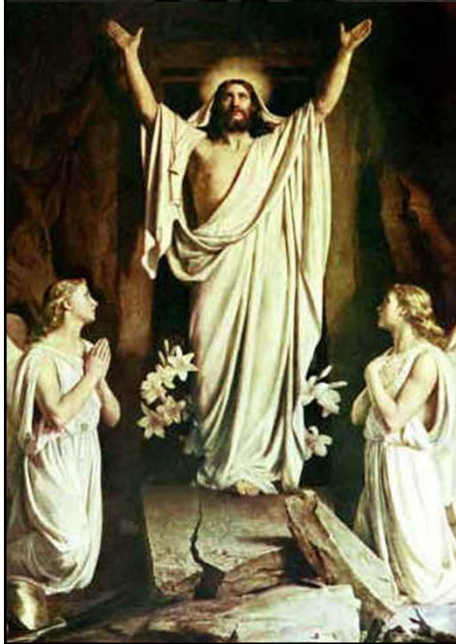
2. Is *inspiration* still true even if it turns out that some of the things in the Bible are not?

The answer would have to be 'no' given a proper understanding of inspiration and a proper understanding of the nature of God.

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Clarifying the Meaning of Theology



Mike's point from the Titanic example is well taken that even if there were contradictions in the Gospel accounts, this does not prove that Jesus did not rise from the dead.

However . . .

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While it is true that contradictory eyewitness accounts do not prove that the Titanic did not sink, it does prove that the eyewitnesses were not inspired by God and inerrant.

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Dr. Al Mohler
President, Southern Baptist
Theological Seminary

"It would be nonsense to affirm real contradictions in the Bible and then to affirm inerrancy."

Clarifying the Meaning of Theology

Dr. Al Mohler
President, Southern Baptist
Theological Seminary

"Even Dr. Licona concedes that we 'may lose some form of biblical inerrancy if there are contradictions in the Gospels,' what you lose is inerrancy itself. An actual contradiction is an error."

[<http://www.bpnews.net/39699>, accessed 11/09/14]

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The Bible is the Word of God

God cannot err.

Therefore, the Bible cannot err.

If the Bible errs, then either:

✓ **in some sense it is not the Word
of God**

or

✓ **in some sense God can err.**

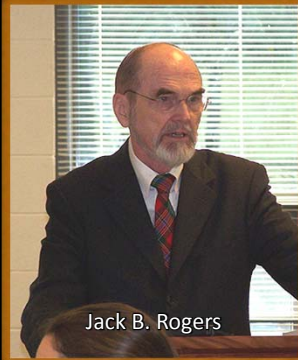
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The Concept of Truth in the Inerrancy Debate

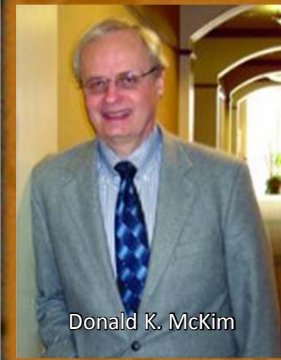
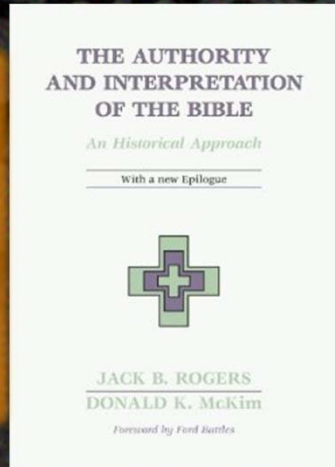
Norman L. Geisler

How is it that evangelicals on both sides of the inerrancy debate can claim the Bible is wholly true and yet one side believes that there can be minor mistakes of history or science affirmed by the biblical authors,¹ while the other side denies that there are any mistakes whatsoever? Some even claim to believe in inerrancy to

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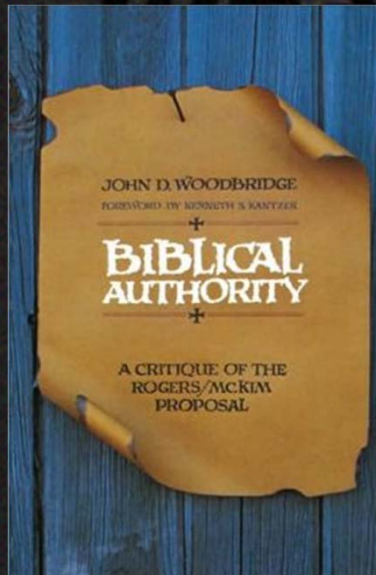


