

# APOLOGETICS

“giving an account of our hope”

(much of this material comes from **CHRISTIAN APOLOGETICS & RESEARCH MINISTRY** [www.carm.org](http://www.carm.org))

## Key question

How are we to defend the faith in a world where Christian truth is not always deemed credible let alone compelling?

## Key text

### I Peter 3:15

“but sanctify Christ as Lord in your hearts, always being ready to make a defense to everyone who asks you to give an account for the hope that is in you, yet with gentleness and reverence,”

## Key Definition

### Apologetics

Apologetics is the rational defense of the faith against those who reject or attack its credibility and authenticity.

## Introduction

1. The word “apologetics” comes from the Greek word “apologia,” pronounced, “ap-ol-og-ee’-ah.” It means, “a verbal defense.” It is used eight times in the New Testament: Acts 22:1; 25:16; I Cor.9:3; II Cor.7:11; Phil.1;7,17; II Tim.4:16, and I Pet.3:15. But it is the last verse that is most commonly associated with Christian apologetics.
2. Therefore, Christian apologetics is that branch of Christianity that deals with answering any and all critics who oppose or question the revelation of God in Christ and the Bible. It can include studying such subjects as biblical manuscript transmission, philosophy, biology, mathematics, evolution, and logic. But it can also consist of simply giving an answer to a question about Jesus or a Bible passage. The later case is by far the most common and you don’t have to read a ton of books to do that.
3. Apologetics can be defensive and offensive. Phil.1:7 gives us instruction on the defensive side, “*For it is only right for me to feel this way about you all, because I have you in my heart, since both in my 2imprisonment and in the defense and confirmation of the gospel, you all are partakers of grace with me.*” II Cor.10:5-6 gives us instruction on the aggressive side, “*We are destroying speculations and every lofty thing raised up against the knowledge of God, and we are taking every thought captive to the obedience of Christ.*” The apologist can and should defend his reasons for believing. But, he can also

go on the attack. He can seek out those who oppose Christianity II Cor.10:5. Of course, he should be prepared to do this before hand and all apologetics is to be done with gentleness.

4. Apologetics is similar to preaching in its goal to defend and present the validity and necessity of the gospel. It is an attempt to persuade the listener to change his beliefs and life, to conform to biblical truth, and to come to a saving relationship in Christ.
5. Apologetics can be, basically, evidential (often called “classical”) or presuppositional. Evidential apologetics deals with the evidence for Christianity: Jesus’ resurrection, the biblical manuscripts, fulfilled prophecy, miracles, etc. Presuppositional apologetics deals with the presuppositions of those who oppose Christianity, because presuppositions effect how a person views evidence and reason.
6. Degrees of certainty can be plotted along the following graph. Most Christians would not claim that the Gospel story can be proven (without first accepting some favorable presuppositions). But they would rather suggest that the Christian faith is plausible if not probable. There is always a need for a step of faith that moves beyond pure reason. Few people would say that the Christian story is impossible unless they first make certain “faith” assumptions (say of materialistic naturalism).

Possible	Plausible	Probable	Proven
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7. The goal of most apologetics is to show that there is a strong probability that the Christian story is true. It is not possible to prove that the faith is absolutely true to all observers.

**A. Triumphalism closes more doors than it opens.**

1. Triumphalism is a posture (associated with many conservative Christians) that says:
  - What I do is (assumed uncritically to be) God’s will and work (fully).
  - My perceptions are God’s perceptions (exactly).
  - My motives are not mixed but pure.
  - All who question or appose me are obstructing the work of God and are evil.
  - I have no room for reflective self-critical analysis of anything other than how I can be more effective in furthering my causes.
  - I have answers - not questions, certainty – not doubts, mandates – not options, declarations – not dialogue.
  - I punctuate all of my statements with exclamation marks not comas, or question marks.
2. In reality this posture is:
  - Arrogant not confident
  - Insensitive not bold
  - Mean spirited not holy
  - Abusive not loving
  - Angry not worshipful
  - Foolish not wise
  - Embarrassing not a witness
3. But before we marginalize many of those who take a “triumphalist” posture we need to try to see through their cultural B.O. and B.S. and hear what might be some rather profound challenges. Consider the following questions that are raised by many triumphalists.

