

### Descartes faith

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**Abstract:** This paper is about Descartes view of the interaction between faith and reason and faith checks theoretical and tries to make the argument to word the roots of his philosophical system. Descartes believed that the revelation of the realm of religious affairs is concerned with matters of faith and should be accepted as the certainty of God's revelation. Here we explain the interaction of faith and reason, faith and reason, as well as proof of God's existence from the point of view of the French philosopher explain.

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#### Introduction

The issue that most philosophers explore is in faith or God, French philosopher Descartes is not an exception, to address this issue, and the arguments in the proof of God's will. Further proof of his own conviction (*Cogito ergo sum*) faith certainly raises and by God, as a matter of certainty that the Almighty Creator and the creature's existence are to prove and as well as the rejection of Divine deception is because he believes that deception is not consistent with his power. Complex and important issues in the philosophy of Descartes, or criticism about the axis, and the origin of many other debates, the issue of his religious beliefs. According to historical evidence the evidence in this regard can be provided in this regard are two interpretations; one group of empiricists believe that Descartes is considered the father of the modern philosophy, Descartes did not believe in God, but because it was late church, faced with the conviction of Galileo's conservative theology discussion about the proposed vision statement his belief in God cannot be seen, and others reject this view and believe that man is innately seeking God and religious belief are also hence Descartes. These are the comments that we get the spatial accuracy and acuity to spend more on this issue. So we try in addition to the great thinker's views on the issue of Descartes and to express his faith, according to Descartes, we focus more on his mind So Descartes tried to prove that God is rational because what is rational is actual and what is actual, is rational. Descartes' certainty in the definition says, "Anything that we perceive with clarity and full distinction is quite true (4). In other words, one of the provisions is anything that does not distinguish clearly not true but his works certainly eat other areas of the certainty of faith that revelation and religious affairs are

concerned. Descartes in Rules of the Mind book, The third rule of two methods intuition, deductive reasoning to achieve certainty, it offers and believes the rest of the way to take the risk of error and should be excluded<sup>5</sup>. He says in Revelation Affairs, confirms our belief that this would prevent the issues that will be revealed to us is through revelation, certainly the themes of revelation within the individual's perception that they are not alone to be clear and distinct to be true. But he's content so justifies, we believe it's vague as to be awarded, do not mind, but will works (5) unlike others of his revelations about the subject that I believe he vaguely calls, although it does introduce quite true. However in addition to the two types of self-certainty certainty in Descartes' philosophy and faith with rational certainty can be addressed. It is worthy of discussion here, this is what a relationship is established between certainty. Generally speaking Tuesday about here can be assumed: A. Primacy of rational certainty the certainty of faith (the new rationalism)

B. Prior conviction of certain rational faith (faith-oriented)

C. Kind of interaction and reciprocity among certain rationally and certainty of faith (a sum between reason and faith).The new rationalism is believed that there is something beyond reason, in other words, the district does not know what the reason cannot understand. Descartes' Meditations on Scripture that states that nature teaches us that the light of knowledge to understand the decision and will always is a priority (4).

But do these words mean the primacy of rational understanding of faith and the certainty of his conservatism in the face of religious authorities? But the study of his works is quite clear to us that he was a person of faith and believes in the Christian

religion, and the faith of the any doubts at all has been shown to not overflowing. So do we need to give priority to his faith, wisdom and faith in him as a wing?

Various interpretations indicate that, contrary to his faith, extremists, faith not only knows but with understanding beyond the domain of wisdom, it knows a way to gain knowledge. So this is not a Descartes gives way to a gathering of faith among certain rationally and certainly know. In this regard, perhaps the reason his belief is an exception to the general rule. Philosophy of Descartes implies a philosopher, not understanding what did not divine revelation, he acknowledged (5). He has a high degree of certainty that faith, Although the reason is not associated with a vague concept that is beyond reason is related, it is to that faith and reason do not mind the work will understand that it has organized the revelation of God; so even without the proof is evident because God's grace through faith that man is encouraged to verify, not with his hands but it is possible to increase the strength of divine grace. In this paper, the above issues demonstrate God's explanation of his reasoning explains. Faith is important in Descartes and believes that matters of faith should be an accepted certainty of God's inspiration but in matters of the intellect to truth should not be subject to the provisions of the senses and related belief that divine revelation can be sure. But do not believe they will work, the reason is because it is believed that the use of intuition and reasoning intellect. Believes it will play a major role in causing us to believe and not to open suspicious objects deceived. Descartes believed that the debate is concerned with trying to prove that even the faith to the next world and "The Grand faith teaches us that happiness is unique in another life (4).

