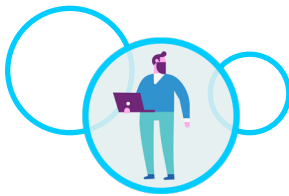


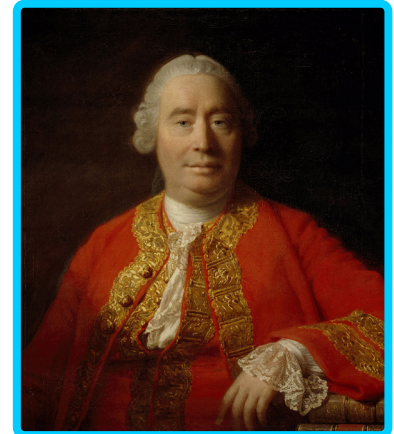
Student work



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:

Beliefs:

- Biological things have complex parts and a purpose

- Therefore...

- Something in motion must be moved by something else

- This series cannot go on forever

- Therefore...

Conclusion:

2

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

Philo

Cleathes

Demea



Rationalist: Believe the Cos-mological Argument works

Empiricist: Believes the Design Argument works

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

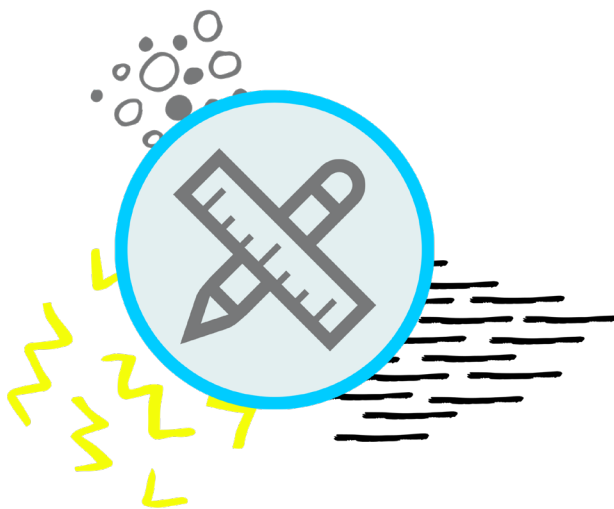


Each book in a library is written by an author, therefore the library must be written by an author

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:

Fallacy of Composition

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