

LESSON 3
SEPTEMBER 20, 2026

FAMILY THEME

Who Is God?

LESSON AIM

Understand how creation, design, and morality point to the existence of God and reveal foundational truths about who He is.

STUDY TEXT

[Genesis 1:1; Romans 1:19–20](#)



Scan to access
handouts and
digital materials
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d6.family/6939



BIG IDEAS

1. **Creation Points to a Creator** ([Genesis 1:1](#))
2. **Design Points to a Designer** ([Romans 1:19–20](#); [Psalm 19:1](#))
3. **Our Sense of Right and Wrong Points to a Righteous God** ([Romans 2:12–15](#); [Hebrews 10:16](#))

Encourage learners to memorize the Family Scripture of the Month (**Hebrews 4:12**) along with family members.

Preview videos in advance.
Ads may appear and are not controlled by D6.



AH 3-1



AH 3-2

Leader Lens

This lesson includes scientific and philosophical ideas that may feel intimidating. Don't feel pressure to explain every detail. Focus on the main truths, encourage discussion, and help group members see that belief in God is reasonable and points to who He is.

Connect

Choose the option that best fits your group.

VIDEO: Begin by showing this video that asks, "Who is God?" (tinyurl.com/WhoGodD6). Discuss the video with group members and ask what evidence best supports the existence of God. Then say, *Today we will examine evidence that points to His existence.*

CULTURAL MOMENT: Ask group members to guess how many American adults believe in God. According to a 2025 report from Pew Research Center (tinyurl.com/PewGod2025), 83% of U.S. adults believe in God or a universal spirit. Did that number surprise your group? Why or why not? Ask, *Does believing in a higher power automatically mean someone believes in the God of the Bible?* After discussion, say, *Many people believe in a higher power, but far fewer believe in the God of the Bible. Today we'll examine evidence for His existence.*

OBJECT LESSON: Bring in an object like a watch, phone, book, or a picture of a sandcastle. Show this to the group and ask, *Would anyone believe this just appeared on its own without a maker? Why not?* After discussion, ask, *Why do we naturally assume design requires a designer?* After discussion, say, *That instinct is something we'll build on as we think about who God is.*

Teaching the Truth

Distribute the *Adult Member Outline* (AH 3-2).

Gospel Connection

This lesson shows that God exists, created all things, and sets the standard of what is right. But it also reminds us that we fall short of that standard. The Bible reveals that God did not leave us in that condition. He made a way for us to be restored through His Son, Jesus Christ, who perfectly reveals who God is.

While the Bible clearly declares that God exists, this lesson will explore how the world around us also points to that same truth. From creation to design to our sense of right and wrong, we can see clear and reasonable evidence that points to the reality of a Creator.

✧ BIG IDEA 1 ✧

Creation Points to a Creator

Genesis 1:1

It is logical to understand that everything that has a beginning has a cause. The latest iPhone had a beginning and a beginner. That latest hit show on Netflix had a beginning and a beginner. That new housing development had a beginning and a beginner. We understand that these things had a beginning and some intelligent designer who caused them. But what about the universe and life itself?

Leading scientists, both Christian and non-Christian, acknowledge that time, space, and matter began to exist at the universe's inception. If time, space, and matter did not exist before the beginning of the universe, then it is logical to conclude that the *cause* of the universe had to be timeless, spaceless, and immaterial. This is an important clarification when thinking about "big bang" cosmology. The "big bang" theory suggests that all matter in the universe was once concentrated at a single point and then expanded, eventually forming the cosmos as we know it today.

This raises an important question: Where did that matter come from? If everything that begins to exist has a cause, then something (or Someone) eternal must exist. Something outside of time, space, and matter had to initiate the beginning of it all.

Genesis 1:1 tells us that God created all things in the beginning. This answers both how life began and who caused it. The eternal God described in the Bible corresponds with the understanding that the first cause was timeless, spaceless, and immaterial. God is not bound by time. Isaiah described Him as the One who inhabits eternity ([Isaiah 57:15](#)), and Jesus taught that God is spirit ([John 4:24](#)). The opening words of Scripture provide a foundation for understanding the universe as it actually is.

Live It Out: Be confident in God's existence as you consider the wonder and complexity of life and creation.

