science increasingly makes the case for god

Science Increasingly Makes the Case for God: Exploring the Intersection of Faith and Reason

science increasingly makes the case for god, a statement that might surprise some and resonate with others. In an age where empirical evidence and rational thought dominate discourse, the idea that scientific discoveries could support the existence of a divine creator challenges popular assumptions about faith and reason being at odds. Yet, as we delve deeper into the universe's mysteries—its origins, order, complexity, and the fine-tuning of physical laws—more scientists and thinkers are acknowledging that science and belief in God need not be mutually exclusive. This article explores how modern science increasingly makes the case for God, examining key scientific findings and philosophical reflections that invite a reconsideration of spirituality through a scientific lens.

The Fine-Tuning of the Universe: A Cosmic Clue

One of the most compelling arguments for the existence of God from a scientific perspective comes from the fine-tuning of the universe. The physical constants that govern everything—from the strength of gravity to the electromagnetic force—appear to be precisely calibrated to allow life to exist. Slight variations in these constants would render the universe lifeless, inhospitable, or even non-existent.

Understanding Fine-Tuning

The term “fine-tuning” refers to the observation that the conditions necessary for life are extraordinarily specific. Scientists have identified several dimensionless constants and variables which, if altered even minutely, would disrupt the delicate balance necessary for stars, planets, and ultimately life to form.

This precision raises the question: is this fine-tuning a product of random chance, necessity, or design? While some propose the multiverse hypothesis—suggesting many universes exist with different constants, and we just happen to be in one compatible with life—others see the remarkable balance as indicative of an intelligent designer.

Implications for Belief

When science increasingly makes the case for God, fine-tuning is often a central pillar. It invites a perspective where the universe's orderliness and life-permitting conditions reflect a purposeful creation. This doesn’t necessarily align with any specific religious doctrine but encourages openness to the possibility that a higher intelligence orchestrated the cosmos.

Complexity and Information in Biology

Another arena where science intersects intriguingly with belief is the study of biological complexity. The intricate structures and processes within living organisms—from DNA's information-rich sequences to the sophisticated mechanisms of cellular machinery—pose profound questions about the origin of life.

The Information Content in DNA

DNA is often described as the blueprint of life, encoding vast amounts of information necessary for the development and functioning of organisms. The complexity and specificity of this information have led some scientists and philosophers to argue that such intricate coding is unlikely to have arisen purely by chance.

While evolutionary biology explains much about how species adapt and evolve, the origin of the initial information and complexity remains an active field of inquiry. This has led to dialogues where science increasingly makes the case for God by highlighting the remarkable informational architecture of life, suggesting that an intelligent source may underlie the emergence of biological information.

Irreducible Complexity and Design

The concept of irreducible complexity—systems that function only when all parts are present—has been a point of discussion in debates about evolution and intelligent design. While mainstream science offers explanations through evolutionary pathways, the sheer complexity of some biological systems keeps the door open for interpretations that posit design.

The Origin of the Universe and the Big Bang

The discovery of the Big Bang theory revolutionized cosmology by providing a scientific explanation for the universe's beginning. Interestingly, this scientific model has theological implications that have prompted renewed discussions about creation and causality.

The Universe Had a Beginning

Modern cosmology supports the idea that the universe began roughly 13.8 billion years ago from a singularity—a state of infinite density and temperature. This beginning aligns with philosophical arguments that everything that begins to exist must have a cause.

If the universe had a cause, what was it? Many argue this cause must exist outside of time and space, pointing to a transcendent creator. Science increasingly makes the case for God

by showing that the universe’s origin story is compatible with the idea of a divine cause, rather than an eternal cycle or random fluctuation.

Quantum Physics and the Cause of the Universe

Some interpretations of quantum mechanics propose spontaneous events without deterministic causes, complicating traditional cause-and-effect reasoning. However, these quantum events still operate within a framework of physical laws, and many scientists recognize that the very existence of those laws demands an explanation.

Thus, the origin question moves beyond physics into metaphysics, where the possibility of God as the ultimate cause or ground of being remains a meaningful consideration.

The Moral Law and Human Consciousness

Beyond physical evidence, science increasingly makes the case for God by exploring human consciousness, morality, and the sense of transcendence experienced by many.

