

Establishing The Case For Theism

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12 Steps in Establishing the Case for Christianity

1. Truth about reality is knowable.
2. The opposite of true is false.
3. It is true that the theistic God exists.
4. If God exists then miracles are possible.
5. Miracles can be used to confirm a message from God.
6. The New Testament is historically reliable.
7. The New Testament says Jesus claimed to be God.
8. Jesus' claim to be God was miraculously confirmed by:
 - a. His fulfillment of many prophecies about Himself;
 - b. His sinless and miraculous life;
 - c. His prediction and accomplishment of His resurrection
9. Therefore, Jesus is God.
10. Whatever Jesus (who is God) teaches is true.
11. Jesus taught that the Bible is the Word of God.
12. Therefore, it is true that the Bible is the Word of God (and anything opposed to it is false).

See Baker Encyclopedia of Christian Apologetics by Dr. Norman Geisler for more details, which can be ordered at: www.normgeisler.com

SO IF TRUTH EXISTS,
HOW DO WE KNOW
GOD EXISTS?

DOES IT REALLY
MATTER WHETHER
GOD EXISTS OR NOT?

"The Cosmos is all that is or ever was or ever will be."

Carl Sagan

"We say to ourselves it would be very nice if there were a God, who was both creator of the world and a benevolent providence, if there were a moral world order and a future life, but at the same time it is very odd that this is all just as we should wish it ourselves."

Sigmund Freud, *The Future of an Illusion*

“My life now consists in the wish that it might be otherwise with all things that I comprehend and that somebody might make my ‘truths’ appear incredible to me.”

Friedrich Nietzsche, *The Portable Nietzsche*, ed. Walter Kaufmann (Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press, 1968), p. 441

Nobel Prize winner for literature Alexander Solzhenitsyn at Harvard Univ.

“If I were asked today to formulate as concisely as possible the main cause of the ruinous revolution that swallowed up some 60 million of our people, I could not put it more accurately than to repeat; ‘Men have forgotten God; that is why all this has happened.’”

Cited in Steve Kumar, *Christianity For Skeptics*, p. 58-59

IF GOD EXISTS, WHY
CAN'T WE SEE HIM?

Gherman Titov: Where is God?

"Some people say there is a God out there. but in my travels around the earth all day long, I looked around and didn't see Him. "

Gherman Titov, upon returning from the first manned spaceflight of more than a single orbit around the earth (1961)

Frank Borman: Seeing God's Effects

Apollo 8 astronaut, Frank Borman, after returning from his flight around the moon was asked by a reporter, 'Did Mr. Borman see God?'

Borman replied, "No I did not see Him either, but I saw His evidence.

Cited in Steve Kumar, *Christianity For Skeptics*, p. 10

Is Seeing Believing?

Just because we can't see something with our eyes, doesn't mean that it doesn't exist?

Have you ever seen gravity?

No, but we know it exists by its effects

Have you ever seen the wind?

No, but we know it exists by its effects

Often we can know what caused something without seeing it because of evidence

God is beyond the physical dimension

"If God is the cause of the universe He must be beyond and greater than the physical dimension. Therefore we may discover the effects or evidence of God in the universe but not necessarily observe the essence of God within the universe, for the profound reason that He transcends space, time and matter."

Steve Kumar, *Christianity For Skeptics*, p.3

"For since the creation of the world God's invisible qualities-- his eternal power and divine nature-- have been clearly seen, being understood from what has been made, so that they are without excuse."

Romans 1:20 (See also Psalm 19:1-2, Acts 14:15-17)

Remember that People can see the design of creation and know that there is a designer even if they have no knowledge of the Bible.

Arguments for the Existence of God

There are three main arguments:

From Effect to Cause

From Moral Law

From Design

Establishing A Theistic God Exists

- A. The argument from effect to cause shows that God is an infinite power**
 - B. The argument from the reality of intelligent effects reveals that He is an intelligent cause**
 - C. The argument from the reality of moral effects reveals that He is a moral cause**
- * This God is identical to the God described in the Bible, a Theistic God

The Argument From Effect to Cause

- Every effect must have a cause
- The Universe as a whole is an effect
- Therefore, the Universe must be caused

Isaac Newton's Model

Isaac Newton once showed an atheist friend a mechanical model of the solar system he had. His friend marveled at its construction and asked who made it. Newton replied that it just made itself. The atheist asked again, got the same answer, and then started to get mad.

