





Nobody seeks God. UN

Understanding The Propositions:	
A- Universal Affirmative:	<u>All men</u> are sinners.
E- Universal Negative:	<u>No men</u> are righteous.
I- Particular Affirmative:	Some men are saved.
O-Particular Negative:	Some men are not saved.
* <i>No</i> and <i>not</i> go with the copula	
* <i>Non-</i> and <i>un-</i> go with subjects and predicates	
<u>Examples:</u>	
Some Christians are non-obedient people.	PA
Many unsaved people are good neighbors.	PA
Not all preachers are Protestant.	UN,PN
They are not among the believers.	UN
Those books are in the Bible.	UA

The Four Types of Propositions					
	Type	Subject	Copula	Predicate	
ua	A	All dogs	are	animals	undist.
un	E	No dogs	are	reptiles	dist.
pa	I	Some dogs	are	mean	undist.
pn	O	Some dogs	are not	nice	dist.

Why Is Distribution Important?

- > We must know distribution to check arguments for formal fallacies.
- > Unless the entire class of a subject is referred to, the predicate might not apply to certain members of that subject's class.

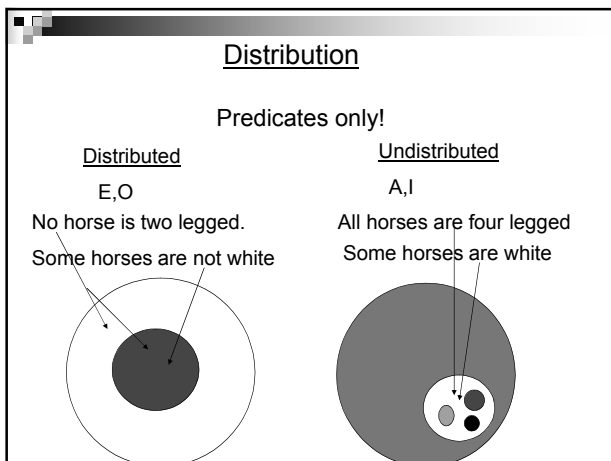
A, E

All dogs are mammals

Some mammals are dogs

I, O

Subjects Only!



MEMORIZE!

- Universal subjects are distributed
A: All men are sinners.
E: No men are perfect.
- Negative predicates are distributed.
E: No men are perfect (Men are not perfect.)
O: Some men are not lost.
- * Universal subjects and negative predicates are distributed!

Checking Syllogisms For Validity

Major Premise: All lost people are unbelievers.
 Minor Premise: All sinners are lost people.
 Conclusion: All sinners are unbelievers.

Major Term: Is always the predicate of the conclusion.
 Minor Term: Is always the subject of the conclusion.
 Middle Term: Is always in both major and minor premises, but never in the conclusion.

Seven Rules For Validity

Major Premise: All lost people are unbelievers.

Minor Premise: All sinners are lost people.

Conclusion: All sinners are unbelievers.

1. There must only be three terms.
2. The middle term must be distributed at least once.
3. Terms distributed in the conclusion must be distributed in the premises.
4. The conclusion always follows the weaker premise.
5. No conclusion follows from two negative premises.
6. No conclusion follows from two particular premises.
7. No negative conclusion follows from two affirmative premises.

Seven Rules For Validity

1. There must only be three terms.

All inspired writings are included in the Scriptures.

Handel was inspired when he wrote the *Messiah*.

Handel's *Messiah* should be included in the Scriptures.

2. The middle term must be distributed at least once.

All Baptists are baptized.

All Presbyterians are baptized.

All Presbyterians are Baptists!

Seven Rules For Validity

3. Terms distributed in the conclusion must be distributed in the premises.

All Hindus are vegetarians.

No Jehovah witness is a Hindu.

No Jehovah witness is a vegetarian.

4. The conclusion always follows the weaker premise.

No wicked person will escape judgment.

Some Americans are wicked.

Some Americans will escape judgment.

