

Cosmological Arguments Revision Questions (Int 2 & H)

A cosmological argument has to make at least two *a posteriori* claims. What are they, and do you think they are true?

Write out a basic cosmological argument with premises and a conclusion.

Can *everything* have a cause?

Outline the objection that is also known as the ‘schoolboy’ objection. Why is it known as this (H pupils note which premises it invokes)?

You should know at least two proponents of a cosmological argument, one alive and one dead. Who are they?

What is the version of the cosmological argument that William Lane Craig is interested in?

Why did people stop believing the Universe was eternal (remember names)?

Who first used the term *uncaused causer*? What did he mean by it?

What is a *fallacy of composition*? Give an example..

Additional Higher Questions

Where does the word *Cosmology* come from?

Why might someone suggesting a cosmological argument appeal to the idea of an infinite chain ‘hanging’ in the sky (see power point on website)?

What language is *ex nihilo*? What does it mean?

What is singularity? What began here?

What evidence is there for the “big bang”.

Write out the 3 premises and conclusion of the Kalam cosmological argument.

What did Aquinas mean by *necessary* and *contingent*? How many necessary things are there?

What does *equivocation* mean?