

Simply teaching the Word simply



1 Peter

THE FIRST EPISTLE GENERAL

OF

P E T E R .

Chapter 3

Verses 8-17

A verse by verse study...

CHAPTER I.
He bleaseth God for his manifold spiritual graces, 1—9, showing that the consolation in this life is new, but a thing prophesied of in the Scriptures. He then exhorts to holiness, 10—12, and to the use of the Word, 13—16.

PETER, an apostle of Jesus Christ, to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia,

2 Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit, unto obedience and sprinkling of the blood

A.M. 4564. A.D. 60.	A.M. 4564. A.D. 50.
Chap. I.	Chap. I.
M. 4564. A.D. 60.	M. 4564. A.D. 50.
1. 12; 2. 1; 3. 1; 4. 1; 5. 1; 6. 1; 7. 1; 8. 1; 9. 1; 10. 1; 11. 1; 12. 1; 13. 1; 14. 1; 15. 1; 16. 1; 17. 1; 18. 1; 19. 1; 20. 1; 21. 1; 22. 1; 23. 1; 24. 1; 25. 1; 26. 1; 27. 1; 28. 1; 29. 1; 30. 1; 31. 1; 32. 1; 33. 1; 34. 1; 35. 1; 36. 1; 37. 1; 38. 1; 39. 1; 40. 1; 41. 1; 42. 1; 43. 1; 44. 1; 45. 1; 46. 1; 47. 1; 48. 1; 49. 1; 50. 1; 51. 1; 52. 1; 53. 1; 54. 1; 55. 1; 56. 1; 57. 1; 58. 1; 59. 1; 60. 1; 61. 1; 62. 1; 63. 1; 64. 1; 65. 1; 66. 1; 67. 1; 68. 1; 69. 1; 70. 1; 71. 1; 72. 1; 73. 1; 74. 1; 75. 1; 76. 1; 77. 1; 78. 1; 79. 1; 80. 1; 81. 1; 82. 1; 83. 1; 84. 1; 85. 1; 86. 1; 87. 1; 88. 1; 89. 1; 90. 1; 91. 1; 92. 1; 93. 1; 94. 1; 95. 1; 96. 1; 97. 1; 98. 1; 99. 1; 100. 1.	1. 12; 2. 1; 3. 1; 4. 1; 5. 1; 6. 1; 7. 1; 8. 1; 9. 1; 10. 1; 11. 1; 12. 1; 13. 1; 14. 1; 15. 1; 16. 1; 17. 1; 18. 1; 19. 1; 20. 1; 21. 1; 22. 1; 23. 1; 24. 1; 25. 1; 26. 1; 27. 1; 28. 1; 29. 1; 30. 1; 31. 1; 32. 1; 33. 1; 34. 1; 35. 1; 36. 1; 37. 1; 38. 1; 39. 1; 40. 1; 41. 1; 42. 1; 43. 1; 44. 1; 45. 1; 46. 1; 47. 1; 48. 1; 49. 1; 50. 1; 51. 1; 52. 1; 53. 1; 54. 1; 55. 1; 56. 1; 57. 1; 58. 1; 59. 1; 60. 1; 61. 1; 62. 1; 63. 1; 64. 1; 65. 1; 66. 1; 67. 1; 68. 1; 69. 1; 70. 1; 71. 1; 72. 1; 73. 1; 74. 1; 75. 1; 76. 1; 77. 1; 78. 1; 79. 1; 80. 1; 81. 1; 82. 1; 83. 1; 84. 1; 85. 1; 86. 1; 87. 1; 88. 1; 89. 1; 90. 1; 91. 1; 92. 1; 93. 1; 94. 1; 95. 1; 96. 1; 97. 1; 98. 1; 99. 1; 100. 1.

6 Wherein ye greatly rejoice, though now for a season (if need be) ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations;

7 That the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise, and honour, and glory, at the appearing of Jesus Christ:

8 Whom ye have not seen, and in whom, though now ye see him not,

Exhortation to holiness.

12 Unto whom that not unto themselves, they did minister to, are now reported unto you that have preached to you with the Holy Ghost from heaven; which thing desire to look into.

