

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SUPERDETERMINISM ON NIETZSCHE

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The philosophy of superdeterminism is based on a single scientific fact about the universe, namely that cause and effect in physics are not real. In 2020, accomplished Swedish theoretical physicist, Dr. Johan Hansson published a physics proof using Albert Einstein's Theory of Special Relativity that our universe is superdeterministic meaning a predetermined static block universe without cause and effect in physics. The philosophy of superdeterminism dismantles the main philosophical teachings of Friedrich Nietzsche, who professed self-construction of meaning in life through one's own will to power. However, it is impossible to self-construct meaning in life in the absence of cause and effect in physics. Moreover, superdeterminism strongly suggests the existence of a supremely intelligent God, who predetermined everything that happens in the universe, including the lives and thoughts of all human beings. Meaning in life is God given under the philosophy of superdeterminism. God is anything but dead.

The philosophy of superdeterminism is based on a single scientific fact about the universe, namely that we live in a predetermined static block¹ universe without cause and effect in physics.² In 2020, accomplished Swedish theoretical physicist, Dr. Johan Hansson proved by

¹ Imagine a cosmic four-dimensional block, where the three familiar dimensions of space (length, width, and height) are combined with a fourth dimension of time. Every single moment in history would occupy a specific location within this block. From this perspective, there is no special "now" moment that separates the past from the future. They all exist equally.

² Hansson, Johan. "Bell's theorem and its tests: Proof that nature is superdeterministic – Not random." *Physics Essays* Vol. 33, No. 2 (2020). Dr. Johan Hansson, a professor at Luleå

applying Albert Einstein's Theory of Special Relativity to what has already been scientifically verified about spin measurement correlations observed in entangled particle pairs³ that cause and effect⁴ in physics⁵ are not real. The philosophy of superdeterminism dismantles Nietzscheanism.⁶

The philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche involves a critique of traditional values, particularly those rooted in Christianity. Nietzsche declared that "God is dead."⁷ Central to Nietzsche's philosophy is the "will to power," which he saw as a fundamental driving force in

University of Technology in Sweden, has been awarded the "Honorable Mention Award" by the Gravity Research Foundation, a prestigious foundation aimed at advancing the understanding of gravity in fundamental physics. This recognition places him among a group of previous winners that includes Nobel laureates and world-renowned physicists. www.ltu.se/en/latest-news/news/news/2023-05-23-awarded-prestigious-prize-in-gravitational-research#:~:text=Johan%20Hansson%2C%20a%20professor%20at,of%20gravity%20in%20fundamental%20physics.

³ Dr. Hansson's version of superdeterminism proves that we live in a predetermined static block universe without cause and effect in physics. The other version of superdeterminism posits hidden causal variables responsible for the correlations observed in quantum entangled particles, and thus relies on cause and effect in physics. Indeed, Dr. Hansson's version of superdeterminism disproves any competing version of superdeterminism that relies on cause and effect in physics to posit hidden causal variables.

⁴ Dr. Hansson wrote that "[e]verything is predetermined, including the experimenters (non) free will, the 'random' orientation of the spin-analyzers at either end, and anything else you can think of. Each measurement does not create but merely uncovers what already is embedded in space-time. All events leading up to, and including, the 'act of measurement' itself are already there. . . . Bell's theorem and its many experimental tests thus are proof that nature at its fundamental level is superdeterministic – not random. A 'cause' cannot alter the 'effect.' The events in global space-time are predetermined and fixed, much like pebbles cast into a concrete block. . . . What an experimenter seemingly 'chooses' to do at either end A or B is the only thing she can do, and cannot 'cause' either the event at her own position or the event at the other end. All events in the global space-time 'block' we call the universe (past, present and future), observed or not, are superdetermined and unalterable." Hansson, Johan. "Bell's theorem and its tests: Proof that nature is superdeterministic – Not random." *Physics Essays* Vol. 33, No. 2, at 217 (2020).

