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Plato	Developed the Theory of Forms, positing that ultimate reality exists in an immaterial realm of perfect forms or ideas.
Aristotle	Proposed the Four Causes (material, formal, efficient, and final) and the concept of the Prime Mover as the ultimate cause of motion.
St. Thomas Aquinas	Developed the Cosmological and Teleological Arguments for the existence of God, emphasising natural theology and reason.
William Paley	Formulated the Design Argument, famously using the analogy of a watchmaker to argue for theism.

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David Hume

Critiqued the Design Argument and the credibility of miracles, emphasising empirical evidence and scepticism.

Immanuel Kant

Proposed the Moral Argument, stating that the existence of moral law suggests a divine law-giver.

Friedrich Nietzsche

Critiqued religion as a manifestation of weakness, famously declaring "God is dead".

Bertrand Russell

Critiqued religious belief as irrational, arguing for atheism and logical reasoning.

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John Hick

Developed the soul-making theodicy and argued for religious pluralism as a way to understand different faiths.

Alvin Plantinga

Proposed Reformed Epistemology, asserting that belief in God can be rational without evidence.

Richard Swinburne

Defended theism using the probability of God's existence and argued for the coherence of miracles.

Anthony Flew

Introduced the Falsification Principle, challenging the meaningfulness of religious language.

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Ludwig Wittgenstein	Proposed the concept of language games, suggesting that religious language operates in its own sphere of meaning.
A.J. Ayer	Advocated Logical Positivism, arguing that religious statements are meaningless as they lack empirical verification.
Karl Popper	Emphasised the principle of falsifiability as the criterion for scientific theories, critiquing unfalsifiable religious claims.
Rudolf Otto	Explored the concept of the numinous, describing religious experience as a sense of the "wholly other".

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William James	Explored personal religious experience, categorising it as ineffable, noetic, transient, and passive.
Richard Dawkins	Critiqued religious belief as delusional, arguing for atheism and supporting evolutionary explanations for life.
Gilbert Ryle	Critiqued the concept of the soul as a "category mistake," viewing it as an erroneous way of understanding human behaviour.
Gaunilo	Critiqued the Ontological Argument by proposing the analogy of a perfect island, challenging its logic.

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Boethius

Explored the nature of God, describing Him as eternal, unchanging, and outside time.