

Evil Doesn't Disprove God

Open-Book Review

Name: _____ Date: _____

Use ThinkCube 4 to answer the following questions. Review each premise carefully and be prepared to explain the ideas in your own words.

PREMISE 1

Outrage Against Evil Is Where Atheist And God Agree

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1. According to the lesson, why must we understand goodness before defining evil?

- A. Evil and good have no relationship
- B. Evil is a departure from what is good
- C. Anything unpopular is automatically evil
- D. Goodness depends entirely on personal preference

2. What does the lesson identify as the ultimate standard of goodness?

- A. The opinion of the majority
- B. The customs of each culture
- C. God's unchanging character
- D. Whatever helps people survive

3. What question did C. S. Lewis ask when reconsidering his argument that the universe was unjust?

- A. Why do people disagree about science?
- B. How can a universe have laws of physics?
- C. Why do people enjoy debating?
- D. What standard was he using to call the universe unjust?

4. How does Scripture portray God's response to wickedness?

- A. God condemns evil and injustice
- B. God approves of evil when it is popular
- C. God is indifferent to human wrongdoing
- D. God judges only actions that affect believers

Be Prepared to Share

1. How could you use C. S. Lewis's crooked-line illustration to discuss objective good and evil with a skeptic?
2. Why does our shared outrage at cruelty and injustice provide a starting point for discussing God's character?

PREMISE 2

The Case For God From The Reality Of Evil

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1. What does the lesson suggest our deep sense that certain actions are truly wrong points toward?

- A. A moral standard beyond individual preference
- B. The idea that all morals are merely fashion
- C. The belief that injustice is always harmless
- D. The conclusion that humans never disagree

2. What biblical event does the lesson use as an early example of human evil?

- A. Noah building the ark
- B. Cain murdering Abel
- C. Moses receiving the law
- D. David defeating Goliath

3. According to Mark 7:21–23, where do evil thoughts and sinful actions originate?

- A. Only in political systems
- B. Only in poverty
- C. From within the human heart
- D. Exclusively from a lack of education

4. What does the lesson present as the deepest answer to mankind's moral problem?

- A. Greater wealth alone
- B. More sophisticated technology
- C. Ignoring moral guilt
- D. The Gospel and a transformed heart

Be Prepared to Share

1. How would you explain why changing laws or improving education cannot, by themselves, remove evil from the human heart?
2. How can the reality of moral evil become an opportunity to explain the need for the Gospel?

PREMISE 3

Evil Is A Problem For Any Worldview

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1. What does the lesson emphasize about evil and suffering?

- A. Only Christians must deal with them
- B. They are universal experiences that every worldview must address
- C. They are always imaginary
- D. They disappear when belief in God is rejected

2. What ultimate hope does the Christian worldview offer in response to evil?

- A. That every wrong will be ignored
- B. That suffering never happens to believers
- C. That God will judge evil and ultimately restore what is broken
- D. That human progress guarantees a perfect world

3. According to the lesson, what is missing from a strictly naturalistic account of evil?

- A. Any awareness of physical pain
- B. The ability to make laws
- C. The possibility of compassion today
- D. A guarantee of ultimate justice and final restoration

4. Which statement best captures the lesson's overall conclusion?

- A. Rejecting God does not eliminate evil; it also removes the Christian promise of ultimate redemption
- B. Evil is a problem only for religious people
- C. Christians know the exact reason for every tragedy
- D. Every worldview promises the same final outcome

Be Prepared to Share

1. How would you respond to someone who says that rejecting God solves the problem of evil?

2. What difference does the Christian promise of final justice and restoration make when facing suffering and injustice?