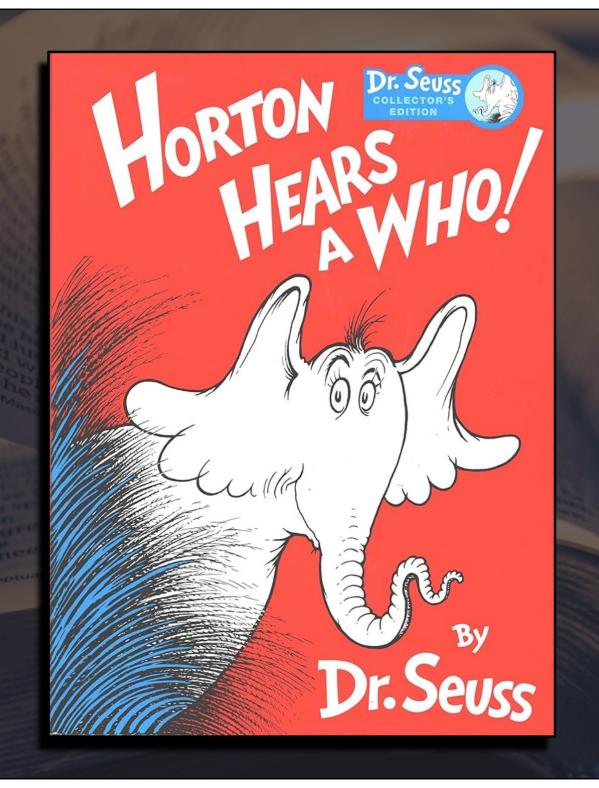




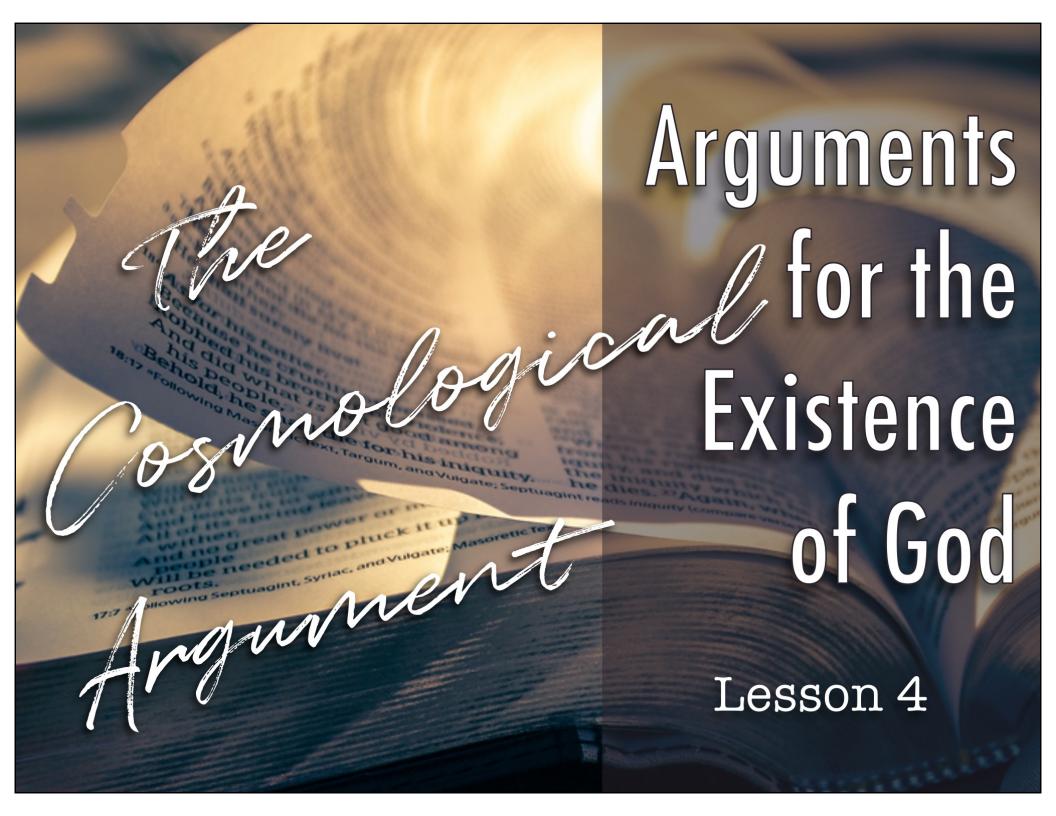
Arguments for the Existence of God

Lesson 4



Romans 1:19-20 (ESV)

19 For what can be known about God is plain to them, because God has shown it to them. 20 For his invisible attributes, namely, his eternal power and divine nature, have been clearly perceived, ever since the creation of the world, in the things that have been made. So they are without excuse.



