



REL302 PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION
STUDENT NOTES

Lecture 1 – Introduction - What is Philosophy of Religion?

A Working Definition:

- _____ are propositions accepted as true (Truth-_____).
- Beliefs account for religious _____ and _____.
- Both religious believers and non-believers utter _____ about the nature of _____.

Basic nature of a Religion:

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

Is Atheism or Communism a religion?

The Common Dimensions of all Religions

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.
6. _____.
7. _____.

_____ philosophy (_____ philosophy) denies that we can know the _____ or _____ of religious beliefs. Religious assertions are a sort of _____ statement or mere expression of personal feeling. (Murder is wrong = "I don't like murder."). Philosophy is only capable of clarifying and analyzing _____ and _____.

_____ philosophy (_____) attempts to consider the _____ and _____ of larger Truth-claims about the _____ of Ultimate Reality. For example, Natural Theology attempts to show God's existence through _____.

Philosophy of religion attempts to analyze and critically evaluate religious beliefs by asking if they are:

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.

It clarifies beliefs and attempts to see if they are _____, _____ and _____.

Classical Theism (Rowe: restricted theism) argues there is a transcendent spiritual Being who is:

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.

There is a fundamental difference between _____ interest in God versus _____ interest in God. _____ understanding is not a necessary _____ for religious _____.

The textbook makes a distinction between two kinds of people:

_____ and _____.

In those two categories, there is both _____ belief and _____ unbelief as well as _____ belief and _____ unbelief.

The textbook leans more in the direction of the _____ category of people with the main theological perspective of _____.

Lecture 2 – Religious Experience

Religious Experience

Experience is an _____; _____ experience is an encounter with a _____ reality.

Richard Swinburne: 5 Types of Religious Experience

1. Experience of God or Ultimate Reality mediated through a _____
_____ Ex. _____.

2. Experience of God or Ultimate Reality mediated through an _____

_____ Ex. _____.

3. Experience of God or Ultimate Reality mediated through _____

_____ Ex. _____.

4. Experience of God or Ultimate Reality mediated through _____

_____ Ex. _____.

5. Experience of God or Ultimate Reality _____.

Ex. _____.

The Nature of Religious Experience

1. _____.

- William James places _____ at the _____ of all religion.
- Friedrich Schleiermacher argued it is not _____ but "a _____ of absolute dependence."
- Rudolf Otto (*The Idea of the Holy*) created the term "_____ " to describe the feeling one experiences when confronting a Holy God.
- This is characterized by
 - a) _____ totally _____;

b) _____,

c) _____ for the transcendent Being.

2. _____.

William Alston argues that humans have a “_____” that perceives God (mystical perception). This is not normal _____ perception (i.e. the five senses) but _____.

We use _____ concepts (the way we look at something normally) rather than _____ language (the way something looks at the moment) to describe this experience.

3. _____.

Wayne Proudfoot contends that all _____ have a _____ content (I see a bear ... I'm scared) and thus _____ involves _____. All religious experience includes an interpretation. He distinguishes the _____ of religious experience from its _____. Descriptions contain the _____ system within them; the experience is _____ by those beliefs. The question is what is the best _____ or _____ explanation for these experiences? The main idea is that every religious _____ involves an _____ by the subject with reference to their _____ system.

Religious Experience and Apologetics

Can religious experience be used to argue for the existence of God?

Schleiermacher grounded religious belief in religious _____. However, since for him both God and the experience of him are _____ it remains to be seen how an experience with no _____ content can ground a _____ belief. If the experience does have cognitive content, then it can't be free from intellectual _____ and _____.

Proudfoot would contend that because all religious experience includes, indeed is made up of, an _____ according to certain _____, it cannot be used to _____ justify those same beliefs.

Alston argues that since religious experience is _____, we can use it as evidence similar to how we use _____ evidence in _____. Does the _____ give the best _____ for certain experiences?

Swinburne proposes the Principle of _____ that states that when a person says they had an experience we should _____ them unless there are specific reasons to _____ their claim. Why doubt what millions claim to have experienced?

Michael Martin argues back that many experience only God's _____ and this should be taken on the same level.

C.B. Martin likewise argues that normal perceptual claims are _____ subject to _____. Just because someone says their experience of God is _____,

doesn't mean it is, just that it appears that way to that person.

Wayne Wright claims that religious experience is different because of the Object perceived, i.e. God.

It is more like perceiving the _____ of a person than a physical object. He also claims one can _____ test religious experience by looking at the life of the person, the depth of their knowledge, similarity to other religious experiences, etc.

Common Religious Experience?

There is obviously a huge _____ in the experience's humans have described as religious. Differences between religions, and denominations, often lead to what seems like entirely _____ experiences.

Does this make it _____? However, we often describe the same experience quite differently (witness in court; art). Perhaps the differences are _____ as part of interpretation of an essentially _____ experience or Ultimate Reality.

James, Stace, and Davis all argue there is a similar _____ at the heart of all religious experience. In contrast, Katz argues that all experience contains _____ and _____ and thus every religion has a different experience, the similarity is _____.

Lecture 3 – Faith and Reason

Paul — "See that no one makes a prey of you by _____ and empty _____ (Col. 2:8)."

Tertullian – "What has _____ to do with _____?"

Pascal - "The _____ has its reasons which reason does not know."

Peter – "Always be prepared to give an _____ to everyone who asks you to give the reason for the _____ that you have (1 Pet. 3:15)."

Reason helps us _____ our faith and to better _____ it, but...

Should you have good _____ to believe that your faith is _____?

1. Faith and Reason _____.

Strong _____:

In order for a religious belief-system to be properly and rationally accepted, it must be possible to prove that the belief-system is true. Relies on reason and intelligence in deciding beliefs and actions. One must therefore have easily acceptable _____ that are assumed (_____) and utilize _____ that are acceptable to any _____ person. This is often the realm of Christian _____.

- _____: "Prove to show that a belief is true in a way that should be convincing to any reasonable person"
- John _____ (1632-1704): Fierce _____ who believed that rational

reflection on sensory evidence supported Christian belief.

- Thomas _____ (1224-1274): Presented "Five Ways" in which reason argued for the existence of God. _____ Theology. However, he did not say all people need to be able to rationally defend their faith. He also acknowledged that some may not accept the five arguments and that you couldn't totally prove to everyone there is a God, but he did argue that you could demolish any argument against God's existence.

The "Five Ways" are commonly presented as follows:

1. Argument from _____,
 2. Argument from _____,
 3. Argument from _____,
 4. Argument from _____,
 5. Argument from _____.
- Richard _____: Resurrected _____ "ontological argument", rejecting Chapter 3 because of Kant 's objections, but arguing Chapter 4 presented a second "modal argument" which is valid. Thus, he believes there is a deductive proof for God's existence. (Karl Barth argues that Anselm didn't expect his proof to work outside of a theistic worldview. "Faith seeking understanding. "). Plantinga/ Hartshorne, & Nash also accept versions of the ontological argument.