- Is there meaning to life and death?
  - Is there meaningful public truth in the realm of moral values? Or is there a strict division between science (universal truth) and values (private preferences).
  - Can we dismiss the Scriptural story through historical critical “scholarship” so easily?
  - Are conservative fundamentalists the only people in the cultures war that are: closed-minded, hard hearted, uninformed, and bull headed?
  - What does it mean to be human?
  - Is the only source of public truth that which comes from naturalistic (materialistic) science? This assumes that there is no external authority to nature.
4. The need for a liberal learning style.
    - a. It is possible to be conservative in one’s conclusions while at the same time being liberal (open, reasonable) in one’s learning style.
    - b. Classic liberalism (openness, reasonableness) need not be synonymous with culturally liberal moral and political conclusions.
    - c. Classic fundamentalism (affirming the tenants of the historic Christian faith) need not to synonymous with cultural fundamentalism which is uncritical, anti-intellectual, angry, arrogant, narrow minded, mean spirited, and foolish.

## B. Classical Apologetics

1. Classical Apologetics is that style of Christian defense that stresses rational arguments for the existence of God and uses evidence to substantiate biblical claims and miracles. It is quite similar to and appeals to human reason and evidence. Early Classical Apologists include Augustine, Anselm, and Thomas Aquinas. Contemporary classical apologists are Norman Geisler, William Craig, and J. P. Moreland.
2. It assumes that there is **common ground and grammar** that all humans share. **Acts 17:22-31** “<sup>22</sup> And Paul stood in the midst of the Areopagus and said, "Men of Athens, I observe that you are very religious in all respects. <sup>23</sup> For while I was passing through and examining the objects of your worship, I also found an altar with this inscription, 'TO AN UNKNOWN GOD.' What therefore you worship in ignorance, this I proclaim to you. <sup>24</sup> The God who made the world and all things in it, since He is Lord of heaven and earth, does not dwell in temples made with hands; <sup>25</sup> neither is He served by human hands, as though He needed anything, since He Himself gives to all life and breath and all things; <sup>26</sup> and He made from one, every nation of mankind to live on all the face of the earth, having determined {their} appointed times, and the boundaries of their habitation, <sup>27</sup> that they should seek God, if perhaps they might grope for Him and find Him, though He is not far from each one of us; <sup>28</sup> for in Him we live and move and exist, as even some of your own poets have said, 'For we also are His offspring. <sup>29</sup> Being then the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Divine Nature is like gold or silver or stone, an image formed by the art and thought of man. <sup>30</sup> Therefore having overlooked the times of ignorance, God is now declaring to men that all everywhere should repent, <sup>31</sup> because He has fixed a day in which He will judge the world in righteousness through a Man whom He has appointed, having furnished proof to all men by raising Him from the dead.”
  - a. Points of common ground (God’s universal visual aids).
    - 1) **Why do people suffer and die?** Not how does death come about but philosophically – why do we have to die?
    - 2) **Why do humans and governments fail?** After all these years of “evolution” we still struggle to manage life together Why?

- 3) **Why do we hope?** Why do all humans aspire, imagine, and hope for a state of being that does not yet exist?
- 4) **Why do we have a sense of justice, beauty, goodness, etc.?** Where does this come from?
- b. There is a common ground established in Christ.
- 1) **The incarnation**
    - The Logos becoming Flesh (Jn.1:14) offered a new paradigm for understanding reality. The classical dualistic view (material / spiritual) is challenged and replaced.
    - Christ's coming dignified the human race in that he demonstrated that Man and God could be one. People are wired to understand and relate to God and the universe. The seeds of modern science are planted. The seeds for human dignity are sown. The seeds for meaning to life are spread.
    - Christ was a model of what it means to be fully human.
  - 2) **The redemption**
    - Christ died for "all" humanity.
    - Christ's death addresses the core problem of the human race and its solution.
  - 3) **Mission**
    - Christ offered service to others, especially the powerless.
    - Christ showed us God's priorities in service.
    - Christ respected distinctive covenant boundaries.
- c. We should all be able to agree that we are called to **"respectful care of all humans and their environment."**
3. Some of the arguments relied upon for proofs of God's existence are the cosmological (there must be a final uncaused-cause of all things) argument and the teleological (the creation and human existence suggest intelligent design and purpose) argument. The cosmological argument attempts to prove God exists by stating that there has to be an uncaused cause of all things. That uncaused cause is God. The teleological argument uses the analogy of design; that is, the universe and life exhibit marks of design. Therefore, there must be a Designer. Other times, strict evidence is used establish Christianity's validity. Of course, both aspects are also combined in classical apologetics.
4. An example of classical apologetics might be as follows:
- Peter:** I do not believe Jesus rose from the dead?
- Paul:** Why not? The eyewitnesses stated that they saw him after his resurrection?
- Peter:** Sorry, I can't accept that. The Bible has been rewritten so many times it cannot be trusted.
- Paul:** But the manuscript evidence for the New Testament shows us that the manuscripts have been faithfully and accurately transmitted to us. We can trust the documents and we can trust that the Bible is reliable.
- Peter:** What manuscript evidence?
- Paul:** The fact that over 5000 supporting Greek manuscripts of the New Testament have been discovered, when examined, shows us that they are all copied with extreme accuracy. The New Testament alone is over 99% textually pure. In addition, another