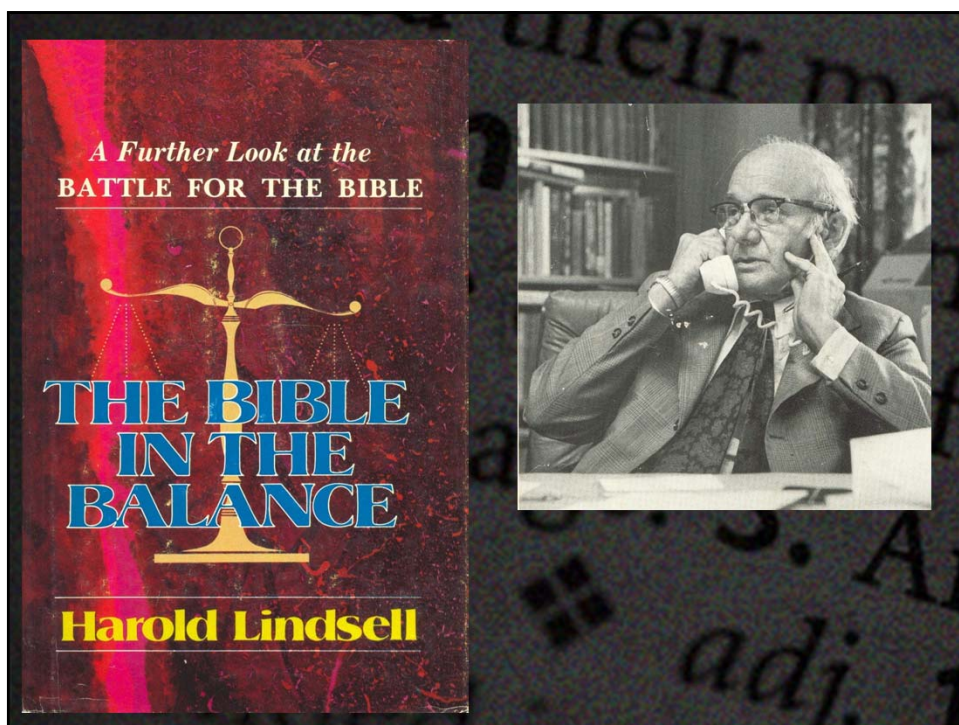
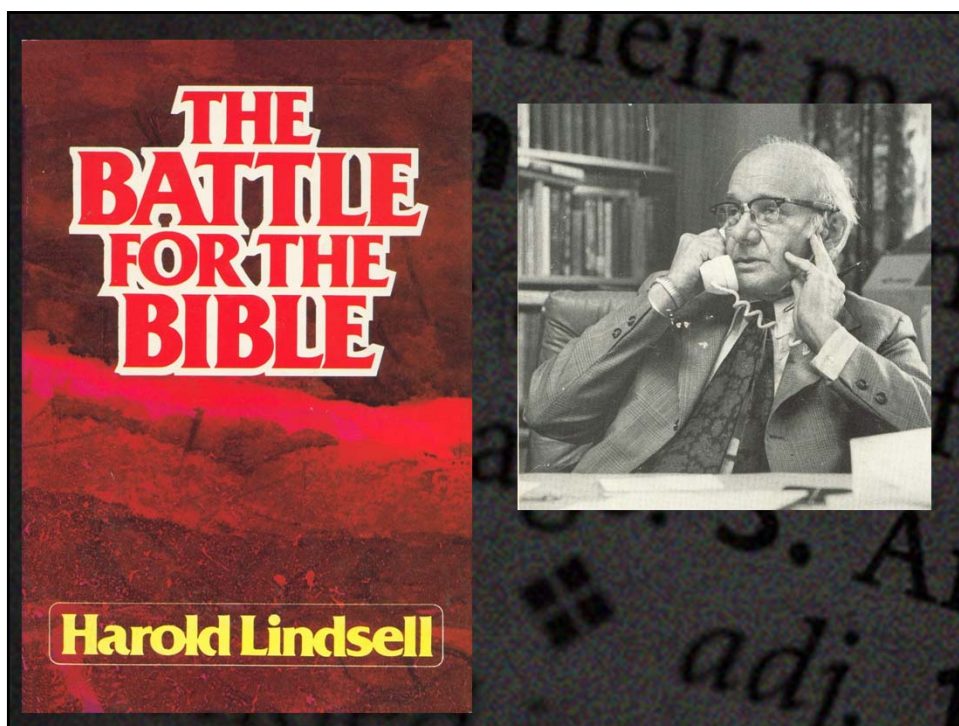
Jack B. Rogers



