

QUIZ

9/10 (Thursday)

9-1-15

St. Ignatius Prayer

Ignatius was a soldier in the Spanish army.

He was wounded by a cannonball; he had a long recovery. He is given by the sisters taking care of him the Bible and the Lives of the Saints.

He has a conversion experience and becomes a priest.

He later starts the Jesuit order of priests.

They continue to serve the church today.

Lord, teach me to be generous

Teach me to serve You as You deserve

To give and not to count the cost

To fight and not to heed the wounds

to toil and not to seek the rest

to labor and not to seek reward

except that of knowing that I do Your will.

AMEN

Lord: GOD

↳ God is God, and I am not.

generous = love: a decision more than an emotion to will the highest good for someone

LOVE

- 1) philia: familial (brotherly) love
- 2) eros: love between spouses
- 3) storge: affection (ex. small children, pets, etc.)
- ★ 4) agapé: sacrificial love

to serve YOU as YOU deserve

He
 God is God: our Creator deserves
 our savior all of us!
 our sanctifier

love: agape

to serve You as You deserve

God is our Creator
Savior

Creator (father) } He deserves
Savior (son) } our whole
Sanctifier (Holy Spirit) } lives.

to give and not to count the cost

to worry that
you will be

insufficient

we don't
quit the
spiritual
battle

to fight and not to heed the wounds

world → evil out there

flesh → evil in our hearts pay attention to
devil

to toil and not to seek for rest

→ be diligent
in spreading
God's Kingdom

"This life is a battleground, not a playground"

to labor and not to seek reward

don't worry about
what you get from
the good work.

except that of knowing that I do ~~God~~
Your will

"Seek first the Kingdom of
God, and all else shall be
given to you."



Why do you believe what you believe?

I believe in God because the Bible says that
God exists and I believe the Bible. Also,
many saints have had visions of God.

9-3-15

Why do you believe what you believe?

- 1) Because it's been proven
- 2) Because it's what I've been taught
- 3) I have faith
- 4) I grew up that way
- 5) The Bible says so
- 6) Because of miracles
- 7) Because it is true
- 8) Because everyone else thinks so

Truth = that which corresponds with the way things actually are

Faith w/out truth is useless

If we are Christian, the question is, can we prove it to be true?

Apologetics: apologia (a reasoned of our faith)
↓
defense

It answers the question of why we believe what we believe by demonstrating it is true.

Apologetics cannot:

→ create faith

But it can remove roadblocks.

truth: how we find it:

- A) We trust a reliable source
- B) We trust in trustworthy people
- C) We have personal experience of something with
- D) We can reason it out ~~in~~ our minds

Sometimes it can prove these

Logic is the language of apologetics

The basic form of logic is the sylogism.

- ex1) 1) If $A = B$ } premises 1) major premise
 2) and if $B = C$ } 2) minor premise
 3) then $A = C \rightarrow$ conclusion

↑
 IF 1) and 2) are true, 3 must
 be true.

9-8-15

Quiz Thursday

- prayer ✓
- meaning of the prayer
- vocab

Mary's birthday
Dec 8 - Mary's Immaculate Conception

Mary is not God ∴ We do not worship her.

However, we give her great honor as)

- 1) The highest of creation
- 2) Our advocate (speaks to God on our behalf)
- 3) Our spiritual mother

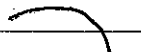
apologetics: a reasoned defense of our faith

Goal: truth

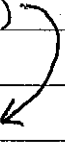
apologetics can not: give faith (create faith)

apologetics can: remove doubt

language of apologetics: logic

715
 syllogism: 

ex 2) If all dogs go to Heaven (P1)
 and if Ralph is a dog (P2)
 then Ralph will go to Heaven (C)

the conclusion must logically follow from the premises. 

ex 3) If all students get homework (P1)
 and if Therese gets homework (P2)
 non-sequiter then Therese is a student (C)
 (doesn't follow from the premises)

Then Therese may be a student (C)

ex 4) If only students get homework (P1)
 and if Therese gets homework (P2)
 then Therese is a student (C)

valid: a syllogism in which the conclusion logically follows from the premises

invalid: a syllogism in which the conclusion doesn't logically follow from the premises

syllogisms

valid { P1) (if) All dogs are brown.
 P2) (and if) Ralph is a dog.
 C) (then) Ralph is brown ← logically follows from the given premises

(1) valid: a syllogism in which the conclusion logically follows from the given premises.

true: a syllogism, that is

- a) valid
- b) all premises are true

If you have this, the conclusion must be true

- 1 syllogism that is valid; not true
- 1 syllogism that is valid & true
- 1 syllogism w/ a non-sequiter

Q: What is the most fundamental fact about God?

