

**THE CASE AGAINST THE  
CHURCH: A SUMMARY  
OF THE ARGUMENTS  
AGAINST CHRISTIANITY**

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The Case Against the Church: A Summary of the Arguments Against Christianity by  
Anonymous

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THE following passage, containing the essence of pure materialism, is, singularly enough, seldom commented on by the clergy :

“I said in my heart concerning the estate of the sons of men, that God might manifest them, and that they might see that they themselves are beasts. For that which befalleth the sons of men befalleth beasts ; even one thing befalleth them : as the one dieth, so dieth the other ; yea, they have all one breath ; so that a man hath no pre-eminence above a beast : for all is vanity. All go unto one place ; all are of the dust, and all turn to dust again. Who knoweth the spirit of man that goeth upward [In the Septuagint, “If it goeth upward”], and the spirit of the beast that goeth downward to the earth ? Wherefore I perceive that there is nothing better than that a man should rejoice in his own works ; for that is his portion : for who shall bring him to see what shall be after him ?—ECCLESIASTES III, 18-23.

Vredenburgh, Charles Edwin

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AGAINST CHRISTIANITY.

[by J S Hilbett]

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"Not giving heed to Jewish fables."—Titus 1, 14.

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Ward  
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### PREFATORY NOTE.

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THE object of this essay is to present in outline the arguments against Christianity from the standpoint of materialism. These arguments have never, so far as I am aware, been collected together in a condensed form. The word skeptic implies, to the average church-member, the idea of a monster of wickedness, destitute of all moral restraint, capable of committing any crime in the calendar, and who always recants his opinions upon his death-bed. The clergy are at no pains to correct these erroneous impressions, and set clearly before the laity the points in dispute between the Church and her opponents. Indeed, it is not to their interest to do so. I have, therefore, thought that an attempt to sum up the case on the part of science, would not be amiss at this time, when the matter is attracting such general attention. Of course, in treating a subject of such magnitude in so limited a space, anything like attention to detail is impossible. For the latter, the reader is referred to the literature of the discussion. This question cannot be set at rest by abusing scientific men, or by falling back upon *a priori* assumptions and appeals to the emotions. It must be *argued*, and the victory awaits that party which shall produce the most conclusive evidence.

Do July 19 1895



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and government operations. The text highlights how detailed records can help identify inefficiencies, prevent fraud, and ensure that resources are used effectively.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern record-keeping. It explores how digital systems and software solutions can streamline the process of data collection, storage, and retrieval. The text notes that while technology offers significant advantages, it also requires careful implementation and ongoing maintenance to ensure data integrity and security. The importance of training staff to use these systems effectively is also mentioned.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of data management and privacy. It discusses the need to balance the benefits of data collection with the protection of individual privacy rights. The text references relevant regulations and standards that govern the handling of personal information, emphasizing the importance of obtaining consent and providing clear information to data subjects. It also touches upon the risks of data breaches and the measures that can be taken to mitigate these risks.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of data security and access control. It explains how robust security measures, such as encryption and strong authentication protocols, are necessary to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access. The text also highlights the need for strict access control policies that limit data access to only those individuals who have a legitimate need to know. Regular security audits and updates are also mentioned as key components of a comprehensive data security strategy.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points and reiterating the importance of a holistic approach to record-keeping and data management. It stresses that successful implementation requires a combination of clear policies, effective technology, and a strong culture of data stewardship. The text encourages organizations to continuously evaluate and improve their record-keeping practices to meet the evolving needs of the digital age.

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It is part of the nature of a reasonable being to inquire the causes of the various phenomena, subjective and objective, in the midst of which he has his existence. There are two ways by which such a being attempts to solve the question, "Whence the origin and maintenance of nature, animate and inanimate?" These are, on the one hand, the appeal to "inner consciousness," and, on the other, observation and induction. Upon the former are based all religious systems; upon the latter, all science. The former is the first to occur to man in the savage condition, who transfers his moods and passions to external nature, and sees in her phenomena the actions of a being like himself, only much larger. The latter method of thought does not arise until at a later stage in man's intellectual development; and, being in all its workings the exact opposite of its predecessor, the struggle between the two for the mastery is hot and bitter, always resulting, however, in victory for the exact method.

The appeal to consciousness, not resting upon any fixed basis, but being guided only by the emotions, we have, as a natural result, many different forms of religion.

Facts, on the other hand, being "stubborn things," there can be only one science, using the word in its broadest sense.

Long after the importance and utility of the scientific method are recognized, the emotional mode of thought retains its sway, though much restricted as to territory. An inherited tendency to superstition cannot be eradicated in one or two generations, and it is to this superstitious predilection that religion appeals with tremendous power. Men (and more especially women) like to believe in the mysterious and supernatural. But against the phantasies of superstition, the calm deductions of exact science are like a broadside of artillery directed at the frailest glass. To paraphrase an old proverb, When science enters at the door, superstition flies out at the window. Obviously, the remedy is, to keep science from entering at the door, and this is the policy actually pursued. "The great things of religion," say its votaries, "are beyond the scope of science." Nothing that man can think about is beyond the scope of science. And what is theology but an attempt to form a science, albeit by unscientific methods, out of these very subjects?

Of the various forms of religion, we are here concerned with but one—Christianity. Originating in Palestine, this faith possessed no particular power until it assumed a political policy, and allied itself with the Roman Empire. Pure as are many of its teachings, its success is to be attributed rather to force than to the high tone of its morality—to the fire at the stake, rather than to that of the cloven tongues. Of course, there is mixed up with the ethics of Christianity the usual amount of absurd mythology which we find in all