

# Is there a conflict between Faith and Science?

*Faithful Questions – December 2019*

*Deacon Ken Crawford*



**NO!**



# Overview

- Review misconceptions people have
  - Rationality
  - Science
  - Faith -> Religion & Theology
  - Evidence vs. proof
- Ideologies we have to fight
  - Scientism
  - Fundamentalism
- Objections to rational religion
  - Moral issue X
  - Galileo
  - Limits on scientific research
- Do's and Don'ts
  - Ways we unintentionally re-enforce the misconceptions
  - Opportunities to teach

**Intermission!**



# Faith and Science Misconceptions



# Reason - Definitions

- Reason
  - the power of comprehending, inferring, or thinking especially in orderly rational ways : **INTELLIGENCE**
- Intelligence
  - The ability to apply knowledge to ... think abstractly as measured by **objective criteria**

*(Definitions from Merriam-Webster)*



# Rationality – Assumptions

- Reason requires a starting point
- All reason is based on starting assumptions
  - Starting assumption is the same as “objective criteria”
- Yes, really!
- Even science



# Definition of Science

- Science – *(from Merriam-Webster)*
  - A system of knowledge covering general truths or the operation of general laws especially as obtained and tested through **scientific method**
- Scientific method
  1. Make an observation or **observations**.
  2. Ask questions about the **observations** and gather information.
  3. Form a hypothesis — a tentative description of what's been **observed**, and make **predictions** based on that hypothesis.
  4. Test the hypothesis and **predictions** in an experiment that can be **reproduced**.
  5. Analyze the data and draw conclusions; accept or reject the hypothesis or modify the hypothesis if necessary.
  6. **Reproduce** the experiment until there are no discrepancies between **observations** and theory.

*(Definition from LiveScience.com)*



# Science assumptions

- Our observations are real and trustworthy
- We live in an ordered universe
- The order does not change over time
- God does not frequently interfere with the order





# Methods of discovery

- Science
- Mathematics
- Philosophy
- Religion/theology/meta-physics

All are exercises in the use of reason



# Faith -> Religion & Theology

- Many presume that 'Faith' must not use reason, logic or have evidence
- Articles of Faith of most religions are based on observed events
- Theology is an extension of observation, using reason and logic to do so



# Evidence vs. Proof

- Science has a method to “prove” it’s truths
- Meta-physics does not
  - This does not mean it is merely “blind faith”
  - There is much evidence for our faith
- Rational Religion
  - Revelatory evidence
  - Reason



# Scientism



# Scientism

- Definition from Merriam-Webster
  - An exaggerated trust in the efficacy of the methods of natural science applied to all areas of investigation (as in philosophy, the social sciences, and the humanities)
- Scientists who assume that the only truths are those that come from the observable universe, believe in the ‘religion’ of Scientism.



# Limits of science

- Questions science can never answer
  - Any 'Why' question
  - Whether anything exists outside the observable universe
  - Prove a miracle (caveat: It can disprove a false one)
  - Validity of any moral judgment



# Fundamentalism



# Christian Fundamentalism

- Definition from Merriam-Webster
  - A movement in 20th century Protestantism emphasizing the literally interpreted Bible as fundamental to Christian life and teaching
- Literal understanding of Genesis
  - Literal 7 days of creation
  - Literal Adam and Eve
  - Literal Eve made from literal rib of literal Adam
  - View 1st few chapters of Genesis as effectively a scientific explanation of the origins of the universe





# Catholics are not fundamentalists

- Scripture must be understood in the context in which it was written
  - Genesis is not trying to describe the physics of the creation of the universe
  - It is a description of the nature of creation
    - God is the creator of everything one could imagine (and more)
    - Creation is good
    - God made mankind in His image
- Catholics respect scientific inquiry and discovery
  - scientists must restrict their conclusions to the observable universe
  - We also expect scientific research to respect moral limitations



# Genesis “inconsistencies”

- Light before there was the sun
- Night/day before sky separated from earth
- Vegetation was created before the sun
- Cain found a wife despite eve being the only woman yet created
- Eve had Seth despite being a great, great, great, great, great grandmother.



# Intermission!





**Intermission!**

**Time is Up!**





# Addressing Objections



# What about Moral issue X?

- Remember: Science can not answer any moral question
  - Thus all moral questions come from a philosophical/theological perspective
  - Opponents refusal to admit or discuss that shows their bias
- Being in the bible does not make it fundamentalist
  - Many biblical texts are exercises in reason (example: book of Job)
  - Key point: Are we reading it in context?
- Natural law
  - Much of our morality doesn't come explicitly from revelation
  - Instead comes from observing the natural world that God created



