

THE BIBLE'S RIGHT & GOD EXISTS!

by **David Lee Burris**



The Holy Bible, Inspired of God: A Look at the Evidence

The Bible claims to be the word of God. But is there any evidence that this claim is true?

By Wayne Jackson | [Christian Courier](#)

The Bible claims to be inspired of God. This is easily seen by anyone who takes the time to examine the text of this ancient book.

The fact that such a claim is made, wouldn't, of course, guarantee the genuineness of the assertion. Many such documents feign inspiration that are clearly frauds!

The question is, therefore, is there sufficient evidence to warrant the conclusion that the Bible is, in fact, a volume of divine origin? There is indeed, and it is to such matters that the reader's attention is now directed.

The Unity of the Scriptures

Do you think that it seems reasonably possible that forty men, from varying backgrounds, and scattered across more than a thousand years in time, could have designed some sixty-six metal components, which accidentally came together to form a precision machine that revolutionized the world? Impossible! Exactly—from the human vantage point! But that is precisely the kind of thing that happened in the case of the Bible.

The sacred Scriptures were written by some forty different persons, over a span of about 1,600 years. These authors, from a variety of both cultural and educational backgrounds, writing in three different languages (Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek), produced a volume of sixty-six books that is characterized by such an amazing unity and beautiful continuity as to be inexplicable on the basis of human origin.

For example, from Genesis to Revelation there is a marvelous unfolding of the general theme of man's fall from his holy estate, God's plan for redemption (carefully worked out across centuries), the atoning death of Jesus Christ, and the ultimate victory of the Christian system. No serious student of this matter can fail to be awed by this vast body of consistent evidence that can only argue for an inspired Bible.

Moreover, there are countless instances of minute agreement between the biblical writers in matters of history, culture, geography, biography, etc., for which there is absolutely no explanation save that there was a divine oversight involved in the production. Those who would explore this further are recommended J. J. Blunt's [Undesigned Coincidences in the Writings Both of the Old and New Testament](#)

The Accuracy of the Bible

If the Bible is the verbally inspired word of God, one ought to be able to expect it to be absolutely accurate in the various areas of subject matter upon which it touches.

Works that are human—no matter how scholarly or painstaking the authors—are always characterized by unintentional mistakes which betray fallibility.

For example, when the famous Tacitus penned his classic *History and Description of Germany*, it was flawed with so many errors that modern scholars are shocked. When the *Encyclopedia Britannica* was first published, it contained so many mistakes regarding places in America that publishers of *New American Cyclopedia* issued a special pamphlet exposing the blunders of its rival!

The Bible, though, is always amazingly accurate in its historical and geographical details. For example, biblical evidence indicates that Moses authored the Pentateuch. This is confirmed by Josephus (*Against Apion*, I, 8), and a number of famous pagan writers including Hecataeus, Manetha, Lysimachus, Eupolemus, Tacitus, Juvenal, and Longinus—all credit Moses with having recorded the laws that distinguished the Jews from other nations.

Critics once scoffed at the mention of the Hittites in the biblical narratives (Genesis 23:10; 26:34). Supposedly, they never existed! But the archaeological discoveries at ancient Boghazkoy (in Turkey) have exploded that criticism confirming the “authenticity of ‘background material’ of the Old Testament” (Lehmann 1953, 18).

In the late 1800’s, Sir William Ramsey, a scholar who was skeptical of the authenticity of the book of Acts, set out upon an archaeological expedition in Asia Minor with the declared intention of disproving the historicity and accuracy of Luke’s narrative. After years of research, literally digging up the evidence, Ramsey was forced to conclude that Acts was historically accurate.

In Acts, Luke mentions thirty-two countries, fifty-four cities, and nine Mediterranean islands. He also mentions ninety-five persons, sixty-two of which are not named elsewhere in the New Testament. And his references, where checkable, are always correct. This is remarkable in view of the fact that both the political and territorial situation of his day was almost in constant change. Only inspiration can account for Luke’s precision.

