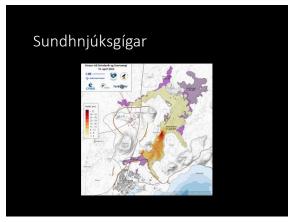


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ORIGINS AND CHRISTIANITY

- Arguments from nature related to the existence of God
- Arguments related to the historicity of the Biblical account of creation and the flood (arguments from geology, age of the earth, etc)

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EPC workshops

- Talk 1: Ideas of how to present arguments for the existence of God
- Talk 2: Geology The development of Surtsey Island in Iceland
- Talk 3: Ideas of how to present arguments about historicity of the biblical account on Creation from geology/biology



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SCIEN TISM

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"Science, modeled on the natural sciences, is the only source of real knowledge." Ian Hutchinson, MIT physicist

The problem - Naturalism

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Methodological naturalism was determined as part of the scientific method sometime during or shortly after the Enlightenment period of the 18th century.

Methodological naturalism and Scientism are philosophical concepts, which are not supported by science (they cannot be tested empirically).

What kind of methodology should Christians propose?

- A "synoptic" view, that takes into account the best of all fields of knowledge. The great scientists of the past were not dependent on methodological naturalism, i.e. Isaac Newton, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler.
- Forensic sciences identifies both natural processes and intelligent agents+
- Its not God of the Gaps reasoning

"A knowledge of the historic and philosophical background gives that kind of independence from prejudice of his generation from which most scientists are suffering – This independence created by philosophical insight is – in my opinion – the mark of distinction between a mere artisan or specialist and a real seeker after truth."

Albert Einstein

IS NATURE ALL THERE IS? DOES GOD EXIST?

Our Universe is special
Life is special
We are special
The Universe seems to have a beginning

Nature shows evidence of design - Engineering marvels/Foresight/Programming

Some attributes of humans transcend the natural world, e.g. Reason, laws of logic, morality, free-will

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Arguments for the existence of God

- 1. The Cosmological Argument
- Kalam Cosmological Argument
- 2. Teleological Argument I: The Fine-Tuning Argument
- 3. Teleological Argument II: Biological complexity
- 4. The Transcendental Argument
- 5. The Aesthetic Argument
- 6. The Moral Argument
- 7. The Experiential Argument



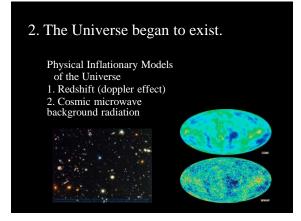
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The Kalam Cosmological Argument

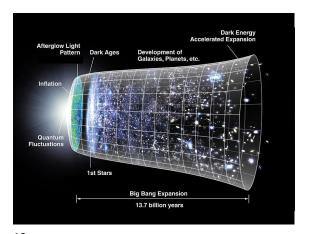
- 1. Whatever begins to exist has a cause.
- 2. The Universe began to exist.
- 3. Therefore, the Universe had a cause.

Cause = God

Craig, W. L., 1999, The Ultimate Question of Origins: God and the Beginning of the Universe, *Astrophysics and Space Science*, 269-270: 723-740



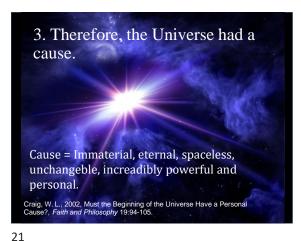
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Vilenkin, Many Worlds in One, 176.

"It is said that an argument is what convinces reasonable men and a proof is wha it takes to convince an unreasonble man. With the proof now in place, cosmologists can no longer hide behind the possibility of a past eternal universe. There is no escape, they have to face the problem of a cosmic beginning.'

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Objections

- · Models for infinite universe
 - · String models
 - Oscillating models
 - · Chaotic inflationary models
 - · Quantum Gravity models
 - · Vacuum Fluctuations models
- Answers:

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• Infinite Universes are unlikely because of the law of

2- Teleological Argument I: Finetuning Argument

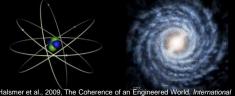
The laws of nature are elegantly fine-tuned making the universe functional allowing for life.

