

# The five proofs of god: thomas aquinas, summa theologiae

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The five proofs of God Task: God's existence as illustrated by Aquinas is manifest in five ways. First, there is primary mover, the initial cause, the necessary being, the furthestmost being, and the intelligent designer (Velde, 2006). The first verification is the argument about the primary mover.

According to Aquinas, God's existence is evident in motion. Certainly, around the sphere several things are in movement.

In this motion, something propels the motion from one thing to another. This is because for something to be in motion, it has to be in potentiality no matter what is in motion. Aquinas argues that, since it is possible to obtain a fixed series, there ought to be the origin of the motion. Aquinas affirms that the origin usually propelled by nothing can be regarded as the God (Velde, 2006).

The second proof is the Aquinas argument about the first motive. He argues that, some things are caused, and the foundation of their causes results from the cause of something else. From this perspective, a definite series can be obtained. Consequently, there is the primary source that results from no causes. Aquinas refers this distinctive motive as God (Velde, 2006).

The third attest of God's existence is the Aquinas argument about the necessary being. Aquinas argued that, everything that is dependant, at one point, has to fail. Therefore, if everything was conditional, then, nothing would exist thus there would be nothing presently. Consequently, since not all things are reliant, there is a unique essential being (Velde, 2006).

The fourth argument about the reality of God is the argument about the greatest creature.

Aquinas argued that, some things are superior to others. According to him,

anything that is great to whatever extent forms its greatness a greater one. In this aspect, Aquinas therefore proved the survival of a great being that is the basis of all greatness. This being is God (Velde, 2006).

The last argument about God's existence is the argument about the clever designer. Aquinas asserts that, the complex nature of the planet and the universe shows the existence of a mighty maker. Since there is no being that can describe the nature of complexity, there is the existence of a superior being who designed the world. This is God (Velde . 2006). The Aquinas' arguments clarify the existence of God. These arguments also serve to strengthen people's beliefs in the existence of a might creator. Significantly, people are now turning to the creator in order to have a fellowship with Him.

#### Reference

Velde, A. (2006). Aquinas on God: the divine science of the Summa theologiae. Burlington, MA: Ashgate publishing company.