13 Wherefore gird up the loins of your mind, be sober, and watchful, for the end, that ye may be able to bring forth the fruit of the Spirit.

14 As obedient children, not conforming yourselves unto former lusts, in your conversation.

15 But as he who calls you is holy, so ye also be holy in all manner of conversation.

16 Because it is the will of God that ye should have peace, and be holy.

17 And if ye call on the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, who without respect of persons, hearkeneth unto all that call upon him, with pure hearts, ye must love one another with a pure heart fervently.

18 Forasmuch as ye were not redeemed with silver or gold, but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot.

19 But ye have chosen to be obedient to Christ.

20 Who verily were manifest before the foundation of the world, but were manifested in the last times for your sake.

21 Who by his blood hath purged unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works.

Organisation of 1st Peter

<p>I. Christian <u>conduct</u> - in the light of hope we have</p>	<p><u>Chapter</u> 1:1 – 2:8</p>
<p>II. The believer's <u>life</u> - in the light of our Sevenfold position</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A chosen generation2. A royal priesthood,3. A holy nation,4. A peculiar people;5. We are to shew forth the praises of him6. We have been called out of darkness7. We have been called into his marvelous light:	<p>2:9 – 4:19</p>
<p>III. Christian <u>Service</u> - in light the Coming Chief Shepherd</p>	<p>5:1-14</p>

Introduction

- Building on Peter's previous admonitions regarding submission...
 - To the Government
 - To Employers
 - Even to 'unjust employers'
- Peter turns his attention to the marriage...
- ...and then to our relationships with each other, and how they should be different from the world around us.

Finally, *be ye* all of one mind, having compassion
one of another, love as brethren, *be* pitiful, *be*
courteous:

1 Peter 3:8

- “Finally” = ‘following on from; and yet introducing a new section’ **Phil 3:1; 1 Thes 4:1**
- Five qualities are then listed:

Finally, *be ye all of one mind, having compassion one of another, love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous:*

1 Peter 3:8

- 1) *homophrones*: like-minded; harmony;
- 2) *sympatheis*: sympathetic;
- 3) *philadelphoi*: to love as brothers;
- 4) *eusplanchnoi*: compassionate, tender hearted
- 5) *tapeinophrones*: humble.

Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing:
but contrariwise blessing; knowing that ye are
thereunto called, that ye should inherit a
blessing.

1 Peter 3:9

- No room for revenge here.
- “Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord.”
Rom 12:19; Lev 19:18; Prov 24:17-18, 29
- Jesus also taught to refrain from retaliation
Matt 5:39

Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing:
but contrariwise blessing; knowing that ye are
thereunto called, that ye should inherit a
blessing.

1 Peter 3:9

- We are to seek peace by returning a blessing when receiving an insult.
- Jesus said, “Pray for those who persecute you”
Matt 5:44
- and Paul wrote, “When we are cursed, we bless”
1 Cor 4:12
- Peter now quotes a segment of Psalm 34:12-16
(but stops deliberately mid-sentence...!?):

For he that will love life, and see good days, let him refrain his tongue from evil, and his lips that they speak no guile:

Let him eschew evil, and do good; let him seek peace, and ensue it.

For the eyes of the Lord *are* over the righteous, and his ears *are open* unto their prayers: but the face of the Lord *is* against them that do evil.

1 Peter 3:10-12

- *Why was part of this quote redacted?*

What man *is he that desireth* life, *and loveth many*
days, *that he may see good?*

Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from
speaking guile.

Depart from evil, and do good; seek peace, and pursue
it.

The eyes of the LORD *are upon* the righteous, and
his ears are open unto their cry.

The face of the LORD *is against* them that do evil,
to cut off the remembrance of them from the earth.

- Peter omitted from **Psalm 34:16**, “To cut off the remembrance of them from the earth.”
 - This last element will not be in this age.
- This appears to parallel the Lord’s reading **Isaiah 61:1-2** in **Luke 4:16-21**.
 - Here, too, Jesus stopped short of the phrase, “And the day of vengeance of our God.”

And he came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up: and, as his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the sabbath day, and stood up for to read.