The Cosmoligical Argument

- 1. Whatever begins to exist has a cause.
- 2. The universe began to exist.
- 3. Therefore, the universe has a cause.

1. Whatever Begins to Exist Hasa

Cause



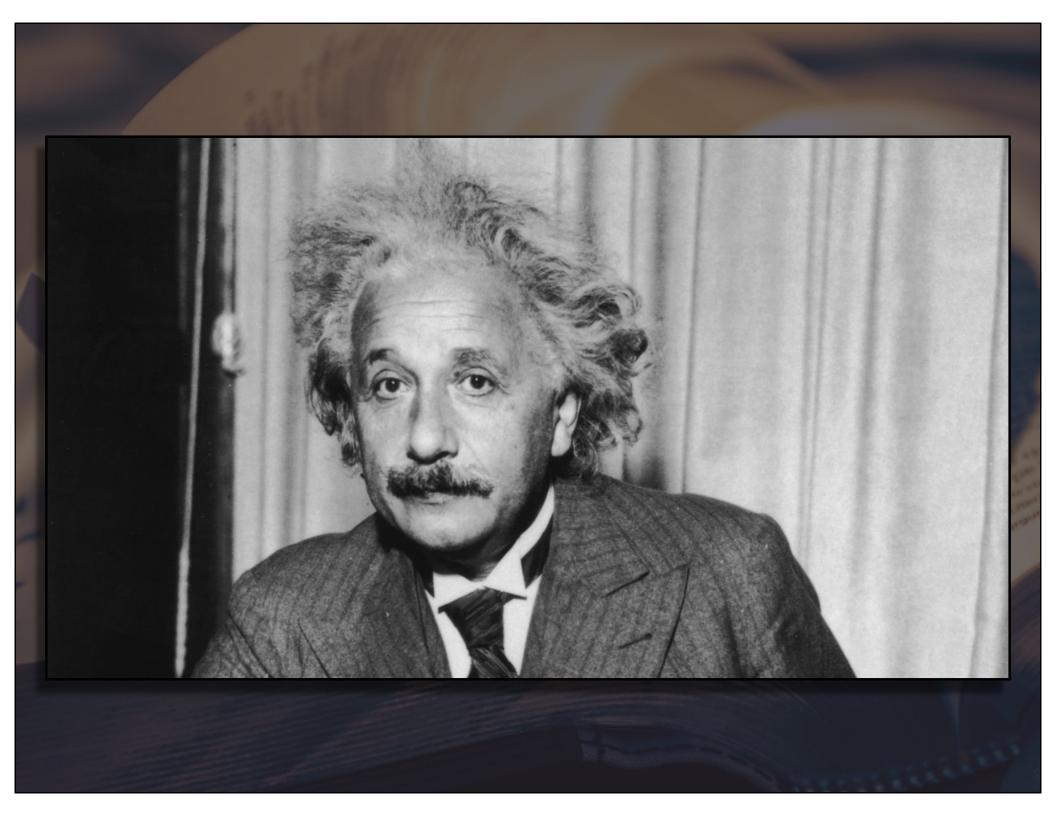
"I never asserted so absurd a proposition as that anything might arise without a cause."

