

Philosophy of religion paper

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Analytical Paper

Question 1: Theism and the Classic Arguments for God’s Existence

Theism is the belief in god or gods, belief in existence of Supreme Being or one God, who is the creator of the whole universe. God’s existence is questionable from different angles. Man not only has instincts to guide them, but to ask questions. Man asks many questions involving his existence but keeps on getting ambiguous answers. Man had an idea of being an accidental by-product of nature that came with time. This raises the question on whether there is reason to continue existing.

Modern man new that by getting rid of God, he had attained freedom desired. It raises the question on whether God existence goes hand in hand with immortality. If God does not exist, then man and universe are doomed to face death. The undesirable act of death puts an end to every good thing that human race brings to the earth. Man needs immortality to make meaning out of life. Presence of immortality and God defines the purpose of life. If death awaits man, then life has no goal. The universe and human race is completely pointless since their destiny is death. Human life is equal to that of a dog since their fate is the same.

The universe is an accident in nature and man is a blind product. This confirms that in human race there is no hope and purpose without God, instead it is just a despair. Man has killed God in that human race comprises of murderers. But how as these happened? Man seems to have disowned and disobeyed the hand that made them. Man and universe would not exist forever if there were no God. Just like a fiction story where a scientist had two vials, one containing poison and the other one could make him live forever, he intended to drink poison, but then realized he drunk the portion for immortality. That meant he was to exist forever (Sullivan, 2014). Now if

God would not be their man can go on and on until the point when life lose its meaning. Man does not only need immortality but God as well, and if God does not exist, there is no immortality.

The universe has no meaning and God is not there to give it one. Life has no ultimate value without God and Immortality. Absence of immortality permits everything. If that is the case then there is no absolute right or wrong, but there is no one who can live consistently with that concept. There will be no immortality hence every wrong man committed is unpunished and all the right things by good men go unrewarded. Life is absurd without God, these shows how man cannot live consistently and happily. Modern man lives knowing there is no God, but he still has faith to affirm the value and purpose of God (Sullivan, 2014). The concept of god's existence is vital in that if God is dead man is as well dead. All these confirm god's existence.

Question 2: How to reconcile the existence of Suffering and Evil with Theism

Our religions are weak to prove the existence of God. The better part of this universe consists of empty space. That is a major challenge to God, since the bodies that move in this space are too few. All forms of the earth live by preying on one another. It is even sad since this process involves death. God cannot be there as creatures' experience pain, live in pain, and die. This confirms God does not exist. The human race history is full of war, crime, terror, and diseases. The existing race and the race coming into being are doomed for the universe is running down (Goulding & Lim, 2015). If the universe is in bad state, how can it be a project of good creator?

Ancestors were not ignorant to grub fake illusions about the universe since the world's emptiness revealed itself. Man is able to foresee his troubles and pain, and eventually his death

while strongly desiring eternity. All universe stories come into an end, so there is no special spirit or supreme creature behind all these. If the universe is bad and evil, then how come humans attribute these to be from a good creature. Man believed that unknown spirits haunted the earth. Man believed these spirits were dangerous and so he gave in to them. That is the background of the religious beliefs.

Man's religion began with the Jews who lived in warlike empires. They were frequently defeated, led into captivity and eventually conquered (Goulding & Lim, 2015). This elaborates the idea that religion was long time preached and so the wisdom and goodness of the creator is preposterous and was never there. The origin of Christianity begins with mankind and so it does not necessarily touch on any supreme being. The experience of Numinous entails fear inflicted in a person by different scenarios. Christianity is not an end to the debate on the origin of universe. It came because of the existing worldly spirits. It is one of the suffering man faces, as it does not solve the problem of pain.

Christianity has false appeal that slightly touches on reality made by itself and not humankind. Good creator outset all the relevant factors, instead of solving the problems. Man experiences the problem of pain. If God is good He must make his creatures equally happy, but the creatures are not happy. God therefore lacks either goodness or power. This raises the question on God's omnipotence and the say that with God everything is possible. It is wrong to say God has power to give free will and hold it back. The word impossibility is real because there are many things are impossible.

Question 3: The Faith-Reason Dynamic



There are falsehoods about faith. Faith is subjective and irrational. Reason has to be reasonable and thus requires faith. In case of Secularism, reason lacks meaning compared to faith. Faith involves willingly move and desire to make things. Religious faith and reason are not compatible. Common reason is just enough to provide the required answers concerning purpose and meaning of life.

Some philosophers have a contrary argument whereby faith and reason are compatible. This is on rationalism but from relativism. Those with this view say there is no objective standard for the truth. There are standards based on logical reasoning. Faith can be as a belief or an act it hence involves commitment. It is an act of adopting a believing strategy in religious matters (Moore, 2014). Dynamic concept of faith is by the interpersonal relationship with God and the commitment one offers to a certain way of living. Reason involves use of common sense. Most of the reasoning reflects one's notion. This common sense derives the notion. Faith and reason are in most cases compatible.

References

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