Relative strength of the quantities and constants in nature

- Gravitational constant: 1 part in 1034
- Electromagnetic force versus force of gravity: 1 part in 10^{37}
- Weak atomic force: 1 part in 10¹⁰⁰
- Ratio proton and electron: 1 part in 10^{37}
- Cosmological constant: 1 part in 10¹²⁰
- Mass density of universe: 1 part in 10⁵⁹
- Number of subatomic particles in the visible universe is 1080

2- Teleological Argument I: Finetuning Argument

The fundamental laws, the gravitational force, the electromagnetic force, the weak and strong nuclear forces, are perfectly well balanced.



Halsmer et al., 2009, The Coherence of an Engineered World, International Journal of Design & Nature and Ecodynamics, Vol. 4(1):47–65.



Barnes pp.38-39

"The point is this: however many ways there are of producing a life-permitting universe, there are vastly many more ways of making a life-prohibiting one...Amids the possible universes, life-permitting ones are exceedingly rare. This is fine-tuning par excellence.

Barnes L., 2012, The Fine-Tuning of the Universe for Intelligent Life. Publications of the Astronomical Society of Australia. 29(4):529-564. doi:10.1071/AS12015

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The Fine-tuning Argument

- The fine-tuning of the universe is due to either physical necessity, chance or design.
- It is not due to physical necessity or chance.
- Therefore it is due to design.



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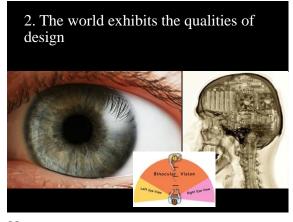
3 - The Teleological Argument II: Biological complexity

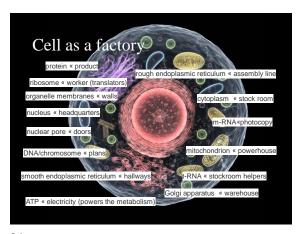
- 1. Design necessitates a designer.
- The world exhibits the qualities of design.
- 3. Therefore, the world has a Designer.

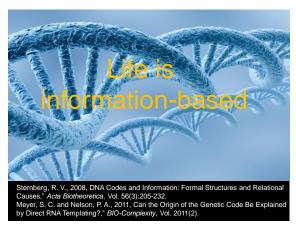
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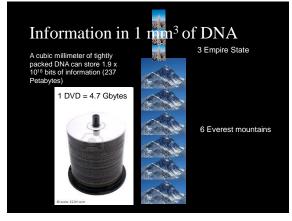


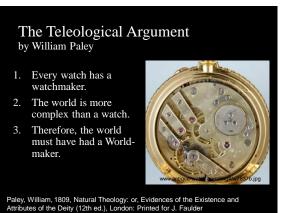












Cog-like teeth that interlock and rotate like mechanical gears

The Issus bug

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Objections 1. The design is flawed Answer: Does not do away with designer as a cause 2. Some animals and plants are designed for predation Answer: Modified behavior? Adaptation to harsh circumstances? Genetic mutations? Other? 3. Evolution can account for the complexity and is proven to be true Answer: Problems with evolution 1. Irreducible complexity of structures inside cells 2. Interdependence of life forms 3. Patterns in the fossil record does not support gradual evolution 4. Genetic entropy 5. Not enough time 6. Life is information-based

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4 - The Transcendental Argument That logic, morals, free will and science ultimately presuppose a theistic worldview, and that God must be the source of logic and morals. Butler, M., 2002, The Transcendental Argument for the Existence of God, In Steven M. Schlissel. The Standard Bearer. A Festschrift for Greg L. Bahnsen. Nacogdoches: Covenant Media Press. pp. 64–124. Reppert, V., 2012, The Argument from Reason, in: The Blackwell Companion to Natural Theology, pp. 344-390

41 42



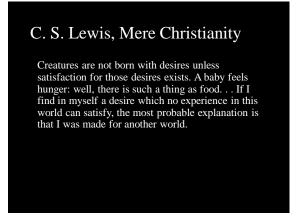
4 - The Aesthetic Argument Argument from Beauty 1. Epistemological aesthetic argument We are capable of detecting beauty \mathbb{W} adar TV FM Williams, P. S., 2001, Aesthetic Arguments for the Existence of God, Quodlibet Online Journal of Christian Theology and Philosophy, Vol 3, n 3

44



C. S. Lewis, The Weight of Glory "We want so much more – something the books on aesthetics take little notice of...We want something else which can hardly be put into words - to be united with the beauty we see. . . to receive it into ourselves. . . to become part of it. . .'