And there was delivered unto him the book of the prophet Isaiah. And when he had opened the book, he found the place where it was written,

Luke 4:16,17

The Spirit of the Lord *is* upon me, because he hath
anoointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he
hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to
preach deliverance to the captives, and
recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty
them that are bruised,

To preach the acceptable year of the Lord.

Luke 4:18,19

The Spirit of the Lord GOD *is* upon me;
because the LORD hath anointed me to
preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath
sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, to
proclaim liberty to the captives, and the
opening of the prison to *them that are bound*;
To proclaim the acceptable year of the LORD,
and the day of vengeance of our God;

Isaiah 61:1,2

Why did Jesus end His reading at the comma?

And he closed the book, and he gave it again to the minister, and sat down. And the eyes of all them that were in the synagogue were fastened on him.

And he began to say unto them, This day is this Scripture fulfilled in your ears.

Luke 4:20,21

Dispensational Gaps

- 1 Ps 34 10-12
(quoted, 1 Pet 3:10-12)
- 2 Ps 118 middle v. 22
- 3 Isa 9:6 after 1st clause
- 4 Isa 53 middle v. 10
- 5 Isa 61 middle v. 2
- 6 Lam 4 21, 22
- 7 Dan 9 26, 27
- 8 Dan 11 20, 21
- 9 Hos 2 13, 14
- 10 Hos 3 4, 5
- 11 Amos 9 10 ,11
- 12 Micah 5 2, 3
- 13 Hab 2 13 ,14
- 14 Zeph 3 7, 8
- 15 Zech 9 9, 10
- 16 Matt 10 middle v. 23
- 17 Matt 12 middle v. 20
- 18 Luke 1 31 ,32
- 19 Luke 4 18-20
(quoting Isa 61:1, 2)
- 20 Luke 21 middle v. 24
- 21 John 1 5,6
- 22 1 Pet 1 middle v. 11
- 23 1 Pet 3 10-12,
(quoting Psalm 34:12-16)
- 24 Rev 12 5, 6

- It is interesting that there are a total of **24** “dispensational gaps” which cover the “Church Age” in Scripture:
- We have **24** ‘Elders’ in Revelation representing the Church
- ...both suggesting **24** as the “number” symbolizing the Church.

And who is he that will harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good?

1 Peter 3:13

- No matter how evil men seek to injure believers, there can no evil befall the righteous that is not “Father-filtered”

Rom 8:28, 31-39

- This includes persecution, sickness, financial distress—all of which God uses to sanctify for good.

But and if ye suffer for righteousness' sake, happy are ye and be not afraid of their terror, neither be troubled;

1 Peter 3:14

- Only he who can say, *“The Lord is the strength of my life”* can go on to say, *“Of whom shall I be afraid?”*
- He who walked with them in the fiery furnace, and stopped the mouths of lions, also keeps His watchful eye upon His saints.
- *“He loves us so much He can’t take His eyes off of us!”*

But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts: and
*be ready always to give an answer to every
man that asketh you a reason of the hope
that is in you with meekness and fear:*

1 Peter 3:15

- Our hearts must be separated unto Him.
*This is our most important, preemptive,
stewardship!*
- “Be ready to give every man an answer:”
the mandate to be equipped in *apologetics*
(the defense of the faith).

Having a good conscience; that, whereas they speak evil of you, as of evildoers, they may be ashamed that falsely accuse your good conversation in Christ.

1 Peter 3:16

- The best defense (and witness) against slander *is to be innocent*.
 - (Peter may have been alluding to the occasion when he denied Christ out of fear, in words that were neither gentle nor respectful.)
- Cf. v.21. Also, 1 Pet 2:19; Acts 24:16; Rom 9:1; 2 Cor 1:12; 4:2; 1 Tim 1:5, 19; 2 Tim 1:3; Heb 9:14; 13:18

For *it is* better, if the will of God be so, that ye suffer for well doing, than for evil doing.

1 Peter 3:17

- It is also of paramount importance to realize that it is our *justified* hurts that are the most dangerous in developing into that “root of bitterness” that can so easily defile us.

