

Today, many (but not all) atheists, agnostics, and “nones” (those who claim no religion) believe what they do about God and Christianity for 3 main reasons:

#1

APATHY

“I don’t care.”

“Meh.” “Whatever.”

The apathetic person prefers to just coast through life without ever asking or trying to find answers to the “Big Questions” of life:

Who am I? Is there a God? What is the purpose of my life?
How should I live? What happens when I die?
What will ultimately make me happy?” Etc.



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#2

IGNORANCE

“I don’t know.”

The ignorant person has never heard good reasons to believe there is a God or to think that Christianity is true.

Maybe they had teachers who taught things very poorly and unconvincingly, or maybe they never met an intelligent Christian who actually knew their faith, or maybe they started to believe some of the misconceptions about Christianity tossed around in movies, on the Internet, etc.



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#3

DENIAL

“I don’t want to know.”

A person in denial is someone who doesn’t WANT to hear good reasons for God’s existence and the truth of Christianity because it would mean having to radically change the way they live.

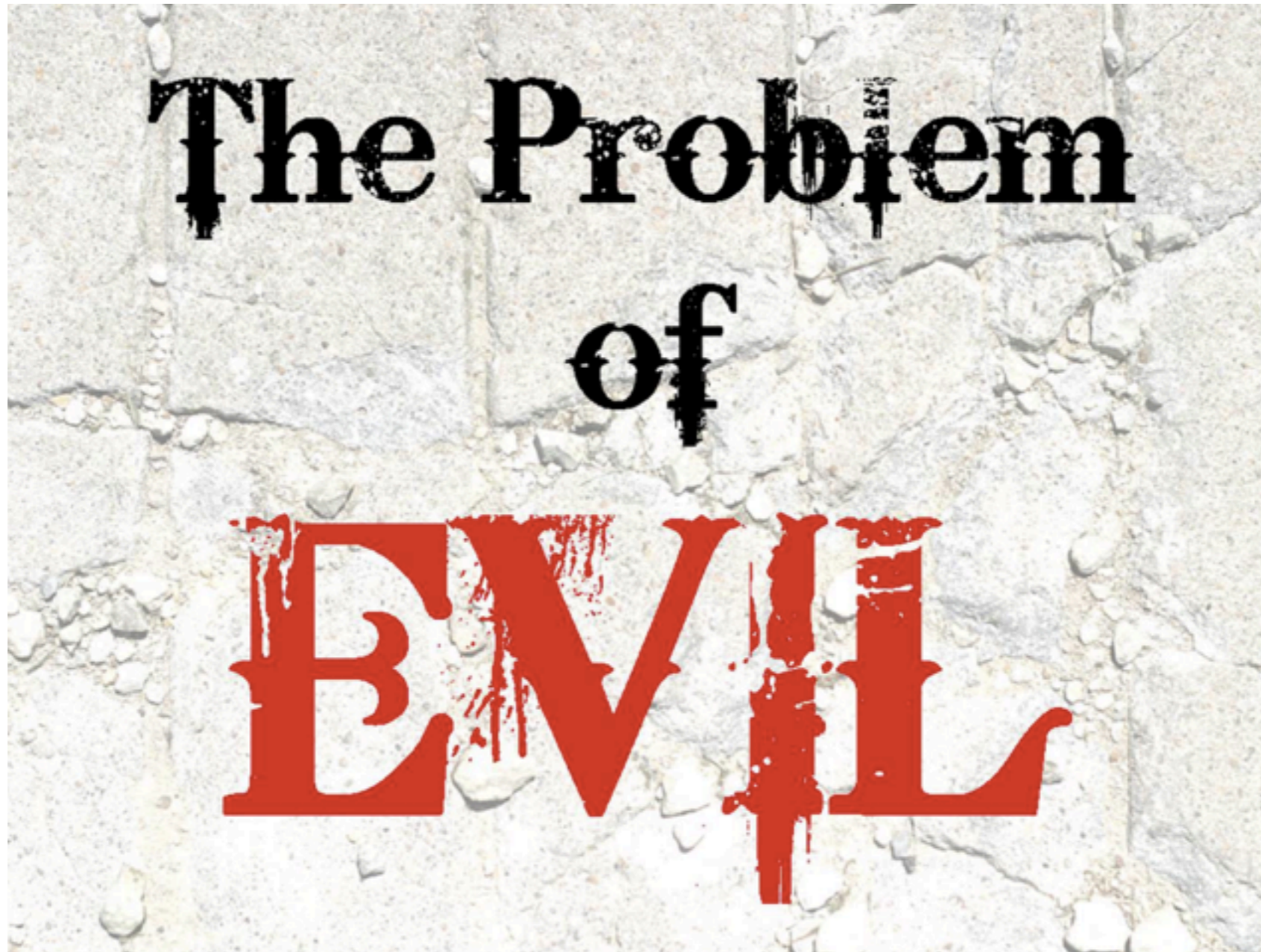
Change is almost never easy, especially when it involves giving up addictive sin and starting to try and live like a saint.



