

Logic, Deductions and Inferences

- They form one of the most important bridges between the known and the unknown
- How the lawyer convicts or proves innocence
- How the doctor diagnoses a patient.
- How the inventor devises a new inventions

Knowledge – Direct vs Inferential

- Direct knowledge gained by the reality brought to us by our five senses.
- But that is not the only way we gain knowledge.
- Most of what we know is not by direct knowledge.
- Philosophy *inferential* knowledge and *factual* knowledge
- Math a *transitive relationship* – if $A=B$ & $B=C$ then $A=C$
- Aristotle is credited with inventing the *syllogism*
- All men are mortal - Aristotle is a man - Aristotle is mortal
Science and law enforcement call it *deduction* / *forensics*
- “*elementary my dear Watson*”
- Medicine calls it a *diagnosis*.
- Add up all the facts ... then draw the necessary inference, deduction, diagnosis, syllogism, or transitive relationship.



Entertainment

- Criminal Justice System(Detectives/Lawyers):
 - **Perry Mason; Matlock; Diagnosis Murder; Numbers; CSI; Law & Order; Sherlock Holmes**
 - **Not endorsing just illustrating their popularity.**
- Medical Dramas:
 - **Doctors sifting through symptoms, Labs, CT scans, History, Medications seeking diagnosis**
- **Antique Road Show**

Necessary Inferences = Inventions

- We see the possibility of something and then begin to deduce other possibilities
- Sight Camera TV, Monitor
- Sound Radio; Phone Record; CD
- Brain – Computer
- Circulatory System Water/Sewer
- Nervous System Electrical Grid;
- Birds Airplane
- Lightning Electricity
- All new inventions follow this same path. It is postulate that it is possible and the search begins to see if we can duplicate it.

When We Come to Scripture

- God created the material creation with absolute laws. That make necessary inference possible.
- God created Scripture with the same absolute laws.
- Because Scripture is just as absolute, necessary inferences are possible.
- Can we use inferences, deductions, syllogisms and diagnosis in the Scriptures to find truth?
- If we can use it everywhere else, can and should we use it with Scripture?
- When we have a controversy over a doctrine can we use deduction, syllogisms, and inferences just like the police detective, doctor, lawyer, inventor?

Jesus' Debate with the Sadducees - Mt.

- *But Jesus answered and said unto them, You do err, not knowing the scriptures, nor the power of God. 30 For in the resurrection they neither marry, nor are given in marriage, but are as angels in heaven. 31 But as touching the resurrection of the dead, have you not read that which was spoken unto you by God, saying, 32 I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob? God is not (the God) of the dead, but of the living. 33 And when the multitudes heard it, they were astonished at his teaching. 34 But the Pharisees, when they heard that he had put the Sadducees to silence, gathered themselves together.*

Mt 22:29-34

The Points of Jesus' Debate

- You do err, not knowing the scriptures, nor the power of God.
- *God said: 32 I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob? God is not (the God) of the dead, but of the living.*
- Jesus used the same 3 part syllogism as Aristotle!
- *God said: I am the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob*
- *God is not the God of the dead, but of the living*
- Abraham Isaac and Jacob are alive.
- With this He amazed the multitudes!
- With this He silenced the Sadducees!

Jesus' Debate with the Sadducees - Mk

- *Jesus said unto them, Is it not for this cause that you err, that you know not the scriptures, nor the power of God?*
- *But as touching the dead, that they are raised; have you not read in the book of Moses, in (the place concerning) the Bush, how God spoke to him, saying,*
- *I (am) the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob?*
- *27 He is not the God of the dead, but of the living:*
- *you do greatly err. Mk. 12:24-27*
- Jesus accused them of error and of not knowing Scripture
- Because they did not make this inference!
- Using inferences means we do know the Scriptures and using syllogistic reasoning keeps us from error!

Jesus Used the Necessary Inference

- To resolve a doctrinal error and disagreement.
- He used it to charge the Sadducees with error.
- He used it to silence the Sadducees
- He used it and amazed the multitudes
- He charged them with error b/c they didn't use it.
- He told them they did not know the Scripture because they didn't use it.
- If we use inferences and logic to resolve doctrinal disagreements to find the error and hold to the truth we simply following the steps of our Savior, and using His methods!

Inspired Paul and Barnabas used it

- (A) Miracles confirmed ... Acts 2; Heb 2; Acts 14
- (B) Only those who preached inspired truth performed miracles.
- (C) They were performing miracles while preaching baptism and not the Law for the Gentiles.
- Therefore: Baptism and not the Law of Moses and circumcision for the Gentile is the truth.
- This is a necessary inference just like the one Jesus used.

