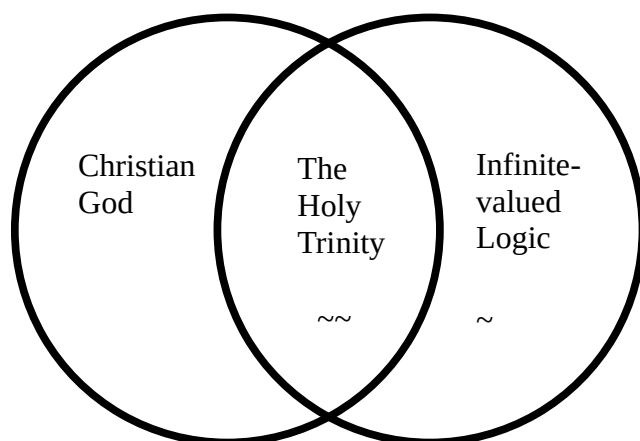


Incomplete Suggestion for Proving Non-Existence of The Christian God

by Sven Nilsen, 2024

In this paper I present an incomplete suggestion for proving non-existence of the Christian God and discuss the obstacles to overcome in order to achieve a proof using this technique.



A Venn diagram of the approach to prove non-existence of the Christian God, by showing that The Holy Trinity is both non-historical and just a language game. The non-historical part has already a lot of supporting scientific evidence, but the remaining obstacles are developing proof techniques to fill the gap in the argument and to provide scientific evidence for the psychology of spiritual reasoning.

Christian theologians have tried repeatedly to prove God's existence throughout history, yet failed to produce a single proof that convincingly persuades non-believers to convert to Christianity. Since it is in the interest of Christians to obtain a proof of God's existence, there is a correspondingly disinterest in obtaining a proof of God's non-existence.

However, in principle, there is nothing that should be problematic about attempting to prove God's non-existence. If people believe a proof of God's existence would be acceptable, then similarly, a proof of God's non-existence should also be acceptable. Yet, the attempt to get a such proof seems at first impossible.

Some people might use Russell's teapot thought experiment to demonstrate how difficult it would be: Imagine that there is a teapot orbiting Jupiter. No telescope on Earth is good enough to detect the teapot. There is a logical possibility that the teapot is there, yet few people believe it. Now, how would you go about to prove there is no such teapot?

The issue with the Christian God is that it is a phenomena that is part of broader spiritual reasoning in the human race. No other animal has ever demonstrated belief in the Christian God through scientific evidence. Unlike the teapot, though, there are tools today used to examine how spiritual beliefs work in the human brain.

A proof of God's non-existence would have to include a scientific theory that accounts for phenomena of spiritual reasoning with convincing supporting evidence that there is no supernatural intervention in the human brain. In debates, it is normal to put the burden on proof on those who

make claims. However, in the case of the Christian God, there is little interest among Christians in doing so. There might be additional benefits of attempting a such proof if it results in new research.

The attempt to provide a such proof would require a plan of how to succeed. This is not simply about an attempt to provide a short argument against the Christian God to be used in some debate. The utility of a such proof would likely be part of a larger framework developed to understand spiritual reasoning in general. One would expect that there are major obstacles to completing the proof, as one can see from Russell's teapot argument. However, science advances by collecting evidence, improving tools and sharpen theories, even when there is no sharp goal line.

For some time, it has been recognized that The Holy Trinity can be modeled using the path semantical quality operator $\sim\sim$:

The Father	$a \sim\sim a$
The Son	$a \sim\sim b$
The Holy Spirit	$!(a \sim\sim a)$

Path semantical quality is defined using the path semantical qubit operator $\sim\sim$:

$$a \sim\sim b := (a == b) \& \sim a \& \sim b$$

The qubit operator $\sim\sim$ forms an infinite-valued logic, because for any proposition a , one can generate new propositions $\sim a, \sim\sim a, \sim\sim\sim a, \dots$.

The leading hypothesis of this coincidence is that the intellectual history of Western civilization has gone through a Seshatic-Platonic cycle the past 4000 years, where language bias changes gradually. First there was a reduction of Seshatism, possibly driven by mysogenic altering of religious texts to demote goddesses in mythology. Second there was a rise of Platonism, due to Plato's philosophical influence in the Hellenistic world. The original embedded figure of Yahweh, who was married to Asherah, lost his body over time and became more abstract. The role of Jesus in Christianity replaced the need for divine embodiment for Yahweh. Christian Theologians gravitated toward using logical aesthetics in favor of human physiology, combined with the pressure to resolve theological disputes about the nature of Jesus' divinity.

Christian Theologians never reached full infinite-valued logic, but they recognized The Bride of Christ as a possible fourth corner of The Holy Trinity: $!(a \sim\sim b)$. The logic goes as following:

$(a \sim\sim b) \Rightarrow (a \sim\sim a)$	The Son implies The Father
$!(a \sim\sim a) \Rightarrow !(a \sim\sim b)$	The Holy Spirit implies The Bride of Christ

A scientific hypothesis is that the human brain learns some amount of infinite-valued logic, due to the need for solving social problems that involve partial equivalence $\sim\sim$. This means that in order to survive in a tribe $a \sim\sim a$, one needs to help other members $a \sim\sim b$ who help yourself. By symmetry and transitivity this implies $a \sim\sim a$. When this survival instinct is the basis of navigating the complex social landscape, The Holy Trinity seems to confirm the tribal instinct for survival.