#### **Descartes' proof of God's reasons**

Descartes' proof of God, God's existence and even the reason for his confidence is expressed; I've always thought that the issues of God and the soul are the top issues. They proved to be a philosophical argument rather than the argument from verbal although we have enough faith we accept by faith, with the destruction of the human soul cannot be destroyed.

And God is there but to no religion and atheists can never really say that any moral virtues that make, first, unless these two facts prove the innate wisdom. Although it is quite right that we should have faith in God's existence, because it has taught us the Holy Scriptures, and the Holy Scriptures are to be believed, because it comes from God, Because they believe that the same God who endowed us grace that we

have other things we believe If he can get us to believe however, this argument cannot be blamed on Atheists remark that we may ensure that our reasoning is far away (4). So Descartes tries arguments in this regard (Proof of God) to persuade others to accept God's offer. Descartes addressed to those who believe in a God or not, it is embarrassing for them, vague and ambiguous. Descartes knows why false preconceptions and explicitly states in Article 16: These are the judgments that prevent many people clearly understand the necessity of God's existence. If his mind was free from prejudice, Hassle able to accept the fact that people (4). Yes, atheists or people who do not believe in Descartes addressed. Otherwise, he received word that people believe. The existence of God is demonstrable in addition to the innate wisdom of God is revealed through the Holy Scriptures, which can be deduced and proved.

Descartes to prove the existence of time completely ignores the usual reasons, but I think that the overwhelming proof of his own three together is consolidated. And all three arguments are thinking about an original thought in our minds And the idea of absolute perfection have been extracted: My idea of perfection in my head and I'm missing the point of departure is the Cartesian argument (2).

The first argument of the arguments proving causation argument in the book of meditations, principles and philosophy of Descartes' Discourse on Method that finding the cause is due to the creation of our image of God that we were created in the mind of God so our thought or idea in your mind as our infinite perfection. But why does this concept exist? Mind that it is not because he is imperfect and finite, then the full reasons for the emergence of this notion of infinity or inventory search. "Prove the existence of God in the Cartesian tradition, unlike the Peripatetic tradition; Ali is purely used to be the foundations of thought and attention to the outside world that does not exist. Argument (path), he should be in two steps: First, he is my idea of perfection, and this is believed to possess all perfections. If this idea is the perfect present, does not exist, it will be incomplete. So there must be this idea of perfection that cannot be acquired a concept and not a false impression.

Step Two: Perhaps the perfect image, he has the imagination, perhaps its origin, is his own. But it is certainly not so perfect source imaginable, because it cannot complete the whole thing to invent. So in total, there is a real God and God in him and, because of the notion of the sublime in his God. The second argument, Descartes would say that the concept of

God is not a subjective matter, because it could change my mind, so I am objective and independent Objective” and I am Eternal. Thus, for Descartes, we think of God, than imagined, invasion and it is a real issue. In fact, Descartes thought his reality, including Plato argues that belief and imagination, not just a creature of the mind, it is true that the mind is discovered and thought, reality, because it must be found (1).

According to Descartes' own words, there is no doubt about the idea of one of us (God), there is no doubt. The only question remains is: What is the origin of the emergence of this idea? According to his speech on Article 17 of the philosophical principles which says "What's the objective of excellence in our perceptions exist because it should be more complete (5). It is clear that we cannot imagine why we should be looking to complete the inventory explicitly in Article 18 of the book that says "Since we own the concept of God or the existence of an absolutely perfect, we can think about the reason that we have created in our study. But given the magnitude of the perceived Perfection is forced to accept that the origin of the notion that there is only one complete whole, that indeed is a God; not just because natural light does not warrant cannot be the cause of something, or not arising out of defects is more complete; There is a fuller tone because of its subject but also because there is no reality we have no idea of the thoughts inside or outside of us that we thought might contain all the perfections, Thus, the natural light, not possible, but we know that many are aware of their imperfect fault in us. The origin of perfection that we have not imagined; therefore, we should conclude that the origin of the different nature of the perfection of our nature, that there is a God. Or at least he was there: and because of these perfections are infinite forced to accept that their origin is still there (5). Complete the proof of causation argument Descartes called it the end of the book, saying that the issue here is the doubt but this time it tries to appeal and help chew up the issue is to prove the existence of God and so ends the argument to say that "everything is clear and clearly find the truth. But what is clear is received. Then I thought, I doubt therefore I am not complete. It is clear that knowing perfection is closer to doubt; after that where do we get to bring thoughts have more perfection? It turned out that the search of my soul I have. But on the whole more than I originally thought it was not so clear that it could not be considered due to the lack of complete acceptance of the fact that there are more flawed and its function. The mind is just as expensive to the one who wants to accept that nothing comes