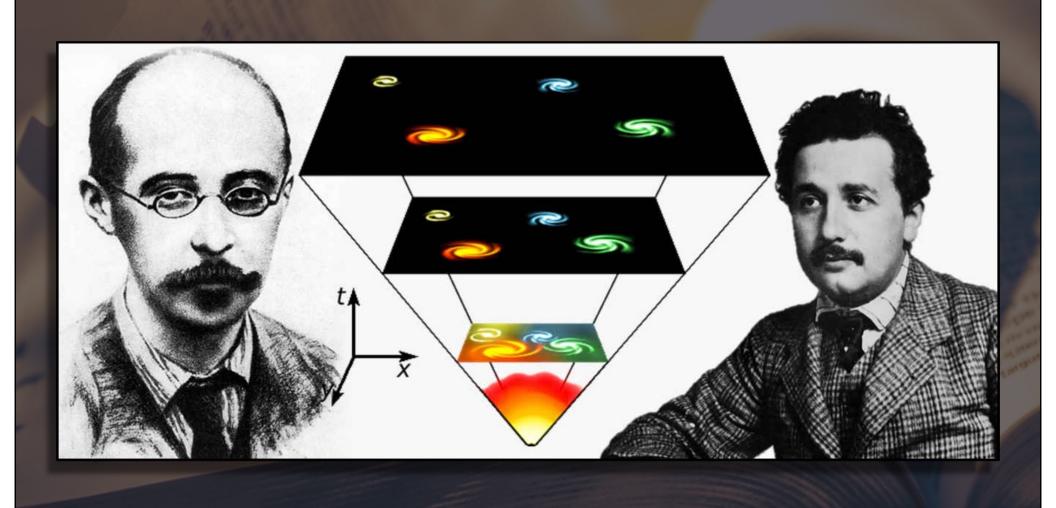
-David Hume (Scottish Philosopher and Skeptic)

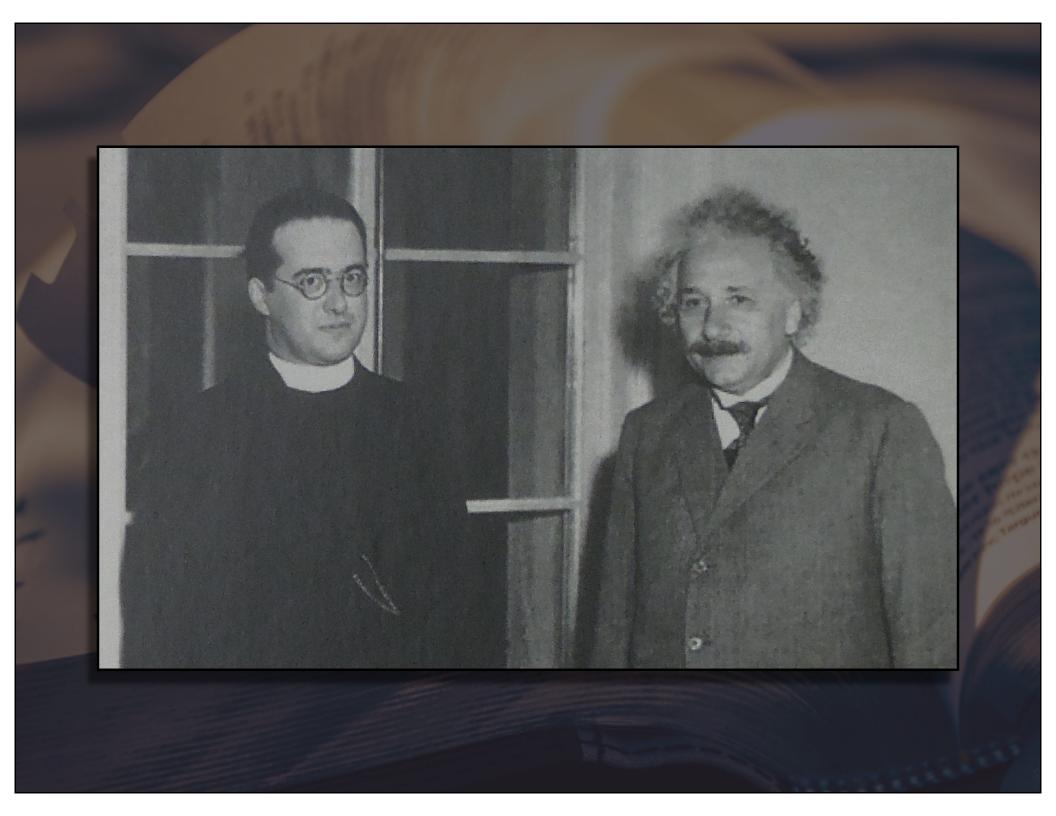
2. The Universe Began to Exist

"It wasn't until the discovery of scientific confirmation for the beginning of the universe in the twentieth century that people began to say, well, maybe the universe just came from nothing. Nobody has defended such an absurd position historically, which again makes me inclined to think this is just a corner they're being backed into by the evidence for the beginning of the universe."