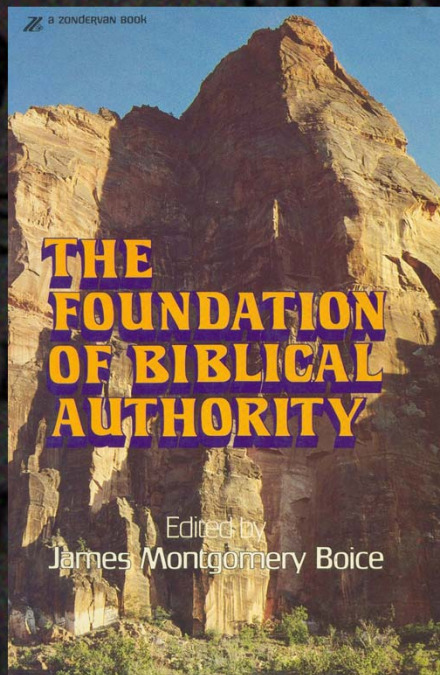
Donald K. McKim

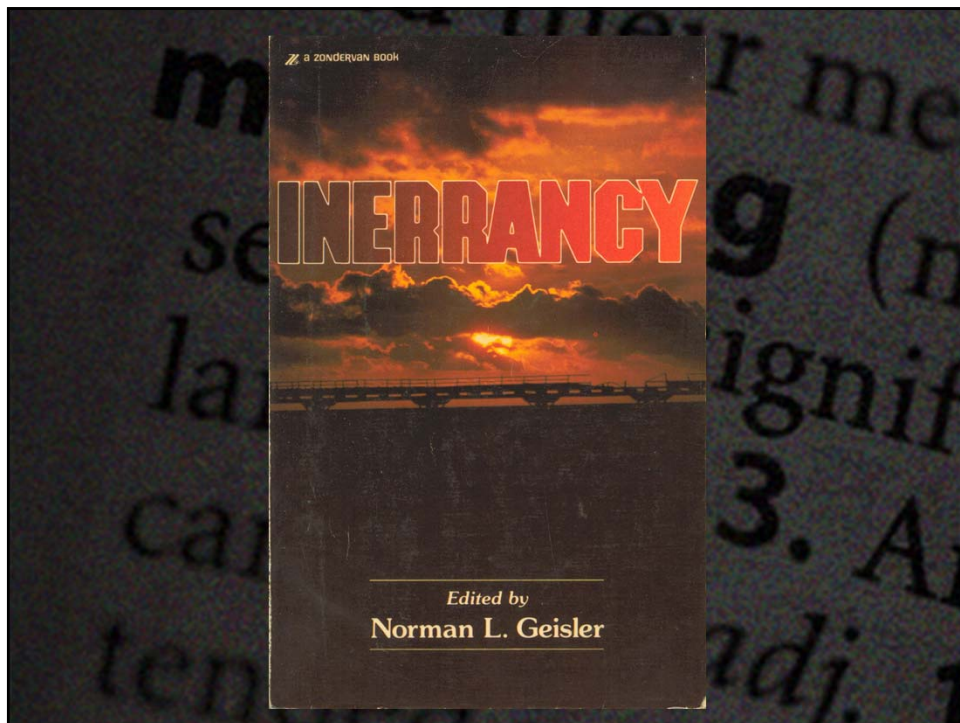
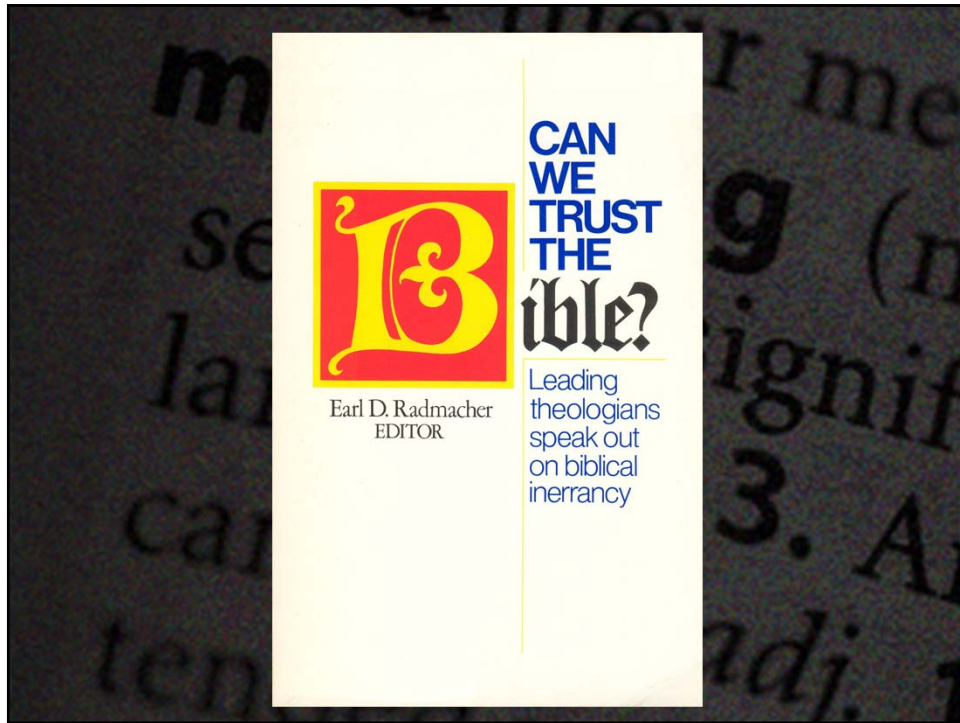
