# Atheism Is Religion Ken Ham and Bodie Hodge

# Atheism: An Irrational Worldview Jason Lisle

# Confessions of a Former Atheist John UpChurch

# Feedback: Is Atheism a Religion? Tim Chaffey

# Atheism: Hopeless, Meaningless, Purposeless Avery Foley and Ken Ham

# Dawkins’s Doubts Ken Ham

# Atheism Is Religion

by [Ken Ham](https://answersingenesis.org/bios/ken-ham/) and [Bodie Hodge](https://answersingenesis.org/bios/bodie-hodge/) on February 20, 2017

Almost all atheists claim that, because (supposedly) there is no God, their own worldview is not a religion. Many of them would argue that they have a “nonbelief.”

One of the definitions of *religion* in the *Merriam-Webster Dictionary*, however, is this: “a cause, principle, or system of beliefs held to with ardor and faith.”

Atheism certainly fits that definition, and many of its adherents are quite zealous about their faith system.

Atheists have an active belief system with views concerning origins (that the universe and life arose by natural processes); no life after death; the existence of God; how to behave while alive; and so much more. Honest atheists will admit their worldview is a faith. Atheism is a religion!

One candid atheist wrote, “My attitude is not based on science, but rather on faith . . . . The absence of a Creator, the non-existence of God is my childhood faith, my adult belief, unshakable and holy.”[[1]](#footnote-1)

## The Religion of Atheism Is Growing

This secular (anti-God) religion of atheism is growing. Atheism is all around us in various forms. It is practiced (and funded) by almost all government schools. In essence atheism has become the religion of the state, and it pervades the media, courts, museums, textbooks, the internet, science journals, and influences many people you encounter.

About 90% of children from our church homes attend government schools. Your kids and grandkids have likely been adversely influenced by this religion . . . and they may not have even realized it.

Actually, however, there are no true atheists—just those who claim to be. The all-knowing God of the Bible informs us that He has made it evident to all people that He exists, but that unbelievers try to suppress that knowledge (Rom 1:18).

While atheism is a blind faith, its followers will still cry out, “We are not part of a religion!” Why do they plead this? First, if atheism were identified as a religion, atheists fear that their views might get kicked out of public places, like government-run schools. Second, these secularists will be less likely to be able to deceive children into thinking that their teachings (supposedly “neutral”) are not in conflict with the religious beliefs of students.



Secular humanistic religions—like evolution, atheism, and agnosticism—are part and parcel of the same belief system. These worldviews have free reign with tax-supported dollars not only in America but also in the United Kingdom, Australia, Germany, and many other countries. It’s ironic that under the rallying cry of “let’s keep religion out” of the public arena, secularists have kicked Christianity out of the classroom and have replaced it with another religion: the religion of naturalism, which is atheism.

## Testing the Claim

There is a simple way to test our claim that a worldview is not “nonreligious.” If atheism really isn’t religious, then why do atheists strongly oppose religious claims? Their approach is illogical!

Does the atheistic view of origins (big bang, millions of years, and evolution—each involving supposed natural processes[[2]](#footnote-2)) oppose the religious view of special creation by God in six days? Yes. Therefore, secular views of origins are religious.

Anyone who claims that they are not religious and then makes judgments about religious topics (e.g., the deity of Christ, the existence of God, the morality regarding adultery, the truthfulness of the Bible, and so on) has made a religious statement. Though they may “claim” to be irreligious, they reveal that they are indeed religious when they attempt to refute another religious view.

Does atheism oppose the religious claim that God exists? Again, yes. Thus, atheism is religious. Popular atheist John Dunphy, writing for a secular magazine, admitted:

I am convinced that the battle for humankind’s future must be waged and won in the public school classroom by teachers who correctly perceive their role as the proselytizers of a new faith: a religion of humanity that recognizes and respects the spark of what theologians call divinity in every human being.

These teachers must embody the same selfless dedication as the most rabid fundamentalist preachers, for they will be ministers of another sort, utilizing a classroom instead of a pulpit to convey humanist values in whatever subject they teach, regardless of the educational level—preschool day care or large state university.

The classroom must and will become an arena of conflict between the old and the new—the rotting corpse of Christianity, together with all its adjacent evils and misery, and the new faith of humanism.[[3]](#footnote-3)

When it is financially beneficial or otherwise helpful to their cause, atheists want to receive the benefits allowed for groups that are widely seen as religious. For example, atheist and other secular groups are eligible to receive tax benefits that other religious groups get. In addition, secular and atheist chaplains function within the military. These atheists want to have their cake and eat it too. The atheist worldview is religious because its adherents behave in religious ways.

## The Battle Between Two Religions

Ultimately the battle is between two religions: God’s true religion and man’s false religion.

Atheists believe they cease to exist when they die. Why then do they even bother to oppose Christians and aggressively work to impose their religion on the culture if all is futile anyway?

The atheists’ battle against Christianity clearly illustrates the spiritual struggle raging around us, pointed out by the Apostle Paul:

*For we do not wrestle against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this age, against spiritual hosts of wickedness in the heavenly places. (*Eph 6:12*)*

The third and final volume of AiG’s [*World Religions and Cults*](https://answersingenesis.org/store/sku/90-7-816/) series of books deals with secular and atheistic religions. It’s a powerful resource for laymen and Christian leaders as they engage in the spiritual battle of our age. We encourage you to obtain this powerful new volume.

<https://answersingenesis.org/world-religions/atheism/atheism-is-religion/>

# Atheism: An Irrational Worldview

by [Dr. Jason Lisle](https://answersingenesis.org/bios/jason-lisle/) on October 10, 2007; last featured August 29, 2016

## Abstract

*By embracing materialism, the atheist has destroyed the possibility of knowledge, as well as science and technology.*

Atheists are “coming out of the closet” and becoming more vocal about their message that “there is no God.” Professor Richard Dawkins (Britain’s leading atheist) is encouraging those who share his views to express their opinion. Author of *The God Delusion*, Dawkins says he wants to “free children from being indoctrinated with the religion of their parents or their community.”[[4]](#footnote-4) Will Christians be prepared to “give an answer” to the atheists’ claims?[[5]](#footnote-5)

Materialistic atheism is one of the easiest worldviews to refute. A materialistic atheist believes that nature is all that there is. He believes that there is no transcendent God who oversees and maintains creation. Many atheists believe that their [worldview](https://answersingenesis.org/world-religions/) is rational—and scientific. However, by embracing materialism, the atheist has destroyed the possibility of knowledge, as well as [science](https://answersingenesis.org/science/) and technology. In other words, if atheism were true, it would be impossible to prove anything!

