

Proof that God exists

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“...The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork.. » **Psalm 19:1**

“For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse:. » [Romans 1:20](#)

“For every house is builded by some man; but he that built all things is God” [Hebrews 3: 4](#)

Last updated: 05/24/2024

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1 Proof of the existence of God

Through this text, we will answer the question of the existence of God, and this through a dual approach of science and common sense. The scientific approach aims to prove the existence of God, taking the same paths that all sciences to date have used to prove their “truths”. Then, we remind those who refuse any proof, that the fundamental question is not limited to accepting or not the idea of the existence of a God, but also and above all to defining our behavior in relation to this question.

1.1 A first definition of GOD

There could be several definitions of God; our remarks will be based on the following definition of God

“Being eternal, unique, creator and judge. »

This God of whom we speak is a living being, endowed with will. It is not simply a vague and willless principle which governs the universe, because by conceiving it in this way, the world would simply be inexplicable.

1.2 The mechanism of proof in science and religion

When we talk about proving the existence of God, it is obvious to many that this is impossible. Moreover, many of those who do not believe in God base their belief on the fact that no one has been able to prove the existence of God. Not that no one has tried to prove it or given arguments for it, but rather that what we expect is an irrefutable proof in the mathematical sense of the term, as is the case with proofs of theorems or other mathematical results. The generally accepted conclusion is that no such evidence exists. Blaise Pascal clearly states it after long reflections: “reason cannot answer”.

However, it turns out that those who have asked for a proof in the mathematical sense of the existence of God, either are of bad Faith, or they have missed a strong reality, which we state here, namely that no science has never provided proof of his teachings such as that requested. In other words, neither mathematics, nor the physical sciences, nor any other science has provided such proof for its teachings.

Worse still, none can provide it.

We will now understand why, starting with mathematics, the science par excellence of reasoning. In mathematics, we prove theorems and many other results, but starting from axioms or postulates, definitions, hypotheses and other results. The very basis of mathematical reasoning is based on the axioms of logic, and the various mathematical theories are based on other axioms. However, let us remember that axioms are UNPROVEN statements, accepted as true in order to be able to conduct reasoning. When we say that all mathematical reasoning is based on axioms, we are also saying that all mathematical proof is based on the a priori acceptance of statements accepted as true and without proof.

Normally, this limits the context of proof validity to that where the axiom is actually true. The problem is that when we return to the reality problems of our physical world, we implicitly admit

without proof that these axioms are indeed true in our world. From this acceptance we deduce all the results we use. This is where the double standard between science and religion appears. Those who desire proofs of the existence of God in the mathematical sense of the term would generally want a proof which is not based on any axiom, where every assertion has been demonstrated. We have just seen that such a proof does not exist in mathematics. It does not exist in all other sciences, because all its sciences base their proofs on the one hand on mathematical reasoning which itself is based on axioms, and on the other hand on the implications of observed facts, of which we cannot always guarantee genericity.

Take the example of physical sciences. One of the fundamental principles of physics is the principle of conservation of Energy, which states that the total Energy of an isolated system is constant. Such a principle, the cornerstone of physics, has never been demonstrated in the mathematical sense of the term, without some intervention of axioms. But physicists, who have built their entire edifice on it, firmly believe in it, and are comforted in their belief by the fact that its violation has never been observed in the classical world. Other similar principles can be found.

To confirm the impossibility of providing proofs in the mathematical sense of the term in the absence of any axiomatics, we can state a theorem of the mathematician Gödel, who demonstrated that "no formal system can itself provide proof of its own consistency".

Considering these facts, we must approach the proof of the existence of God as the proof of other scientific theories. Either we admit that we can base ourselves on axioms to be agreed upon, or we rely on facts whose reality makes the non-existence of a God so improbable that we can only reasonably conclude that he exists.

1.3 Some basic questions to disprove the existence of God

1.3.1 Who saw him

No one has seen it, just as no one has seen the electromagnetic waves used to make telephone calls, and no one has ever seen an electron.

1.3.2 If he created the world, who created it

As an Eternal Being, God was not created. It has no beginning and no end. It is like the set $\mathbb{R}$ of mathematicians.