20,000 manuscripts in other languages also have been discovered. All these manuscripts range from the second century to after the turn of the first millennium. They all demonstrate an amazing accuracy and consistency within the copies. Therefore, we can trust that the New Testament which has been transmitted to us as accurate. Since we can trust the documents, we have reliable eyewitness accounts of the resurrection accurately recorded and transmitted to us.

**Peter:** Even if the New Testament is reliable, I still cannot believe Jesus rose from the dead.

**Paul:** But, if it is reliable and it accurately records eyewitness accounts of Jesus' resurrection, then why won't you believe the witness? If Jesus did indeed rise from the dead, then what He said is true.

5. The preceding very simplistic dialogue has strengths and weaknesses but it demonstrates a way of using evidence and logic as a defense to support the resurrection, a biblical miracle.
6. A variation on this could focus on prophecies and be as follows:
  - a. The Bible claims to be the word of God.
  - b. The Bible has been accurately transmitted to us through the copying method.
  - c. The Old Testament was written before the New Testament.
  - d. The Old Testament contains prophecies of Jesus fulfilled in the New Testament.
  - e. Jesus fulfilled the prophecies
  - f. This shows that the Bible is inspired.
  - g. Since it is inspired, it is accurate.
  - h. It says that God exists
  - i. Therefore, God exist.
7. No argument is without strengths and weaknesses and all Classical Apologetic approaches have been questioned by critics. But, the critics are not left unanswered and Christians have, in turn, refuted the refutations. This back and forth process of point-counter-point is going to continue until Jesus returns. Nevertheless, God commands that we do our best to defend the faith and classical apologetics is one of the means to do that.
8. The web site of CARM ([carm.org](http://carm.org)) offers a lot of classical apologetic information as does Josh McDowell's book, *The New Evidence that Demands a Verdict*, Nelson Publishing.
9. Adherents to this position have been Augustine, Anselm, Aquinas, R. C. Sproul, and Norman Geisler.

### **C. Presuppositional Apologetics**

1. This form of Christian apologetics deals with presuppositions or assumptions. A Christian presuppositionalist presupposes God's existence and argues from that perspective to show the validity of Christian theism. This position also presupposes the truth of the Christian Scriptures and relies on the validity and power of the gospel to change lives (Rom.1:16). From the scriptures we see that the unbeliever is sinful in his mind (Rom.1:18-32) and unable to understand spiritual things (I Cor.2:14). This means that no matter how convincing the evidence or good the logic, an unbeliever cannot come to the faith because his fallen nature will distort how he perceives the truth. The only thing that can ultimately change him is regeneration. To this end, the presuppositionalist seeks to change a person's presuppositions to be in conformity with biblical revelation.

2. I have found that a person's presuppositions are extremely important when discussing God and the validity of Christianity. I always ask diagnostic questions to find out where a person is philosophically and presuppositionally so I might better discuss Christianity. This is a very important point to focus on because one's presuppositions will govern how one interprets facts. Please consider the following dialogue as a realistic example of how this works.

**Peter:** I am an atheist and evolutionist. Prove to me there is a God.

**Paul:** I do not think I can with your presuppositions.

**Peter:** Why not?

**Paul:** Because your presuppositions will not allow you to examine without bias the evidence that I present to you for God's existence.