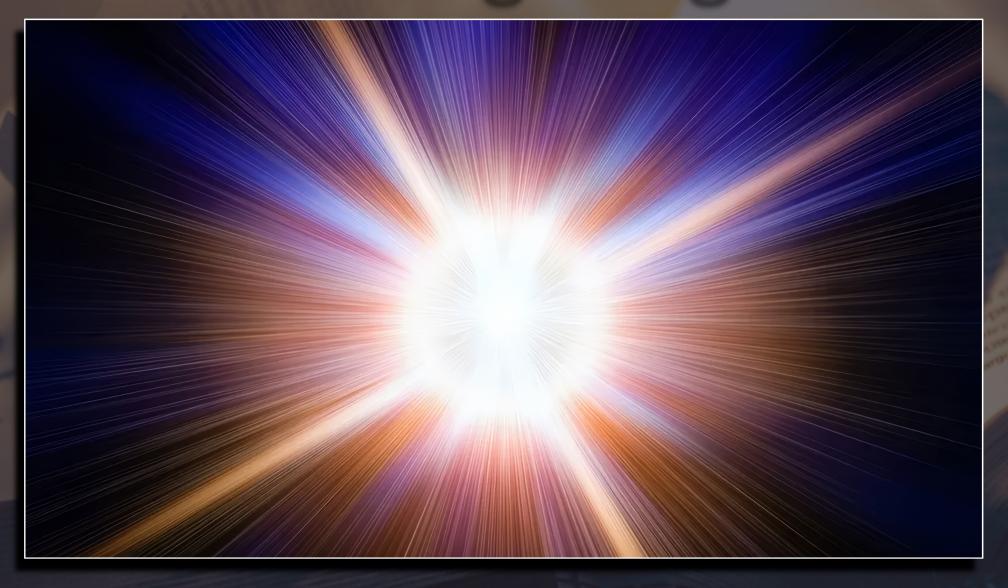
-William Lane Craig (Philosopher and Apologist)







The Big Bang!



"Almost everyone now believes that the universe, and time itself, had a beginning at the Big Bang."

-Stephen Hawking (Cosmologist, Theoretical Physicist, Athiest) "[I]t seemed to me the [Big Bang] theory made a big difference because it suggested that the universe had a beginning and that the first sentence in Genesis ('In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth') was related to an event in the universe."

-Anthony Flew (Atheist philosopher who became a theist late in life)