The Universality of Moral Intuition

Studies in psychology and anthropology reveal that humans across cultures share core moral values—such as fairness, altruism, and justice—which seem to transcend social conditioning. This universality suggests that morality may be rooted in something beyond mere biology or societal evolution.

Philosophers argue that objective moral values require a moral lawgiver. When science investigates the origins of morality as a phenomenon, it indirectly points to questions about ultimate meaning and purpose, areas traditionally addressed by religion.

Consciousness and the Mind-Body Problem

Consciousness remains one of the most profound mysteries in science. The subjective experience—our thoughts, feelings, and awareness—cannot be fully explained by physical processes alone. Some neuroscientists and philosophers propose that consciousness hints at a non-material dimension of reality.

This insight encourages reflection on the nature of the soul or spirit, concepts found across religious traditions. In this light, science increasingly makes the case for God by recognizing that human consciousness may be more than just brain activity, opening a door to the transcendent.

Bridging Science and Faith: A Harmonious Dialogue

While science and religion have often been portrayed as conflicting worldviews, the evolving understanding of the universe invites a more nuanced conversation. When science increasingly makes the case for God, it is not about proving faith with experiments but about exploring how scientific discoveries resonate with age-old questions about existence, purpose, and meaning.

Science as a Tool to Explore Wonder

Many scientists describe their work as uncovering the grandeur and complexity of creation, fostering a sense of awe that aligns with spiritual reverence. The meticulous laws of physics, the beauty of cosmic structures, and the intricate design of life all inspire wonder that transcends material explanations.

Faith Enriching Scientific Inquiry

Conversely, faith can provide a philosophical framework that encourages humility, curiosity, and openness in scientific exploration. Recognizing that science may have limits in answering existential questions encourages a respectful dialogue where science and spirituality complement rather than contradict.

Final Reflections: The Evolving Relationship Between Science and God

The narrative that science increasingly makes the case for God reflects a broader shift in how humanity understands its place in the cosmos. It is an invitation to embrace complexity, question assumptions, and remain open to the possibility that the universe’s deepest truths encompass both empirical discovery and spiritual insight.

As science advances, so too does our capacity to marvel at existence, appreciate the mysterious, and engage with questions that transcend data—questions about why there is something rather than nothing, about the source of life’s complexity, and about the moral fabric of the human experience.

In this unfolding journey, the dialogue between science and faith becomes not a battleground but a shared quest for understanding, where the pursuit of knowledge and the search for meaning enrich one another in profound and unexpected ways.

Frequently Asked Questions

What does the phrase 'science increasingly makes the case for God' mean?

The phrase suggests that recent scientific discoveries and theories are interpreted by some to support the existence of a divine creator or intelligent design, challenging the idea that science and belief in God are incompatible.

Which scientific discoveries are often cited as evidence supporting the existence of God?

Discoveries such as the fine-tuning of the universe, the complexity of DNA, the origin of life, and the laws of physics are frequently cited by proponents as pointing towards intelligent design or a creator.

How do proponents argue that fine-tuning of the universe supports the existence of God?

They argue that the precise constants and conditions necessary for life to exist are so improbable that it suggests intentional calibration by a designer rather than random chance.

Are there prominent scientists who support the idea that science points to God?

Yes, some notable scientists like Francis Collins, John Polkinghorne, and Michael Behe have expressed views that scientific findings can be compatible with or even supportive of belief in God.

What is the counterargument to the claim that science increasingly supports the existence of God?

Many scientists and philosophers argue that science explains natural phenomena through empirical evidence without invoking supernatural causes, and that apparent design can be explained by natural processes such as evolution and cosmological theories.

How does the concept of irreducible complexity relate to the argument for God in science?

Irreducible complexity is the idea that certain biological systems are too complex to have evolved purely through natural selection, suggesting the need for an intelligent designer; however, this concept is widely debated and criticized within the scientific community.

Can science prove or disprove the existence of God?

Science, by its nature, deals with empirical evidence and testable hypotheses, so it cannot definitively prove or disprove the existence of God, which is generally considered a metaphysical question.

How has the dialogue between science and religion evolved in recent years?

The dialogue has become more nuanced, with many scholars and scientists engaging in conversations that recognize compatibility between scientific understanding and religious belief, moving beyond earlier conflicts.

What role does philosophy play in the discussion about science making the case for God?

