

MORAL ARGUMENTS

FOR THE EXISTENCE OF GOD

ORGANIC EVOLUTION CANNOT
ACCOUNT FOR THE MORAL
CAPACITIES THAT HUMANS HAVE.

COUNTER ARGUMENTS

Rousseau: Moral feelings are *taught*, not innate.
Nurture, not nature.

Response: Some moral feelings are taught, but not
all of them. capacity for moral oughtness
must still be explained.

Skinner, Freud: All moral beliefs can be traced to the
physical or natural.

Response: No. Brief list of moral rules derived from
evolution: racial superiority/inferiority,
cannibalism, absence of "rights", the Law
of the Jungle, incest, murder, etc.

BIBLICAL EMPHASIS

Romans 2.14 - *"doing by nature the things contained in
the law"* This would emphasize a need for a lawgiver, a
set of laws that are put in place by God.

Weirsbe - *"Wherever you go, you find people who have
an inner sense of right and wrong; and this inner judge
the Bible calls a 'conscience'. You find among all cultures
a sense of sin, a fear of judgement, and an attempt to
atone for sins and appease whatever gods are feared."*

Acts 17.26-27 - In Paul's sermon to the philosophers on
Mars Hill, he said that God had determined the bounds of
our habitation so that we should seek after Him. Many
think this text alludes to a leaning or sensitivity which
humans have exercised.

PATTERN ONE

1. Moral rules are commands > They argue the
existence of a commander
2. Proper understanding of moral rules is that
they are commands.
3. A commander then must exist.

PATTERN TWO

1. If there are moral laws, someone had to give
us these laws.
2. There are moral laws.
3. A lawgiver exists.

PATTERN THREE

1. If there is a moral authority, then there must
be someone of necessity who can confer that
authority.
2. There is a moral authority.
3. Someone has to confer that authority.

PATTERN FOUR

1. "Moral Oughtness" has to be created by God.
2. Humans have moral oughtness.
3. This sense of moral oughtness must have
been created (i.e. God-given).

PATTERN FIVE

1. Moral judgement across time and culture
prove God's content and consistency.
2. There is this judgement.
3. God give content and consistency to these
moral judgements.

PATTERN SIX

1. If the moral conduct of a person, society, or
other group can come under genuine criticism,
then there must be some absolute and objective
standard which exists (i.e. the nature of God).
2. This moral conduct can come under genuine
criticism.
3. Therefore there must be some absolute and
objective standard to exist (i.e. the nature of
God).