In his monumental work, [*Lands of the Bible*](#) (1881), J. W. McGarvey included a chapter entitled, “An Argument From The Land And The Book.” McGarvey observed that there are hundreds of instances in which the Bible can be checked for accuracy. Are the Scriptures topographically correct? Are compass references accurate?

In concluding his impressive argument, the author asks:

“How could the Bible writers have done what learned and careful men of their own age and of subsequent ages have failed to do, unless they were guided, as they claim to have been, by wisdom from on high?” (p. 386).

Prophecy

The prophet Isaiah based the credibility of his message on the validity of predictive prophecy. To promoters of idolatry in his day, he issued a challenge:

“Let them bring them forth, and declare unto us what shall happen: declare ye the former things, what they are, that we may consider them, and know the latter end of them; or show us the things to come” (Isa. 41:22).

He is asking this: “You, who claim to speak revelations in the name of your gods, does the subsequent history corroborate your predictions?”

Well, about the Bible? Does it pass the prophecy test?

In order for prophecy to be valid, the following criteria must obtain. It must involve:

- *Proper timing (i.e., significantly preceding the fulfillment);*
- *Specific details—not vague generalities or remote possibilities;*

- *Exact fulfillment—not merely a high degree of probability.*

The prophecies of the Bible fit these standards exactly!

Prophecies regarding nations

As God's plan of redemption was unfolding, numerous prophecies were given regarding the rise, decline, and fall of various nations. For example, Israel's history is vividly portrayed in Deuteronomy 28:47-68. Study this narrative carefully and compare it with history!

When Israel became deeply involved in idolatry, Isaiah foretold that the Lord would raise up the Assyrians, as the "rod of [His] anger" to punish them (Isaiah 10:5, 6). But after that is accomplished, Jehovah announced that the Assyrians themselves would be destroyed (10:12, 24-25). History reveals that that is exactly what happened (cf. 2 Kings 17:24, 18:13).

When the kingdom of Judah had lapsed into a state of spiritual decay, the prophets announced that Babylon would arise to punish them (Jeremiah 25:9-11; Habakkuk 1:5) and indeed, would captivate them for seventy years (Jeremiah 25:11-12). The history of those events is there for all who care to read it (2 Kings 24; 2 Chronicles 36:21).

But then even mighty Babylon, "glory of kingdoms," was to be destroyed by the Medes and Persians (Isaiah 13), and, as every educated school boy knows, that's just what happened (cf. Daniel 5:28).

Prophecies regarding people

In 2 Kings 18:13, we are informed that Sennacherib, the king of Assyria, came up against the fortified cities of Judah and took them (Assyrian records indicate that forty-six cities were captured). Yet, it was prophesied, that he would not be able to take the city of Jerusalem (2 Kings 19:32-34).

Sennacherib's forces came to Jerusalem—his chronicles boast that he shut up Judah's king, Hezekiah, "like a bird in a cage." But for some unexplained reason the city was never taken! Guides at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, where a prism recording King Sennacherib's exploits is housed, are bewildered as to why the king never took Jerusalem. The Bible tells us. God destroyed 185,000 Assyrian soldiers in one night (2 Kings 19:35f)!

It was further foretold that the Assyrian king would return to his own land and there he would fall by the sword (2nd Kings 19:7). Some twenty years later, he was assassinated by his own sons, who smote him with the sword, while he was worshipping in his pagan temple (Isaiah 37:37-38).

Or what of the good king Josiah? His work was foretold (and he was called by name) more than three hundred years before it was fulfilled (1 Kings 13:2). The ministry of king Cyrus of Persia (he being called by name) was prophesied more than a century and a half before the monarch was born (cf. Isaiah 44:28; 45:1).

It is on account of such remarkable prophecies as these that liberal critics want to re-date the books of the Bible centuries after the time of their composition!

Prophecies concerning the Messiah

Sidney Collett declares that of the approximately eight hundred prophecies in the Old Testament, no less than three hundred and thirty-three center in the person of Jesus Christ. The panorama of prophecy regarding the Son of God is nothing short of being miraculous and is a demanding evidence for Bible inspiration.