Philosophy provides frameworks for interpreting scientific data and exploring metaphysical questions, helping to bridge science and theology by addressing the implications and meanings behind scientific discoveries.

Additional Resources

Science Increasingly Makes the Case for God: An Investigative Review

Science increasingly makes the case for god, a phrase that has sparked considerable debate in both academic and public discourse. Traditionally, science and religion have been viewed as opposing forces—science grounded in empirical evidence and testable hypotheses, and religion rooted in faith and metaphysical beliefs. However, recent developments in cosmology, quantum physics, and biology have led some scholars and scientists to argue that the universe's complexity and order may point to a transcendent intelligence. This article explores this evolving dialogue, examining how contemporary scientific findings intersect with theological ideas, and why science increasingly makes the case for god in nuanced and compelling ways.

The Intersection of Science and Theology: A Historical Context

The relationship between science and religion has been complex throughout history. The Enlightenment era emphasized reason and empirical observation, often challenging religious dogma. Yet, many early scientists, such as Isaac Newton and Johannes Kepler, saw their work as uncovering the divine order of the universe. Today, the debate has shifted. Instead of outright conflict, there is a growing conversation about whether scientific discoveries might actually support theistic interpretations of existence.

The phrase "science increasingly makes the case for god" has gained traction as a way to

describe this shift. It points to the idea that some scientific phenomena, once thought purely naturalistic, now invite questions about purpose, design, and ultimate causation—questions traditionally addressed by theology.

Modern Cosmology and the Fine-Tuning Argument

One of the most frequently cited scientific areas in discussions about the existence of God is cosmology, particularly the fine-tuning of the universe. The physical constants and laws of nature appear to be precisely calibrated to allow life to emerge. For instance, slight variations in the gravitational constant or the electromagnetic force could render the universe inhospitable to life as we know it.

Scientists have measured dozens of such constants:

- The strength of the strong nuclear force
- The cosmological constant governing the universe's expansion
- The ratio of protons to electrons

The improbability of these constants aligning so perfectly by chance has led some physicists and philosophers to argue for a purposeful design. This argument is not universally accepted; many propose multiverse theories or anthropic principles to explain the apparent fine-tuning. Nonetheless, the precision observed continues to fuel the discussion that science increasingly makes the case for god by highlighting the universe's remarkable order.

Multiverse Theory vs. Theistic Interpretation

The multiverse hypothesis suggests countless universes exist, each with different physical laws, and we happen to inhabit one conducive to life. While this offers a naturalistic explanation, it remains speculative without direct empirical evidence. Some critics argue it shifts the question rather than answers it—why does the multiverse exist, and why do its parameters allow life?

In contrast, a theistic interpretation posits a deliberate creator who set these constants with purpose. This perspective resonates with the fine-tuning argument and is gaining attention as a serious philosophical and scientific consideration, demonstrating how science increasingly makes the case for god.

Quantum Mechanics and the Nature of Reality

Quantum physics has revolutionized our understanding of reality, introducing phenomena that challenge classical notions of determinism and objectivity. For example, the observer effect and wave-function collapse suggest that consciousness or observation plays a fundamental role in shaping physical outcomes.

Physicist Eugene Wigner famously proposed that consciousness is integral to quantum processes, implying a deeper connection between mind and matter. This has led some thinkers to explore whether consciousness itself might hint at a universal mind or divine intelligence.

The Role of Consciousness in Scientific Inquiry

Scientific inquiry assumes an observer capable of measurement and interpretation. The paradoxes of quantum mechanics raise questions about the origin of consciousness and its interaction with the physical world. While science does not yet provide definitive answers, such findings open the door for philosophical interpretations where science increasingly makes the case for god by acknowledging phenomena that seem to transcend material explanation.

Biology, Complexity, and the Argument from Design

In biology, the intricate complexity of living organisms and the information-rich structures within DNA have long been cited in debates about design. The discovery of the genetic code and cellular machinery has reinforced the impression of purposeful arrangement.

The concept of irreducible complexity, popularized by proponents of intelligent design, highlights biological systems that allegedly could not function if any part were removed, challenging purely evolutionary explanations.

Evolutionary Theory and Theistic Perspectives

Mainstream science overwhelmingly supports evolution by natural selection as the mechanism driving biological diversity. However, some scientists who are also people of faith argue that evolutionary processes could be the method through which a divine intelligence manifests creativity.