## Here’s Why

Reasoning involves using the laws of logic. These include the law of non-contradiction which says that you can’t have **A** and **not-A** at the same time and in the same relationship. For example, the statement “My car is in the parking lot, and it is not the case that my car is in the parking lot” is necessarily false by the law of non-contradiction. Any rational person would accept this law. But why is this law true? Why should there be a law of non-contradiction, or for that matter, any laws of reasoning? The Christian can answer this question. For the Christian there is an absolute standard for reasoning; we are to pattern our thoughts after God’s. The laws of logic are a reflection of the way [God](https://answersingenesis.org/god/) thinks. The law of non-contradiction is not simply one person’s opinion of how we ought to think, rather it stems from God’s self-consistent nature. God cannot deny Himself (2Tim 2:13), and so, the way God upholds the universe will necessarily be non-contradictory.

Laws of logic are God’s standard for thinking. Since God is an unchanging, sovereign, immaterial Being, the laws of logic are abstract, universal, invariant entities. In other words, they are not made of matter—they apply everywhere and at all times. Laws of logic are contingent upon God’s unchanging nature. And they are necessary for logical reasoning. Thus, rational reasoning would be impossible without the biblical God.

The materialistic atheist can’t have laws of logic. He believes that everything that exists is material—part of the physical world. But laws of logic are not physical. You can’t stub your toe on a law of logic. Laws of logic cannot exist in the atheist’s world, yet he uses them to try to reason. This is inconsistent. He is borrowing from the Christian worldview to argue against the Christian worldview. The atheist’s view cannot be rational because he uses things (laws of logic) that cannot exist according to his profession.

The debate over the existence of God is a bit like a debate over the existence of air.[[6]](#footnote-6) Can you imagine someone arguing that air doesn’t actually exist? He would offer seemingly excellent “proofs” against the existence of air, while simultaneously breathing air and expecting that we can hear his words as the sound is transmitted through the air. In order for us to hear and understand his claim, it would have to be wrong. Likewise, the atheist, in arguing that God does not exist must use laws of logic that only make sense if God does exist. In order for his argument to make sense, it would have to be wrong.

## How Can the Atheist Respond?

The atheist might say, “Well, I can reason just fine, and I don’t believe in God.” But this is no different than the critic of air saying, “Well, I can breathe just fine, and I don’t believe in air.” This isn’t a rational response. Breathing requires air, not a profession of belief in air. Likewise, logical reasoning requires God, not a profession of belief in Him. Of course the atheist can reason; it’s because God has made his mind and given him access to the laws of logic—and that’s the point. It’s because God exists that reasoning is possible. The atheist can reason, but within his own worldview he cannot account for his ability to reason.

The atheist might respond, “Laws of logic are conventions made up by man.” But conventions are (by definition) conventional. That is, we all agree to them and so they work—like driving on the right side of the road. But if laws of logic were conventional, then different cultures could adopt different laws of logic (like driving on the left side of the road). So, in some cultures it might be perfectly fine to contradict yourself. In some societies truth could be self-contradictory. Clearly that wouldn’t do. If laws of logic are just conventions, then they are not universal laws. Rational debate would be impossible if laws of logic were conventional, because the two opponents could simply pick different standards for reasoning. Each would be right according to his own arbitrary standard.

The atheist might respond, “Laws of logic are material—they are made of electro-chemical connections in the brain.” But then the laws of logic are not universal; they would not extend beyond the brain. In other words, we couldn’t argue that contradictions cannot occur on Mars, since no one’s brain is on Mars. In fact, if the laws of logic are just electro-chemical connections in the brain, then they would differ somewhat from person to person because everyone has different connections in their brain.

Sometimes an atheist will attempt to answer with a more pragmatic response: “We use the laws of logic because they work.” Unfortunately for him, that isn’t the question. We all agree the laws of logic work; they work because they’re true. The question is why do they exist in the first place? How can the atheist account for absolute standards of reasoning like the laws of logic? How can non-material things like laws exist if the universe is material only?

As a last resort, the atheist may give up a strictly materialistic view and agree that there are immaterial, universal laws. This is a huge concession; after all, if a person is willing to concede that immaterial, universal, unchanging entities can exist, then he must consider the possibility that God exists. But this concession does not save the atheist’s position. He must still justify the laws of logic. Why do they exist? And what is the point of contact between the material physical world and the immaterial world of logic? In other words, why does the material universe feel compelled to obey immaterial laws? The atheist cannot answer these questions. His worldview cannot be justified; it is arbitrary and thus irrational.

## Conclusions

Clearly, atheism is not a rational worldview. It is self-refuting because the atheist must first assume the opposite of what he is trying to prove in order to be able to prove anything. As Dr. Cornelius VanTil put it, “[A]theism presupposes theism.” Laws of logic require the existence of God—and not just any god, but the Christian God. Only the God of the [truth and the transcendent](https://answersingenesis.org/answers/books/truth-transcendent/) can be the foundation for knowledge (Pr 1:7; Col 2:3). Since the God of Scripture is immaterial, sovereign, and beyond time, it makes sense to have laws of logic that are immaterial, universal, and unchanging. Since God has revealed Himself to man, we are able to know and use logic. Since God made the universe and since God made our minds, it makes sense that our minds would have an ability to study and understand the universe. But if the brain is simply the result of mindless evolutionary processes that conveyed some sort of survival value in the past, why should we trust its conclusions? If the universe and our minds are simply the results of time and chance, as the atheist contends, why would we expect that the mind could make sense of the universe? How could science and technology be possible?

Rational thinking, science, and technology make sense in a Christian worldview. The Christian has a basis for these things; the atheist does not. This is not to say that atheists cannot be rational about some things. They can because they too are made in God’s image and have access to God’s laws of logic. But they have no rational basis for rationality within their own worldview. Likewise, atheists can be moral, but they have no basis for that morality according to what they claim to believe. An atheist is a walking bundle of contradictions. He reasons and does science, yet he denies the very God that makes reasoning and science possible. On the other hand, the Christian worldview is consistent and makes sense of human reasoning and experience.

