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ARTICLE

Thomas Aquinas on Non-Theological Faith

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Abstract

The majority of studies on ‘faith’ (*fides*) in the thought of Thomas Aquinas consider it in a religious or theological context: *fides* as the theological virtue by which one assents to the truths of divine revelation. The focus on theological faith is appropriate, given its central importance as a theological virtue, but this is not the only sense of *fides* that Thomas identifies. The present study investigates two non-theological senses formulated in his commentary on the *De Trinitate* of Boethius: first, *fides* as the proximate cause of assenting to principles within a given science (‘epistemic faith’) and, second, *fides* as an indispensable element of society (‘societal faith’). These senses have been largely overlooked in secondary literature but, I argue, might help to dispel mischaracterizations of faith as fundamentally unreasonable.

Keywords: epistemology; faith; science; society; Thomas Aquinas

The majority of studies on ‘faith’ (*fides*) in the thought of Thomas Aquinas consider it in a religious or theological context. That is, *fides* as one of the three theological virtues by which one assents to the truths of divine revelation.¹ Unquestionably, Thomas’ presentations of theological *fides* are extensive, detailed, and rich. While focusing on theological *fides* is appropriate – given the central importance of faith as a theological virtue – such concentration can sometimes suggest a distance between theological certainty and other human forms of knowing. One example of an apparent disparity between theological and natural investigations concerns the role of authority. In theology, one accepts revealed truths on the basis of divine authority and such arguments are the strongest. In human disciplines, by contrast, arguments from authority are the weakest form of argument.² This divergence might lead one to regard theology as an

¹An example of the tendency to focus on the theological meaning of *fides* can be found in Bruno Niederbacher’s, ‘The Relation of Reason to Faith’, in *The Oxford Handbook of Aquinas*, ed. by Brian Davies (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012), pp. 337–47. Though Niederbacher defends the ultimate compatibility of faith and reason, he begins by separating them. Richard Swinburne also offered an account of ‘The Thomistic View of Faith’ which focuses exclusively on its religious purpose in *Faith and Reason* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999), pp. 138–41.

²See Thomas Aquinas, *Summa Theologiae* I, q. 8. English translation from Fathers of the English Dominican Province (New York: Benziger Brothers, 1947). Henceforth, *ST*.

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instance of fideism, a forgoing of rational inquiry to make room for religious belief on the basis of believed authority. In such a conception of theology, faith becomes independent of reason, if not even unreasonable. Thomas himself never endorsed such a separation of faith and reason, of course, but claiming that faith may be reasonable now often calls for defense.

In the present study, I propose such a defense by considering two non-theological senses of *fides* as found in Thomas' commentary on the *De Trinitate* of Boethius. The first, which I shall call 'epistemic faith', refers to faith within scientific practice. The second, which I shall call 'societal faith', refers to the function of faith within society. In contrast to the abundant treatments of theological faith, consideration of these two non-theological senses of *fides* is sparse.³ The present study intends to show the importance of these non-theological senses, both in themselves and as entrées to theological faith. These two senses of *fides* can remind us that faith is a critical element in human life even outside the sphere of religious belief and, consequently, they suggest that faith may be reasonable. Recognizing the importance and pervasiveness of *fides* allows one to recognize, I propose, that it is not so much a question of *whether* one has faith as it is in *what* one has faith.

I. Fides in the super boetium de trinitate

Though unfinished, Thomas' commentary on the *De Trinitate* of Boethius contains an abundance of riches.⁴ Question V, in particular, has occupied a significant place in Thomistic scholarship insofar as it contains explicit and extensive treatment of how different sciences pursue their investigations and how certain natural sciences (i.e., physics, mathematics, and metaphysics) relate to theology. Thomas makes clear from the outset that he accepts the generally Aristotelian conception of a 'science' as an organized body of investigation aimed at arriving at demonstrated truths about a given subject.⁵ Theological demonstrations – like all demonstrations – proceed from

³The various senses of *fides* have not gone entirely unnoticed. Deferrari, for instance, outlined five distinct senses of 'faith' as an *act*, a *habit*, an *object*, a *characteristic*, or a *security*. See Roy J. Deferrari, *A Lexicon of St. Thomas Aquinas based on the Summa Theologica and Selected Passages of His Other Works* (Washington: Catholic University of America Press, 1948), p. 419 ff. Thomistic scholarship in general, though, tends to investigate *fides* as a theological virtue more than these non-theological uses of the term.

⁴For some treatments of this work, see Leo Elders, *Faith and Science: An Introduction to St. Thomas' Expositio in Boethii De Trinitate* (Roma: Herder, 1974); Douglas C. Hall, *The Trinity: An Analysis of St. Thomas Aquinas' Expositio of the 'De Trinitate' of Boethius* (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1992); Lawrence J. Donoho, 'The Nature and Grace of Sacra Doctrina in St. Thomas's Super Boetium De Trinitate', *The Thomist*, 63 (1999), 343–401; Jean-Pierre Torrell, 'Philosophie et théologie d'après le Prologue de Thomas d'Aquin au Super Boetium De Trinitate: Essais d'une lecture théologique', *Documenti e studi sulla Tradizione filosofica medievale*, 10 (1999), 299–353; Matthew Kostelecky, 'Thomas Aquinas' Commentary on Boethius' De Trinitate and the Structure of the Summa contra gentiles', *Religious Studies and Theology*, 35 (2016), 145–62. See also Faustinus Ik. Ugwuanyi, 'Why Aquinas Stopped Commenting on Boethius's De Trinitate', *Studia Gilsoniana*, 9 (2020), pp. 167–88. A study of this commentary which does not treat the function of *fides* but instead focuses on the role of question V for Thomistic epistemology is Ariberto Acerbi's, 'Aquinas's Commentary on Boethius's 'De Trinitate'', *The Review of Metaphysics*, 66 (2012), 317–38.