⁵ Physics is the fundamental science that studies matter, energy, motion, and force. Physics explores everything from the incredibly small (subatomic particles) to the unimaginably vast (the cosmos).

⁶ "Nietzscheanism" refers to the philosophical ideas and doctrines derived from the works of Friedrich Nietzsche (1844 to 1900).

⁷ Nietzsche, *The Gay Science*, Book III, Section 125: The Madman (1882).

individuals and societies. Nietzsche also introduced the concept of the "Übermensch" (often translated as "superman" or "overman"), which represents an ideal of human self-mastery and the creation of new values. He focused on perspectivism, which is the idea that knowledge is always from a certain perspective. He advocated for a "revaluation of all values",⁸ urging individuals to create their own values based on their own experiences and perspectives. And he also devised a thought experiment called "eternal recurrence," which is the idea of living one's life over and over again.

Nietzsche observed the erosion of traditional religious beliefs, particularly in Western society. He saw that the Enlightenment and the rise of science had challenged the authority of religion resulting from the loss of the Christian God. For Nietzsche, "God" represented not only a religious figure but also the foundation of morality and meaning. The "death of God" meant the loss of those established values. Nietzsche was highly critical of traditional morality, particularly Christian morality, which he saw as a "slave morality" that valued humility, weakness, and self-denial. He recognized that this loss could lead to nihilism,⁹ a sense of meaninglessness and despair. However, he also saw it as an opportunity for humanity to create new values. While some "free spirits" might revel in the new freedom, he also foresaw that for many this would be a very troubling time.

⁸ "Revaluation of all values" (German: *Umwertung aller Werte*) is a central concept in Friedrich Nietzsche's philosophy. It represents a radical critique and proposed transformation of traditional moral and ethical frameworks. It is about creating new values that are based on life affirmation, individual strength, and self-creation. It is a rejection of herd mentality, and a call for individual thought.

⁹ For Nietzsche, nihilism arises from the realization that the "highest values" that have traditionally provided meaning and purpose to life—particularly those rooted in Christianity—have lost their credibility. This "death of God" leaves a void, a sense that there are no objective truths or moral absolutes. A core aspect of Nietzschean nihilism is the feeling that life is meaningless. Without those traditional values, existence can seem pointless and without inherent purpose.

The most glaring error by Nietzsche was his proclamation that “God is dead.” The philosophy of superdeterminism strongly supports the existence of God. One might wonder why our universe even exists in the first place? The universe cannot cause itself to exist, because cause and effect in physics are not real. The laws of physics cannot cause the universe to exist, because cause and effect in physics are not real. However, under the zero energy universe theory, physicists tell us that the universe comes from nothing.¹⁰ But, nothing cannot cause the universe to exist, because cause and effect in physics are not real. However, our universe is contingent on nothing, which means that our universe must have been created outside of spacetime.

Only a supremely intelligent Creator outside of spacetime could know of and understand everything in our universe in order to predetermine its existence. This Creator also predetermined Christianity to be the predominant world religion. It is reasonable to believe that God would predetermine the predominant world religion to present the truth about God. From this, we can reasonably infer the truth of the Christian claim of the existence of an afterlife in Heaven or Hell.

The second biggest error by Nietzsche was his concept of the “will to power.”¹¹ Nietzsche's "will to power" involves a striving for self-assertion and growth, which can manifest in competitive dynamics. He recognized that life involves struggle and that some individuals and groups will naturally exert more influence than others. He did discuss the concepts of

¹⁰ The zero-energy universe theory proposes that the total energy of the cosmos is precisely zero, achieved by a perfect balance between positive energy from matter and radiation and negative energy from gravity. A perfect cancellation of both positive and negative energies implies a universe from nothing.

¹¹ Nietzsche. *Thus Spoke Zarathustra*. (1883).

