

Three points should be noted:

- [1] the odds against any of the other numbers coming up are exactly the same;
- [2] Some number must come up when the drawing occurs.
- [3] Our number 6-785-121 may turn up on the first draw.

Thus, it is argued that, if chance is admitted as a possibility, it is not possible to rule it out as an explanation.

(5) Finite God

Critics of the argument point out that step 5 makes an unwarranted jump from the finite to the infinite, and that the argument proves only the existence of a finite god, if any.

3. The Ontological Argument

a. Statements of the Ontological Argument

(1) According to Anselm

"We have the idea of an absolutely perfect Being. But existence is an attribute of perfection. An absolutely perfect Being must therefore exist."

(2) According to Descartes

"We have the idea of an infinite and perfect Being. This idea cannot be derived from imperfect and finite things. There must therefore be an infinite and perfect Being Who is its cause."

b. Proponents of the Ontological Argument

The most famous proponent of the Ontological Argument is the one who first proposed it -- Anselm of Canterbury. Descartes and Leibnitz also propounded versions of it. J. Oliver Buswell, Jr., thinks that Descartes' inductive form is valid. Philosopher Alvin Plantinga is also favorable to it.

c. Analysis of the Ontological Argument

(1) Anselm's Form

Premise: Man has an idea of an absolutely perfect being.

Premise: An absolutely perfect being is a perfect being who exists in objective reality.