⁵As he explains, 'we must understand what science should be called divine science. We must realize indeed that if a science considers a subject-genus, it must investigate the principles of that genus, since science is perfected only through knowledge of principles'. Thomas Aquinas, *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, q. 5 a. 4, c. (English translation: Armand Mauer, 1953.) Translation modified when noted.

principles, and so Thomas must consider whence these principles come. In natural sciences, principles are ultimately acquired by *intellectus*, the culminating point of human cognition by which one grasps universals within sensed particulars. In theological science, principles are acquired by *fides*.⁶ As Thomas explains ‘as the principle of our cognition is naturally the knowledge of created things, obtained by means of the senses, so the principle of supernatural cognition is that knowledge of First Truth conferred upon us, infused by faith’.⁷ Within his view of the scientific nature of theology, *fides* functions as a kind of *intellectus* insofar as this allows one to accept the first principles of theology.⁸

2. Non-theological *fides*

Faith is, for Thomas, first and foremost a theological virtue, that by which we assent to the truths of divine revelation. But *fides* is neither only nor always concerned with theology or religious belief. In his *De Trinitate* commentary, for instance, Thomas references two non-theological senses of *fides*. Let us consider each in turn.

2.1 Epistemic faith

Recall that, for Thomas, all sciences (both theological and natural) depend on principles. The principles of natural sciences are, ultimately, grasped by *intellectus* and originate in sense experience. Importantly, however, while maintaining that natural sciences are ultimately empirical, Thomas does not insist that each science must be directly traced back to sense experience. On the contrary, he reminds us that, even ‘in those sciences handed down to us by human tradition, there are certain principles in some of them which are not universally known, but which presuppose truths derived from a higher science’.⁹ In other words, a given science can accept principles from another science. While *intellectus* is always the ultimate cause of accepting scientific principles, it is often *fides* which serves as a proximate cause.¹⁰ Put another way, we often accept principles on the basis of a kind of faith, not because of direct experience or insight. This is the kind of faith which I call ‘epistemic’.¹¹

⁶Thomas Aquinas, *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, q. 2 a. 2, c.

⁷Thomas Aquinas, *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, proemium. See also *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, q. 2 a. 2, c.

⁸These first principles of theology are the articles of faith, as Thomas makes clear at *Summa theologia* I, q. 1, a. 8, c. Adverting to the earlier presentation of *sacra doctrina*, Thomas later explains in ST II-II, q. 1, a. 7 that the articles of faith ‘stand in the same relation to the doctrine of faith, as self-evident principles to a teaching based on natural reason’. These formulae of belief are necessary, Thomas maintains, because one ‘cannot believe, unless the truth be proposed to him that he may believe it. Hence the need for the truth of faith to be collected together, so that it might the more easily be proposed to all, lest anyone might stray from the truth through ignorance of the faith’. (ST II-II, q. 1, a. 9, c) Thomas offers an extensive commentary on these articles in his *Expositio in Symbolum Apostolorum* where Thomas delineates twelve propositions, each divinely revealed, that encapsulate the object of Christian belief. See also his short work *De articulis Fidei et Ecclesiae sacramentis ad archiepiscopum Panormitanum*. In this last work, Thomas presents a listing of the articles of faith that both cites the scriptural support with a given article and defends the article against various theological or philosophical criticisms.

⁹Thomas Aquinas, *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, q. 2, a. 2, ad 5. (English translation of questions 1–4 by Rose E. Brennan, 1946.) Translation modified when noted.

¹⁰Thomas Aquinas, *Super Boetium De Trinitate* q. 2, a. 2, ad 7.

¹¹Although Thomas references this non-theological sense of *fides* within scientific practice and the subordination of the sciences, referring to it as ‘scientific faith’ would be misleading if taken to refer to *belief in science* or even to *religious belief mediated by science*. Thomas’ understanding of ‘science’, too, is

Thomas suggests this sense of *fides* as a proximate cause of accepting scientific principles in *Super Boethium De Trinitate*, q. 2, article 2. This article concerns whether it is possible for there to be a *scientia* of theology, if theology is grounded in faith.¹² There he explains how theology proceeds from the principles of a higher science (namely the *scientia* of God and the blessed) but is still demonstrative insofar as these truths are accepted as principles and allow further demonstrations.¹³ While replying to an objection, Thomas argues that faith concerns the principles of science, but not its demonstrations. The dependence on principles for demonstration is not unique to theology, he maintains, because ‘in any science whatever there are certain things that serve as principles, and others as conclusions. Hence the reasoning process set forth in the sciences precedes the assent given to a conclusion, but follows upon assent to principles, since it proceeds from them’.¹⁴ In theology, these principles are the articles of faith. These must be accepted through faith but, once accepted, they serve as principles of theological demonstrations. Thomas continues to draw parallels between the science of theology and other sciences as follows:

Even in those sciences handed down to us by human tradition, there are certain principles in some of them which are not universally known, but which presuppose truths derived from a higher science, just as in subordinate sciences certain things taken from superior sciences are assumed and believed to be true; and truths of this kind are not *per se nota* except to the higher knowers.¹⁵

Aristotle’s account of how sciences can be related to one another is clearly in play. Though sciences are specified by their subject matter (biology differs from chemistry, for example, because they consider different subjects), Aristotle does not separate one from all others. He first hints at the possibility of relating one science to another in *Posterior Analytics* I, 7 when stating that there can be a crossover between sciences if their demonstrations are ‘related as subordinate to superior (e.g. as optical theorems to geometry or harmonic theorems to arithmetic)’.¹⁶ Aristotle elaborates on this

broader than the modern conception and encompasses any organized body of demonstrated knowledge (including, importantly, theology). I will, therefore, refer to this non-theological sense of faith as ‘epistemic’ rather than ‘scientific’ since it concerns knowledge broadly construed. I note that Jonathan Jenkins Ichikawa has used the term ‘epistemic faith’ in his treatment of ‘Faith and Epistemology’, *Episteme*, 17 (2020), 121–40. By ‘epistemic faith’ he means ‘an approximation, a reliance upon certain epistemic procedures, despite their apparent epistemic shortcomings. Faith is unjustified, and issues into unjustified beliefs, when the apparent epistemic shortcomings really do undermine reasonable belief; it is justified when the epistemic worries are insufficient or unfounded’ (p. 121). As will be clear in the body of my study, this is a very different usage from my employment of the term.

¹²Thomas clearly has in mind the meaning of *science* as found in the *Posterior Analytics*, but now he is applying it to theology. As he states in the opening of his response: ‘the essence of science consists in this, that from things known a knowledge of things previously unknown is derived, and since this may occur in relation to divine truths, evidently there can be a science of divine things’. (*Super Boethium De Trinitate*, q. 2, a. 2, reply.).

¹³Thomas Aquinas, *Super Boethium De Trinitate*, q. 2, a. 2, reply.

¹⁴Thomas Aquinas, *Super Boethium De Trinitate*, q. 2, a. 2, ad 4.

¹⁵Thomas Aquinas, *Super Boethium De Trinitate*, q. 2, a. 2, ad 5. (Translation modified).

¹⁶Aristotle, *Posterior Analytics* I, 7, 7508b13–17. In the present study, I will use ‘subordinate’ and ‘subalternate’ interchangeably.

suggestion in *Posterior Analytics* I, 13, where he explains that there are two ways that distinct sciences can stand in relation to one another. One way is when a science deals, in part, with the subject of another science (for example, botany deals with part of biology, but not all of it). In his commentary, Thomas sets aside the relationship of 'part to whole' and focuses on 'subalternation'.¹⁷ This occurs when a higher science possesses a demonstration for something that a lower science accepts as a non-demonstrated fact.¹⁸ In such a relation, a 'lower' science accepts, as its principles, conclusions that may be demonstrated in another science.

In the *Super Boetium De Trinitate* passage quoted above, Thomas draws no distinction that separates, say, theology and philosophy from physics and mathematics. The sciences 'handed down to us by human tradition' include any area of investigation that follows the canon of the *Posterior Analytics*. Though ultimately interested in understanding the nature of theology, Thomas reminds us that subordination, in itself, does not rule out the possibility of attaining knowledge (*scientia*). A subordinate science might receive principles from a higher science, but these principles are nonetheless certain. In this way, both the higher subordinating and lower subordinated science can mount demonstrations.

While *intellectus* is the starting point of a science insofar as it allows us to grasp the indispensable principles of demonstration, Thomas soon turns to make a comparison and distinction between *intellectus* and *fides*. It is here that Thomas indicates a non-theological function of faith: faith as the proximate cause of grasping scientific principles.

Intellectus is always the first principle of any science (*scientiae*), but not always the proximate principle; rather, it is often *fides* which is the proximate principle of a science, as is evident in the case of the subordinate sciences; since their conclusions proceed from faith in truths accepted on the authority of a superior science as from a proximate principle, but also from the understanding of scientists in the superior field who have intellectual certitude of these created truths as from their ultimate principle.¹⁹

Intellectus is that by which we grasp first principles. As such, it provides the ultimate grounding for all scientific investigations whatsoever. But not all sciences employ first principles; some, such as subordinate sciences, use proximate principles. A subordinate science accepts principles from a higher science, where these principles are ultimately grasped non-demonstratively through *intellectus*. But the subordinate science assumes these principles in order to mount its own demonstrations. If a subordinate science was not able to assume these principles, then each science would need to be a first. In other words, all principles would need to be directly received through *intellectus*, not received from another science.

¹⁷See Thomas Aquinas, *Expositio libri Posteriorum Analyticorum* I, lectio 25. For an extended treatment of subalternation in Thomas' thought, see John I. Jenkins, *Knowledge and Faith in Thomas Aquinas* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997), especially part I.

¹⁸See Thomas Aquinas, *Expositio libri Posteriorum Analyticorum* I, lectio 25.

¹⁹Thomas Aquinas, *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, q. 2, a. 2, ad 7 (translation modified).