This perspective harmonizes scientific evidence with belief, suggesting that science increasingly makes the case for god not by rejecting evolution but by inviting a deeper interpretation of life's origins and purpose.

Philosophical Implications: Science and Metaphysics

Beyond empirical data, the conversation about science increasingly making the case for god touches on metaphysical questions about existence, causality, and meaning. Science excels at describing how phenomena occur but struggles with why the universe exists at all.

Philosophers have long argued that the very existence of contingent beings and the universe demands a necessary, uncaused cause—often identified as God. This cosmological argument remains influential, especially as scientific inquiry pushes toward understanding the origins of space, time, and matter.

Limits of Scientific Explanation

A critical aspect of the debate is recognizing the limits of scientific explanation. Science relies on observation, experimentation, and falsifiability. However, questions about ultimate purpose, moral values, and the origin of existence may lie outside empirical reach.

Acknowledging these limits fosters a respectful dialogue where science increasingly makes the case for god by complementing rather than contradicting religious and philosophical insights.

Critiques and Cautions

While there is growing interest in the idea that science increasingly makes the case for god, it is important to approach such claims with careful scrutiny. Critics caution against conflating scientific findings with theological conclusions prematurely or using gaps in scientific knowledge as evidence for divine intervention.

Moreover, some argue that invoking God risks halting inquiry by attributing current mysteries to supernatural causes instead of seeking natural explanations.

Nevertheless, the emerging dialogue encourages open-mindedness and interdisciplinary exploration, bridging science, philosophy, and theology.

In the evolving landscape of scientific discovery, the relationship between empirical evidence and metaphysical belief is far from settled. Yet, as more scientists and thinkers investigate the universe's origins, complexity, and consciousness, the notion that science increasingly makes the case for god gains nuanced credibility. This intersection invites ongoing reflection on the profound questions that define human curiosity and existence.

Science Increasingly Makes The Case For God

science increasingly makes the case for god: *Regression Analysis* Jeremy Arkes, 2025-09-12 This thoroughly practical and engaging textbook conveys the skills needed to responsibly develop, conduct, scrutinize, and interpret statistical analyses, without requiring any high-level math. Regression Analysis details the most common sources of statistical biases, including some not covered in other textbooks. Rather than focusing on complicated equations, the book describes these biases visually and with examples of situations in which they could arise. As the author argues, just learning how to conduct regressions without learning how to properly assess and interpret regressions can do more harm than good. Other unique features include an innovative approach to describing the elusive concept of holding other factors constant and proper interpretations of the strength of evidence in light of the Bayesian critique of hypothesis testing. This third edition enhances the emphasis on ethical and responsible research practices and creates more examples demonstrating how the biases and their corrections could affect the regression results. This is the textbook the author wishes he had learned from, as it would have helped him avoid many research mistakes he made in his career at research organizations and in academia. It is ideal for undergraduate and postgraduate students learning quantitative methods in the social sciences, business, medicine, and data analytics. It will also appeal to researchers and academics looking to better understand regressions.

science increasingly makes the case for god: *THE TRUTH OF THE ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSE* Dr. Sabrie Soloman, 2024-08-01 The topic of undeserving credit given to the Big Bang and UFOs is a controversial one, with many people having strong opinions on the matter. While both the Big Bang theory and the existence of UFOs have been widely accepted, the author argues that they are given too much credit and recognition without su□cient evidence to support their claims. The Big Bang theory is widely accepted as the most plausible explanation for the origin of the universe. Some critics argue that it is not the only possible explanation for the universe's origins. Some alternative theories, such as the steady-state theory or the oscillating universe theory, have been proposed as alternatives to the Big Bang theory. Similarly, the existence of UFOs is a topic that has been hotly debated for decades. While there have been countless reports of UFO sightings and encounters, there is a lack of concrete evidence to support the existence of extraterrestrial visitors. While the Big Bang theory and UFOs may be popular topics in popular culture, it is important to approach them with a critical eye and to consider the evidence before giving them undeserving credit.

