

25-0409, The Truth Project, Tour 1-7

TTP Tours 1-7 Review

Exploring Tours 1-7 of The Truth Project

The Truth Project, a 12-part study by Focus on the Family, equips Christians to navigate life with a biblical worldview. Led by Dr. Del Tackett, its first seven tours tackle foundational questions about truth, humanity, God, science, history, and society. Each tour challenges us to ask, “Do you really believe that what you believe is really real?” Let’s dive into these transformative lessons and their call to align with God’s truth.

Tour 1: Veritology – What Is Truth?

Why did Jesus come? To “testify to the truth” (John 18:37), confronting Pilate’s skeptical “What is truth?” In a “Cosmic Battle” between God’s Spirit of Truth and Satan’s Spirit of Falsehood (John 8:44), truth is God’s reality, not our perception (Colossians 2:2–3). Webster’s 1828 defines truth as “conformity to fact or reality,” yet lies—like idols—lead to “common insanity” (Isaiah 44:20). Every sin ties to a lie we’ve believed, from pride to envy (2 Thessalonians 2:11–12). Believers must gently engage outsiders (Colossians 4:5–6), helping them escape deception. Takeaway: Truth frees us when we embrace God’s reality over worldly illusions.

Tour 2: Philosophy & Ethics – Says Who?

Colossians 2:8 warns against “hollow and deceptive philosophy.” Naturalism, illustrated by Carl Sagan’s “The Cosmos is all there is,” traps reality in a “Cosmic Cube,” denying the spiritual. God, both transcendent and immanent, reveals Himself through creation and His Word. Postmodernism erases ethical standards, relying on “statistical ethics” driven by cultural norms. Plato’s question—“Is an act right because God said it?”—roots morality in God’s nature. Many Christians lack a robust biblical worldview, conforming to the world instead of being transformed (Romans 12:2). Takeaway: Renew your mind to discern God’s truth amid deceptive philosophies.

Tour 3: Anthropology – Who Is Man?

Who are we? Created in God’s image (Genesis 1:27) yet fallen (Romans 5:12), we wrestle with a sinful nature (Galatians 5:16–17). Humanity’s states—innocent, fallen, redeemed, glorified (1 Corinthians 15:42)—contrast with naturalism’s view of humans as mere matter. Secular thinkers like Maslow (self-actualization) and Rogers (“man is good”) blame evil on culture, not human nature. Scripture affirms our depravity (Romans 8:13), making redemption essential. The problem of evil challenges secularists, who lack a moral foundation. Takeaway: We’re made for God’s glory but need Christ to fulfill our purpose.

Tour 4: Theology – Who Is God?

Theology explores God’s nature, the source of all truth (Colossians 2:2–3). Eternal life is knowing God personally (John 17:3), not just facts (Hosea 6:6). Despite attacks on His Word—like the Jesus Seminar’s distortions (Ezekiel 22:26–28)—God reveals Himself through creation (Romans 1:19–20). His Word stands forever (1 Peter 1:24–25), demolishing false arguments (2 Corinthians 10:4–5). Knowing God transforms our identity, revealing our purpose. Takeaway: A relationship with God anchors us in truth.

Tour 5: Science – What Is True?

Psalm 19:1 declares, “The heavens declare the glory of God.” Early scientists saw design, but naturalism claims the cosmos is self-originated. Darwin’s theory fails his own tests: irreducible complexity (e.g., the flagellum motor) and missing fossil transitions undermine evolution. The Scrabble analogy—organized genetic code—points to intelligent design, not chance. Evolution erodes ethics, reflecting a worldview battle where man exchanges God’s truth for a lie (Romans 1:18–20). Takeaway: True science reveals God’s purposeful design.

Tour 6: History – Whose Story?

History is God’s narrative, not random events (Isaiah 46). Historical revisionism, like Rigoberta Menchu’s contested memoir or omitting God from the Mayflower Compact, rewrites the past to shape the present. God commands us to remember His works (Deuteronomy 8:10–20), as seen in memorial stones (Joshua 4:1–7). Postmodernism rejects God’s “photo album,” but Pilgrims saw themselves as “stepping stones” in His plan (Acts 4:27–28). Takeaway: Live as part of God’s grand story, not your own.

Tour 7: Sociology – The Divine Imprint

God’s order shines in creation (Psalm 19) and society (1 Corinthians 14:33). His triune nature—Father, Son, Spirit—shapes family (husband, wife, children) and church (Christ, leaders, flock). The Fall severed relationships (Genesis 2:18), but God’s design restores unity through roles like love and respect (Ephesians 5). Pathologies like divorce (Malachi 2:16) disrupt this “Divine Imprint.” Takeaway: Reflect God’s relational order in your family and community.

These tours call us to reject lies and live by God’s truth. Which tour challenges you most? Share your thoughts and let’s grow together in faith.