So, for example, in this view of scientific practice, a psychiatrist would not be able to implement the conclusions of, say, biology or chemistry in practicing her medicine *qua* psychiatrist but rather would have to seek unmediated principles through *intellectus*. In other words, she would need to investigate the first principles of biology or chemistry herself before employing them in her practice. Aware that such recourse is neither theoretically nor practically necessary, Thomas maintains that *fides* can serve as a proximate cause of accepting principles. Thus, continuing my example, a psychiatrist need not herself perform the requisite chemical experiments needed to determine the nature and efficacy of a drug but can, instead, accept the findings of chemistry and implement them in her treatments.²⁰ This acceptance of principles on the basis of *fides*, one should note, does not thereby result in a loss of certitude.²¹ Accepting a principle ‘on faith’ in this way does not mean that one does so ignorantly or naively. Subordinate sciences, for Thomas, in order to be *subordinate*, are dependent, but they are not thereby dubitable. Their certitude is derived from the certitude of the subordinating science, which itself is traced to *intellectus*. Faith, thus, can serve as a proximate cause of accepting principles and, arguably, makes the interchange between different scientific fields possible.

A little later, also in the *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, Thomas returns to the issue of *fides* and scientific practice. While his earlier concern was with the acceptance of principles, here he considers the process of scientific investigation. Keeping in mind that learning requires pre-possessed knowledge of some sort, he states that:

it is needful for us even at first to have some notion of those things that are most knowable in themselves; but this cannot be except by believing (*credendo*). And this is evident even in the order of the sciences; since that science which is concerned with highest causes, namely, metaphysics, comes last in human knowledge; yet in sciences that are preambles to it there must be supposed certain truths which only in it become more fully known therefore every science has some suppositions that must be believed in order to carry on the process of learning.²²

Though still concerned with the role of *fides* in science, one sees a difference in focus: now Thomas is treating how one, in fact, must accept on faith (*credere*) some truths if one is to pursue further investigation. In both instances, though, the role of faith concerns the possession or acquisition of scientific knowledge. In other words, they are two aspects of epistemic *fides*.

2.2 Societal faith

The second, less-often invoked, non-theological use of *fides* concerns the role of faith within a given society. Importantly, by this sense of faith, Thomas does not mean

²⁰At this point, I should note that in this example the psychiatrist is not depending on an individual chemist but on the chemical discoveries of this ‘higher’ science. The importance of this distinction will become clear in a later section of my study.

²¹Of course, Thomas also maintains that *theological* faith is reasonable. For a study of this point, see Dominic Legge, ‘Reasonable Belief: The Contribution of Aquinas and his Dominican Followers on the Act of Faith and its Reasonableness’, *Angelicum*, 93 (2016), 315–30.

²²Thomas Aquinas, *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, q. 3, a. 1, response. (Translation modified).

some sort of natural religiosity or human proclivity to cultic practice. Instead, the foundation for this sense of *fides* is his understanding of human dependency on each other within society. Thomas explains that ‘without faith human society cannot be preserved’ because it is indispensable, within a society, that ‘one man believe in the promises of another and in his testimony and the like, for this is necessary if they are to live together; therefore faith is most necessary for mankind’.²³ It is this kind of faith which I call ‘societal’.

Immediately after explaining how *fides* is somewhat akin to *intellectus*, *scientia*, and *opinio*, Thomas observes that *fides*, like *opinio*, deals at times with matters that seem in themselves dubitable (such as another person’s attestations). But, because society is built upon the relation of one person to another, there must be a way to give credence to each other:

since among men dwelling together one man should deal with another as with himself in what he is not self-sufficient, therefore it is needful that he be able to stand with as much certainty on what another knows, but of which he himself is ignorant, as upon the truths which he himself knows. Hence it is that in human society faith is necessary in order that one man give credence to the words of another, and this is the foundation of justice, as Tullius says in his book, *De Officiis*.²⁴

While Thomas will devote the rest of his attention in this question to the importance of theological faith, here he is focused on societal *fides*. Inspiration for associating faith with justice is found in Cicero, but it is important to note that neither Thomas nor Cicero depends on an explicitly theological source for this sense of *fides*. For both thinkers, *fides* is indispensable insofar as human beings are, by nature, social animals.

Thomas’ references to societal *fides* are not limited to the *De Trinitate* commentary. The importance of social veracity becomes yet more clear in his treatments of the virtue of ‘truth’ in the *Summa Theologiae*. As he insists there,

Since man is a social animal, one man naturally owes another whatever is necessary for the preservation of human society. Now it would be impossible for men to live together, unless they believed one another, as declaring the truth one to another. Hence the virtue of truth does, in a manner, regard something as being due.²⁵

Thomas repeats this claim later and argues that, given human nature, we have certain needs.²⁶ Inasmuch as we are imperfect and dependent beings, we naturally

²³Thomas Aquinas, *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, q. 3, a. 1, sed contra. I note at this point that Thomas also maintains that *theological* faith and, similarly, the discipline of theology itself are also necessary for human beings. The grounding for this claim is, of course, Thomas’ view of the ultimate end of human beings: namely, to obtain eternal life with God. To explore this sense of necessity, though critical for Thomas’ overarching theological project, is outside the scope of the present study inasmuch as it directly concerns theological *fides*.

²⁴Thomas Aquinas, *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, q. 3 a. 1, c.

²⁵Thomas Aquinas, *ST II-II*, q. 109, a. 3, ad 1.