Seven Rules For Validity

5. No conclusion follows from two negative premises.

No humans are angels.

No angels are God.

God is not a human.

6. No conclusion follows from two particular premises.

Some premillennialists are charismatic.

Some Catholics are charismatic.

Some Catholics are premillennialists.

Seven Rules For Validity

7. No negative conclusions can follow two affirmative premises.

All members of the Trinity are fully God.

Some members of the Trinity take orders from the Father.

Not all the members of the Trinity are equal to the Father.

Examples

1. All agnostics deny any knowledge of God.
2. Those who deny any knowledge of God do not make sense.
3. Agnostics do not make sense.

1. Some people attend church.
2. All Christians attend church.
3. Some people are Christians.

1. Everything that has a beginning must have had a cause.
2. The universe had a beginning.
3. The universe must have had a cause.

Examples

1. Some atheists are not moral.
 2. Renee is an atheist.
 3. Renee is not moral.
-
1. No books of the Bible are in error.
 2. Some books of the Bible are books written by Paul.
 3. All books written by Paul are not in error.
-
1. All men are sinners.
 2. I am a man.
 3. I am a sinner.

Categorical Syllogisms In The Bible

Galatians 3:10 For as many as are of the works of the Law are under a curse; for it is written, "CURSED IS EVERYONE WHO DOES NOT ABIDE BY ALL THINGS WRITTEN IN THE BOOK OF THE LAW, TO PERFORM THEM."

"enthymeme"

1. Everyone who does not abide by the Law is cursed.
 - 2.
 3. All humans are cursed.
- Find the conclusion: therefore, hence, thus, therefore, so, so that, in conclusion, etc. (minor/major premises)
 - Find major/minor premises (middle term)
 - Reconstruct sentences in logical form.

Categorical Syllogisms In The Bible

Romans 1:20 For since the creation of the world His invisible attributes, His eternal power and divine nature, *have been clearly seen*, being understood through what has been made, so that they are without excuse.

"enthymeme"

1. All people who clearly see God in nature are without excuse.
2. All people clearly see God in nature.
3. So, all people are without excuse

- Find the conclusion: therefore, hence, thus, therefore, so, so that, in conclusion, etc. (minor/major premises)
- Find major/minor premises (middle term)
- Reconstruct sentences in logical form.

Categorical Syllogisms In The Bible

...having become as much better than the angels, as He has inherited a more excellent name than they. For to which of the angels did He ever say "YOU ARE MY SON, TODAY I HAVE BEGOTTEN YOU..." Hebrews 1:4-5

1. Whoever is called Son of God is better than angels.
2. Christ is called Son of God. "enthymeme"
3. Christ is better than the angels.

- ❖ Powerful ammunition against Jehovah Witnesses who claim that Jesus is Michael the archangel.
- ❖ Jude 9: But Michael the archangel, when he disputed with the devil about the body of Moses, did not dare pronounce against him a railing judgment, but said, "The Lord rebuke you!"
- ❖ Matthew 4:10: Then Jesus said to him, "Go, Satan!"

Home Work

1. All S is M.
 2. No M is P.
 3. No S is P
-
1. The Bible is the Word of God.
 2. The Word of God cannot err.
 3. The Bible cannot err.
-
1. All who have faith in Jesus are saved.
 2. Sharon does not have faith in Jesus.
 3. Sharon is not saved.

Home Work

1. Those who obey Christ are believers.
 2. Some Christians do not obey Christ.
 3. Some Christians are not believers.
-
1. Every A is B.
 2. Every B is C.
 3. Every C is A.
-
1. All men are substances.
 2. All who are saved are substances.
 3. All who are saved are men.

Home Work

1. No P is Q.
2. Some S is P.
3. Some S is not Q.

1. Some believers are Americans.
2. Some church attenders are not American.
3. Some believers are church attenders.

1. All Bible manuscripts have errors.
2. Some errors are certain.
3. No manuscripts are certain.
