

Thinking Christianly: What about God?

Embracing a Biblical Worldview¹, Lesson 2

Review

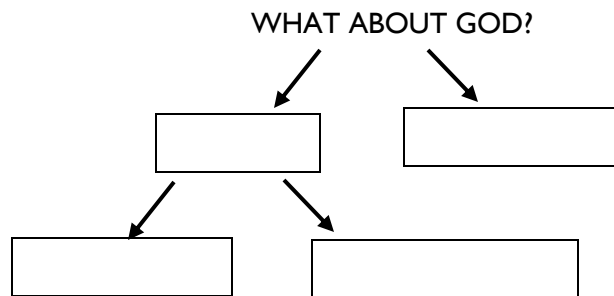
Myers and Noebel's definition of Worldview:

“A pattern of ideas, beliefs, convictions, and habits that help us make sense of God, the world, and our relationship to God and the world.”²

Sire's 8 Basic Questions:

- 1) What is prime reality—the really real?
→ or: Why is there something instead of nothing?
- 2) What is the nature of external reality, that is, the world around us?
→ or: What is the world and universe made of? Is everything made of just matter?
- 3) What is a human being?
- 4) What happens to a person at death?
- 5) How is it possible to know anything at all?
- 6) How do we know what is right and wrong?
- 7) What is the meaning of human history?
- 8) What personal, life-orienting core commitments are consistent with this worldview?³
→ or: How does this impact your life?

Introduction



What about God?

Evidentialist Arguments for the Existence of God

- 1) Cosmological argument:
- 2) Moral argument: Every moral has a moral lawgiver.
- 3) Teleological argument: Every design has a designer.

Presuppositionalist Argument for the Existence of God

¹This lesson material is based on the worldview curriculum, *Thinking Like a Christian: Understanding and Living a Biblical Worldview* by David Noebel and Chuck Edwards. Material from *Understanding the Times* is also used.

²Jeff Myers & David A. Noebel, *Understanding the Times: A Survey of Competing Worldviews* (Manitou Springs, CO: Summit Ministries, 2016), 5-6.

³James W. Sire, *The Universe Next Door: A Basic Worldview Catalog*, 5th ed. (Downers Grove, IL: Intervarsity Press, 2009), 22-23.

The Whole of Existence

“Theism, the belief that God is, and atheism, the belief that God is not, are not simply two beliefs. They are two fundamental ways of seeing the whole of existence. The one, theism, sees existence as ultimately meaningful, as having a meaning beyond itself; the other sees existence as having no meaning beyond itself.” –Stephen D. Schwartz

How does a belief in God affect what you think about the different “subjects” of life?

Colossians 1:16-17

What would happen if God is not at the center of all of these categories?

Revelation

_____ revelation

_____ revelation

What Is God Like?

God is _____

Genesis 1:26-28—

Romans 5:8—

1 Cor 12:4-6, 2 Cor 13:4—

God is _____

2 Timothy 4:8—

Psalms 145:17—

God is _____

Jeremiah 32:17—

Psalms 145:12-13—

Implications of God’s Character

What does it mean that God is Ruler?

What if God were ruler, but not relational?

What if God were ruler, but not righteous?

What if God were relational but not righteous?

What if God were righteous but not ruler?

What if God were righteous but not relational?

Conclusion

Because God is relational, I can ...

Because God is righteous, I should ...

Because God is ruler, I need to ...