



Offering an objection to a position is called offering a "defeater."

Offering an objection specifically against an argument FOR a position (without necessarily showing that the position is false) is called an "undercutting defeater."

Offering an objection specifically against the position directly is called a "rebutting defeater."

The response in countering the defeater is called a "defeater defeater."

Note, however, that defeating a defeater does not prove the original position is true.

This would just show that, if the original position is false, it would be for reasons other than the defeater.

Suppose someone claimed that the New Testament was unreliable history because it wasn't written until 1611.

You could defeat this defeater by demonstrating that the New Testament was written long before 1611.

Does your demonstration show that, therefore, the New Testament is reliable history?

No. It only shows that, if the New Testament was unreliable history, it would be for reasons other than the claim that it was written in 1611.

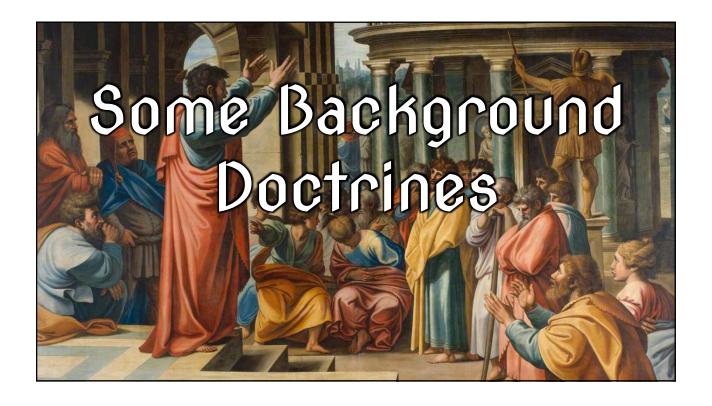
One defeater offered against evangelical Christianity is the challenge of accounting for those who have never heard the Gospel.

So, for our purposes here ...

Part of defending the truth of this evangelical position requires showing that the position is internally consistent (i.e., showing that the position is not internally inconsistent).

Note, however, showing that this evangelical position is internally consistent is not the same as showing that the position is true.

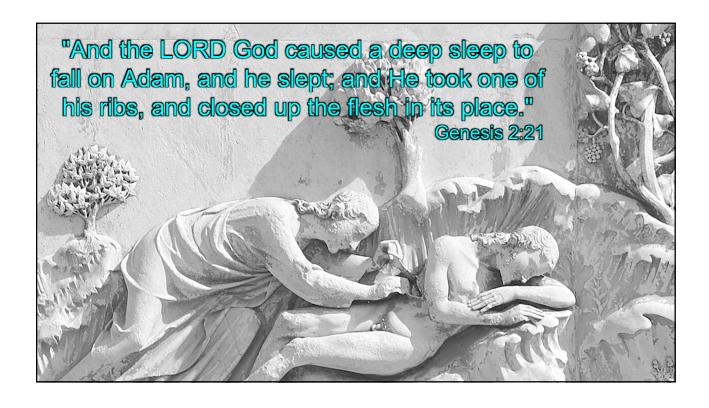
Instead, this shows that this particular objection does not prevail against this evangelical position.



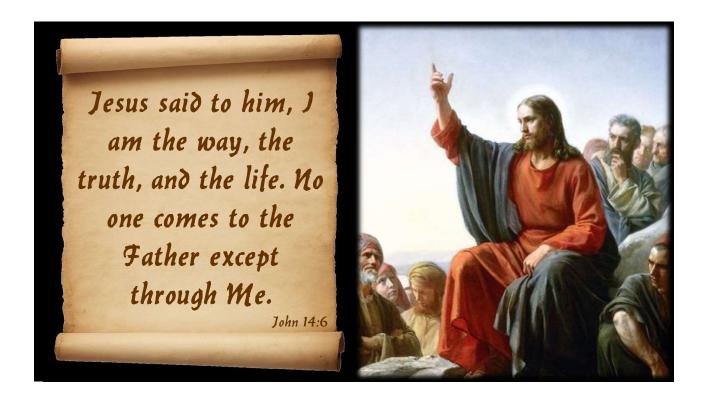
What is the gospel?
What is General Revelation?
What is Special Revelation?

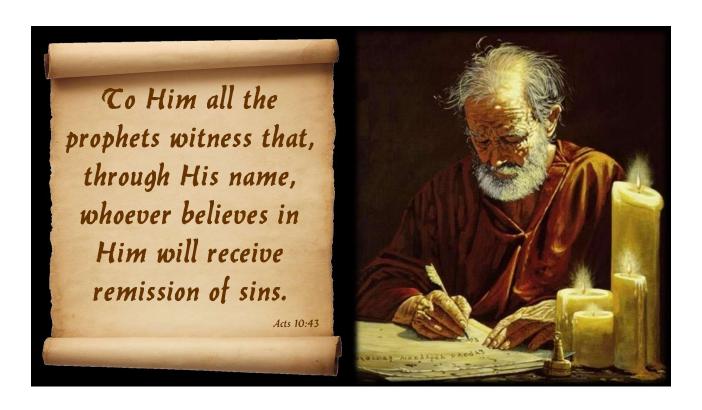


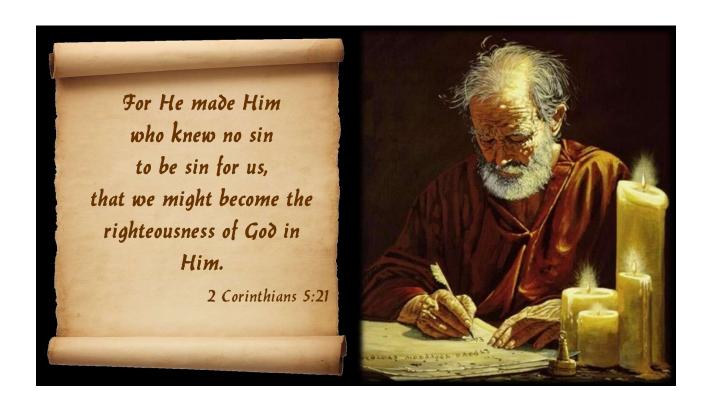
Eternal life has always been by God's grace through faith.

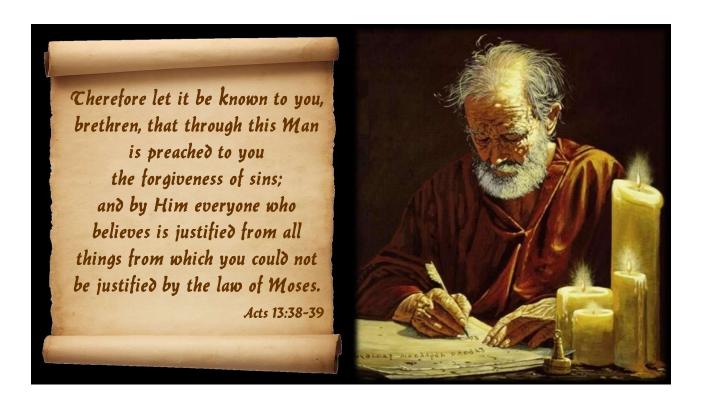


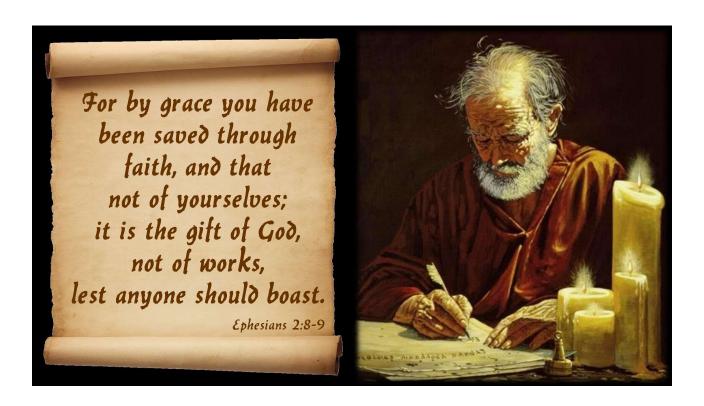
Because of our sin, we need the sacrifice of the Lord Jesus for our salvation.