<https://answersingenesis.org/world-religions/atheism/atheism-an-irrational-worldview/>

**Confessions of a Former Atheist**

by [John UpChurch](https://answersingenesis.org/bios/john-upchurch/) on August 26, 2008; last featured August 26, 2016

*After mocking those who believed in God, a former atheist came face to face with the weaknesses of his own claims. Find out how God transformed him.*

My story starts in a small college town. We had moved there a few years before as an escape for my father, a former pastor who had given up on a church that had given up on him.

I would not say that my father was an openly religious man (even during his years as a minister), and he had never told us what to believe. When we had moved there, he became even more reticent. The only conversations that I remember having with him about his faith concerned the “fluidity” of biblical interpretation—something he had learned from seminary. To be honest, looking back, I am not sure he ever believed what he had once preached. Being the son of a minister, despite certain expectations, does not mean that you will have any sort of faith in God.

To be fair, I did try it. My mother has never given up on her belief, and she made sure that we at least went to church occasionally. It was a timid experiment to say the least: four boys who preferred high jinks to hymns. But we enjoyed our church bulletin artwork and crawling under the pews whenever the chance arose. We were mostly biding our time until we turned 16 and could make the “adult” decision not to go to church. It turned out, however, that we really didn’t have to wait that long.

The older we got, the more my parents drifted apart. My mom occasionally made the sojourn to church, often carting me along as the youngest. I went because I had some friends who went; I went because I thought it was good to do so. But I did not see church as anything more than a location with other people.

As any child of the 1980s, I spent much of my youth getting information from educational programs on cable and PBS. I was voracious to learn everything I could about the world, about the universe, about matter, space, time. I wanted to learn it all, and there never seemed to be enough resources. In those dark ages before the Internet, there were only so many books at our library and only so many TV shows. I absorbed everything I could about dinosaurs and our “ancient” cosmos and the history of the earth. In fact, I spent my summer vacations reading in my room.

I have to admit that I was marginally interested in religion in general during that time, and I studied ancient mythology. But I found the Bible itself to be rather dry. *Thee*s and *thou*s were not nearly as interesting to me as star formation, animal habitats, and chemical processes. That, I believed, was where the “good stuff” was.

What I did study of the Bible led more to questions than answers. On one hand, I was reading a paleontology book that could lay out a timeline of dinosaurs and their extinction. On the other hand, I didn’t see anything about them in the Bible.[[7]](#footnote-7) If God were truly God, surely He would have to have said something. But my footnotes were stubbornly silent (though I do recall them mentioning something about a hippo or elephant in Job).

When I think back, I lost all confidence in the Bible at a youth group meeting during high school. The main pastor of our large church met with us to answer some of our most serious questions about God, the Bible, life, and anything else. We all took a scrap piece of paper, wrote our question on it, and placed it in a hat. Many of the questions, given that we were teenage boys, had to do with relationships and girls, but my question was very different and simple: where are dinosaurs in the Bible? He purposefully skipped my question.

Really, I didn’t want an answer. My father’s “fluidity” lessons had taught me that there was no reason to trust what the Bible said. And the fruit of saying that the Bible (especially the first few books) is full of mythological stories and allegories was that I had no reason to believe that any of it was true. If the Bible wasn’t true for history or science, then there was no reason to trust it for spiritual purposes: if the Bible can’t be trusted on what people can see, it is very unlikely that they will trust it on what they can’t see.

When the pastor skipped my question, I decided that the books and TV programs had better answers. It was just that simple.

**A Course in College**

I had decided to be an anthropologist—or astronomer—or philosopher—or poet—or teacher. College, after all, was a cornucopia of options, and I loved the freedom of it all. My advisors didn’t understand my good grades coupled with my “extended stay.” I had convinced myself that they just didn’t understand my desire to take it all in, be everything all at once.

I was free; I was miserable. My parents were continuing to drift apart, and I felt like my life was quickly spiraling down. I convinced myself that all the anger and sadness in my life would make excellent writing material, since that’s all that I had. There is, after all, no hope when you believe that you are nothing more than a collection of senseless electrons, winding down—when you believe that your life is merely the end result of millions of random genetic mistakes.

But I could argue against the existence of God with the best of my peers. In fact, it was about that time that I was introduced to something amazingly ridiculous by an anthropology professor. Before then, I had never really thought it conceivable that someone would take the Bible literally or think that the earth was young. When I think back, I find it ironic that except for an atheist professor, I may never have even heard of young-earth creation. However, at the time, I howled in delight as she explained how some Christians believed that [men had one less rib](https://answersingenesis.org/creationism/arguments-to-avoid/women-have-more-ribs-than-men/) because God took one to make Eve. I also secretly derided one of her religious friends that she told us about who found no disunity between evolution and the Bible. That person, I decided, was simply someone who could not give up on an archaic belief system and was clinging to a “crutch.”

On the other hand, I was interested in knowing how someone could ever believe that the earth was 6,000 years old. In several of my classes, I later heard about Archbishop Ussher’s calculation for the age of the earth, and I decided to look it up at some point when I needed a good laugh.

**Something from Nothing**

My parents separated in 2003, and I was never the same again. I slid into severe depression with suicidal tendencies and sought help at the university’s therapy center. After two months, the sessions ended, but my depression did not—nor my thoughts and plans for suicide. By March of that year, I had my strategy laid out and my note written. I did not believe in heaven or hell, and I certainly did not believe that I was accountable to anyone or anything. My life was mine alone.

I didn’t go through with my suicide attempt because of a single phrase. At the moment I had planned to finish the job, one simple phrase came to my mind, one solitary verse: “In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.” I did not know what the phrase meant, nor did I know where it came from. But given my voracity to know as much as possible, it was enough to keep me from following through. However, it wasn’t until a few months later that I even tried to figure it out.

**The First One**

After this, I received my B.A. in English, and I took a job in information technology. The job was, in many ways, a less-than-stressful occupation, and most of my time was spent setting up computers and monitoring the nightly backup of a server. This did allow a great deal of time to read the news on the Internet while I waited for the system to finish recording.

It was during this time that I met my first living, breathing, walking, talking young-earth creationist. I did not know he was a creationist for several weeks, but he and I spent a great deal of time talking about my family and the recent issue with my parents. But when I did find out, I have to admit that I felt like I was studying an undiscovered species—a living fossil, per se. He believed, and I felt like I should get a scalpel to examine his brain. Although my first instinct was to beat him over the head with the “facts” of the age of the earth and evolution, I decided instead to let him talk.