Heb 12:15

For it is better, if the will of God be so, that ye suffer for well doing, than for evil doing.

1 Peter 3:17

- Also, remember the Cross: In **vv.18-22** Peter illustrates the principles from **vv.13-17** using our perfect example, Jesus Christ.
- **Verse 18** which follows is one of the shortest and simplest, and yet one of the richest summaries given in the NT of the meaning of the Cross:

Apologetics

- Apologetics is a Greek term from two root words meaning to 'speak away'
- Plato, in his famous book Apology recorded the defence of Socrates to the charges laid against him in 399 B.C.
- The term thereafter was given to any speech made by a defendant
- Apologetics has come to mean any reasoned and structured response to critics, detractors, antagonists or sceptics

Apologetics

- From a Christian perspective:
- The *“marshalling together evidence into a structure that will demonstrate in a clear, forceful yet sensitive way the credibility and reasonableness of the Christian faith”*
- Pastor Barry Definition:
 - “The art of causing people to think!”
 - People don’t reject Christianity because of the lack of evidence, but because they have been led to believe that no evidence exists!
 - People equate ‘belief’ with emotion, not facts

“I’m not a Christian today because I was raised that way or because it satisfies some need or accomplishes some goal.

I’m simply a Christian because it’s evidentially true.”

PUREFLIX PRESENTS
**GOD'S
NOT
DEAD 2**
IN THEATERS APRIL 1, 2016

J. WARNER WALLACE
COLD-CASE DETECTIVE
AND AUTHOR OF
COLD-CASE CHRISTIANITY

Apologetics

- The very 1st thing Jesus did when appearing to the disciples in the upper room was to provide empirical proof.
- He did not expect them to just take it on 'faith'

Apologetics

Three main branches:

- 1) A defence against criticism
- 2) A counter-defence that gives logical and credible reasons for believing.
- 3) A refutation against an opposing worldview/Biblical view
 - Requires specific knowledge of another's beliefs in order to dismantle them

What apologetics is not!

apologetics



A word cloud of terms related to apologetics, with 'apologetics' being the largest word. Other visible words include: thought, islam, darwinism, scripture, evolution, questions, kalam, defense, gospel, humanism, cosmology, argument, design, reason, creationism, bible, darwin, science, why?, religion, theism, and truth.

What Apologetics is Not!

- Apologetics is not evangelism!
- Don't confuse 'defending the faith' with 'Preaching the Gospel'!
- Apologetics is 'giving an answer'
- Evangelism is the proclamation of the Gospel!
- Evangelism is one of the ministry gifts given by God (see Eph 4:11)
 - As with all gifts it is 'of the Lord'
 - Given by God and enabled through God

What Apologetics is Not!

- Whereas apologetics tends to be an intellectual activity, meeting objections, providing evidence and building a framework for thought, evangelism is more concerned with the will and the spirit.
- You cannot convince someone to become a Christian!
 - That is a work of Grace alone!

Expect Failure!

²⁰ Remember the word that I said unto you, The servant is not greater than his lord. If they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you; if they have **kept my saying,** they will keep yours also.

John 15:20

- They did not listen to Jesus' words, so we can expect that they will not listen to ours.
- Walking away is not admission of defeat!

Caveat!

- Apologetics will become a lonely and demoralising undertaking if we misunderstand it's role

⁶ I have planted, Apollos watered; but God gave the increase.

1 Corinthians 3:6

- We must keep before us that the work of Salvation is entirely God's domain

Apologetics In Action

16 Now while Paul waited for them at Athens, his spirit was stirred in him, when he saw the city wholly given to idolatry.

17 Therefore disputed he in the synagogue with the Jews, and with the devout persons, and in the market daily with them that met with him.

Acts 17:16-32

Apologetics In Action

18 Then certain philosophers of the Epicureans, and of the Stoicks, encountered him. And some said, What will this babbler say? other some, He seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods: because he preached unto them Jesus, and the resurrection.

19 And they took him, and brought him unto Areopagus, saying, May we know what this new doctrine, whereof thou speakest, is?

Acts 17:16-32

Apologetics In Action

²⁰ For thou bringest certain strange things to our ears: we would know therefore what these things mean.

