

# Outline of All Science

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**Science:** the systematic study or modeling of the world of experience in order to extract knowledge from or to make predicted effect about the world. The only science of any consistent value for prediction is modern science.

David Hume, al-Ghazali, Slavoj Zizek and others have pointed to the impossibility of determining final causation. Mikhail Bakhtin pointed to the idea of unfinalizability as a structural feature of human interaction with the world, at least in terms of human expression. In expanding this concept of unfinalizability, following the path of any systematic study will result in opening up new questions as each prior question is answered, leaving the asker wiser but never arriving at any final end. Nevertheless, for humans living within the center of the field of experience, in the lived-world, we do not require venturing very far down the causal trail to be successful in sustaining our lives, to avoid danger and provide for the necessities of life. It is therefore only upon reaching the boundary of the field of experience, that is upon closing in on the Laws of Physical Nature as the structure of the field of experience that issues of unfinalizability both present themselves and show themselves to be finally unresolvable.

Further complications to science arise with the issues of synesthesia and the application of synesthesia onto cognitive structures of any sentient beings. With synesthesia, two senses are confused or conflated and for example color is described as a sound; with an exchange of cognitive structures either within an extremely different designed human brain or speculatively between human cognitive structures and non-human sentient beings' cognitive structures, time for example may be appreciated as entanglement and expressed as such. Thus while modern science as a process may be universal, the content of this or any other science may look very, very different to different sentient creatures.

## **TRUTH**

In general, science seeks to generate knowledge and the term "knowledge" is historically related to the term truth. As stated above, only modern science provides certainty of predictability. We may mention as definitional that any other science which claims this level of certainty is best termed in this instance a "pseudoscience"; without making such a claim, each science remains in its own sphere of generating knowledge. But what of truth?

Determinations of truth have revolved around an alignment, or correspondence, between statement, belief of that statement, and the world. This abstract and atemporal approach and definition is highly unsatisfactory for a number of reasons: first, human interaction in the world is not merely intellectual and if truth is knowledge that is the epitome of accuracy of the world, then acting appropriately on that truth should ensure sustainability of life; but alas, it can be easily shown that acting on this basis cannot and does not arise to this promised epitome. This is due to the fact that human life is more than intellectual, human life is experiential within the world, a praxis, and thus any definition of truth must take a holistic and wholly-lived-life approach to knowledge of the highest caliber.

Second, the word belief is tainted with a “leap of faith”, as a “stop-gap” truth over an unfinalizable situation, as per Kierkegaard’s assessment. Accordingly, in a correspondence approach to truth, the word “belief” might better be exchanged with “conjecture”, “supposition”, “speculation”, “presumption” or “assumption” to avoid any assuming of the consequent. Finally, while the mapping of statement to world is a laudable goal and such topological mapping via symbols of language, mathematical or otherwise, may reveal distinct and important features of the world, again human life is not static but is dynamic and the world itself contains luck, chance, risk, and entropy – as a structural feature of unorderedness; all of which may be placed under the Law of Unintended Consequence.

Thus, a better definition of truth would solve these problems of undue abstraction, of circular reasoning, and applicability to the lived-in world of humans by humans. Again, within the idea of truth is ultimate knowledge, knowledge of eternal value, and for humans, knowledge of the propagation and protection of human life. Truth is thereby defined as a demonstrated sustainably lived life.

What this means is that truth is not a statement on paper, but is rather a statement by someone who has lived that statement, has acted upon that statement and who has not perished or been enslaved, or to protect himself or others been committed to an insane asylum or imprisoned. Truth now involves the whole human in his holistic interaction with the whole world, including the world of chance, of danger, of luck, of planning, of the limitation of the justified conjecture (justified true belief) and the boundaries of and the unfinalizability down the causal trail and down the pathways of all the other Laws of Physical Nature.

## **EPISTEMOLOGICAL HIERARCHY**

In terms of gaining knowledge of the world, science and experience combine to reveal the lived-in world and the remaining hidden field of experience of the Laws of Physical Nature and the various metaphysical fields. Metaphysics is an unusual science in that metaphysics is the final science in terms of gathering information as it must explain and take into consideration the findings of all other sciences, while positioning its findings as first, both temporally and causally, of all sciences. Because of this, metaphysics can never arise to the position of certainty of modern science, as one cannot travel backward in time to conduct an experiment.

The principle of “uniformity” was initially applied to the laws of physics, for example that time is constant across all of history and the whole of the universe, as is space, and the others. This assumption obviously cannot be proven via modern science though remains a useful assumption. One can follow Bertrand Russell’s thought experiment that the entire universe may have doubled in size last night and we would not be the wiser upon waking up. But aside from such radical skepticisms, the constancy of the Laws of Physical Nature will be assumed save for any demonstratable objections put forward at some later date. Unfortunately, this principle of uniformity has expanded beyond laws to mere theories, which as unproved are mere speculations, assumption, conjectures. Thus, while the Theory of Evolution is absolutely provable going forward in time, and is almost tautological, one cannot prove this in the past, as one cannot travel back in time to conduct an experiment.

