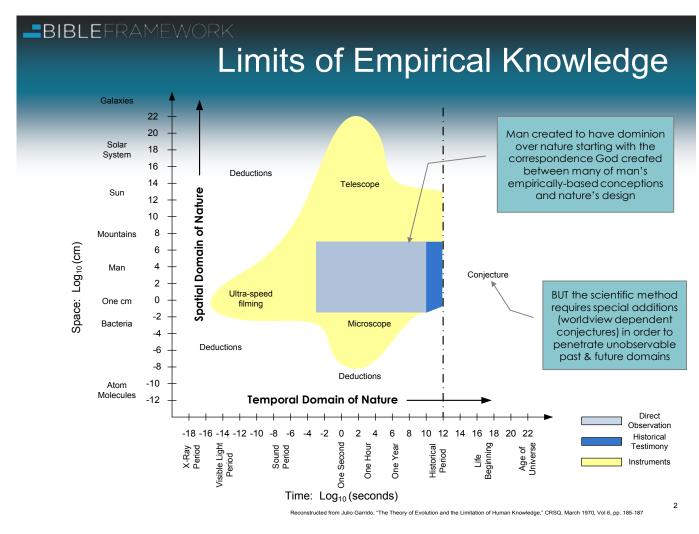
## HOW CAN SCIENCE STUDY HISTORY?

- 1. Introduction
- 2. The Scientific Method



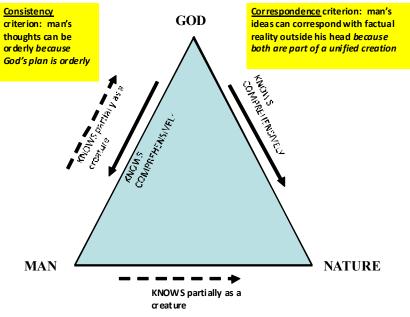
## How we "know" different parts of our space-time experience:

<u>Light blue</u> area of direct personal experience during our lifetime: assume our sensations correctly report reality [people of the Bible times knew the Word of God, e.g., **Ex 3; Deut 8:2; 1** John 1:1]

<u>Dark blue</u> area of others' experience during their lifetimes: assume their sensations correctly report reality + their records are trustworthy [this is how we know the Word of God, e.g., **Deut** 6:7-9; John 20:31]

<u>Yellow</u> area of our and others' experience of using instrumentation during their lifetimes: assume personal sensation correctly report signals from instruments + all records are trustworthy + signal-relationship-to-reality (measurement theory) is correct [this is how most science works] <u>White "deductions</u>" area: knowing by mathematical deduction now or by future reports from people who experience directly or through instrumentation [this is "yet-to-be-discovered stuff]

<u>White "conjectures</u>" [past time only] area: *unknowable by experience* so can only *conjecture* extrapolating experiential and mathematical knowledge currently available. [this is the best that science can do about origins with the "deep time" hypothesis] (see **Job 38:4**)



The only consistent iustification of true knowledge comes from the revelation God the Creator has given us to be able to correctly understand His handiwork and "name it" (Gen 1:26-28; 2:19-20). The basis of operational sciencereliance upon uniformity of nature for inductive thought, upon immaterial laws of logic for deductive thought, and correspondence of man's concepts with external nature-can only be found in the Bible. Hence science began within biblically-

influence culture of the West and no where else.

## 3. Can science, then, truly study unobserved past history?



NOTE the dependency upon observations Job 38:1-7; 2 Pet 1:16



At bottom there are only two trends in human thought *due to the design of man in God's image* so he always is involved in a personal relationship to his Creator/Judge/Savior—either one of hostility or one of reconciliation. This heart level lies behind everyone's worldview—including scientists, teachers, and university professors!

**Eccles 3:11** "He has put eternity in their hearts, except that no one can find out the work that God does from beginning to end."

Gen 3:7-8 "The eyes of both of them

were opened, and they knew they were naked, and they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves coverings."

Rom 1:18ff. . . . note 1:32 cultural approval of pagan values.

-BIBLEFRAMEWORK Historical Science Is Very Worldview- Dependent	-BIBLEFRAMEWORK Historical Science Is Very Worldview- Dependent
"I want atheism to be true and am made uneasy by the fact that some of the most intelligent and well-informed people I know are religious believers. It isn't just that I don't believe in GodIt's that I hope there is no God! I don't want there to be a God; I don't want the universe to be like that!"	"It is not that the methods of science somehow compel us to accept a material explanation of the phenomenal world, but, on the contrary, that we are forced by our a priori adherence to material causesthat produce material explanations, no matter how counter-intuitive .Moreover, that materialism is an absolute, for we cannot allow a Divine Foot in the door."
Thomas Nagel, <i>The Last Word</i> (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), 130	Richard Lewontin, "Billions and billions of demons, The New York Times Review, p 31, 9 January 1997.

## 4. Conclusion

The noun "science" has been used *equivocally* for the past 150 years to transfer the credibility of <u>operational</u> science to <u>historical</u> science.

"Naturalism," in spite of emotional denials, makes three fundamental *theological* claims: (1) material nature is all there is = the biblical God as Creator and Controller of history does not exist [metaphysical claim]; (2) man knows this universal truth = knows the relationship between God and the creation [epistemological claim]; and (3) religious beliefs ought not to influence historical science [ethical claim]. <u>Therefore naturalism—the interpretative framework of historical science for the last 150 years—is a religion</u> as 1961 SCOTUS Torcaso v Watkins and 2014 US District Court: American Humanism Association vs. US concluded.