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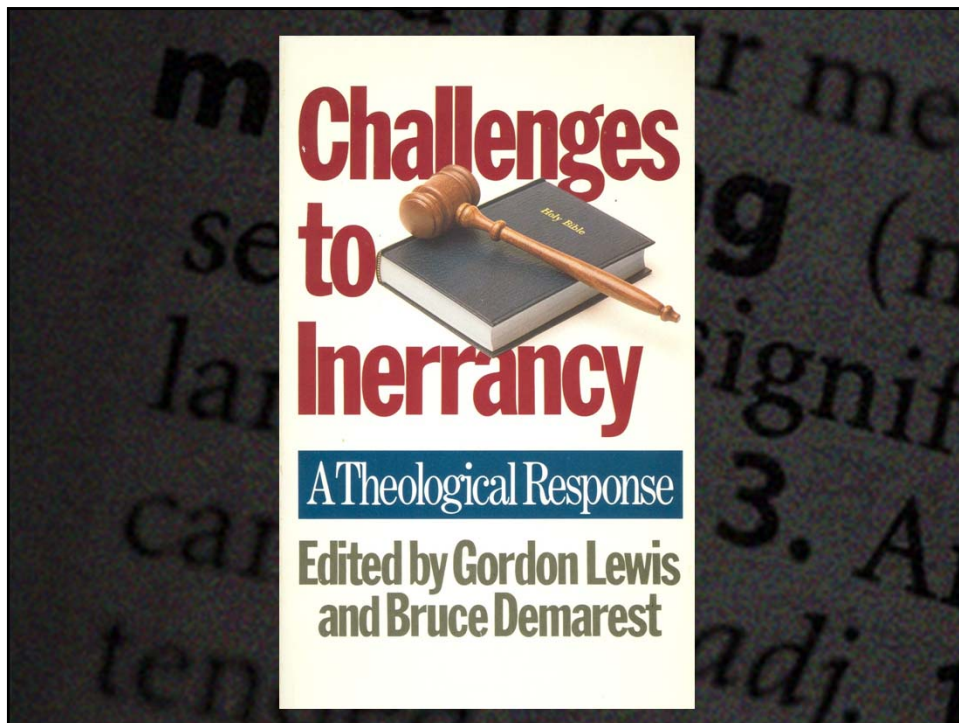
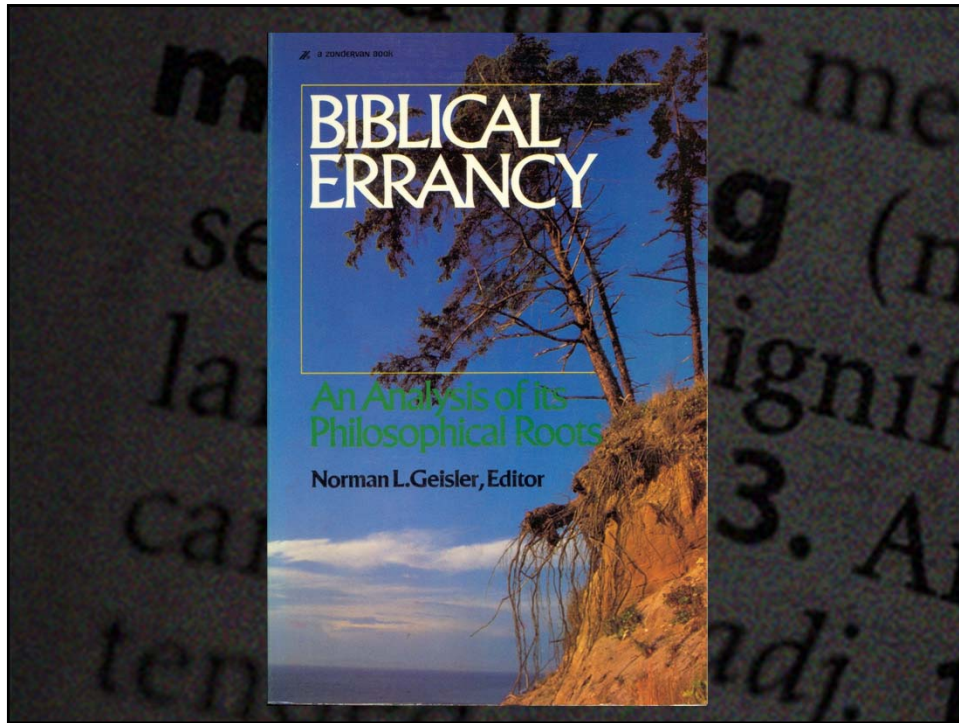