And what surprised me is that, first of all, he didn’t believe that men have one less rib—I assumed he must simply have missed that part of his Sunday school lesson. He also was very rational in the reasons why he believed. As per my training, I figured he was “cherry-picking” the data he used to counter evolutionary claims. The mantra I was taught and clung to was that the wealth of evidence and all credible scientists supported billions of years. Case closed.

**Waiting for Backup**

After a few weeks, I finally agreed to go to a website that my creationist friend had told me about: [www.answersingenesis.org](https://answersingenesis.org/). Why did I go? Was I searching for the truth? Sadly, I went to the site because I wanted to see what ridiculous claims these people were making. It had been a rough day, and comedy was in order. And I laughed—hard—that first night. I laughed so much, in fact, that I went back the next night and the night after that. I found Ussher, and I found people with doctorates who actually believed that the earth was 6,000 years old. I also found a good number of evolutionary sites that laughed with me over that first week.

But I also found something else. There, buried in the archives, was an interesting story about the [peppered moths](https://answersingenesis.org/natural-selection/much-ado-about-moths/)[[8]](#footnote-8) that I had studied throughout my childhood. There was some question as to the validity of these experiments that were put forth as one of the cornerstones of evolutionary thought. I didn’t believe it at first, but I found correlating evidence on other secular sites as well. That may not seem like much to many people, but it caused a subtle shift in my thinking. And then there was the [Miller-Urey experiment](https://answersingenesis.org/origin-of-life/origin-of-life/): classic foundational truth of abiogenesis. But why had no one ever bothered to discuss chirality? Why was that left out? Sure, I could find sites all over the Internet that attempted to address these issues and how they didn’t disprove evolution, but what I was concerned with was the fact that they had never been brought up before. It was as if all the difficult spots in evolutionary theory had been whitewashed.

The only controversy I had ever been taught concerning the history of the world was *where* life had originated and *how* it developed from there. I had never even thought to question the foundational principles; I had never even considered taking a metaphysical look at the framework that I assumed to be truth. The unspoken rule seemed to be that anyone who did would automatically become contemptible. One could be a genius one moment (as long as they followed the evolutionary principles) and an idiot as soon as one stepped beyond those bounds.

Now, I wanted to know why I based all my preconceptions on an evolutionary foundation. It wasn’t so much that I believed the creationist material; it was just that I needed to start with “what did I know” and “how did I know it.” I began re-reading some of my anthropology textbooks with an eye to find the basis for the extrapolations. What I found was that the texts themselves assumed evolution to be true from the beginning. Thus, all data was interpreted to fit that paradigm. Many of my professors had often accused creationists of the same thing as a means to destroy their arguments. But these textbooks, too, were starting from a framework (naturalism) to construct hypotheses.

To be honest, the one recurring argument I read on the Internet to support evolution was the same “all evidence supports it” argument. But I found that to be very unsatisfying. Where was all this evidence? All [dating methods](https://answersingenesis.org/geology/radiometric-dating/does-radiometric-dating-prove-the-earth-is-old/) have to assume certain conditions in order to work. [Fossils](https://answersingenesis.org/fossils/) also have to be interpreted. Though I continued to read the rebuttal sites, their arguments were increasingly unsatisfying, and all of them continued to pound the “all evidence, all scientists.” This is characteristic, I found, of a great deal of anti-creationist literature—not suffocating, scintillating proofs of evolution, but, rather, angry attacks on scientific credentials, intellect, and sanity, caricatures, even hopes of “removal” through natural (and not-so-natural) selection. When I wanted proof, the only thing I found was vitriol.

I did not realize how much of an impact these discoveries were having on me until I began disagreeing with TV shows and books that I had previously accepted without question. It was also about this time that I discovered *Evidence that Demands a Verdict* by Josh McDowell (a former agnostic)—a book that completely transformed what I thought I “knew” about the unreliability of the Bible, a book that made me want to try reading that dusty tome once again.

And when I picked up the Bible, not knowing where to start, I decided that John would be a good place (the name of that book is fairly catchy, after all). There, on the first page and the first line, I read that same verse that had stayed my hand so many months before, even though I had not read it in many years: “In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God”—in the beginning, indeed. Those words became my prayer of confession and obeisance that day and everyday since.

**A Glance Back**

Since coming to know the Lord, it has never ceased to amaze me when pastors say that accepting a literal Genesis has nothing to do with salvation. After all, they say, people have interpreted Genesis differently throughout history. But I rejected the [gospel message](https://answersingenesis.org/about/good-news/) for most of my life for the very reason that these pastors say doesn’t matter. If secular science trumps Genesis, then it trumps Christ’s message of salvation, too.

To those pastors, I ask, “If not on Genesis, where will you stand? Why should the world listen to the message of redemption when the very people who are preaching it don’t believe what God says?” This is not a backburner issue; this is not something secondary. I am living proof that people need answers, and if they don’t get them at church, they *will* find them somewhere else.

<https://answersingenesis.org/world-religions/atheism/confessions-of-a-former-atheist/>

**Feedback: Is Atheism a Religion?**

by [Tim Chaffey](https://answersingenesis.org/bios/tim-chaffey/) on July 25, 2015; last featured August 1, 2016

*Editor’s note: We at Answers in Genesis received some feedback about our assertion that atheism is a religion. Our response is interspersed throughout portions of the feedback.*

Atheism is not a religion. Not even close. If you read the definition, you would quickly realize that Atheists don’t worship any deities.

As with any debated issue, it is crucial to immediately define the key terms, so I agree that we should check the definition of *religion*. The following definitions are found in the eleventh edition of *Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary*:

1b(1): the service and worship of God or the supernatural

If this were the only definition of *religion*, then I would tend to agree with you on this matter. Some have argued that many atheists view themselves as gods, and that they worship their own ideas, but even this would not qualify as religion under the above definition. However, look at the final definition provided by *Merriam-Webster’s*:

4: a cause, principle, or system of beliefs held to with ardor and faith

Using this definition, many atheists would certainly be categorized as religious, particularly the so-called “New Atheists” like Richard Dawkins and Bill Maher. It would be better to consider them anti-theists (“against God”) or misotheists (“haters of God”). These men and others like them spend much of their time railing against the Creator they say doesn’t even exist. Strangely enough, these misotheists seem to be more obsessed with God than most Christians. They most certainly hold to their cause and beliefs with ardor and faith.

The [article to which you responded](https://answersingenesis.org/blogs/ken-ham/2015/05/12/atheists-express-their-intolerance-and-hatred-of-anything-christian/) explained exactly how religion was being defined: “It is a set of beliefs through which they view and interpret the world that they cling to with blind faith and ardor.” This sounds much like the second definition listed above.