It is clear that God cannot have been created, otherwise he would have a creator, and it is his creator who would then be God, unless his creator himself had a creator. By recurrence, we would then have either an initial creator who created everything and himself was not created, or an infinite chain of creators, which would imply that the world would have no beginning. In the case of the initial creator not having himself been created, this creator would have no beginning, because he had not been created. In the end, whatever the option one must come to the conclusion that the ultimate creator cannot have a beginning, cannot have been created, and that it is absolutely impossible that both all things and everything has a beginning.

1.3.3 The theory of evolution is opposed to the idea of creation

I still have difficulty understanding how we could oppose creation and evolution. Is Windows 2010 software a creation or an evolution? Are today's planes creations or developments?

In each case we can well answer “both”. They are creations because they have creators, and they are evolutions because they are the results of multiple versions produced at different times by the creator.

Admitting evolution could not be considered a refutation of creation. The problem arises when evolutionary theorists believe that evolution happened randomly and that this proves that there is no creator. We could believe in evolution having a good dose of chance, without this refuting the existence of a creator. Take the example of video games. They are created by computer scientists. So that the game is not predictable, the next challenges appear randomly. The programmers have programmed the game in this way, so that things are done randomly, so that the game remains interesting. Now let's imagine a player, who to demonstrate that the game has no creator, asserts that the challenges appear randomly. He says it is true that the game evolves randomly, but his conclusion of the absence of a creator is false. The creator is free to choose his creative process, and a process based on chance does not allow the existence of the creator to be denied.

1.4 The fundamental proofs of the existence of God

“For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse: » [Romans 1:20](#)

“For every house is builded by some man; but he that built all things is God. ” [Hebrews 3: 4](#)

Relying on the approach of proof by exhibition of facts whose reality makes the existence of God highly improbable, I will cite six fundamental proofs of the existence of God:

1. The existence of couples
2. The existence of the human brain
3. The existence of the chicken and the egg
4. The existence of the eye
5. The existence of life on earth
6. Evidence for the existence of spiritual entities
7. No proof that God does not exist

1.4.1 The existence of couples

For me, the first and greatest proof that God exists is the existence of male and female pairs of living species. Take the time to contemplate the miracle of man and woman. Imagine an evolution made in the absence of any creator, of any will. How would we manage to produce two beings built in such a way as to be able to maintain sexual relations, which relations allow the meeting of a sperm and an egg, which will form an egg and result in a child. In electricity, the male socket and the female socket have been designed so that one goes into the other to allow the passage of current. How could the cycle of procreation be the result of perfect chance, without will? A coincidence that would cause men and women to attract each other when mating? That the woman's body is transformed to carry a fetus, make it live, grow and be born? Why would chance without will have created couples, reproduction and all the complex mechanisms making this possible?

This complementarity between men and women, as being the result of blind evolution, is simply inconceivable. Those who would even imagine it conceivable would benefit from carefully reading the biology documents to better understand the complexity at play here.

1.4.2 The existence of the chicken and the egg

In the context of evolution, which of the egg and the chicken came first? More generally, what was the first between a laying animal and its egg? If the animal was first, where did it come from? Why would a random evolution have made an egg from an animal that came from something other than an egg? If the egg was first, where did it come from? How was this egg fertilized? Relatively obviously, it seems that this problem can only be solved via a creator.

1.4.3 The existence of the human brain

The capabilities of the human brain, unmatched by computers implemented to date, should be enough to convince us that there is a creator. The natural does not evolve spontaneously, blindly and randomly towards an order so complex, so powerful. What is the random probability of having a computer program capable of solving half of the problems solved by the brain? 0. The very fact that humans are endowed with consciousness further reinforces this fact. The second principle of thermodynamics reinforces this fact, by highlighting that in the absence of intervention, the level of disorder of a system tends to increase and not to decrease. To think that the brain would result from a total chance without intention, with all its functions, is worse than believing that by abandoning a pile of herbs long enough, it will end up transforming into the best smartphone in the universe.

1.4.4 The existence of the eye

The existence of the eye amazes, not only by its complexity and its prowess, but also and above all because the eye seems made with the functional intention of allowing sight: the eye was made to allow seeing. How and why would a random evolution without a creator allow sight and consciousness of this sight?

1.4.5 The existence of life on earth

Closer or further from the sun, there would have been no life on earth. The cycle of the seasons, the rotation, the size of the earth, the atmosphere and its protective role for life... many factors without which life on earth would be impossible. Why would chance alone have allowed the conjunction of all these factors? With what probability?