Discuss Together:

- *How does the First Cause Argument help explain why the universe points to a Creator? (Everything that begins to exist must have a cause, and the God of the Bible is the best explanation for that cause.)*
- *What questions naturally arise when we think about where everything came from?*

Apologetics

The First Cause Argument helps explain the origin of the universe (also known as the Kalam cosmological argument). Simply put, everything that begins to exist must have a cause. There are three premises to this argument:

1. Whatever begins to exist has a cause.
2. The universe began to exist.
3. Therefore, the universe had a cause.

Read more at tinyurl.com/D6First.

Teacher Note

To maximize discussion, have the First Cause Argument and the Moral Law Argument (Big Idea 3) on the board or somewhere group members can see them.

Discussion questions are also included on the *Adult Teaching Outline* (AH 3-1) and PowerPoint 3 (editable).



PowerPoint 3

Apologetics

There are many finely tuned details about our universe that point to intelligent design.

Examples include:

1. The human body produces millions of red blood cells every second without any conscious effort. This intricate process continually sustains life and points to intentional design.
2. Earth's distance from the sun is precisely suited for life (the Goldilocks principle). If we were significantly closer, temperatures would be too extreme for survival. If we were farther away, the planet would be too cold to sustain life. This fine-tuning points to intentional design.
3. Jupiter's size and position in our solar system help shield Earth from frequent meteor impacts, making life here possible. If Jupiter were not this size or positioned where it is, Earth would experience far more frequent and destructive impacts, making life as we know it unlikely.
4. DNA contains an incredible amount of information that directs how our bodies grow and function. The complexity and precision of this information system point to an intelligent source rather than random chance.

- *How does Genesis 1:1 help answer those questions?*
- *How does understanding God as eternal shape the way you think about Him?*

✧ BIG IDEA 2 ✧

Design Points to a Designer

[Romans 1:19–20](#); [Psalm 19:1](#)

We can see design everywhere. We see it in a house, where someone planned the length, depth, and width of each room. The more elaborate the design, the higher the cost. The same is true for motor vehicles, clothing, technology, and so on. Every great novel has an author who intentionally shaped each character to fit the story.

The same can be said of the world around us. Everywhere we look, there is purpose and intentional design. In **Romans 1:19–20**, the apostle Paul explained that by looking at creation, every human can see evidence of God's eternal power and divine nature. God has made this truth plain to us through creation. Creation itself points beyond us to a Creator God.

Live It Out: As you observe the world around you, take time to notice specific examples of design in creation. Let them remind you of God's power and presence.

Discuss Together:

- *What are some examples of design in the world that stand out to you?*
- *How do these examples point beyond themselves to a Creator?*

In **Psalm 19:1**, David proclaimed that the heavens declare the glory of God and that the sky displays His handiwork. He attributed the beauty and order of the universe to its Creator. The psalmist of [Psalm 148](#) praised God for His craftsmanship in all of creation. Even without modern technology, people in ancient times recognized the order and beauty of creation and pointed to an Intelligent Designer. The same God who designed creation also continues to sustain it, holding all things together ([Colossians 1:17](#)).

Live It Out: Let the beauty and order of creation lead you to worship God as the Designer and Sustainer of all things.

Discuss Together:

- *How does Psalm 19:1 deepen your understanding of what creation reveals about God?*
- *In what ways does recognizing God as the Designer lead to worship and gratitude?*

✧ BIG IDEA 3 ✧

Our Sense of Right and Wrong Points to a Righteous God

[Romans 2:12–15](#); [Hebrews 10:16](#)

Where does our desire to be treated fairly come from? On a deeper level, how do we know that certain actions—like murder and abuse—are wrong? Where does this shared sense of right and wrong come from? It seems evident that humanity operates with a moral standard, but who established this standard?

If the Creator exists and spoke life into existence, then it is logical to conclude that He also established a standard of what is right. God’s standard of what is right helps us recognize what is wrong because He is a holy God, perfectly good and set apart from sin ([1 Peter 1:16](#)).

Many people would say that someone can be moral without believing in God. That is true. However, this does not explain where the *standard* for morality originates. Some suggest that morality developed over time as humans evolved.

But if morality were only the result of human development, then moral standards could change from person to person or culture to culture. What one group considers right, another could reject. Without a standard beyond humanity, morality would ultimately rest on human opinion.

An objective standard must come from something (or Someone) beyond humanity. We believe God is that standard. Because God has placed a sense of right and wrong within us, people across cultures can recognize when something is unjust or harmful.

