

CHAPTER FOUR STUDY QUESTIONS: REASONS TO BELIEVE

- 1. Do you agree with Hahn that people generally want to live in a world of good rather than evil? Does this alone suggest universal moral norms to you?**
- 2. Popular arguments against universal moral norms include “THERE ARE NO ABSOLUTE NORMS.” What “given” of logic that we have studied (in ch. 3) does this argument violate?**
- 3. Name three moral absolutes (things that are evil no matter where or when or under what circumstances they take place).**
- 4. Explain how saying some things are evil automatically suggests the existence of transcendent good (good not dependent upon individual opinions, but good always and everywhere for everyone).**
- 5. Read the quotes from Genesis and Romans on p. 43. What is your interpretation, and how does it apply to our discussion of universal or absolute morality?**
- 6. Why, according to Hahn, does denying God because of evil in the world not make logical sense?**
- 7. What is the difference between MORAL EVIL and PHYSICAL EVIL?**
- 8. Why do you think it’s important to see evil not as a thing in and of itself, but rather a privation of some good?**
- 9. If God did not create evil, who did? Why does evil exist and why does an all-good God PERMIT it, according to Hahn’s book?**