Criticisms of Strong Rationalism:

1. Widespread opinion that faith means that one _____ in something that can't be proven (i.e. "being certain of what you cannot see.")
2. _____ observation that not every rational person accepts theistic arguments. All worldviews lack _____ convincing arguments.
3. There is no _____ or pure _____ form of reason (contra-Descartes).

2. Faith and Reason are _____.

_____ (FEE-day-ism):

Religious belief-systems are not subject to rational _____. There are absolutely _____ premises that need no proof. These are the self-evident starting points upon which arguments can be built. Such premises include "I exist", "the world exists", "my senses properly correspond to reality", mathematics, or the principle of non-contradiction.

Fideists claim religious belief itself is _____ or properly basic. To base faith on reason is to make the human mind an _____. Some aspects of God may even be logically contradictory (i.e. goodness and existence of evil, mercy and justice, three and one, Sovereignty and human free will).

Soren Kierkegaard: Argued that _____ inquiry is a never-ending process which gets closer and closer but never completely grasps its _____. True knowledge of God is put off indefinitely because there is never _____ proof. We must make a "leap of faith."

Faith involves _____ and _____. His focus on personal decision spawned the _____ movement as well as _____ (Karl Barth et al).

"Without risk there is no faith. Faith is precisely the _____ between the infinite passion of the individual's inwardness and the objective _____"

Soren Kierkegaard

Criticisms of Fideism:

1. Which faith should one leap into? How do you choose between _____ belief systems if they can't be _____ assessed?
2. Fideism often leads to dangerous _____ (ex. _____).
3. Many have tested their faith by _____ standards and seen it _____.
4. Seeming contradictions in God may not be actually contradictory, just beyond human reason. Faith is not _____ but _____.
5. It is very difficult to avoid rationally evaluating religious beliefs. If we _____ other worldviews due to logical _____, we must look for the same in our faith.
6. Some people have come to faith through _____ argumentation.

3. Faith and Reason are _____.

- _____ Rationalism: Religious belief-systems can and must be _____ criticized and _____ although conclusive _____ of such a system is _____.
- _____ Apologetics: Critical _____. Provide reasons and arguments in _____ of beliefs.
- _____ Apologetics: Critical _____. Answer _____ to

religious worldview.

Critiquing an _____ belief:

1. Understand the belief, including _____ and _____.
2. Study _____ of the belief, both _____ and _____.
3. Study _____ for the belief.
4. Consider _____ experience.
5. Investigate personal _____ and _____.
6. Is conclusive _____ available?
7. What view seems most _____?

Critiquing a _____:

1. Is it logically _____?
2. Is it consistent with known _____?
3. Does it have _____ power? Do you find any arguments personally _____?
4. Can you live out this _____ day to day?

Some people find certain arguments more convincing than others. "A person may recognize that she cannot support her belief with evidence that will be convincing to all rational persons, and yet she herself may find the evidence for those beliefs rationally conclusive." Religious faith does indeed involve a commitment; the question is just how far is this leap of faith? Total devotion is needed, but with a rational, reflective, and open attitude (sometimes causing frustration and tension). "It is one thing to need an argument; it is something else to have an argument to bolster or confirm faith (Nash)."

Lecture 4 – The Attributes of God

What is the _____ of God?

_____ - God is All. God is impersonal.

_____ - God is the soul of the world's "body".

Are the classical _____ of God logically _____?

_____.

- Total _____... God is the _____ of all beings.

God is _____.

- _____: "that-than-which-nothing-greater-can-be-conceived."
- Perfect-_____ Theology. _____.

_____.

- Is God subject to feeling _____?
- Does feeling _____ reduce _____?
- Does _____ presuppose the ability to be able to _____?

Self – _____.

- God is not _____ on anyone or anything else for _____?
- To be _____ means to depend on _____ sources/circumstances.
- If a being is not _____ it will not _____ on others for existence and thus its existence is _____, or _____.
- If God is a _____ being, and if God _____, it is impossible that God might not exist in the _____, _____, or _____.
- Is God logically _____? Does the proposition "God does not exist" contradict itself?

Kant: No _____ asserting the existence of something can be logically _____.
_____ proves many propositions are necessary which do not appear so at first.

God Is _____.

- God has _____, _____, _____, an ability to relate to other _____ beings, and performs _____ actions.
- Personal qualities ascribed to God include _____, _____, _____, and _____ goodness. Christians claim they can have a personal relationship with God.

God is _____.

- God is the _____ of anything in _____.
- _____ did God _____?
- Out of pre-_____ material (the earth was _____ and _____)?
- Out of his own _____ (ex deo)? "In him we live and move and have our being (Acts 17:28)." Paul quotes _____ doctrine.
- Out of _____ (ex nihilo)? What is _____? Does Creation then _____ God?
- Is there an absolute distinction between _____ and _____?
- _____ states God is the _____.
- _____ Theology argues the World is God's _____, God and the World need one another.
- Was God _____ to create a world or to _____ from creating?
- Would he be less _____ if he didn't _____?

God is _____.

- Does God's sovereign power _____ with Human _____?
- Can God make a _____ so big he couldn't _____ it?

- Could God make a _____ circle?
- God can perform any action which is _____ possible and is _____ with his own nature.

Process Theologians such as Hartshorne argue that omnipotence is a theological _____, God can never be _____ but is always _____.

God is _____.

- "there may be truths God logically cannot _____ while he is making those _____." (But this assumes God is in time!)
- At any time, God knows all _____ that are true at that time and are such that God's knowing them at that time is logically _____, and God never believes anything that is _____.
- Does omniscience _____ with Human Freedom?
- How can we be said to have a _____ if God already knows it is certain what we are going to do?

God is _____.

- _____: _____ is the ability to determine levels of goodness.
- What is the _____ of God's _____? Love, Justice, Holiness, Beauty?

- Is God capable of doing _____?
- Otherwise are _____ better than _____ in the fact they can do something he can't.
- Is there a standard for _____ outside _____ which he conforms to?
- Pantheism makes no difference ultimately between _____ and _____.

God is _____.

- Boethius, Augustine, Anselm, Aquinas all argue that God is outside of _____.
- Time is a _____.
- This builds from Plato's _____ that states that it is greater to be outside of time and non-changing than to be in time and changing.
- Wolterstorff argues that God is _____ in the sense he is _____.
- His Time stretches _____ into the past and future.
- Does Einstein make _____ & _____ interdependent?
- Does the _____ account require that God is subject to _____?

