

An Introduction to Christian Apologetics

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Existence of God, part 3

I. Cosmological Argument: God exists and is . . .

- a. necessary
- b. infinite
- c. eternal
- d. simple (without “parts”)
- e. immutable
- f. one

II. Moral Argument: God is the Personal, Good, Absolute Moral Law Giver

- a. There must be a universal moral law
- b. A universal moral law requires a universal Moral Law Giver
- c. This universal Moral Law Giver must be absolutely good
- d. Therefore, there must be an absolutely good Moral Law Giver

A. There must be a universal moral law

- i. moral relativism

- ii. moral realism

B. A universal moral law requires a universal Moral Law Giver

i. Darwinian naturalism

ii. classical natural law

C. This universal Moral Law Giver must be absolutely good

- Euthyphro “dilemma”
 - is something good because God wills it?
 - or did God will it because it was good?

D. Therefore, there must be an absolutely good Moral Law Giver
“And this everyone calls God.”

E. Concluding matters:

- Can atheists be good people?
- What can natural theology tell us about God?

If God is infinite . . .	And God is good . . .	Then God is infinitely good
If God is infinite . . .	And God is just . . .	Then God is infinitely just
If God is immutable . . .	And God is good . . .	Then God is immutably good
If God is immutable . . .	And God is just . . .	Then God is immutably just
If God is necessary . . .	And God is good . . .	Then God is necessarily good
If God is necessary . . .	And God is just . . .	Then God is necessarily just
If God is eternal . . .	And God is good . . .	Then God is eternally good
If God is eternal . . .	And God is just . . .	Then God is eternally just