- 1. If something were the cause of itself, it would be prior to itself.
- 2. Nothing is prior to itself.
- 3. Nothing is the cause of itself. (1,2)
- 4. There are no infinite causal chains.
- 5. At least one thing has a cause.
- 6. Every causal chain
 must be (i) circular,
 (ii) infinite, or
 (iii) have a first
 cause.
- C. There is a first cause. (3,4,5,6)





















This is a little tricky. There is a sense in which in this example nothing is the cause of itself, because nothing is **directly** the cause of itself. But it still seems like things are **indirectly** the cause of themselves. After all, if A causes B and B causes C, isn't there also a sense in which A causes B?

Let's agree to understand "causes" in our argument as meaning "directly or indirectly causes." Then the kind of causal chain pictured above is ruled out by premise (3).

Aquinas' ultimate aim is not to argue for the existence of a first cause; his ultimate aim is to argue for the existence of God. So the thing we have labeled as a conclusion must actually just be a (derived) premise in the overall argument.

How can we get from our argument to the conclusion that God exists?

So far, so good. But there is an obvious sense in which our argument so far is incomplete.

The simplest way is to add a premise which Aquinas seems to assume:

If there is a first cause, then God exists.

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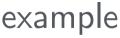








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The Big Bang

The first event in the history of the universe was an explosion of an extremely dense collection of particles, with every particle moving apart from every other particle. This event had no cause - in particular, no being set it into motion - and, further, every subsequent event has been an effect of this event.































































































































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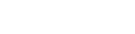














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