²⁶Thomas Aquinas, *ST II-II*, q. 114, a. 2, ad 1.

need to live in society with others. But without this kind of *fides*, society itself would be impossible to establish or maintain. Though referenced sparingly in the *De Trinitate* commentary, societal *fides*, thus, gives important insight into Thomas' view of human nature and society.²⁷ In closing, I would also suggest, given that the very existence of a society depends on *fides*, that we should be more concerned with *who* and *what* we believe rather than attempting to banish faith from the public sphere.²⁸

2.3 'Testimonial justification'

These two non-theological senses of *fides* yield insight into Thomas' view of scientific practice and human society. Given the importance of these areas of life, it is perhaps surprising that these senses have been, thus far, largely overlooked. A notable exception to this general tendency is Mathew Kent Siebert's study, 'Aquinas on Testimonial Justification: Faith and Opinion'.²⁹ In this study, Siebert draws on the *De Trinitate* commentary to offer 'the first detailed interpretation and reconstruction of Aquinas's account of testimonial justification'.³⁰ In his treatment, Siebert identifies three distinct sources for testimony: experts, peers, and teachers.³¹ *Expert* testimonial justification consists of 'a vertical epistemic division of labor, extending from experts down to those who trust them', while *peer* testimonial justification refers to a societal need which 'often requires us to act on what other people know, when not in a position to verify something for ourselves'.³² *Teacher* testimonial justification is needed for learning because, Siebert reminds us, students must rely on the knowledge of their teacher if they are to progress in knowledge.³³ Each of these areas is an instance of *someone* (expert, peer, or teacher) transmitting *something* to *another* (a non-expert, a peer, or a student).

Siebert's emphasis on the importance of testimony is well-placed but, at times, seems to equate non-theological *fides* and testimony.³⁴ What I have called societal faith clearly, it seems, concerns testimony: Thomas himself refers to the 'testimony' (*testimoniis*) of someone when introducing this sense of *fides*.³⁵ What is less clear, however, is that epistemic *fides* is also, always and only, a matter of testimony. Siebert argues

²⁷Marie I. George has explored the connection between trust (a parallel to societal *fides*) and human nature in her 'Aquinas on Trust and Our Social Nature', *The Renewal of Civilization: Essays in Honor of Jacques Maritain*, ed. by Gavin Colvert (Washington, DC: American Maritain Association, 2010), pp. 110–25.

²⁸Of course, *whom* we believe is, ultimately, a matter of trustworthiness (*those* we believe to stand by their word, fulfill promises, testify truthfully, and so forth), while *what* we believe encompasses the various truths, values, or convictions that an individual, group, or society may accept. To explore the *whom* or the *what* of faith, though extremely important in themselves, lies outside the purview of the present study.

²⁹Mathew Kent Siebert, 'Aquinas on Testimonial Justification: Faith and Opinion', *The Review of Metaphysics*, 69 (2016), 555–82.

³⁰Siebert, 556.

³¹Siebert, 560.

³²Siebert, 557–559.

³³Siebert, 560.

³⁴See, for instance, Siebert 557–560.

³⁵Thomas Aquinas, *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, q. 3, a. 1, sed contra.

that, for Thomas, ‘some of the preexisting knowledge required for learning a science must be testimonial’.³⁶ As he explains,

[Thomas] appeals to the Aristotelian ordering of the sciences, on which metaphysics is the most fundamental but also the most obscure. Similar considerations apply to contemporary natural science, in which physics is the most fundamental but at the same time arguably the most difficult to understand. Someone setting out to study physics would not get very far without some direction on the basic principles of force, motion, and matter, as physicists today understand them. The faith of a student, unlike that of nonexperts in a vertical epistemic division of labor, is a provisional faith, supporting one’s education until one is an expert oneself, and in the ideal case one comes to understand why the principles one accepted at the beginning of one’s education are true.³⁷

While Thomas does distinguish between the ‘knowledge’ of a student and the ‘knowledge’ of an expert, such distinction does not answer the question of whether epistemic *fides* reduces to testimony.³⁸ To answer this question, it is critical to understand what is meant by ‘testimony’.

Some maintain that testimony is, always and fundamentally, inter-personal. Paul Faulkner, for instance, argues that ‘the fact that what is presented-as-true does come from another person is a distinguishing feature of testimony’.³⁹ Taken in this way, the inter-personal element is indispensable in differentiating between testimony and other modes of acquiring belief or knowledge. Even those who advocate a broader understanding of ‘testimony’ consistently return to the personal dimension of such communications.⁴⁰ Granted, the testimony of societal *fides* certainly seems to be inter-personal. What is at issue now is whether epistemic *fides* is, similarly, fundamentally testimonial and, if so, essentially inter-personal.

³⁶Siebert, 560.

³⁷Siebert, 560.

³⁸See Thomas Aquinas, *Expositio libri Posteriorum Analyticorum* I, lectio 19.

³⁹Paul Faulkner, ‘The Social Character of Testimonial Knowledge’, *Journal of Philosophy*, 97 (2000), 581–601, p. 585. Jennifer Lackey makes a similar claim in her study, ‘It Takes Two to Tango: Beyond Reductionism and Non-Reductionism in the Epistemology of Testimony’, *The Epistemology of Testimony*, ed. by J. Lackey and E. Sosa (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006), pp. 160–82, especially p. 176. See also Christopher R. Green, ‘Epistemology of Testimony’, *Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (ISSN 2161-0002): ‘Discussing the basis of different beliefs presupposes that one important way we should categorize beliefs is by where they came from. The basis of a belief is its source or root. ... when someone tells us that *p*, and we accept it, we form a *testimonially-based* belief that *p*. Testimony in this sense need not be formal testimony in a courtroom, but happens whenever one person tells something to someone else’. <<https://iep.utm.edu/ep-testi/>> [accessed 24 November 2023].