"master morality" and "slave morality"¹² which involves a form of dominance. Nietzsche criticized what he saw as "slave morality," which he associated with weakness, resentment, and the suppression of natural instincts. The master morality creates values, and the slave morality reacts to those values. Nietzsche valued strength, vitality, and the ability to overcome challenges. He admired individuals who could assert themselves and create their own values. This emphasis on strength could be interpreted as a validation of dominance or bullying.

The philosophy of superdeterminism says that power is an illusion. Everything that happens in the universe is predetermined, including the wills of all human beings. No human being has the actual power to cause any change to his or her predetermined future in the absence of cause and effect in physics. No human being can actually create values, because all human thoughts on morality are predetermined aspects of our block universe. Indeed, it is reasonable to believe that God would predetermine the predominant world religion to present the truth about morality. Far from being a "slave morality," Christianity inferably professes the only true "master morality" predetermined by God Himself.

Nietzsche's third greatest error is perspectivism or the idea that knowledge is always from a certain perspective. Nietzsche believed that there is no objective truth, and that all knowledge is based on individual perspectives. This means that there are many different interpretations of reality, and that no one perspective is inherently superior to another. However, the philosophy of superdeterminism says that all knowledge in the universe is predetermined to exist in our static block universe. Perspectives are also predetermined and cannot actually cause the existence of any knowledge in the absence of cause and effect in physics. Our universe is

¹² Nietzsche. *Beyond Good and Evil*, Chap. IX (1886).

certainly capable of exhibiting objectively true knowledge known to its supremely intelligent Creator and predetermined to exist in the thoughts of some human beings.

Nietzsche's fourth biggest error was asserting that the world is without inherent meaning and that human beings must create their own meaning in life. Our static block universe created by God has the meaning God gives it. One can infer a meaning from the fact that God created the universe to begin with and being supremely intelligent would likely have done it with purpose. The Biblical reason given for God's creation of the universe is that it is good and that the creation of human beings was especially very good.¹³ So, from the teachings of Christianity made predominant by God's own predetermined plan one can reasonably infer that the central meaning of the universe is to give rise to human beings. Moreover, no human being has the actual power to cause themselves to have meaning in life due to the absence of cause and effect in physics. God gives meaning to human life by predetermining all human behavior, because meaning in human life cannot extend beyond our predetermined role in God's plan. Moreover, God offers the prospect of further meaning in the afterlife in Heaven.

Lastly, Nietzsche's "eternal recurrence" asks you to imagine that your life, with all its joys and sorrows, every single moment, would repeat itself infinitely. You would experience everything exactly as it has been, over and over again, for eternity. Nietzsche offers this as a test of one's attitude towards life. It forces you to confront the question: "Do you truly affirm your life as it is?" Essentially, it is a test of how much a person loves their life. If the thought of eternal recurrence fills you with dread, it suggests that you are not living a life that you truly value. Conversely, if you can embrace the idea with joy and affirmation, it indicates that you are living authentically and fully. In a world without inherent meaning, eternal recurrence

¹³ Genesis 1:4-31.

challenges you to create your own values and live by them. It emphasizes the importance of living a life that is meaningful to you, regardless of external validation. By embracing eternal recurrence, you can overcome the sense of meaninglessness that can arise from the "death of God." Essentially, the point of eternal recurrence is to prompt you to live a life of such intensity and authenticity that you would gladly repeat it forever. It is a call to self-mastery, self-creation, and the ultimate affirmation of your existence. Meaning is found in making your life a work of art that you love and would repeat infinitely.

However, the philosophy of superdeterminism says that your life will already repeat itself endlessly in our static block universe and you cannot actually change that predetermined plan in the absence of cause and effect in physics. If your life is not a life you are predetermined to love, then you cannot make it so. Moreover, God has already given your life meaning by predetermining everything you do. You cannot add or subtract from that predetermined meaning in the absence of cause and effect in physics. Because all human beings have predetermined meaning in their lives planned out by a supremely intelligent Creator that no one has the actual power to change, then the focus in life should be on God's will and seeking eternal life in Heaven as opposed to the impossible self-constructed meaning in life proposed by Nietzsche.