Lecture 5 – Arguing About God

Why Arguments?

We can actually _____ very little.

Can we demand someone give a _____ of their beliefs in God or belief that God doesn't exist?

What counts as _____?

(ex. deductive proofs from self-evident premises? Inductive arguments? Intuitive-religious experience?)

Do we give others _____ grounds for why we believe?

A _____ view of proof.

A proof is a sound argument that the person for whom it is a proof knows to be _____ (valid form) and whose _____ that person knows as _____ without inferring them from the conclusion.

1. _____ Argument

"that-than-which-nothing-greater-can-be-conceived must exist" – St. _____.

1. Every person can have an _____ which exists in their _____ of that-than-which-nothing-greater-can-be-conceived.
2. Suppose that-that-which-nothing-greater-can-be-conceived exists _____ in the human _____.

3. Existence in _____ (and the _____) is greater than existence only in the _____.
4. We can conceive of a that-than-which-nothing-greater-can-be-conceived that exists not only in the _____, but also in _____.
5. If that-than-which-nothing-greater-can-be-conceived only existed in the _____, it would therefore not be as _____ as the idea of a that-than-which-nothing-greater-can-be-conceived that existed both in the _____ and in _____.
6. But that is an absurd _____ (reductio ad absurdum).
7. Therefore, that-than-which-nothing-greater-can-be-conceived must exist both in the _____ and in _____.

Kant: "existence isn't a predicate"- Critique of Pure Reason

- _____ is not a concept of something that could be added to the concept of a thing.
- A \$100 bill in your _____ is the same as the one in your _____, the concept is no _____. (But what would you rather have?)
- Every _____ is a property, is _____ a property (albeit unusual)?
- _____: Argues that Ch.2 of Anselm's *Proslogium* fails as Kant indicates, but that Ch. 3 introduces a new _____ argument, which has to do with _____ and _____.

- He argues that necessary _____ is a _____.
- God is logically _____ (denying his existence results in a _____). "It is not possible for God not to _____."

2. _____ Argument

- Arabic philosophers: _____ Argument.

- There must be a _____ cause in _____.

1. Everything that _____ to exist has a _____ of its existence.

2. The universe _____ to _____.

3. Therefore, the universe has a _____ of its _____.

_____: Thomas Aquinas: _____, the universe could be _____.

1. A contingent (dependent) being _____.

2. This contingent being has a cause or explanation of its _____.

(Principle of _____)

3. The cause or explanation of its _____ is something _____ than the contingent being itself.

4. What causes or explains the existence of this contingent being must be either other _____ beings or include a _____ (necessary) being.

5. Contingent beings alone cannot _____ or _____ the existence of a contingent being.
6. Therefore, what causes or explains the _____ of this contingent being must include a _____ (necessary) being.
7. Therefore, a necessary being _____.

3. _____ Argument

- _____: A watch's design leads one to conclude there is an intelligent maker; the Universe shows there must be a _____ intelligence.
- _____: The probability of the universe accidentally creating the conditions necessary for life is _____.
- _____: Some biological systems are _____ complex (i.e. all parts are needed immediately for the system to function properly). Such complexity requires an intelligent designer.

4. _____ Argument

- _____: Every person _____ as if there is an objective _____.
- In order to judge _____ and others as _____ there must be a standard to which it is compared. The _____ of _____ cannot give a proper ground for what we _____ to do.

- Therefore, a _____ must be the source of this moral standard.

5. _____ Argument

- If these various proofs each have some _____ questions, _____ they create an argument that God _____. A leaky water bucket doesn't hold water, but several leaky buckets put together can hold water!

Knowing God _____ Arguments

- Beliefs that are derived from other _____ and _____.
- Beliefs that are properly _____ - ("The universe exists.")
- _____: The use of _____ and _____ to support belief in God.
- _____: Basic beliefs are either _____ or _____ (immediate experience).

Descartes, Locke, Leibniz. "A person is _____ in accepting a given belief only if that belief is self-evident, or incorrigible, or is derived from self-evident or incorrigible beliefs using acceptable methods of _____ inference."

- Problems: Is this statement itself _____? Many things we believe we know are not erected on an absolutely _____ rational basis.

- _____ Beliefs: God is a basic belief!!! There is no need for the _____ to produce arguments to support their belief.
- Philosophers always bring _____ into their thinking, and both belief in God and belief God doesn't exist can be considered by an individual to be properly basic.
- That a belief is basic for a given person does not _____ that their belief is _____, just that it is rationally _____. Therefore, "the status of a belief as properly basic is dependent on the _____ in which that belief is held."
- _____: The difference between mere "true belief" and genuine warrant. A belief has warrant if the _____ faculties are _____, the circumstance are _____ to this faculties, and they are functioning _____.
- Is belief in God _____? Plantinga argues we have a *sensus divinitatis* in our _____ faculties which produces belief in God.
- If there is a God, then our belief in Him is _____ ... if God doesn't exist, we are _____ ourselves.
- However, this means one can show religious belief to be _____ and _____ only by showing that God does not exist.
- Arguments in this _____ epistemology are not necessary to believe in God rationally; however, they may be useful in convincing the _____.

Lecture 6 – The Problem of Evil

Evil: Evil done by _____, _____ agents.

Evil: Death by _____, pain, suffering, disease, deformities, etc.

The _____ Problem: J.L Mackie (1917-1981)

1. God is _____ and _____.
 2. God is _____.
 3. Evil _____.
- How can all _____ premises be true _____?
 - If God is _____ why doesn't he erase _____?
 - Does God _____ know _____ to erase evil?
 - If God is _____, doesn't that mean he would want to create a world free from _____?

_____ Defense:

Alvin Plantinga (b. 1932) argues that we need only show that premise #3 is logically possible given 1 & 2.

- If God created people to be genuinely _____, then he could _____ stop them from evil. He even goes so far as to say, "God is omnipotent, and it was _____ within his power to create a world containing moral good but no moral evil."
- The question remains: "Could God have created a world containing _____ creatures who always do what is _____?"
- Plantinga argues that "there are states of affairs which are possible in themselves (i.e. _____) but which are not possible for God to bring about. ... God cannot _____ the actions of _____ persons."
- _____ argues that this Free Will defense is mistaken because it adopts an _____ view of _____ (incompatible with _____). He answers instead that God determines the world, could have created a world free of evil. He states that "God can ordain the occurrence of evil without being sinfully responsible for the evil." (Evangelical Baptist Sept/Oct 2004, 12-14).
- To him, the true _____ to evil is that God will bring _____ and _____ to the evildoer in the future.
- Others argue that Free Will Defense helps explain _____ evil but not _____ evil. Plantinga counters that _____ evils could be due to the actions of significantly free but _____ persons (e.g. _____).