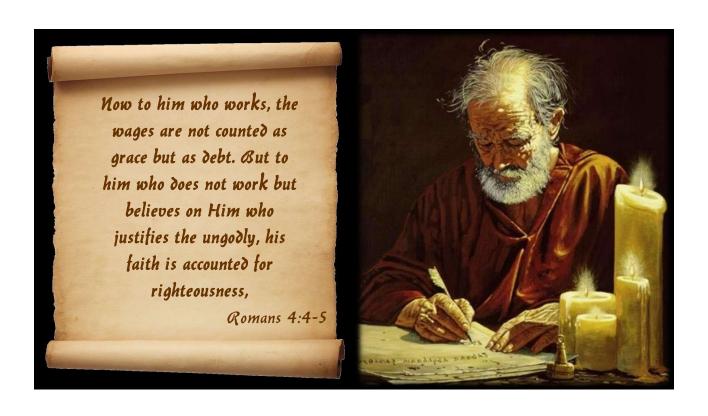


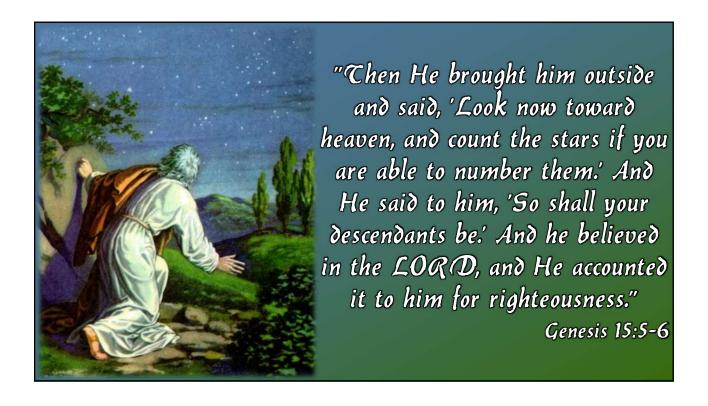




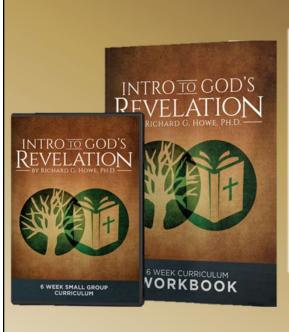








The Theological Doctrines of General and Special Revelation



Intro to God's Revelation 6-Week Curriculum by Dr. Richard Howe

What does it mean for God to speak to mankind? In this six-week video study, respected philosopher and apologist Richard G. Howe teaches Christians the fundamentals of how to approach and understand their Bible in an age of skepticism. Each session contains a lecture from Dr. Howe and a short wrap-up with interview contributions from other Christian thinkers.

Perfect for Sunday school classes, small groups or individual study!

Session 1: General Revelation

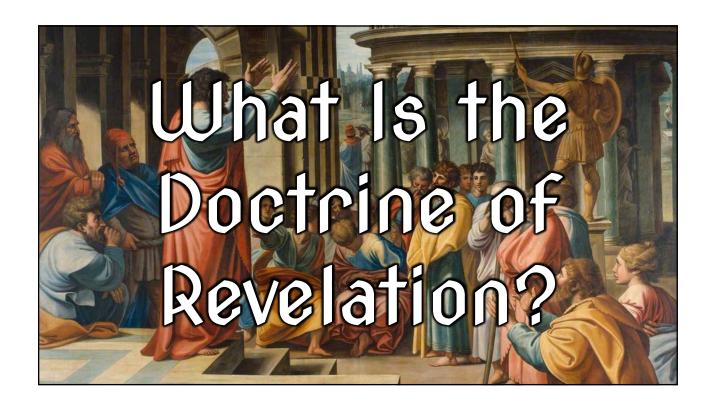
Session 2: Special Revelation

Session 3: Inspiration

Session 4: Inerrancy & Canonicity

Session 5: Transmission & Translation

Session 6: Interpretation & Application



Revelation is God making known to mankind His divine person and divine truths that would otherwise be unknown. It means "to unveil."



Revelation

God making known to mankind His divine
Person and divine truths that would otherwise be unknown

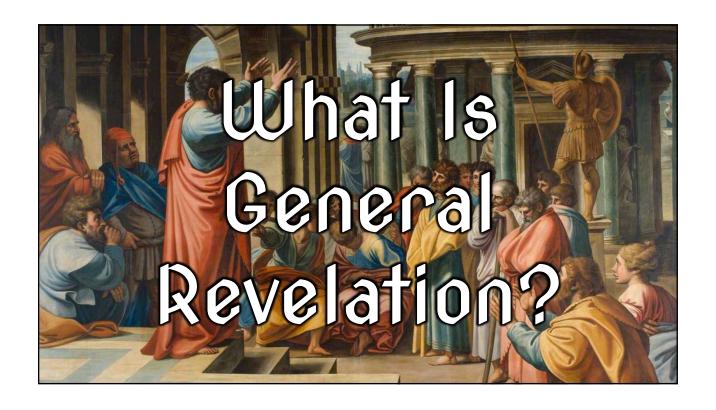
Giving of the truth

Inspiration

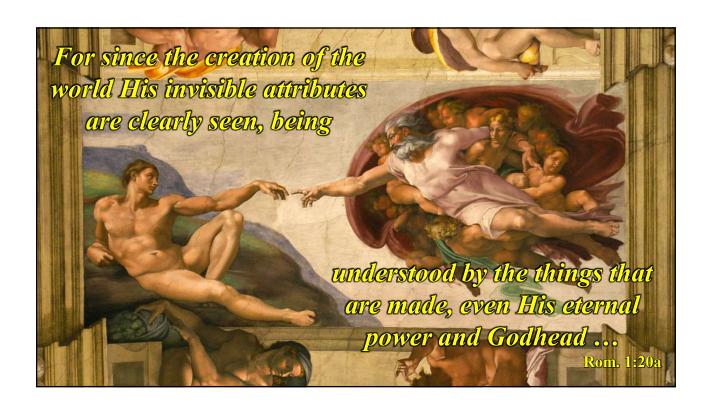
God transferring to mankind
His divine Person and
divine truths through human
agency into written
language form for mankind
to understand

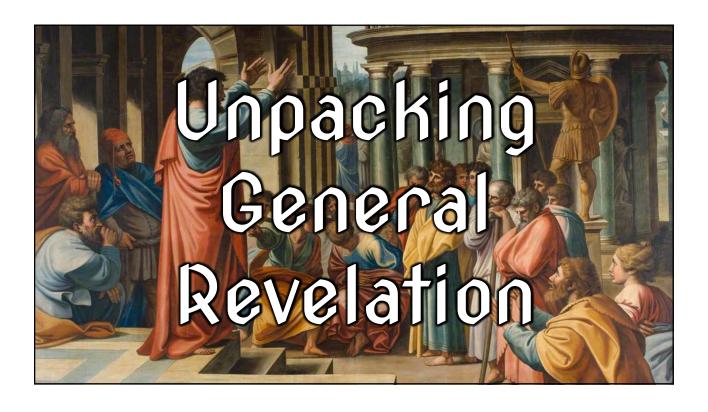
Recording of the truth

(from Earl D. Radmacher "Bibliology and the Doctrine of Man" series



General Revelation is God making known to mankind through His creation His existence, attributes, and goodness.





The Nature of General Revelation

1. It is based on the creation of both the material (sensible) and immaterial universe.

- 2. It is addressed to human beings as intelligent creatures.
 - not necessarily addressed to human beings as regenerate
 - in light of the ability of humans to have knowledge (which begins in senses and is completed in the intellect) of the creation

- 3. It is accessible to all men.
 - No person has a more privileged access to the creation because of his geography (where he is).
 - No person has a more privileged access to the creation because of his chronology (when he is).

The Apologetic Value of General Revelation

General Revelation enables
Christians to demonstrate the
existence and certain
attributes of God.

We can appeal to aspects of reality that point to God that are knowable by any human by virtue of being human (senses and intellect).

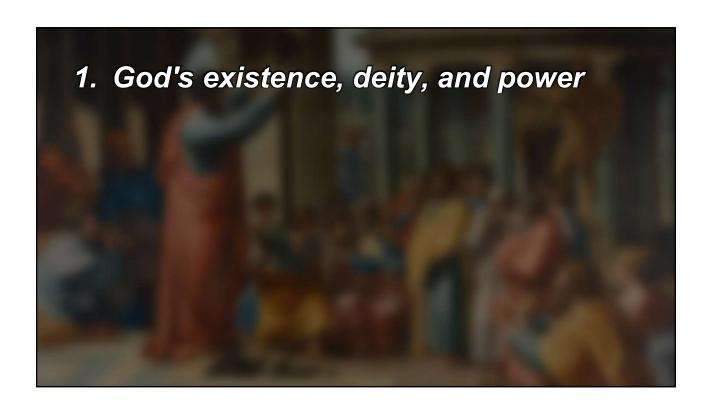
What Is Natural Theology?

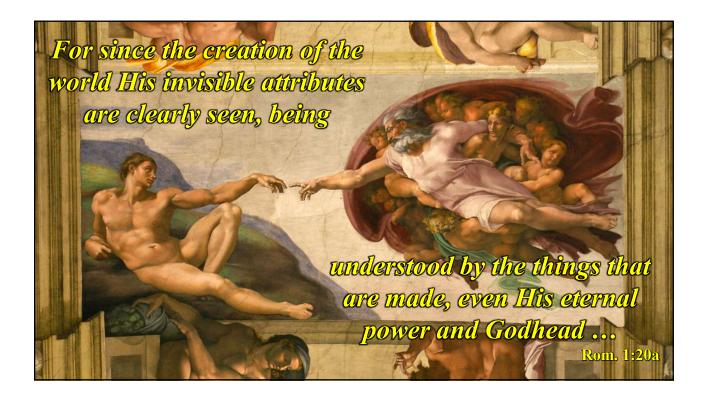
The truths knowable by sound reason through General Revelation constitute what is known as Natural Theology.

Natural theology is that body of knowledge about God's existence and nature that can be acquired by natural human reason as it attends itself to the sensible world (i.e., things encountered by the senses) around us.

What Does Natural Theology Tell Us About God?