Certainly in the Modern Philosophy of Science there is an appeal to best explanation, which would in the mid-1800s be for the uniformity of this Theory as the default explanation, today, due to the practical implications of genetic engineering, and the assembly of a genetic set, one can easily make an appeal to best explanation, as life of earth developed due to a sprinkling of a genetic set onto a planet prepared for this genetic set to be the only extant life form. As mentioned in other Chapters, this Treatise holds to this position as coherent with the evidence of the pilots of the Tic Tac et al, and their long-term interaction with earth.

Returning to the idea of science as pursuit and delivery of knowledge, we must construct for ourselves an epistemological hierarchy; and assure that this hierarchy is both coherent and consistently applied. The following chart outlines the epistemological hierarchy, the hierarchal strength of the source of ideas, of the truth of ideas, strength of ideas, applicability of ideas, usefulness of ideas, and ultimately the trustworthiness of ideas. At the bottom of this hierarchy is the testimony of known liars, at the top is the repeated findings of well-conducted modern scientific experiments.

In closing this Chapter it should be noted that the aim of this Treatise is a metaphysics and not a guide to human action. It is also the position that until one knows where one is, advice as to any singular appropriate action is impossible. That is, if one is in a paradise, then one should act a certain way towards oneself and others, but if one is in a prison, then another way would be more appropriate. Further, if one is being tested by a deity, then one should act a certain way, or if one is in a materialist existence, one should act a different way. If one is in a simulation as a precursor to release, then one should act one way, but if one is always to be in simulation with others always in simulation, then one would be obliged to act differently, perhaps.

Thus in attempting to remain firmly on target, there is a Husserlian bracketing of those essential components of human experience that absorb some much attention by intellectuals. There are namely a moral stance, an evaluative stance (axiology), a psychological stance, and an emotional stance. Until one is able to determine where one is, temporary prudence would suggest that remaining sane, free and not dying prematurely is the course of action to take. Placing undue attention to any of these stances without grounding in a metaphysics is pointless advice and should in no way be considered philosophy.

## **TYPES OF SCIENCES:**

Modern Science (the Scientific Method: Francis Bacon, with analytic structure of Rene Descartes)

Physics

Quantum Mechanics

Chemistry

Abstract Sciences

Logic

Mathematics

Semiotics

Observational Science

Astronomy

Geology

Sociology

Psychology

Physical Sciences

Physics

Chemistry

Biology

Geology

Social Sciences

Sociology

Psychology

Economics

Political Science

Statistical Sciences

Sociology

Psychology

Cognitive Science (Epistemology)

Metaphysics

Ancient Science (Mesopotamian/Egyptian/Persian)

Aristotelian Science

Islamic Science

Medieval Science

The following list of historical sciences reveals the human search more than the actual success for the scientific process, which is akin to a topological mapping of experience onto the structure of the world. Practitioners of these sciences may provide some type of insight into a course of action at some time, but as tested in a modern scientific format these processes reveal an extreme lack of predictability. To make a claim of a modern scientific level of predictability is to remove trustworthiness and earn a label of pseudoscience; but to accept these limits and gain some forward momentum of action, some lucky insight into the heart of the enemy, for example, would suffice as a guide to action, albeit with an artistic sentiment and low repeatability and perhaps a faux but required confidence.

Alchemy - science growing out of Islamic "al Chymia", seeking analogues between life as a whole and the way matter interacts in experimentation

Aeromancy - foretelling the future based on observing aerial phenomenon

Ailuromancy - divination using cats' movements or jumps to predict future events, especially the weather

Alectryomancy, or Alectormancy - divination by chickens pecking corn from letters inscribed in a circle

Aleuromancy - sentences were rolled up in flour to be chosen by the guilty, overseen by Apollo

Alomancy - divination via salt

Alphitomancy - divination with loaf of barley - the guilty eat and get sick

Amniomancy - investigating the membrane of newly born children

Anthropomancy - divination by means of the entrails of men and women

Apantomancy - divination by change objects or meetings

Astragalomancy - divination that uses dice specially marked with letters or numbers

Astrology - art of divining the fate or future of persons from the juxtaposition of the sun, moon and planets

Astronomy - the study and speculation of the movements of the lights in the sky

Aristotelean Science - science based upon the good and things moving to where they belong

Arithmancy - numbers for letters

Armomancy - investigation of shoulders

Augury - interpretation of omens

Axinomancy - divination by means of an axe or hatchet

Belomancy/Bolomancy - divination by throwing arrows

Bibliomancy - if someone weighs less than the great church Bible, they are innocent

Botanomancy - divination by burning branches of vervein and brier, upon which questions were carved

