

Let's Make a Case

June 16, 2024

CLASS SUMMARY:

This class is an overview of the discipline of Christian apologetics. Christian apologetics involves making a case for the truth of the Christian faith. By addressing several topics, we will make a case based on rational arguments and evidence that the Christian faith is reasonable to believe.

OVERVIEW OF CLASS:

- What is apologetics and its purpose?
- The reliability of the Bible.
- A Christian Worldview Pt. 1
- A Christian Worldview Pt. 2
- **Evidence for the existence of God**
- Who is Jesus?
- Evidence for the resurrection

EVIDENCE FOR THE EXISTENCE OF GOD

- Because we have arguments, do not mean there are no objections or there's 100% certainty, but rather are these arguments more plausible than false?
- For an argument to be true it has to be logically valid and its premises must be true.

SIX ARGUMENTS FOR THE EXISTENCE OF GOD

1. Cosmological Argument
2. Teleological Argument
3. Moral Argument
4. Contingency Argument
5. Ontological Argument

Cosmological Argument:

1. Everything that began to exist had a cause.
2. The universe had a beginning.
3. Therefore, the universe had a cause.

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TELEOLOGICAL ARGUMENT:

1. Every design had a designer.
2. The Universe has highly complex design.
 - Oxygen Level

- Atmospheric Transparency
- Moon-Earth Gravitational Interacting
- Carbon Dioxide Level
- Gravity

3. Therefore, the universe had a Designer.

MORAL ARGUMENT:

1. Every law has a law giver.
2. There is a Moral Law.
3. Therefore, there is a Moral Law Giver.

or

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

CONTINGENCY ARGUMENT:

1. Everything that exists has an explanation of its existence, (either in the necessity of its nature or an external cause.)
2. If the universe has an explanation of its existence, that explanation is God.
3. The universe exists
4. The explanation of the universe's existence is God

ONTOLOGICAL ARGUMENT:

1. It's possible that a maximally great being exists.
2. A maximally great being exists in some possible world.
3. If a maximally great being exists in some possible world, then it exists in every possible world.
4. If a maximally great being exist in every possible world, then it exists in the actual world.
5. A maximally great being exists in the actual world.
6. Therefore, a maximally great being exists.