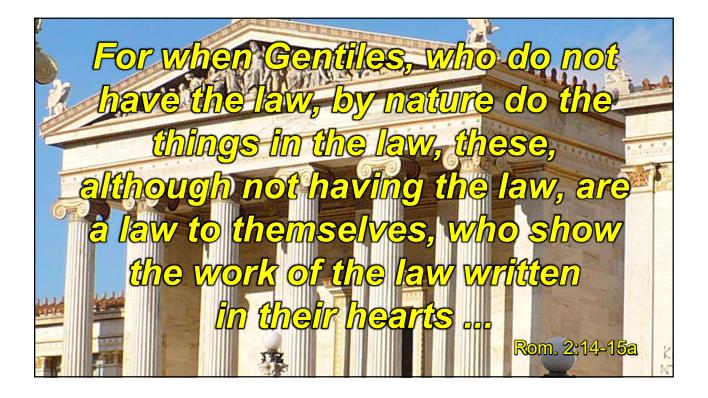
Since Natural theology is a human effort, it should not be surprising that Christians might disagree as to the exact nature and content of Natural Theology.

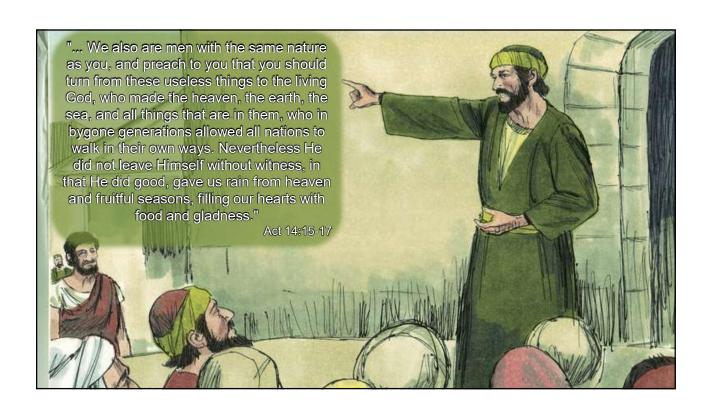


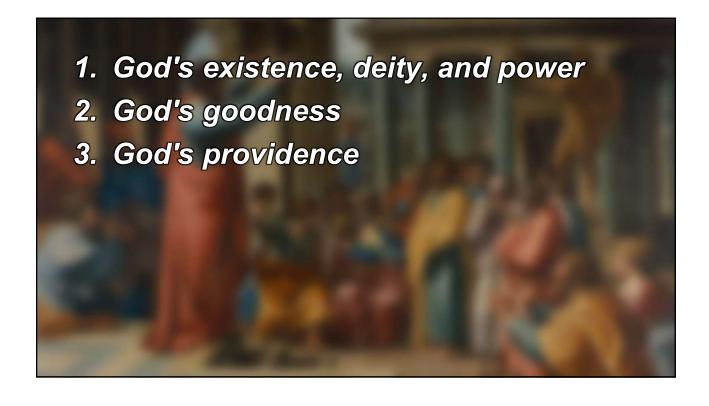


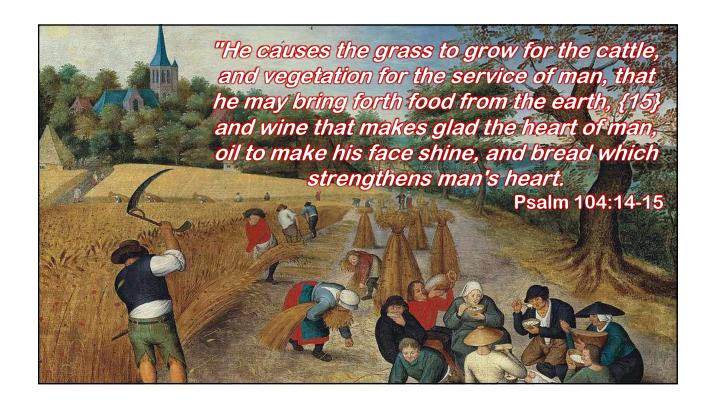
1. God's existence, deity, and power

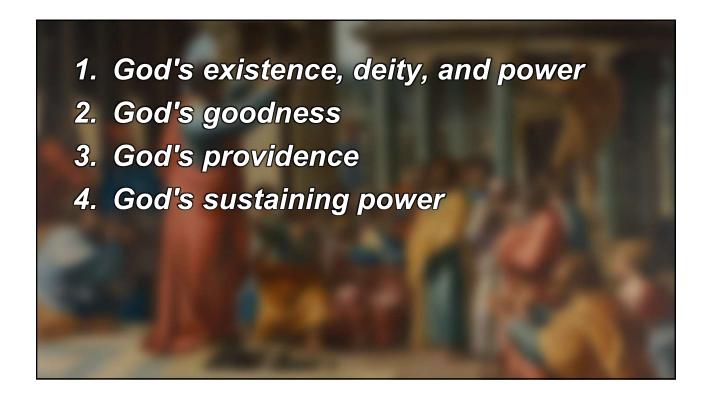
2. God's goodness

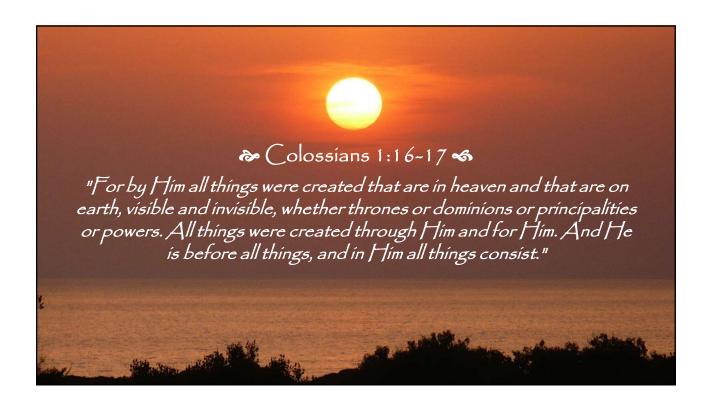












God's existence, deity, and power
 God's goodness
 God's providence
 God's sustaining power
 God's glory and handiwork

The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament shows His handiwork.

Psalm 19:1

- 1. God's existence, deity, and power
- 2. God's goodness
- 3. God's providence
- 4. God's sustaining power
- 5. God's glory and handiwork
- 6. God's righteousness and glory

The heavens declare His righteousness, and all the peoples see His glory. Psalm 97:6

What Is the State of Natural Theology Today?

Natural Theology has been widely embraced and celebrated in Christianity since the Church Fathers.

This celebration has continued in both Catholicism and Protestantism until today.





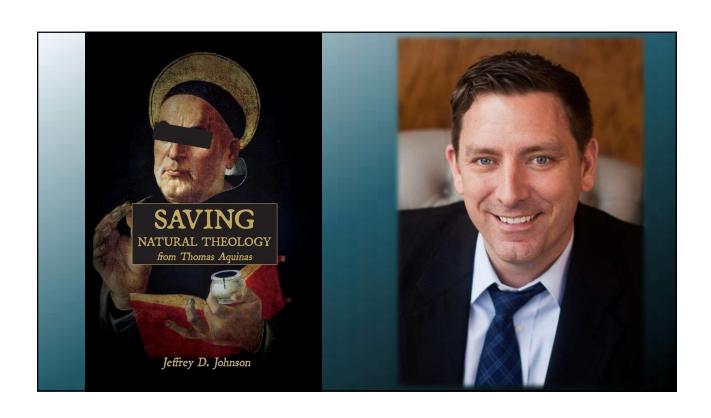


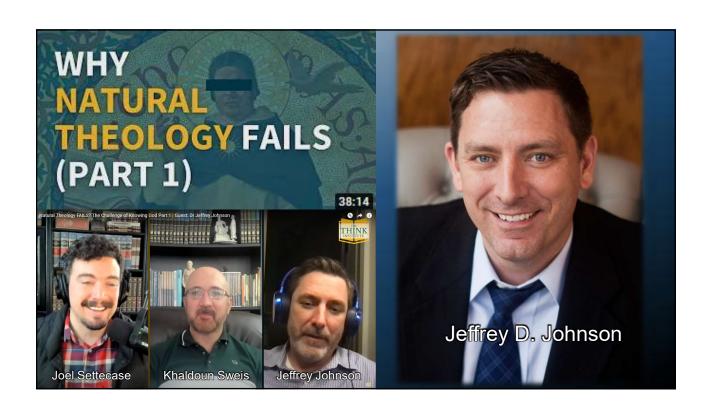
However, it is coming under increasingly stark criticism in certain contemporary evangelical circles.

This criticism is especially directed at the thinking of Thomas Aquinas.



