

# Student work

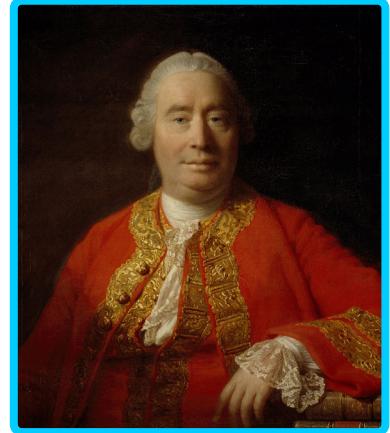


# COGITO

# Hume on the Cosmological and Design Arguments



Having watched the lecture and read the notes, answer the questions below



## Cosmological and Design Arguments

1

**Task: Set out Aquinas' Cosmological argument and Paley's Design argument in steps. Identify which is which.**

**Title:**

## Conclusion:

2

Task: There are three characters in Hume's "Dialogues". Match the names with the roles:

Philo

Rationalist: Believe the Cosmological Argument works

Cleathes

Empiricist: Believes the Design Argument works

Demea

Sceptic: Doesn't believe either argument works



## Hume's criticisms of the Design Argument

### Disanalogy

1

Task: Link the terms with the definitions

Species

A specific thing

Instance

A type of thing

2

Question: When, according to Hume, can we claim that a particular instance has a particular cause?

Answer:

3

Task: To define a disanalogy, fill in the blanks

Answer: A disanalogy is when you \_\_\_\_\_ two \_\_\_\_\_ of things that aren't of the same \_\_\_\_\_ and so we can't claim that one instance has the same \_\_\_\_\_ as the other.

Cause

Instances

Compare

Species

4

Question: In what way is the Design Argument a Disanalogy, according to Hume?

Answer:

### Fallacy of Composition

5

Task: To define the Fallacy of Composition, fill in the blanks

Answer: The Fallacy of Composition is a \_\_\_\_\_, which is a \_\_\_\_\_ in reasoning. It occurs when you claim that because \_\_\_\_\_ of a group have property x, then the \_\_\_\_\_ group have \_\_\_\_\_.

Property x

Mistake

Fallacy

Members

Whole

6

Question: Which of the following commits the Fallacy of Composition?

One cup of water added to a jug of water produces a larger quantity of water in the jug

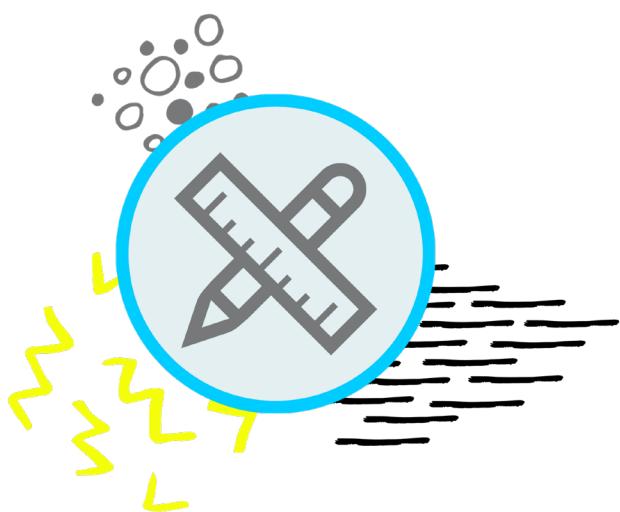
A wall is made out of bricks, so it is a brick wall

Each book in a library is written by an author, therefore the library must be written by an author

7

Question: In what way, according to Hume, does the Design Argument commit the fallacy of Composition?

Answer:



## Hume's criticisms of the Cosmological Argument

### Hume's Empiricism

1

Task: Link the key word to the definition:

a priori

When a statement makes  
itself false

a posteriori

Known through reason

Contradictory

Known through experience

2

Task: Fill in the blanks

Hume argues that the only \_\_\_\_\_ that can be known \_\_\_\_\_ are  
those that it is \_\_\_\_\_ to reject

a priori

Statements

Contradictory

3

Question: Which of these statements, according to Hume, can be known a priori?

All bachelors are unmarried men

A triangle has three sides

The earth orbits the sun

God exists

4

Question: Explain why Hume believes that the Cosmological Argument cannot prove the existence of God a priori

Answer:

5

Task: Define the Fallacy of Composition

Answer:

6

Task: Identify the stage in the Cosmological Argument that, according to Hume, commits the fallacy of composition

Each individual thing must have a cause

This creates a chain of causation

Because each individual thing must have a cause, the chain must have a cause

Therefore, the chain (the universe as a whole) must be caused

This cause is God