1.4.6 Evidence for the existence of spiritual entities and manifestations of divinity

Many television documentaries (National Geographic, etc.) show facts attributed to spiritual entities, going beyond the normal.

In fact, when it comes to God, rather than going on at length, unnecessarily and irrationally to prove that he does not exist, we should start by trying to explain the thousands of testimonies of the manifestation of power, and of the transformations of people. having given their lives to Jesus Christ, having called upon the power of God. It is just showing bad faith and a lot of dishonesty to deny without proof the authenticity of all these testimonies.

Bad Faith is brought to the top when we ask those who deny the testimonies of others to have their personal experience by giving their life to Jesus Christ to experience the induced transformation themselves and give their own testimony, rather than do it, it remains to talk. It's like telling someone

that the water in the glass I put down is lukewarm. Rather than putting his finger in the glass or using another experimental protocol to check, he goes into long speeches, asking who told me that fire exists, how the water could be lukewarm... The bad Faith and denial of reality are no way to be right

1.4.7 No proof that God does not exist and the complete improbability of our life without God

Finally, and this is not insignificant, all those who affirm that God does not exist forget that they have not proven this. They provided no proof in the mathematical sense of the term, and better yet, no proof at all. In this sense, their choice is simply a belief, a kind of "religion", based on no scientific evidence. Faced with the proofs that we have just stated for the existence of God, it is obvious that the probability of each of the existence of each of these proofs in the absence of a God is close to 0. Assuming these events independent (which is admissible if there is no God), the probability of having all of these at the same time when there is no God is almost zero, if not 0.

In fact, it is recognized by science that the universe has a beginning. The second principle of thermodynamics teaches us that what is natural and without external organizing force **always tends towards an increase in disorder and not order**. In other words, you cannot, for example, leave a lot of spare parts and end up finding a state-of-the-art, well-assembled and fully functional aircraft in all respects, made by chance of nature. On the other hand, you can leave a plane and come later to see that certain parts are going bad. I believe you have observed this enough in your life.

How then could chance from an unordered universe have produced a body as complex as man? With the eye that seems to have been made to see? The digestive system, the respiratory system, the blood system? Study a little biology, the survival mechanisms that take place in humans during prolonged fasting or danger? How could chance have violated the second law of thermodynamics to organize all this?

Our universe itself exists due to several settings of which the tiny variation of a single one (change of the 10th digit after the decimal point of certain constants) would have made the universe or life impossible. Could it be chance?

Whoever claims that God does not exist should come and respond to all these proofs that I have just listed, by giving them another logically acceptable interpretation, not based on denial of reality or manifest bad faith.

Faced with these elements, choosing to believe that God does not exist is more foolish than choosing to believe that an unprotected man survived 10 atomic bombs dropped on his house, or that the same man on earth had his number drawn. more than 20 consecutive times at random among more than 8 billion possible numbers .

In other words, believing that God does not exist is choosing to believe that it is more intelligent to hold as true an event with a probability less than a billionth of a billionth (God does not exist) than 'an event with a probability almost equal to one (God exists).

The fact that you have good questions about the existence of God without having the right answers or having the wrong answers is not proof that he does not exist, it is just proof that you do not. I don't have the answers to your questions. Until you yourself can give a correct answer to all the problems

and contradictions posed by the belief in the non-existence of God, you cannot pretend that he does not exist. We can understand why someone said “a little science takes you away from God, a lot of science brings you closer to God”.

1.5 Additional arguments to refute the existence of God

Several other arguments can be given to seek to prove that God does not exist. However, it is useful to distinguish between the creator God and all of his other attributes that may pose a problem to our reasoning. One can believe that there is a creator, and not necessarily interpret his attributes in the literal sense, because a literal interpretation can easily lead to contradictions. Thus, a contradiction in the interpretation of an attribute is not proof that the creator does not exist, but rather that the attribute must be understood in a sense other than the direct literary sense. It is very important to distinguish on the one hand between the existence of a creator and the attributes that can be attributed to him, and on the other hand between this same existence and any description of the process that he may have used to create. A process that is analyzed and found to be incorrect would not be proof that there is no creator. At most, it would be proof either that the one who described the process was mistaken, or that the analyst was mistaken in judging false what is not false.

1.5.1 There cannot be a being who can do everything

Some people think that God cannot exist, because a God who can do everything should be able to create a stone so heavy that he himself cannot carry it. If he can create this stone, he cannot do everything, because he cannot carry it. If he can't create this stone, he can't create everything. Conclusion, a being who can do everything cannot exist.

