

# **AQA Religious Studies C – Existence of God and Revelation**



# **Key terms**

Atheist Someone who does not believe a God exists Theist Someone who believes

**Benevolent** God's nature as allloving and all-good

in a God or Gods

**Omnipotent** God's nature as all-powerful

Omniscient God's nature as allknowing and aware of all that has happened past, present, future

**Immanent** God's nature as present in and involved in the world

**Impersonal** God's nature as non-human, unknowable and mysterious

Transcendent God's nature as beyond our understanding, existing outside the universe Personal God's nature as merciful, compassionate and something humans can relate

**Faith** A commitment to God and religion that goes beyond proof

Proof Evidence that shows something is true or existent General Revelation God making themselves known through ordinary experiences open to all

Special Revelation God making themselves known through extraordinary experiences Miracle A remarkable event that cannot be explained by science alone

#### Design argument

The **Design Argument** argues that God must exist because the world around us is so intricate and well-designed that there must be an intelligent creator behind it.

William Paley puts this forward in his Watchmaker's Argument that says if you found a watch in the grass you would not assume its intricate mechanism had come about by accident, you would assume someone had created it. The same applies for the world around us.

If Atheists argue that nature and science are responsible for the world around us and that much of the so-called design is the result of chance

First Cause argument

and natural selection.

The **First Cause Argument** was put forward by **Thomas Aquinas** and it argues that there has to be an **uncaused cause** that made everything else happen and that must be God. It argues that nothing moves without first being pushed and that God is the only possible being that can exist with no cause as God is **eternal** (never beginning, never ending)

Atheists argue that by this logic God must have a cause or that if God is eternal then the universe itself could be eternal as well.

# Argument from miracles



The **Argument from Miracles** argues that **miracles** (a remarkable event seemingly only explained by God's actions) prove that God exists. They argue that these events (like Jesus walking on water or people coming back from the dead) **cannot be explained by science** and that they must be the result of God's intervention. Lourdes in France is an example of somewhere Christians claim modern day miracles occur.

Atheists argue that miracles are not more than happy coincidences and that they can be explained either by **science** or people being **delusional** or **lying**.

#### Special and General revelation



## Special Revelation

This is a form of revelation where God reveals themselves through **remarkable experiences** usually only open to one or a small group of people.

These could be **visions** (seeing Mary, God or Jesus), **dreams**, **miracles** or **hearing God's call** directly.

In the Bible **Saul** experiences a vision of Jesus on the Road to Damascus and this causes him to believe in God, change his name, and preach the Gospel

#### **General Revelation**

This is a form of revelation where God reveals themselves through **ordinary experiences** which are open to all people to experience.

This could be through **nature** where God's creation is revealed in the intricacy of the human eye or the beauty of the Grand Canyon.

It could be through **scripture**, God reveals much information about themselves in the Bible.

#### Nature of God

## Omnipotent, Omniscient, Benevolent

According to the Bible and Christian teachings, God is **omnipotent** (all-powerful), **omniscient** (all-knowing) and **benevolent** (all-loving).

# Problem of Suffering

This however leads to the Problem of Suffering. If God is all-powerful and all-loving why does so much suffering exist in the world? Some people see this as an argument against God's existence. See also, inconsistent triad.

# ?

#### Personal vs Impersonal

Different Christians have different views on God with some seeing them as personal and some as impersonal.

A **personal God** has human characteristics and Christians can form a relationship with them through prayer.

An **impersonal God** is mysterious and unknowable and has no human characteristics. More like an idea or a force than a human being.

### **Transcendent vs Immanent**

They also disagree about God's place in the world.

A **transcendent God** exists beyond and outside of life on earth and is not limited by the laws of physics or the rules of time and space.

An **immanent God** is active and involved in life on earth and can play a role in events that happen here. This could be through the Holy Spirit answering prayers for example.