⁴⁰For instance, Axel Gelfert states that: ‘In contemporary epistemology, “testimony” is most frequently used as an umbrella term to capture all those situations in which we form beliefs or acquire knowledge on the basis of what someone tells us. This includes spoken as well as written statements, media reports, corporate communications, scientific publications and the like’. Axel Gelfert, ‘Testimony’, in *Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (Taylor and Francis. DOI:10.4324/0123456789-P049-2. Accessed: 24 November 2023). Siebert does not offer a definition of ‘testimony’, but he seems to tacitly accept that testimony is inter-personal in some way.

Siebert's underlining of the testimonial aspect of scientific practice emphasizes the mode of transmitting scientific truths. But Thomas' account of subalternate science – the background for what Siebert calls 'expert testimonial justification' – does not focus on the mode of transmission so much as it does on the relation between 'higher' and 'lower' sciences. Thomas maintains that both 'higher' and 'lower' sciences can formulate demonstrations (inasmuch as each kind of science possesses principles) and refers to these demonstrations as *propter quid* and *quia*, respectively.⁴¹ While there are a variety of ways to distinguish 'higher' (*propter quid*) demonstrations from 'lower' (*quia*) demonstrations, the way of most relevance to the present study concerns demonstrations from mediate or immediate principles:

one way that scientific knowledge *quia* differs from *propter quid* is that it is the former if the syllogism is not through immediate principles but through mediate ones. For in that case the first cause will not be employed, whereas science *propter quid* is according to the first cause; consequently, the former will not be science *propter quid*.⁴²

Epistemic faith, as I have presented it, relies on Thomas' schema of subordinate sciences.⁴³ While the question of transmission is central to the 'teacher testimony' identified in Siebert's study, Thomas' treatment of 'expert testimony' in this context focuses on the distinction between a higher subordinating and a lower subordinated science, not testimony. Granted, Thomas does refer to the role of experts within scientific practice.⁴⁴ But he soon returns to the issue of 'proximate principles' within a science and no longer invokes experts or testimony to explain subordination.⁴⁵ At this point, then, one might draw the following distinction between epistemic and societal *fides*: societal *fides* is a form of testimony inasmuch as it consists in the transmission of truths between persons. Epistemic *fides*, by contrast, may include testimony but it is not necessarily or always, considered in itself, testimonial.⁴⁶ Epistemic *fides* concerns the acceptance of principles from 'higher' sciences. There are different

⁴¹See Thomas Aquinas, *Expositio libri Posteriorum Analyticorum* I, lectio 23.

⁴²See Thomas Aquinas, *Expositio libri Posteriorum Analyticorum* I, lectio 23.

⁴³Thomas Aquinas uses the terminology of *propter quid* when presenting the meaning of subalternation within his commentary at *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, q. 5, a. 1, ad 5.

⁴⁴Cf. Thomas Aquinas, *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, q. 2, a. 2, ad 7.

⁴⁵Thomas Aquinas, *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, question 2, a. 3, ad 7: 'Sciences which are ordered to one another are so related that one can use the principles of another, just as posterior sciences can use the principles of prior sciences, whether they are superior or inferior: wherefore metaphysics, which is superior in dignity to all, uses truths that have been proved in other sciences. And in like manner theology – Although all other sciences are related to it in the order of generation, as serving it and as preambles to it – can make use of the principles of all the others, even if they are posterior to it in dignity'.

⁴⁶To turn to Thomas' *Expositio libri Posteriorum Analyticorum* for a moment, there is reference within his treatment of subalternate sciences to experts in a 'higher' science and practitioners of a 'lower' one. Thomas only argues, though, that the former has *propter quid* knowledge and the latter has *quia*, not that the practitioner need necessarily depend on the individual expert for the principles needed within his own discipline. See *Expositio libri Posteriorum Analyticorum* I, lectio 25. Similarly, in the *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, q. 2, a. 3, ad 7, Thomas argues that 'sacra doctrina utitur philosophicis documentis propter se, non recipit ea propter auctoritatem dicentium, sed propter rationem dictorum, unde quaedam bene dicta accipit et alia respuit'.

modes of transmitting truths of a higher science, and these modes may or may not be inter-personal. Let us consider some examples:

Someone who is not a physicist may accept as true the principle that ‘for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction’. Though this is, of course, often called one of ‘Newton’s Laws’, it does not seem that the non-physicist accepts them *qua* testimony (i.e., because *Isaac Newton* or *someone else* asserted it as true) but, rather, as established truths within a given discipline (in this case, physics). Of course, the way in which this non-physicist might come to know them *might* be through the testimony of an expert, a peer, or teacher, but the conviction of these truths – the conviction allowed through non-theological faith – does not rest only or primarily on testimony. While someone *might*, in practice, depend on the testimony of an expert, subalternation for Thomas Aquinas is a classification of the relationship between higher and lower sciences, not the assessment of individuals’ expertise or truthfulness. Though *who* is testifying might influence the conviction (or lack thereof) of the recipient of this testimony, it need not. So, continuing the example of the psychiatrist above, her certitude about the nature and efficacy of a given drug need not depend on the testimony of a *chemist* but instead on the established discoveries of the science of chemistry.⁴⁷ Thus, epistemic *fides* is not necessarily testimonial and should be distinguished from societal *fides*. It is important to note the possible testimonial independence of epistemic *fides* because of an underlying, distinct but related, controversy: whether subordinated sciences, testimony, both, or neither might yield genuine *scientia*.⁴⁸ Regarding *both* senses of non-theological faith as testimonial blurs key distinctions within this debate.

