Existence of God

Name

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**Introduction**

Thomas Aquinas provided the five ways as prove and logical arguments that provide the existence of God. Aquinas believed that the finite human mind was incapable of understanding God because he was not self evident to mankind. Arguably, he claimed that God exists and this can be proven from the God effects that are clear to human beings. He then provided the five ways in which God proves himself to mankind. These include arguments from motion, arguments from degree, arguments from causation, argument from final cause or argument from contingency. These arguments were helpful in expanding how God has become the unmoved mover and how he has revealed himself to mankind. While these logical arguments have major objections, it is evident that they provided a clear understanding about God’s existence.

**The Five ways**

The first major way for explaining the existence of God is the argument from causation chains. While the causational chain is long element, it provides the explanation of where we came from. The series of causes that continue to exist in the life as we know it demonstrate the reasons for the existence of mankind. To provide this prove, Aquinas demonstrates that the universe was created by eternal God, who causes things to live in this world.

The second argument from contingency provides that everything that exists has a past. There must have been an individual who caused those things to occur in the society. It is evident using the contingency argument that there must be existence of something that is imperishable and that must be God. God is explained as the eternal agent that causes things to exist they way they are in this universe. The third argument is from Degree. In this argument, the things that exist in this argument vary from nobility, truth and goodness.

The degree of judgment of something is a proof that God exists. This is because God has set the standard in which the things that exist in this world could be judged. The final cause and end or the teleological argument also provides existence of God. It is evident that there are many non intelligent objects in the world that seem to be behaving in regular ways. This cannot be due to chance but only with results that are predictable. Since the behavior of these things could be set, it is evident that they determine the set behavior in which everything acts upon (Nnaeme, 2015).

**Most logical Argument**

The argument from motion provides an explanation of the experiences of God. It is evident since Aquinas believed that we can only experience God, and then this must be the strongest argument. According to the argument, our senses prove that some things are always in motion. The second case is that things usually move when the potential motion is translated into the actual motion, and since nothing can be an actuality by itself, it is evident that there is a potential which causes it to behave the way it does. Therefore, nothing can move by itself. Since the consequence of motion cannot be explained, it is evident that God comes from these unexplained causes. The ultimate mover of all things is thus considered to be God (Bonnette, 2011).

**Least Logical Argument**

The least logical argument from Aquinas came from the argument of efficient causes. It is evident that this argument is logically weak because causes can always be separated from effects. The argument is also base on perceptions and does not have logical explanations to explain it otherwise. The main claim against this cause is that everything has a cause. Therefore, something must have moved God. The failure to explain that something is a major objection towards the existence of God. Aquinas failed to provide an exception rule in his arguments hence failing terribly.

The other explanation is that of the infinite number of movers in the explanations. It is clear that all the objections do not provide an explanation that shows that there were an infinite number of movers to lead to creation. Since Aquinas believed that causation occurs every time, it is clear that he failed to provide the immediate explanation of God’s existence to man (Arp, 2016).

**Conclusion**

To sum it up, while Immanuel Kant and David Hume provides criticism to the cosmological arguments by Aquinas, it is clear that he provided as clear explanation of existence to a Supreme Being. Kant claimed that the cosmological arguments presented by Aquinas were only discussing the events as we experience them in this world. However, it is clear that Aquinas failed to discuss about the phenomenal world as we know it. Additionally, Hume also claimed that since people can always conceive the development of causes and effects as separate entities, there is no established connection between them and that we cannot observe effect. A close analysis of the Aquinas arguments shows that they are individually weak but strong when they are collected together. While the argument from motion provides the better explanation and understanding of the existence of a supreme being, it is evident that the efficient causes explanations are the most weakest arguments in the cosmological explanations.

**References**

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