This reasoning, which seems correct, poses the problem of the existence of a being who can do anything in the literal sense of the term, and not the problem of the existence of a creator. We can very well understand that when we speak of a being who can do everything, this cannot be applied in the literal sense of the term to God, because he could then kill himself and disappear, even though he is Eternal. The omnipotence of God must be understood in his capacity to achieve everything that is achievable, taking into account his other attributes.

1.5.2 There cannot be a being who knows everything

In the same way, the existence of the God who knows everything poses a problem for many. In particular, this poses the problem of free will, because knowing everything about the present, the past and the future implies that everything is defined in advance, and that everyone just plays their part, with an illusion of will and choice. We can therefore choose to believe that God does not know everything, to maintain free will. He would then be like this computer programmer who, having programmed his game so that certain things happen at random, thus freely chose not to know and not to decide on each event of his game. This does not call into question his existence, or even his ability to know everything about things present and past, as well as his ability to decide when he wants things that will happen in the future.

1.5.3 Creationist theory is not accurate

This argument is given by those who believe that according to the Bible, the world is only 6000 years old while according to science the world is much older. Even admitting that the creationist theory is not accurate, does this allow us to conclude that there is no creator? Getting the description of the creative process wrong is not proof of the absence of a creator. Then, we can always wonder if a day

in the Bible at all times has always been 24 hours from today. It should be noted that 24H accounts for the rotation of the earth around itself, and before the earth was created, it may be difficult to give this interpretation to the day. We should then think about leaving the literal interpretation behind to seek a semantic interpretation of the texts in doubt. The Bible's use of the expressions "there was evening and there was morning" in the Genesis creation story, when the earth did not yet exist, implies detaching ourselves from a literal interpretation of the text, because what is evening or morning when there is not yet planet earth, and for God who does not inhabit a specific place on earth?

1.5.4 Why the perfect created imperfect beings

How would being perfect imply for a being that all of its creation is perfect? So perfection would take away the freedom to create what we want? And then, what would perfection be for a creature? By completely defining perfection for a creature, we could find ourselves giving it the attributes of the creator: immortality, timelessness, all power... The creature would then become the equal of the creator, and could no longer be subject to him. Now, if the creature is made to worship the creator, it cannot be his equal, must be subject to him and remain punishable.

Furthermore, to consider creation as imperfect, one must evaluate this perfection not in the absolute sense, but rather in relation to the objective that the creator has set for the creature, and consider that the objective is not achieved in the best way. However, we do not necessarily know the objective which led to the creation of each creature; however, there are apparent perfections that cannot be ignored.

The scientist Newton said "nature does nothing superfluous". This is another expression of a principle known in physics as the principle of least action, which could be summed up simply as saying that nature always makes the least effort to achieve a result. From this principle, we can deduce the essential laws of physics. This least effort in itself is a form of perfection. Then, when we look at the cycle of life on earth, that of water, of the seasons, the complementarity of everything, the incredible adaptability of species, we can only be amazed.

Our poor perception of the perfection that we want to be absolute in every way makes us forget the incompatibilities, which mean that by generally pushing certain qualities to the extreme, we will necessarily lose others (extreme rigidity is opposed to flexibility or adaptability for example). So, rather than asking the question: why the perfect created the imperfect, I ask myself the question "without a creator, where would such harmony observed in the universe come from? ".

1.6 The choice of common sense

The scholar Blaise Pascal, in his time, stated Pascal's famous bet, which we summarize here. Admitting that we cannot mathematically prove that God exists or that God does not exist, the question of proving the existence of God is no longer of interest, and we must instead be interested in the question of know what attitude we should have in relation to God. Should we believe in its existence or not? So the question is simply to believe or not to believe?

For Pascal, in choosing to believe, there is certainly a cost and deprivations, but there are also joys and rewards in life. Above all, if God existed in the end , we gain eternal life. On the other hand, if it does not exist, our loss is negligible. By choosing not to believe, there are joys and sorrows relating to

this choice during our lifetime. In the end, if God does not exist, we will not lose anything new. On the other hand, if God exists, it is our life that is lost forever. The price to pay if we were wrong in our bet is too high, compared to the gain. Therefore, common sense dictates that we believe. In summary “since by believing we lose “nothing”, and since by not believing we can “lose everything”, let us let us”.

