

# THE CASE FOR MIRACLES

from  
 **FAITH MAKES SENSE**

## INTRODUCTION TO MIRACLES

The entire Christian faith rests on a single miraculous event. Paul makes this plain in First Corinthians 15:17 when he writes, "if Christ has not been raised, your faith is worthless." Not weakened. Not complicated. Worthless. Before we can evaluate any claim about miracles Jesus performed, we have to settle the miracles issue first. Are miracles even possible? If the answer is no, the conversation is over before it begins. If the answer is yes, then the evidence for what Jesus did deserves a fair hearing. What follows is not an argument that every miracle claim is true. It is an argument that miracles are possible, that the God of the Bible has the nature and the power to perform them, and that He has already done so in ways that are historically verifiable. The resurrection is not a theological add-on. It is the load-bearing substructure of the Christian faith as a whole.

## DEFINITION OF MIRACLE

Not every unusual event is a miracle and we shouldn't assume every miracle claim is equally supported by evidence. Defining the term miracle precisely is the first step toward evaluating the evidence honestly.

**A miracle is an act of God that interrupts the natural order of His creation.**

What we call "natural order" or "natural law" is a description of how creation behaves when God does not intervene directly. It describes what usually happens, it does not prescribe what must happen. When God acts directly within His own creation, the natural order is not broken. It is interrupted by its owner.

## THREE REASONS WHY MIRACLES ARE POSSIBLE

### IF GOD, THEN MIRACLES

The existence of God and the sheer possibility of miracles are inseparable. A miracle requires an agent with power over nature who can also intervene within creation. The God of the Bible is exactly that. He exists outside of creation (transcendent), and is both present and active within it (immanent). Both qualities matter. A god who exists but never acts is irrelevant. The biblical God is neither absent nor passive. If He exists, miracles are automatically possible.

### WE LIVE IN A MIRACLE

The universe had a beginning. That is not a theological claim, it is a scientific one. Everything that exists came into existence at a singular moment from nothing. The tools of science can describe what happened after that moment but cannot explain what caused it. Because the cause exists outside the system science measures. Genesis 1:1 records the first miracle. Creation out of nothing is the opening act of a God who acts. Every miracle follows from this starting point.

### THE RESURRECTION MIRACLE

The resurrection of Jesus is a historical claim, not merely a theological one. Jesus died by Roman crucifixion. His tomb was empty. His followers claimed they encountered Him alive and died for that claim. The resurrection does not merely demonstrate that miracles happen. It explains why they are possible. God interrupted His own creation purposefully to restore what sin had broken. The resurrection is the miracle that makes sense of every other miracle.

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## DEFENDING MIRACLES

Every argument against miracles is ultimately an argument against God. The objections below do not disprove miracles, they assume from the start that miracles cannot happen and then work backward to explain why. That is not investigation, it is a conclusion disguised as an argument. What follows names the four most common objections, identifies the assumption buried inside each one, and shows why the assumption does not hold. The definition we started with is the key. If God exists and creation is His, then every objection below was answered before it was asked.

**A miracle is an act of God that interrupts the natural order of His creation.**

## FOUR ARGUMENTS AGAINST MIRACLES

### MIRACLES PRESUPPOSE GOD

This objection is correct, but it doesn't defeat the argument. Yes, the definition of miracle presupposes a God who can act. That is not a flaw in the argument, it is the point. If God does not exist, miracles are impossible by definition. If God does exist, miracles are possible by definition. The objection does not defeat miracles, it simply relocates the debate to a different setting. The real question beneath whether miracles are possible is whether God exists. If yes, then miracles are possible. If no, they aren't.

### MIRACLES ARE UNSCIENTIFIC

This objection assumes science is the only valid measure of truth, but that is a philosophical claim, not a scientific one. Science is a method for investigating natural processes. Declaring miracles impossible because science cannot detect them is like claiming plastic does not exist because a metal detector cannot find it. The tool is not designed for the category. God as creator is by definition supernatural. Miracles are outside the boundaries of what science can measure. That is science's limitation, not a verdict against miracles.

### ANCIENT PEOPLE WERE UNSOPHISTICATED

This objection assumes people alive today are simply superior to those who lived before us. That is chronocentrism, and it is as irrational as any other form of bigotry. First century people knew what blindness was. They knew what death was. They were not confused about the natural order. They were astonished that it had been interrupted. Furthermore, the beginning of the cosmos is a singular unrepeatable event that modern science confirms but cannot causally explain. We all accept and live in that miracle already! The only question is whether we are willing to look for others.

### YOU DON'T ACCEPT OTHER MIRACLE CLAIMS

This objection assumes that accepting one miracle claim requires accepting all of them. It does not. Possibility is not the same as credibility. Each claim stands on its own historical and evidential merits. Furthermore, not all conceptions of God are equal. A miracle requires a transcendent creator with dominion over nature and the immanence to act within it. Polytheistic gods are powerful beings within creation, not creators of it. They cannot interrupt what they did not make. Only the God of the Bible meets the philosophical requirements for miracle working in the first place.

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