

STAGE: SKEPTIC

ANSWERING ATHEISM

RESPONDING TO THE NEW ATHEISTS

Real Testimonies. Radical Transformations.

Point-by-Point Refutations of Claims from Dawkins, Hitchens, Harris, and Other 'New Atheists'

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Responding to New Atheism

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INTRODUCTION

The New Atheism Movement

Beginning in the early 2000s with books like *The God Delusion* (Dawkins, 2006), *God Is Not Great* (Hitchens, 2007), and *The End of Faith* (Harris, 2004), a movement emerged that claimed to provide scientific, rational arguments against God's existence.

The Problem

New Atheism isn't primarily about evidence—it's about rhetoric.

Instead of engaging with serious Christian scholarship, New Atheist authors:

- Use emotional appeals and mockery
- Present straw-man versions of religious belief
- Define "faith" dishonestly
- Ignore philosophical counterarguments
- Dismiss 2,000 years of intellectual tradition

The Opportunity

This document provides **point-by-point refutations of New Atheism's six major claims** and shows that Christianity is far more rational and evidence-based than New Atheism admits.

WHAT IS NEW ATHEISM?

The Four Horsemen

The Movement's Core Authors:

Author	Book	Year	Main Claim
Richard Dawkins	The God Delusion	2006	Religion is delusion; evolution disproves God
Christopher Hitchens	God Is Not Great	2007	Religion is the root of evil
Sam Harris	The End of Faith	2004	Faith is irrational; religion causes suffering
Daniel Dennett	Breaking the Spell	2006	Religion is a natural phenomenon, not evidence of God

What Makes It “New”?

Traditional atheism: “I don’t believe in God”

New Atheism: “Belief in God is irrational, dangerous, and disproven”

The difference: New Atheists claim to have *positive arguments against God*, not just lack of belief in God.

The Claims We’ll Address

- Religion is the root of all evil
- There’s no evidence for God
- Faith is belief without evidence
- Religion is a delusion
- Science has disproven God
- The Bible is full of contradictions

CLAIM 1 — “RELIGION IS THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL” (Hitchens)

The Claim

Hitchens famously declared:

“Religion poisons everything.”

He argued that religion has caused more wars, suffering, and death than any other force in human history.

The Refutation

This claim is factually false. Consider the evidence:

1. Atheistic Regimes Killed More People Than Religious Wars

Regime	Dictator	Years	Death Toll	Ideology
Soviet Union	Stalin	1922–1953	~20 million	Atheistic communism
China	Mao	1949–1976	~45 million	Atheistic communism
Cambodia	Pol Pot	1975–1979	~2 million	Atheistic communism
North Korea	Kim Il-sung	1948–present	~2 million	Atheistic communism
Total 20th Century	Various	1900–2000	100+ million	Secular/atheistic regimes

Total deaths from religious wars throughout all history: ~15–30 million

The math is clear: secular regimes killed 3–10 times more people than religious conflicts.

2. Evil Comes from the Human Heart, Not Beliefs

Jesus taught:

“Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaks. For out of the heart come evil thoughts—murders, adulteries, sexual immoralities, thefts, false testimonies, blasphemies. — Matthew 15:18–19”

Key point: The problem isn't belief systems—it's human sinfulness. Stalin, Mao, and Pol Pot demonstrated that atheism is equally capable of producing evil.

3. Christianity Actually Teaches Enemy-Love

Jesus commanded:

“Love your enemies, bless those who curse you, do good to those who hate you, and pray for those who spitefully use you and persecute you. — Matthew 5:44”

The New Testament emphasizes:

- Love for enemies (Romans 12:14–21)
- Forgiveness (Colossians 3:13)
- Peace (Ephesians 2:14–15)
- Meekness (Matthew 5:5)

When Christians killed in the name of religion, they were violating their faith’s core teachings, not following them.

4. Christianity’s Actual Contributions to Civilization

Christianity pioneered:

Contribution	Impact
Hospitals	First hospitals were Christian (4th century)
Education	Built universities: Oxford (1096), Cambridge (1209)
Science	Christian founders: Newton, Kepler, Faraday, Lemaître
Abolition	Christian movement (Wilberforce) ended slavery
Human Rights	Christian theology grounded dignity and rights
Charity	Red Cross, Salvation Army, orphanages, hospices

5. “Religious Wars” Often Had Political Motivations

Example: The Crusades

Hitchens claims the Crusades were about religious intolerance. But historians note:

- Political power in the Middle East
- Trade routes and commerce
- Military conquest disguised as religion
- Responses to centuries of Islamic conquest

Similarly, religious conflicts typically involved political and economic motivations that media attributed to “religion.”

