

DOES GOD EXIST? MORALITY DEMANDS IT

Introduction – There is a universal moral sense that some things are right and others are wrong. The specific details of what is considered right and wrong may differ to some degree from culture to culture over time. It is also universally true that individuals do not live consistent with the moral code they espouse. Therefore, you do not have to be a believer in God or religion to know right from wrong. Some unbelievers choose to act in a very moral way.

A. The Principle of Universal Natural Law

Romans 2:14-15

1. Everyone has a moral conscience that innately knows generally what is right and wrong.
2. Every culture and historical context influences the specific application of the moral law of God.
3. The Old Testament law was the revealed will of God for the people of God in an ancient Middle Eastern context.

B. There are only two alternatives to a universal moral law which is God-given.

1. Over time, societies make their own moral rules for their community. This leads to multiculturalism, which asserts that every culture has the right to their own moral code.
 - a. For example, a terrorist is someone else's freedom fighter.
 - b. What German law did Hitler violate when he exterminated Jews and others?
 - c. The fundamental flaw of this perspective is that it destroys what it refers to as morality.
 - d. This form of morality is subject to the most powerful forces deciding for others what will be right and wrong.
2. The only other alternative is that all ethics are individual in origin.
 - a. If each individual decides what they want to be right and wrong, this inevitably leads to anarchy and chaos.

Judges 21:25

- b. It is impossible to live as if there is no right or wrong, because it violates our consciences. It makes our moral choices absurd.
- C. A universal moral law must be self-evident, comprehensive, and able to speak to differing cultures over time. Christian moral law meets this criteria.

Matthew 22:34-40

1. All essential moral law must be based on a commitment to a loving relationship with our Creator.
2. Moral law is doing the loving thing for the good of our neighbor, as well as for ourselves.
3. The example of Jesus shows the moral law as a perfect performance in a first century context.

Conclusion – For there to be a universal objective moral law to which we can be held accountable, then there must be a Creator/Lawgiver. The alternatives result in anarchy or a totalitarian imposition of a set of arbitrary rules.

2 Corinthians 5:10

Reference: Written on the Heart: The Case for Natural Law, J. Bugziszewski, IVP Press