IF, being in front of you, I open a bag, then I throw it away suddenly looking very frightened, telling you that I saw a snake there, even if you don't believe me, you won't put your head into the bag to check for a snake. When you come to God and deny His existence without being able to in any way prove that He does not exist and despite all the evidence, you are in effect gambling your life. I don't know what eligible consideration allows you to bet your life, to stick your head in the bag to see if the snake exists. You believe you benefit from the benefits of sin, or you believe you are a slave to sin and do not understand the deliverance that Jesus Christ brings. Experiment with it. Do not think that life in Christ is less happy than the life of a sinner. Because the life of a sinner, in addition to leading to death, puts you in permanent danger (catastrophes, accidents, etc.). Now, the Christian has strong promises, which reflect life in Christ:

Psalm 91:7-9 “⁷A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee.;⁸ Only with thine eyes shalt thou behold and see the reward of the wicked.⁹ Because thou hast made the LORD, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation. »

Philippians 4: 6-7 “⁶ Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. ⁷ And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus”.

There are several refutations to Pascal's bet, some of which we list here: the price to be paid by the believer and the multiplicity of religions.

1.6.1 The price to pay

The rebuttal here is that the price to be paid by the believer is not zero. We recognize in fact that it is not zero. In reality, it is not enough to simply believe that God exists or not to have salvation according to religions. We must also live in a sensible, just and pious manner.

- *Titus 2:11-12 “For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men. Teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world; ”*

It is therefore not just a matter of saying that we believe in order to be saved, but also of being part of a believing life, unless we believed just before dying. Believing is therefore only the first step. Piety can have a non-zero cost. However, this cost remains finite and negligible compared to the challenges of life.

On the other hand, the idea that tithes and offerings are required to be paid for salvation is totally FALSE.

Romans 6:23 People who pay tithes and offerings, it is not for their salvation. Rather, they hope to obtain blessings for their earthly life. Tithing has nothing to do with Christianity and no Christian is obligated to give or pay it. The offerings, on the other hand, must be made according to the prosperity of each person, completely voluntarily, without constraint and with joy. They are part of showing kindness and mercy, which makes us more eligible for God's goodness and mercy in our lives.

Proverb 11 : 24-25 “There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty.. [25](#) The liberal soul shall be made fat: and he that watereth shall be watered also himself. »

1.6.2 Wide variety of religious beliefs

Many refuse to believe in God, applying the reasoning below. Assuming that God exists, due to various beliefs, we see that believing is not enough, because according to each current of belief, the others will be condemned and only those of this current will be saved. Thus, for Christians Muslims will be condemned, just as for Muslims Christians will be condemned. There is therefore no advantage in believing rather than not believing.

First of all, it is important, as I have already emphasized, to distinguish the belief that God exists from attachment to a specific religion. The fact that a religion may be wrong in its teachings cannot be used to question the existence of God. On the other hand, we must recognize that in the perspective of Pascal's bet, believing in God and choosing the wrong religion could just as easily lead to perdition as not believing in it at all. We still come away from Pascal's bet with the conviction that it is better to believe, and we ask ourselves the question "to believe and conform to which religion"?

There are commonalities among various religions, namely the need to conduct oneself in a righteous manner. Then I can say that those who sincerely and honestly seek God eventually find the way to God. And even if they do not find it, God is recognized as the just judge, and his judgment will not fail to take this fact into account. On this subject, let us note what the Bible says:

“And ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart” *Jeremiah 29:13*

“For God does not show favoritism. Those who sinned without having knowledge of the Law of Moses will perish without it intervening in their judgment. But those who sin while under the rule of the Law will be judged according to the Law For there is no respect of persons with God. For as many as have sinned without law shall also perish without law: and as many as have sinned in the law shall be judged by the law; » Romans 2: 11-13 The Sower's Bible (BDS)

“Then Peter opened his mouth, and said, Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons: “ *acts 10:34*

“If I had not come and spoken unto them, they had not had sin: but now they have no cloak for their sin “ *John 15:22*

Thus, the one who believes and commits cannot be at the same level as the one who does not believe. My point here is not to say that all paths lead to God, but that for those who sincerely and

honestly seek God, God will show them the path that leads to him, as he did for the Ethiopian eunuch. And if they have not had time to find this way, God will deal with them according to his justice. On the other hand, anyone who rejects God will simply have chosen the path to perdition.