For example, there are prophecies about:

His Lineage

He would be born of woman (Genesis 3:15; Galatians 4:4); of the seed of Abraham (Genesis 22:18; Luke 3:34); of the tribe of Judah (Genesis 49:10; Hebrews 7:14); of the royal lineage of David (2 Samuel 7:12; Luke 1:32); and, to the virgin Mary (Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1:22).

The Time of His Coming

Christ was to appear during the days of Roman reign (Daniel 2:44; Luke 2:1); while Judah still possessed her own king (Genesis 49:10; Matthew 2:22). He would be killed some four hundred and ninety years after the command to restore Jerusalem at the end of the Jews Babylonian captivity [457 B.C.], in A.D. 30 (Daniel 9:24).

His Nature

Jesus was to be both human and divine; though born, He was eternal (Micah 5:2; John 1:1, 14); though a man, He was Jehovah's "fellow" (Zechariah 13:7; John 10:30; Philippians 2:6). He was to be both gentle and compassionate in His dealing with people (Isaiah 42:1-4; Matthew 12:15-21). He would be perfectly submissive to His heavenly Father (Isaiah 53:11; John 8:29; 2 Corinthians 5:21; 1st Peter 2:22).

His Betrayal, Death, Resurrection

It was foretold that the Lord would be betrayed by a friend (Psalm 41:9) for thirty pieces of silver (Zechariah 11:12). He was (John 13:18; Matthew 26:15). He would be spit upon and beaten (Isaiah 50:6) and in death His hands and feet would be pierced (Psalm 22:16). This is precisely how it did happen (Matthew 27:30; Luke 24:39). Although He would be killed, yet, amazingly, His fleshly body would not experience corruption, but He would be raised from the grave (Psalm 16:10; Acts 2:22f).

In his book, [*Science Speaks*](#), mathematician Peter Stoner selected eight of the 300 plus Old Testament prophecies concerning Christ and estimated that the odds of these being accidentally fulfilled are approximately 1 in 10¹⁷ (one followed by seventeen zeros). He then illustrated this in the following fashion.