science increasingly makes the case for god: THE TRUTH OF THE ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSE Sabrie Soloman, 2024-06-12 Creation – Big Bang – Science Fiction or Science Madness The debate between creationism and scientific theories of the origin of the universe has been an ongoing and contentious one. On one side, we have the belief in a divine Creator who is responsible for the creation of the world in six days, as described in the Bible. On the other side, we have scientific theories such as the Big Bang, which posits that the universe began with a massive explosion around 13.8 billion years ago. For those who adhere to the belief in a Creator, the concept of a six-day creation holds immense significance. This belief is rooted in faith and is a fundamental tenet of many religious traditions. The idea that a higher power carefully constructed the universe, day by day, is a source of comfort and meaning for many people. Some may argue that the Big Bang theory is nothing more than science fiction or science madness, dismissing it as a fanciful and unsubstantiated idea.

science increasingly makes the case for god: *God Loves You: Some Restrictions May Apply* Tony Davis, 2019-04-10 God Loves You: Some Restrictions May Apply (and Many Other Christian Dilemmas) is written by a fairly well-educated, extensively travelled former Southern Baptist Bible Banger (SB3), professional layman, retired military intelligence officer, and keen observer of the human condition who happens to be fascinated with what we believe, why, and the effects of those beliefs on society. This is an appeal to honesty in the terms of epistemological disquisition, a critical analysis of the major truth claims of religion (especially Christianity), apologetic justifications, and foundational documents. Written from 2008 until 2018, parts of this book were written on four continents, in twenty-five countries, including an active combat zone (so forget the lie about no atheists in foxholes), and a number of the United States. The book's focus is religion, but the implications are applicable to all dogmatic belief systems. The emphasis on religion is because it is perhaps the most pervasive and sublime crystallization of systematic dogmatic thinking in the human condition. This book is not intended for a single audience but for several. It is to serve as a reference work for unbelievers who simply don't know how to articulate their unbelief. It is a position statement of why the author no longer believes. For those who are on the fence and might need a source against which to evaluate their own questions it may be helpful. And finally, it is for the devoutly religious for two reasons, to explain why not everyone agrees with them, and to appeal for them to at least be honest when articulating their own beliefs.

science increasingly makes the case for god: Bonhoeffer Eric Metaxas, 2011-08-29 Who better to face the greatest evil of the 20th century than a humble man of faith? As Adolf Hitler and the Nazis seduced a nation, bullied a continent, and attempted to exterminate the Jews of Europe, a small number of dissidents and saboteurs worked to dismantle the Third Reich from the inside. One of these was Dietrich Bonhoeffer, a pastor and author. In this New York Times bestselling biography, Eric Metaxas takes both strands of Bonhoeffer's life--the theologian and the spy--and draws them together to tell a searing story of incredible moral courage in the face of monstrous evil. In Bonhoeffer, Metaxas presents the fullest account of Bonhoeffer's life, including his: heart-wrenching decision to leave the safe haven of America to return to Hitler's Germany involvement in the famous Valkyrie plot and in Operation 7, the effort to smuggle Jews into neutral Switzerland lifelong dedication to sharing the tenets of his faith This edition, revised and with a new introduction from the author, shares the deeply moving story through previously unavailable documents, including personal letters, detailed journal entries, and firsthand personal accounts to reveal never-before-seen dimensions of Bonhoeffer's life and work. Praise for Bonhoeffer: Metaxas has created a biography of uncommon power--intelligent, moving, well researched, vividly written, and rich in implication for our own lives. Or to put it another way: Buy this book. Read it. Then buy another copy and give it to a person you love. It's that good. --Archbishop Charles Chaput, author, First Things Metaxas tells Bonhoeffer's story with passion and theological sophistication. —Wall Street Journal Metaxas presents Bonhoeffer as a clear-headed, deeply convicted Christian who submitted to no one and nothing except God and his Word. --Christianity Today Metaxas has written a book that adds a new dimension to World War II, a new understanding of how evil can seize the soul of a nation and a man of faith can confront it. --Thomas Fleming, author, The New Dealers' War

science increasingly makes the case for god: Truth Claims in a Post-Truth World Erkan Ali, 2023-08-18 Drawing on debates from a multi-disciplinary perspective, this book examines what it means to offer a genuine sociological critique of religious faith, illiberalism and anti-secularism from a macro perspective. Arguing that as a discipline concerned with real issues in the social world, sociology should be at the forefront of any analysis of religious power and legitimacy, the author contends that much religious faith is fundamentally incompatible with any twenty-first-century society that seeks inclusive, utilitarian and humanistic principles as its goals. With an emphasis on sociology, the effects of organised religion's overall decline in modern Western contexts are explored, while the troubling re-emergence or persistence of faith-based and other non-evidentiary perspectives is also discussed via debates around identity politics, postmodernism and multiculturalism. Through an analysis of the rise of irrational thinking in our politics and our entire

