

How Can Miracles Be Possible?

Many laugh at the idea of the possibility of miracles. They argue that miracles are the violation of scientific laws, and therefore are unacceptable to modern human thinking.

Notice the “*logical reasoning*” in a quotation from “*The Miracle of Jesus*” by V. van der Loos.

“For nothing can happen without a cause: nothing happens that cannot happen, and when what was capable of happening has happened, it may not be interpreted as a miracle. Consequently, there are no miracles ... We therefore draw this conclusion: what was capable of happening is not a miracle.”

Quotation from “*Protestantism*” cited by J. Leslie Dunstan, New York Washing Square Press Inc., 1962; pp. 128-129

“For example, there is the record of the life of Jesus Christ in The Bible. That record contained accounts of events which, in light of the facts of the natural order which were known, could not possibly have happened. Children are not born to virgins, angels do not bring messages to people, men do not walk on water, people who die do not return to life, and so on.”

“The story of Jesus Christ was filled with what men had learned were impossibilities, therefore, the story could not be a literal account of the actual happenings. When the New Testament was written, men may have been naïve enough to believe the things that were said about Jesus, and they may have seen no contradiction between the reports and their knowledge of the world, but now all is otherwise.”

The basis for believing in the miraculous goes back to the biblical conception of God.

Genesis 1:1 [NIV] *“In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.”*

Only the acceptance of this first verse in the Christian Bible at face value decides the issue in the mind of any thinking human being.

When you accept this simple statement, and are **not** sidetracked by human theories such as that of evolution, then miracles do not pose a problem.

Accepting the existence of a Creator God, an infinite-personal God who created all we see and a lot more we do not see or experience through our senses.

Such a Being also has the ability to do things that are outside our limited logical reasoning.

A virgin birth, walking on water, feedings 1,000s of people from a few loaves and fishes, and raising the dead, whom He had given life and had sustained life, would be no problem.

So behind this important question of miracles is the familiar issue of whether or not God exists.

If there is a Creator God then miracles are possible.

In fact the very nature of the question “*How can miracles be possible?*” pre-supposes there is a Creator God, for a miracle is an act of God, a supernatural being who is infinite in power.

As for the idea the miracles violate natural laws or scientific laws, we must remember that scientific laws neither dictate events nor do they explain them.

Scientific laws are merely a generalisation about observable causes and events.

You cannot then reject the claim that the Christian Bible makes of the parting of the Red Sea, some 3,500 years ago, by noting that this event does not happen every day.

Appealing to the laws of nature to refute the miraculous does **not** work, since the Christian Bible teaches that an all-powerful, infinite Creator God has broken into the natural order that He has set in motion, from time to time to fulfil His will for humanity.

A miracle is by definition an event that is unique and without a precedent.

A miracle is something that is impossible to account for as we do other events.

The proper way to determine if something happened is **not** whether we can explain it.

The correct question to ask is “*did it happen?*”, **not** “*can it happen?*”

The evidence for Biblical miracles is as powerful historically as other historical events, such as the fall of the Roman Empire and the conquests of Alexander the Great.

Just because miracles are outside of our normal daily experience does **not** mean that they have not occurred and do not occur today.