

TF:7— Introduction to Apologetics —Q/A

The primary references for the following questions are Catholic Apologetics by Fr. John Laux, Sections I and II (pp 1-70), and Apologetics unit study aids.

- 1) In this way, God impresses his will upon the soul of man.
- 2) This field of study seeks to understand the nature and attributes of God.
- 3) This atheistic doctrine identifies God and the Universe as one and the same substance. God is not separate from creation.
- 4) This saint, a prominent 2nd century apologist, wrote letters to Emperors defending Christians and was martyred under Marcus Aurelius.
- 5) This 3rd century apologist opposed heresies, helped define the trinity, and was the first Church Father to write extensively in Latin.
- 6) This British writer is best known for his classic apologetics series including "Mere Christianity", the "Problem of Pain" and the "Great Divorce".
- 7) This great English apologist is the author of "Orthodoxy", "Heretics", and "the Everlasting Man" and many other Christian classics.
- 8) This cardinal was a convert from the Church of England and was one of the most influential Catholic apologists of the 19th century.
- 9) Both Theists (Christians, Jews, Moslems) and Deists accept the idea of a creator God, but unlike Theists, Deists reject all forms of this.
- 10) Apologetics has two main purposes. One is to present a logical case for Christianity to the 'honest inquirer'. This is the other.
- 11) These are three of the most important facts that can be proven to be worthy of believe by the science of apologetics.

- 12) By these two ways we can know with certainty that God exists and discern many of his attributes.
- 13) Teleological arguments for the existence of God are based on this premise.
- 14) Cosmological arguments for the existence of God are based on this premise.
- 15) This argument for the existence of God states that all events must have a cause, so an all-powerful being must exist prior to the Universe.
- 16) his belief system, prominent during the Enlightenment, accepted the idea of a creator God but denied the possibility of miracles.
- 17) Because both Pantheism and Materialism view God as inseparable from the material world, they cannot provide an explanation for this:
- 18) This term describes the physical nature of a person's body, in contrast to the person's spiritual nature.
- 19) If, as Catholics believe, God created the material universe from nothing and he is separate from his creation, it follows that God is this.
- 20) Fulfilled prophecies are proof that God possesses this divine attribute.
- 21) This form of revelation is knowledge of God that is discernable to all men, and does not require faith or belief in Jesus Christ or his Church.
- 22) This is communication from an authentic prophet that bestows an understanding of God that cannot be discerned from reason or nature.
- 23) It is thought that this book of the New Testament was written before 70 A.D. since it mentions the temple in Jerusalem as still existing.
- 24)** The Church fathers included only texts that met this standard in the Biblical canon.