At the same time, the need for regulating activities of female participants, due to women lacking rights, required more collaboration among male participants. Females were considered lower in social status to males, almost on the level of slaves. The words for femininity or slavery were used in the spiritual language to express inferiority. The original Yahweh worshipers viewed themselves as females or slaves of Yahweh, becoming property in the relation to the deity. As a result of this

social dynamics, left-handedness, who performs better in competitive than collaboration games, decreased.

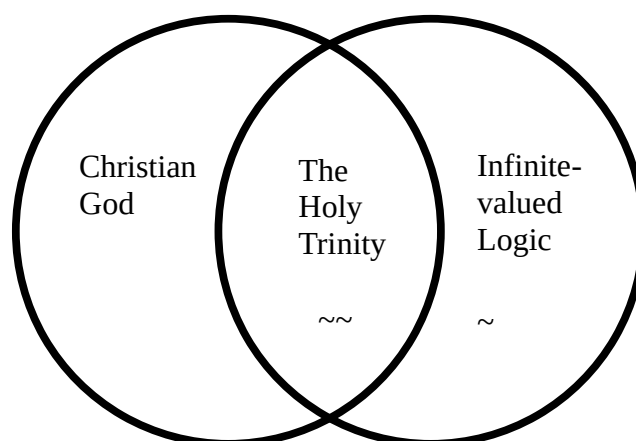
Left-handedness is process that starts in the spinal cord of the foster before birth, which later affects brain hemisphere laterization. A left-handed mother is more likely to produce left-handed offspring. In Early Stone Age, left-handedness was higher than today and approximately in the same range as left-handedness in cats and dogs (35-45%). In the 19th century this was measured to 3% in the Western civilization. Later this has grown to 10-12%. When women receive more rights in society, left-handed mothers are more likely to produce left-handed offspring which in turn performs better in a competitive society that has less need for collaboration among males.

Even in ancient mythology this phenomena did not pass unnoticed. Left-handedness was often seen as evil or sinister, while right-handedness, as the English word implies, was “right”. Just like the words for femininity or slavery was used in spiritual language to express inferiority, the left side was even used in quotes by Jesus to express the side of the condemned. Superstition against left-handedness reinforced the oppression of gender diversity and competitiveness in society.

In infinite-valued logic, there is no reason to think of $\neg(a \sim a)$ as a negative. This distinction is purely internal to the language. However, symbolically, it might seem natural to attribute one side as positive, $a \sim a$, with a corresponding negative side $\neg(a \sim a)$.

A hypothesis is that the human brain learns some parts of infinite-valued logic and internalizes the symbolic usage in society as signifiers of social superiority or inferiority. People with high status are often less critically evaluated, while people with low status are often highly critically evaluated. Social status might not be visible on the outside, but represented symbolically in the mental world of participants, both as a way to navigate up and down the social ladder and to protect the tribe from external influence of other tribes. As a result, the mythology developed in ancient religions reflect the beliefs of the participants and is also why Christian theologians devised The Holy Trinity.

The Holy Trinity is a social code that embeds the male gender as superior, transmitting power to younger males, while suppressing the female gender by erasing it from the picture. Because of its overlap with infinite-valued logic (which is partly utilized for spiritual reasoning in general), The Holy Trinity might seem deep and profound to participants in Christianity:



There is none historical basis for The Holy Trinity in the original worship of Yahweh, according to consensus of biblical scholars, historians and archeologists. It was invented in Later Christianity.

This means that if one can prove the non-existence of The Holy Trinity, one can prove the non-existence of the Christian God. The idea is that all aspects of The Holy Trinity that happens as result of spiritual reasoning, can be explained by other means using supporting scientific evidence. It does not take away spiritual reasoning in general, but only falsifies a particular doctrine of Christianity. While this approach might seem promising, there are also downsides. The problem is that there are major obstacles to complete a such proof today.

There is insufficient theoretical understanding of how believers of Christianity reason spiritually in limited language games, such as The Holy Trinity. The theory of Avatar Extensions is not yet developed enough to establish the link between The Holy Trinity and infinite-valued logic on a firm basis that reflects this limited perspective. There is reason to believe that there is some dynamics possible in the overlap between the Christian God and infinite-valued logic. Studies need to be performed that establishes this link using scientific evidence. Researchers need to figure out what kind of questions should be asked to collect data about this topic.

Another problem is that there is little scientific data about how humans use infinite-valued logic in general for spiritual reasoning. Researchers need to first establish a better framework for understanding spiritual reasoning in general, before narrowing experiments to test Christianity in particular. This research needs also be performed in an ethical way. The larger out-group of Christianity, that includes de-converts and critics, should also be examined.

Christianity is shrinking in participants across several countries, which produces time limits on what kind of research can be performed that would closely approximate the current state. A possible strategy is to scale up experiments and prioritize research which can not be easily reproduced later. This includes research that is required to be completed prior to the research that is prioritized.

A major problem to this approach could be that spiritual reasoning in relation to tribal identity among humans consist of several incoherent ideas that are taken as evidence for beliefs by participants. While one can argue that infinite-valued logic plays a role in general spiritual reasoning, it can also be difficult to establish an objective measurement. Humans often change their beliefs while processing them and some might even start questioning their beliefs while an experiment is going on. A researcher risks chasing a “ghost”, who appears in the theoretical understanding of the mind of the researcher, while this “ghost” is not reflected in actual beliefs among participants.

Finally, there is the problem in the very nature of proving non-existence of some God that if it is true, then participants might stop believing in it when presented with the proof. So, if successful, then the experiments might stop being reproducible over time. It might be compared to archeology where the evidence is destroyed in the process of uncovering it, so a lot of data must be collected to preserve the knowledge for later purposes.