Newton answered that if his friend could not believe that this simple model made itself, how could he believe the entire Universe made itself?

See http://www.creationwiki.net/index.php?title=Isaac_Newton

The Argument from Effect to Cause Shows That God is an Infinite Power

Two Forms:

1. What caused the universe and us to come into existence?
2. What is currently sustaining our existence?

The Argument from Effect to Cause Shows That God is an Infinite Power

1. The Universe Has a Cause At Its Beginning

Beginning Causality Argument (Horizontal)

- **Everything that had a beginning had a cause**
- **The universe had a beginning.**
- **Therefore, the universe had a cause. (Genesis 1:1)**

The argument for a beginning cause

- An infinite number of days has no end.
- We are at the end of all days before today.
- Therefore, there were not an infinite number of days before today.

Current Causality Argument (Vertical Argument)

2. The Universe Has a Cause Right Now

"Grounded"

In the same way if I do not have the ground for my existence, but must borrow from someone else, but they do not have the ground for their own existence, but must borrow from someone else, who must borrow from someone else, etc., then there is no way to explain the fact that I presently do exist!

Understanding the Principle of Causality in terms of potentiality and actuality

- To cause means to move something from a state of potentiality to a state of actuality.
 - * Example: A bucket of water
 - * Something cannot actualize its own potential. It must be actualized by something else that is actual.

God is pure act

- God is pure I amness! (Ex. 3:14)
- God has no I will beness

There are only two possibilities

Either
No one created something out of nothing OR
Someone created something out of nothing.

If there is no God, why is there something rather than nothing?

Which is more likely?

Mind produced Matter or that Matter produced Mind?

"It is easier to believe that infinite mind can make matter than it is that finite matter can produce a mind that can contemplate the infinite."

Norman Geisler, *Knowing the Truth About Creationism* p. 7

Colossians 1:17

"He is before all things, and in Him all things hold together." (NIV)

Conclusion

- Now if we can demonstrate that something exists (namely our own existence).
- And we know that something cannot come from nothing.
- Then we can logically conclude that something must have always existed!

Why?

Because if there ever was a time where there was nothing, there would still be nothing.

Some not convinced by...

"I may say that when I was a young man..., I for a long time accepted the argument of the First Cause, until one day, at the age of eighteen, I read John Stuart Mill's Autobiography, and I there found this sentence:

'My father taught me that the question, who made me? Cannot be answered, since it immediately suggested the further question, 'who made God?' That very simple sentence showed me, as I still think, the fallacy in the argument of the First Cause."

Bertrand Russell, *Why I Am Not a Christian* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1957), pp. 3-4

Yet even skeptics don't deny
the principle of causality

"I never asserted so absurd a proposition as
that anything might arise without a cause."

David Hume to John Stewart," February 1754, in "The Letters of David Hume, ed. J.Y. T. Greig (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1932), I, p. 187.

Three Logical Possibilities for Existence

All beings must either be:

Self-caused – this is irrational and impossible

Uncaused – this is by definition God

Caused by another – But man cannot be caused by another finite being

Therefore, God exists!

The Principle of Causality

Therefore, there must be an uncaused Causer who causes all other things to exist. There must be an independent Being who upholds all dependent beings. There must be a necessary Being who sustains all contingent beings.

Argument from Moral Law

Moral laws imply a moral Lawgiver.

There are objective moral laws.

Therefore, there is a moral Lawgiver. (Romans 1 & 2)

How we know there's an objective Moral Law

1. We know right from wrong best by our reactions, not our actions.
2. We can't know *in-justice* unless we know justice.

The Standard of Justice

{As an atheist} my argument against God was that the universe seemed so cruel and unjust. But how had I got this idea of just and unjust? A man does not call a line crooked unless he has some idea of a straight line. What was I comparing this universe with when I called it unjust?

C.S. Lewis
Mere Christianity, p 45.

Straight Line = Standard

How we know there's an objective Moral Law

3. Real moral disagreements imply an objective standard.



An Independent Standard for Measurement



The moment you say that one set of moral ideas can be better than another, you are, in fact, measuring them both by a standard, saying that one of them conforms to that standard more nearly than the other. But the standard that measures two things is something different from either.

C.S. Lewis
Mere Christianity, p 25.

Argument from Moral Causes

•You can tell what someone believes not by what they do, but by what they would want you to do to them.