**Peter:** That is because there is no evidence for God's existence.

**Paul:** See? There you go. You just confirmed what I was stating.

**Peter:** How so?

**Paul:** Your presupposition is that there is no God, therefore, no matter what I might present to you to show His existence, you must interpret it in a manner consistent with your presupposition; namely, that there is no God. If I were to have a video tape of God coming down from heaven, you'd say it was a special effect. If I had a thousand eye-witnesses saying they saw Him, you'd say it was mass-hysteria. If I had Old Testament prophecies fulfilled in the New Testament, you'd say they were forged, dated in correctly, or not real prophecies. So, I cannot prove anything to you since your presupposition won't allow it. It is limited.

**Peter:** It is not limited.

**Paul:** Yes it is. Your presupposition cannot allow you rightly determine God's existence from evidence -- providing that there were factual proof of His existence. Don't you see? If I DID have incontrovertible proof, your presupposition would force you to interpret the facts consistently with your presupposition and you would not be able to see the proof.

**Peter:** I see your point, but I am open to being persuaded, if you can.

**Paul:** Then, I must ask you, what kind of evidence would you accept that would prove God's existence? I must see what your presuppositions are and work either with them or against them.

3. Presuppositional apologetics differs from Classical apologetics "in that presuppositional apologetics rejects the validity of traditional proofs for the existence of God." A pure presuppositionalist tackles the worldview of a person and seeks to change the very foundation of how a person perceives facts.
4. Adherents to this position have been Cornelius Van Til, Abraham Kuyper, Greg Bahnsen, John Frame, etc.

#### **D. Logical fallacies to avoid.**

1. **Ad hominem** - Attacking the individual instead of the argument.
  - Example: You are so stupid your argument couldn't possibly be true.
  - Example: I figured that you couldn't possibly get it right, so I ignored your comment.
2. **Appeal to force** - The hearer is told that something bad will happen to him if he does not accept the argument.
  - Example: If you don't want to get beat up, you will agree with what I say.

- Example: Convert or die.
3. **Appeal to pity** - The hearer is urged to accept the argument based upon an appeal to emotions, sympathy, etc.
    - Example: You owe me big time because I really stuck my neck out for you.
    - Example: Oh come on, I've been sick. That's why I missed the deadline.
  4. **Appeal to the popular** - the hearer is urged to accept a position because a majority of people hold to it.
    - Example: The majority of people like soda. Therefore, soda is good.
    - Example: Everyone else is doing it. Why shouldn't you?
  5. **Appeal to tradition** - trying to get someone to accept something because it has been done or believed for a long time.
    - Example: This is the way we've always done it. Therefore, it is the right way.
    - Example: The Catholic church's tradition demonstrates that this doctrine is true.
  6. **Begging the Question** - Assuming the thing to be true that you are trying to prove. It is circular.
    - Example: God exists because the Bible says so. The Bible is inspired. Therefore, we know that God exists.
    - Example: I am a good worker because Frank says so. How can we trust Frank? Simple. I will vouch for him.
  7. **Cause and Effect** - assuming that the effect is related to a cause because the events occur together.
    - Example: When the rooster crows, the sun rises. Therefore, the rooster causes the sun to rise.
    - Example: When the fuel light goes on in my car, I soon run out of gas. Therefore, the fuel light causes my car to run out of gas.
  8. **Circular Argument** - see Begging the Question
  9. **Division** - assuming that the what is true of the whole is true for the parts.
    - Example: That car is blue. Therefore, its engine is blue.
    - Example: Your family is weird. That means that you are weird too.
  10. **Equivocation** - The same term is used in an argument in different places but the word has different meanings.
    - Example: A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Therefore, a bird is worth more than President Bush.
    - Example: Evolution states that one species can change into another. We see that cars have evolved into different styles. Therefore, since evolution is a fact in cars, it is true in species.
  11. **False Dilemma** - Two choices are given when in actuality there could be more choices possible.
    - Example: You either did knock the glass over or you did not. Which is it?
    - Example: Do you still beat your wife?
  12. **Genetic Fallacy** - The attempt to endorse or disqualify a claim because of the origin or irrelevant history of the claim