The Actual Root of Evil

The Bible’s Answer:

“The love of money is the root of all evil. — 1 Timothy 6:10”

Psychology’s Answer: Tribalism, power-seeking, and in-group favoritism drive human conflict, regardless of ideology.

Conclusion: Hitchens’ claim doesn’t hold up under scrutiny. Atheistic regimes killed far more people, and evil flows from human hearts, not belief systems.

CLAIM 2 — “THERE’S NO EVIDENCE FOR GOD” (Dawkins)

The Claim

Dawkins repeatedly asserts that there is no evidence for God’s existence and that belief in God is irrational.

The Refutation

This claim is demonstrably false. Multiple lines of rigorous evidence exist:

1. Cosmological Evidence

The Big Bang

- Universe began ~13.8 billion years ago
- Space-time had a beginning
- “Something cannot come from nothing”
- An eternal, powerful cause is required

Who: Physicist Georges Lemaître (Catholic priest) proposed this

2. Teleological Evidence

Fine-Tuning of Physical Constants

Constant	Precision	If Different
Gravity	1 in 10^{60}	No stars
Strong Force	2% variation	No chemistry
Cosmological Constant	1 in 10^{120}	No galaxies

Probability of all constants being right by chance: 1 in $10^{10^{123}}$

Implication: Design is the best explanation.

3. Moral Evidence

Objective Morality

- We experience objective moral values
- We believe murder is actually wrong, not just “wrong for me”
- Morality can’t be explained by evolution (which predicts self-interest, not altruism)
- God best explains objective moral values

Who: C.S. Lewis, William Lane Craig, Alvin Plantinga

4. Historical Evidence

The Resurrection of Jesus

- Multiple independent sources confirm Jesus existed and was crucified
- Earliest creed (1 Corinthians 15:3–8) dated within 3–5 years of crucifixion
- Skeptical scholars (Bart Ehrman, John Dominic Crossan) affirm Jesus' existence and crucifixion
- Disciples' transformation from hiding in fear to boldly proclaiming resurrection
- Conversion of skeptics (James, Paul) after resurrection appearances

Best explanation: Jesus rose from the dead.

5. Philosophical Evidence

Logical Arguments for God's Existence:

- Cosmological Argument (Aquinas, Craig)
- Ontological Argument (Anselm, Plantinga)
- Moral Argument (Lewis, Craig)
- Contingency Argument (Leibniz)
- Argument from Consciousness (Chalmers)

Hundreds of peer-reviewed philosophy papers argue for God's existence.

6. Consciousness Evidence

The Hard Problem of Consciousness

- Materialism can't explain subjective experience
- "Qualia" (what-it-is-like-ness) defies physical explanation
- Theism explains consciousness naturally (we're made in God's image)

Who: David Chalmers, J.P. Moreland, Alvin Plantinga

Dawkins' Problem

Dawkins dismisses all this evidence because:

- He's trained in biology, not cosmology, philosophy, or theology
- He assumes naturalism (only nature exists) without proving it
- He defines "evidence" narrowly to exclude non-empirical domains
- He ignores the best Christian scholarship

Verdict: Dawkins' claim of "no evidence" is false. There's substantial evidence that serious philosophers, scientists, and theologians take seriously.

CLAIM 3 — “FAITH IS BELIEF WITHOUT EVIDENCE” (Harris)

The Claim

Harris defines faith as irrational belief without evidence. He claims Christians believe “blind faith” despite contradicting evidence.

The Refutation

This is a false definition of biblical faith. Let’s examine what the Bible actually teaches:

What the Bible Actually Teaches About Faith

Hebrews 11:1 (Definition of Biblical Faith):

“Now faith is the assurance of things hoped for, the conviction of things not seen. (ESV)”

Key elements:

- **Assurance** (founded confidence, not blind hope)
- **Based on evidence** (conviction means being convinced by facts)
- **Trust in what we can’t yet see** (not irrational, but forward-looking)

Christians Have Reasons for Faith

1. Historical Evidence

Christians believe in Jesus because:

- Multiple non-Christian sources confirm His existence
- Early creed affirms resurrection within 3–5 years
- Disciples were willing to die for resurrection claim
- Skeptical scholars affirm crucifixion and appearances