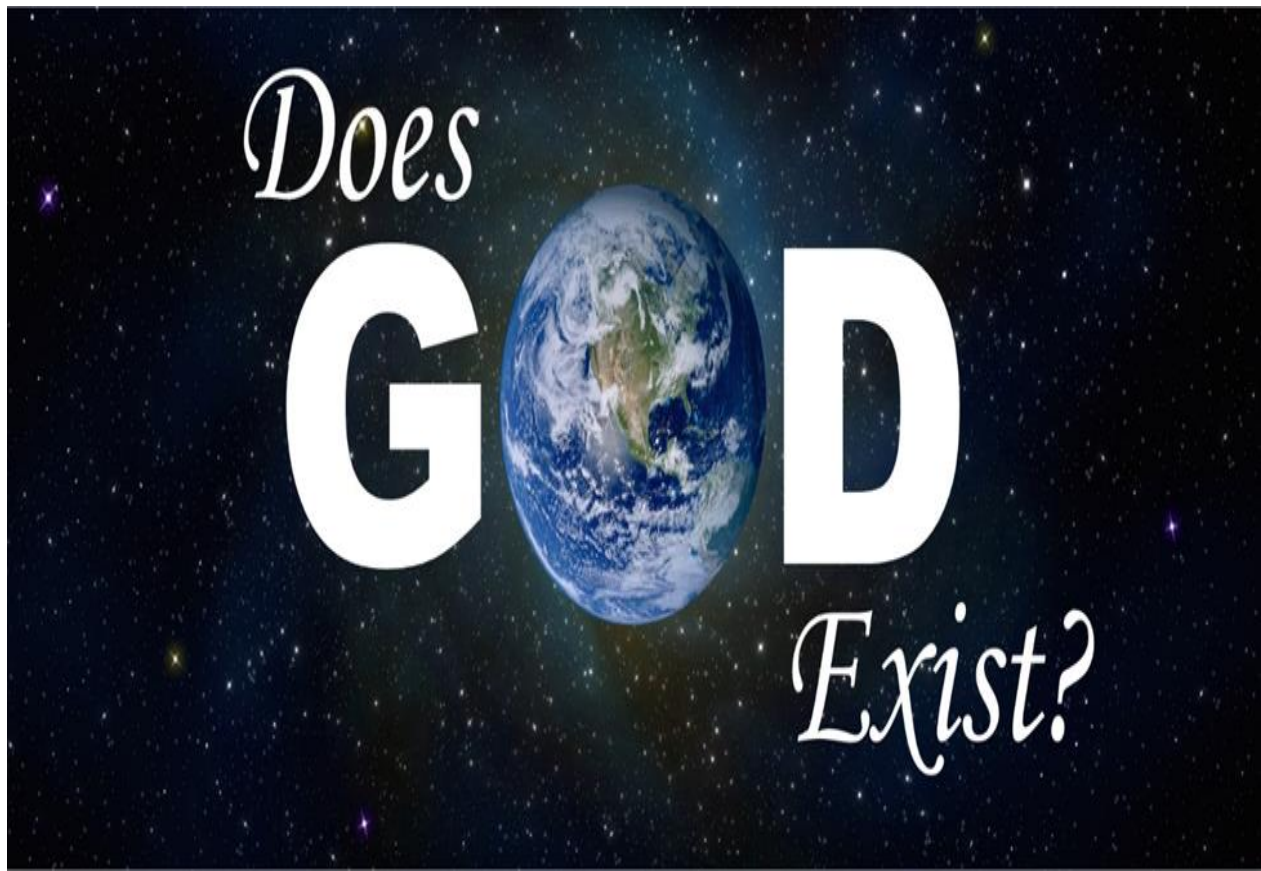
The prophetic evidence for the divine origin of the Bible is absolutely amazing.

T. H. Home was quite correct when he wrote:

“The book which contains these predictions is stamped with the seal of heaven: a rich vein of evidence runs through the volume of the Old Testament; the Bible is found true; infidelity is confounded forever; and we may address its patrons in the language of Saint Paul, ‘Behold, ye despisers, and wonder and perish!’”

RUN OUT THIS PLAYLIST





Does God Exist?

Are there logical reasons to believe that there's a God?

By Wayne Jackson | [Christian Courier](#)

Most people believe in God's existence because, using ordinary intelligence, evidence points in that direction. But can God's existence be proved?

His existence can't be proved empirically (scientifically) as we might prove water freezes at 32° Fahrenheit. But if we use logic, we can still make a compelling case for God's existence—indeed, irrefutable.

Throughout history, most people have believed in the existence of a more-than-human, personal, powerful being. If we agree that humans generally are rational, this universal conviction must rest on some reasonable basis.

Several lines of evidence point to God.

Cause and Effect

This logical principle states that every effect must have an adequate cause. This is the basis of all science. This law of correct thinking relates to the universe's origin.

It is well established that the universe hasn't existed forever. Dr. Robert Jastrow (1925-2008) was an internationally known space scientist and theological skeptic. He declared that modern science denies an eternal existence to the Universe.

If the universe has not existed forever, how can its origin be explained? There are only two possibilities.

It was (a) self-created or (b) created by something and/or someone other than itself and of a different nature than the material.

The fact is, no material thing can self-create itself. It is a nonsensical idea. If it were possible, where's the evidence?

But the first law of thermodynamics argues that matter is not presently being created. Since matter could not have formed itself, it must have a non-material source (a mind).

Great thinkers have concluded that this mind is God.

Design

Another logical principle is called the law of teleology. It contends that when an object reflects a purpose, goal, or design, it must have had a designer.

Things do not design themselves. A pair of pliers has two handles, grippers, a bolt, and a nut. Everyone recognizes the design of this simple tool and rightly concludes that it did not invent itself. There are millions of examples of design on the earth.

