



Apologetics for Parents, Session #1 (vi)

Topics Covered:

A) The Goal of this Series

B) Topics This Series Will Cover

C) The Nature of Truth

- Definition
- Types
- Adequate source

D) The Nature of Science

- Definition
- Types
- Operational Science
- Historic Science

A) Goal:

- 1) To help equip parents with answers regarding the worldview challenges that confront their children from a secular society.
- 2) To help parents convey the truth & hope that is in Christ to their children so that they may walk in truth (3 John v4; 1 Peter 3:15).

B) Topics that will be covered in this Series:

- 1) The Nature of Truth, Definition of Science, Observational Science, and Historical Science
- 2) Hierarchy of Evidence, & Logical Fallacies
- 3) Biblical Hermeneutics Basics: the 11 steps
- 4) Jesus' biblical morality
- 5) Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity & Transgenderism, Intersex
- 6) Source of Suffering, Tragedy, and Death
- 7) History of Worldwide Slavery
- 8) History and the domain of History
- 9) The Scientific Method, & the founding Scientist Who were Christians
- 10) Seculars/Materialist Scientists' acknowledge their a-priori aversion to a Creator
- 11) Internal & External Evidence for a creator God
- 12) Divine Creation Evidence – External
- 13) Divine Creation Evidence – Internal
- 14) Age of the Earth models
- 15) Age of the universe models
- 16) Distant Star Light models
- 17) Radiometric Dating & Carbon 14 dating
- 18) Biological Variation, adaption, and alleles [good design]
- 19) Taxonomy and speciation
- 20) Macro Evolution, Mutations & Natural Selection: Inadequate & FLUFF
- 21) DNA and Chromosomal comparison between taxonomical groups
- 22) Abiogenesis, Probability, Time & Information: impossibility
- 23) Common descent vs. common Designer
- 24) The Genesis Flood
- 25) The Fossil Record
- 26) Geologic column
- 27) Dinosaurs & the Bible
- 28) Bible's Inspiration & Bible's Transmission Accuracy
- 29) Jesus' Historic Resurrection
- 30) The Fall, Gospel, Judgment & the Coming Kingdom

C) The Nature of Truth:

Jesus and the Importance of Truth

John 8:32	“And you shall know the <u>truth</u> , and the <u>truth</u> shall make you free .”
John 14:6	“I am the Way, the <u>Truth</u> , and the Life.”
John 17:17	“Sanctify them by Your truth. Your [God’s] word is <u>truth</u> .”
John 18:37	“I [Jesus] have come into the world, that I should bear <u>witness</u> to the <u>truth</u> .”
1 Peter 1:25	“But the <u>word</u> of the LORD endures <u>forever</u> .”

Truth (dictionary) (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/truth>)

- A noun: The body of real things, events, and facts. (The accurate description of an aspect or aspects of reality)

(Truth: an aspect of reality that is understood and communicated by an adequate source).

4-Types of Truth:

- **1) Half-Truth:** A declaration of an aspect of Reality, that has content that contains both accurate and inaccurate information.
- **2) Selective-Truth:** A declaration of an aspect of Reality, that is deliberately limited in content and scope. *(e.g., I saved the squirrel, but omitted that they first knocked the squirrel out of the tree with a rock)*

- **3) Human-Truth:** A declaration of an aspect of Reality, that while not exhaustive, is currently thought to be reasonably accurate within the ability of human understanding, and was ascertained and communicated by someone(s) who is:
 - 1) limited,
 - 2) not all-knowing,
 - 3) location-bound, and
 - 4) temporal.
- **An example of a Human-Truth:** Robert is standing stationary on the Earth's equator, how fast is he traveling?
 - [] 0 mph
 - [] 1,037 mph
 - [] 67,000 mph
 - [] God can provide the complete answer

Key Point: The accuracy of Truth is limited to the capability of the observer.

- **4) True-Truth:** A declaration of an aspect of Reality, ascertained and communicated by someone who is:
 - 1) Unlimited,
 - 2) All-knowing,
 - 3) Everywhere-present, and
 - 4) Eternal. (e.g, the Bible states this about itself)

D) The Nature of Science

Definition of Science: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/science> <https://www.etymonline.com/word/science>

- From Latin *scientia* "knowledge"
- Human Knowledge (in general)
- Human knowledge of the physical world, especially as obtained by and tested through the scientific method

Two Types of Physical Sciences:

1) Observational Science:

Knowledge of the physical world, especially as obtained and tested through scientific method, that was established on the basis of:

- 1) Human Observation,
- 2) Experiment & Measurement,
- 3) Consistently repeatable results, and
- 4) The ability to be Falsifiable (Testability).

2) Historical Science

Knowledge of the physical world that is derived by human assumptions about the past to project answers or values for today. Assumptions typically include:

- 1) Whether currently measured rates were consistent throughout time,
- 2) Whether all past history and processes were uniformitarian, catastrophic, or a mix,
- 3) Whether Earth/Universe were Closed or Open system,
- 4) Whether all actual influences have been identified and understood.

Historical Science must use educated assumptions to predict the estimate of a past time or event or result.

An Example of a potential shortcoming in Historical Science w/ pure uniformitarianism assumptions:

- Today Randy is 20-years old and 69" tall. All we know is that Randy grew exactly 1" per year for the past 10 years (from ages 10 [59"] to 20 [69"]).
- Therefore, based on this growth rate (and the assumption of uniformitarianism), Randy must have been 49" tall when he was born.

[X] Randy at age 20 is 69" tall (true)

[X] Randy at age 10 is 59" tall (true)

[?] Randy at age 0 (birth) is 49" tall] (historically true???)