

10 Objections To Christianity And How To Respond

1 Christians are hypocrites

A hypocrite is an actor, a person who pretends to be something they are not. Jesus' harshest words were reserved for hypocrites. The reality is, there always have been and always will be some hypocrites in the Church. **But Jesus doesn't ask us to follow others; he asks us to follow Him.**

Although Christians can represent Jesus either poorly or well, the real question isn't whether they are hypocrites in the Church, but whether Jesus is a hypocrite.

If someone can prove that Jesus was a hypocrite, then the whole structure of Christianity falls into ruin.

The Bible, God's Word, presents Jesus as nothing less than perfect.

Jesus' disciples testified that Jesus was without sin (**1 Peter 2:22; 1 John 3:5**).

Even Jesus himself challenged others to prove that he'd ever sinned (**John 8:46**).

2 What about the atrocities Christians have committed?

Some blame Christianity for religious wars, the Crusades, burning witches, the Inquisition, slavery, even the Holocaust. The issue of atrocities is simply an extension of the question of hypocrites.

So-called believers who didn't practice true Christianity have perpetrated evil. **In reality, these people were Christian in name only.**

Focusing on their atrocities is a smoke screen to avoid the real issue.

Christianity has far more positive achievements than negative influences. It's been instrumental in the formation of countless hospitals, schools, colleges, orphanages, relief agencies, and charity agencies. No other religion in history can compare.

3 Christianity is a crutch

Karl Marx, author of *The Communist Manifesto*, said, "*Religion is the opiate of the masses.*" Critics such as Marx have charged that religion is an invention designed for people incapable of coping with life's pressures.

Some critics respond that they don't need this type of emotional comfort, as though that fact falsifies Christianity. Such individuals often claim to be "*stronger*" because they're brave enough to face life without a "*crutch*."

To imply non-religious people don't need a crutch is misleading. Dependence on drugs, alcohol, tobacco, sex, money, power, other people, and material possessions demonstrates some people's need for a crutch.

Atheism, the belief that there is no God, can become a crutch for those addicted to a lifestyle contrary to God's standards of morality.

Rather than being weak, Christians are strong, not because they depend on themselves, but because they depend on Jesus [**Philippians 4:13**].

Everyone needs assistance. The question is, what will you lean on? **Christianity provides what atheism or other religions never can: spiritual fulfilment, peace, and forgiveness.**

4 It's narrow-minded to think Jesus is the only way to God

Jesus claimed he was the only way to God (**John 14:6**). Such a claim is either totally true or totally false.

Some people claim to be Christians, yet ignore Jesus' claim to be the only Saviour.

Critics argue this view is exclusory.

But if Christianity is true, then we must accept Jesus' own teachings.

If one believes Jesus' assertions to be true, then the issue is settled.

5 Being a good person is all that really matters

Some argue that even if a person's religion is false, what really matters is that they are sincere about being a good person. This notion is based on the mistaken belief that God is pleased by "*religion*."

Sincerity doesn't determine truth. One can be sincerely convinced of a fact and be sincerely wrong. For example, many evil men such as Hitler were very sincere in their beliefs.

God judges people based on truth, not opinions, and that truth is Jesus Christ.

6 What about those who've never heard about Jesus?

Such a question implies that God lacks compassion because he's imposed his plan of salvation on us. Often such inquirers seem to imply that they're more compassionate than God!

An important biblical principle to understand is that no one has ever remained lost who wanted to be found. Just as God sent the apostle Philip to the seeking Ethiopian (**Acts 8:26-39**), Jesus promises all who seek will find (**Matthew 7:7-8**).

7 The Bible is filled with errors

Because the Bible is God's Word and God cannot lie (**Isaiah 55:10-11; John 17:17; Titus 1:2; Hebrews 4:12**), it's totally trustworthy, free from any error.

God's Word is described as "*the word of truth*" (**2 Corinthians 6:7; Colossians 1:5; 2 Timothy 2:15; James 1:18**).

What most people claim as errors in the Bible aren't errors but difficulties. People think they've stumbled upon apparent inconsistencies when they haven't taken the time to find out all the facts, or made an in-depth study of the passage.

Many Bible questions have been answered as new discoveries have been made in fields such as language, history, archaeology, and other sciences.

Regardless of the kind of difficulty found, not a single irreconcilable error can be found in the Bible's pages.

8 If God is so good, why is there evil?

The thrust of this charge is that evil's presence disproves God's power. But is the presence of evil consistent with the God of the Christian Bible?

Consider:

God didn't create evil.

Sin entered the world through Adam's disobedience (**Genesis 3**).

Evil is necessary for a free world.

Freedom, or free will, gives humans the opportunity to make wrong choices.

God hesitates to stop evil for an important reason.

Just as parents often allow their children to make mistakes and suffer the consequences, God acts in a parental fashion with his creation.

God has the solution for evil.

Jesus accomplished the ultimate defeat of evil on the cross.

But just as we don't yet have eternal bodies, evil has yet to be removed from the world.

9 Why is there suffering?

Many hold that pain is evidence against God's concern for humankind.

However, pain can be used for good and bad purposes. **Not all pain is bad.**

Pain is an essential mechanism for survival. Without pain, the body is stripped of vital protection.

Pain is an important signal to warn of even greater danger. **Suffering is a signal.**

It also can be a spiritual signal that reminds us of the fragile balance of life and our mortality.

In *'The Problem of Pain'*, Christian apologist C.S. Lewis writes, "*God whispers to us in our pleasure, speaks to us in our conscience, but shouts to us in our pain; it is his megaphone to rouse a deaf world.*"

Some suffering actually helps to bring greater good.

This is best seen in Jesus' own suffering. Jesus travelled down the road of pain, loneliness, and death, a road that led to the cross. Jesus isn't just a Saviour, he's our *suffering* Saviour.

The cross is the ultimate example of innocent suffering.

At the heart of this issue is the underlying challenge that God isn't fair.

The problem is, society holds pleasure as its chief goal in life. This philosophy is known as *hedonism*, and those who live by this philosophy find any form of suffering offensive.

To say God isn't fair is an extremely dangerous charge. If God gave us what we deserve, we'd be in trouble.

It would be foolish to ask God for justice; what we need is mercy. God's mercy and grace are so taken for granted that suffering and pain shock us.

10 If there's a hell, why would a loving God send people there?

God hates evil, and one day, evil will cease. While evil and suffering and pain are very real, they are also very temporary.

The day God deals with evil, he will deal with *all* evil.

In the meantime, God hopes that as many people as possible will accept Jesus' death and resurrection as payment for their sins, so they can live eternally with Him a Holy God. The sad fact is, many will make the decision **not** to be a part of God's Holy family.

For God to force people to comply with the conditions to being part of His created family, against their wishes, would turn paradise into hell for the others in His Holy family.

God does not send people to hell, they choose to send themselves there.