²¹ (For all the Athenians and strangers which were there spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell, or to hear some new thing.)

Acts 17:16-32

Apologetics In Action

- 22* Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars' hill, and said, Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious.
- 23* For as I passed by, and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, TO THE UNKNOWN GOD. Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you.

Acts 17:16-32

Apologetics In Action

- ²⁴ God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands;
- ²⁵ Neither is worshipped with men's hands, as though he needed any thing, seeing he giveth to all life, and breath, and all things;

Acts 17:16-32

Apologetics In Action

- ²⁶ And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation;
- ²⁷ That they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him, and find him, though he be not far from every one of us:

Acts 17:16-32

Apologetics In Action

²⁸ For in him we live, and move, and have our being;
as certain also of your own poets have said, For
we are also his offspring.

Acts 17:16-32

Apologetics In Action

- 29 Forasmuch then as we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, graven by art and man's device.*
- 30 And the times of this ignorance God winked at; but now commandeth all men every where to repent:*

Acts 17:16-32

Apologetics In Action

³¹ Because he hath appointed a day, in the which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained; whereof he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead.

³² And when they heard of the resurrection of the dead, some mocked: and others said, We will hear thee again of this matter.

Acts 17:16-32

The Limit of Apologetics

- However good the arguments were that Paul presented on Mars Hill, he soon came to make the important distinction between Apologetics and Evangelism

The Limit of Apologetics

- ¹ And I, brethren, when I came to you, came not with excellency of speech or of wisdom, declaring unto you the testimony of God.
- ² For I determined not to know any thing among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified.

1 Cor 2:1-5

The Limit of Apologetics

- 3 And I was with you in weakness, and in fear, and in much trembling.
- 4 And my speech and my preaching was not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power:
- 5 That your faith should not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God.

1 Cor 2:1-5

The Limit of Apologetics

- With apologetics all we can really hope to achieve with an unbeliever is to remove the barriers to faith
- Apologetics does not produce faith as such...
- Rather it prepares a person to believe by faith...
- ...and then serves to validate our faith once we believe.
- Apologetics is about getting people to think!

Exercising The Mind

3 For I say, through the grace given unto me, to every man that is among you, not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think; but to think soberly, according as God hath dealt to every man the measure of faith

Romans 12:3

- Think: Gr. *'phroneo'* (fron-eh'-o);
 - 'to exercise the mind'
- Soberly: Gr. *'eis'* (ice);
 - With intent

Faith

- All men have faith
- Faith is *not* a blind leap in the dark
- Faith *is* the result of deductive logic
 - Who believes the Sun will rise in the morning?
 - Who would sit on a one legged chair?
 - Who drives a car?
 - You are putting your faith in the power a painted white line exerts over the mind and will of an oncoming driver!
- We employ empirical data we have collected to help us make *faith* choices

Epistemology

- How do you know what you know?
- What basis do you have for what you believe?
- The majority of 'knowledge' is *faith* based
 - i.e. Things you have not personally verified
 - You have accepted another's belief
 - Starting with your parents...
 - Then school teachers...
 - Then further education, inc. media

Epistemology

- The Bible exhorts us to think soberly, particularly in regard to our *faith* choices
 - i.e. Whom or what do we trust?
- Do you believe the Bible is true?
- If not, what is your foundation?
- Your own opinion?
 - Dangerous ground!
- The opinion of others?
 - Even worse!!

Basis for Belief

¹⁶ For we have not followed cunningly devised fables, when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were **eyewitnesses** of his majesty.

2 Peter 1:16

Basis for Belief

- ¹ Forasmuch as many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us,
- ² Even as they delivered them unto us, which from the beginning **were eyewitnesses**, and ministers of the word;

Luke 1:1-2

The Biblical Mandate

apologetics

thought islam darwinism scripture evolution questions
kalam defense logic the big bang bible darwin biology
argument design reason creationism truth science
why? recreation theism

Biblical Mandate

- Apologetics, from a Christian perspective is not the domain solely of the scholar...
- It is a mandate for all who profess to follow Christ.

