



A profound, current, and spiritually illuminating guide

We live in an age in which many certainties seem to have vanished. Science advances, technology connects us, yet at the same time an inner restlessness grows: does all this have meaning? Does God truly exist, or is He merely an idea inherited from the past?

The Christian faith does not fear these questions. On the contrary, it embraces them. Because believing is not closing one's eyes, but opening them more deeply. Throughout history, great thinkers such as Saint Thomas Aquinas, Saint Augustine of Hippo, and Aristotle have reflected rigorously on the existence of God, offering arguments that remain surprisingly relevant today.

In this article, we will explore five of the most important philosophical arguments that point toward the existence of God. They are not mathematical proofs—God is not an object to be confined within a formula—but they are reasonable paths that illuminate the intellect and open the heart.

1. The Argument from Motion (The Unmoved Mover)

This argument, masterfully formulated by Saint Thomas Aquinas, begins with a simple observation: everything that moves is moved by something else.

Nothing passes from potentiality to actuality by itself. A seed does not become a tree without external causes. An object does not move unless something sets it in motion.

But if everything is moved by another, an inevitable question arises:

can there be an infinite chain of movers?

Reason answers no. Because if there were no first mover, nothing would move at all.

□ Therefore, there must exist an **Unmoved First Mover**, who moves without being moved: God.

Spiritual application

This argument invites us to contemplate the world not as something chaotic, but as a reality sustained by an intelligence and a will.



When everything in our life seems to move without control, we can remember:
there is an origin, a foundation, an invisible hand that sustains the universe... and also our personal story.

2. The Argument from Causality (First Cause)

Also developed by Saint Thomas Aquinas, this argument observes that every effect has a cause.

Nothing exists by itself in the natural order. Everything depends on something prior.

But once again, the question arises:
can there be an infinite chain of causes?

The answer is negative. If there were no first cause, there would be no intermediate causes nor effects.

□ Therefore, there must exist an **Uncaused First Cause**: God.

Spiritual application

This reminds us of something deeply consoling:
your life is not the result of chance.

You are not an accident. You are willed, known, caused by a Love that stands at the origin of everything.

As Scripture says:

▮ *“Before I formed you in the womb I knew you.” (Jeremiah 1:5)*



3. The Argument from Contingency (The Necessary Being)

This argument has roots in Avicenna and was perfected by the Christian tradition.

We observe that things in the world **can exist or not exist**. They are contingent: they come into being, change, and pass away.

But if everything were contingent, there would have been a time when nothing existed.

And if at some point nothing had existed...

□ nothing would exist now.

Therefore, there must exist a **Necessary Being**, who depends on nothing for existence and who gives being to everything else: God.

Spiritual application

This argument touches one of the deepest anxieties of the modern person: the sense of emptiness.

But reality is not suspended over nothingness.
It is sustained by a **eternal, stable, faithful Being**.

God is not fleeting like our emotions.
God is the "I AM" (Exodus 3:14).

4. The Argument from Order (Intelligent Design)

This argument already appears in Aristotle and finds a clear formulation in Saint Thomas Aquinas.

The world displays an astonishing order:

- Physical laws are stable
- The universe is finely tuned
- Life follows intelligible patterns



Even beings without intelligence (like plants or planets) act toward an end.

□ What lacks intelligence cannot move toward a goal unless directed by an intelligence.

Therefore, there must exist an **ordering Intelligence**: God.

Spiritual application

This argument invites us to recover our capacity for wonder.

In a culture that reduces everything to the material, this reasoning tells us:
there is meaning, there is purpose, there is intentional beauty.

The universe is not a cold accident. It is a work.

And you are not a mistake: you are part of a design.

5. The Moral Argument (The Law Written in the Heart)

Developed by thinkers such as Immanuel Kant, this argument begins from a universal experience: moral conscience.

All of us, deep within, distinguish between good and evil.

Not only that: we feel that we **ought to do good**, even when it is difficult.

But... where does this moral law come from?

- It is not merely social (it varies across cultures, yet there are universal principles)
- It is not merely biological (it goes beyond survival)

□ The moral law points to a **Supreme Lawgiver**: God.

As Saint Paul says:

“*They show that the work of the law is written on their hearts.*”



| *(Romans 2:15)*

Spiritual application

This argument is especially relevant today.

In a society that relativizes everything, conscience becomes a beacon.

Listening to the inner voice—properly formed—is opening oneself to God.

Because when you choose the good, even in secret...

you are responding to Someone.

History and relevance today: are these arguments still valid?

Some believe these arguments are “things of the past.” But the opposite is true.

Today, in the 21st century:

- Cosmology raises questions about the origin of the universe
- Biology reveals astonishing complexity
- Philosophy continues to ask about meaning

These arguments do not compete with science.

They go beyond it.

Science explains the “how.”

Philosophy and theology seek the “why.”

Faith and reason: two wings for flight

The Church has always taught that faith and reason do not contradict each other.

As Saint John Paul II taught:



“Faith and reason are like two wings on which the human spirit rises to the contemplation of truth.”

Philosophical arguments do not replace faith, but they prepare for it.

They open a door.

Faith... is stepping inside.

Practical applications for daily life

All of this is not abstract theory. It has very concrete consequences:

1. Living with meaning

If God exists, your life has a purpose.

You are not here by chance.

2. Facing suffering with hope

Pain is not absurd if there is a God who gives meaning even to what we do not understand.

3. Seeking truth with humility

These arguments teach us to think, but also to recognize our limits.



4. Listening to conscience

The inner voice is not an enemy, but a guide toward God.

5. Opening oneself to faith

Reason brings you to the threshold.

Faith allows you to enter into a personal relationship with God.

Conclusion: From reason to encounter

The five arguments we have explored do not force belief, but they seriously invite it.

They are like signs along the road.

They point in one direction:

we are not alone, we are not lost, we do not come from nothing.

God is not merely a philosophical conclusion.

He is a Father who desires to be found.

And perhaps today, in the midst of your questions, your doubts, or your searching...

He is already knocking at your door.

“Ask, and it will be given to you; seek, and you will find.” (Matthew 7:7)

Because in the end, the question is not only whether God exists.

The real question is:

Am I willing to find Him?