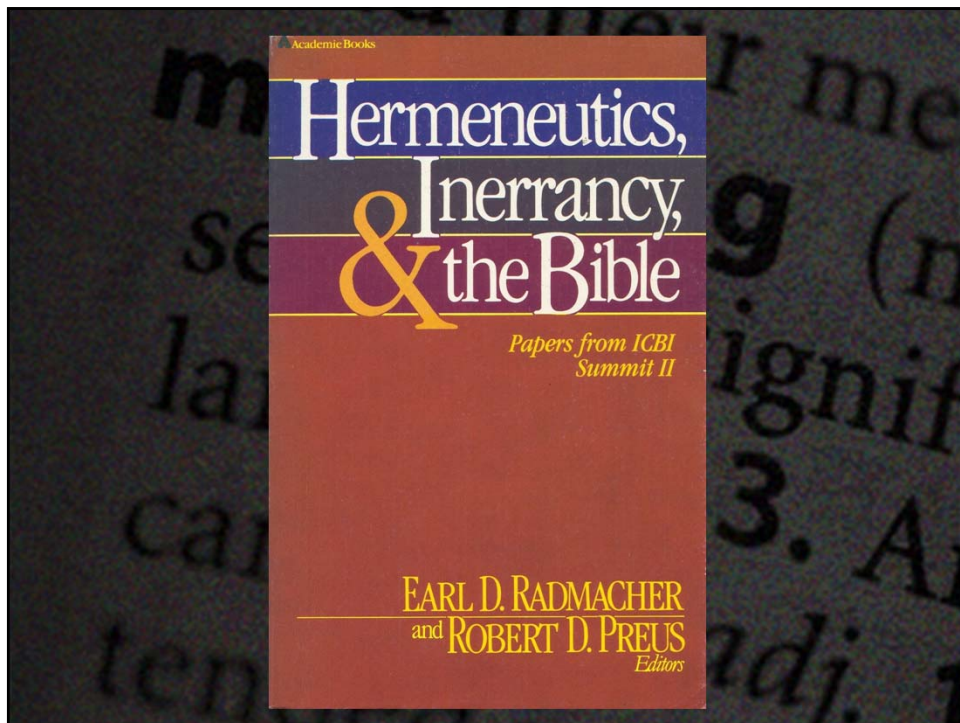
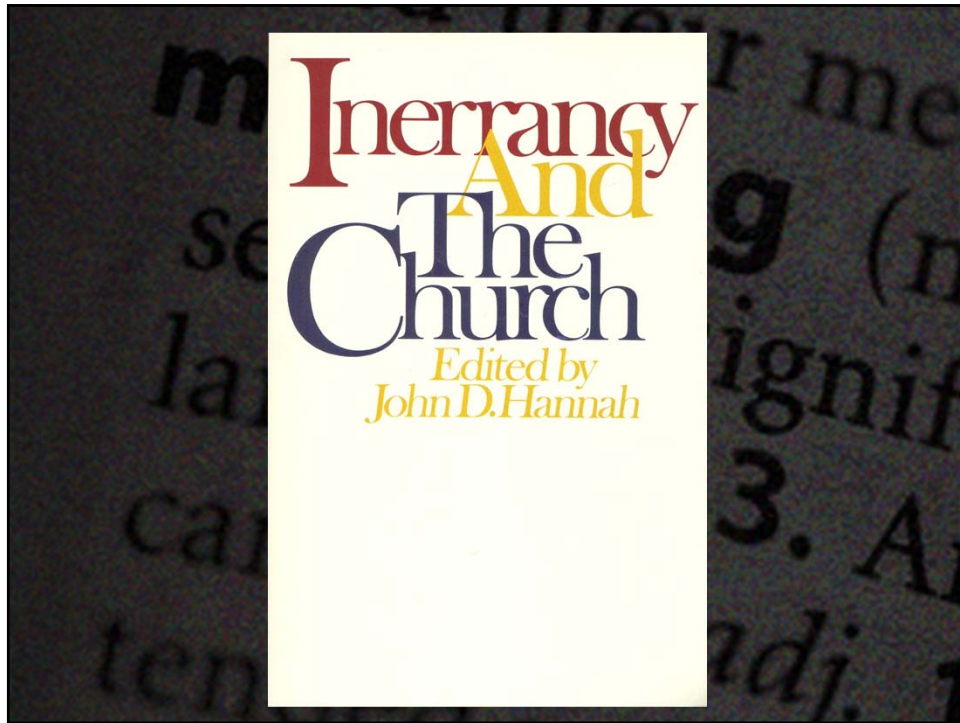


