

Arguments for God's Existence

1. The Cosmological Argument.

- a. Everything that has a beginning has a cause. (Things don't pop into existence without a cause -- that's like magic.)
- b. The universe has a beginning. (Science calls this the Big Bang.)
- c. Therefore, the universe has a cause.

The Cosmological Argument goes on to argue that the cause must be outside of time, outside of space, and not made of matter, because it caused all those things when it created the universe. The cause must also be immensely powerful since it made a universe, and those qualities are God-qualities.

2. The Moral Argument

- a. If God does not exist, objective moral values do not exist.
- b. Objective moral values do exist.
- c. Therefore, God exists.

Objective moral values are incompatible with modern atheism because under modern atheism the world and its people are just the outcome of chance, and chance doesn't assign value. To the deck of cards, all outcomes are equally valuable. It takes a person to see value in certain outcomes, and the value they see reflects their personality and thought.

3. The Argument from Conscience

- a. The only possible source of absolute moral authority is an absolutely perfect will.
- b. The voice of conscience commands good and forbids evil with absolute authority.
- c. Therefore, an absolutely perfect willer exists who speaks within every human being.

The voice of conscience is so powerful that those who violate conscience can bear it with them till they die. Some people will commit suicide after carrying around the memory and guilt of something they did that they knew was wrong. Conscience does not just make us feel bad if we do wrong, but it identifies what is good and bad and commands and forbids like a person. But no natural source can speak with this kind of authority. The rest of the argument follows the points mentioned above.

4. St. Thomas Aquinas' Five Ways

- a. In the Summa Theologica, St. Thomas Aquinas developed 5 arguments for God's existence that are still valid today. They are called the arguments from motion, causation, contingency, degree of excellence, and harmony.
- b. These arguments are explained and defended in some of the sources listed below.

For further study:

“[Handbook of Catholic Apologetics](#)” by Peter Kreeft • “[The Godless Delusion](#)” by Pat Madrid • “[Who's Deluded?](#)” by Catholic Answers • “[Atheists Are Closer to God Than They Think](#)” by Catholic Answers • “[The Last to Know](#)” by Catholic Answers