


Aquinas' Teleological Argument			Aquinas' Cosmological Arguments			Key Vocabulary	
1	The Fifth Way: Observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By design (intention), all things aim for their purpose Most things do not know their own purpose as they lack intelligence to know this 	1	The First Way	The unmoved mover: things move and change and something must have made this motion. Things go from potential to actual.	Analogy	Comparison between two similar things
2	Conclusions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an intelligent being that directs all natural things to their end This is God. God governs the world 	2	The Second Way	The uncaused causer: every effect has a cause.	A posteriori	Knowledge from experience
3	Analogy?	The archer guides an arrow to the bullseye and God guides natural bodies to their goal.	3	Third Way	Contingent beings rely on something else for their existence	A priori	Knowledge from reason
Paley's Teleological Argument			4	What does this show about God?	There cannot be infinite regression of motion, cause and contingency so there must be an unmoved mover, uncaused causer and necessary God	Contingent	Objects that rely on an external source/ cause to exist
1	Influences	Scientists (Isaac Newton) + Aquinas.	Hume's Challenges			Cosmology	Study of the universe and its causes
2	Observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world is regular e.g. seasons Purpose – eyes and birds' wings show design for a purpose 	1	Comparison to God?	Why would an infinite and immaterial God make a finite world?	Cosmological argument	Arguing that God exists based on causation (cause and effect)
3	Analogy?	A watch is designed to achieve its purpose but this cannot have come by chance. The world is even more complex than a watch and so must have a designer; God. Even if the watch is broken, we can still learn about the designer and recognise their skills.	2	Designers?	How can we disregard there being a team of designers, multiple designs of the world and a bad design for the world?	Empiricism	Learning from experience
			3	Perfect?	Even if the creation is perfect, we cannot be sure the designer is perfect	Evolution	Scientific theory that species have evolved over time by natural selection
			4	Fallacy of composition?	Cosmological arguments assume that we can explain the cause of all causes, because we can explain all causes	Fifth way	Aquinas' teleological argument
			5	Leap?	It is a leap of faith to go from there being causation to a first cause.	Logical fallacy	Incorrect logic and inferences
						Necessary	Opposite of contingent
						Teleological arguments	Arguing that God exists because of design
						Transcendent creator	God who designed and made the world.
 <p><i>This philosophy unit aims to explore whether belief in God is rational and empirical. This unit contrasts with a priori arguments for God's existence and links to the philosophy unit, Nature of God.</i></p>			A02 Discussion/ Comparisons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A posteriori vs a priori arguments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cosmological vs teleological Scientific theories (Big Bang, evolution) 				

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			3	Third Way		A priori	
			4	What does this show about God?		Contingent	
2	Conclusions:					Cosmology	
3	Analogy?					Cosmological argument	
Paley's Teleological Argument			Hume's Challenges				
1	Influences		1	Comparison to God?		Empiricism	
2	Observations		2	Designers?		Evolution	
			3	Perfect?		Fifth way	
3	Analogy?		4	Fallacy of composition?		Logical fallacy	
			5	Leap?		Necessary	
						Teleological arguments	
						Transcendent creator	