Consider the human body. The body has many intricately designed systems that function in amazing harmony to facilitate the existence of human life.

Life itself is a mystery that cannot be explained naturally. The late Dr. Edwin Conklin, a former professor at Princeton University, compared the so-called “accidental creation of life” to the equivalent of an explosion in a printing shop producing an unabridged dictionary!

The human body is a highly organized machine with over 37 trillion cells, each a tiny factory with many components that must work in harmony with precision. Is this just accidental? Certainly not! Only the most gullible could believe that.

The average adult has 206 bones. These provide an internal framework for the body to protect vital organs. They also function as levers and attachments for muscles. Your bones produce chemicals for the welfare of your body. If a house cannot build itself, could blind nature build a human body? The circulatory system contains 100,000 miles of arteries, veins, and capillaries that course through the human body, providing cells with food and oxygen and removing waste.

Does anyone imagine that the sewage and gas supply systems beneath any major city fashion themselves by chance?

The nervous system consists of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves—an arrangement more complicated than any urban phone system. It transmits information using nerve impulses at 300 miles per hour from the brain to parts of the body.

The brain itself stores a vast library of information. Carl Sagan, an atheist, estimated that the human brain has the information equivalent of a library of 20 million books.

Reflecting on the brain, Oxford atheist professor Richard Dawkins, commenting on the complexity of the brain, exclaimed: “If anyone doesn’t agree that this amount of complex design cries out for an explanation, I give up.”

Unfortunately, his atheistic view had no explanation.

Moral Sensitivity

Inside every human being is the awareness that there is a difference between right and wrong. We may disagree on what constitutes right and wrong, but morality is universal.

How can the presence of morality be explained? There are only two possibilities: (a) the Creator either implanted the conscience at the time of humanity's genesis, or (b) it merely evolved and is a self-imposed ideology.

If man's measure of good and evil is a self-manufactured impulse, then every person is his own god, setting the rules of conduct as he sees fit.

While it is the case that morality is essential for the order and preservation of society, that by no means restrains the rebel who thinks he can violate common law and do as he pleases. From this point of view, if he manages to escape the temporal consequences of lawlessness, he has no moral culpability.

**Atheist philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre had it right:
"Everything is indeed permitted if God does not exist."**

The evidence for God's existence is vast. Believe!

Does God Exist?

It would seem obvious that one of the most important questions ever investigated by man is of the existence of God. Is there in reality a Supreme Being who knows all, understands all, possesses all power, and abides in all places? All of this and much more is included in the question we ask. Our purpose in this writing is not to analyze all of the characteristics of God, but to see if we cannot come to some reasonable conclusion concerning His existence. Does God exist??? The question is of prime importance because “Without faith it is impossible to please Him, for he that cometh to God must believe that He is. . . .” (Hebrews 11:6)

We cannot know God apart from that which He has revealed to us. Those to whom the scriptures have not gone have “no hope” and are “without God” (Eph. 2:12), because by human wisdom, we cannot know God (I Cor. 1: 2 1). But rather than argue the point, the Bible simply accepts the fact of the existence of God. The first verse says, “In the Beginning God. . . .” and from that point treats of His relationship to man. Whether or not this claim is true cannot be proved in the proverbial “test tube,” but may be, discussed in terms of the evidence presented on either side of the question. Thus, the question actually is, “Is it more reasonable to believe in the existence of God, or is it more reasonable to believe that He does not exist?”

Schools of Thought

There are three basic positions or schools of thought taken in reference to this question. **1. Theism:** This is the belief that God does in fact exist; that there is in truth intelligence higher than ours known as Deity. **2. Atheism:** This belief denies the former and would establish all as material. **3. Agnosticism:** The agnostic argues that it cannot be known and cannot be shown to be true, one way or the other.