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6 - The Moral Argument

- If God does not exist, objective moral values do not exist.
- 2. Objective moral values do exist.
- 3. Therefore, God exist (as the moral Lawgiver).

Linville, M. D., 2012, The Moral Argument, in: The *Blackwell Companion to Natural Theology*, pp. 391-448

49 50



Conclusions I

What is the best explanation for our reality?

'All kinds of materialism lead one to treat every man as an object... in no way different from the patterns...

which constitute a table or a chair or a stone.

Sartre, French philosopher

Observations

- The Universe has a beginning
- The laws of nature are elegantly fine-tuned permitting a functional Universe and life
- Nature shows signs of design
- Some attributes of humans transcend the natural world (morality, laws of logic, free will...)

Purpose, intentionality and design (contrary to chance) God stands as the best explanation for our existence and of the universe. Nature is not all there is.

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Conclusions II

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Some characteristics of God:

- All-powerful, immaterial, eternal, spaceless, unchangeble (The cosmological argument)
- Organized (Teleological, Fine-Tuning argument)
- Personal (Aesthetic argument, Moral argument, Transcendental argument)
- It is possible to know Him (Experiential argument)

Has God revealed Himself to us?

The three major worldviews

- Monotheism (Judeo-Christian, Muslim)
- Polytheism (i.e. Nordic gods, Hindu gods, Greek Mythology
- Atheism (No god or gods)

Cause of the Universe = Immaterial, eternal, spaceless, unchangeble, incredibly powerful and personal.

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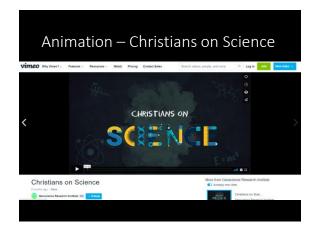
The Bible	
Cosmological argument	By the word of the LORD were the heavens made; and all the host of them by the breath of his mouth. For he spoke, and it was done; he commanded, and it stoad fast. Psalms 33:6,9
Fine tuning argument	For thus saith the LORD that created the heavens; God himself that formed the earth and made it; he hath established it, he created it not in vain, he formed it to be inhabited: I am the LORD; and there is none else. Isaiah 45:18
Biological design	And the LORD God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul. Genesis 2:7
The transcendental argument	So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them. Gen 1:27
The moral argument	I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and will be their God, and they shall be my people. Jeremiah 31:33
The aesthetic argument	Honor and majesty are before him: strength and beauty are in his sanctuary. Psalms 96:6
The experiential argument	Draw near to God and He will draw near to you. James 4:8

Within the monotheistic worldview we find the person Jesus of Nazareth

- Claimed to be God
- Life and ministry prophesied in the Old Testament
- · Lived a pure and holy life
- Performed miracles
- \bullet Resurrected on the $3^{\text{rd}}\,\text{day}$ after his crucifixion

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Book recommendations

Popular

- Craig, W. L., 2008, Reasonable faith: Christian and apologetics, Crossway books
- Craig, W. L., 2010, On Guard Defending your faith with Reason and Precision, David C Cook publisher
- Meyer, S. C., 2010. Signature in the cell DNA and the evidence for intellinget design, Harper Collins Books
 Eberlin, M., 2019, Foresight: How the chemistry of life reveals planning and purpose, Discovery Institute
 Meyer, S. C., 2013, Darwins Doubt The explosive origin of animal life and the case for intelligent design, Harper Collins Books

- The Blackwell companion to Natural Theology, Ed. Craig W. L. and Moreland, J. P., Wiley-Blackwell
- The Nature of Nature Examining the role of Naturalism in Science, Ed. Gordon
 B. L. and Demski, W. A.

 On the Nature of Nature Examining the role of Naturalism in Science, Ed. Gordon
 B. L. and Demski, W. A.