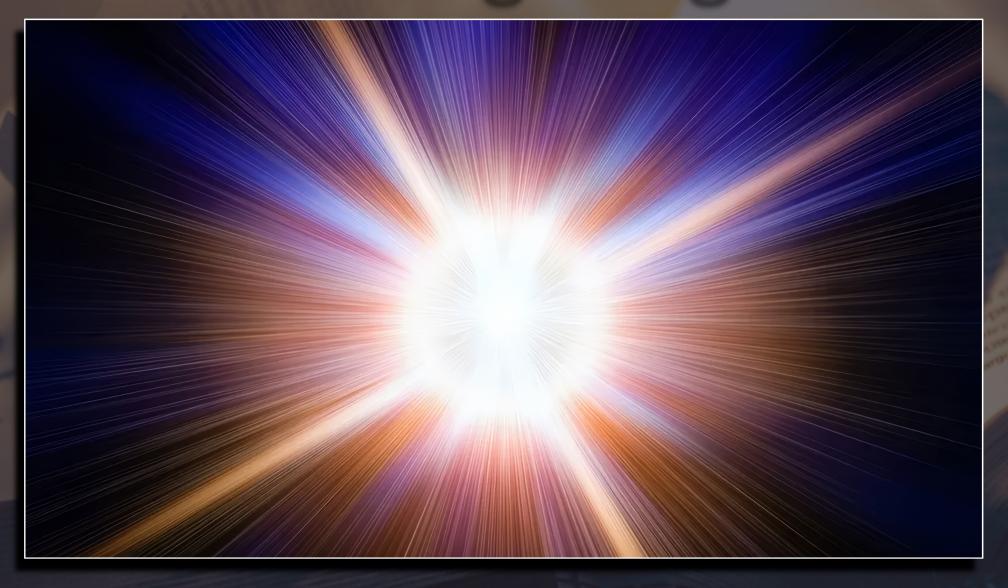
3. Therefore, the Universe Had a

Cause

"Common sense and every experience of our lives corroborate the first premise; whatever begins to exist has a cause. Science repeatedly confirms the second premise; the universe did in fact have a beginning. If the first two premises are true, then it follows that the third premise is true: the universe had a cause. The Christian would maintain that the cause of the universe is God. Naturalism offers up the Big Bang theory, but that is not really an explanation. It is merely a description. It does not explain how something came from nothing. It does not provide a cause. Secular science simply has no answer."

-Olivia Agee

The Big Bang!

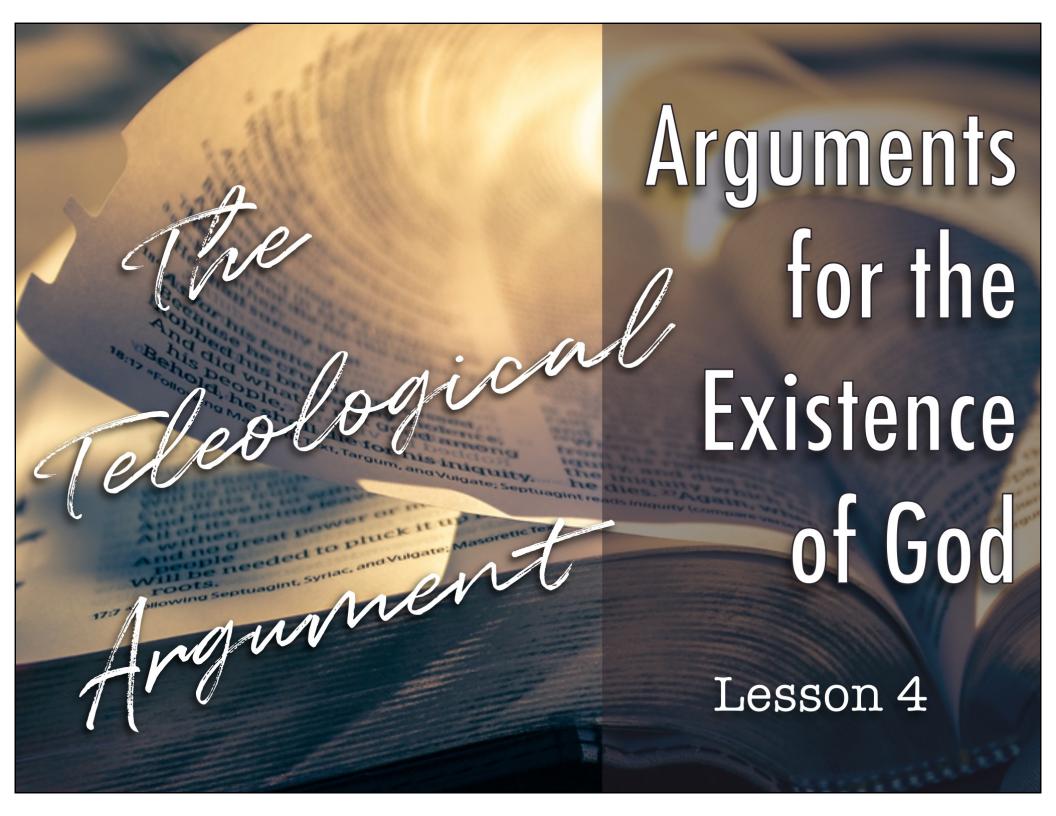


Isaiah 40:28 (ESV)

Have you not known? Have you not heard?

The Lord is the everlasting God, the Creator of the ends of the earth.

He does not faint or grow weary; his understanding is unsearchable.



The Teleological Argument

The appearance of design and purpose in nature implies a designer.



"In crossing a heath, suppose I pitched my foot against a stone, and were asked how the stone came to be there; I might possibly answer, that, for anything I knew to the contrary, it had lain there forever: nor would it perhaps be very easy to show the absurdity of this answer..."