Peter's First Sermon

- Approved of God by Mighty Works (infer)
- You Killed Him (direct knowledge)
- God raised Him (deduction)
 - David's prophecy – soul not left in Hades
 - We are Witnesses
- At God's Right Hand Exalted (deduction)
 - The Lord said to my Lord sit at my right hand
 - God has sent forth what you are seeing and hearing
- Let all the house of Israel know assuredly that God has made Him both Lord and Christ this Jesus whom you crucified. (Necessary Inference)

The Controversy over Baptism

- Sprinkling, Pouring, or Immersion
- The word “baptizo” means burial.
- Paul said we were “buried with him through baptism,” (Rom 6:4; Col 2:12)
- When the Ethiopian eunuch asked to be baptized they “both went down into the water,” “he baptized him” and “they came up out of the water.” (Acts 8:38-39).
- (A) Baptism is a burial
- (B) they both went down came up out of the water
- (C) they both went into the water to bury in water

Church Autonomy

- *The elders who are among you* I exhort, I who am a fellow elder and a witness of the sufferings of Christ, and also a partaker of the glory that will be revealed: 2 **Shepherd the flock of God which is among you**, serving as overseers, not by compulsion but willingly, not for dishonest gain but eagerly; 3 nor as being lords **over those entrusted to you**, but being examples to the flock; 4 and when the Chief Shepherd appears, you will receive the crown of glory that does not fade away.
1Pet 5:1-4

Communion Bread is Unleavened

- *For I received from the Lord that which I also delivered to you: that the Lord Jesus on the same night in which He was betrayed took bread; 24 and when He had given thanks, He broke it and said, "Take, eat; this is My body which is broken for you; do this in remembrance of Me." 25 In the same manner He also took the cup after supper, saying, "This cup is the new covenant in My blood. This do, as often as you drink it, in remembrance of Me." 1 Cor 11:23-25*
- *And he said unto them, With desire I have desired to eat this passover with you before I suffer: 16 for I say unto you, I shall not eat it, until it be fulfilled in the kingdom of God. Luke 22:15-16*
- All bread during the Passover was unleavened.

Saul Did Not Keep God's Command

- *13 Then Samuel went to Saul, and Saul said to him, "Blessed are you of the Lord! I have performed the commandment of the Lord." 14 But Samuel said, "What then is this bleating of the sheep in my ears, and the lowing of the oxen which I hear?" 1Sam 15:10-15*

Melchizedek — A series of inferences

- ... Hard to explain if one is “*dull of hearing.*”
- *called by God as High Priest "according to the order of Melchizedek," 11 of whom we have much to say, and hard to explain, since you have become dull of hearing. Heb 5:10-11*
- *For this Melchizedek, king of Salem, priest of the Most High God, who met Abraham returning from the slaughter of the kings and blessed him, 2 to whom also Abraham gave a tenth part of all, first being translated "king of righteousness," and then also king of Salem, meaning "king of peace," 4 Now consider how great this man was, to whom even the patriarch Abraham gave a tenth of the spoils. Heb 7:1-4*

Melchizedek — A series of inferences

- *Now beyond all contradiction the lesser is blessed by the better. 8 Here mortal men receive tithes, but there he receives them, of whom it is witnessed that he lives. Heb 7:7-8*
- *Therefore, if perfection were through the Levitical priesthood (for under it the people received the law), what further need was there that another priest should rise according to the order of Melchizedek, and not be called according to the order of Aaron? 12 For the priesthood being changed, of necessity there is also a change of the law. 13 For He of whom these things are spoken belongs to another tribe, from which no man has officiated at the altar. Heb 7:11-13*

Melchizedek — A series of inferences

- *For it is evident that our Lord arose from Judah, of which tribe Moses spoke nothing concerning priesthood. 15 And it is yet far more evident if, in the likeness of Melchizedek, there arises another priest 16 who has come, not according to the law of a fleshly commandment, but according to the power of an endless life. 17 For He testifies: "You are a priest forever According to the order of Melchizedek." Heb. 7:14-17*
- *20 And inasmuch as He was not made priest without an oath 21 (for they have become priests without an oath, but He with an oath by Him who said to Him: "The Lord has sworn And will not relent, 'You are a priest forever According to the order of Melchizedek'"), 22 by so much more Jesus has become a surety of a better covenant. Heb. 7:20-22*