3. The importance of non-theological *fides*

Thus far, we have considered two non-theological senses of *fides* as formulated in the *De Trinitate* commentary: epistemic and societal. At this point, one might object to using the same term, *fides*, to refer to both theological and non-theological faith. If by ‘faith’ one means always and only religious faith, then the epistemic and societal senses identified in the present study are mistaken expansions of the term. To assert that *fides* is univocal in this way, though, begs the question of the present study by maintaining that this term refers always and only to theological faith. How, then, might one defend the proposed expansion of this term while avoiding equivocation? Throughout his presentations of *fides*, Thomas identifies the object of this virtue as truth. In the context of theological *fides*, this is the ‘First Truth’, God, and all other things inasmuch as they relate to God.⁴⁹ Insofar as both epistemic and societal *fides* concern truth (the *truths* of a given science or the *truths* asserted in society), they can also be termed *fides* without falling prey to equivocation. Thus, *fides* is an analogical term, whose various senses are united insofar as each relates, in one way or another, to truth.

While Thomas himself references these two non-theological senses of *fides* only in passing – and epistemic faith more than societal faith – investigation into his reasoning

⁴⁷The issue of present concern is whether non-theological *fides* is reducible to testimony. I thus leave unanswered the question of how, apart from testimony, the insights of a ‘higher’ science might be transmitted to ‘lower’ sciences.

⁴⁸Siebert acknowledges the ‘the controversial question whether, on Aquinas’s account of knowledge, testimony can provide knowledge’ at 556, n. 5.

⁴⁹Cf. Thomas Aquinas, *ST II-II*, q. 1, a. 1.

for both has revealed insights into his view of faith, scientific practice, and society. In neither epistemic nor societal faith does one rely on theology or revelation. Instead, both are natural instances of granting assent to a given proposition. Before ending this study, it is fitting to reflect on the importance of affirming these two non-theological senses of *fides* and then to consider what entrée they might offer to theological faith.

Epistemic faith allows one to accept the conclusions from one science and implement them as principles in another (such as a psychiatrist making use of chemistry). Without epistemic *fides*, subordinate sciences would either need to investigate demonstrations for their own principles or would need to be made unsubordinated and first. To do so, though, would undercut the very essence of a subordinate science which would, in turn, destroy the relation between sciences. Theoretically, a science providing demonstrations of its own principles makes itself susceptible to the problem that launched Aristotle's *Posterior Analytics*: namely, that any discipline that demonstrates the principles of its certitude is trapped in an infinite regress. Practically, too, a denial of subordination would mean that there is no hierarchy or relation between sciences. If each science is made a first, then different areas of investigation would be siloed from another. But this is belied by common scientific practice in which the practitioner of one discipline implements or even depends on the findings of a different discipline.⁵⁰

One might, of course, try to maintain that in such 'borrowings', one changes disciplines, such that when a physicist is considering a mathematical formula she is then working as a mathematician, or when a theologian uses scripture to consider a moral issue she is then working as a moralist. Yet this suggestion seems odd. Would one wish to maintain, say, that a psychiatrist is no longer a psychiatrist but rather a chemist when he, for example, prescribes a 'selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor' (SSRI) to a patient because such medication functions as a *chemical* messenger? It seems not.⁵¹ The specific discipline of psychiatry is different from but related to chemistry. The psychiatrist accepts the findings of chemistry as principles and applies them in his treatment.⁵² In this way, the psychiatrist is practicing psychiatry as a subordinate discipline.

Turning to societal faith, this is central to Thomas' view of human nature and society. The lack of belief in the words or actions of another, he maintains, makes a given society unable to function. This kind of faith, thus, makes possible the kind of communication needed for a society to exist. At this point, though, I should note a likely contrast between epistemic and societal *fides*. As we have seen, epistemic *fides* does not lose certitude insofar as it figures within Thomas' notion of subordination. But, while epistemic *fides* relates to principles of a science, societal *fides* concerns human speech and activity, which can be highly dubitable. Nonetheless, Thomas insists that faith is indispensable for a society. Apparently aware of the difference between *fides* of this sort and the *fides* of principles (both natural and theological), Thomas does not claim

⁵⁰In philosophical and theological practice, too, it is difficult if not impossible to separate, for example, politics from ethics or epistemology from anthropology or scripture from dogmatics and morals.

⁵¹At the same time, a psychiatrist does not need the same kind of depth of knowledge of the chemical composition or nature of an SSRI as a chemist might. This is not, of course, to say that the chemical composition is irrelevant to a psychiatrist, but their concern in most instances is on the *function* of the compound, not the composition.

⁵²Thomas himself uses a medical example to explain how theology accepts principles on faith in *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, q. 2, a. 2, ad 5.

certitude from societal *fides*. He does, however, insist that the violation of the trust manifested by *fides* is a seriously grave matter, such that lies are a direct attack upon the *fides* upon which a society depends for its survival.