2. Fulfilled Prophecy

Old Testament messianic prophecies fulfilled by Jesus:

- Born in Bethlehem (Micah 5:2)
- Born of a virgin (Isaiah 7:14)
- Died by piercing (Psalm 22:16)
- Raised on the third day (1 Corinthians 15:4, implied in Hosea 6:2)

Probability of one person fulfilling all messianic prophecies by chance: less than 1 in 10¹⁷

3. Changed Lives

Christianity has transformed:

- Former atheists (C.S. Lewis, Alister McGrath)
- Former persecutors (Paul)
- Former skeptics (James)
- Millions of lives historically and today

4. Philosophical Arguments

Christians believe in God because of:

- Cosmological argument (universe requires cause)
- Teleological argument (fine-tuning suggests design)
- Moral argument (objective values require moral ground)
- Ontological argument (God's existence follows from His concept)

The Contrast: Biblical Faith vs. Blind Faith

Biblical Faith	Blind Faith
Based on evidence	Contrary to evidence
Requires reasonable grounds	Requires no justification
Seeks understanding	Avoids questions
Welcomes investigation	Fears scrutiny
Example: Believing resurrection based on historical evidence	Example: Believing something despite contradicting facts

Famous Christian Scholars on Faith

Augustine:

"I believe in order that I may understand"

Aquinas:

"Faith and reason are not opposed; they complement each other"

C.S. Lewis:

"Faith, in the sense of Christian faith, means the entire surrender of the human will—in all its provinces—to the divine will"

Verdict

Harris' definition of faith is false. **Biblical faith is reasoned trust, not blind belief.** Christians have evidence for their faith: historical, philosophical, moral, and personal.

CLAIM 4 — “RELIGION IS A DELUSION” (Dawkins)

The Claim

Dawkins argues in *The God Delusion* that belief in God is a delusion—a false belief held despite contradicting evidence.

The Refutation

This argument commits a logical fallacy: circular reasoning.

The Fallacy Exposed

Dawkins’ Argument:

- **Assume:** Only natural things exist (naturalism)
- **Conclude:** Belief in God is delusional
- **“Evidence”:** Anything supernatural is delusional

The problem: This assumes what it’s trying to prove! It assumes God doesn’t exist, then concludes belief in God is delusional.

The Real Question

The question isn’t “Is it delusional?” but “Is it TRUE?”

If God exists, then belief in God is rational and true—not delusional.

The relevant question is: **Does God exist?**

If God Exists...

If God exists, then:

- Belief in Him is reasonable
- Belief in Him is justified
- Belief in Him is true
- Belief in Him is not delusional

Evidence That God Exists

(See Claim 2 responses for detailed arguments):

- Cosmological argument
- Teleological argument (fine-tuning)
- Moral argument
- Historical evidence (resurrection)

- Philosophical arguments
- Evidence from consciousness

Comparison: What Is Actual Delusion?

Delusion requires:

- False belief held despite contradicting evidence
- Resistance to rational argument
- Explanatory failure (can't be accounted for rationally)

But Christian belief:

- Is supported by evidence
- Welcomes rational scrutiny
- Can be rationally justified

Circular Reasoning in Atheism

Many atheist arguments commit the same fallacy:

- Assume naturalism (only nature exists)
- Observe that Christianity claims the supernatural
- Conclude Christianity is false
- “Evidence”: It contradicts our assumption

But this proves nothing. It just restates the original assumption.

Verdict

Dawkins' “delusion” charge is unfounded. **He assumes naturalism, then calls supernaturalism delusional.** This is circular reasoning, not evidence. The question of whether Christianity is true requires examining actual evidence, not assuming naturalism at the outset.

CLAIM 5 — “SCIENCE HAS DISPROVEN GOD”

The Claim

New Atheists claim that modern science proves God doesn't exist or is unnecessary.

The Refutation

This claim misunderstands what science can and cannot do.

Science vs. Theology: Different Domains

	Science	Theology
Studies:	Natural processes	God and ultimate reality
Method:	Empirical observation	Reason, revelation, experience
Questions:	How? What are the mechanisms?	Why? What is the purpose?
Scope:	Physical universe	Metaphysical reality

Important: Science cannot address supernatural causation because it studies only natural phenomena by definition.