Of course, not all atheists, agnostics, and “nones” reject the existence of God or the truth of Christianity for these 3 reasons. Some have thoroughly questioned things and believe they have good, intelligent reasons for NOT believing in God or Christianity.

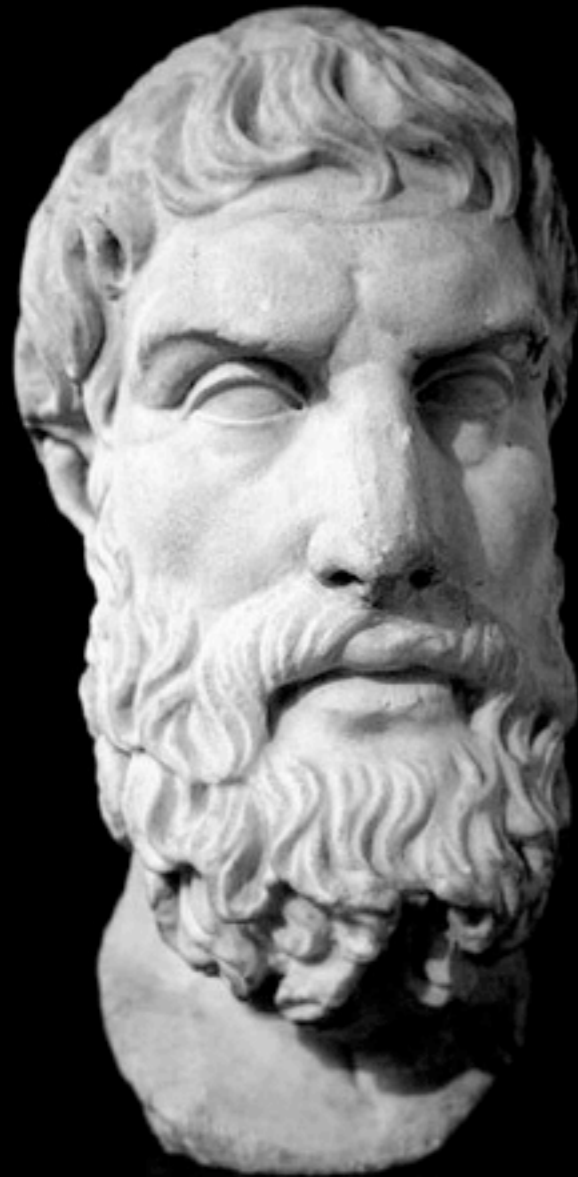


One of the top thought-out reasons people don't believe in the existence of God or the truth of Christianity is because of..



A.K.A. "The Problem of Pain" and "The Problem of Suffering"

The ancient Greek philosopher Epicurus is generally seen as the first person to put forth the problem of evil (sometimes referred to as “The Epicurean Paradox” or “The Riddle of Epicurus”):



Is God willing to prevent evil, but not able?

Then he is not omnipotent.

Is he able, but not willing?

Then he is malevolent.

Is he both able and willing?

Then whence cometh evil?

Is he neither able nor willing?

Then why call him God?

~Epicurus

ATHEISTS

Winning since 300 B.C.

PHILOSOPHICAL TERMS

Omnipotent = All-powerful / **Omniscient** = All-knowing / **Omnibenevolent** = All-good

SYLLOGISM FOR THE PROBLEM OF EVIL

Premise 1: God must be omnipotent, omniscient, and omnibenevolent.

Premise 2: An omnipotent, omniscient, and omnibenevolent being could eliminate evil.

Premise 3: Evil exists.

Conclusion: Therefore, God does not exist.