"In everything, do to others what you would have them do to you..." Matt. 7:12

Denying Moral Laws

- * It is possible to say that objective moral laws don't exist but it is impossible to live your life that way.
- * A conversation with a student who said Hitler wasn't necessarily wrong in killing six million Jews.

Summary:
Argument from Moral Law

Moral laws imply a moral Lawgiver.

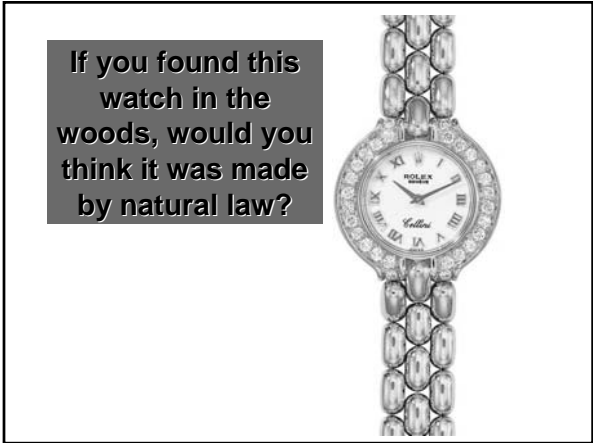
There are objective moral laws.

Therefore, there is a moral Lawgiver. (Romans 1 & 2)

The Argument From Design

The argument from the reality of intelligent effects reveals that He is an intelligent cause.

- **Designs imply a designer**
- **There is great design in the universe**



A Greater Example of Design

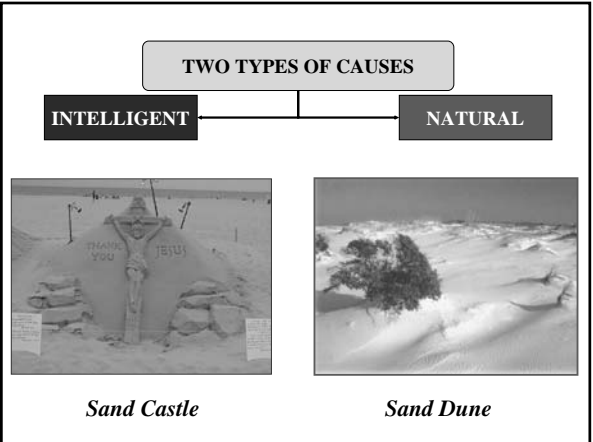
"The genetic information in the human brain expressed in bits is probably comparable to the total number of connections among neurons--about a hundred trillion, 10¹⁴ bits.

If written out in English, say, that information would fill some twenty million volumes, as many as in the world's largest libraries. The equivalent of twenty million books is inside the heads of every one of us. The brain is a very big place in a very small space...."

Carl Sagan, Broca's Brain (New York: Random House, 1979),


There are two types of causes:

- 1. Natural (non-intelligent)**
- 2. Intelligent**




TWO TYPES OF CAUSES

INTELLIGENT	NATURAL
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Merlion at Singapore




Lion Rock at Kowloon

TWO TYPES OF CAUSES

INTELLIGENT	NATURAL
-------------	---------



Mount Rushmore



Grand Canyon

Do things happen to come together randomly?



Distinguishing *Natural Cause and Intelligent Causes*

<p>Natural Causes produce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>sand dunes</i> <i>crystals</i> <i>waterfalls</i> <i>round stones</i> <i>The Grand Cannon</i> <i>clouds</i> <i>arrangement of letters in alphabet soup</i> 	<p>Intelligent Causes produce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>sand castles</i> <i>chandeliers</i> <i>power plants</i> <i>arrow heads</i> <i>Mt. Rushmore</i> <i>sky writing</i> <i>arrangement of letters in an encyclopedia</i>
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Taken from Norman Geisler, *Knowing The Truth About Creationism*, p. 99

The Argument From Design

The argument from the reality of intelligent effects reveals that He is an intelligent cause.

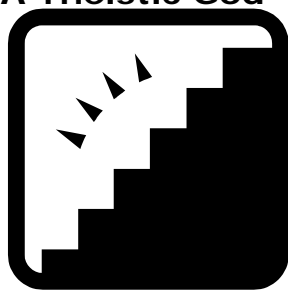
- Designs imply a designer
- There is great design in the universe
- **Therefore, there must be a Great Designer of the universe (Ps. 19:1-4)**

Building A Foundation For Belief In A Theistic God

Argument from the reality of intelligent effects - God is an intelligent cause

Argument from the reality of moral effects - God is a moral cause

Argument from effect to cause - God is an infinite power



* This God is identical to the God described in the Bible, a Theistic God

The Fingerprint of God

There are three lines of Evidence:

1. The Universe had a beginning
2. Life is too complex to be explained by pure naturalistic causes
3. The Anthropic principle:
 - The Universe is balanced in a way to sustain life.