-William Paley (Anglican Clergyman and Philosopher)

"But suppose I had found a watch upon the ground, and it should be inquired how the watch happened to be in that place; I should hardly think of the answer I had before given, that for anything I knew, the watch might have always been there. Yet why should not this answer serve for the watch as well as for the stone?..."

-William Paley (Anglican Clergyman and Philosopher) "[T]he watch must have had a maker-that there must have existed, at some time and at some place or other, an artificer or artificers who formed it for the purpose which we find it actually to answer, who comprehended its construction and designed its use..."

-William Paley (Anglican Clergyman and Philosopher) Copyrighted Material

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THE BLIND WATCHMAKER

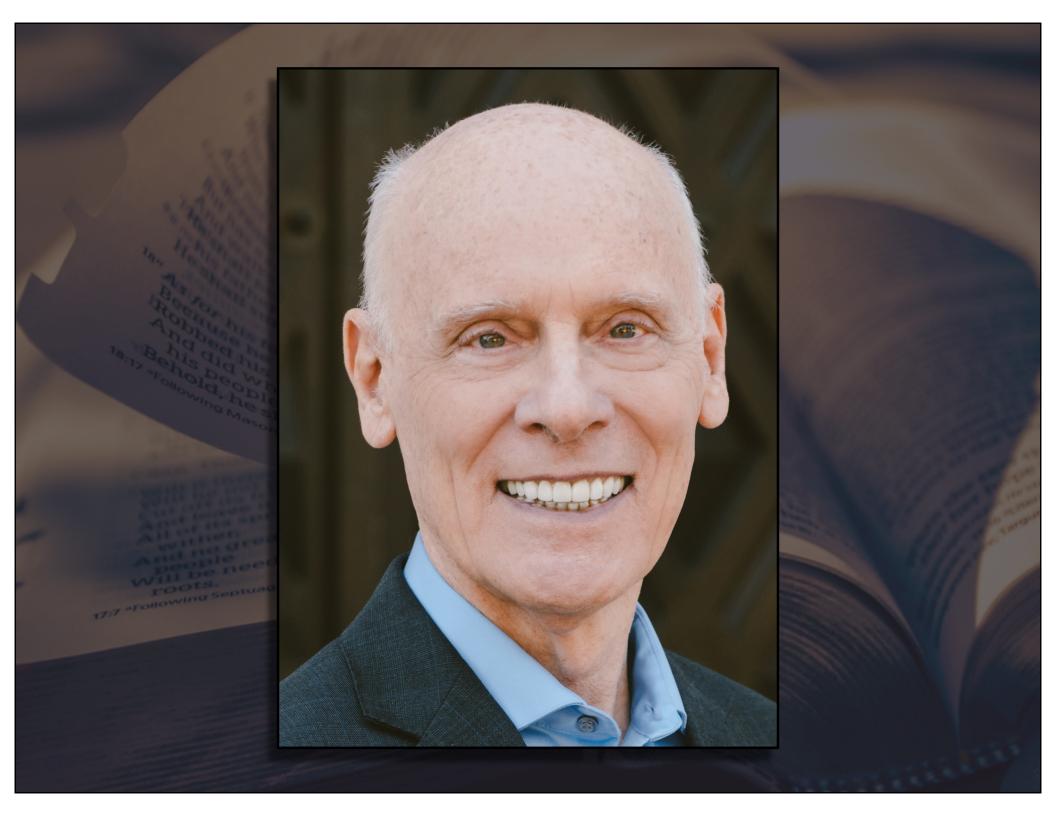
Why the Evidence of Evolution Reveals a Universe Without Design

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Design Requires A Designer



Does The Earth Show Evidence of Design?



"Human existence is possible because the constants of physics and the parameters for the universe and for planet Earth lie within certain highly restricted ranges."

-Hugh Ross (Astrophysicist and Christian Apologist) Example 1: The electromagnetic coupling constant binds electrons to protons in atoms. The characteristics of the orbits of electrons about atoms determine to what degree atoms will bond together to form molecules. If the electromagnetic coupling constant were slightly smaller, no electrons would be held in orbits about nuclei. If it were slightly larger, an atom could not "share" an electron orbit with other atoms. Either way, molecules, and hence life, would be impossible.

