

not depreciate the significance of the apologetic which propounds the truth that God has created the world & that the footprints of the Creator are everywhere in evidence.

VI. Any apologetics which fails here has deserted the Christian Theistic position.

c. The argument should enhance the faith of the true Christian. Even true believers are unaware of the manifestation of God's glory in nature, in the works of creation & providence. The earth is full of the glory of God. Everything speaks of Him.

i. This ought to increase his recognition of the all-pervasive purpose of God, & His majesty. This ministers to the essence of piety, which is the fear of God.

ii. It should fill the believer with confidence as he is confronted with unbelief. We see deeply entrenched intellectual unbelief of today. The evidence of God's being & glory is so pervasive & convincing that the Christian's witness is always confirmed & supported by that which the unbeliever is continually confronted. This is of vital significance for evangelism. Acts 14 "17". The generations who God allowed to go their own ways, yet he left himself not w/o witness. We must capitalize on this. Wherever we may go with the Gospel, God has been there before us.

Theistic argument serves to bring these facts into more explicit focus in the consciousness of the believer himself. It reveals to the unbeliever the operations of conscience. It should bring them into more urgent activity & show the unbeliever that that work of the law on their own hearts testifies to the perfections of the sovereignty of God.

The Theistic Proofs themselves.

There are two main lines of argument.

a. Those which are drawn from the evidence in our own nature.

i. The ontological argument: To argue from the idea of God in the mind of man to the existence of God in reality. May we properly thus argue? Can we properly argue from the sensus divinitatis? First we shall scrutinize

11 Must not presuppose there is a God or so into a God
2) Must be able to state axiomatic & argue on the basis of reason
3) Must not establish being of God in objectively valid way
4) If given extracted must convince of God.