For our purposes, we are going to eliminate this third position. The agnostic will give up all belief simply upon the basis that he does not have “test tube” proof. It is a non-committal position that leaves the advocate free to agree or disagree with anyone at anytime. It should be noted, however, that the agnostic does not simply say, “I don’t know.” He believes that it cannot be shown one way or the other. He, thus, gives up all because he cannot be shown.

Types of Proof

There are two types of proof commonly accepted in scientific fields that we will use in this discussion. One is what is generally called *Deductive Reasoning*. It is widely used in the proving of mathematical theorems. **It reasons from the more general to the specific.**

Mathematicians use axioms to prove conclusions. Similarly, we might consider:

Something cannot come from nothing — axiomatic.

Something is — axiomatic.

Therefore, something always was — conclusion.

Now, what was that something?

The other type of proof argues from **the specific to the more general**. This type of reasoning is called *Inductive Reasoning*. By using the lesser things we know, we can establish a greater principle. This is the type of proof used by Paul in Romans 1: 19-20.

Look now at the evidence as to the existence of God and determine in your own mind which is more reasonable to believe. We make but three arguments in favor of the existence of God. These can be broken down into more detailed proofs which we will notice as we continue.

The Existence of Matter

The very fact that there is a material world testifies to the existence of God. The universe, the world, and the material elements all exist. The question is “How did all these – how did everything - come into existence?”

There must be some source, but what is it? The Atheist says that it is matter –matter is eternal. The idea being that existing matter has come from pre-existing matter. The doctrine most *preached* in response is Evolution.

Consider though that matter doesn't have knowledge or understanding. Matter by very definition is "inanimate" and "lifeless." While there may be life associated with matter, the matter itself is not the life (compare a body without life.) Matter does not have intelligence. It does not control, direct, or modify. And it's been shown that matter is not eternal.

The Theist, on the other hand, believes God (supreme mind and intelligence) brought matter into existence. Mind has knowledge and understands. It is intelligence, it does control, direct, and modify. This mind is likewise eternal. Not just any mind, but Supreme Mind. Which is more reasonable to believe in as the cause of existing matter?

As we notice the material creation, we that it does have and shows great design and purpose. Observe the size of the universe, and notice its design. From the universe itself to the smallest atom, everything has its laws, its design, its mathematical principles and precisions. And even though billions upon billions of miles are involved, scientists can tell you to the minute things as when the sun will eclipse, though years from now.



John H. Gerstner illustrated it in this way in his book *Reasons for Faith*:

“Take but one illustration of the universal teamwork, a raindrop. The raindrop falls on the earth and provides the soil with various necessary elements. It is taken up into the trees and the flowers and herbs by their varied root systems. There the water, by a process known as photo-synthesis, is transformed into those things useful to plant life and released to the air in a gaseous form, ultimately to visit the earth again as a raindrop” (33-34).

David said, “The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth his handywork.” (Psalms 19. 1)
Paul said, “For the invisible things of him from creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things made, even his eternal power and his Godhead.” (Romans 1: 20) Again, the Hebrew writer said, “Through Faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen weren’t made of things which do appear.” (Hebrews 11:3) The theist believes in God because the existence of matter displays marks of intelligent causation. If matter is so finely engineered, is there no Engineer? If scientific laws are so precise, is there no Lawgiver? If we see such amazing design, can we suppose there is no Designer? . . . mathematical exactness and yet no Mathematician?? Which is more reasonable to believe???

The Existence of Life

As noted earlier, the Theory of evolution is the Atheists most frequently *preached* doctrine. This theory (and it should be thoroughly understood that it's just a theory) says that inanimate matter, being acted upon by natural forces, gave origin to minute "living organisms." One of the most complex, and certainly the most avoided, subject known to the evolutionist is the origin of life. It is a subject to which he can't give a scientific answer. He may preach evolution all day long, but as to how this process began, he will be as silent as Washington's tomb. It is a "no-no" to mention origins to an evolutionist.

"Spontaneous generation," as it is frequently called, will not and cannot explain cause of life. Which was the first life and what was the natural force(s) acting on it?