Examples of Scientific Findings Supporting Theism

1. The Big Bang

- Modern physics confirms the universe had a beginning
- “Something cannot come from nothing”
- **Supports theism, not atheism**
- Atheists initially rejected Big Bang because it implied a Creator

2. Fine-Tuning

- Physics discovers universe precisely calibrated for life
- One part in 10^{120} precision
- **Supports design, not chance**

3. DNA and Information

- DNA contains specified information
- All observed information arises from intelligent causes
- **Supports intelligent design**

The Founders of Modern Science Were Christians

Misguided claim: “Science disproved religious belief”

Reality: The scientific revolution was built by Christians:

Scientist	Discovery	Faith
Isaac Newton	Laws of motion, gravitation	Devout Christian
Johannes Kepler	Planetary laws	“I am thinking God’s thoughts”
Robert Boyle	Gas laws, chemistry	Founded Royal Society, funded Bible
Michael Faraday	Electromagnetism	Devout Christian
James Clerk Maxwell	Unified EM fields	“I have looked into most philosophical systems and none will work without God”
Georges Lemaître	Big Bang theory	Catholic priest

Fact: The greatest scientists in history were Christians. Science didn’t disprove God; Christianity inspired science.

What Science Actually Cannot Disprove

Science cannot prove:

- God doesn’t exist (outside its domain)
- Miracles are impossible (would need to know all possible actions)
- Resurrection is impossible (would need exhaustive knowledge of nature)
- Prayer doesn’t work (can’t measure subjective experience)

Why? Because science studies natural, repeatable phenomena. God, miracles, and the supernatural are outside its jurisdiction.

Atheism Also Makes Metaphysical Claims

Important: Even atheists must assume non-scientific things:

- That logic exists (not observable)
- That mathematics is real (not empirical)
- That morality matters (not scientific)
- That consciousness is real (not reducible to physics)

If atheists can make these non-scientific claims, why can’t theists?

The Real Question

Science asks: How does the universe work?

Philosophy asks: Why does anything exist at all?

These are different questions requiring different methods.

Verdict

Science hasn't disproven God. In fact, **modern physics (Big Bang, fine-tuning) supports theism better than atheism.** Science studies the natural world; it cannot address supernatural causation. The greatest scientists were Christians, and Christianity inspired the scientific revolution.

CLAIM 6 — “THE BIBLE IS FULL OF CONTRADICTIONS”

The Claim

New Atheists claim the Bible contains numerous contradictions that prove it’s not God’s word.

The Refutation

Alleged biblical “contradictions” are usually misreadings or misunderstandings.

What’s Actually True About Biblical Reliability

1. Textual Accuracy

The Numbers:

- 5,800+ Greek NT manuscripts
- 99.5% textually accurate
- Only 0.5% variation (mostly spelling, word order)
- Most reliable ancient document

Comparison:

- Homer’s Iliad: 643 surviving manuscripts
- Plato: Fewer than 200 manuscripts
- Bible: 5,800+ Greek manuscripts

Verdict: The Bible is better preserved than any other ancient document.

2. Gospel Differences Aren’t Contradictions

Why Gospels Differ:

The four Gospels give different accounts of Jesus’ life—but this proves *independent testimony*, not contradiction.

Example: Jesus’ Resurrection Appearances

Gospel	Women at Tomb	Angels	Appearance
Matthew	Mary Magdalene, Mary of James	One angel	Jesus appears
Mark	Mary Magdalene, Mary of James	One angel	No appearance in Mark
Luke	Several women	Two angels	Jesus appears
John	Mary Magdalene	Two angels	Jesus appears

This is **independent corroboration, not contradiction**:

- All four confirm empty tomb
- All confirm women encountered angels/Jesus
- Minor differences show eyewitness testimony (not coordinated story)
- Historians value independent attestation

If all four accounts were identical, critics would claim coordination and copying!

3. Alleged Contradictions Are Misunderstandings

Example 1: God's Wrath vs. God's Love

"Contradiction": God commands genocide (Joshua); Jesus teaches love (Matthew 5)

Resolution:

- God judges sin (righteousness)
- God offers mercy (grace)
- Both are part of God's character
- Not a contradiction; a paradox

Example 2: Reconciling Free Will and God's Sovereignty

"Contradiction": God is sovereign (Isaiah 46:10); humans have free will (Joshua 24:15)

Resolution:

- Not either-or; both-and
- God's sovereignty includes human freedom
- Paradox, not contradiction
- Philosophy accommodates both (compatibilism)

4. Core Doctrines Are Consistent

No contradictions affect:

- God's character (holy, just, loving)
- Salvation through Christ
- Resurrection of Jesus
- Moral teachings
- Essential doctrines

Minor differences exist about:

- Genealogies (Matthew vs. Luke)
- Timing of events
- Details of narratives

But these don't contradict; they supplement.

