

Apologetics | Week 1

I. What is Christian Apologetics?

To deliver an *apologia* once meant giving an _____ to reply to and rebut charges.

Christian apologetics is the discipline of offering a _____ of and _____ for the veracity and reliability of the Christian faith.

II. Who are Christians Apologetics for? Christians

1. Christians should be able to _____ why they have faith in Jesus. (1 Peter 3:15)
2. Christians should be able to _____ unbiblical worldviews. (2 Corinthians 10)
3. Christians should use their _____ to the glory of God. (2 Corinthians 10, Matthew 22)
4. Christians throughout _____ have used apologetics to the glory of God.

Paul (Acts 17, Phil. 1)

Christian History

Reasons or claims Christians give to not practice apologetics.

- Apologetics denies the role of _____ because apologetics offers a way to “reason oneself” into the kingdom of heaven.
- Some Christians _____ what others will think of them.
- Some Christians do not practice apologetics because they are _____.

III. Who are Apologetics for? Non-Christians

1. Christian apologetics _____ non-Christians’ _____ and removes distractions from belief.
2. Christian apologetics, coupled with _____, points non-Christians to _____.

(Acts 17, Eph.6)

IV. What are the Approaches of Apologetics?

Evidentialist

We can and should use _____ evidences, or
_____ in apologetics.

Presuppositional

(1) Serious about Scriptural obligation to presuppose (a) God's revelation in all Christian thinking and (b) the unbeliever's suppression of the truth; (2) Works to convince people that God's revelation is not only true, but the very criterion of truth, fundamental certainty, and basis for all intelligible thought and meaningful living (John Frame).

This core seminar blends _____ of these approaches.