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St. Thomas Aquinas

Words count: 1003

St. Thomas Aquinas was a British theology, Christian life in the middle ages philosophy end range¹. St. Thomas Aquinas was theology that uses Aristotle's philosophy for applies to explain the doctrine of Christianity. As a result, the work of Tomas was influenced by Aristotle's. But there are some works that reflect the vision of Tomas different from Aristotle Such as whether men can no longer be used for proof of conformity, and the created world by Tomas considered important in Christian doctrine that human reason cannot be proved because religion is a matter of belief and faith in order to reach God directly. The Key Concepts of St. Thomas that is the philosophy of Aristotle in favor of the Christian faith, there is the concept of the existence of God. St. Thomas Aquinas is an Italian theologian in the Middle Ages, from 5th to 15th centuries. He is a theologian, a philosopher and a Priest of the Roman Catholic Church. Thomas is the one who penned a lot of great writings which helped eliminate conflicts and encourage cooperation among different thoughts. He was born on 28 January, 1225. St. The most famous literature written by him is Summa Theological, the history of philosophy in nature. Even though, he passed away on 7 March, 1274 at the age of 49, his belief and teaching have been passed on in later decades.² the dispute was set up and the St. Thomas has proven the existence of God by means of the following five steps.³

View of St. Thomas, God is pure consciousness. Which man can know the presence of God through faith and humans can have knowledge of God through reason because it usually relies on human reason as a guide, starting from the known to the unknown. In other words, the results to find fault so humans can infer the existence of God from His creation

¹ contributors "Medieval Ages." Wikipedia. Wikimedia Foundation, 02 July 2013.
< http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medieval_ages >

²"Thomas Aquinas." Wikipedia. Wikimedia Foundation, 02 Sept. 2013.
< http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Aquinas >

³ "Aristotle's Ethics." (*Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*). N.p., n.d. Web. 10 Feb. 2013
<<http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/aristotle-ethics/>>

and human can be proved by means of a view of what is or what has been created or after the creation of God. To explain the existence of God in Christ, St. Thomas use of Aristotle's method to prove the existence of God with respect to the first five steps of the proof of the existence of God. He set up two issues are controversial issues.⁴ Firstly, Issue 1 of the argument is that if God is infinite goodness. Therefore, If God exists, it must not be in this world of terror, but in reality, we will find that there are a lot of terrors in the world. Therefore there is no God and, the second, Issue 2 the natural explained by laws of physics that is, everything that appears in nature. Explained by the nature that is the rule of Aristotle's Physics and the only thing that can explain these things is that human reasoning because of the nature of human reasoning. Understand what happens in nature, so they do not need to talk to God when human reason cannot understand everything.

Firstly, The proof of Step 1 is the argument from motion is Aristotle's concept of explaining that something must have been a source of movement. The things that do not move which Aristotle called the "primary snoring" that St. Thomas has explained that there is a "God" because God is the source of the various changes that he did not move.

Secondly, The proof of Step 2 is Evidence by reasonable, The Argument from the Formality of Efficient Causation. The next proof is the argument of causation. This concept is similar to the first one which also occurs in a chain movement. However, this proof is about the relationship between cause and effect. For instance, A is the effect of B, B is the effect of C and so on. It is noticeable that there must be the first cause in order for the chain to happen. Therefore, St. Thomas stated that the first cause is God because God is the creator of all things.

Thirdly, the proof of Step 3 is possibility and necessity (The Argument from Possibility of Necessity). St. Thomas explains that all things in this world have two condition which is exist and non-exist because things have changed that we have to degradation but soon it will start to change. Then one day, we would not exist. This is the nature of all things in the world, so everything in the world is a state of being and non-being but it must be a permanent existence, and that is what is necessary in itself without the other, But why the need to come up with something else. This is the "God".

⁴ "RECENT ARTICLES." *Creation, Evolution, and Thomas Aquinas*. N.p., n.d. Web. 10 Feb. 2013.
< <http://catholiceducation.org/articles/science/sc0035.html> >

Fourthly, The proof of Step 4 is “The Argument From The Gradation To Be Found In Thing”, St. Thomas brought this concept to prove the existence of God, that is, when all things are caused by primary reason. The primary reason is that the thing that causes the most of what people in this world. Which is the highest standard of integrity is "God".⁵

Lastly, the proof of Step 5 is The Argument from the conversances of the world, Thomas explains how things are organized, planned, and not something that has come by chance, but must have a creator, and it must have a purpose in itself. It has what the entire universe but with good aim in itself. To determine the likelihood of the world, we will find that all things must have a purpose in itself, such as plants, animals, people are eating.

In Summary of the 5 proven, ST. Tomas at first seem to attack Christianity, but in fact it has such a debate is a proof of God and he solve the problem by proving that God is the highest so that the evil is not what God created but he is willing to have and want to see the value of the good, and he teach us to believe in what cannot be seen, so we should be used to determine the reason.

⁵ "Full Text of "St Thomas Aquinas Philosophical Texts"" *Full Text of "St Thomas Aquinas Philosophical Texts"* N.p., n.d. Web. 10 Feb. 2013.
< http://www.archive.org/stream/stthomasaquinas029194mbp/stthomasaquinas029194mbp_djvu.txt >