4. Non-theological *fides* as entrée to theological faith?

The importance of *fides* in Thomas Aquinas' thought seems rivaled only by its misperceptions. Religious 'faith' is, today, often presented as a subjective, non-critical, or dubitable attitude. Such characterizations are foreign to Thomistic accounts of faith. In his view, faith does not subvert or weaken rationality but, instead, perfects our natural ability to know. As he states,

it must be said that gifts of grace are added to those of nature in such a way that they do not destroy the latter, but rather perfect them; wherefore also the light of faith, which is gratuitously infused into our minds, does not destroy the natural light of cognition, which is in us by nature.⁵³

Thomas thus argues that, while theological faith accesses truths that are not naturally knowable (because they exceed human reason), it does not destroy natural knowledge. Indeed, there can be no contradiction between faith and natural knowledge because both arise, ultimately, from the same source.⁵⁴

This view of the fundamental harmony between reason and faith leads Thomas to argue that theology (*sacra doctrina*) may invoke natural reason to demonstrate certain preambles to faith, to clarify the meaning of certain revealed truths, or to refute those who deny these truths.⁵⁵ In defending his claim that natural knowledge might be incorporated within theological practice, Thomas contends that

When one of two things passes into the dominion of another, the product is not considered a mixture except when the nature of both is altered. Wherefore those who use philosophical doctrines in sacred Scripture in such a way as to subject them to the service of faith, do not mix water with wine, but change water into wine.⁵⁶

Thus, one sees that any suggestion that faith and reason are irreconcilable or radically separate is incompatible with the Thomistic account of *fides*. Nonetheless, the alleged separation of natural reason and religious belief remains all too common. One way of attempting to bridge this divide is to recognize natural or non-theological senses of faith and the indispensable roles of such faith within human life. Accepting truths through non-theological faith, both epistemically and socially, may even serve as entrées to theological faith inasmuch as they habituate us to acknowledging the mediated character of our knowledge.

⁵³Thomas Aquinas, *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, q. 2, a. 3, reply.

⁵⁴See Thomas Aquinas, *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, q. 2, a. 3, reply.

⁵⁵See Thomas Aquinas, *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, q. 2, a. 3, reply.

⁵⁶Thomas Aquinas, *Super Boetium De Trinitate*, q. 2, a. 3, ad 5. (Translation modified).

Thomas himself suggests, albeit in passing, that ‘science begets and nourishes faith, by way of external persuasion afforded by science’.⁵⁷ This passage appears in the context of investigating the causes of faith when Thomas replies to an objection that there is no need for divine infusion of faith because, following Augustine, ‘science begets faith in us, and nourishes, defends and strengthens it’.⁵⁸ In his reply, Thomas insists that the ‘chief and proper cause’ of faith is an inward movement (i.e., the result of an infusion of grace), but this does not preclude or eliminate ‘external persuasions’. Examples of such ‘external’ inducements provided by Thomas include witnessing a miracle or being converted by the words of another.⁵⁹ He acknowledges that these are not sufficient in themselves to yield theological faith but nonetheless maintains that these external factors *might* lead to such faith.

In another passage Thomas argues that, while theological *fides* properly precedes other virtues (inasmuch as it directly concerns the end to which all other virtues are ordered), other virtues may, in practice, precede theological *fides*.⁶⁰ The examples he mentions are fortitude (which allows one to overcome the fear that might hinder faith) and humility (which allows the submission needed for faith). Might not the acknowledgment of epistemic and societal faith within human life also, in practice, precede and even serve as external inducements to theological faith? Recognizing the role of faith within scientific practice may allow one to bridge modern divides between science and theology because both rely on a kind of *fides*. Societal faith, too, allows one to recognize that human society itself depends on *fides* between its members. Though outliers of Thomas’ extended treatments of *fides*, acknowledging epistemic and societal *fides* might help to dispel mischaracterizations of faith as fundamentally unreasonable. In sum, inasmuch as these non-theological senses of *fides* allow one to overcome the perceived irreconcilability of faith and reason, they may serve as entrées to theological *fides*.

5. Conclusion

In the present study, I have explored two non-theological senses of faith in the thought of Thomas Aquinas: epistemic and societal *fides*. In drawing attention to these senses, I do not intend to downplay the importance of faith as a theological virtue. As mentioned in the beginning of this study, theological faith is, ultimately, the most important sense of *fides* and, consequently, rightfully occupies the majority of Thomas’ attention. Yet, as we have seen, non-theological faith is indispensable in human life and can challenge perceptions of faith as fundamentally unreasonable. Far from weakening the meaning and significance of theological faith, these non-theological senses can instead expand and enrich our understanding of *fides*, not only in the thought of Thomas Aquinas but also in our own lives.⁶¹

⁵⁷Thomas Aquinas, *ST II-II*, q. 6, a. 1, ad 1.

⁵⁸Thomas Aquinas, *ST II-II*, q. 6, a. 1, obj. 1.

⁵⁹See Thomas Aquinas, *ST II-II*, q. 6, a. 1, reply.

⁶⁰Cf. Thomas Aquinas, *ST II-II*, q. 4, a. 7.

⁶¹My thanks to the anonymous reviewer who offered insightful critiques of an earlier version of this study.