

question."

#### 4. The Anthropological or Moral Argument

##### a. Statement of the Anthropological Argument (by Augustus Hopkins Strong)

"This is an argument from the mental and moral condition of man to the existence of an Author, Lawgiver, and End. It is sometimes called the Moral Argument."

##### b. Proponents of the Anthropological Argument

The outstanding proponent is Immanuel Kant. After ruling out the Cosmological, Teleological, and Ontological arguments, Kant espoused the Moral argument.

##### c. Analysis of the Anthropological Argument

###### (1) Argument from Man's Intelligence

Premise: Man, an intelligent being, has been brought into existence by a being other than himself.

Premise: An intelligent being must have been brought into existence by an intelligent being.

Conclusion: Man, an intelligent being, must have been brought into existence by an intelligent being other than himself.

###### (2) Argument from Man's Morality

Premise: Man, a moral being, has been brought into existence by a being other than himself.

Premise: A moral being must have been brought into existence by a moral being.

Conclusion: Man, a moral being, must have been brought into existence by a moral being other than himself.

##### d. Criticisms of the Anthropological Argument

###### (1) Dependence on Cosmological Argument

This argument, in both forms, depends on the movement of thought in the Cosmological argument, i.e., all are arguments from causation. Only if the Cosmological argument is valid can this argument have any validity.

###### (2) Evolutionary Alternative

Sir Julian Huxley, in his Evolution in Action, distin-