

Defending the Faith

NCBC Equipping Class - Week 2

Method	Summary	Final Authority	Source of Arguments	Key Proponents
Classical	Attempts to prove the existence of God and the truth of Christianity using natural theology and historical arguments.	Man's ability to reason	Natural theology, philosophy, and history.	Thomas Aquinas, William Lane Craig, R.C. Sproul, J.P. Moreland.
Evidential	Attempts to provide evidence for the truth of Christianity, such as the historical evidence for the resurrection of Jesus.	Proper interpretation of evidence progressive conclusions	History, philosophy, and science.	Gary Habermas, Josh McDowell, Lee Strobel, John Warrick Montgomery, Frank Turek
Cumulative Case	Attempts to build a case for Christianity by presenting a number of different arguments and evidence.	The cumulative weight of evidence	A variety of sources, including natural theology, philosophy, history, and science.	Paul Feinberg, J.P. Moreland, J Warner Wallace
Reformed Epistemology	Argues that belief in God is properly basic, meaning that it is not based on evidence or argument, but is instead a foundational belief.	Personal Experience of God	Scripture, philosophy, and theology.	Alvin Plantinga, Nicholas Wolterstorff, Kelly James Clark
Presuppositional	Assumes the authority of the Bible and interprets everything in that light, and then argues that no other worldview can account for human experience.	Scripture	Scripture, philosophy, and theology.	Cornelius Van Til, Greg Bahnsen, John Frame, Gordon Clark, James White