The _____ Problem

- Theism may not be logically _____ with evil, but it may still be _____.
- Does theism provide a _____ explanation for the facts of _____?
- _____: Argues that the _____ of evil shows it improbable that the universe was designed by an intelligent, good being. Plantinga and Cartwright respond that _____ approaches cannot be used for this _____ issue.
- _____: If God existed, he would _____ or _____ the existence of any pointless, meaningless, or gratuitous evil.
 1. There exist instances of intense suffering which an omnipotent, omniscient being could have prevented without thereby losing some greater good or permitting some evil equally bad or worse. (_____ PREMISE)
 2. An omnipotent, wholly good being would prevent the occurrence of any intense suffering it could, unless it could not do so without thereby losing some greater good or permitting some evil equally bad or worse. (_____ PREMISE)
 3. There does not exist an omnipotent, omniscient, wholly good being. (_____)
- _____ usually respond by attacking the first, _____ Premise that pointless evil exists. Some argue that we know this is _____, others simply that we can't know whether it is true or not.
- Why should we accept that God could not allow _____ evil? Perhaps significant _____ involves even the ability to bring about utterly meaningless evil!

- _____: The _____ Defense. "Accepting an appearance-claim in a given situation is warranted only when it is reasonable to believe that, given our cognitive faculties and our use of them, the truth of the claim would be _____ to us."
- _____ Evil: Natural Law explains that we benefit from the operation of physical laws, including _____ and _____. The possibility of natural _____ requires the possibility of natural _____.

_____ : shows why an argument against God's existence fails. (Plantinga, Wykstra)

_____ : justifies why God allows suffering and evil. (Augustine, Leibniz, Swinburne)

Themes in _____:

1. Evil as _____ for wrongdoing (cf. Job);
2. This is the _____ of all possible _____ (Leibniz 1646-1716.);
3. Ultimate _____ states that only God's view matters because it sees all the _____; God's ways are higher than ours;
4. All _____ will eventually result in greater _____ such as character-building (however, these goods may compensate or outweigh evil, but does it justify evil?);
5. Free Will requires both _____ and _____.

_____ Theodicies:

1. _____ Theodicy: Evil is a _____ of Good. Evil doesn't exist, it is the _____ of good. Change allows for good to be _____. The world was perfect and turned evil through the mystery of finite _____.

2. _____ Theodicy: The world started _____ and _____ with the possibility of becoming good by following God. _____ is necessary to create morally mature people and is an _____ stage in the evolution of the human race.
 - a. John Hick's _____ Theodicy. _____ salvation for all.
But does the goal of building character justify the means?

3. _____ Theodicy: Reality is _____ rather than _____. God is not _____ in the traditional sense. God has all of the power that is possible for him to have, but not all the power there is. He cannot _____ human will. He is _____ rather than _____.

- Assumption of _____ arguments: God (who is omnipotent, omniscient, and wholly good) would not allow any evil unless it is necessary to a greater good.

- Does God have a _____ to be _____ in the normal ideas of rights and obligations that we associate with human good?

- _____: The _____ does not need to answer the problem by referring only to goods that the _____ accepts (secular, finite, and temporal). There are infinite and eternal goods, which must be added into the question.

- The _____: Does God's suffering with us as a human help water-down the problem of _____? Or is it an example of the greatest _____?!

Lecture 7 – The Nature of Religious Language

_____ : God differs from creatures merely in degree, and there is no alteration in meaning when we apply words to him.

_____ : God is so utterly different than us that we cannot hope to say anything intelligible about him.

In Act's 17:23, Paul is in Athens and witnessing to the philosophers on Mars Hill. Paul's usage of the term "unknown god" comes from the Greek, _____, where we get the term agnostic, meaning _____ or not _____. Thomas Henry Huxley, an English biologist, coined the term in 1869 and lifted it directly from Acts 17:23.

Thomas Aquinas (c. 1224-1274): We can only speak of God _____.

_____ attributes to God does allow us to know him, but God is still utterly Other than us.

Two typical types of predication:

- 1) _____ - with exactly the same meaning; or
- 2) _____ - with two completely different meanings.

When we say, "God is just", we mean neither that God is just exactly as humans are, nor that God's justice has nothing to do with our justice. Rather, we point to a _____ between God's

- Ross rebuts this and argues that it mistakes a theory of _____ for a theory of _____ (where analogy leads to some knowledge of God). Aquinas never intended his theory of meaning to be used to arrive at _____ about God.
- _____: The logical _____ (such as A. J. Ayer) argued, "A statement is a genuine factual assertion if, and only if, there could be empirically _____ states of affairs that would show it to be either true or false (criterion of _____)."
- In other words, you have to be able to prove an assertion through _____ evidence if you claim something is said to be true. This means that any talk of God (theistic or atheistic) is _____ meaningless.
- However, this verification principle cannot even meet its own _____. There is no empirical proof that you need empirical proof in order for something to be _____ true.
- _____: In order for something to be true, you should be able to identify the conditions under which it would be false. Anthony _____ argued that religious believers allow nothing to count against their claims of God ... killing their own claims with a thousand _____.
- However, there are many beliefs that do not adhere to the _____ principle, including _____ and the existence of other _____. John Hick shows that our present life is like a long road trip, and we will not be able to verify or falsify God-claims until our journey is over and we see that there is or is not a God.

- Theology does assert fact-claims about _____. We should not confuse questions of meaning with _____ of _____. _____ are not meaningless inherently, the question is whether or not they are actually _____.
- _____ Analysis: Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951) argued that language has many important functions including _____ (commands), _____ (actions), and _____ (questions).
- He argues that all speech acts are "_____." There are a variety of different linguistic activities, including ordering, describing, speculating, hypothesizing, presenting, storytelling, lay-acting, joking, asking, thanking, cursing, greeting, praying. Analysis of these functions applied to _____ language intends to discover what tasks theological language performs.
- _____ (1900-1990) argued that _____ statements are simply _____ statements. They show the intention of the person saying them to live morally. However, this seems _____, saying that religious speech into the language of morality embellished by stories.
- Donald Hudson argues that this violates the unique _____ and _____ of religious language.
- Paul van Buren argues that religious language is "at the _____ of language," much like puns, poetry, and paradox. Society tries to keep us in the _____ of language - science, economics, history, etc. – but this loses the richness of experience. Religious language is "_____", not statements of historical _____ but statements of _____ (cf.

Jesus' resurrection).

