













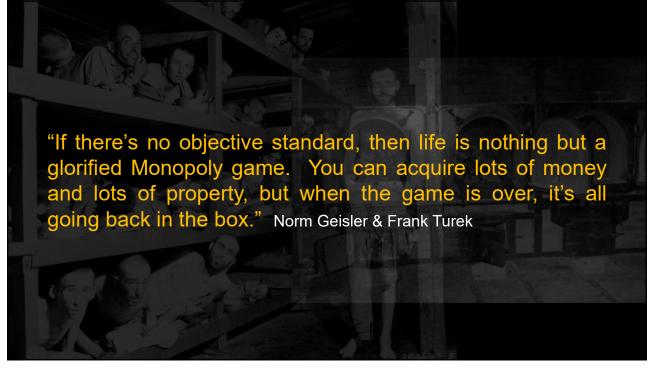




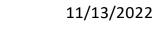


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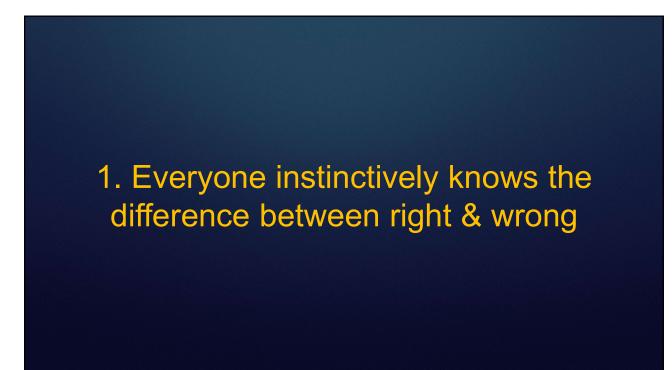




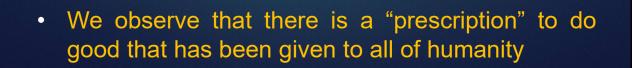




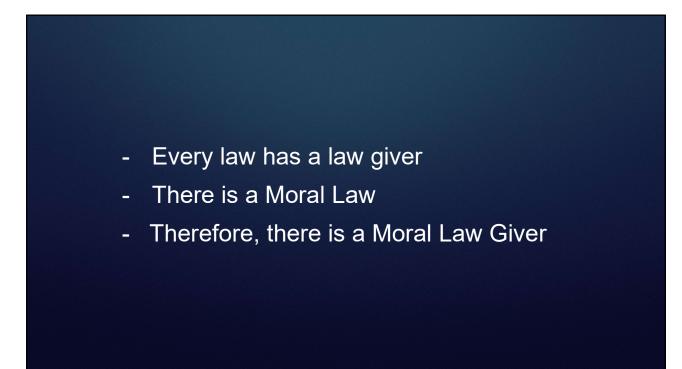


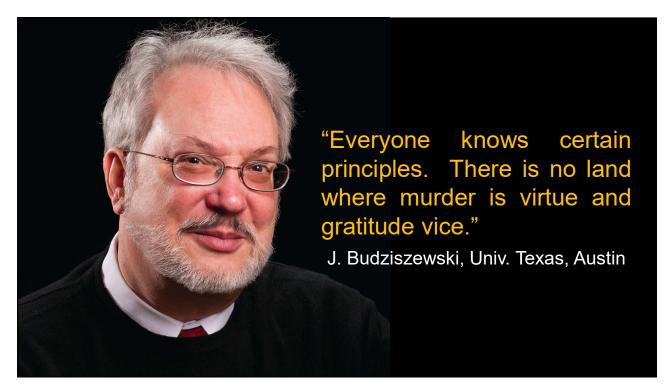


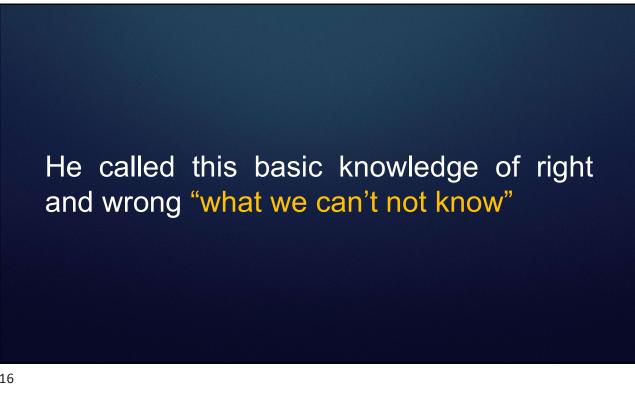


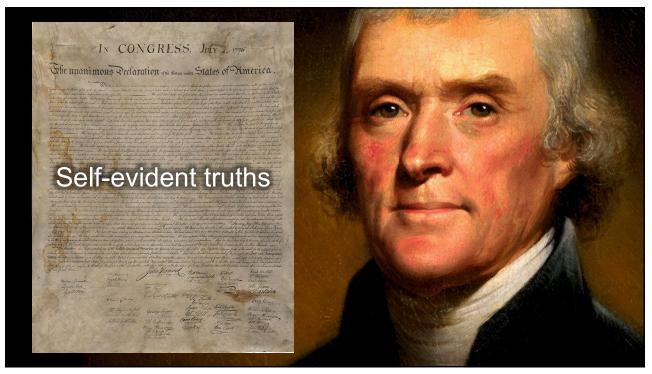


• Every prescription must have a "prescriber"