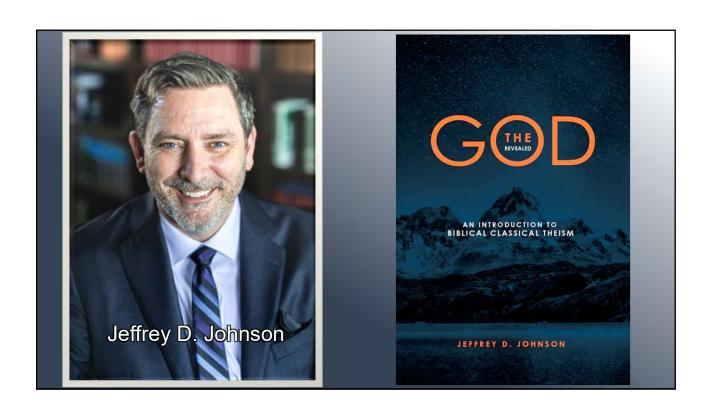












Evangelical Philosophical Society

Sheraton Denver Downtown Hotel Nov. 15-17, 2022

"Saving Natural Theology from Jeffrey Johnson"

Richard G. Howe, Ph.D.

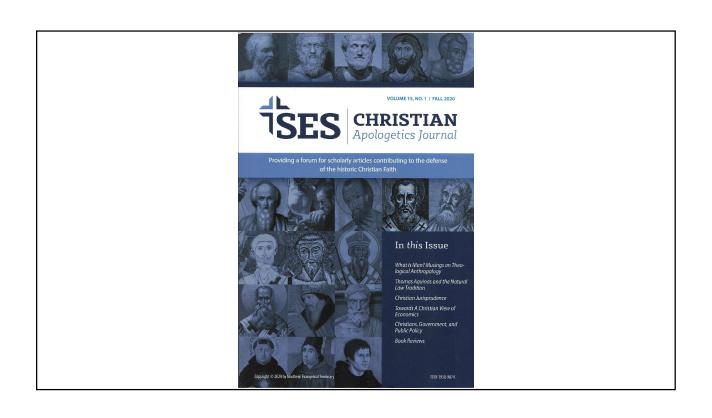
Tues. Nov. 15, 2022 @ 4:30 PM Evangelical Philosophical Society B2 Tower Building - Mezzanine Level Gold

Forthcoming in the Christian Apologetics Journal

"Saving Natural Theology from Jeffrey Johnson"

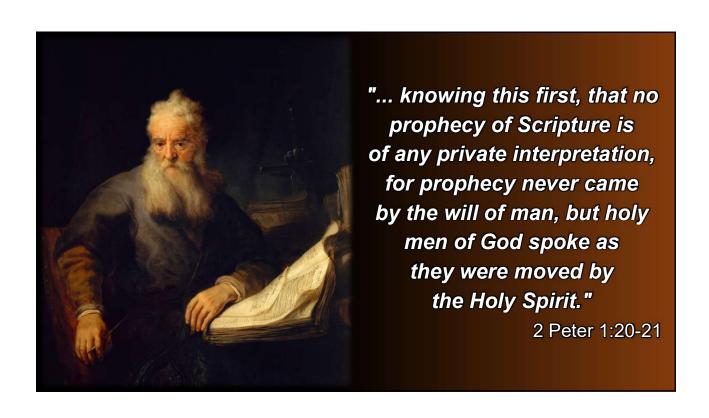
Richard G. Howe, Ph.D.

Provost | Professor of Philosophy and Apologetics
Southern Evangelical Seminary



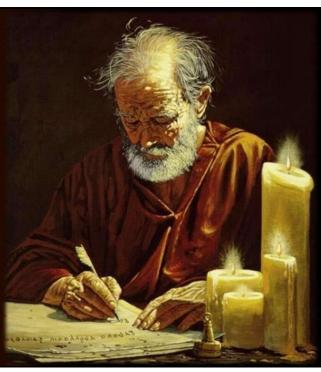


Special Revelation is God making known to mankind through His prophets, apostles, and His Son His nature and will that could not necessarily be known through General Revelation



All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work.

2 Timothy 3:16-17



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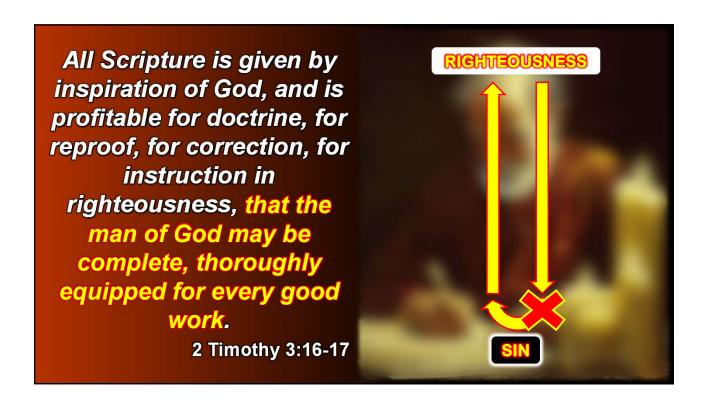
2 Timothy 3:16-17

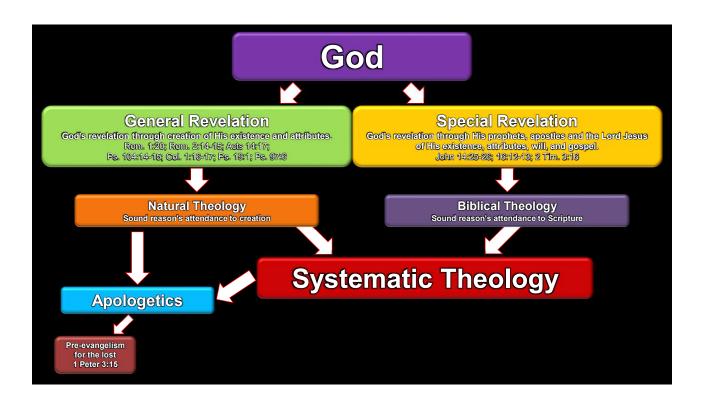
theopneustos

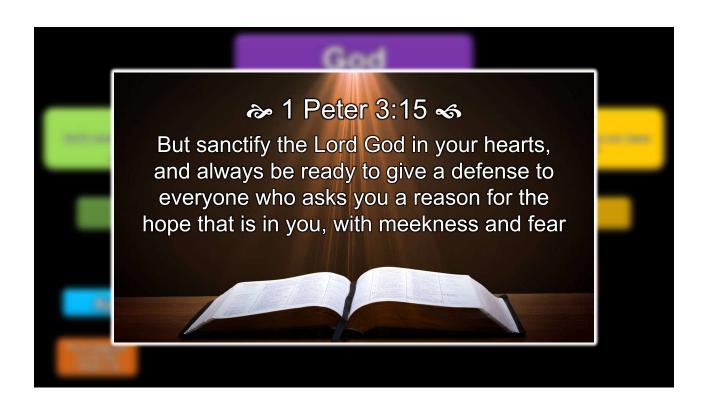
(θεόπνευστος) = God breathed

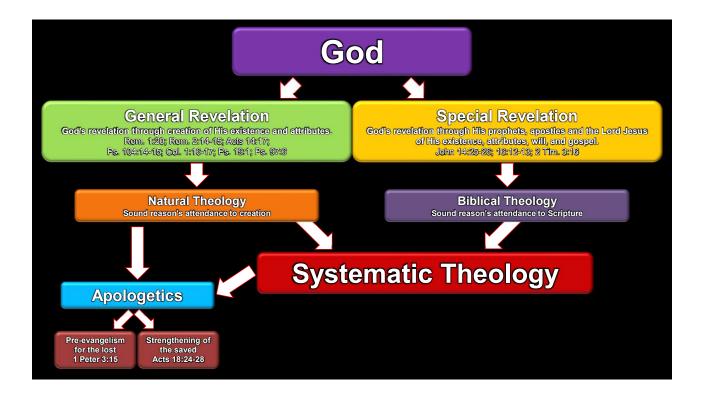
theos (θεός) = God

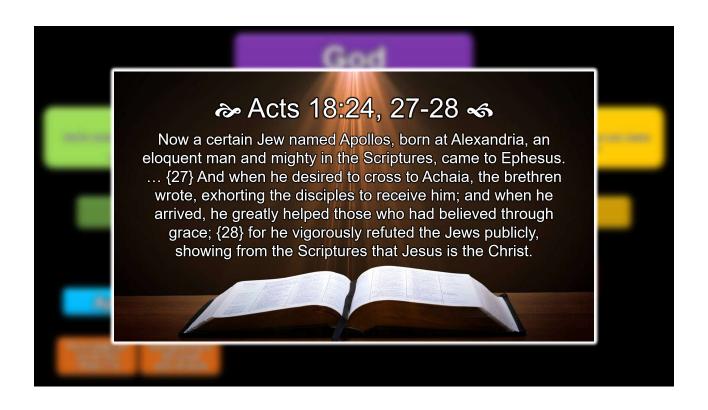
pneō, pneuma (πνέω, πνεῦμα) = I breathe, breath, spirit, Spirit