social and cultural fabric, the book moves to conclude that religious beliefs and other forms of dogmatism are underpinned by powerful, influential and potentially dangerous ideological structures at various levels of society and that viable, secular alternatives to faith teachings ought to be nurtured in their place. A critique of religion that advances modern, secular humanistic thought, Truth Claims in a Post-Truth World will appeal to scholars of sociology, social theory and philosophy with interests in religion, political thought, ethics and civil society.

science increasingly makes the case for god: Theology From the Spring Jacob A. Taggart, 2018-06-01 We live in a world of duality, where the clashing of co-existent beauty and chaos robs humanity of its innate purpose. Perhaps as a coping mechanism, we also live in a world dictated by technological advance that, despite its manifold conveniences, yields unintended consequences such as alienation, detached purpose, and synthetic happiness. What if the way to recover our sense of meaning and ultimate transcendent truth was found organically, in the most pure and ethereal settings of the natural world? Theology from the Spring leads readers through a reformation of nature that rediscovers the beauty of creation, ultimately pointing to the majesty and revelation of its creator. Theology from the Spring uses beautiful vistas gleaned from freshwater springs and fly fishing motifs that converge with rich theological applications. Fly fishing and freshwater springs are a tonic for the soul, each flowing forth with primal truths. Theology from the Spring takes its readers on a voyage that upon closer examination, awakens us to the living discourses of nature. Through vignettes of fresh water springs and fly fishing analogies, Theology from the Spring provides the reader with something we've lost: eyes for seeing latent, divine truths that make sense of the beauty and chaos we see within the created order.

science increasingly makes the case for god: *Knowledge, Belief, and God* Matthew A. Benton, John P. Hawthorne, Dani Rabinowitz, 2018 Recent decades have seen a fertile period of theorizing within mainstream epistemology which has had a dramatic impact on how epistemology is done. Investigations into contextualist and pragmatic dimensions of knowledge suggest radically new ways of meeting skeptical challenges and of understanding the relation between the epistemological and practical environment. New insights from social epistemology and formal epistemology about defeat, testimony, a priority, probability, and the nature of evidence all have a potentially revolutionary effect on how we understand our epistemological place in the world. Religion is the place where such rethinking can potentially have its deepest impact and importance. Yet there has been surprisingly little infiltration of these new ideas into philosophy of religion and the epistemology of religious belief. Knowledge, Belief, and God incorporates these myriad new developments in mainstream epistemology, and extends these developments to questions and arguments in religious epistemology. The investigations proposed in this volume offer substantial new life, breadth, and sophistication to issues in the philosophy of religion and analytic theology. They pose original questions and shed new light on long-standing issues in religious epistemology; and these developments will in turn generate contributions to epistemology itself, since religious belief provides a vital testing ground for recent epistemological ideas.

science increasingly makes the case for god: Is Atheism Dead? Eric Metaxas, 2021-10-19 In a literary showdown with the Four Horsemen of the New Atheism--Christopher Hitchens, Richard Dawkins, Daniel Dennett, and Sam Harris--Metaxas neatly skewers them with their own swords. Along the way he presents breathtaking evidence from the fields of archaeology, nanoscience, and quantum physics that overwhelmingly confirms the accounts of creation in the ancient Hebrew scriptures. He also spotlights the stories of some of the best scientists of the last century--and former leading atheists--whose scholarship and intellectual honesty eventually led them to faith in the very creator they once assured the world did not exist

