## The Cosmological Argument

Please watch this great introductory video at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6CulBuMCLg0&index=1&list=PL3gdeV4Rk9EfL-NyraEGXXwSjDNeMaRoX Before we get started, let's define some terms: FINITE...something/someone that has \_\_\_\_\_\_, something that has a and an \_\_\_\_\_. INFINITE...someone/something without \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_, something that has no \_\_\_\_\_ and no \_\_\_\_\_. Infinity is represented by a sideways eight, ∞. LAW OF CASUALITY...for every finite \_\_\_\_\_\_, there is a \_\_\_\_\_\_ other than itself. For example, my pushing you (the cause) will cause you to fall over (the effect). THE 1st LAW of THERMODYNAMICS...once the universe was created, matter/energy cannot be created or destroyed. The total amount of matter/energy in the universe is constant. THE 2nd LAW of THERMODYNAMICS...the amount of usable energy in the universe is running down. Eventually, if time permits, the universe will all be at the same temperature. Since work for any life process depends on a temperature difference, no life of any kind will be possible. The universe will have died of what scientists refer to as a 'heat death'. QUESTION: Why couldn't the universe have always existed? A...Did the universe have a beginning? 1...The 2<sup>nd</sup> Law of Thermodynamics 2...Math 3...Since nothing can cause itself, the universe must have been caused by something else.

| Now let's look at | the classical arguments for God's existence.                    |
|-------------------|---|
| The cosmologi     | cal argument or the argument from creation states the following |
| A) Every          | thing must have a beginning                                     |

| B) Every   | thing was caused by something else (the law of causality) |                                  |  |  |
|--|---|----------------------------------|--|--|
| C) If you go back far enough as to what caused this and what caused that, you come to what |   |                                  |  |  |
| philosophers   | call the  | of everything that ever existed. |  |  |
| Many philosophers have given this 1st uncaused cause a name                                |   |                                  |  |  |



Question: Who made God?

| Question: Did God creat  | e Himself?   |                  |  |  |
|--------------------------|--|------------------|--|--|
| Again only               | n only things need to be created. This leaves us with 3 choices; |                  |  |  |
| 1) He is                 | but nothing can create itself.                                   |                  |  |  |
| 2)                       | only finite things are created.                                  |                  |  |  |
| 3)                       | God must be uncaused, even if we cannot understand               |                  |  |  |
|                          |  |                  |  |  |
| Question: Can God make   | e a mountain so big, even He cannot move i                       | t?               |  |  |
| These are                | questions. They have their own                                   | built right into |  |  |
| them. They are logical _ |  |                  |  |  |

Question: Is this the God of the Bible?

Question: Is there only one God?

The Bible says that God is...

- 1) Eternal...Colossians 1:17 & Hebrews 1:2
- 2) Omni-present (Infinite)...1st Kings 8:27 & Isaiah 66:1
- 3) All good (moral)...Psalm 86:5 & Luke 18:19
- 4) Omnipotent...Hebrews 1:3 & Matthew 19:26
- 5) Omniscient...1st John 3:20 & John 21:17 & Hebrews 4:13

## Reference books:

"The Case for a Creator" by Lee Strobel

"I Don't Have Enough Faith to be an Atheist" by Geisler & Turek

## Reference websites:

http://www.reasonablefaith.org/kalam

For His Kingdom,
Dave Maynard
https://BSSSB-LLC.com