God is all-powerful

- all knowing (omniscient)

- real (exists) "sine qua non"

- loves us (omnibenevolent)

- Omnipotent (all-powerful)

- Our creator

- God is the Trinity

- The only God

"sine qua non"

(without which nothing)

OUR Lady of Sorrows: (Mary)

"7 Sorrows of Mary"

Mary is our model of suffering:

She stayed close to ~~X~~ through it all.

"Sine quæ non"

God exists. If this isn't true, no other attribute of God is true.

Categories:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1) God exists
(theists) | 2) Atheists
(God doesn't exist) | 3) Don't know
if God exists
(agnostics) |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|

The majority of the world are theists, yet if God doesn't exist, this fact means nothing.

Implications of Atheism:

- A) God is fake
- B) No Heaven or Afterlife
- C) Death is permanently the end

D) No hell / final judgement

E) No creator,

we are cosmic accidents

F) no purpose or meaning or value to this life

G) God's morals don't apply; right and wrong have no meaning

H) Every religion is a joke

I) * lied.

Sartre :: -doesn't matter what you do in life; everything dies

- In the end, there's only one serious question: why shouldn't I commit suicide?

If all this is true, it makes no difference if you commit suicide.

15-15

9-16-15

Concerning the St. Ignatius prayer, the ultimate reward is Heaven, and we should desire this with all our hearts.

Yet our primary desire is to do God's will b/c we love Him!

Implications of atheism: Nihilism (no purpose, value, etc)

P1) If (and only if) God exists, does my life (true) have meaning.

P2) I want my life to have meaning (true)

C) Therefore God exists (true?)

(non-sequitur)

Implications of agnosticism: If you choose this and God does exist, you missed your chance to accept God's gift. If you choose this and God doesn't exist, it makes no difference.

(The cowardly choice (often))

Implications of Theism

everything you've been taught in Religion ~~(might)~~ be true
(might)

Proof #1) cosmological proof (Kalam)

valid { P1) Anything that begins to exist requires an external cause
P2) The universe began to exist
C) The Universe requires an external cause

I think God fits in ~~the~~ the part about the external cause that created the universe.

Can we prove P1 & P2 are true? IF yes, the conclusion must be true.

P1) "cause" in this case refers to that which makes an effect.
(not referring to purpose)

All possibilities for X to exist:

all logical possibilities { 1) "other" caused (ex. a person, factory, etc)
2) self-caused
3) nothing caused

Problems w/ self-causation

A) If you don't exist, you can't do anything, including create!

B) Existence is a pre-requisite for creating anything.

Problems w/ nothing caused

a) We need to define our terms.

nothing: no thing, ∴ nothing has no properties

"ex nihilo nihil fit"

out of nothing, nothing comes

nothing can do nothing (including create)

Cosmological Proof

✓ P1) Anything that begins to exist requires an external cause.

P2) The universe began to exist

C P3) The universe requires an external cause

→ "other" cause by necessity so
~~X self cause~~
~~X nothing cause~~

science → cosmology
Big Bang Theory

1920's Albert Einstein } Had been taught
Le Maitre } the steady state model
(universe is eternal)

P2) The universe began to exist

→ Steady State Model (accepted science for over 1,000 years)

→ Einstein, Le Maitre

theory: universe is not static expanding

(Red shift of light)

24-15

9-28-15

"* set up the Church."

- Mt 16:18

for
(or)

P1) Anything that begins to exist
requires an external cause.

P2) The universe began to exist.

e) The universe requires an external cause.

→ 1927 - "Big Bang"

↳ Fr. Le Maitre

↳ The universe is expanding

↳ implication: if you go back in time... the universe "gets smaller" until you have a singularity: all the matter in the universe condensed into a single point of near infinite

- density

- temperature

Before the singularity, absolutely nothing.

This happened approx. 13.6 billion years ago

Time began here - 13,600,000,000 years