However, you might wish to look at it, there must be a Prime Cause. There must be a cause that had no cause. If man came from a lower form, from where did the lower form come? **If from still a lower form, how far back can you go? Eventually something will be without "came."**

The Atheist says that he knows there must be a first or a prime cause, but denies it to be God. He then admits that it was lifeless matter which violates every scientific principle known to man. One fundamental scientific law is that everything produces after its own kind.

Science has never known actual life to come from non-life matter. In *Man does Not-Stand Alone*, by Morrison, we read, “So many essential conditions are necessary for life to exist on our earth that it is mathematically impossible all of them could exist in right relationship on any one earth at one time by chance. There must be in nature some form of intelligent direction” (p. 13).

Which is the more reasonable to believe? Is it the more reasonable to believe that life began in a natural way by violating every principle of nature, or to believe that God created life?

There is man whose body has fascinated the greatest of minds. Compare his heart with the giant pumps of industry. Compare his eye with the telescopes in our observatories. Compare his hand with the tool kits of construction.

And then, there is the insect kingdom and the plant kingdom and the animal kingdom and the undersea kingdom and everyone is just as amazing as the one before it. But is it reasonable to think there's no King?

The Existence of Mind

The fact man possesses a unique nature is an undeniable truth. Man is different. He possesses intelligence or the ability to reason.

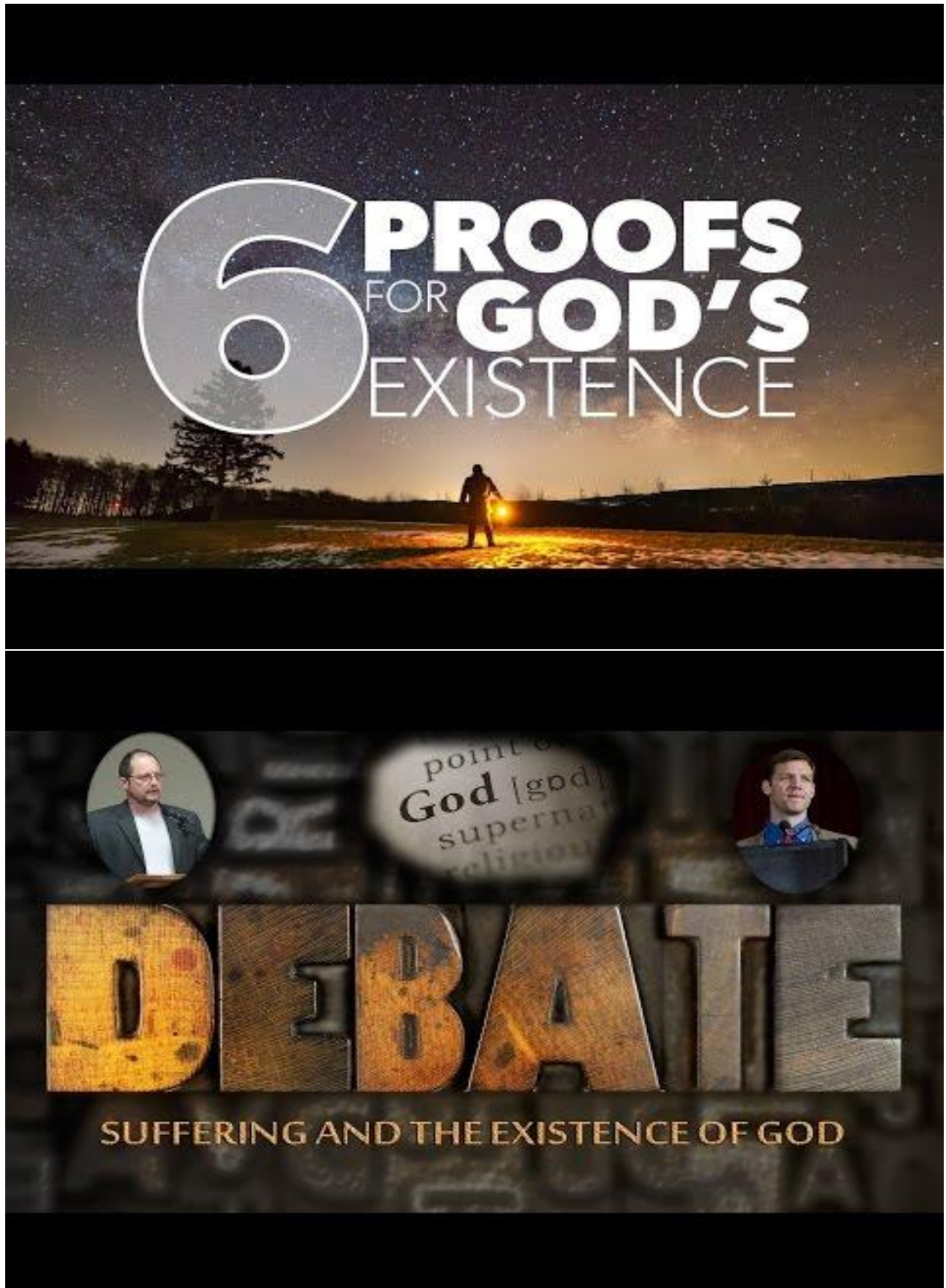
This is not simply animal intelligence, the ability to associate, but is reasoning and calculation. Where did man obtain this difference? The Atheist says that it just happened to evolve in the process of time. Again, we say that this is an unproved and improvable theory.