The Universe had a beginning

Three lines of evidence

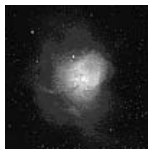
Second Law of thermodynamics
Expanding universe
Background radiation echo

Evidence that universe had a beginning?

THE UNIVERSE IS:



Running Down



*Expanding In
All Directions*



Background
Radiation

1. LAWS OF THERMODYNAMICS

Second Law of Thermodynamics

“In a closed, isolated system, the amount of usable energy in the universe is decreasing.”

Overall, things left to themselves tend to disorder.

2. The Universe is Expanding



**The Universe is Expanding
(If time were reversed, the universe would collapse back into nothing)**

The Universe is expanding

The most complete study made thus far has been carried out on the 200 inch telescope by Allan Sandage. He compiled information on 42 galaxies, ranging out in space as far as six billion light years from us. His measurements indicate that the universe was expanding more rapidly in the past than it is today. The results lends further support to the belief that the Universe exploded into being.”

Robert Jastrow, *God and the Astronomers*, p. 95

The Universe had a beginning

In the beginning, there was no time, no matter, not even space. Then in some unfathomable way, a universe emerged from a dimensionless point of pure energy...This theory of an expanding universe emanating from a primordial big bang is the explanation of creation held by nearly all scientist, for it best fits what they can actually observe.

U.S. News and World Report,
March 26, 1990, 54



The Universe had a beginning

In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.
- Bible: Genesis 1:1



The Universe needs a Cause

- Everything that had a beginning had a cause
- The universe had a beginning.

Conclusion: Therefore, the universe had a cause. (Genesis 1:1)

Nobel prize winner Arno Penzias

Nobel prize winner Arno Penzias says, "Astronomy leads us to a unique event, a universe that was created out of nothing and delicately balanced to provide exactly the conditions required to support life. In the absence of an absurdly improbable accident, the observations of modern science seem to suggest an underlying, one might say supernatural plan." [1]

[1] Arno Penzias, "Creation Is Supported by All the Data So Far." In H. Margenau and R.A. Varghese, eds., *Cosmos, Bios, Theos: Scientists Reflect on Science, God, and the Origins of the Universe Life, and Homo Sapiens* (1992) (La Salle Ill: Open Court, 1993), Second Printing, p. 78.

Agnostic Astronomer Robert Jastrow

"Astronomers now find they have painted themselves into a corner because they have proven, by their own methods, that the world began abruptly in an act of creation to which you can trace the seeds of every star, every planet, every living thing in this cosmos and on earth. And they have found that all this happened as a product of forces they cannot hope to discover. . . . That there are what I or anyone would call supernatural forces at work is now, I think, a scientifically proven fact."

Implications of the universe having beginning

1. What ever has a beginning must be caused.
2. If the universe is not eternal then evolution does not have an infinite amount of time to form life as we know it.

The Fingerprint of God

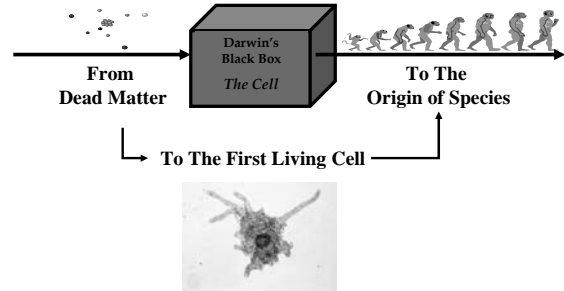
There are three lines of Evidence:

1. The Universe had a beginning

2. Life is too complex to be explained by pure naturalistic causes

2. Life is too complex to be explained by...

MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
What Caused The First Living Cell?



Complexity of Biological Systems

"It was once expected that (explaining) the basis of life would be exceedingly simple. That expectation has been smashed... the elegance and complexity of biological systems at the molecular level have paralyzed science's attempt to explain their origins.