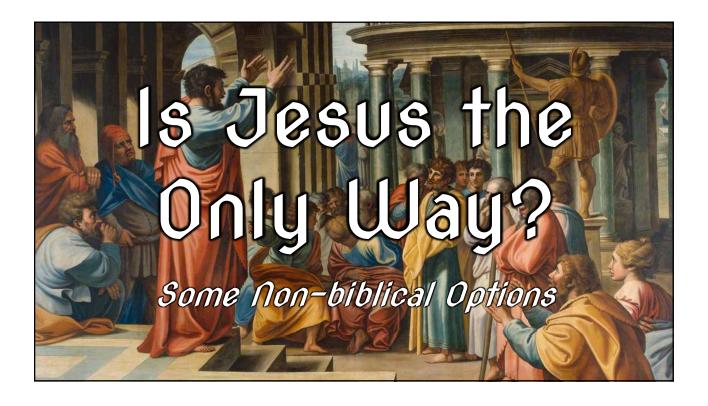






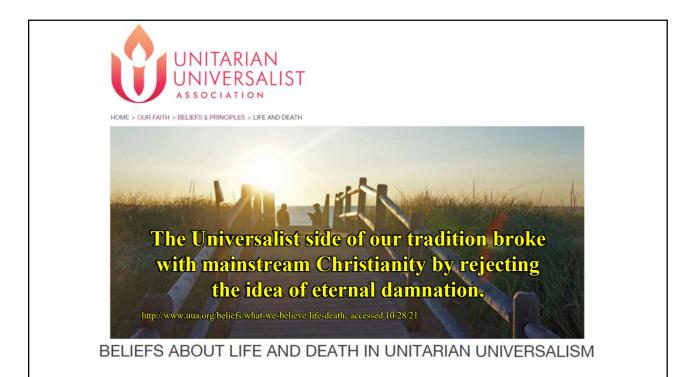


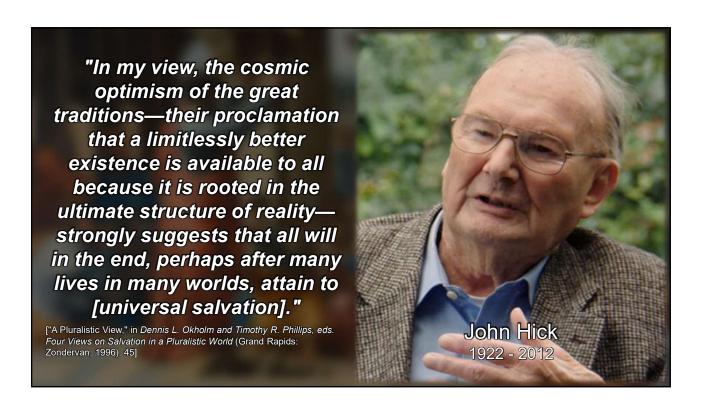


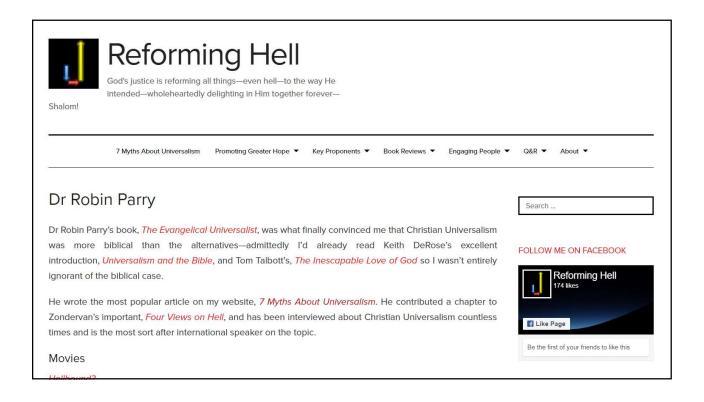


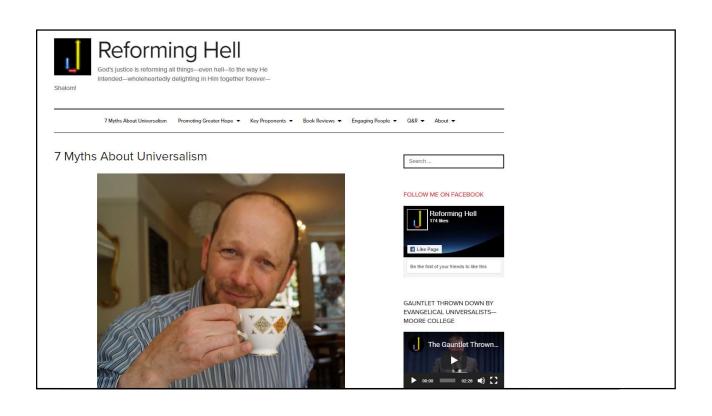
Everyone is ultimately saved regardless of what they believe.

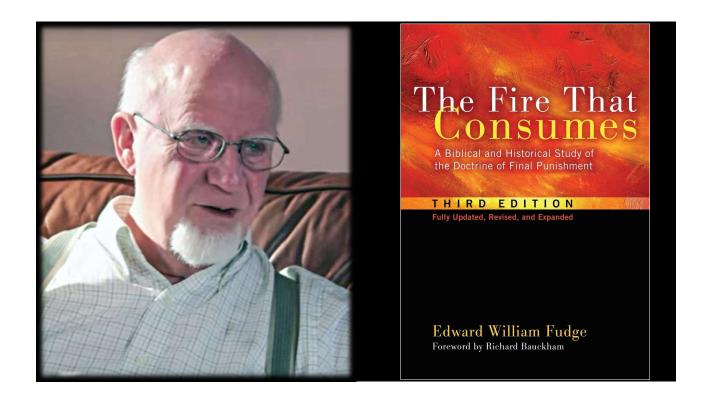
Universalists reject the notion of eternal damnation—even those who may not hold to any notion of eternal life.

