SERMON NOTES God – Are You There?

Dr. David A. Renwick – September 13, 2015

A. The Bible assumes God's existence: never tries to prove it! see Gen. 1:1 – "In the Beginning God"; Ps.19:1, Rom.1:19-21

B. The Evidence

- 1. i. Against God: The terrible witness of Believers
 - a. e.g., religious wars, strife, hypocrisy, scandal
 - b. We have not followed Jesus' words "By this all people will know you are my disciples, if you love one another" (John 13:35)
 - c. Being lukewarm/tepid, no commitment (see Rev. 3:16) Or Fanatical (judgmental, harsh, no love or joy)
- ii. For God: The Terrible Witness of Unbelievers/Atheists

 a. Hitler, Stalin, Mussolini, Mao, PolPot, racisim, tribalism
 b. More destructive in 20th century than all religions ever.
- 2. i. Against God: The Problem of Evil, Suffering, Injustice

 a. Not a problem for "every kind of god," e.g., if your "god" is weak, evil, or just grumpy, then this is not a problem!
 b. But it's a problem for the Christian God, because we see "God" as not only powerful but also as loving and just.
 c. A thought about the "creation" of evil: For moral choice to be important, choices must be between good/God and something/ someone else. God's passion is to create and be in relationship with beings who could make real moral choices. The real possibility of choosing something other/less than God (= evil) necessarily means that evil must be a real possibility too.
- 2. ii. For God: The Problem of Goodness, Art, and Beauty
 - a. The atheist must ask an equally difficult question: How come there is so much goodness in the world if there is no God, or if "survival of the fittest" (dog-eat-dog) is the primary law of the universe?
- **C. The Impossibility of Proving the Case** Either Way

i. Belief always trumps Reason for both the believer and the atheist. An atheist is as much a believer as a 'believer.'

ii. There are no proofs, only clues (Tim Keller); or rumors (Peter Berger)

D. Two Clues for God

<u>i. Science</u>

a. The Bible does not tell us \underline{how} the world was created, but \underline{that} God was in it – from beginning to end.

b. THE big question is not just "God, are you there?" but "Why is there something rather than nothing?"

c. The statistical probability that human life would ever exist is tiny (*see interview of Francis Collins <u>www.salon.com</u>, Aug. 7, 2006; <u>The Language of God</u>, Francis Collins, 2006)*

ii. The Need for Meaning

a. Somerset Maugham (in <u>The Summing Up</u>): "If one puts aside the existence of God…the answer is so unpalatable that most will not face it: life has no meaning."

b. John Paul Sartre (in <u>Nausea</u>):

"...here we are eating and drinking... and there's nothing, nothing, absolutely no reason for existing."

iii. Meaning is almost always related to relationships **This is THE CLUE:**

Ultimate meaning comes from a relation with the ultimate personal being . . . **God** ***********

Background or Follow Up Reading

1. The Reason for God, Timothy Keller, 2008.

2. <u>God is not Great: How Religion Poisons Everything</u>, Christopher Hitchens, 2007

3. "How I found God and peace with my atheist brother" (Peter Hitchens' return to Christianity) December 16, 2011. <u>http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-</u>1255983

4. The God Delusion, Richard Dawkins, 2006.

5. <u>Why There Almost Certainly is a God: Doubting Dawkins</u>, Keith Ward, 2008 (The book is detailed philosophy; the video is easier: see

<u>http://vimeo.com/10259981#</u>)

6. <u>A Rumor of Angels</u> Peter Berger, 1969.

7. Death in the City, Francis Schaeffer, 1969.

8. <u>I Don't Have Enough Faith to be an Atheist</u>, Norman Geisler, Frank Turek, 2004