

Aquinas "The Five Proofs of God"

1. According to the cosmological concept, everything in the universe has a cause or a reason for existing. Aquinas focuses on the idea of motion as an example of this cause-and-effect relationship. He contends that everything that moves must be started by something else and that there is a finite length to this causal chain. Therefore, there must be a first mover, or a prime cause, that sets everything else in motion. Aquinas identifies this first mover as God.
2. An "infinite regress" refers to an endless sequence of causes and effects, where every cause itself requires a prior cause, and so on indefinitely. The Cosmological Argument posits that an infinite regress is impossible because it would never provide a first cause, and therefore no explanation for why anything exists at all. Aquinas argues that the first cause must be an uncaused cause, or a necessary being, which he identifies as God.
3. Aquinas's third argument contends that everything in the universe has contingent existence, meaning that it depends on other factors for its existence. Aquinas asserts that for something to exist contingently, it must have been brought into existence by something else. Since everything cannot be contingent and rely on something else for its existence, there must be a necessary being that exists by its own nature and does not depend on anything else for its existence. This necessary being is identified as God.

Anselm "The Existence of God"

1. According to Anselm's Ontological Argument, God is a being "greater than which nothing can be conceived." In other words, there is nothing greater than God, who is the most perfect and greatest being.
2. Anselm argues that if God exists only in the mind as an idea, then there must be something greater than God that exists in reality. However, since God is the most perfect being, this would be a contradiction. Therefore, God must exist in reality as well as in the mind, or else he would not be the most perfect being. In other words, the very concept of God necessitates his existence.

Hume "The Argument from Design"

1. According to the teleological argument, the universe shows signs of design, which suggests the existence of an intelligent designer, who is recognized as God. According to the reasoning, the universe must have been created by an intelligent entity since it has a high degree of order and complexity.
2. Hume's statement suggests that order and complexity in the universe may be a natural product of matter, rather than the result of a conscious design. In other words, the universe may not require an intelligent designer to explain its structure and function.

3. Hume criticizes the Teleological Argument by pointing out that the comparison of the universe to a machine is flawed. He argues that while machines are designed by humans, we have no direct experience with the creation of universes, and so we cannot draw conclusions about their origins based on our limited understanding of human-designed machines. Additionally, Hume suggests that the existence of imperfections in the universe, such as natural disasters and suffering, are inconsistent with the idea of a perfectly designed universe by an all-powerful and benevolent God.