Not to mention, you said we follow a certain set of beliefs based on blind faith.

Chief among these elements of blind faith is your belief that God does not exist. Since you could never prove the nonexistence of God without possessing all knowledge (in which case you would be God), this is a tenet of your system that is held by blind faith.

Another word that should be mentioned and defined here is *dogma*. The following definitions of dogma are found at Dictionary.com:

1. An official system of principles or tenets concerning faith, morals, behavior, etc., as a of a church
2. A specific tenet or doctrine authoritatively laid down, as by a church
3. Prescribed doctrine proclaimed by a particular group.
4. Settled or established opinion, belief, or principle

Atheists follow the dogma that God does not exist, especially in accordance with the third and fourth definitions above. And the way that many atheists assert their belief so dogmatically is another way in which they act religiously.

For starters, no two Atheists agree on every world view.

The same could be said for about any group of people. Yes, even Christians within the same congregation will often disagree on some finer points of doctrine largely due to our limited knowledge and experience. But this statement dodges the real issue. It matters not if two atheists agree on every aspect of their worldview; they do agree in claiming that God does not exist. Their faith in that dogma is the issue at hand.

An Atheist simply means that person does not believe in any gods. Some Atheists think the existence of a god is impossible, while others think its possible but see no reason to worship any gods.

The vast majority of the atheists we hear from would fall into your first category since they are the most vocal in opposing Christianity.

Instead of worshiping the Creator who made everyone, atheists have essentially chosen to worship the creature. An atheist worships (holds as the most important, respects the most, gives highest priority to, or treats as the highest authority and the source of meaning and morality) himself, or money, or sex, or a movie star, or an athlete, or the government, and so on. An atheist is an idolater just as much as someone who bows before a statue or other man-made object representing his deity. Just in case you think that idolatry cannot be committed by an atheist, consider how the eleventh edition of*Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary* defines this term.

1. the worship of a physical object as a god
2. immoderate attachment or devotion to something

As an atheist you must believe in evolution and so you cling to a view that requires mindless matter to work miracles, such as causing life to arise from non-living materials and intelligence to come from non-intelligence.

We believe in an eternal, all-powerful, all-knowing God who created life and everything else. He repeatedly demonstrated His ability to work miracles before thousands of witnesses. He walked on water, calmed the storm, healed the sick, lame, blind, and deaf, and He even raised the dead to life. As such, the Christian faith is not a blind faith.

Furthermore, it’s ironic that you say Atheists use blind faith to justify their beliefs. That is hilarious. Atheism is based on logic.

Now that’s truly ironic. If atheism were true, rational thought would not and could not exist, for the atheist’s thoughts would just be the result of time and chance and the laws of nature. Therefore, our minds would just be rearranged atoms, no more rational than pond scum. Atheism is rooted in philosophical naturalism—matter is all that exists. Yet laws of logic, such as the law of identity and the law of non-contradiction, are immaterial. So atheism cannot provide the rational foundation for logic. Instead, atheism must steal from a theistic worldview to even use logic. Only if there is a rational Creator is there a basis for the laws of logic. Thus, an atheist’s attempt to prove atheism using logic is self-defeating.

There is no reason to worship any god based off of a fictional book that promotes racism and bigotry.

So this is part of your “logical” defense of atheism? You have not argued against God’s existence, but have only tried to show that He isn’t worthy of worship by creating a giant straw-man argument.

First, the Bible is not a fictional book. It is the Word of God and is therefore inerrant and infallible in the original manuscripts. Also, even if the Bible had some errors, which it doesn’t, it would not instantly turn all the rest of it into fiction. This is empty rhetoric on your part.

Second, perhaps you can explain how it is racist to believe that every people group is descended from Adam and Eve (and later Noah and his wife), and that we are all made of one blood (Act 17:26). Where is the racism or bigotry in the following commands given by the Son of God?

*You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your mind. (Mt 22:37)*

*You shall love your neighbor as yourself. (Mt 22:39)*

*But I say to you, love your enemies, bless those who curse you, do good to those who hate you, and pray for those who spitefully use you and persecuted you. (Mt 5:44)*

*This is My commandment, that you love one another as I have loved you. (Jn 15:12)*

While it’s true that Christians have sometimes fallen short of these commands, even to the point of bigotry and racism, it does not follow that the Bible promotes these vices. Rather Jesus taught His followers to love all people, and to make disciples of all nations (Mt 28:18–20). The Bible also teaches that people from every tongue, tribe, and nation will be redeemed and spend eternity together worshipping the one true God (Rev 5:9).

You seem to think that bigotry and racism are wrong, but why would they be wrong in an atheistic worldview? Who gets to decide what is right and wrong in a system that provides no absolute basis for morality? Please notice, I did not claim that an atheist cannot live a moral life; I am pointing out that their belief system does not provide anything but an arbitrary basis for that morality. If life is simply a cosmic accident, a jumble of atoms that happened to come together in the right way at the right time, and if man is nothing more than another animal in the evolutionary tree of life, then where do your standards come from? Do you get mad about a lion killing a gazelle or are you outraged when an eagle kills a rabbit? Does it trouble you when vinegar and baking soda react? From an atheistic evolutionary perspective, all of these things have the same intrinsic non-worth as a human being, a blade of grass, or a grain of sand. So why would you get upset with a Christian identifying atheism as a religion?

And since we’re interested in defining terms, let’s look at how *Merriam-Webster’s* defines *bigot*.

A person obstinately or intolerantly devoted to his or her own opinions and prejudices *especially*: one who regards or treats the members of a group (as a racial or ethnic group) with hatred and intolerance

Christians are routinely called bigots in our culture, and yet the shoe is more often on the other foot. Anti-theists have called us all sorts of inflammatory terms, and yet we find that they can be filled with so much hate and intolerance toward Christians and the God of the Bible. So by definition, these people should be classified as bigots.

Your religion requires nothing other than blind faith. Just following the motions and not second guessing anything.

This is a curious charge to direct at an apologetics ministry. We believe Christians should be ready to give an answer or defense for their beliefs (1Pe 3:15), that is, to give reasoned arguments for why we believe what we believe to be true. Therefore we have thousands of articles on our website designed to equip Christians to do just that. And while some Christians do hold to something akin to blind faith, that is not what the Bible teaches. Christianity is by no means a blind faith. It is rooted and grounded in real events in history, most notably the [Crucifixion, burial, and Resurrection of Jesus Christ](https://answersingenesis.org/jesus-christ/resurrection/resurrection-no-doubt-about-it/).