Example 2: The ratio of electron to proton mass also determines the characteristics of the orbits of electrons about nuclei. A proton is 1836 times more massive than an electron. If the electron to proton mass ratio were slightly larger or slightly smaller, again, molecules would not form, and life would be impossible.

Example 3: The velocity of light can be expressed in a variety of ways as a function of any one of the fundamental forces of physics or as a function of one of the fine structure constants. Hence, in the case of this constant, too, the slightest change, up or down, would negate any possibility for life in the universe.

122 of these constants have been discovered...

Dr. Ross calcuated the chances these 122 constants could exist on any planet in our universe by chance (i.e. without design)

He assumed there are 10^{22} planets in the universe...

1022 =

10,000,000,000,000,000

He found that it was only one chance in 10^{138}

l chance in 10¹³⁸

There are only about 1070 atoms in the entire universe. In effect, there is zero chance that any planet in the universe would have the life-supporting conditions we have, unless there is an intelligent Designer behind it all...



Arguments for the Existence of God

Lesson 4

The Moral Argument

- 1. If God does not exist, then objective moral values do not exist.
- 2. Objective moral values do exist.
- 3. Therefore, God does exist.

Chapter 4

The Moral Argument for the Existence of God

"Everything's got a moral, if only you can find It." -Lewis Carroll, Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, Chapter 91

Having looked at the Cosmological and Teleological arguments, let us now turn to the Moral argument for the existence of God. I believe this is the strongest of the three. While the cases for the first two arguments are excellent, it is sometimes easier to ignore them than the moral argument. As we saw in Chapter 2, the evidence for evolution is not as strong as we are led to believe, yet people are often unaware of this fact and may be unwilling to take the time to weigh the evidence. However, the moral argument is extremely difficult to avoid, because we all live in the moral world. We experience it in a way that we don't experience science. We

1. If God does not exist, then objective moral values do not exist.

"If all we are is a cosmic accident, then there are no objective moral laws. Where would they come from? If there is no moral lawgiver, there can be no moral law. All morality would be subjective..."



"Let's think for a moment about the difference between objective and subjective. I hate mushrooms. I hate the way they taste, the way they smell, and the way they squish in my mouth if one gets mixed in on my pizza. I say mushrooms are disgusting..."

"You might like mushrooms. You might think they taste good, smell wonderful, and make pizza worth eating. You say mushrooms are delicious.

Neither of us is wrong."

"The statement 'mushrooms are disgusting' is true when I say it because mushrooms are disgusting to me. The statement 'mushrooms are delicious' is true when you say it because mushrooms are delicious to you. So the truth of the statement is dependent on the person making the statement; therefore, it is a subjective truth..."

"An objective truth, on the other hand, is a statement that is true no matter who says it. The statement 'mushrooms are fungi' is an objective truth and is true whether you like them or not. Another example is 'Nashville is the capital of Tennessee.' If someone claims that Memphis is the capital, they are objectively wrong."

However, "If evolution is true and humans are an accident of the universe, then they can have no inherent value. Therefore, killing or harming another human being could not be objectively wrong."

"Although I am a secularist (atheist, if you will), I accept that the great majority of people would be morally and spiritually lost without religion. Can anyone seriously argue that crime and debauchery are not held in check by religion? Is it not comforting to live in a community where the rule of law and fairness are respected? Would such be likely if Christianity were not there to provide a moral compass to the great majority? Do we secularists not benefit out of all proportion from a morally responsible society? An orderly society is dependent on a generally accepted morality. There can be no such morality without religion. Has there ever been a more perfect and concise moral code than the one Moses brought down from the mountain?"