- Example: The Nazi regime developed the Volkswagen Beetle. Therefore, you should not buy a VW Beetle because of who started it.
  - Example: Frank's just got out of jail last year and since it was his idea to start the hardware store, I can't trust him.
13. **Guilt by Association** - Rejecting an argument or claim because the person proposing it likes someone is disliked by another.
    - Example: Hitler liked dogs. Therefore dogs are bad.
    - Example: Your friend is a thief. Therefore, I cannot trust you.
  14. **Non Sequitar** - Comments or information that do not logically follow from a premise or the conclusion.
    - Example: We know why it rained today, because I washed my car.
    - Example: I don't care what you say. We don't need any more bookshelves. As long as the carpet is clean, we are fine.
  15. **Poisoning the well** - Presenting negative information about a person before he/she speaks so as to discredit the person's argument.
    - Example: Frank is pompous, arrogant, and thinks he knows everything. So, let's hear what Frank has to say about the subject.
    - Example: Don't listen to him because he is a loser.
  16. **Red Herring** - The introduction of a topic not related to the subject at hand.
    - Example: I know your car isn't working right. But, if you had gone to the store one day earlier, you'd not be having problems.
    - Example: I know I forgot to deposit the check into the bank yesterday. But, nothing I do pleases you.
  17. **Special Pleading** (double standard) - Applying a different standard to another that is applied to oneself.
    - Example: You can't possibly understand menopause because you are a man.
    - Example: Those rules don't apply to me since since I am older than you.
  18. **Straw Man Argument** - Producing an argument to attack that is a weaker representation of the truth.
    - Example: The government doesn't take care of the poor because it doesn't have a tax specifically to support the poor.
    - Example: We know that evolution is false because we did not evolve from monkeys.

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**F. Web sites** – lots of helpful material that will not cost you anything to access and in most cases cut and past for your use.

- **Access Research Network ([arn.org](http://arn.org))** Origins web site featuring the work of Phil Johnson, Michael Behe and others promoting the “Intelligent Design” position.
- **Alpha and Omega Ministries ([aormin.org](http://aormin.org))** Christian Apologetics and Counter Cult Ministry founded by James R. White, author of *The King James Only Controversy*.
- **American Collegians for Life ([aclife.org](http://aclife.org))** The nation's oldest pro-life organization wholly devoted to educating college students about the medical and ethical issues of abortion, euthanasia, and infanticide.
- **Ankerberg Theological Research Institute ([ankerberg.org](http://ankerberg.org))** Producers of the only nationally televised apologetics program *The John Ankerberg Show*. They offer a large selection of videotaped programs and materials.
- **Answers in Action ([answers.org](http://answers.org))** Answers in Action was founded by the Passantinos to train Christians to adopt and promote a Christian worldview in every area of their lives. Also visit the new [book reviews](#) page, featuring recently published apologetics books.
- **Apologetics.com ([apologetics.com](http://apologetics.com))** Challenging Believers to Think and Thinkers to Believe. A web and radio ministry dedicated to delivering the very best resources in contemporary and historic Christian apologetics.