In **Romans 2:12–15**, Paul explained that even those who do not have God’s written law still show that it is written on their hearts. In other words, both Jews and Gentiles have an awareness of right and wrong. **Hebrews 10:16** reminds us that God has written His laws on our hearts and minds.

Live It Out: Notice moments of fairness and injustice this week and let them point to the reality of a righteous God who has set a standard for all people.

Discuss Together:

- *Why do people across different cultures often agree on certain moral truths?*
- *What challenges would arise if morality were based only on personal or cultural opinions?*

Apologetics

The Moral Law Argument suggests that the existence of moral values points to God:

1. If objective moral values exist, God exists.
2. Objective moral values exist.
3. Therefore, God exists.

Encourage families to discuss this idea together this week. Distribute **AH 3-3** (***Evidence That Points to God***) to group members so they can study this information.



AH 3-3

D6

Principle

[Deuteronomy 6:5–7](#) informs us that parents are responsible for teaching their children who God is and what He has done. If families do not intentionally teach a biblical view of God, culture will fill the gap with its own version. Passing down truth requires consistent, everyday conversations rooted in God's Word.

D6 Discipleship Journals

Remind group members to bring their *D6 Discipleship Journals* each week for lesson notes, sermon notes, journaling, and class discussion. These journals are designed to support discipleship both at church and at home.

While creation and conscience point us toward God, He has also made Himself known more clearly in other ways:

God's Word: God has revealed Himself not only through creation but also through Scripture ([2 Timothy 3:16–17](#); [2 Peter 1:21](#)). Written by approximately 40 different authors over the span of 1,500 years in three languages, the Bible presents a unified message and maintains a common narrative that all points to God and His plan of redemption through His Son, Jesus. The Bible is special because the Holy Spirit inspired it. It records actual, historical accounts of historical people from historical places on a historical timeline.

Personal Experience: Many believers can point to moments when they have experienced God's grace and work personally. While experiences differ, they consistently point to a real and active God. Never underestimate the power of personal testimony.

Live It Out: Consider how our shared awareness of right and wrong points to God as the ultimate standard, and look for opportunities to share that truth with others.

Discuss Together:

- *What does our shared sense of right and wrong suggest about where morality comes from?*
- *What is the difference between simply trying to be a moral person and living in response to God as the ultimate standard of right and wrong?*

These truths do more than point to the existence of a higher power. They point to the God revealed in Scripture—the God who created all things, who is wise and powerful, who is holy and sets the standard of right and wrong, and who has made Himself known. He is not distant or unknowable, but personal—a loving Father who is full of grace and compassion. The question is not simply whether God exists, but who He is. In the coming lesson, we will see how God has made Himself known most clearly through His Son, Jesus Christ.

Respond

Use one of these options to help your group put this lesson into practice this week.

SHARING ONE'S FAITH: Challenge group members to identify one person in their life who may have questions about God's existence. Encourage them to start a conversation this week by asking a simple question like, "What do you think about God?" Then, invite them to share one idea from today's lesson, such as how creation, design, or morality points to a Creator. Remind

group members that the goal is not to win an argument but to open a door for meaningful conversation about God.

FAITH AT HOME: Encourage group members to talk with their family this week about one way we can know God exists. Suggest choosing one example from the lesson—creation, design, or morality—and discussing it together in simple terms. Challenge parents and grandparents to ask questions and listen, helping children and students understand who God is and why we believe in Him.

REFLECTION: Challenge group members to reflect on which truth from today’s lesson strengthens their confidence in God the most. Encourage them to write down one reason they believe God exists and how that truth shapes the way they view the world. Then invite them to consider how that confidence could influence their conversations and decisions this week. AH 3-4 (*What Do You Believe About God?*) can help them with this challenge. What we believe about God changes everything.

Notes:



AH 3-4

Bible Engagement

Encourage your group members to complete the daily devotions in the *D6 Discipleship Journals* this week and use the journaling pages to reflect on what God is teaching them through personal study, class discussion, and Sunday sermons.



AYG-3

As You Go (AYG-3) is a resource to help parents discuss the truths of this lesson with their children at home. Give copies of this page to those who will benefit from it and encourage them to use it at home this week. As You Go is also available for FREE download at [D6curriculum.com/bonus](https://d6curriculum.com/bonus). (No password required.)



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