Biblical Mandate

- It is used 8x in the NT:
 - Acts 22:1
 - Acts 25:16
 - 1 Corinthians 9:3
 - 2 Corinthians 7:11
 - Philippians 1:7 & 17
 - 2 Timothy 4:16
 - 1 Peter 3:15

Biblical Mandate

- It is used 8x in the NT:

- Acts 22:1

- Acts 25:16

- 1 Corinthians 9:3

Making a reasoned defence

- 2 Corinthians 7:11

- Philippians 1:7 & 17

Refuting accusations of spiritual misconduct to both the religious leaders and those outside the church

- 2 Timothy 4:16

- 1 Peter 3:15

Biblical Mandate

- It is used 8x in the NT:

- Acts 22:1

- Acts 25:16

- 1 Corinthians 9:3

- 2 Corinthians 7:11

- Philippians 1:7 & 17

- 2 Timothy 4:16

- 1 Peter 3:15

Paul questions his accusers and seeks to give a defence

Biblical Mandate

- It is used 8x in the NT:

- Acts 22:1

- Acts 25:16

- 1 Corinthians 9:3

- 2 Corinthians 7:11

- Philippians 1:7 & 17

- 2 Timothy 4:16

- 1 Peter 3:15

Paul uses the term in the sense of vindication (clearing ones name)

Biblical Mandate

- It is used 8x in the NT:

- Acts 22:1

- Acts 25:16

- 1 Corinthians 9:3

- 2 Corinthians 7:11

- **Philippians 1:7 & 17**

- 2 Timothy 4:16

- 1 Peter 3:15

Paul uses the term to refer to the proclamation of the Gospel

Setting forth his argument

The Root of the Problem

- 3 But if our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost:*
- 4 In whom the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them.*

2 Corinthians 4:4

Questioning The Questions

3 For though we walk in the flesh, we do not war after the flesh:

4 (For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds;)

2 Corinthians 10:3-5

Questioning The Questions

5 Casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ;

2 Corinthians 10:3-5

Question The Questions!

- Be prepared for logical fallacies that people make in presenting their positions!
- Ad Hominem
 - People will try to discredit you to undermine your argument
- Appeal to Force
 - Academically condescending and intimidating
 - This was the modus-operandi of the Gnostics

Question The Questions!

- Appeal to Pity
 - Appeal to emotions, sympathy, etc.
 - Why would a God of Love...
- Appeal to the Popular
 - The majority must be right!
- Appeal to Time or Tradition
 - because it's always been done or believed

Question The Questions!

- Begging the Question
 - Detractors will assume things to be true that are yet to be or are unable to be proven.
- Circular Reasoning
 - Using one unsubstantiated point to verify another!

Question The Questions!

- Category Mistake
 - Attributing a property to something that could not possibly have that property. Attributing to one category that which can only be properly attributed to another.
- Cause and Effect
 - Assuming that the effect is related to a cause because the events occur together.

Question The Questions!

- Fallacy of Composition
 - Assuming that what is true of the part is true for the whole.
- Fallacy of Division
 - Assuming that what is true of the whole is true for the parts.
- Fallacy of Equivocation
 - Using the same term in an argument in different places but the word has different meanings.

Question The Questions!

- False Dilemma, False Dichotomy
 - Giving two choices when in actuality there could be more choices possible.
- Genetic Fallacy
 - Attempting to endorse or disqualify a claim because of the origin or irrelevant history of the claim.

Question The Questions!

- Guilt by Association
 - When an argument or claim is rejected because the person proposing it likes someone who is disliked by another.
- Non Sequitur
 - A conclusion or statement that does not logically follow from the previous argument or statement.
- Red Herring
 - Introducing a topic not related to the subject at hand.

Question The Questions!

- Special Pleading (double standard)
 - Applying a standard to another that is different from a standard applied to oneself.
- Straw Man Argument
 - Giving the impression of refuting an opponent's argument, while actually refuting an argument that was not advanced by that opponent.

3 Main / Different approaches to apologetics



apologetics

Other words in the word cloud include: thought, islam, darwinism, scripture, evolution, questions, kalam, defense, gospel, humanism, cosmology, argument, design, reason, creationism, bible, darwin, science, truth, why?, religion, theism.