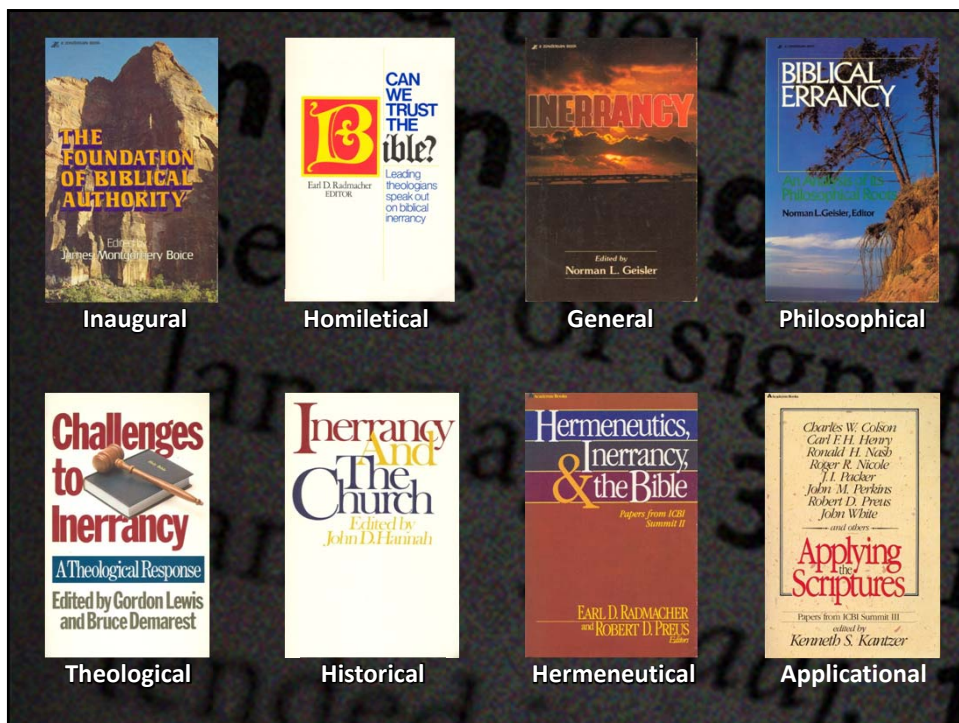
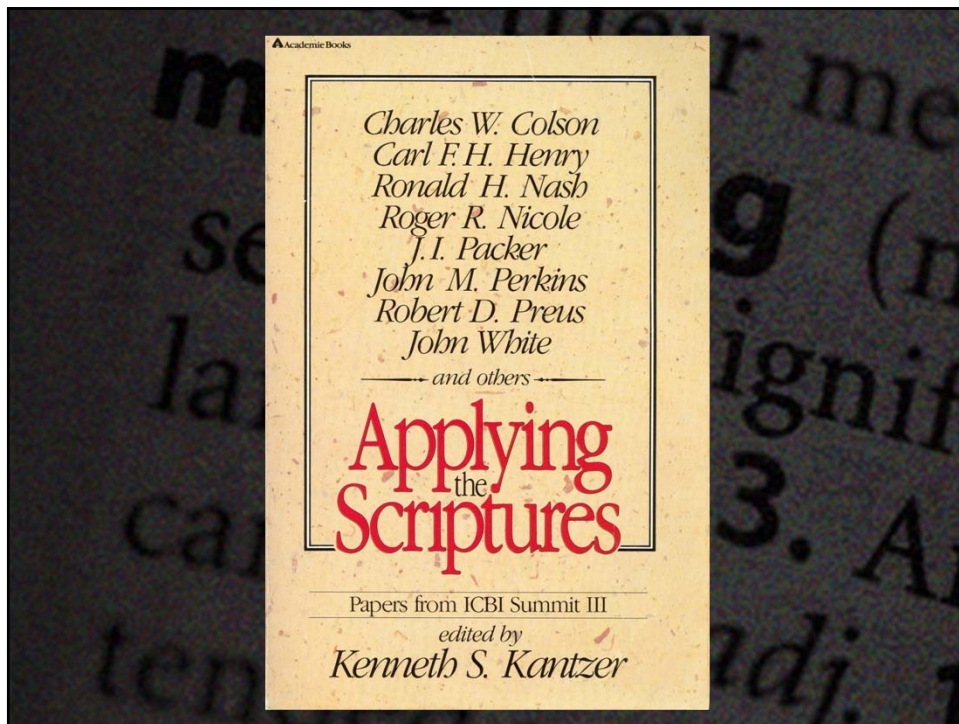
*Works published by the
International Council on
Biblical Inerrancy*