Keeping it’s members ignorant so the churches can rake in more dough to pay for the pastors new Lexus.

If you think these prosperity peddlers frequently seen on television represent biblical Christianity, then you have not done your homework. Instead, you have built another straw-man argument to torch. These men rarely, if ever, preach the gospel of the crucified and risen Savior. Sure, they talk about God quite a bit, but it’s usually in the context of how many material blessings He supposedly wants to give you if you are willing to donate to their ministry. This is not biblical Christianity and the vast majority of pastors do not live in luxury or drive fancy cars.

Jesus said, “If anyone desires to come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow Me . . . . For what profit is it to a man if he gains the whole world, and is himself destroyed or lost?” (Lu 9:23, [25](http://biblia.com/bible/nkjv/Luke%209.25)). Jesus taught His followers to serve others and deny self, so those who live for worldly gain are not obeying the Lord.

Next time you ATTEMPT to bash Atheists, do your research dude.

Based on the above discussion, I would challenge you to do your research before attempting to call us out. You have failed to properly understand Christianity and you mock caricatures of the faith, but have not even come close to offering a valid critique of the faith itself.

You may be away with spewing B.S. in a church setting by that’s not how it works in the real world, guy.

Sadly, in the “real world” most people aren’t interested in logical arguments; they are persuaded by propaganda and empty rhetoric. It’s quite arrogant for you to imply that all Christians are idiots who blindly follow whatever their pastor proclaims as he milks them for their money. But a large and growing number of Christians are being equipped by Answers in Genesis and other apologetics ministries to defend their faith with rational arguments. And most Bible-believing, truly gospel-preaching pastors are humble servants of God’s people. Also, many of the greatest scientists and thinkers of all time have been Bible-believing Christians.

You may believe it to be foolish to follow the risen Savior Jesus Christ, but someday you will see Him highly exalted. If you have not trusted in Him, then you will be judged for all eternity, but not before you kneel before Him and proclaim that He is Lord (Phil 2:9–11). I pray that you will turn from your sins and ask for His forgiveness before that day comes.

Sincerely,
Tim Chaffey, AiG–US

<https://answersingenesis.org/world-religions/atheism/feedback-is-atheism-a-religion/>

**Atheism: Hopeless, Meaningless, Purposeless**

by [Avery Foley](https://answersingenesis.org/bios/avery-foley/) and [Ken Ham](https://answersingenesis.org/bios/ken-ham/) on September 23, 2016

*In our secular Western culture, the religion of atheism is on the rise, especially among the millennial generation. Young people are increasingly abandoning the religion they grew up with and turning to life without God. But all they’ve done is replace one religion with another one—the religion of atheism.*

**The Religion of Atheism**

Now, when I call atheism a religion on social media, many atheists get very upset. They hate having atheism referred to as a religion or a belief system. But that’s exactly what it is. One of the definitions of religion is:

A cause, principle, or system of beliefs held to with ardor and faith.[[9]](#footnote-9)

Atheism is a system of beliefs that atheists cling to with both ardor and faith. Below are some of the tenets of this belief system. Notice that none of them are scientifically proven (and even go against science!)—that’s where atheists’ faith comes in. They accept these assertions based on faith that they are true.

* There is no God or gods.
* There is no supernatural.
* Everything is the result of naturalistic processes over time.
* Life evolved from a single-celled organism.
* Death is the end—when you’re dead, that’s it.

**Atheism—A Good Alternative?**

Is atheism a good alternative religion? Does it provide its followers with hope, meaning, and purpose, something human experience shows we all crave? Or is it a religion devoid of hope, meaning, and purpose?

**Hope?**

Consider this: according to the atheistic religion, there is no God and death is the end. Because we are nothing more than animals, our fate is the same as the animals—we return to the dust. We have maybe 80 years on this planet—more if we are especially fortunate, less if we’re not so fortunate—and then we are gone. We won’t remember we ever lived, and eventually no one else will either.

Things are just as bleak in the cosmic view. According to evolutionary ideas, the universe will continue expanding forever, all the usable energy in the universe will be converted into a useless form, and life will be impossible. Not only is each individual human rushing headlong toward the grave, so is our very universe. Our species, just like every other species, is destined for extinction. None of our accomplishments, advancements, breakthroughs, triumphs, or heartbreaks will ultimately matter as we face extinction along with our universe. This is certainly a bleak and hopeless perspective.

**Meaning?**

“Why am I here?” is a question that every human wants answered. We innately know that our lives have some kind of meaning. But where does it come from and what is it? Does atheism give the answer?

Well, some atheists will say the meaning of life is found in helping others or making humankind better. Now this seems admirable—after all, who doesn’t want to end world hunger, cure cancer, or clothe the orphaned?—until one asks, “Why?”

You see, in an atheistic worldview, we are animals headed for the grave, and our universe is spinning each day toward the end. Why does it matter if we help anyone? Why does it matter if we make humankind better? We will die, and they will die.

Other atheists seem to have made it their personal meaning in life to attack religion (except their own)—particularly biblical Christianity. They claim [religion](https://answersingenesis.org/blogs/ken-ham/2016/07/28/richard-dawkins-religion-force-evil/) (other than their own) is responsible for war, hatred, and ignorance. But again, why does this matter? If Christians—and everyone they come in contact with—just die, and that’s it, why does it matter what they believed? If it ultimately doesn’t matter, why do they fight so hard against Christianity? (The Bible tells us they fight so hard against Christianity because they are suppressing the truth in unrighteousness [Rom 1:18] because they love darkness and sin [Jn 3:19], as do all men before claiming Christ as their Savior [1Cor 2:14; [6:11](http://biblia.com/bible/nkjv/1%20Corinthians%206.11)]).

In an atheistic view, our lives have no real meaning. We are just the result of random, chance processes over millions of years, and it’s just an accident of nature that we happen to be here. How’s that for meaning for your life?

**Purpose?**

Does atheism offer a sense of purpose for our short lives? To put it simply, no it doesn’t. You see, in an atheistic worldview it doesn’t matter how we live or what we do, because there is no ultimate standard for right and wrong and because everyone’s fate is the same—death.

In this view there can be no right and wrong. Since there is no God, there can be no ultimate foundation for morality. So who decides what is good and evil? Is it the individual, society, a specific government, whoever has the most power or the biggest guns?

