

Doctrine of Truth

Can We Know Truth?

1. A guiding belief of the post-modern era is that truth is relative.
2. A Christian reaction to relativity is that God is relative to the modern mind.
3. The larger question is whether or not truth is conditioned by the perception of a person to it. In other words, "What is truth for you, may not be truth for me."
4. If a person says, "There is a God", can that proposition be defended as truth?

Special Note.

A rationale person can affirm the existence of God. A rationale person can question or deny that affirmation. The next logical step to take would be to ask, "Why does a person affirm what they do?" "Why does a person deny the existence of God?"

5. To simply dismiss the rational proposition of the existence of God as irrelevant would be an irrational response and for this reason. If God does exist then it is delusional to deny His existence. It is like saying you do not believe in New York, or pizza, or mothers.
6. To say that God exists for you, but not for me, is nonsensical, and condescending. Either the proposition is true that God exists or it is not true. If it is true, then the existence of God should be honored. If does not exist, and that is the truth, then that truth should be honored.
7. To say that God does not exist because individuals do not believe He exists is the same is to say that men have not walked on the moon because a person does not believe the evidence.
8. Belief is not the determining factor for truth.
9. Feelings are not the determining factor for truth. People have said, "I do not believe because I do not feel it is right."
10. Assertions are not the determining factor for truth. The scientific community asserts many things as if they were truth without any foundation. For example, there is the Big Bang Theory. There is the theory of evolution. There is the theory of the survival of the fittest. There is the theory that global warming is manmade.
11. Rationalism is not the determining factor for truth, according to the modern theory of relativity. Truth is subjective, not objective. Truth is an encounter, it is an existential experience more than a rational proposition.

12. Despite the best efforts to deny, suppress, or dismiss truth, what remains is the fact that truth effects the existentialist and the subjective non-rationalist.
13. Truth does not change simply because it creates a subjective stimuli, positive or negative.
14. Once it is acknowledged that truth exists, regardless of how a person reacts to it, or feels about it, then progress is made.
15. In relation to God, the next level is to discern whether or not the proposition, "God exists", can be proven objectively, apart from personal feels, bold assertions, or subjective beliefs.
16. Proposition. "No one can know if God exists, but it does not matter."
17. However, in order for a skeptic to "know" for certain God does not exist, that person would have to be omniscient, and omnipresent.
18. What do rationale people do when one person says you cannot know something and another person says you can? Specifically, when one person says that God exists and the other person says God does not exist, what is to be done?
19. There is only one solution. Either one person proves that God exists, or the other person proves that God does not exist. So, who wants to go first?
20. How can a person prove that someone else cannot know that God exists?
21. Immanuel Kant said we cannot know God, for He is so far above us, so it must be true. Really?
22. How can humans know anything about a Being who is beyond the scope of sense perception?
23. One way is for this Being, who is beyond comprehension, to reveal Himself in an understandable way. He can humble Himself. And that is exactly what Christ did.
 - *Philippians 2:6 Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God: 7 But made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men: 8 And being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. 9 Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name: 10 That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth;*

24. This same Being could make something that I could understand, such as the universe that clues me in that He exists. This is the Cosmological Argument. For everything caused there must be a First Cause.
25. It could be argued that in order to move from the physical to the metaphysical sphere, an assumption has to be made that the law of causality that we use in this world, has to be the same in the other world where God is. But that is not necessarily true. It could be hypothesized that the universe can be its own cause.
26. But the universe is not eternal. The universe cannot be its own cause because the universe is something rather than nothing. And, because the universe is something it is a contingent rather than a necessity.