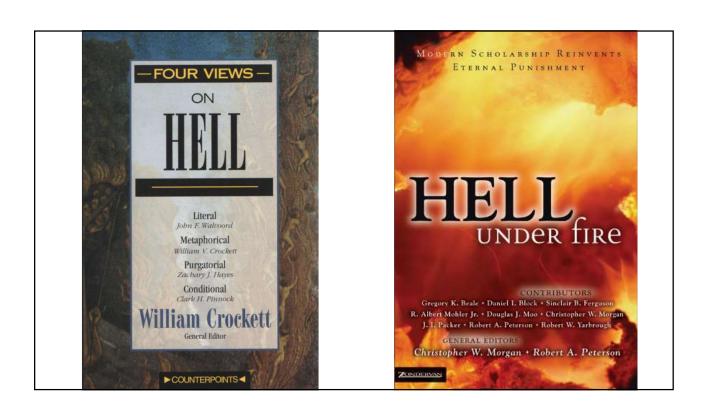


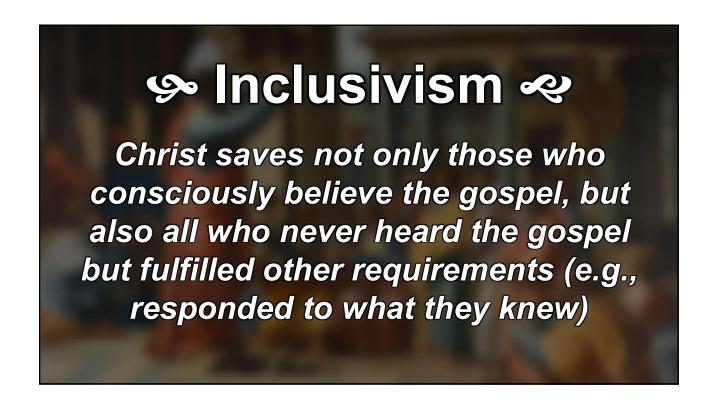


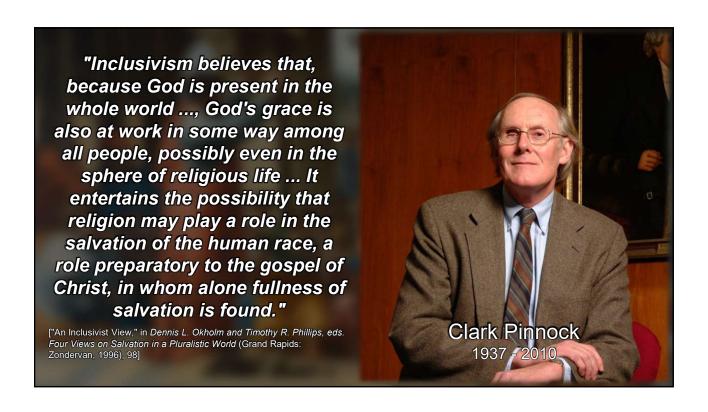


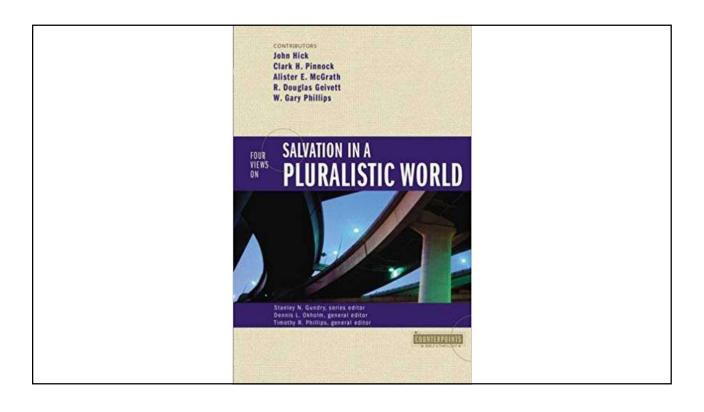










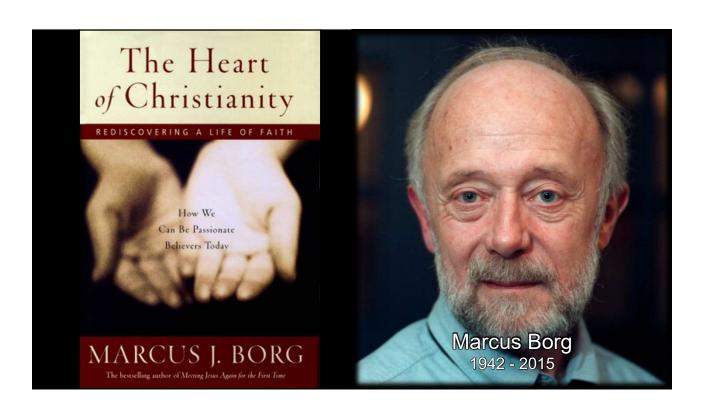


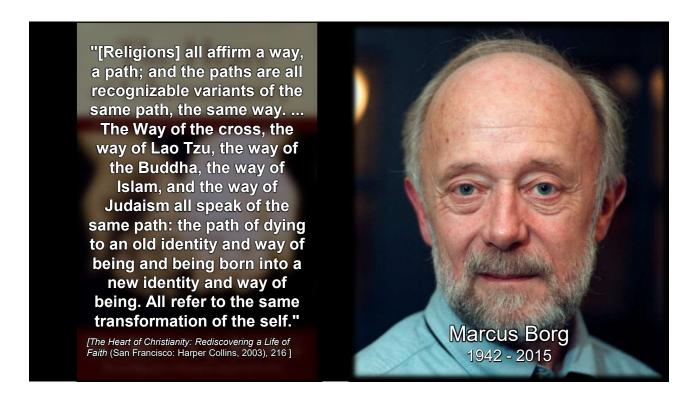
Second Vatican Council of the Catholic Church

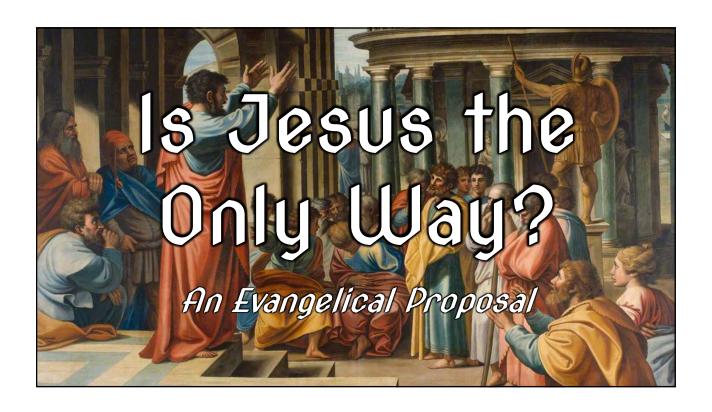
"Those who, through no fault of their own, do not know the Gospel of Christ or his Church, but who nevertheless seek God with a sincere heart, and, moved by grace, try in their actions to do his will as they know it through the dictates of their conscience—those too may achieve eternal salvation."

[Lumen gentium II, 16, §128 (http://www.vatican.va/archive/hist_councils/ii_vatican_council/documents/vat-ii_const_19641121_lumengentium_en.html, accessed 09/25/22) as cited in Catechism of the Catholic Church (Washington: United States Catholic Conference-Librerie Editrice Vaticana, 1964), §847, p. 224]

All religions can lead to God. Salvation is not necessarily based on Jesus Christ. For some, Pluralism is distinguished from Universalism in that Pluralism says that any religion can save but not necessarily all will be actually saved.



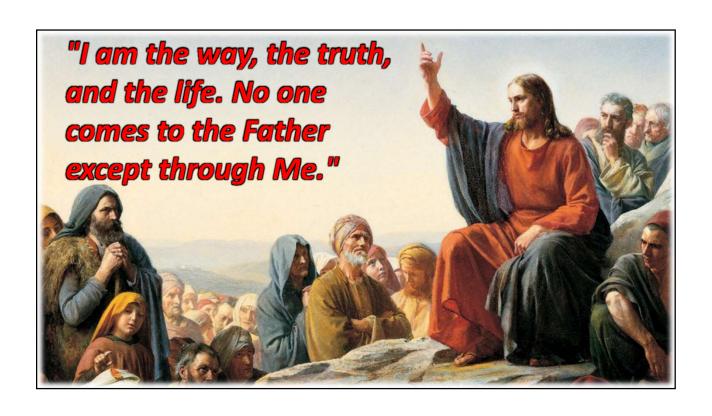


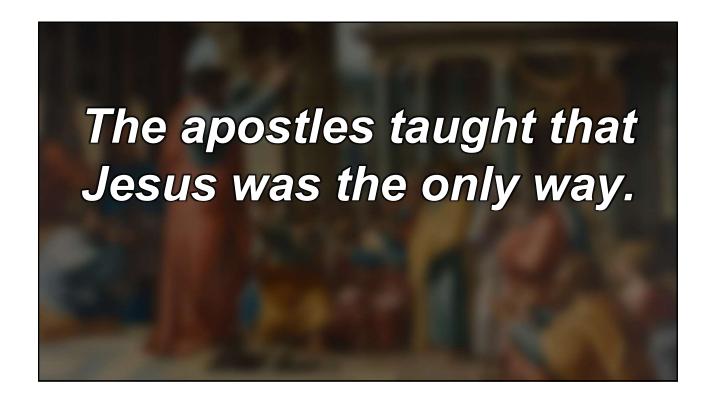


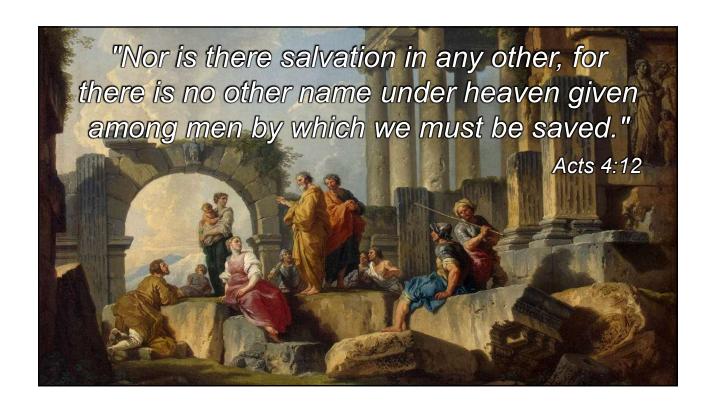
Also called Particularism, Exclusivism says that Christ saves only those who consciously believe the gospel that are mentally capable. Thus, all those who die without hearing the gospel (and thus without believing the gospel) are condemned.

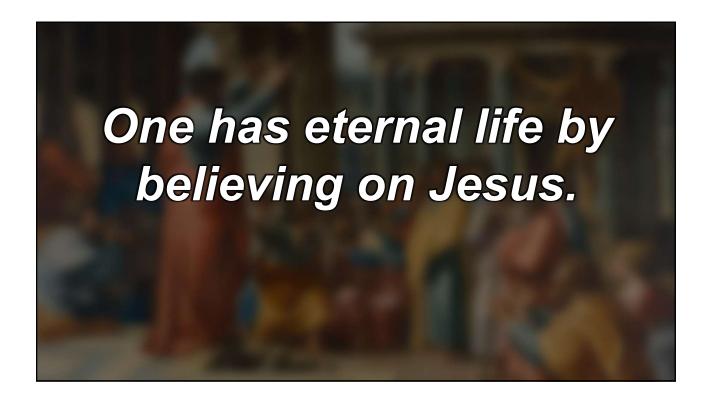
The Case for Exclusivism

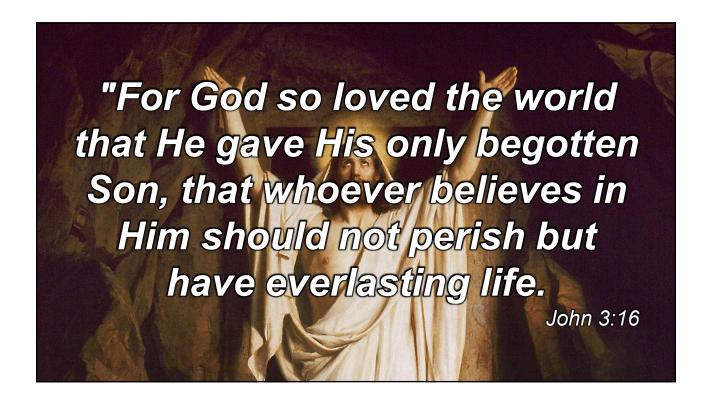
Jesus taught that He was the only way.