Biology - the study of life

Capnomancy - divination by smoke

Cartomancy - divining via cards

Catoptromancy, or Enoptromancy - divination by mirror, for the sick lowering it in water Causimomancy -

divination by fire - when something combustible does not burn, it foretells a good omen Cephalomancy -

divination by the study of the skull or head of a donkey or goat

Chemistry - study of the purist of matter can be either modern or non-modern

Chiromancy - Palmistry

Cleromancy - practice of throwing black and white beans or dice

Clidomancy - using a suspended Bible and key to determine guilt

Coscinomancy/Coskinomancy - divination of guilt by suspended turning sieve

Critomancy - divination by means of runny flour dough

Crystallomancy - gazing into crystals to get vision  
 Dactylomancy - divination by means of rings, rapping or suspended above letters on a table  
 Daphnomancy - divination by whether a burning laurel crackles (a happy sign)  
 Demonology - the study of demons  
 Demonomancy - divination by means of demons  
 Dowsing – sensing of flows  
 Favomancy – divination by throwing beans on the ground and interpreting the patterns  
 Gastromancy - speaking in voices, or light reflecting through glass or water  
 Gematria/Numerology – applying numerical values to letters to evoke relationships of word referents  
 Geology - using various means to assess the causes of rock and earth's terrain-scape  
 Geomancy - divination by means of lines and circles on the ground  
 Geometry - the study of figures in various dimensions  
 Graphology – analysis of handwriting  
 Gyromancy - inviting spirits into a person who has become giddy through dance  
 Hauruspicy - inspection of the entrails of sacrificed animals  
 Hippomancy - auguries based on the movement of horses  
 Hydromancy - divination by means of water  
 Ichthyomancy - divination by inspection of the entrails of fish  
 Kephalonomancy - placing a hot ember on the head of an ass or goat and waiting for a crackle to confirm one of the names read out as guilty  
 Lithomancy - divination performed by stones  
 Margaritomancy - divination by heated pearls which hop at the name of the guilty  
 Mathematics - the placing of relations into numerical formulas in order to see patterns and gain insights  
 Medieval Science - European science based upon growing experimentation and connections with human aspirations of being-in-the-world  
 Metaphysics - the proposition of a comprehensive and coherent theory explaining everything experienced  
 Modern Science - seeking absolute undeniability of result (or not) through rigorous testing via the scientific method of Francis Bacon  
 Molybdomancy - divination using molten metal dropped into water  
 Mythology - study of myths  
 Myomancy - divination by the squeals of rats or mice  
 Myrmomancy - interpreting the appearance and behavior of ants  
 Necromancy - divination by means of the spirits of the dead, also Psychomancy  
 Nigromancy - divination by means of summoning demons and other angels  
 Observational Science - making conclusions based upon counting appearances  
 Oculomancy - diviner gazes into the questioners' eyes and reads the reflections  
 Omphalomancy - divination to determine number of children a mother may have, based on navel shape  
 Onimancy - observation of the angel Uriel  
 Onomancy - divination by assigning names of enemy and ally to animals and seeing which die  
 Ontology - the description of the being of everything that is and of the nature of that being  
 Onychomancy - divination by the finger-nails  
 Ornithomancy - the method of divination by the flight or the song of birds

Phyllorhodomancy - divination by crushing rose-leaves and listening to the sound of the crunching

Phrenology - shape and size of the cranium as a supposed indication of character and mental abilities

Physics - study of physical matter - can be either modern or non-modern

Physiognomy - assessing a person's character/personality from their outer appearance—especially the face

Podomancy (solistry) - divination by means of the lines on feet

Pyromancy - divining by fire

Rhabdomancy - divination by throwing rods

Rhapsodomancy - divination by haphazardly opening and reading the first visible part of any poetic work

Rumpology - examining crevices, dimples, warts, moles and folds of a person's buttocks

Scrying - foretell the future using a crystal ball or other reflective object or surface

Scapulimancy (spatulamancy) - divination by use of scapulae or speal bones (shoulder blades) Scatomancy - the reading of a person's fortune by examining their bodily excrement

Sortilege - divination by lots / dice / letters on tables

Somatomancy - any method of divination that involves the human form: skulls, feet, faces and palms

Spodomancy - divination by means of the cinders from sacrificial fires

Statistical Science - making general predictions based upon findings of large populations

Stoicheomancy - divination by reading the first verse of Homer or Virgil

Stolisomancy - divination from the manner a person dresses himself

Sycomancy - divination by how quickly the leaves of the fig tree dried after being picked and having words written on it: the longer it was moist, the better

Theology - study of the nature of God and religious belief

Theomancy - part of Kabala which studies the mysteries of the divine majesty and seeks the sacred names

Theosophy - science which seeks absolute knowledge of the existence and nature of deity

Theriomancy - foretelling events, prophecy by animal behavior

Theurgy - evoking the presence of one or more deities

Tephramancy - divination via the ashes of the fire which had consumed the victims of a sacrifice

Tiromancy - divination by means of cheese

Trigonometry - the study of angles, especially those relating to triangles and especially to right triangles

Typtology - science of communicating with the spirits by means of rapping

Xylomancy - divination by means of wood in one's path or as burning in a fire