- Linguistic _____: Faith is immune to external _____ because it has its own private language that can only be understood from the inside. Focusing on the function of religious language can neglect its informed _____ dimension. Religious language includes metaphysical, ethical, and historical statements of actual _____.
- "Religious language has its own inherent standards of _____ and _____, just as science does, without having to relinquish matters of precision of factual communication to science (275)."
- Religious _____: Paul _____ argues that the meaning of religious language cannot be _____; it must be _____. God is wholly other; God is not a being, but the _____. We cannot treat God as a being amongst others but as that which is beyond.
- _____ point beyond themselves to something else. _____, on the other hand, actually participates in the _____ and _____ of that which it symbolizes. Religious symbols participate in _____ Reality, in the _____.
- They show the human mind they have a relationship with their own _____ and _____. Theological language helps us experience our ultimate _____.
However, if we can interpret the meaning of religious symbols, does this not mean that there is a _____ literal content to them?
- _____: God the father, has been _____ and _____.

_____ is forced upon all religious language.

- The _____ tradition says that God can only be named by what he is _____. ("I am who I am"). God is not a physical being, not male, not more masculine than feminine.
- Rosemary Ruether argues we need to use _____ language to describe God. Scripture itself uses _____ metaphors for God.
- _____: God manifested himself as both Father and Mother to the Jews. All language about God is _____ and thus we can use the image of "Mother" and "Friend" to help us understand God better, showing his _____, _____ and _____ capacity.
- William _____: Our language is _____ about God because it assumes a subject and its properties are _____, while God's _____ says that his essence has no difference.
- However, we can still make _____ statements about God because the concepts of love, knowledge, power, action, etc. do not necessarily involve _____ conditions.
- _____ predicates are not _____ with God's incorporeality, infinity, timelessness, simplicity, or radically Other Being.
- Both _____ predicates and _____ predicates may be attributed to God because they do not conceptually require a _____. It is not _____ to speak truly about God.

Miraculous Definitions

1. Any _____ or _____ event.
2. Events that break _____ laws.
3. _____ events.
4. Direct _____ of God in _____ order.
5. _____ planning of God (ex. child saved from train by fainting operator).

Natural law: "Shorthand description of how things do, in fact, happen (McKinnon)." Therefore, if an event happens it is subject to natural law; i.e. there are no such things as " _____ " in the sense of _____ natural laws. (Water to Wine? Resurrection?)

Miracles as _____ Events

- How do we _____ whether a miraculous event took place _____?
- Evidence of Natural Laws is _____; testimonial reports of miracles are _____.
- _____: There is no testimony that can confirm the report of "nonrepeatable counterinstances to our current laws" that would outweigh the natural view of the impossibility of such events.
- _____: We rely upon our natural _____ - forming faculties and physical evidence. A person who witnesses an event they cannot explain may logically argue it must be a miracle if they have seen it with their own eyes, or even if someone they trust has reported it.

Miracles as _____ Events

- Can we ever be in a position to maintain justifiably that an event could not be produced by _____ alone? Perhaps, we can never absolutely state that any given type of event could never be given a _____ explanation.
- _____: Argues that we have good evidence of the "laws of nature", and any _____ of them to include a natural explanation for turning water into wine would make the laws _____.
- Margaret Boden concurs, saying that if a scientist witnesses water turned into wine, they have two options: _____ the laws or _____ this is a "permanently unexplainable phenomenon."
- Is there a third, noncommittal response that labels it a " _____ " and awaits further occurrences to investigate it further?

Miracles as Acts of God

- Are there _____ conditions under which all _____ individuals would be forced to admit that God has directly intervened? If one met a man alive whom they had seen die would they not be forced to conclude that this must be an _____ of God?
- Is it _____ to conclude that divine intervention is the most plausible explanation given all that this implies? (i.e. that God exists despite the existence of the evidence of evil against this claim.)
- _____ thesis: If an unexplainable event occurs that fits into the pattern of divine activity articulated in revelation, tradition, or personal experience, we can rationally

believe God causes it.

- This is not arguing that God must act in a certain pattern nor that we can be absolutely certain, but only that we are _____ in believing that it is more probable than not that the event is a _____ act of God.

_____ **Claims of the Resurrection**

- How strong is the _____ evidence of Jesus' resurrection?
- _____ and _____ argue that the early disciples and other Christians lives were so changed by the event they perceived as the resurrection that they could not have been _____.
- Furthermore, there is no evidence they were _____. Finally, there was no conclusive refutation of the Resurrection (i.e. Jesus' _____ was not produced).
- Martin and Flew: Such evidence is far from convincing.
 - a. Perhaps the Resurrection was a _____ invention.
 - b. There is no objective evidence and the Biblical account has _____ (stone, women, disciples' reaction).
 - c. Religious _____ do follow crazy ideas that are non-historical.
 - d. The body could have been _____.
 - e. The burden of proof is on the _____ since there is no valid historical basis to challenge the fact that "dead people stay dead."

- f. Even if the resurrection did occur there may be a _____ explanation.
- Habermas: The evidence is so _____ that any rational person must conclude that the Resurrection occurred.
 - Flew: The evidence is so _____ that any rational person must conclude that the Resurrection did not occur.
 - Davis: Both Supernaturalism and Naturalism can be held by rational people, given their _____.
 - Why does God intervene through prayer in some cases but not in others?

Miracles & Life After Death

Definitions:

- _____ = "not-dying". Either physical or non-physical continuance after death.
- _____ : Taking up physical existence once again in a different body after death.
- _____ : The body coming back to life to be reunited with the soul.
- _____ : The soul does not continue after death but there will be re-creation of the body when the person comes back into existence. Soul sleep.

Life After Death

- Immortality by _____ : We live through other people's memories of us.
- Resurrection is _____ for the power over sin. Rudolph Bultmann argued me

- must _____ life after death and see the existentialist significance for our present life.
- c. _____ with the Nondual One. Buddhism maintains that there is no difference between the individual self and the Universe (atman is Brahman). The Self is an _____.
- d. _____ life after death. We will live again, being identical to our present selves and aware of our self-identity.

Personal Identity and the Soul

Common sense tells us that we have an individual self, a personal identity. We are more than states of consciousness, categories of thought, memories, or the way we experience the world (cf. Alzheimer's patients). There is some sort of _____ that is "us."

- a. _____ argument: only we have access to our personal mental experiences.
- b. Human _____ shows we are morally responsible for our actions, and we must have a non-physical component separate from the deterministic actions of matter.
- c. _____ argument: mental facts differ from physical facts.
- d. No physical state has _____.
- e. Human _____ powers argue for the existence of a _____.
- f. The soul is a _____ that occupies a body in a non-spatial way (Thomistic view).
- g. _____ dualists argue that there are two kinds of substances, extended and non-extended.

- h. _____ dualism states that the soul emerges from the physical as a new substance.

Immortality of the Soul

The soul's existence may not terminate upon death. Physical functions such as the senses end but there is personal and mental life after death. How?

- a. The soul immediately _____ with a body of some sort (physical or spiritual)
- b. Soul _____: the soul is unconscious until embodied again.
- c. Soul exists _____.