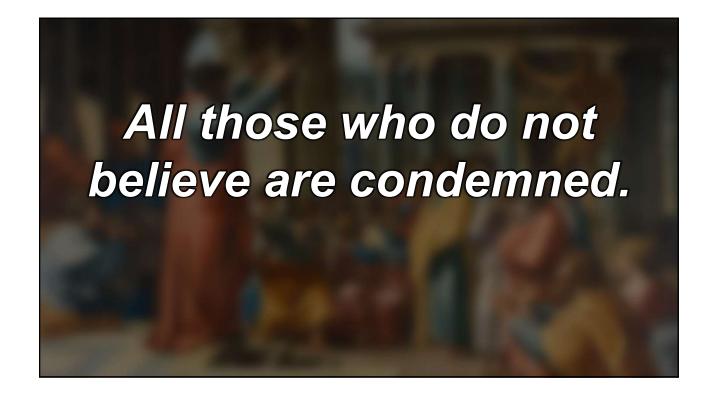


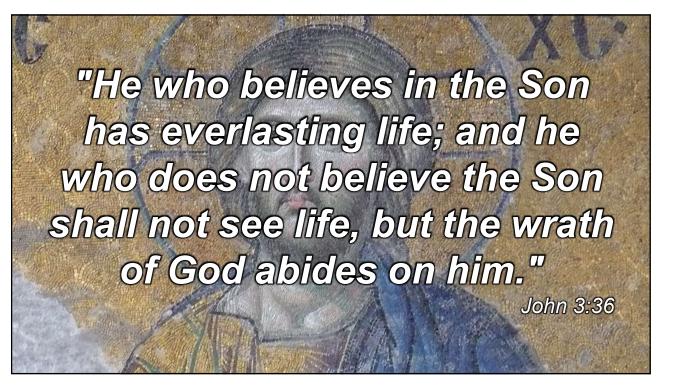




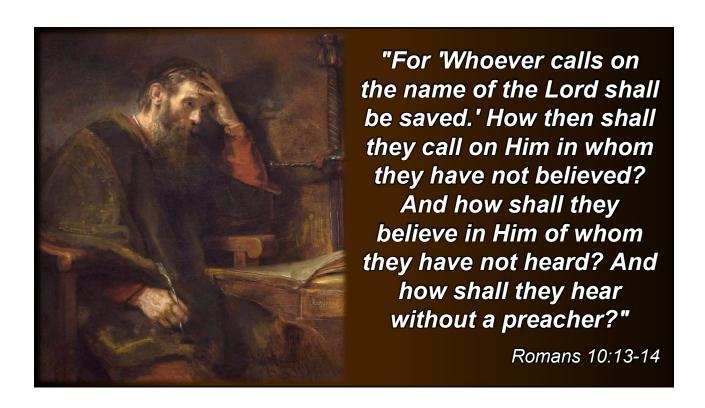




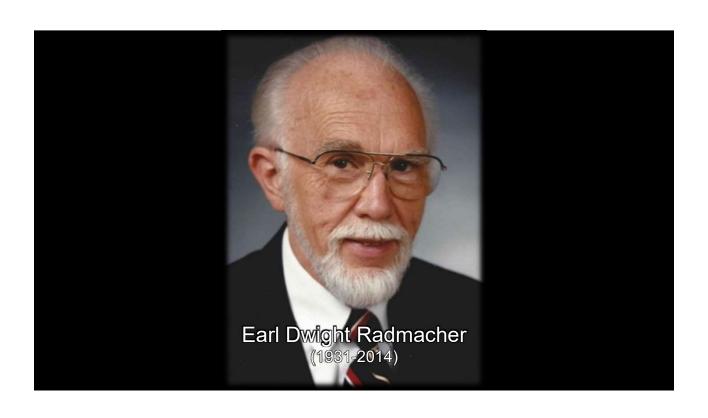


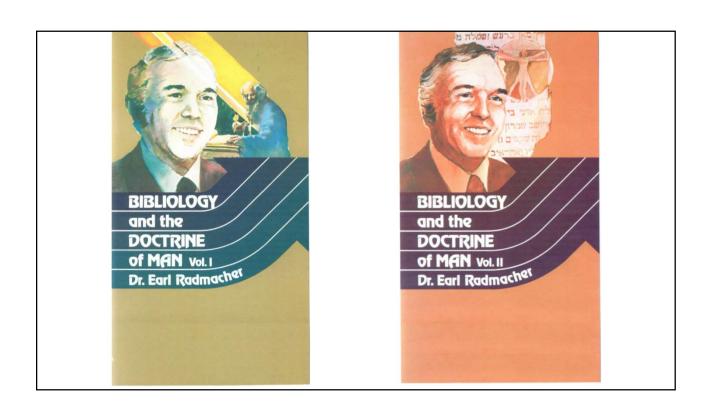


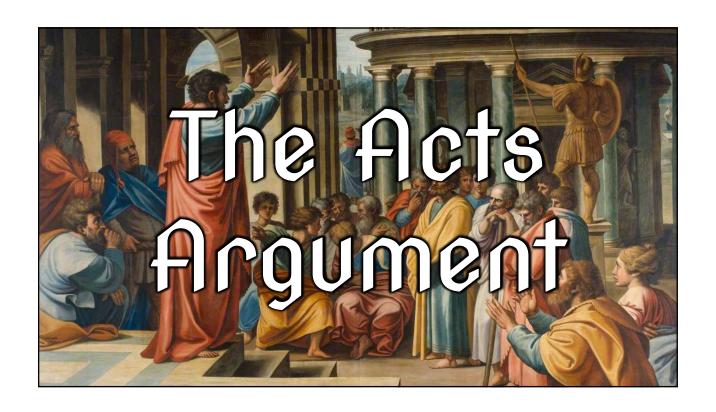
One can believe the gospel only by hearing the gospel.











%The Acts Argument≪

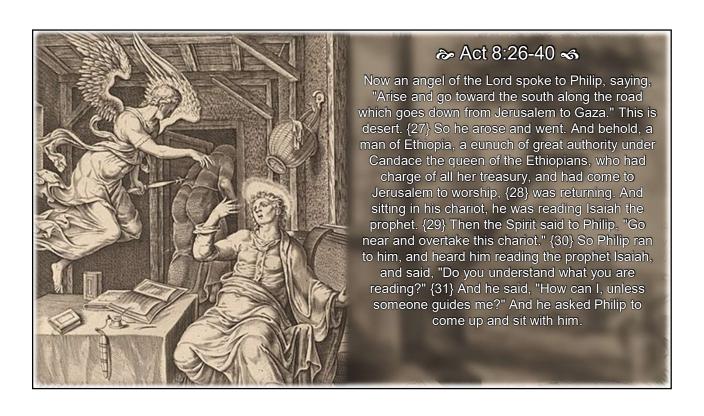
- Ethiopian Eunuch, Acts 8:26-40 a descendent of Ham
- ❖Saul, Acts 9:1-18 a descendent of Shem
- Cornelius, Acts 10 a descendent of Japheth

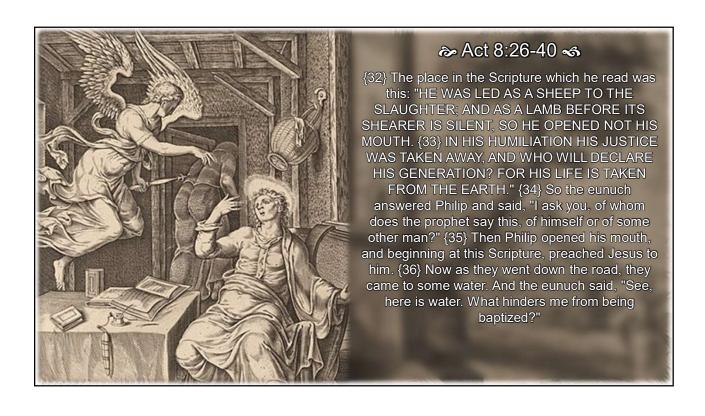
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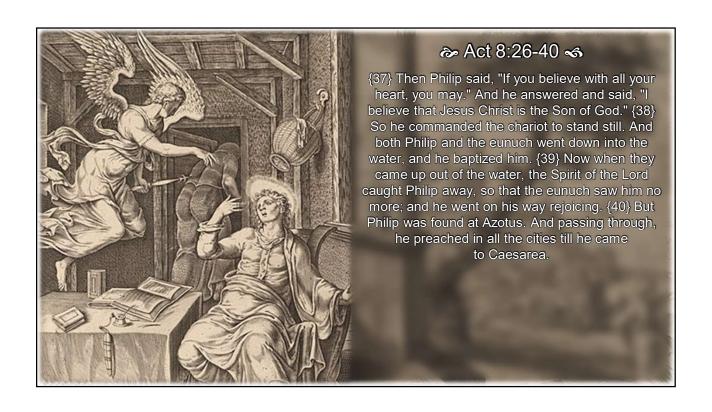
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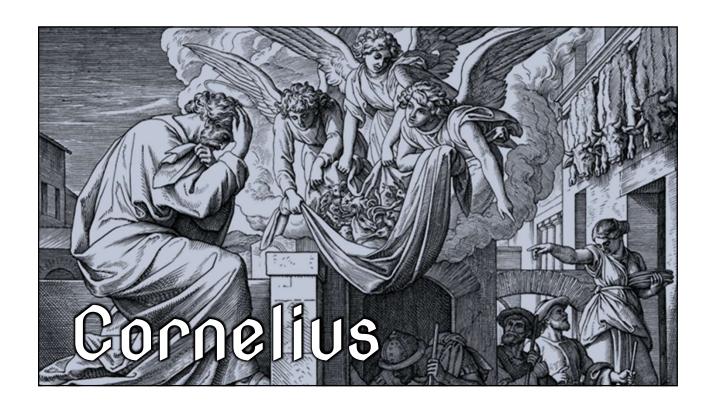


> Acts 9:1-18 < 5

Then Saul, still breathing threats and murder against the disciples of the Lord, went to the high priest {2} and asked letters from him to the synagogues of Damascus, so that if he found any who were of the Way, whether men or women, he might bring them bound to Jerusalem. {3} As he journeyed he came near Damascus, and suddenly a light shone around him from heaven. {4} Then he fell to the ground, and heard a voice saying to him, "Saul, Saul, why are you persecuting Me?" {5} And he said, "Who are You, Lord?" Then the Lord said, "I am Jesus, whom you are persecuting. It is hard for you to kick against the goads." {6} So he, trembling and astonished, said, "Lord, what do You want me to do?" Then the Lord said to him, "Arise and go into the city, and you will be told what you must do." {7} And the men who journeyed with him stood speechless, hearing a voice but seeing no one. {8} Then Saul arose from the ground, and when his eyes were opened he saw no one. But they led him by the hand and brought him into Damascus. {9} And he was three days without sight, and neither ate nor drank.