- **Apologetics Information Ministry ([apologeticsinfo.org](http://apologeticsinfo.org))** AIM is Craig Hawkins' apologetic and research organization, promoting historic orthodox Christianity and providing information on apologetics issues.
- **Apologetics Resource Center ([apologeticsresctr.org](http://apologeticsresctr.org))** The mission of the ARC, directed by Craig Branch, is to equip Christians with a culturally relevant apologetic, enabling them to have a deeper level of personal faith, contend for that faith, and to enter arenas of resistance and reclaim ground lost to skepticism, secularism, and other alien philosophies.
- **Augustine Fellowship Study Center ([augustinefellowship.org](http://augustinefellowship.org))** A non-profit educational organization committed to helping people develop a comprehensive understanding of the world-and-life view known as classical Christian theism.
- **Breakpoint ([pfm.org](http://pfm.org))** The voluminous web site of the Chuck Colson ministries, featuring news and analysis on issues of politics, justice, bioethics, and culture. Includes Chuck's daily radio [Breakpoint Commentaries](#)
- **Canadian Institute for Law, Theology and Public Policy ([ciltpp.com](http://ciltpp.com))** Publishes books and tapes, and sponsors seminars which seek to integrate in depth the Christian faith with public policy issues. Includes material by Dr. John Warwick Montgomery.
- **Center for Bio-Ethical Reform ([cbrinfo.org](http://cbrinfo.org))** CBR is working to establish prenatal justice and the right to life for the unborn, the disabled, the infirm, the aged and all vulnerable peoples through education and the development of cutting edge educational resources. Its projects include [AbortionNO](#), and the [Genocide Awareness Project](#). [*WARNING: contains graphic photographs depicting the reality of abortion*]
- **Christian Answers Network ([ChristianAnswers.Net](http://ChristianAnswers.Net))** Providing Christian biblical answers to contemporary questions.
- **Christian Apologetics and Research Ministry ([carm.org](http://carm.org))** Material on doctrine, cults, evolution.
- **Christian Information Ministries ([fni.com](http://fni.com))** CIM aims to assist believers in defining and defending the Christian world view by being a source of relevant information.
- **Christian Research Institute ([equip.org](http://equip.org))** (CRI) - Journal and Newsletter articles defending against false doctrine. More CRI materials are also available at the [CRI Archive](#) site.
- **The Crossroads Project ([xenos.org](http://xenos.org))** Excellent apologetics ministry in Ohio focused on "postmodernism" and its effect in society. Xenos Fellowship is a huge, unique, exciting, and inovative ministry near Ohio State University - very helpful site with lots of material.
- **Culture of Life Foundation ([christianity.com](http://christianity.com))** A Catholic foundation dedicated to communicating the medical and scientific research that confirms the truth about the sacredness of all human life. Provides resources against abortion, euthanasia, and related issues from the disciplines of medicine, biology, law, theology, sociology, and economics.
- **Dare Connexions ([individual.utoronto.ca](http://individual.utoronto.ca))** Dare provides resources for college-aged people to spark conversations about spirituality, contemporary culture, and Jesus. A ministry of IVCF Canada, led by John Bowen of Wycliffe College.
- **Gospel Outreach Ministries Online ([gospeloutreach.net](http://gospeloutreach.net))** Loaded site for spreading the Gospel.
- **IDEA Center ([ideacenter.org](http://ideacenter.org))** The Intelligent Design and Evolution Awareness (IDEA) Center is a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting intelligent design theory and fostering good-spirited discussion and a better understanding over the creation-evolution issue among students, educators, churches, and anyone else interested in creation and evolution.

- **Institute of Biblical Defense ([biblicaldefense.org](http://biblicaldefense.org))** IBD is an apologetics ministry providing training in theology, philosophy, apologetics, world religions, counter-cult studies, and much more. Certificate and degree programs are also available.
- **Institute for Creation Research ([icr.org](http://icr.org))** (ICR) Devoted to research, publication, and teaching in those fields of science particularly relevant to the study of origins. The Institute for Creation research Graduate School exists to train students in scientific research and teaching skills.
- **Intelligent Design Network ([intelligentdesignnetwork.org](http://intelligentdesignnetwork.org))** IDnet is a new organization which promotes evidence-based science education in origins, and enhances public awareness of the evidence for intelligent design.
- **International Task Force on Euthanasia and Assisted Suicide ([internationaltaskforce.org](http://internationaltaskforce.org))** A non-religious site with in-depth material on the moral issues surrounding euthanasia, assisted suicide, and bioethics in end-of-life care, as they relate to public policy and medical practice. (You may be shocked to learn how much ground has been lost on this issue just in recent years... abortion must not be our only bioethical concern.)
- **Irenaeus Foundation ([irenaeus.truepath.com](http://irenaeus.truepath.com))** An apologetics ministry providing information and assistance to the average Christian to defend the historic Christian faith. Publishers of an excellent quarterly journal on topics of apologetics.
- **Leadership U ([leaderu.com](http://leaderu.com))** Site sponsored by the Christian Leadership Ministries, part of Campus Crusade for Christ, Int'l. Presents essays on issues such as apologetics, science, current issues. Very well organized site with a good index.
- **Ligonier Ministries ([ligonier.org](http://ligonier.org))** Resources from *Renewing Your Mind* with R.C. Sproul.
- **Lord, I Believe ([lordibelieve.org](http://lordibelieve.org))** This organization led by physicist Hill Roberts challenges both philosophies of naturalism and religious faith to explore what rational basis exists for those systems of belief. Through workshops and the web site he contends that on balance there is far more basis for agreement than the typical frictions between science and faith.
- **Meekness and Truth Ministries ([meeknessandtruth.org](http://meeknessandtruth.org))** Dave Geisler's organization dedicated to spreading the knowledge of God using clear and concise evangelistic principles combined with the powerful tool of apologetics.
- **McKenzie Study Center ([mckenziestudycenter.org](http://mckenziestudycenter.org))** A multi-faceted educational ministry devoted to the study of the Bible and promotion of a Christian worldview.
- **National Association for Research and Therapy of Homosexuality ([narth.com](http://narth.com))** NARTH is a non-religiously affiliated scientific organization dedicated to the research, therapy, and prevention of homosexuality. Its function is to provide psychological understanding of the cause, treatment and behavior patterns associated with homosexuality, within the boundaries of a civil public dialogue.
- **Ohio Right to Life Society ([ohiolife.org](http://ohiolife.org))** Promotes and defends the rights of all innocent human beings from the time of fertilization until natural death by educating against practices such as abortion, infanticide, and euthanasia.
- **Personal Freedom Outreach ([pfo.org](http://pfo.org))** PFO educates Christians on the dangers of religious cults as well as unbiblical teachings within the church itself. Publishers of *The Quarterly Journal*.
- **Priests for Life ([priestsforlife.org](http://priestsforlife.org))** An association of the Catholic Clergy addressing the topics of abortion and euthanasia, and providing resources and training for the entire pro-life movement.