Critiques:

- a. The physical _____ is necessary for concept formation and memory recall.
- b. _____ can alter the mind.
- c. Brain damage hampers _____.
- d. Certain mental abilities are _____ in the brain (ex. prefrontal lobes of cerebral cortex establish memory).

Self as a _____ Unity

Personal identity is found in the soul-body (psychophysical) unity.

- a. _____ states are physical brain processes.
- b. Eliminative _____ contends that mental phenomena can be reduced to the neurophysical.
- c. We are _____ machines, potentially replicable by sophisticated computers.

d. Searle argues that mental properties _____ from physiological properties.

Re-Creation

_____ argue there is a need for spatio-temporal continuity for personal identity.

_____ materialists argue that life after death is still possible.

a. Peter van Inwagen argues that God _____ the essential matter secretly to use it later to reform the person.

b. Corcoran argues there is a _____ of all elements of person upon death.

c. Some theists reject the requirement of spatiotemporal continuity saying that we are "_____ " which God could recreate from scratch and still maintain personal identity. (Soul-sleep).

d. Some argue that _____ Physics shows us that all physical events are recorded at a deeper, unobserved level. Perhaps the soul is a sort of secret substance which remains recorded in the Universe, awaiting resurrection.

e. Persons are not identical to but are _____ by the body; "a person's resurrection body may be non-identical with her earthly biological body (Lynne Baker)."

Life After Death is not logically _____! But is it _____?

Lecture 9 – Religion and Science

Almost all academic disciplines have emerged originally from _____, which included astronomy, musicology, politics, theology, and science. As each area _____, they eventually became new separate subjects.

The question of the relationship of science to religion involves three major disciplines:

- a) _____ (The _____ articulation of religious beliefs);
- b) _____ (_____ study of the order of nature); and
- c) _____ (The study of the most _____ characteristics of reality and knowledge).

In discussing their relationship, we must ask questions of _____, _____, and _____. We will examine four major ways of imagining the relationship between religion and science.

1. _____.

- Scientific _____: Argues that _____ observation is the only reliable way to obtain knowledge and that the Ultimate Reality of the Universe is _____ material. Science is seen as properly _____ while religion is _____ and _____.
- Logical _____ (1920-1940): Only statements that have meaning are those that are _____ or _____ by empirical experience. Religious and metaphysical statements about abstract "being" and other non-sensory realities are therefore _____.
- _____ (1934-1996): "The Cosmos all that is or ever was or ever will be."

- Biblical _____ (_____). Scripture is inerrant and should be interpreted _____. The Genesis account tells us that the world must have been created in 6 literal 24-hour days.
- _____ vs. Scientific _____.: The _____ trial of 1925 brought the religious and scientific communities into battle. Evolutionists insist that science proves that humanity evolved over millions of years while Creationists insist that "true" science shows the literal interpretation of the Bible is correct.
- More recently, _____ arguments have been formulated to simply say that God must have created humanity and the Universe.
- If one views the aims, objects, and methods of science & religion as the _____, conflict may result.

2. _____.

- Many thinkers have argued that Science and Religion are entirely _____ entities. Medieval thinkers divided reality into _____ (discovered through _____) and _____ (discovered through _____).
- _____: Karl Barth (1886-1968) sharply contrasted revelation and reason, arguing that _____ has marred humanity and only a move from God to reveal himself can give us religious knowledge. Science gives knowledge of the natural world while revelation leads us to a personal encounter with God.
- _____: All existentialists agree that there is a distinction between impersonal objects and personal freedom. The _____ of human existence comes only through

making _____ decisions.

- Religion is subjective and inward while science is objective. Martin Buber distinguished between the _____ relationship and the _____ relationship.
- _____: Wittgenstein argued that Science and Religion are two distinct "_____".
- Religion aims to _____ a certain way of life while science serves to _____ and _____.
- Religious methods include _____ appeal while science focuses on _____ language.

3. _____.

_____ : Science is based upon beliefs that it cannot establish itself but that shape the whole enterprise.

- a) physical nature is _____;
- b) Nature is _____ and _____ to the human mind;
- c) The world is _____, not necessary, and must be known through _____, _____ means.

Perhaps theology can offer reasons to accept these presuppositions _____.

- Doctrine of _____: Gave ground to modern science since it stated that God created the world and thus it is both _____ and _____. Observation and experimentation can give us access to the patterns woven into the Universe by God.

- Limited _____: General and comprehensive scientific theories raise metaphysical questions that cannot be answered by _____ itself. For example, how did the fundamental laws of physics first come into existence? Perhaps theology can offer its methods to supplement and help answer these questions.
- McMullin criticizes this “_____” role for theology, instead arguing that the aim of theology is to provide ultimate explanations and its methods are oriented toward constructing them.
- Creation doesn't explain the _____ of the universe but does affirm its absolute _____ on God. This means that theology is compatible with and complementary to scientific explanation.
- David Tracy argues that theology helps science deal with _____ issues involved with the application of scientific knowledge. It also sheds light on the presuppositions required by science - answering its _____ questions. Science also contributes to theology as any enlightened theological method takes into account new scientific advances.
- _____ Parallels: Science is more _____ than realized (Kuhn), and theology is more _____ than often thought (Murphy).
- _____ paradigms: Science is dependent upon the prevailing paradigms of the scientific community. Scientific data is _____-laden and arises from creative imagination.
- Thomas _____ argues that a major paradigm shift occurs when the traditional paradigm cannot answer difficult questions and an alternative paradigm surfaces. This leads to

scientific revolution and is paralleled by theological revolution. Paradigms are _____ in nature, and religious communities may cite experience, history, and sacred texts as data for their methodology.

- _____ Programs: Nancey Murphy argues that we should think of both science and religion as utilizing research programs. Scientists pursue hypotheses to protect their core theory: adjusting them in light of the _____, while maintaining the _____. Theology likewise preserves its minimum faith core (Trinity, Jesus, etc.) while modifying the auxiliary beliefs as science, experience, and hermeneutics provides new data.
- Holmes Rolston: Science is like religion because it has _____ involvement. The Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle argues that the observer can affect the outcome of a given experiment, making science less _____.
- Models: A model is an imaginative _____ construct invented to account for observed phenomena, a _____ representation of a physical system designed to represent the underlying structure of the world. Both _____ and _____ use models to understand reality.
- Common Criteria: _____, _____, and _____.

4. _____.

- _____ Theology: Human _____ can be used to conclude God _____. Teleological argument from design; Cosmological argument from cause and effect; Moral Argument; Ontological Argument. Science _____ theology.