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science increasingly makes the case for god: Playing for Peace Charles Keil, William L. Benzon, 2022-07-25 Some call it the Anthroposcene: humans taking responsibility for the mess we have made here on Mother Earth. I have come to believe that drumming-singing-dancing-ngoma in

every echological niche is the way out. And every goma becoming a dromena, i.e. we're doing the rite this year like we did it last year and will do it again next year. We need to bring out the best festive spirit in every single soul; helping each child to full expression in a healthy social context will restore peace and ecoequilibrio locally and globally. I was born (1939) into a world at war when the first wave of fascisms were flourishing and demonstrating daily what a terrible deathtrip the multiple addictions to technology/nationalism/militarism/dominance-control/dualisms/dishonesty/patriarchy/scape-goating, etc. could become. I have spent most of my eighty-two years on this planet trying to stop the juggernaut of "Civilization and Progress" from running over us and grinding us into the dust. In the course of putting these chapters together, I came to realize that our species-being or human nature is humorous, playful, and collaborative: Humo ludens collaborans. We are NOT homo sap sap, all the same knowing knowers; we don't know shit. We don't know how the flora and fauna in our own guts digest our food for us, hundreds of organisms collaborating inside us and making us possible. We don't know why we are here with millions of other lifeforms surrounding us. My guess is that Humo ludens collaborans will have more fun finding the answers, one soul at a time, living in pursuit of wholistic happiness for everyone. -- Charlie Keil

science increasingly makes the case for god: Floodgates David R. Parsons, 2018-03-06 Where Are We on the Prophetic Timetable? When Jesus's disciples asked for His views on the end times, He pointed to the "days of Noah" as the key to unlock the timing of "the coming of the Son of Man." But what exactly did He mean by that? Floodgates unravels precisely what happened in the Flood of Noah and explains why this important biblical event is so analogous to our day. By tracking humanity's moral slide during Noah's generation, we roll back the curtain on our own times in remarkable ways. We also discover a clear biblical paradigm for determining where we are on the prophetic timetable, based on the actual teachings of Jesus and the apostles. After reading Floodgates, you will know if the countdown to final judgment has already begun. Reflecting careful research and keen biblical insights, Floodgates reveals God's righteous dealings with humanity and the fate that soon awaits those now in open rebellion against Him. Author David Parsons lays the axe to the root of this moral rebellion, found in the collapsing claims of Darwinian evolution. He also identifies God's "end game"—His specific strategy—for how He wants to bring this present age to a close. As we draw nearer to that day, Jesus calls every believer to be salt and light in the world, warning people of the coming judgment and showing the way to eternal life in Him. This book is a powerful reminder that everyone has a choice to make concerning their ultimate destiny—and time is growing short.

science increasingly makes the case for god: Stavilarele cerului David R. Parsons, Când ucenicii I-au cerut lui Isus părerea cu privire la vremurile de pe urmă, El a indicat „zilele lui Noe" ca fiind cheia aflării momentului „venirii Fiului Omului". Dar ce anume a vrut să spună prin aceasta? Cartea „Stăvilarele cerului" dezvăluie exact ceea ce s-a întâmplat în cazul potopului lui Noe şi explică de ce acest important eveniment biblic se aseamănă atât de mult cu vremea noastră. Prin urmărirea decăderii morale a omenirii în timpul generației lui Noe, întoarcem cortina la timpurile noastre în moduri remarcabile. De asemenea, descoperim o paradigmă biblică clară pentru a determina unde ne situăm în calendarul profetic, pe baza învățăturilor efective ale lui Isus și ale apostolilor. După ce veţi citi cartea „Stăvilarele cerului", veți ști dacă numărătoarea inversă până la judecata finală a început deja.

science increasingly makes the case for god: The Physics of God Joseph Selbie, 2017-09-18 Setting aside the pervasive material bias of science and lifting the obscuring fog of religious sectarianism reveals a surprisingly clear unity of science and religion. The explanations of transcendent phenomena given by saints, sages, and near-death experiencers—miracles, immortality, heaven, God, and transcendent awareness—are fully congruent with scientific discoveries in the fields of relativity, quantum physics, medicine, M-theory, neuroscience, and quantum biology. The Physics of God describes the intersections of science and religion with colorful, easy-to-understand metaphors, making abstruse subjects within both science and religion

easily accessible to the layman—no math, no dogma. This intriguing book: Pulls back the curtain on the light-show illusion we call matter. Connects string theory's hidden brane worlds to religion's transcendent heavens. Reveals the scientific secret of life and immortality: quantum biology's startling discovery that the human body is continuously entangled. Demonstrates the miracle-making power of our minds to effect instantaneous physiological changes. Explains how the intelligent observer effect confirms our high spiritual potential. Compelling and concise, The Physics of God will make you believe in the unity of science and religion and eager to experience the personal transcendence that is the promise of both.

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