> Acts 9:1-18 < 5

{10} Now there was a certain disciple at Damascus named Ananias; and to him the Lord said in a vision, "Ananias." And he said, "Here I am, Lord." {11} So the Lord said to him, "Arise and go to the street called Straight, and inquire at the house of Judas for one called Saul of Tarsus, for behold, he is praying, {12} And in a vision he has seen a man named Ananias coming in and putting his hand on him, so that he might receive his sight." {13} Then Ananias answered, "Lord, I have heard from many about this man, how much harm he has done to Your saints in Jerusalem. {14} And here he has authority from the chief priests to bind all who call on Your name." {15} But the Lord said to him, "Go, for he is a chosen vessel of Mine to bear My name before Gentiles, kings, and the children of Israel. {16} For I will show him how many things he must suffer for My name's sake." {17} And Ananias went his way and entered the house; and laying his hands on him he said, "Brother Saul, the Lord Jesus, who appeared to you on the road as you came, has sent me that you may receive your sight and be filled with the Holy Spirit." {18} Immediately there fell from his eyes something like scales, and he received his sight at once; and he arose and was baptized.



> Acts 10:1-48 ◆

{1} There was a certain man in Caesarea called Cornelius, a centurion of what was called the Italian Regiment, {2} a devout man and one who feared God with all his household, who gave alms generously to the people, and prayed to God always. {3} About the ninth hour of the day he saw clearly in a vision an angel of God coming in and saying to him, "Cornelius!" {4} And when he observed him, he was afraid, and said, "What is it, lord?" So he said to him, "Your prayers and your alms have come up for a memorial before God. {5} Now send men to Joppa, and send for Simon whose surname is Peter. {6} He is lodging with Simon, a tanner, whose house is by the sea. He will tell you what you must do." {7} And when the angel who spoke to him had departed, Cornelius called two of his household servants and a devout soldier from among those who waited on him continually. {8} So when he had explained all these things to them, he sent them to Joppa. {9} The next day, as they went on their journey and drew near the city, Peter went up on the housetop to pray, about the sixth hour. {10} Then he became very hungry and wanted to eat; but while they made ready, he fell into a trance

& Acts 10:1-48 €

{11} and saw heaven opened and an object like a great sheet bound at the four corners, descending to him and let down to the earth. {12} In it were all kinds of four-footed animals of the earth, wild beasts, creeping things, and birds of the air. {13} And a voice came to him, "Rise, Peter; kill and eat." {14} But Peter said, "Not so, Lord! For I have never eaten anything common or unclean." {15} And a voice spoke to him again the second time, "What God has cleansed you must not call common." {16} This was done three times. And the object was taken up into heaven again. {17} Now while Peter wondered within himself what this vision which he had seen meant, behold, the men who had been sent from Cornelius had made inquiry for Simon's house, and stood before the gate. {18} And they called and asked whether Simon, whose surname was Peter, was lodging there. {19} While Peter thought about the vision, the Spirit said to him, "Behold, three men are seeking you. {20} Arise therefore, go down and go with them, doubting nothing; for I have sent them." {21} Then Peter went down to the men who had been sent to him from Cornelius, and said, "Yes, I am he whom you seek. For what reason have you come?"

& Acts 10:1-48 €

{22} And they said, "Cornelius the centurion, a just man, one who fears God and has a good reputation among all the nation of the Jews, was divinely instructed by a holy angel to summon you to his house, and to hear words from you." {23} Then he invited them in and lodged them. On the next day Peter went away with them, and some brethren from Joppa accompanied him. {24} And the following day they entered Caesarea. Now Cornelius was waiting for them, and had called together his relatives and close friends. {25} As Peter was coming in, Cornelius met him and fell down at his feet and worshiped him. {26} But Peter lifted him up, saying, "Stand up; I myself am also a man." {27} And as he talked with him, he went in and found many who had come together. {28} Then he said to them, "You know how unlawful it is for a Jewish man to keep company with or go to one of another nation. But God has shown me that I should not call any man common or unclean. {29} Therefore I came without objection as soon as I was sent for. I ask, then, for what reason have you sent for me?" {30} So Cornelius said, "Four days ago I was fasting until this hour; and at the ninth hour I prayed in my house, and behold, a man stood before me in bright clothing,

& Acts 10:1-48 €

{31} and said, 'Cornelius, your prayer has been heard, and your alms are remembered in the sight of God. {32} Send therefore to Joppa and call Simon here, whose surname is Peter. He is lodging in the house of Simon, a tanner, by the sea. When he comes, he will speak to you.' {33} So I sent to you immediately, and you have done well to come. Now therefore, we are all present before God, to hear all the things commanded you by God." {34} Then Peter opened his mouth and said: "In truth I perceive that God shows no partiality. {35} But in every nation whoever fears Him and works righteousness is accepted by Him. {36} The word which God sent to the children of Israel, preaching peace through Jesus Christ—He is Lord of all— {37} that word you know, which was proclaimed throughout all Judea, and began from Galilee after the baptism which John preached: {38} how God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Spirit and with power, who went about doing good and healing all who were oppressed by the devil, for God was with Him. {39} And we are witnesses of all things which He did both in the land of the Jews and in Jerusalem, whom they killed by hanging on a tree. {40} Him God raised up on the third day, and showed Him openly,

> Acts 10:1-48 ◆

{41} not to all the people, but to witnesses chosen before by God, even to us who ate and drank with Him after He arose from the dead. {42} And He commanded us to preach to the people, and to testify that it is He who was ordained by God to be Judge of the living and the dead. {43} To Him all the prophets witness that, through His name, whoever believes in Him will receive remission of sins." {44} While Peter was still speaking these words, the Holy Spirit fell upon all those who heard the word. {45} And those of the circumcision who believed were astonished, as many as came with Peter, because the gift of the Holy Spirit had been poured out on the Gentiles also. {46} For they heard them speak with tongues and magnify God. Then Peter answered, {47} "Can anyone forbid water, that these should not be baptized who have received the Holy Spirit just as we have?" {48} And he commanded them to be baptized in the name of the Lord. Then they asked him to stay a few days.

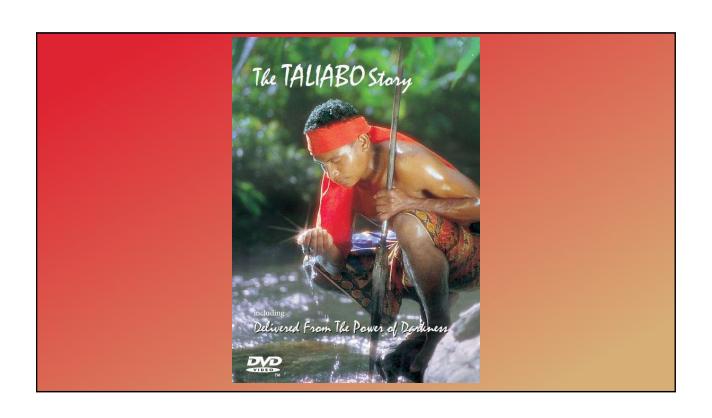
God the Father has revealed Himself TO all people throughout all time and places without exception through the things He has made.

(Ps. 19:1-6; Rom. 1 & 2; Acts 14:17)

Whoever responds in faith to God's revelation of Himself through creation, God will get the Gospel message to him and he will believe.

It should be noted that this model does not say WHY some respond to General Revelation and some do not.

Thus, this model is compatible with Calvinism, Molinism, Arminianism, and Thomism.



General Revelation	Special Revelation
Given through creation (known through simple apprehension of the sensible world)	Given through Prophets and Apostles (read by their writings, a.k.a., the Scriptures)
Reveals God's existence and attributes	Reveals God's gospel and will
Given TO all people	Given FOR all people
All people have it	Not all people have it
Some accept, some reject	Some accept, some reject
Sufficient to condemn if rejected	Sufficient to save if accepted
Acceptance is necessary but not sufficient for eternal life	Acceptance is necessary and sufficient for eternal life