Michael Behe, *Darwin's Black Box: The Biochemical Challenge to Evolution*, N.Y.: The Free Press, 1996, p. 252

The Evidence for a Designer from Micro-Biology

- In Darwin's day cells were a "black box," "an object who's inner workings are unknown."^[1]

^[1] Michael Behe, *Darwin's Black Box: The Biochemical Challenge to Evolution* (New York: Free Press, 1996), p. 29

The Complexity of the Cell

- Yet today even Darwinistic proponents now admit how complex the cell really is.

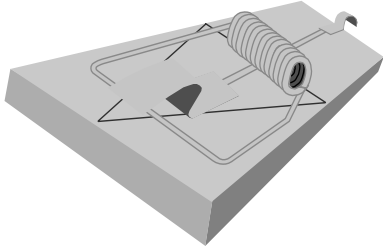
Richard Dawkins says, "Physics books may be complicated, but...the object and phenomena that a physics book describes are simpler than a single cell in the body of its author. And the author consists of trillions of those cells, many of them different from each other, organized with intricate architecture and precision-engineering into a working machine capable of writing a book.... Each nucleus...contains a digitally coded database larger, in information content, than all 30 volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica put together. And this figure is for each cell, not all the cells of the body put together."^[1]

^[1] Richard, Dawkins, *Climbing Mount Improbable*, 1996

Darwin's Confession

"If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed, which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight changes, my theory would absolutely break down." Charles Darwin

Irreducible Complexity



* Examples of Irreducible complexity

A very simple idea Behe gives to explain irreducible complexity is the example of a mouse trap. Michael Behe points out that if any one of the components of the mousetrap (the base, hammer, spring, catch, or holding bar) are removed, it will not function the way it was designed. Because the mousetrap is necessarily composed of several specific parts, it is irreducibly complex. This says Behe is an example of an irreducibly complex system.

Simple Cells Are Very Complex

Computers and Protein Folding

LOS ALAMOS, N.M., Oct. 14, 2002 - Researchers at Los Alamos National Laboratory and the University of California, San Diego, have created the first computer simulation of full-system protein folding thermodynamics at the atomic-level.

They modeled the folding of a "simple" protein of 18,000 atoms on their computers.



Computers and Protein Folding

It took 6 months on 82 parallel processors, which amounts to 34 years of CPU time.

The cell folds this particular protein in about 10 microseconds (millionths of a second), which is 100 trillion times as fast.



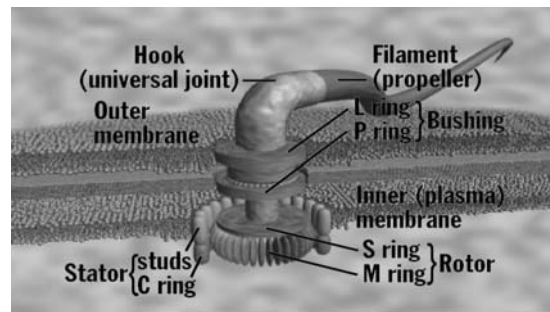
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[1] Richard, Dawkins, *Climbing Mount Improbable*, 1996

Bacterial Flagellum



The Case for Irreducible Complexity

Example: Bacterial Flagellum

Behe says, "The flagellum can be thought of as an outboard motor that bacteria use to swim...It consists of a long filamentous tail that acts as a propeller; when it is spun, it pushes against the liquid medium and can propel the bacterium forward. The propeller is attached to the drive shaft indirectly through something called the hook region, which acts as a universal joint.

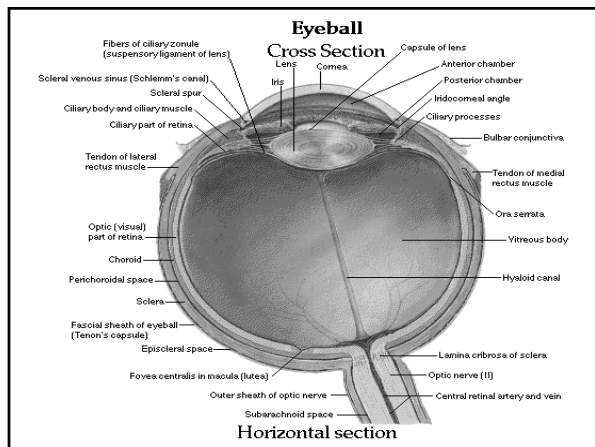
The drive shaft is attached to the motor, which uses a flow of acid or sodium ions from the outside to the inside of the cell to power rotation. Just as an outboard motor has to be kept stationary on a motor boat while the propeller turns, there are proteins that act as a stator structure to keep the flagellum in place. Other proteins act as bushings to permit the drive shaft to pass through the bacterial membrane."^[1]

^[1] Michael Behe, "Irreducible Complexity" in *Debating Design*, p. 354

Darwin's Doubts

"If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed, which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight changes, my theory would absolutely break down."