In the atheistic view, we are simply animals doing what animals do. Animals kill, steal, abandon their offspring, practice promiscuity, and, generally speaking, just look out for themselves. If we’re just animals, then these things can’t possibly be wrong for us anymore than they are wrong for any other animal. So in this view, why does it matter what we do? Nothing is right or wrong. Why not just live however we please and do whatever we want?

If there’s no ultimate right and wrong and no ultimate justice, then it doesn’t matter how we live our lives. It makes no difference if we live as a Mother Theresa or a Hitler—indeed who is to say one is better than the other? The things Mother Theresa did might make us smile and feel good, and the things Hitler did might make us shudder, but, really, that’s just one person’s personal opinion on what is admirable and what is detestable. In the atheistic worldview, there is no ultimate authority by which to either praise or denounce these actions; since there is no ultimate justice, it doesn’t matter how either of these people lived. Indeed, if death is the end, then the best thing to do is to live however makes you feel good—if you only live once, live it up!

Atheism offers no purpose to life because no matter how you live or what you do, your fate is the same: death.

**“All is Vanity”**

Did you know the Bible agrees with this bleak view of life without God? The OT book of Ecclesiastes, a philosophical look at the meaning of life, expresses the hopelessness of life void of God with the constant refrain “all is vanity” (Ec 1:2,[14](http://biblia.com/bible/nkjv/Ecclesiastes%201.14), 2:17). The author, King Solomon, writes about the seeming hopelessness and purposelessness of life when he says,

*For what happens to the sons of men also happens to animals; one thing befalls them: as one dies, so dies the other. Surely, they all have one breath; man has no advantage over animals, for all is vanity. All go to one place: all are from the dust, and all return to dust. (Ec 3:19–20)*

Solomon tries all the typical ways to find meaning and purpose—money, relationships, pleasure, power—yet again concludes, “All is vanity” (Ec 12:8). Without God, life is simply vanity—meaningless. The Apostle James puts it this way: “For what is your life? It is even a vapor that appears for a little time and then vanishes away” (Ja 4:14). The psalmist writes, “Man is like a breath; his days are like a passing shadow” (Ps 144:4). Man lives, dies, and is gone—where is the hope, meaning, or purpose we all yearn for?

**“The Conclusion of the Whole Matter”**

If we only look to this world and start our thinking with man’s ideas about the past, the only logical and consistent conclusion is to echo the words of Solomon, “All is vanity.” If we’re simply animals and when we die, that’s it, we’re dead, what is the point of our existence? Should we just throw up our hands and cry “vanity” and then go about pretending our short lives have meaning? No!

At the very end of his search Solomon declares,

*Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter:
Fear God and keep His commandments,
For this is man’s all.
For God will bring every work into judgment,
Including every secret thing,
Whether good or evil. (Ec 12:13–14)*

Life has no meaning without God. But there is a God. We are not animals who happened to evolve through millions of years of random chance processes. The Bible describes us much differently:

*So God created man in His own image; in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them (Gen 1:27).*

*For you formed my inward parts; You covered me in my mother’s womb.
I will praise you, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made. (Ps 139:13–14)*

*Before I formed you in the womb I knew you (Jer 1:5).*

We have been uniquely created and formed by the Creator of the universe. We are not accidents.

As Solomon writes, the things we do in this life, indeed our very lives, have a purpose: “fear God and keep His commandments.” We don’t obey the Lord simply as a “get-out-of-jail-free card” from some cosmic prison, as many atheists contest. We also don’t obey Him to try to somehow give meaning to our actions and lives. No, we obey the Lord because it is the mark of those who love Him: “If you love Me, keep my commandments” (Jn 14:15). But in obeying, we get the purpose and meaning that we so desperately crave. God has created humans to desire meaning and purpose of their life because it is only found in Him!

Our Creator also gives us hope: “For God will bring every work into judgment, including every secret thing, whether good or evil” (Ec 12:14). Both the good and evil things done in the world, even those things done in secret, will eventually be judged by the perfect Judge. There is ultimate justice for everyone. So we can’t simply live any way that we please with no regard for right and wrong. Right and wrong are given to us in God’s Word, and our choices have weight and significance for more than just today. Even in the midst of evil and chaos, we can have hope that justice will indeed be served.

**“A Living Hope”**

We can also have hope because of Someone who came from the lineage of Solomon’s father, King David. Jesus Christ, the God-man, stepped into history when He was born of a virgin and was laid in a humble manger. He lived a sinless life, perfectly obeyed His Heavenly Father, and chose to die on the Cross. Through His sacrificial death He took the penalty that we deserve—death—upon Himself (1Cor 5:21). But He didn’t stay dead. He rose from the grave, conquering death. He now freely offers eternal life to all who will put their faith and trust in Him (Rom 10:9).

Because of what Christ did for us, death is not the end for those who believe. His death and resurrection removed the sting of death (1Cor 15:56–57). Now “to live is Christ, and to die is gain” (Phil 1:21). For Christians, death means entering the presence of the Lord (2Cor 5:8) and dwelling with Him for eternity in a place free from death, suffering, pain, and tears (Rev 21:4). We can have hope for eternity because of the sacrifice of our Lord. Do you have this hope? If not, I encourage you to give your life to Christ today, believing in His death and resurrection so you can have “a living hope” (1Pe 1:3) for all eternity.

<https://answersingenesis.org/world-religions/atheism/atheism-hopeless-meaningless-purposeless/>

**Dawkins’s Doubts**

**Apologetics**

by [Ken Ham](https://answersingenesis.org/bios/ken-ham/) on July 1, 2014; last featured July 12, 2015

*The media are abuzz with evidence of a rapidly rising number of nonbelievers. But are there any true atheists? Consider the most famous modern atheist, Richard Dawkins.*

There are no atheists. But wait, you say, don’t people like Richard Dawkins and many of his followers claim they are atheists? Don’t we call the new breed of activist atheists “The New Atheists”? Aren’t atheists people who don’t believe in God?

Yes, it is true that some Americans (fewer than 2%) call themselves atheists—and many in other countries openly profess atheism.

Richard Dawkins is one of the most outspoken atheists in the world—the author of the best selling anti-Christian book *The God Delusion*. However, even Dawkins has admitted he can’t be absolutely sure about atheism.