1.6.3 Contradictions in religious texts

Admitting that contradictions in religious texts exist, it is curious to see there as proof that God does not exist. At most, this could be an opportunity to question these texts or the interpretation that we make of them. Many religious texts have a symbolic or allegorical value, and must be understood in their spirit and not in their letter. Many apparent contradictions in religious texts come from the fact that we understand them according to the letter of our time and not according to the spirit of the moment of their writing.

When someone reads the commandment "thou shalt not kill" in the Bible, he fails to understand that it prohibits him from killing animals or insects, yet the commandment makes no restrictions. He thus chooses not to take the commandment literally, but to understand its spirit, which he considers to be the true commandment. However, if we take this commandment literally, many contradictions with other religious texts will result. The case for this commandment is obvious. Several other, less obvious cases are taken literally and lead to misunderstandings and "contradictions" (see on this subject my article on the definition of sin, as well as that on wisdom and reflection). These apparent contradictions, real or not, cannot logically call into question the existence of a creator.

1.6.4 Why God allows unbelievers

We do not have the competence to set ourselves up as a judge of wisdom, and thinking that if God does not do as we think he should do, then he does not exist. We cannot assert that God, if he existed, would automatically destroy all unbelievers. Here is what the Bible says:

"The Lord is not slack concerning his promise, as some men count slackness; but is longsuffering to us-ward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance." 2 Peter 3:9

1.6.5 Why God allows evil

This question, like several others imaginable, to try to prove that God does not exist. It is very important to understand that with our limited intelligence, not understanding the reason for God's choice cannot constitute proof that it does not exist. As we said earlier in this article, there is too much evidence for the existence of a creator. Starting from this evidence of the existence of the creator, we can ask ourselves questions, not to consider our lack of answer as proof that there is no creator, but only to seek the answer. Could we imagine a child thinking that he does not have a father because he suffers without his father's intervention?

Remember the parable of the prodigy son in the Bible. The son has gone away, far from his father, from his father's house, from his protection. He suffered for a long time, and finally decided to return to his father to end this suffering and live a good life. When we wonder why God allows evil, we forget that almost all of humanity behaved like this child prodigy, and did not return to the father despite his suffering. Thus, since the original sin committed by Adam and Eve, men have increasingly moved further away from God, through a life of sin and denial of God.

Those who have fled the divine house and protection, who have denied God, are the first to ask God to account for what happens to them. This is nonsense. The origin of wars and of most suffering remains fundamentally disobedience to God, the refusal of men to behave in a sensible, just and pious manner, as well as apparent piety. As God says in the Bible, “this people honors me with their lips, but their heart is far from me.” By rebelling against God, men have escaped his protection and exposed themselves to his wrath, as well as to the works of the devil. They deliberately put themselves under the authority of the devil, and rather than call the devil to account.

The result is this evil, this suffering that we decry so much. It is up to anyone who wishes to ask God for accounts in relation to this, to put themselves in good standing with God, to put themselves under his protection, then he will ask for accounts in what concerns him. As for the others, he unfortunately has no knowledge of their state of rebellion or obedience, as well as anything that could explain their suffering. Everyone should view suffering as a righteous reminder to God, to return to the One to whom we are accountable and from whom we can hold accountable once we have done our part. This part which is not just to honor God with our lips, but to conduct ourselves in a sensible, just and pious way.

1.7 Other things we believe God should have done if he existed

Many will say that God does not exist, giving arguments like if he existed, he would not allow this, he would do that. In their posture, they position themselves as God's advisors, as having reached a level of wisdom allowing them to define without error what God SHOULD do or not do in certain situations. If you are one of these people, ask yourself who told you that you are already wiser than God? To the point of having solutions that he would not have found? If your wisdom is so high, why don't you apply it to fulfill all your desires and change society? To never make a mistake in your choices or decisions? You must have the humility to recognize that you may not have understood some of God's choices, and either a) tell yourself that in all His wisdom and justice His choice is necessarily what is best or b) keep this incomprehension as a question and do some research (Internet, etc.) or ask the question to others who could answer you. In any case, the fact that you do not have the answer to a question, or that you have a wrong answer, or an answer that you do not understand cannot be proof that God does not exist.