# What about Galileo?

- **Concession: The Church is not perfect**
  - Throughout its history the Church has made plenty of mistakes
  - Similarly, the Church's actions with Galileo were not ideal, particularly as we view things today.
- **Key question: Why Galileo and not Copernicus?**
  - Galileo's research build upon Copernicus' research
  - Copernicus was a priest in good standing with the Church
- **Answer: Galileo didn't limit himself to science**
  - He had an uncontrolled temper.
  - He demanded that his hypothesis be accepted as fact.
  - He meddled in the Scriptures.
  - He disrespected the authorities of the Church.
- **Again, the Church wasn't perfect, but it wasn't just about science**



# Moral limits on research

- Conclusions of science never explicitly have moral implications
- Experiments can be immoral
  - Anything that violates the dignity of the human person
  - Anything that tortures animals
  - Anything excessively destructive





# Do's and Don'ts



# Don't: Defend Church with Galileo

- Concession: The Church is not perfect
  - Throughout its history the Church has made plenty of mistakes
  - Similarly, the Church's actions with Galileo were not ideal, particularly as we view things today.
- Church made plenty of mistakes
  - House arrest was a bad idea
  - Forced to recant scientific discoveries
  - Used power/authority instead of argument and persuasion
  - Banned books beyond even what it rightly was concerned about



## Do: Put Galileo in context

- Remember Key question: Why Galileo and not Copernicus?
  - Answer: Galileo didn't limit himself to science
- Again, admit the Church wasn't perfect, but these events weren't just about science



# Don't: Defend fundamentalists

- Lot's of reasons to be charitable to fellow Christians
  - This isn't one of them
- Too many people think their view of scripture is universally used throughout Christendom



# Do: Share examples of Catholic Scientists

- **William of Ockham**
  - Created Ockham's Razor
- **Copernicus**
  - Catholic priest who first discovered heliocentrism
  - Do: Learn how to pronounce co – pern – eh – cus
- **Christopher Clavius**
  - Jesuit who drove Pope Gregory XIII to promulgate the Gregorian calendar
- **Gregor Mendel**
  - Augustinian Friar who is the father of modern genetics
- **George Lemaitre**
  - Catholic priest and father of the Big Bang theory



# Don't: Avoid word 'religion'

- Trend to use the word 'faith' instead has negative consequence in this realm
- Words that increase rationality
  - Theology
  - Doctrine
  - Meta-physics
- Less troublesome alternates to 'faith'
  - World-view
  - Devotion
  - Spirituality
  - Church
  - Communion



# Do: Talk about evidence for Catholic beliefs

- There is lots of evidence for what we believe
  - Life of Jesus is well documented
    - Including extra-biblical and non-Christian sources
  - Resurrection has evidence
    - Scripture
    - Archeological (can apply the same thinking to Assumption)
  - Miracles are investigated by the Church
    - Often rejected by Church as either natural event or fraudulent
    - Note: Who is more free to investigate a miracle? Someone who can accept either answer (either miraculous or not) or an atheist who will only accept one answer (not miraculous)
- Much of what we believe is rational extension of what we have evidence for



## Don't: Overstate the “proofs” for our faith

- While there is lots of evidence, it can't be proven
- It doesn't hurt our cause to admit that
- Instead it makes us look rational





# Do: Differentiate between Scientism and Science

- Too often the difference is ignored or forgotten
  - Scientists use the scientific method to discover new truths about the physical universe
  - Believers in Scientism falsely suggest their beliefs are “proven” by science, and ignore that it is a belief system
- Make sure to promote good science
  - The differentiation rings hollow if we don’t actually promote good science



# Don't: Use the word “proof” when discussing science

- Some will claim science has a method to “prove” it's truths
  - It has become a common vernacular to use the word “proof”
  - We should not give into the temptation to go along
- Scientific method is a negative model for discovering truth, not a positive one
- It can never “prove” anything
  - But nor can anything else



# Do: Talk about rational religion

- Meta-physics is not merely “blind faith”
  - There is much evidence for our faith
- Rational Religion
  - Revelatory evidence
  - Reason



# Conclusion



# Conclusion

- Science and theology should work in concert with one another
- Pope Leo XIII
  - “There can never, indeed, be any real discrepancy between the theologian and the physicist, as long as each confines himself within his own lines, and both are careful, as St. Augustine warns us, ‘not to make rash assertions, or to assert what is not known as known.’”
  - 1893 (Encyclical – Providentissimus Deus)



# Next Time

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday – January 14
- 7:00 PM in the Morris Hall
  - Standard Time
- Topic
  - How can I improve my marriage?
- Future Plans
  - More permanent Child Care plans
  - Always looking for suggestions for topics



# Additional Information

- Webpage:
  - <http://deaconken.org>
- E-mail:
  - [ken@deaconken.org](mailto:ken@deaconken.org)
- Slides
  - <http://deaconken.org/blog/category/faithful-questions-seminar/>
  - <http://deaconken.org/blog/>
- Audio/Video may be available at a later date.
  - Check <http://deaconken.org/blog>



**2 Minute Break**  
**Think of your questions!**

02:00





## 2 Minute Break

# Time is Up!





# Questions?