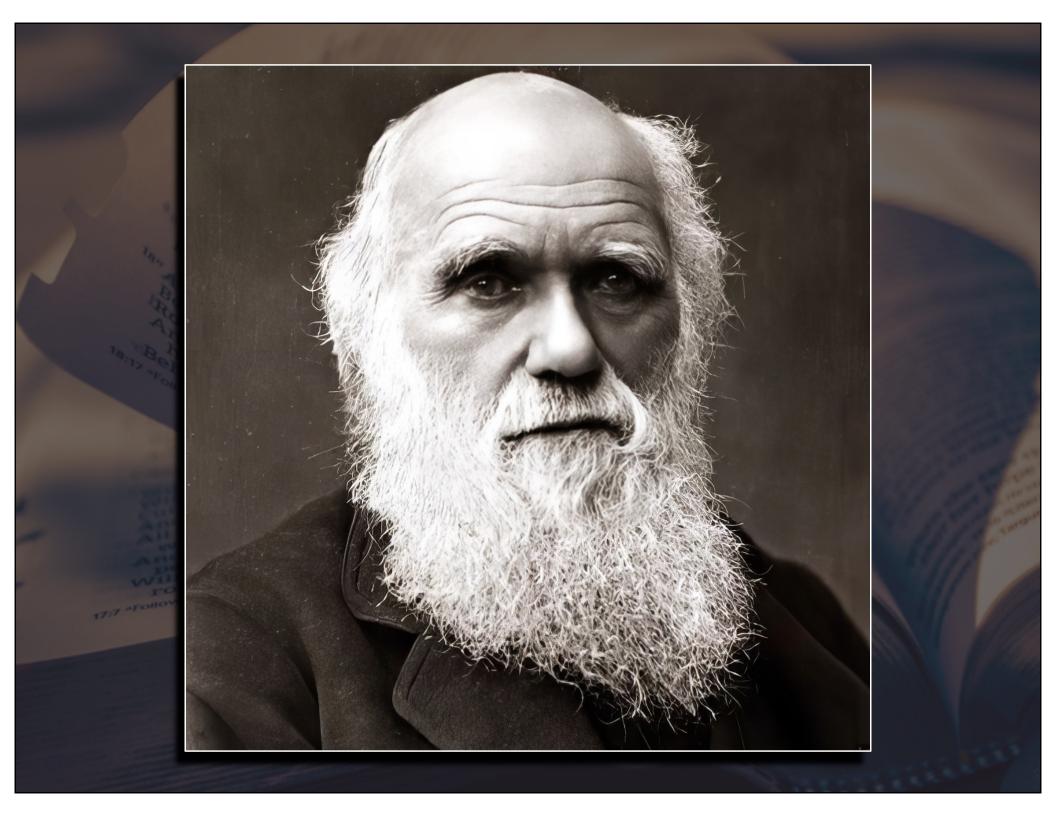
-John D. Steinrucken

(From "Secularism's Ongoing Debt to Christianity" in "American Thinker")

"Those who doubt the effect of religion on morality should seriously ask the question: Just what are the immutable moral laws of secularism? Be prepared to answer, if you are honest, that such laws simply do not exist! The best answer we can ever hear from secularists to this question is a hodgepodge of strained relativist talk of situational ethics. They can cite no overriding authority other than that of fashion. For the great majority in the West, it is the Judeo-Christian tradition which offers a template assuring a life of inner peace toward the world at large -- a peace which translates to a workable liberal society."

-John D. Steinrucken

(From "Secularism's Ongoing Debt to Christianity" in "American Thinker")



"If...men were reared under precisely the same conditions as hive-bees, there can hardly be a doubt that our unmarried females would, like the worker-bees, think it a sacred duty to kill their brothers, and mothers would strive to kill their fertile daughters; and no one would think of interfering."

-Charles Darwin (From "The Descent of Man")

2. Objective moral values do exist

"All you have to do is ask the moral relativist what they think about child abuse, rape or murder. Ask someone what they think of Hitler's orders to torture and exterminate millions of Jews simply for the 'crime' of being a different race. Ask them whether it was wrong for a coach to molest the young boys left in his care. Ask how they feel about racism..."

"These atrocities are not simply a matter of taste, like my dislike of mushrooms. Hitler's 'ethnic cleansing' was wrong. Not mushroom wrong; objectively wrong. Even if Hitler had succeeded in winning the war and killing or brainwashing everyone in the world who disagreed with him so that all people thought what he did was wonderful, he would still be wrong. It shouldn't take very long for the moral relativist to realize that upon further inspection some things are, in fact, objectively wrong."

"My argument against God was that the universe seemed so cruel and unjust. But how had I got this idea of just and unjust? A man does not call a line crooked unless he has some idea of a straight line. What was I comparing this universe with when I called it unjust? ... Consequently, atheism turns out to be too simple."

-C.S. Lewis

