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COSMIC EVIDENCE AND NATURAL-SCIENCE THEORIES

Summary

Aspiration for discovering one necessary creature, who establishes visible and changeable cosmos, has existed in the early period of philosophical thinking. In philosophical tradition the most acknowledged way of determining existence of such creature starts from empirical givenness of this world which testifies about its imperfectness, instability, decadence, changeability, unnecessity (contingent). Hence it can be concluded that there exists one, necessary, perfect and infinite creature. On the example of T. Akvinski's five ways the author gives the structure and content of cosmic evidence for God's existence. In the end of each starting point it can be concluded that there exists either the First immovable initiator or the First cause or Necessary creature or according to Akvinski, God. The author also gives results of researching some natural-science theories comparing their ranges with the conclusions of cosmic evidence. The conclusion of that comparison is that the most known contemporary theories more confirm than deny ranges of cosmic evidence, firstly because they also show that world is contingent, finite, changeable, but based on legalities which have their justification in necessary, perfect and above all intelligent creature.

Key words: *evidence, cosmos, necessary, contingent, causality, God, theory, evolution, Big bang, determinism.*