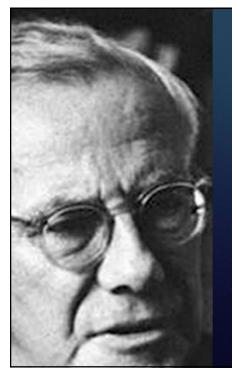


C.S. Lewis, *Mere Christianity*:

"Think of a country where people were admired for running away in battle, or where a man felt proud of double-crossing all the people who had been kindest to him. You might just as well try to imagine a country where two and two made five."



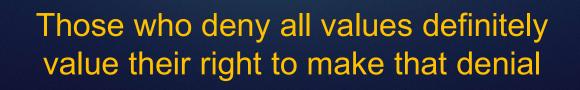
2. The Moral Law is undeniable



Joseph Fletcher, father of modern situation ethics, *Situation Ethics*:

"the situationist avoids words like 'never' and 'perfect' and 'always' ... as he avoids the plague, as he avoids 'absolutely."

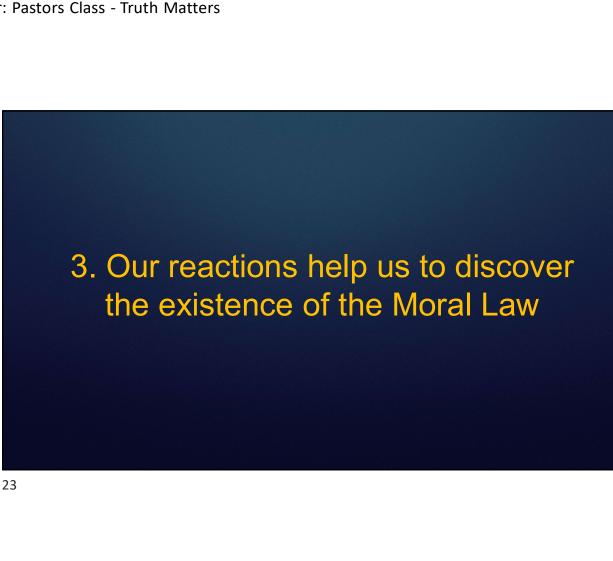




This is like saying:

"One should never say 'never'"

"We should always avoid using the word 'always."



- To prove that the Moral Law is written on the minds & hearts of all people, treat them unfairly or immorally.
- "The Moral Law is not always the standard by which we treat others, but it is nearly always the standard by which we expect others to treat us." Geisler & Turek

4. There would be no human rights without the Moral Law



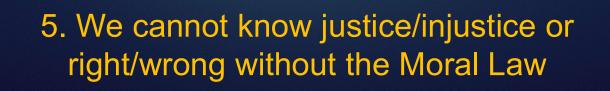
"We hold these truths to be selfevident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights"

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When the Nazi war criminals were brought to trial in Nuremburg, they were convicted of violating basic human rights as defined by the Moral Law.





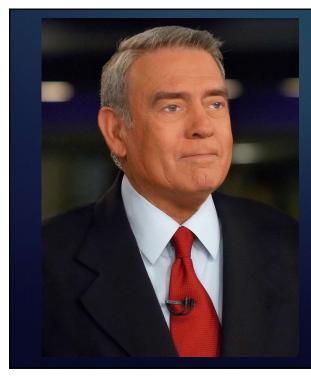




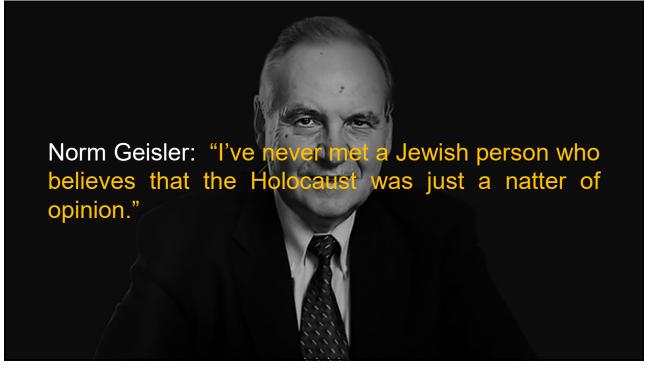
• One cannot know what is wrong unless he knows what is right.

• If one states that he has the "truth that no one has the truth" then he would have to "know the truth himself."

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Dan Rather: "Someone can lie about any number of things and still be an honest person" C.S. Lewis: "[As an atheist] my argument against God was that the universe seemed so cruel and unjust. But how had I got this idea of just and unjust? A man does not call a line crooked unless he has some idea of a straight line. What was I comparing this universe with when I called it unjust?"