- **Probe Ministries ([probe.org](http://probe.org))** Based in Texas, these men and women are equipping high school and college students to defend the faith, strengthening their understanding of the Christian world view and sound doctrine. Contains an abundance of excellent articles. Producers of the "Mind Games" Seminars.
- **Reasoning from the Scriptures Ministries ([home.earthlink.net](http://home.earthlink.net))** Ron Rhodes' ministry equipping Christians to become knowledgeable in the application of biblical wisdom.
- **Reasons to Believe ([reasons.org](http://reasons.org))** Hugh Ross's organization, showing that recent discoveries of science point to the God of the Bible.
- **Search Ministries ([searchmin.org](http://searchmin.org))** An organization to help adults develop spiritually and to train them to have an impact on their spheres of influence.
- **Spiritual Counterfeits Project ([scp-inc.org](http://scp-inc.org))** The SCP is a ministry confronting the many movements impacting our society such as the occult, new religions, and the New Age. Publishers of the *SCP Journal*.
- **Stand to Reason ([str.org](http://str.org))** Building Effective Ambassadors for the Christian faith.
- **Summit Ministries ([summit.org](http://summit.org))** A respected organization in Manitou Springs that conducts seminars on the Christian world view, for high school students. Information about the ministry, and answers to various issues. Good material on leadership.
- **Trinity Foundation ([trinityfoundation.org](http://trinityfoundation.org))** The purpose of the Trinity Foundation of Unicoi, Tennessee is to counteract the irrationalism of the age and the idea that we do not and cannot know the truth.
- **Veritas Forum ([veritas.org](http://veritas.org))** A coalition of students, faculty, campus ministers and community leaders sponsoring forums on various campuses, to consider the truth claims of Jesus Christ.
- **Watchman Fellowship ([watchman.org](http://watchman.org))** Good page on Apologetics. Many other pages on cults and false religions. Good pages on term definitions and resource pages including books by Norman Geisler, Walter Martin, Hank Hanegraaff, Josh McDowell. The [Index of Cults and Religions](#) is an especially useful resource.
- **Wilberforce Forum ([pfm.org](http://pfm.org))** Another of Chuck Colson's organizations dedicated to directly engaging the increasingly secular culture with the weight of the Judeo-Christian intellectual tradition, and equipping the Church for that engagement.
- **Ravi Zacharias International Ministries ([gospelcom.net](http://gospelcom.net))** Equipping this generation of Christians with a culturally relevant apologetic, enabling them to contend for their faith; to enter arenas of resistance and reclaim ground lost to skepticism and secularism; to impact leaders in their sphere of influence on matters of character and discipline so that both heart and mind are in tune with the heart and mind of God.