Evolution has no continuity and is constantly talking about the missing link, when we wonder if there is a chain at all. It makes no account for mankind's unique nature, his rational thought.

Man has a moral sense. He has always felt a deep sense of that which is right and wrong. Animals do not feel such morality. We have laws based on individual rights and when these are violated, the violators are properly prosecuted by the courts of our land. Why, if his nature is no different from that of the animal?

Man has rational thought. Thousands of colleges and universities educate our young men and women. Public schools teach our children. Why? Is it not because of our ability over the animal creation to learn?

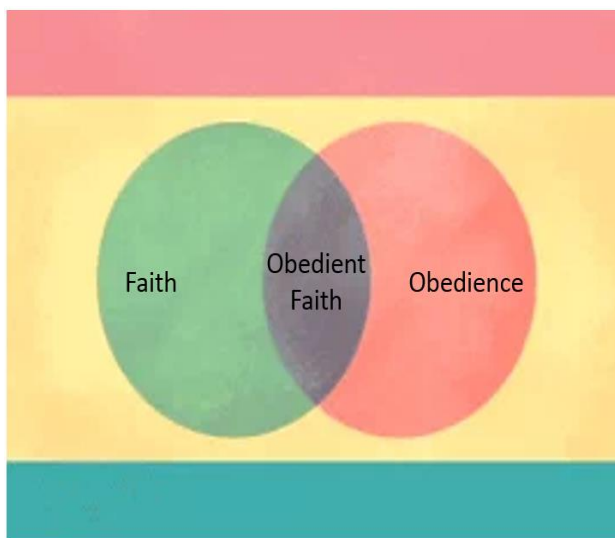
Man is esthetic in nature. Which animal would like art or appreciate the beauty of nature? Esthetic expression and memories of conscience all illustrate man's unique nature. How does man come to have this nature? GOD!



AT THE NEXUS OF GRACE & GLORY

Five Steps For Saving:

- HEARING:
- Romans 10: 17; Matthew 7: 24 - 27
- BELIEVING:
- Hebrews 11: 6; Mark 16: 15, 16
- REPENTING:
- Acts 2: 38; 17: 30; Luke 13: 3
- CONFESSING:
- Matthew 10: 32, 33; Acts 8: 36, 37
- BAPTISM:
- Romans 6: 3 – 5; Acts 8: 36 – 38



O That Will Be Glory

2. *Wh* O that will be glory for me, e grace,

I an Glory for me, glory for me; ce,

When by His grace I shall look on His face, e

That will be glory, be glory for me. me.

