

The existence of moral laws as the indicator of the existence of God

Posted on September 16, 2018

Thesis statement The moral laws and principles apparent in the concept of right and wrong prove the existence of God

Moral laws in the form of commands guide people on what to do and avoid. They hold significance in human lives as they provide a framework for choosing appropriate actions. Moral laws effectively influence the actions of the people visible in their decisions. Moral laws govern the people and depict the role of supreme authority. Moral laws are greater than man-made laws as they are more powerful in controlling the decisions and actions of humans. The concept of sin and piety also reflects the role of moral principles in governing human actions. The concept of sin confirms the presence of God as people fear punishments.

Conceptual Framework

The main argument emphasizes the authoritative nature of morality. The existence of moral laws is an indication of God's presence. The moral laws act authoritatively, convincing people to judge between right and wrong. In the absence of moral laws, humans would engage in wrongful acts. The central force that influences people to choose right is the moral laws designed by God. The argument emphasizes the role of God's made moral laws in maintaining law and order. Without laws, the world would not operate in a systematic manner. People would be unable to follow the right path if moral laws were non-existent.

The Christian views confer the ideology of sin that exhibits the existence of God. God is the only authoritative power that decides about the sins and wrongful acts of humans. The Bible recognizes the moral laws as it quotes, "The law is like a mirror. In it, we contemplate our weakness, then the iniquity arising from this, and finally, the curse coming from both—just as a mirror shows us the spots on our faces. The apostle's statement is relevant here: Through the law comes knowledge of sin" (Rom 3:20). The Bible mentions the concept of curse and sin, explaining the repercussions of wrongful acts that are against God's will. The quote supports the main argument of God's existence as it clearly points out that humans need to follow God's laws. It also transmits the meaning that rejecting natural moral laws is sinful, emphasizing avoiding them. The Bible, in various places, accepts the moral laws created by God to rule the world and orders humans to follow them (Robinson, 2014).

The existence of God is visible in his ideology of perfect righteousness. The argument states that the people, in order to please God, need to follow his moral principles and choose right. Being righteous is the primary message conveyed by the Bible and Jesus that again confirms the existence of God. The idea of righteousness presents God as a master who depicts his supreme role in the creation of the universe. The argument states that the law is good because the single force behind its creation is God. Jesus confirms the existence of moral laws, “do not think that I came to abolish the Law of the Prophets; I did not come to abolish but to fulfill” (Mathew 5:17). The viewpoints of Jesus support the argument of moral principles and its relevance to the existence of God. The laws are natural and obligatory for humans to follow, as reflected in Jesus’s statement. The significance of fulfilling the laws confirms the presence of God. The quote also reflects that no laws are more important than the ones made by God, as prophets followed his laws. Moral laws are the principles that guide humans to stay on the right path and act according to God’s will (Lindsley, 2013).

The moral laws guiding humans to remain Holy depict the presence of God. The existence of God is visible in a quote, “For I am the LORD your God. Consecrate yourselves, therefore, and be holy, for I am holy. And you shall not make yourselves unclean with any of the swarming things that swarm on the earth” (Leviticus 11:44-45). The quote reflects the acceptance of the fact that God created the universe, and he orders people to remain clean and holy. The concept of holiness in humans is due to the authoritative guiding principles indicating God’s presence. The quote stresses the relevance of the moral laws of cleanliness and God. It also confers the idea that the concept of holiness was non-prevalent in the present world if God did not make laws.

Ethical Considerations

The concept of heaven illustrated in the moral principles supports the argument for God’s presence. The laws stressed choosing righteous acts that take human beings to heaven. The quote mentions the role of heaven, “therefore you are to be perfect, as your heavenly Father is perfect” (Mathew 5:48). The quote addresses the significance of staying right and avoiding evil. It is only through good deeds that human beings can find a place in heaven. The concept of heaven confirms the existence of God as it conveys the theme of judgment day. Heavens are also part of the commandments in the Bible and act as the guiding rules for humans. Without heaven and the desire to receive rewards, humans would be less concerned about sticking to the right path. Heaven convinces humans to avoid engaging in actions against moral laws. The alternative theme of heaven is hell and punishment, which act as moral principles. The discussion of hell and heaven strengthens the traditional argument of God’s presence. The laws demonstrate the view that people who follow the commandments attain the status of perfection.

The commandment of doing good and loving enemies is another moral law that portrays God’s existence. Bible quotes, “But love your enemies, and do good, and lend, expecting nothing in return; and your reward will be great, and you will be sons of the Highest; for He, Himself is kind to ungrateful and evil men” (Luke 6:35-36). The quote makes it clear that the only reason for humans to choose

good over bad is fear of God and their motivation to fulfill God's laws. Humans recognize the existence of a higher authority that encourages them to maintain distance from evil. The claim also conveys the belief that without fear of God's punishment, humans would not fail to avoid wrong. The quote stresses loving enemies and acting morally because God wants humans to do so. Similarly, the Bible relates ungratefulness with evil, indicating that God dislikes people who adopt ungrateful attitudes toward others. The quote provides effective support to the main argument as it transmits the belief of God's criteria of evil and highness. It associates the Nobel deeds and acts of forgiveness with highness. God promoted the themes of better and worse, allowing human beings to choose for themselves. The laws made by God spread the belief that people who forgive their enemies and love them are better able to form others and achieve a level of highness (Rhodes, 2014).

Effects and Implications

The analysis of the moral principles depicts the creation of the universe by chance, reflecting the role of God. The creation of the universe and the laws for the appropriate functioning of the dynamics reflect authoritative power controlling many activities of the universe. The laws of the church and the religious ideas promoted by Jesus make one believe in God's presence. Churches in the present world emphasize the philosophy of right and wrong, created by God, that convinces believers to accept the presence of supreme authority. A deeper analysis of ceremonial practices such as prayer and the stress priests have on acting morally supports the main argument. The Bible mentions, "It will be righteousness for us if we are careful to observe all this commandment before the LORD our God, just as He commanded us" (Deuteronomy 6:25). The church revives the teachings of the Bible confirms the prevalence of moral laws in controlling humans and the world. The quote stresses that the Bible advises people to follow the commandments that reflect God's presence. The claim highlights a powerful force controlling the activities of the universe. No force other than God could convince the decisions of the people to become apparent in the role of moral laws (Guminski, 2004).

The ideology of right and wrong, visible in the moral principles and the commandments, confirms the existence of God. The argumentative analysis provides sufficient claims to support the main argument of God's presence. Only the higher authority motivates humans to see the difference between right and wrong. Their choices of piety and evilness are the responses to the moral principles designed by God. The argument becomes more valid due to the prevalence of law and order under the influence of the commandments present in the Bible. The moral principles of right and wrong are sufficient to keep humans on the right path, reflecting the authoritative role of the supreme authority. The claim that humans would be unable to stay away from sin or to choose a righteous path was not possible without God's presence. The desire of people to attain a high status of the nobility also exhibits the influence of moral laws.

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