1.8 The God many reject and the God I speak of

Through the rejection of God or his existence, many actually reject the demands made by various religions, and especially reject the gospel of prohibition and threat. They understand well that admitting the existence of God through the prism of the teachings they have received and agreeing to behave in a pious manner automatically implies numerous prohibitions which they cannot accept, and threats when these prohibitions are not respected. It therefore becomes appropriate to wish and even admit that God does not exist, in order to feel free from all prohibitions without facing a threat. However, it is not the fact of believing that God does not exist that makes him not exist. We have given here enough proof of its existence.

There is a “wicked dictator” God who has been presented by many religions to men, and this presentation of God has scared away many men, who engage in the fight against the existence of this God and think they are fighting for their freedom. , for their well-being. We can understand that this

God is rejected by many, but this is not this God that the Bible presented to us, and this is not the one I am talking about.

The God I speak of is the God of the gospel of love and promise. This is the one Jesus allowed us to call our father. This God is a good, loving father. The good father gives what is good to his children. He prescribes many prohibitions for them, and promises them all kinds of punishments in the event of transgressions, not to show them his indisputable authority, but out of love for them. He knows that behind every transgression lies a danger for his child, for this child's brothers, for society or for his relationship with him. God's commandments are God's instruments to help us conduct ourselves in a wise, righteous, and godly manner, for our own good and that of society.

These are not absolute and untouchable dogmas, whose immutable letter condemns us to each transgression. No, God is love, and all his law aims to fulfill the two fundamental commandments: "you shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your mind" and "you shall love your neighbor as yourself- even ". With very few exceptions, the letter of the law is secondary, and love takes precedence, the goal being for us to conduct ourselves in a sensible, just, and godly manner.

Jesus showed us that the spirit of the law is above the letter, by healing a sick man on the Sabbath and by illustrating his act with acts of David, which were outside the law, but which were attributed to him justice. My article on the definition of sin addresses in depth this question of sin, which misunderstood has contributed to distancing men from God. The reader could consult it to find out more.

Likewise, many reject God because of the errors they observe in many "churches", where people have in one way or another been taught that becoming a Christian automatically implies becoming a moron, because one must renounce all form of reasoning and accept everything the preacher says. This opened the way to many reprehensible abuses. This teaching is not that of the Bible, which rather tells us

"My son, let not them depart from thine eyes: keep sound wisdom and discretion: So shall they be life unto thy soul, and grace to thy neck." *Prov 3:21-22*.

Is it then a matter of believing and living anyhow? Far from there. The demand for love of our neighbor constrains us in our lifestyle. To love your neighbor as yourself is to renounce meanness towards your neighbor, it is to forgive, it is to not do to others what we would not like done to us. done in his place... When someone rejects God because of this, he knows well that it is because he prefers the path of evil. When one observes the commandments, he benefits for his health; society benefits, the family benefits.

Believe in God, because there is enough evidence that He is there, that it is more irrational to believe in His absence, and that **you can experience His presence** . Believe in God, and live according to the two fundamental commandments, and it will be good for all. And above all, it will give you access to the ultimate promise, **Eternal life** . Before Eternal life, you will be able to access the fruits of the spirit on earth (joy, peace, etc.).

"But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, Meekness, temperance: against such there is no law." Galatians 5:22-23

"Let your moderation be known unto all men. The Lord is at hand." Philippians 4:5

"[19](#) For what is known about God is manifest to them, God having made it known to them. [20](#) For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse » [Romans 1:19-20](#)

If you were a non-believer, do not be like this child prodigy who left his father, suffered because of his estrangement, spent the time complaining, looked everywhere for expensive solutions, remained in anxiety, but did not return to his father. It is time to repent, accept that God exists, and share in the salvation obtained in Christ. This is the time to renounce evil works, the works of darkness and to invoke God's forgiveness, speaking directly to Him, in the name of Jesus Christ. Beware of those who would sell you your salvation, beware of those who invite you to become Cretins, always remembering that you must conduct yourself with love, in a reasonable, just and pious manner.

Matthew 11:28 "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

John3: [16](#). For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

May God reveal himself to you.

1.9 Learn more

For more reliable answers to your questions relating to Christianity, go here

<https://telegra.ph/Liens-vers-mes-publications-chretiennes-10-08>

Discover here the true message of the gospel and the SECRET of EFFECTIVE PRAYER:

<https://telegra.ph/Le-v%C3%A9ritable-message-de-l%C3%A9vangile-11-14>

NB: it is recommended to read the entire text without searching for the references, then to return to points of doubt and search for the references as explained at the end of the text.