FOUNDATIONS OF SCIENCE

Philosophy

Science is the study of natural phenomena, utilizing man's God-given skills of observation, explanation, and application. Observation and experimentation are employed in the Science classroom because they are a reliable means of gaining basic information about nature. The current level of sophistication of our scientific instruments and techniques gained enables us to appreciate more fully than ever before the majestic splendor of God's handiwork. A systematic study of the created order will reveal much about the very nature of God, which should be the highest motivation for scientific research. Additionally, the practical application of knowledge gained by science – technology, rightly used - will manifest obedience to the Dominion Mandate and enhance man's overall standard of living.

The Biblical Christian worldview provides the only valid philosophical basis for a sustained scientific enterprise. The false dichotomy between Science and Religion is, therefore, contrived and ephemeral. Although we encourage an active and healthy intellectual debate concerning the strengths and weaknesses of various theories of origins, we reject any theory of origins that denies the personal and providential involvement of God in the time-space continuum, or which denies the historicity of the Genesis account of creation. Students move from the accumulation of key facts (Grammar) to critical analysis (Logic), to synthesis of information and ideas in a persuasive presentation (Rhetoric). Therefore, we teach for life change: to take captive every thought to make it obedient to Christ, in whom are hidden all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge.

Science Department Goals

1. Gain a Biblical perspective on the scientific enterprise and examine various scientific theories in light of Scriptural truth.
2. Attain an accurate knowledge of the contribution of Science to human life by teaching the history of scientific research, development, and invention.
3. Provide laboratory experiences that emphasize scientific method and safety principles.
4. Develop problem-solving abilities that include gathering data, marshaling evidence, utilizing discursive techniques, and interactive methods.
5. Blend inductive and deductive scientific teaching strategies to provide a realistic model of scientific endeavor.
6. Train in the ethical use of scientific knowledge technology for the glory of God.