Lesson 2: Truth and Knowledge

A. Example Issues:

- 1. How can one person impose their religious convictions on someone else from a different tradition, and with a different set of life experiences, who doesn't see things the same way?
- 2. How can religions of thousands of years ago possible be relevant (for all men) today? ["It is a common reproach against Christianity that its dogmas are unchanging while human knowledge is in continual growth."—CS Lewis, God in the Dock, p 38, 1970, Eerdmans]
- 3. Isn't religious truth fundamentally of a different content and conveyance, and separate from empirically discovered truth, like every-day experiences and scientific discoveries?
- 4. Isn't religious truth is subjectively determined by each person, and is therefore private, unchallengeable, and likely to vary from person to person.
- 5. Hasn't science proven that nothing can be perfectly measured, and when something is measured (observed/sensed) it changes its value & state.
- 6. Does any real truth exists (especially in religious matters) ["What is Truth?"— Jn 18:38]

B. The Christian's World View.

- 1. What is the beginning of knowledge and wisdom? (Prov 1:7; 9:10)
- 2. In the context of the Old Testament wisdom literature, is this "wisdom" primarily theological, moral, or pragmatic in nature? (see for example Prov 2:2, 6, 9; 3:2-4; 7:1-5)
- 3. How is God's knowledge described?
 - a. Rom 11:33
 - b. Isaiah 40:12-17
- 4. Is God's Truth variable, adapting to each age and individual?
 - a. Ps 117:2; 146:6
 - b. I Pet 1:24,25
- 5. Is God's Truth accessible? (see for example Dt 30:11-14)
 - a. I Tim 2:4
 - b. Col 2:2,3
 - c. I Cor 2:6-10
- 6. Can it be rejected by man?
 - a. I Cor 1:20-25
 - b. I Cor 3:18-20
 - c. Rom 1:25
- 7. Does the revelation from God have the same character and consistent as natural history?
 - a. see for example Ps 106 and 136
 - b. note the rationale for moral commands in Matt 19:8 and Eph 5:31,32
- 8. Is the content of this knowledge, which is revealed from God, continuous (of the same character, and consistent) with everyday human experience?
 - a. see for example Matt 7:9; Rom 11:24;
 - b. note the rationale for moral commands in Eph 5:29
- 9. Are there other sources of knowledge and truth, besides direct revelation?
 - a. Eccl 12:9-12; 13-14
 - b. What is the source of our powers of observation? (Prov 20:12)
- 10. What are the sources of variation, evolution, and inconsistency in man's knowledge?

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- a. Prov 30:1-6
- b. Job 38...
- c. Job 28:12; 20-28
- d. Rom 3:4

mmb,jr 3/25/20

C. Applications

- 1. What precedence (which is to be believed first--as more authoritative and reliable) is implied in the scriptures for these sources of wisdom:
 - a. Revelation from God
 - b. Advice/teaching from wise men
 - c. Personal experience

Which is usually accepted today?

- 2. How should a Christian view 'discoveries' (archaeology, geology, biology, sociology, psychology...) which appear to "disprove" the Bible?
- 3. Should a Christian approve of, support, or participate in research & discovery into physical, biological, psychological, and social phenomena?
 - a. What should be the foundation (starting premises)
 - b. What other premises should be remembered? (see II Tim 3:7)
 - c. What should be constraints on the conclusions (and uses) of the results?
- 4. How does a Christian respond to rejection of the inerrancy and immutability of the scripture (and the truth it reveals) based on:
 - a. Apparent contradictions, inaccuracies, or absurdities in the text.
 - b. The rapid progress (changes) in culture that seems to require religion to adapt?
 - c. Its outdated moral teaching and constraints?
 - d. The age of the text (combined with the above)?
 - e. The difficulty of some texts, as demonstrated by the variety of interpretations?
- 5. Is there a better explanation of the above observations than the impossibility of an unchanging truth?

Lesson 2 Truth and Knowledge

- 1. God is the Repository & Source of Absolute Truth.
- Man can Know this Truth as God Reveals it.
- 3. Truth is Found in many ways.
 - Propositionally Revealed from God.
 - Personal Experience (Empirical).
 - Learning from Other (Trusted) Men
- Man's Experience & Knowledge Limited & Imperfect.
- 5. The Order of Precedence Is:



