

Apologetics — Classicalism

“Classical apologetics operates in a two-or three step process (philosophical, theistic, and evidential). Working from the vantage point of certain undeniable foundational principles, such as the laws of logic and self-existence, certain philosophical questions are addressed, such as truth, reality, meaning, and morality. Since a belief in God as creator is essential for an individual to become a Christian (Hebrews 11:6), the primary goal is to help the unbeliever understand reality untainted by false assumptions.”

Website Reference: <https://chab123.wordpress.com/2011/11/16/comparing-apologeticmethodology- classical historical-and-presuppositional-apologetics/>

“The classical method is an approach that begins by employing natural theology to establish theism as the correct worldview. After God’s existence has thus been shown, the classical method moves to a presentation of the historical evidences for the deity of Christ, the trustworthiness of the Scripture, et cetera, to show that Christianity is the best version of theism, as opposed to, say, Judaism or Islam. This school is called the “classical” method because it is assumed that this is the method used by the most prominent apologists of earlier centuries. William Lane Craig contributes this volume’s defense of classical apologetics. Other contemporary apologists who may be classified at classical apologists include R.C. Sproul, Norman Geisler, Stephen T. Davis, and Richard Swinburne.”

Website Reference: <http://www.apologeticsindex.org/374-five-apologetics-methods>