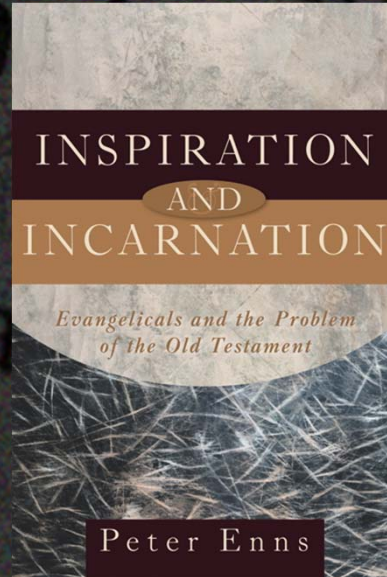




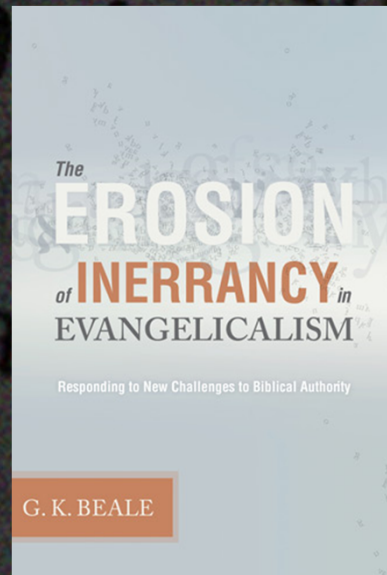




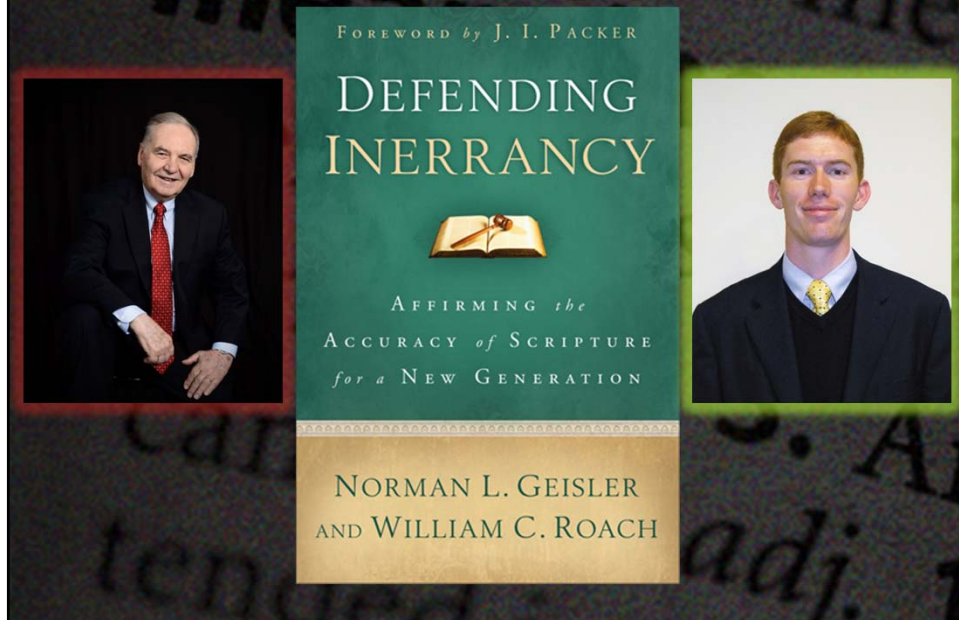
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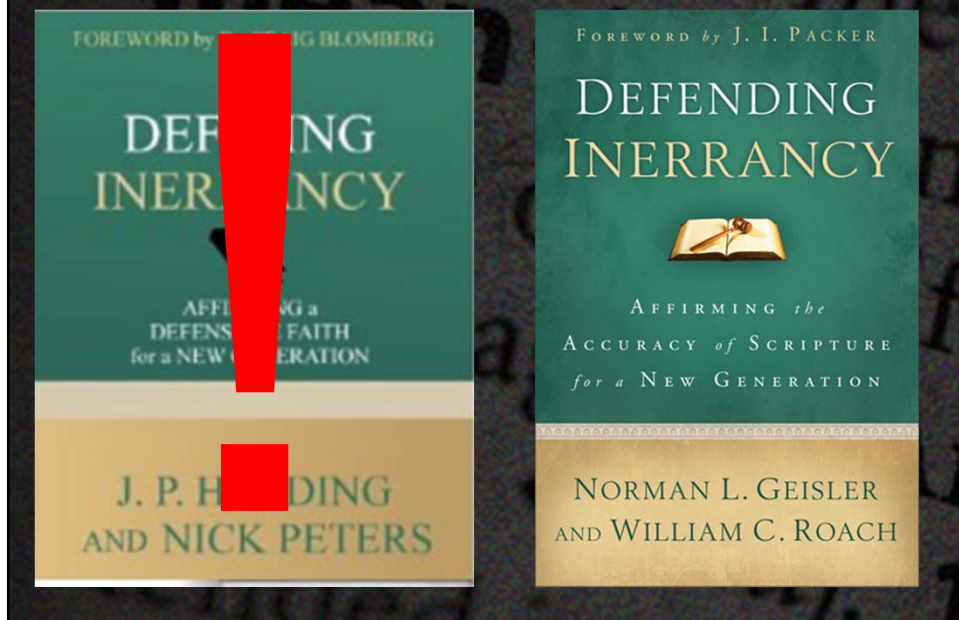
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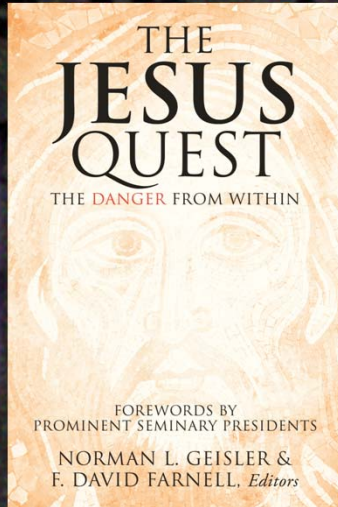
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Norman L. Geisler



F. David Farnell