out. So I could make it self-induced so there was no choice but to tell the truth, more completely than I put it in my mind and I think that is the essence of all perfection has, in other words, if we say that a word is "God" (4). The causation argument is that very few ideas in mind, we made the point. Whether it is of God, or any other available and appropriate to assume that the source is greater than the clear vision if the defect is not who you think it is God's other creatures you can imagine that its creator is infinite complete. It should be said here except to say that the name is no longer available because it is called God or is not complete or finite, but what are the attributes of God according to this argument?

Descartes expressed in Article 14 as well as the characteristics of God, this is clearly the case here. The general concept of our idea of the necessity of God says that God is in "The mind finds afterreviewing images thought, Knowing, Counselor, and He is the fully absolute. Based on our understanding of the notion, readily acknowledges that God, full of the same there (5).

Descartes is possible to obtain the truth through intellectual knowledge, so there is a god, he argued with the first rational" and the idea is that the proof is complete. Basically, there is essentially a complete inventory requires the removal of the concept. We can, not imagine that the inventory is complete, but it's not right. This is so because God is perfect being, then there should be. All of his thought in his mind conclude that there must be a reason that epitomizes perfection. Thought cannot be completed due to lack of knowing. The notion that God can be found in the full inventory Proved to be so perfect that there is a God. Descartes is known as the cosmological argument in the subsequent arguments, tries by setting your order starts trying to prove the existence of God. Cosmological argument based on natural phenomena such as logic and order in the world is moving. Descartes' proof of who created him leads to this notion and he is balance occurs, and then you may need to Creator God who made him one not to be impaired and in need.

According to the speculations of Descartes and speech, he stated that it is Descartes attempt to know who created him. It happened when he was not available and there is now the reason that the need to Creator himself cannot be its own cause, because could not be his parents although he appears to have created. Because they cannot survive due to his creation after He created the creature that is the reason for his survival, a superior creature that Absolute to reach God. Descartes says: "Once that conviction in my mind that God Almighty is the

Creator created me and I am the same way (4). "I mean the essence of God, infinite, eternal, immutable, substantive, omniscient and omnipotent and everything else that I have created and made about the appearance of their birth parents, but this is not necessary because my survival or even thinks of it as I am the thing that caused me to be coming to pass because the only thing they have been creating some of the talents of the material that I'm in it and the whole essence of Absolute, (God) is a conceptual necessity, I conclude that the existence of God is basically improvisational, all fixed (4). According to Article 20 of the book with the theme of God says that we stated as follows: "Because everyone so do not pay attention to the fact and like us, the idea of a machine, a skill that is used in making it, we thought about how to get some things we know, but we cannot remember the notion that we have a God who came to us from God because the thought always has been in our institution. We shall see that the Creator of the soul with God is in his infinite perfections think our idea, who? Obviously because the search of his person knows not its own cause, What was the cause of the perfection that you imagine he is in there, it would give her, so because of her, but in spite of possessing all perfection, except that there is no God (5).