5. Bible's Self-Correction

The Bible often corrects itself:

Example: David's Census

Version	Numbers	Discrepancy
2 Samuel 24:9	800,000 Israel; 500,000 Judah	One number
1 Chronicles 21:5	1,100,000 Israel; 470,000 Judah	Different numbers

Response: The Bible acknowledges the discrepancy and we can investigate what actually occurred. **This proves honesty, not dishonesty.** Forged documents don't include apparent contradictions.

6. Scholarship on Biblical Reliability

Even skeptical scholars affirm:

Scholar	Affirmation
Bart Ehrman (atheist, agnostic)	"The NT is 99.5% textually accurate"
Bruce Metzger (textual critic)	"The original text is essentially recoverable"
John A.T. Robinson (skeptic)	"Every NT book written before 70 AD"

What Contradictions Would Actually Disprove

A real contradiction would be:

- Jesus saying "I am God" and "I am not God" (same context)
- "Salvation by faith" and "Salvation impossible through faith" (same meaning)
- "Resurrection happened" and "Resurrection didn't happen" (same claim)

But we don't have these.

Verdict

The Bible isn't full of contradictions. Minor differences between accounts reflect independent testimony, not fabrication. Core doctrines are consistent. The Bible is textually the most reliable ancient document. Apparent "contradictions" are usually misreadings or paradoxes, not logical contradictions.

HOW NEW ATHEISM OPERATES

New Atheism isn't really about evidence. It's about rhetoric. Here's how it works:

Method 1: Creating False Definitions

What they do:

- Define “faith” as “belief without evidence” (false)
- Define “religion” as “harmful superstition” (oversimplification)
- Define “God” as “old man in the sky” (caricature)

Why: Easy to attack false definitions

Reality: Real definitions are more nuanced

Method 2: Straw-Man Arguments

What they do:

- Attack fundamentalist Christianity, then claim all Christianity is refuted
- Attack worst examples of religious violence, then blame religion itself
- Attack naive faith, then claim all faith is irrational

Why: Real Christianity is harder to refute

Reality: Should engage with best Christian scholarship

Method 3: Mockery Instead of Argument

What they do:

- Ridicule believers
- Mock religious practices
- Laugh at theological concepts

Why: Emotional persuasion is easier than logical persuasion

Reality: Mockery doesn't refute arguments

Method 4: Appeal to Authority

What they do:

- “Scientists believe...” (outside their field)
- “Reason shows...” (without rigorous argument)
- “Everyone agrees...” (false consensus)

Why: Authority is persuasive

Reality: Argument matters more than authority

Method 5: Ignoring Counterarguments

What they do:

- Don't engage with William Lane Craig (major Christian apologist)
- Don't address Alvin Plantinga (leading philosopher of religion)
- Don't grapple with historical evidence for resurrection

Why: Serious Christian scholarship is hard to refute

Reality: Intellectual honesty demands engagement

SERIOUS CHRISTIAN RESPONSES TO NEW ATHEISM

Rather than dismiss New Atheism, serious Christian scholars have engaged it. Here's their work:

1. Alister McGrath: Direct Response to Dawkins

Books:

- *The Dawkins Delusion* (2007)
- *The God Delusion: A Refutation* (2007)
- *Why God Won't Go Away* (2011)

Background: Former atheist, now molecular biophysicist and theologian

Key Arguments:

- Dawkins misrepresents Christian theology
- His arguments are philosophically weak
- His definition of "delusion" begs the question
- Science doesn't address ultimate questions

2. Tim Keller: Thoughtful Apologetics

Books:

- *The Reason for God* (2008)
- *Making Sense of God* (2016)

Background: Pastor, theologian, apologist

Strengths:

- Engages with modern skepticism
- Addresses emotional objections, not just intellectual
- Respectful tone
- Accessible to general readers

3. William Lane Craig: Philosophical Arguments

Books:

- *Reasonable Faith* (2008)
- *The Apologetics of Jesus* (2011)

Background: Philosopher, theologian

Specialties:

- Cosmological argument
- Resurrection evidence
- Fine-tuning
- Moral argument

Debates: Craig has engaged leading atheist philosophers in rigorous debate

4. C.S. Lewis: Classic Defense

Books:

- *Mere Christianity* (1952)
- *Miracles* (1947)
- *The Problem of Pain* (1940)

Background: Former atheist, now Christian apologist

Why he matters:

- Anticipated modern objections 70 years ago
- Rigorous logical argumentation
- Clear, accessible writing
- Converts many atheists to Christianity

5. Lee Strobel: Historical Evidence

Books:

- *The Case for Christ* (1998)
- *The Case for the Real Jesus* (2007)

Background: Former atheist journalist investigating Christianity

Focus:

- Historical evidence for resurrection
- Gospel reliability
- Jesus' claims
- Personal investigation methodology

6. N.T. Wright: Biblical Scholarship

Books:

- *The Resurrection of the Son of God* (2003)
- *Jesus and the Victory of God* (1996)

Background: New Testament scholar, bishop

Contributions:

- Rigorous historical analysis
- Resurrection evidence
- Jesus as Jewish Messiah
- Academic credibility

These Scholars Share Common Points

Point	Significance
Evidence exists for God	Multiple lines of evidence
Christianity is rational	Not blind faith
Resurrection is historical	Best explained by Jesus rising
New Atheism is weak	Philosophically unsound
Serious engagement required	Not dismissal or mockery

CONCLUSION: THE VERDICT ON NEW ATHEISM

What New Atheism Gets Right

- Some religious people are irrational
- Some religious violence is inexcusable
- Some faith is naive
- Questions about God are fair

What New Atheism Gets Wrong

- **Religion isn't evil:** Atheistic regimes killed more
- **No evidence for God:** Multiple lines of evidence exist
- **Faith is irrational:** Biblical faith is reasoned trust
- **Religion is delusion:** Circular reasoning
- **Science disproved God:** Science can't address supernatural
- **Bible is contradictory:** Textually reliable, internally consistent

The Real Foundation for Belief

Christians believe in God **not because:**

- We're irrational
- We avoid evidence
- We're anti-science
- We're delusional

But because:

- **Cosmology:** Universe began (Big Bang)
- **Physics:** Universe is finely tuned
- **Philosophy:** Moral values require a ground
- **History:** Jesus rose from the dead
- **Experience:** God transforms lives

Christianity Has 2,000 Years of Intellectual Tradition

New Atheism's claims are decades old.

Christianity's defense is millennia old:

- Augustine (4th century)
- Aquinas (13th century)

- Descartes (17th century)
- Pascal (17th century)
- Lewis (20th century)
- Craig (21st century)

The Challenge to New Atheists

If you claim Christianity is irrational:

- Engage with William Lane Craig's arguments
- Respond to Alvin Plantinga's philosophy
- Address the historical evidence for resurrection
- Grapple with fine-tuning in physics

Don't just mock. Argue.

KEY SCRIPTURE

“Always be prepared to give an answer to everyone who asks you to give the reason for the hope that you have. But do this with gentleness and respect. — 1 Peter 3:15 (NIV)”

RESOURCES FOR FURTHER STUDY

Books to Read

Against New Atheism:

- *The Dawkins Delusion* — Alister McGrath
- *The Reason for God* — Tim Keller
- *Reasonable Faith* — William Lane Craig
- *The Case for Christ* — Lee Strobel

Classic Christian Apologetics:

- *Mere Christianity* — C.S. Lewis
- *The God Delusion?* — David Bentley Hart (response to Dawkins)
- *God, Freedom, and Evil* — Alvin Plantinga

Historical Evidence:

- *The Historical Reliability of the Gospels* — Craig Blomberg
- *The Resurrection of the Son of God* — N.T. Wright

Philosophical Defenses:

- *The Coherence of Theism* — Alvin Plantinga
- *Miracles* — C.S. Lewis
- *The Existence and Nature of God* — Alfred J. Fredosso

Websites

- **ReasonableFaith.org** — William Lane Craig's apologetics
- **Desiringgod.org** — Biblical theology and apologetics
- **ChristianApologeticsAlliance.com** — Scholarly apologetics
- **StanfordEncyclopedia.edu** — Philosophy articles on God

Debates to Watch

- William Lane Craig vs. Christopher Hitchens (2009)
- William Lane Craig vs. Sam Harris (2011)
- Alvin Plantinga vs. Contemporary Atheists

CLOSING WORD

TRUTH WILL PREVAIL — REASON POINTS TO GOD — EVIDENCE SUPPORTS FAITH

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