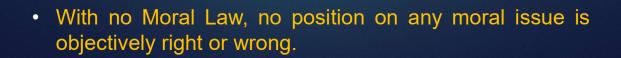


- C.S. Lewis: "The standard that measures two things is something different from either."
- If the Moral Law doesn't exist, then statements like "Murder is evil," "Racism is wrong," & "Child abuse is wrong" have no objective meaning.
- If moral relativism is false, then an objective Moral Law exists.

C.S. Lewis: "The moment you say that one set of moral ideas can be better than another, you are, in fact, measuring them both by a standard, saying that one of them conforms to that standard more nearly than the other. But the standard that measures two things is something different from either.

You are, in fact, comparing them both with some Real Morality, admitting that there is such a thing Right, as а real independent of what people think, and that some people's ideas get nearer to that real Right than others. Or put it this way. If your moral ideas can be truer, and those of the Nazis less true, there must be something some Real Morality – for them to be true about."

7. There are no moral grounds for political or social dissent without the Moral Law



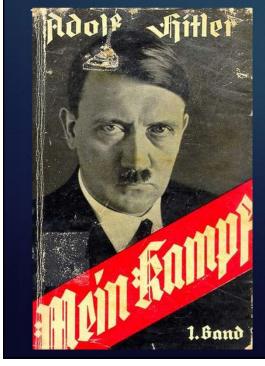
Ronald Reagan: "I've noticed all those in favor of abortion are already born."

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"Without a Moral Law, there would be nothing objectively wrong with Christians or Muslims forcibly imposing their religion on atheists. There would be nothing wrong with outlawing atheism, confiscating the property of atheists, and giving it to Pat Robertson and Sean Hannity. There would be nothing wrong with gay-bashing, racism, or imperialistic wars. Nor would there be anything wrong with prohibiting abortion, birth control, and even sex between consenting adults! In other words, without the Moral Law, atheists have no moral grounds to argue for their pet political causes. There is not right to an abortion, homosexual sex, or any of their other political sacraments because in a nontheistic world there are no rights. Unless atheists claim that there is a God and that His Moral Law condones or commands these activities, then their positions are nothing more than their own subjective preferences. And no one is under any moral obligation to agree with mere preferences or to allow atheists to legislatively impose them on the rest of us." Assertion vs. argument: An assertion merely states a conclusion; an argument, on the other hand, states the conclusion and then supports it with evidence.

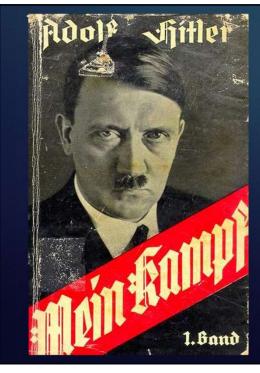
Absolute morals vs. changing behavior: "Get with it, this is the twenty-first century!"

Ends vs. Means: Why shouldn't people murder, rape, and steal to get what they want if there is nothing beyond this world? Why should the powerful "cooperate" with the weaker when the powerful can survive longer by exploiting the weaker?



Adolf Hitler, Mein Kampf, 1924:

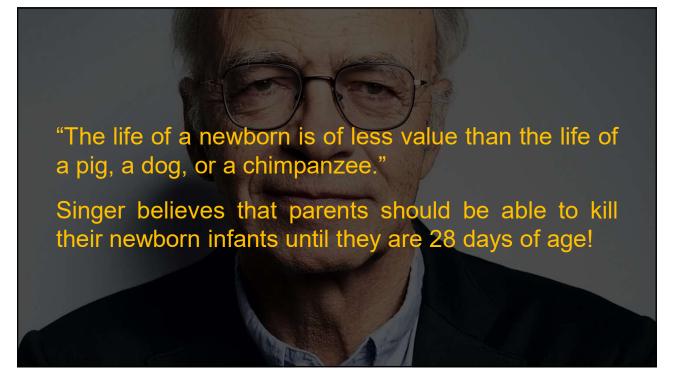
"If nature does not wish that weaker individuals should mate with the stronger, she wishes even less that a superior race should intermingle with an inferior one; because in such cases all her efforts, throughout hundreds of thousands of years, to establish an evolutionary higher stage of being, may thus be rendered futile.

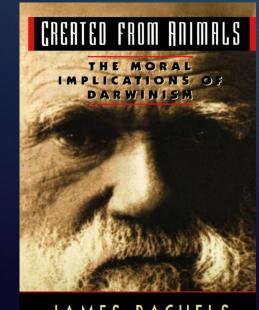


But such a preservation goes hand-in-hand with the inexorable law that it is the strongest and the best who must triumph and that they have the right to endure. He who would live must fight. He who does not wish to fight in this world, where permanent struggle is the law of life, has not the right to exist."









JAMES RACHELS

"What are we to say about them [the mentally handicapped]? The natural conclusion, according to the doctrine we are considering [Darwinism], would be that their status is that of mere animals. And perhaps we should go on to conclude that they may be uses as non-human animals are used – perhaps as laboratory subjects, or as food."



