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<p>What is the Ontological Argument?</p>	<p>An a priori argument for the existence of God, based on logic and reasoning rather than empirical evidence.</p>
<p>Who first proposed the Ontological Argument?</p>	<p>St Anselm of Canterbury in the 11th century.</p>
<p>What is the main concept of Anselm's argument?</p>	<p>God is "that than which nothing greater can be conceived".</p>
<p>How does Anselm define God?</p>	<p>God is the greatest being that can be imagined, and must exist both in the mind and in reality.</p>

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What does "a priori" mean?

Knowledge or reasoning that is independent of experience.

What is Gaunilo's "perfect island" criticism?

Gaunilo argued that using Anselm's logic, one could prove the existence of anything, such as a perfect island.

How did Anselm respond to Gaunilo?

Anselm argued that God is unique and necessary, unlike contingent entities such as islands.

What is Kant's main criticism?

Kant argued that existence is not a predicate (a defining quality).

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What does it mean to say "existence is not a predicate"?

Existence does not add to the essence or nature of a thing; it merely indicates its presence.

What did Anselm mean by "necessary existence"?

God's existence is not contingent but necessary; God cannot not exist.

What is a contingent being?

A being whose existence depends on something else and is not necessary.

What is an example of a predicate?

For example, "red" is a predicate of "apple" when describing a red apple.

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How does Descartes support the Ontological Argument?

Descartes argued that existence is a necessary quality of a perfect being, like the nature of a triangle having three sides.

What is the difference between "necessary" and "contingent" existence?

Necessary existence means something must exist; contingent existence means it depends on other factors to exist.

Why is the Ontological Argument considered "deductive"?

Because it claims that if the premises are true, the conclusion must logically follow.

How does the Ontological Argument differ from the Cosmological Argument?

The Ontological Argument is a priori and deductive, while the Cosmological Argument is a posteriori and inductive.

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What is Malcolm's modern version of the Ontological Argument?

Malcolm argued that God's existence is either impossible or necessary, and as it is not impossible, it must be necessary.

What is Plantinga's contribution to the Ontological Argument?

Plantinga developed a modal version, arguing that if God's existence is possible, then God must exist in some possible worlds and hence in all worlds, including ours.

What is the main strength of the Ontological Argument?

Its logical structure and reliance on reason alone.