Charles Darwin *Origin of Species* 6th ed. (New York: New York Press, (1877) 1988), p. 154



Do things happen to come together randomly?



Life is too complex (information)

- Fred Hoyle suggested for life to happened by chance would be similar to hoping that somehow a tornado in a junkyard would somehow manufacture for us a Boeing 747."^[1]

^[1] Fred Hoyle, *The Intelligent Universe* (London: Michael Joseph, 1983), p. 19.

Can a Tornado really assemble an airplane?



SETI: One Message Proves Intelligent Beings

Human Brain = 20 million volumes of information !

An Astronomer's Conclusion

" The likelihood of the formation of life from inanimate matter is one to a number with 40 thousand zeros after it. It is enough to bury Darwin and the whole theory of evolution. There was no primeval soup, neither on this planet or on any other, and if the beginnings of life were not random they must therefore have been the product of purposeful intelligence."

Non-creationist Fred Hoyle cited in *Nature*, Nov. 12, 1981, p. 105

The Fingerprint of God

There are three lines of Evidence:

3. The Anthropic principle:

- The Universe is balanced on a razors edge in a way to sustain life.

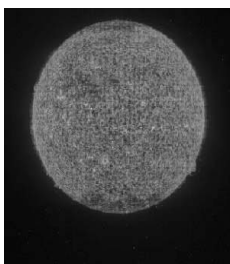


The Anthropic Principle



1. Oxygen comprises 21% of the atmosphere. If it were 25%, fires would erupt; if it were 15% humans would suffocate.

The Anthropic Principle



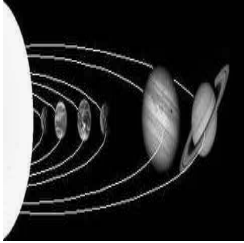
2. If the universe was expanding at a rate one millionth more slowly than it is, the temperatures on earth would be 10,000 degrees!

The Anthropic Principle



3. If the gravitational force were altered by 1 part in 10^{40} , the sun would not exist, and the moon would crash into the earth or sheer off into space.

The Anthropic Principle



4. If the centrifugal force of planetary movement did not precisely balance the gravitational forces, nothing could be held in orbit around the sun.

Scientist Stephen Hawking

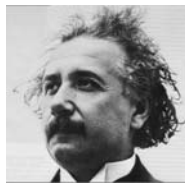
"If the rate of the expansion one second after the big bang had been smaller by even one part in a hundred thousand million million, the universe would have re-collapsed before it even reached its present size."

Quoted in "How It All Began" in *Christianity Today*, August 1988, p. 32



Albert Einstein

"Try and penetrate with our limited means the secrets of nature and you will find that, behind all the discernible laws and connections, there remains something subtle, intangible and inexplicable. Veneration for this force beyond anything that we can comprehend is my religion, To that extent I am, in fact, religious."



What does the Bible say?

For since the creation of the world God's invisible qualities-- his eternal power and divine nature-- have been clearly seen, being understood from what has been made...

Romans 1:20

The Fingerprint of God

There are three lines of Evidence:

- 1.The Universe had a beginning**
- 2.Life is too complex to be explained by pure naturalistic causes**
- 3.The Anthropic principle:**
 - **The Universe is balanced on a razors edge in a way to sustain life.**

**An Astronomer's conclusion
Agnostic Astronomer Robert Jastrow**

"For the scientist who has lived by his faith in the power of reason, the story ends like a bad dream. He has scaled the mountains of ignorance: He is about to conquer the highest peak: As he pulls himself over the final rock, he is greeted by a band of theologians who have been sitting there for centuries."

Robert Jastrow, *God and the Astronomers*, p116

**David Hume's
Criticism Of Theistic Argument**

Hume argued, "That even if a designer could be inferred from the appearance of design in nature, such a designer's goodness, wisdom and plurality (i.e., whether there be one or many) could not."

William Demski, *The Design Revolution*, 223

Criticism of the Argument for a Theistic God

But why can't there be more than one God?