- Theology of _____: Uses the evolving content of _____ to understand, reformulate and expand traditional theological doctrines including creation, providence, and human nature.
- Systematic _____: Alfred North Whitehead argues that science and religion coalesce in aims, objects, and methods. The medieval view of nature as a _____ and the Newtonian idea of nature as _____ must be replaced by a modern view of nature as _____.
- For Whitehead _____ is evolutionary and dynamic, so God must be also. This is a holistic view rather than dualistic ... Process Theology.

Conclusion

Any proper theology must come to grips with the results of _____.

“ALL TRUTH IS GOD'S TRUTH.”

Anything that science can demonstrate to be true must somehow coincide with theology as God is creator of the Universe. It is our task to constantly allow our theology to shape science, and science to shape our theology.

Lecture 10 – Religious Pluralism

- _____ Options: The following is merely a helpful heuristic in outlining the debate over religious pluralism, with special reference to Christianity.
1. _____.

- One is saved through confession of Jesus Christ _____.
- Karl Barth; Traditional Christian Theism - Christ the "_____ " means to salvation.
- Belief in Christ is both _____ necessary (his objective death brought salvation) and _____ necessary (one must know Christ to be saved).

Salvation is found in no one else, for there is no other name under heaven given to men by which we must be saved. Acts 4:12

- Is Exclusivism Unjust?
- Can't God speak to different cultures in different ways?
- What about early Israel?

2. _____.

- Some are saved through Jesus Christ who do not have an _____ knowledge of his life and death.
- Rahner's "_____ Christians".
- Does Inclusivism take sin seriously?
- How does knowing Jesus change things?

3. _____.

- All religions are equally _____.
- Religion is about _____ salvation not _____ beliefs.
- John _____ - blind men and elephant metaphor.

- S. Mark Heim - Each religion has its own _____ salvation
- Belief in a particular religion is both _____ unnecessary (no universal salvation conditions exist) and _____ unnecessary (no universal salvific structure we must know).

1 Tim. 2: 3 This is good, and pleases God our Savior, ⁴ who wants all men to be saved and to come to a knowledge of the truth.

- How can a religion that claims an _____ universe as Ultimate Reality be the same as a religion which claims there is a _____ God behind Creation?
- Most often, the _____ tends to view the Bible as the only authoritative Word of God revealed to humankind, while the _____ allows other sacred writings a place equal to that of the Bible.
- _____ issues, the idea of tolerance and equality, the love and mercy of God, and empirical observation tends to dominate the arguments of the more _____ pluralists, while the specificity of Christ and the Bible are upheld by exclusivists who emphasize historical particularity. Inclusivists can be either hard or soft, leaning towards either side in many cases and pointing to the salvation of the Jews before the life of Christ.
- A person's _____ does not necessarily equal _____.

Some Advice in Dealing with Religious Diversity

1. Do not overlook the _____ between religions. All major religions have a variegated history of development, including internal conflict. To overlook the distinguishing

characteristics of each religion is just as or more _____ than to honestly disagree. We cannot pretend a religion which sees ultimate reality as _____ (Buddhism) is the same as one which sees it as _____ (Christianity). Neither can a religion such as Islam, which was created on the basis of rejecting some fundamental Christian beliefs, be equated with Christianity simply because they are _____. To do so is to disrespect both traditions.

2. "All Truth is God's Truth." Recognize the truth which lies in each religion and recognize it as belonging to God. These areas are often fruitful areas for _____ activities.
3. Be firm in your _____ but allow other Christians to voice and hold their opinions. You must act on and promote your beliefs but have the _____ to allow others to do so in a manner that brings glory to Christ.
4. Open _____ with other religions. We have much to learn about God from others, even non-Christians. In the first place, we cannot expect others to convert to Christianity if they haven't been treated with _____ and _____.
5. Expect the power of the Gospel to withstand _____. It is the power of God for _____ - we do not have to be afraid of interacting with those who have not experienced the transforming power of Jesus Christ.

Source of Ethical Truth

1. The morals existing in God's mind _____ (cf. Law of Non-Contradiction).
2. God's _____ (What if God commanded us to do evil? cf. Abraham).
3. God's personal _____.

Authoritative Basis for Religious Ethical Truth

- Kai Nielson: We can only say that God is "good" if we already have an idea of what goodness is. Therefore, God cannot be the basis for goodness. Our own ethical _____ are the ultimate _____. To call God "good" means we have an independent personal ethical standard by which we judge His actions and attitudes.
- _____ insist that the ethics we have through intuition still find their _____ in God, because he is their Creator and instiller.

Acquiring Religious Ethical Truth

- Written Revelation (Bible, Koran, etc). What about when God appears to support or even commits _____ action (Numbers 31, 1 Chronicles 21)?
- Perhaps there are two ethical standards: _____ and _____ (i.e. God can do what he wants). Or perhaps the seeming violations are problems with our _____ human perspective.
- Natural Law (Aquinas): From the observation of the natural order we can deduce how human beings are to act and be treated. _____ is definitely a sufficient source for giving us

God's moral will but is not always _____.

- _____ leads to _____ (cf. Kant's "moral law within").
- Image of God: Morality is _____ in each of us. God's law is _____.

Indeed, when Gentiles, who do not have the law, do by nature things required by the law, they are a law for themselves, even though they do not have the law, ¹⁵ since they show that the requirements of the law are written on their hearts, their consciences also bearing witness, and their thoughts now accusing, now even defending them.
(Romans 2:14-15)

- If this is true than why is there still such a huge amount of ethical _____ both between and within religions? What about issues like, euthanasia, abortion, birth-control, etc.?
Answer: The _____.
- General ethical principles allow for varied _____.
- We may all affirm the same principles but _____ them differently. (Graded/Hierarchical Absolutism)

Do we need God to have morals?

- Jean-Paul Sartre (1905-1980): "Everything is _____ if God does not exist."
- Nielsen: "Morality has an object rationale in complete _____ of religion."
 - "Happiness is good."
 - "All people should be treated fairly."
- _____ ethical principles are grounded in _____ (a posteriori), and ought to be affirmed at present by everyone.

- _____: Absolute objective ethical principles are non-_____ grounded (a, priori) and true for all people in all places. We cannot derive an _____ from an _____? Just because all cultures say murder is evil does not mean it is evil, if we have no ground or reason for saying so outside of human thought.
- Can the Christian demonstrate that there is no _____ basis for humanity in general to affirm any given ethical norm? Can non-_____ deny meaning yet affirm personal meaning?