Descartes argued that the next argument to prove God's existence or proof that the geology is known the roots of this argument can be found in Anselm's ontological argument that Descartes argument Anselm's argument is well known. Descartes had used all the arguments of causality and somehow failed to adhere to this rule. And here, too, he believes that he is a bigger idea than it is conceivable, it must be out there. "Descartes ontological argument is based on two items: First, God is imagined as a complete entity and the requirement integrity, and deny the existence of God is inconsistent with the assumption. Secondly, inherent in the nature of God is indivisible; imagine if this soul should be (6). We noted that this was the reason for his theology seeks to understand Descartes' proof of God's providence that he should be accepted even if it is contrary to reason. Rationalist philosophy of Descartes to be built on the teachings of revelation or reason, now you prove God is contrary to God's judgment on the first and preferred. Knowing how to invoke Article 76 of the Principles of Philosophy, Descartes says: Concerning the Divine Providence that we should give preference to their arguments and what not accept the inspiration of God unless they are very explicit. We must remember that what God has inspired us with such certainty that it is not

comparable with other matters. And even if Spark of wisdom, something contrary to the judgment of God upon us, we have always been happy with their judgments subject to divine judgment. But there is no doubt about matters that do not relate to the divine laws, the fact that the philosopher cannot say it's still unclear to accept as true; or to your senses, without hesitation, accepted the provisions in childhood, to have more trust in their wisdom, wisdom that has the ability to take the right path (5).

#### **Attributes of God**

Descartes' proof of God's existence has tried it, characteristics of natural light to God (nature), as demonstrated by the God revealed and manifest, These attributes are described in Article 22 as follows: "We prove the existence of God, based on the notion that he is, to get the big points at the same time, as far as our weak nature allows, we find that he is. Because thinking about the concept of God in our nature, we find that he is in eternity, Knowing Counselor, the source of all things and the truth and the Creator of all things, and finally, he qualified both in itself is what we Perfection infinite in essence, he stacks to find any flaw in it is limited (5). And the sacred realm of the body and the time and place to be and with the exclusion does and says. "Dimension place into naturally in the body and the properties of continuous objects in space; and because it is divisible deficit reached this conclusion, he knew that God is not the object of our knowledge, no sensory origin of her head does not sin (5). In completing this discussion and topics, as well as the particular verb tense mistakes and errors on Article 26 says: "The attributes of God is that He is absolute truth and the source of all light. So that we may not be deceived, the particular and the same are happening because we're on the subject or we see in its existence. Although the ability to deceive the human person must be considered a sign of subtle mind, however, willing to cheat just due to bad faith, fear and weakness, and therefore cannot attribute to God (5). Given that Descartes believes in the principle of philosophy and literature citations that have validity and are the basis for his philosophy can be concluded and concluded, to understand the facts and philosophical thinking and thinking and achieve certainty only to the first round of the judgments. Rather, we believe that we already have them to bury the hatchet, beliefs and none, or unless it clearly appears clear to us or, after proper investigation, and the truth is revealed to us. The rest of the teachings and concepts in our minds, review and examine a clarity and distinction to which we can keep it. They can be used as the basis of other concepts that cannot

be doubted, because clearly distinct and, as the basis for our God can also be considered as one of the most important philosophical foundations and other basic principles, because in this way we can get the true causes of other things and objects and it was like before science proves God had a doubt. These doubts were resolved by thinking and being own self, now with proven excellence time trying to dispel the ideas that they had doubts. Such as enticing the evil or the motivation and the time it can be the reason for all his actions Because as it is complete and we have chosen the best knower of the largest and most capable, no mistake, or deception is not to replace it because it makes the application of the inadequately. There is still time and defect free. And more firmly established the existence of two, these include the existence of the soul and the existence of God, the other principles, such as the outside world, and the soul and Etc and they can also be proved. Finally, he says: "I am convinced that the means of identification, it (the bear) is the most powerful a tool as the source of all other fatwa, through human agency, we are dedicated (7).

### Results

Finally, Theorem Descartes was convinced God exists as the second issue is due to this speech Should identify the evidence base for developing Cogito ergo sum after the firm was certain and surely prove that God may be complete and not misleading; because God is glamorous and "it is impossible for God to deceive us, as any self-deception is a defect, and though it seems that the power of deception, self-consciousness or the ability to demonstrate, but no doubt intended to deceive, and the inability or the inherent vice of the two is impossible for God (3).

Descartes' argument otherwise result from your tongue to be raised in the form that say "Only after the existence of God by which we believe in full paragraphs, and no doubt we will certainly release. And when they find the certainty of God's existence, we are there for her and she comes out of our imaginations. It is obvious that there cannot be perfect and we make mistakes does not want to be told why the impressions and the simple fact that we have. The real guarantee of God, of natural images and the actual judgment in my soul that I am on them. According to Descartes, assurance that the argument is true only when we have reason to trust in God - confidence to argue that it is created - it is based (7).

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