Answer:

For there to be more than one they would have to differ in some way.

But to differ by nothing is the same as saying they don't differ at all. To differ by something one would have to have a quality that the other would not possess. In which case one would be God and the other would not.

But why can't there be more than one God?

Answer:

In what way can an all powerful God have limitations?

What is limiting an all powerful God?

Col. 1:17 says "in Him all things hold together."

But why can't there be more than one God?

Answer:

"There is no such thing as two equal Gods. If two Gods are different—and if by definition God is the One who has ultimate power and to whom we have ultimate accountability—both can't be ultimates. And if one is all-powerful and the other less powerful, then why have two?...If the world of religion is like a supermarket, you can only choose one God to take through the checkout line. A real God is too big to leave room in your cart for anything else."

Ravi Zacharias, *Jesus Among Other Gods*, p. 128

Isaiah 44:8b

"You are my witnesses. Is there any God besides me? No, there is no other Rock; I know not one." (NIV)

Were you aware of the fact that Science is compatible with Christianity?

What is the Evidence?

- The universe had a beginning
- Life is too complex to be explained by pure naturalistic causes
- The Anthropic principle

Steps in building bridges

1. Were you aware of the fact that Science is compatible with Christianity?

Further explanation:

Let me explain why this is so.

Did you know that Darwin thought that cells were relatively simple?

Further explanation:

The problem is that we now know that a simple cell is actually very complex.

Steps in building bridges

Follow-up Question:

Do you see how this creates a problem for the theory of naturalistic evolution?

Further explain:

The problem is that we have to explain how natural random processes can account for the high complexity of life at a micro-biological level.

Steps in building bridges

The fact is that Darwin's theory of evolution and natural selection can only attempt to explain the formation of first life forms but not first life.

(Further clarification of why Science is compatible with Christianity)

Do you also realize that not only is life too complex, but also scientist now believe that the universe had a beginning?

Steps in building bridges

Follow-up Question:

Do you see how this creates a problem for the theory of naturalistic evolution?

Further explain:

What ever has a beginning had to be caused.
What ever had a beginning could not be eternal.

Steps in building bridges

Therefore the Universe cannot be eternal.

Further explanation:

Now if the universe is not eternal then evolution does not have an infinite amount of time to evolve life as we know it.

(Scientist agree that the universe is at the most only 15 billion years old)

Steps in building bridges

But not only is life too complex and there is strong scientific evidence that the universe had a beginning, there is also now evidence that the universe was intelligently designed

Further explanation:

Explain the anthropic principle

Steps in building bridges using Conversational Evangelism

_____, I know I haven't answered all of your questions about ID verses Evolution. But has anyone ever explained to you anything about what God's plan was for mankind from the beginning of creation?



Questions To Consider:

- * If natural selection doesn't have the creative power to produce all the changes we see in species, how do we then account for life as we know it?

Questions To Consider:

- * If scientist, using the full power of their intellectual can not produce living organisms from chemical compounds (amino acids, sugars and etc), how likely then can this be done purely by random processes?

Questions To Consider:

- * Do you think that one must always look for natural causes to explain some scientific phenomena or is it possible to look beyond natural causes? Yet if natural causes are not able to adequately explain the evidence of design and intelligent all around us, is it not reasonable for us to infer the existence in some kind of intelligent cause beyond the known natural Universe?



Other Questions To Ask:

- * Would you agree that just because I can account for the operation of the world in terms of natural laws, doesn't mean I don't need a cause for the origin of the Universe?

Other Questions To Ask:

- * If you were to determine that there was good evidence for an intelligence designer in the universe what implication what that have for your life?

Other Questions To Ask:

- * If Darwinistic materials is true, life ultimately has no meaning or purpose. Do you think this view of reality correspond to the way you really live?

Last question:

So What?

Does it really matter whether this world (and we human beings) were intelligently designed or whether we came about by random chance?

The good news about all the evidence for Intelligent Design is that it affirms that you and I are not merely an accidental by-product of nature, the results of matter plus time plus chance. Furthermore the bible teaches us that God does have a purpose for our existence. We have intrinsic value as God's creation and that God desires a relationship with us. (Jn. 10:10)

There is a God who is supreme in his power, intelligence and goodness

The Bible says He Loves you and offers a wonderful Plan for you life.

Jesus said, "I came that they might have life, and might have it abundantly" (John 10:10).