Duty vs. Virtue Ethics

- Duty-oriented ethics argues that we are to be _____ motivated by our duties to others, ourselves, and God. This is the _____ approach to morality.
- Virtue-oriented ethics argues that the primary motivation for morality is the development of virtuous _____. Ethics is not doing what God wants, or wanting to do what God wants, but being the type of person God wants us to _____.
- Once we become religious, we will act in a _____ manner. "Evil is not a metaphysical problem needing a solution but a practical challenge needing a response." (Hauerwas, Aristotle, Aquinas)
- Duty and Virtue are both important, overlap, and _____ on one another... but which one comes first?
- _____: Ethics as a right, duty, or moral law. Ethic of rules.

- _____: Ethics based on consequences or good living. Ethic of consequences.

Feminist Ethics

- Modern ethics is too focused on _____ generalized principles applied to hypothetical situations ... instead of the immediate needs of real people.
- Since men have _____ women, their ethics have missed entire areas of morality.
- Feminist ethics is _____... focusing on eliminating actual inequality and influencing public policy.

Lecture 12 – Religion and Post Modernism

Postmodernism

- Postmodernism is difficult to define in precise terms, due to the fact that at its core, it is used as a _____ for anything that questions concepts like certainty, meaning, identity, or objective reality. In fact, some have labeled the postmodern era as the _____ era.
- As a philosophical concept, it first appeared in _____, in a publication, *The Postmodern Condition*, by Jean-François Lyotard. It was written at the request of the Council of Universities of the Provincial Government of Quebec on the state of _____ in the contemporary world.
- Postmodernism serves to challenge the basic assumptions of _____, which is based upon Neo-Classical and Enlightenment concepts such as _____ and _____.

- Most proponents of postmodern thought do not see it as an attack or departure from modernity, but a _____ of it in a _____ mode.
- _____ has been a world leader in postmodern thought.

The following chart highlights the major difference between modernism and postmodernism.

Modernism	Postmodernism
Reason and science provide objective, reliable, and accurate foundations for knowledge	Reason and science are simply ideologies, created by humans
Reason exists independent of contextual labels; it is universal and true	Reason is a western ideology and is just one of many ways of 'knowing'
Democracy and freedom are natural extensions of reasonable, universal truths	Capitalistic democracy is a western ideology that competes and challenged by other traditions
Science is an objective means for understanding and improving the human condition	Science is an ideology
Reason leads to universal truths applicable to everyone	There are no universal truths, experience, or rights. No narrative that overrides the progress of humanity
Language is transparent and a one on one relationship	Language is fluid and arbitrary, therefore meaning is fluid and arbitrary
There exists a coherent 'self', independent of culture and society	The 'self' is a mythological composition of one's social experiences and cultural contexts
Identity is static and based on a person's ethnic, racial, national or gender identity (the traditional view). A 'romantic' view was presented by Rousseau which claimed we have an innate identity which should be separated from social influences	Identity is fluid and performative because there is no true definition of self or even gender; we put on identities as masks or social performances
Modernist Feminism: Women are oppressed by patriarchy. Through Reason they can gain independence and reclaim their authentic selves	Postmodern Feminism: The categories male/female, masculine/feminine are themselves culturally constructed and/or Ideological
Modern literature and film attempt to portray the concept of Realism. Storytelling is a means by which we experience the natural world	Post Modern literature and film makes little to no distinction between realism and fantasy. Storytelling is a wide-open enterprise
Truth is independent of human consciousness and known through the application of simple reason	Truth may exist independent of human consciousness but there is no objective means of knowing for sure

The Five Major Theories of Truth

Theories regarding the essence of 'truth' are vast and complicated. The following is presented as a brief introduction to the philosophical theories. An awareness of these theories help in understanding how truth is filtered _____ and how it affects our ability to _____ and present _____ arguments.

The five major theories are:

1. _____ Theory:

- This theory proposes that there is no underlying true reality other than what exists in individual _____ or _____.
- In its _____ form, the existence or nature of anything depends solely on a person's _____ acknowledgement.
- Subjectivism has its philosophical basis in the writings of _____ ("Cogito Ergo Sum / I think, therefore I am").
- The antithesis of subjectivism is _____, which is the theory that reality exists independent of the _____.
- It is closely related to the doctrines of _____ (the self is all that can be known to exist), and _____ (everything material, however insignificant or small, has an element of individual consciousness).

- There are two basic types of Subjectivism:
 - a. _____ Subjectivism: As noted above, it holds that reality exists purely independent of the mind.
 - b. _____ Subjectivism: The truth of moral claims is relative to the _____ of the individual.

- 2. _____ Theory:
 - Truth cannot be properly established by any _____ since there is no such thing as the property or quality of being _____.
 - Deflationary theory posits that we ascribe truth to _____, even though deflation theorists claim no such thing as _____.
 - _____ theories of truth, (such as correspondence, coherence and pragmatic), are attempting to analyse something which is simply _____ there.
 - Further, truth in deflationary theory has no _____ role to play in _____ inquiry.
 - _____ and _____ are ascribed primarily to propositions. The proposition to which they are ascribed may be either explicitly given or described.
 - This theory was widely popular for defining truth in the _____ century.

3. _____ Theory:

- Truth statements are those that best fit with some other set of statements already _____ as _____.
- A _____ is true when it can be incorporated in an orderly and logical manner into a larger and complex system of _____.
- A belief is true when it fits in with the set of all our other beliefs without creating a _____.
- If statements can be tested as part of larger groups, (because statements are difficult to verify in _____), then a statement can be classified as true because it could be _____ into a group of complex ideas, the whole set of which could then be tested against reality.
- In recent years, this theory has attracted the attention of _____. They propose that statements by persuasive or politically influential people become accepted as _____ truths. Therefore, the social negotiations among influential people construct the truth. We, then, are the ultimate arbiters of what is true because _____ is truth. The subjective and objective elements of truth are rolled into one _____ idea.

4. _____ Theory:

- There is a _____ between how the world _____ and a statement representing that part of _____.
- Of all the theories, this one lends itself to the _____ obvious idea that truth must match _____.
- A distinction is being made here between _____ and _____. A fact is some set of circumstances in the world while a belief is an opinion about those facts. A belief is capable of being _____ or _____ because it may or may not accurately describe the world.
- The idea that truth consists in whatever matches reality can be traced back at least as far as _____ and in the philosophy of _____ (In his *MetaPhysics*).
- Historically, this is the most _____ theory of truth.

5. _____ Theory

- This theory determines the truth of a proposition based on whether it has a useful (pragmatic) _____ in the world.
- Similar to _____ Theory, truth has nothing to do with the way the world '_____' but is a function of whether an idea can be used as a model to make useful _____ about what is going to happen in the world.

- Pragmatic truths can only be learned through _____ with the world.
- Pragmatism is useful in distinguishing _____ from _____ because a core assumption is that which is true should produce _____ consequences for us in our lives.
- For the pragmatist, truth is what an ideally rational _____ would in the long run come to believe. Truth is the natural and ideal outcome of _____ inquiry.