1. The Classical Approach

- This is arguably the most long standing approach
- Drawn from the ideas of the 'A' Team
 - Augustine / Anselm / Aquinas
- ...this locks into the philosophical methods to demonstrate the rationality of the Christian faith
- It seeks to identify the logical failings, mistakes and faulty assumptions of the critics.

1. The Classical Approach

- Reason is used to build an intellectual case
- C.S. Lewis noted that he was not a believer because it made him happy, but because it was true!
 - Today people like John Lenox champion this approach
- Often broken down into 5 major classical proofs:

1. The Classical Approach

1) Cosmological

- The world & universe must have had an origin and cause
- Nothing cannot create everything!
 - Even if you give it billions of years!!
- But matter could not have been around for ever either!
 - If it had been it would have all entropied by now
 - There would be no more available energy and everything in the universe would be at a uniform temperature

1. The Classical Approach

2) Teleological

- We can observe design in nature
 - DNA / symmetry / complexity / diversity etc.
- If there is design, there must be a Designer who is outside of creation itself

1. The Classical Approach

3) Moral Argument

- Man has an inbuilt sense of right and wrong
- These are non-physical attributes so cannot be the product of chemical or biological evolution
 - Love / Hatred / Justice / Righteousness etc.
- Our sense of morality must have come from a moral Creator

**“My argument against God
was that the universe
seemed so cruel and unjust.
But how had I got this idea of
just and unjust?**

**A man does not call a line
crooked unless he has some
idea of a straight line.
What was I comparing this
universe with when
I called it unjust?”**

C.S Lewis

1. The Classical Approach

4) Anthropological Argument

- Man has an inbuilt sense of a 'higher power'
- In all cultures throughout all time there is some form of belief in God or gods
 - Man is prone to cry out to that which is outside himself both in regard to worship and also 'salvation'
- If we have this inbuilt capacity for 'God', Deity must exist in some form or another

1. The Classical Approach

5) Ontological Argument

- If we can conceive of a infinite or perfect being, yet we recognise we ourselves are imperfect and finite...
- The idea of an infinite being must have come from 'Him' rather than us

2. Presupposition Approach

- The 2nd major approach is built on two main assumptions:
 - 1) God exists
 - 2) He has revealed Himself through His Word
- This opens the argument up to ones personal accountability
- It removes many of the traditional objections of their weight and validity.
- Pascal's wager falls into this category

2. Presupposition Approach

- *“I tend to sympathize more with the presuppositionalists—experience has taught me that, among postmoderns at least, exposing bias gets more traction than using cosmological arguments”.*

- Kyle Dillon

- This comes back to the ‘what is your basis?’ Question.

3. Evidentialist Approach

- This is the 3rd common approach/application:
- This really had its origins in the 18th Century as a rebuttal to the new wave of attacks on the authority and authenticity of the Bible brought about by two key events:
 - The publication of the Origin of the Species
 - The ‘discovery’ of Codex Sinaticus which led to a tidal wave of ‘new translations’ of the Bible

Evidentialist Approach

- In recent years Josh McDowell has become a principle proponent of this approach with his classic work *Evidence That Demands a Verdict*
- This approach often pulls from a wide range of fields to provide evidence from a historical, geographical, biological, mathematical, prophetic etc. perspective

4. Fideist Approach

- Fideism is defined as the doctrine that knowledge depends on faith/revelation.
- In the realm of apologetics it is the argument that believing is seeing!
- In the extreme, the argument is made that truth is a matter of faith and cannot be established by reason
- However, when used alongside reason (to give intellectual credibility) this is a powerful (irrefutable) argument demonstrating the change that takes place in a believer's life

But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts: and
be ready always to *give* an answer to every
man that asketh you a reason of the hope
that is in you with meekness and fear:

1 Peter 3:15

Having a good conscience; that, whereas they speak evil of you, as of evildoers, they may be ashamed that falsely accuse your good conversation in Christ.

1 Peter 3:16

For *it is* better, if the will of God be so, that ye
suffer for well doing, than for evil doing.

1 Peter 3:17