Dawkins appeared on TV’s *The Daily Show* with Jon Stewart in September 2013. In the extra interview footage, available on *The Daily Show*’s website, Dawkins made an interesting admission. He doesn’t know for sure what happens when we die:

**Jon Stewart:** So where do we go when we die?

**Dawkins:** Bertrand Russell—well—

**Stewart:** So you don’t know?

**Dawkins:** Well, we either get buried or cremated. Or we give our bodies to science. Bertrand Russell said—

**Stewart:** But you actually don’t know what happens to us?

**Dawkins:** I don’t know what happens to us, but I know that our consciousness is wrapped up in our brains. I know that our brains rot.

So Richard Dawkins, a man who is so certain there is no God, is not totally certain about what’s going to happen to him when he dies. And yet he speaks with certainty as he tries to indoctrinate people to believe in his religion of atheism!

Because Dawkins, like all human beings, is finite, he has to admit he doesn’t have all evidence and so he can’t prove his atheism.

But let’s think about what atheism really means: There is no God, and life is totally the result of natural processes. When you die, you cease to exist—or as Dawkins puts it, your brain will rot. Thus, when your life is over on this earth, you will never know you even had such a life. Eventually, everyone will die—the whole universe will die a heat death—and so ultimately no one will even know anything existed!

So, from the perspective of a self-described atheist, why does it ultimately matter what anyone believes about anything? We can make whatever “purpose” and “meaning” for life that we want to during our brief existence—but in an ultimate sense, life is totally meaningless, hopeless, and purposeless.

So why do people like Richard Dawkins become so aggressive in preaching their atheism? Why do they want to convert people to their religion of atheism? They say they have a positive message to proclaim—people can make their own purpose and meaning while alive—yet they cease to exist when they die!

So what does it matter to atheists if Christians share their message of hope and salvation in Jesus Christ? In fact, atheists have set up many billboards actually attacking Christianity. Why do they bother? After all, ultimately there is no purpose in attacking Christianity if Christians cease to exist when they die. From a human perspective, isn’t this confusing?

But actually it’s not confusing. It is totally understandable. The Bible clearly teaches there are no atheists:

*For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, who suppress the truth in unrighteousness, because****what may be known of God is manifest in them****, for God has shown it to them. For since the creation of the world****His invisible attributes are clearly seen****, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead, so that they are without excuse, because,****although they knew God****, they did not glorify Him as God, nor were thankful, but became futile in their thoughts, and their foolish hearts were darkened (Rom 1:18–21, emphasis added).*

God’s Word clearly states that He has put the knowledge of God within each of us. We all know there is a God. There are no atheists! Also, the Bible asserts it is obvious from what we see around us that God created. The universe and life did not arise by natural processes as atheists believe and assert.

Not only this, but the Bible also teaches that “all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God” (Rom 3:23).

*The carnal mind is enmity against God (it hates God); for it is not subject to the law of God, nor indeed can be (Rom 8:7).*

And in the passage from Rom 1 above we read, “men . . . suppress the truth in unrighteousness” (Rom 1:18).

Their hostility against what they know to be true explains why atheists like Dawkins are so aggressive. They know God exists—the evidence is within them and all around them. But because of their sin nature, they don’t want God. They are at war with God. In fact, they want to be their own god, which is what the devil offered Adam and Eve in the Garden about 6,000 years ago: “For God knows that in the day you eat of it your eyes will be opened, and you will be like God, knowing good and evil” (Gen 3:5).

Our sin nature is such that we want to be our own god and not submit to the God who created us. Like rebellious little children, professed atheists cover their eyes, and put their hands over their ears, and are really crying out, “No, I refuse to believe. There is no God. I evolved. I determine what my meaning and purpose is. I refuse to believe God’s Word. I will not submit to God.”



Because the evidence within man and all around us in the creation is so strong, these atheists actively and aggressively attack Christianity and promote their atheism in order to “suppress the truth in unrighteousness.”

But praise God, “atheists” have been and can be saved for eternity, by the power of the Lord Jesus Christ and God’s Word. Several passages, such as Heb 4:12–16, attest to this:

*For the word of God is living and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the division of soul and spirit, and of joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart. And there is no creature hidden from His sight, but all things are naked and open to the eyes of Him to whom we must give account.*

*Seeing then that we have a great High Priest who has passed through the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our confession. For we do not have a High Priest who cannot sympathize with our weaknesses, but was in all points tempted as we are, yet without sin. Let us therefore come boldly to the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need (Heb 4:12–16).*

One day, even those who claim they are atheists will have to admit there are no atheists: “At the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of those in heaven, and of those on earth, and of those under the earth, and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father” (Phil 2:10–11; see Rom 14:11).

There are no atheists now, and there will be no atheists in eternity. Even those who will spend eternity separated from God (because they did not receive the free gift of salvation) will have to acknowledge the Lord Jesus Christ for who He is.

**Ken Ham** is the founder and president of Answers in Genesis–USA. He has edited and authored many books about the authority of God’s Word and the impact of evolutionary thinking on our culture, including *Already Compromised* and *The Lie*.

<https://answersingenesis.org/world-religions/atheism/dawkins-doubts/>

1. George Klein, *The Atheist in the Holy City* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1990), 203. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. None of these three (big bang, millions of years, or evolution) are observable or repeatable—so they are not science! [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. John Dunphy, “A Religion for a New Age,” *The Humanist* (January–February 1983), 23. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Ewen MacAskill, “Atheists Arise: Dawkins Spreads the A-word Among America’s Unbelievers,” *The Guardian*, October 1, 2007, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2007/oct/01/internationaleducationnews.religion>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. See 1Pe 3:15. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Christian philosopher [Dr. Greg Bahnsen](https://answersingenesis.org/bios/greg-bahnsen/) often used this analogy. Dr. Bahnsen was known as the “man atheists most feared.” [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Turns out I wasn’t looking for the right things when trying to find dinosaurs in the Bible. See “[You Don’t ‘Fit’ Dinosaurs with the Bible!](https://answersingenesis.org/dinosaurs/you-dont-fit-dinosaurs-with-the-bible/)” [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. This article is an update to the article I originally read. Recent findings have upheld the data of the original study, but the methodology called the whole experiment into question. That said, there is no disconcerting data for creationists in any of the studies, for what was found was merely [natural selection](https://answersingenesis.org/natural-selection/), which creationists don’t conflate with molecules-to-man evolution, as evolutionists tend to. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. “Religion,” *Merriam-Webster Dictionary*, <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/religion>. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)