

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY OF SUPERDETERMINISM DISPROVES LIBERTARIAN FREE WILL, EXISTENTIALISM AND MORAL EVOLUTION

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The new philosophy of superdeterminism is a specific approach to answering fundamental questions about existence, knowledge, and morality based on a single scientific fact about the universe, namely that cause and effect in physics are not real. Although the notion that cause and effect are not real has a long history in philosophy, recently a Swedish theoretical physicist, Dr. Johan Hansson published a physics proof that our universe is superdeterministic meaning a predetermined static block universe without cause and effect in physics. A new philosophy of superdeterminism based on this scientific discovery that cause and effect are not real has many important implications for human beings, but three especially important implications are a disproof of libertarian free will, existentialism and moral evolution. Libertarian free will is impossible in the absence of cause and effect in physics. Existentialism is impossible in a predetermined universe. And one can infer that a Creator God endorsed objective Christian morality for all time disproving moral evolution.

The philosophy of superdeterminism is a specific approach to answering fundamental questions about existence, knowledge, and morality based on a single scientific fact about the universe, namely that cause and effect in physics are not real. The notion that cause and effect are not real has a long history in philosophy discussed by such luminary philosophers as David

Hume,¹ Bertrand Russell² and Parmenides.³ However, a Swedish theoretical physicist, Dr. Johan Hansson, recently proved that cause and effect in physics are not real using Albert Einstein's Theory of Special Relativity as applied to quantum entanglement.⁴ Dr. Hansson proved that we live in a predetermined static block universe without cause and effect in physics.⁵ The implications of Dr. Hansson's proof are astonishing and lead to an entirely new philosophy of

¹ David Hume argued that our experience of cause and effect is based on observing constant conjunctions of events, e.g. fire always burns wood. We cannot logically prove that one event necessarily causes another. There is always the possibility, however unlikely, that the future might be different. We believe in cause and effect based on habit and custom. Repeated observations lead us to expect one event to follow another. Hume, David, 1739-40, *A Treatise of Human Nature*, Book I, Part III, Section II, "Of the Connexion or Causation."; Hume, David, 1748, *An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*, Section IV, "Of Sceptical Doubts Concerning the Operations of the Understanding."

² Russell, in his 1912 article "On the Notion of Cause," challenged the idea that causes necessitate effects. He argued that physics, for example, does not necessarily describe events in terms of one thing definitively causing another. Russell suggested that science relies on identifying laws and regularities in how events unfold, not on singular cause-and-effect relationships. Russell argued that laws like "same cause, same effect" could be misleading. If every relevant factor is not considered as a "cause," then the effect might not necessarily be the same. Russell, Bertrand. "On the Notion of Cause." *Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society*, Volume 13, Issue 1, 1 June 1913, Pages 1–26.

³ Parmenides argued that reality is one, unchanging, and whole. There is no coming into being or going out of being, and therefore no room for the processes of change that underlie cause and effect. Parmenides, *On Nature*, Sec. Aletheia.

⁴ Hansson, Johan. "Bell's theorem and its tests: Proof that nature is superdeterministic – Not random." *Physics Essays* Vol. 33, No. 2 (2020).

⁵ 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).

superdeterminism. This new philosophy has many important implications for human beings, but three especially important implications are a disproof of libertarian free will, existentialism and moral evolution.

Libertarian free will means our choices are not simply caused by prior events and circumstances, but by our own free will. In other words, we have the capacity to freely choose among real possibilities. For example, if you buy chocolate ice cream from an ice cream truck, there was a real possibility that you could have chosen vanilla ice cream. If you went back in time and repeated the exact same events, you might end up buying vanilla ice cream. However, there cannot be any real possibility among choices in our universe, because our future choices must already exist and hence are predetermined. There is no denying that the future will arrive at our doorstep. However, the future cannot be caused to exist by present events, because present events cannot cause future events without cause and effect in physics. Because we know that the future arrives nonetheless, then the future must already exist because it cannot be caused to exist by past or present events. This means that we live in a predetermined static block universe without cause and effect in physics in which the past, present and future all exist.⁶

Liberal individualism emphasizes individual autonomy, the idea that people are self-governing and free to make their own choices about how to live their lives. However, liberal individualism cannot be true, because we do not possess the actual power to make freely willed choices governing ourselves and our lives. Rather, we live a life of events already

⁶ 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.

predetermined, existing and set in stone in the dimension of time of our static block universe. We cannot change any of those predetermined events through our illusion of free will. Liberals believe that individuals are the most important unit in society, and that they should have the freedom to pursue their own goals and interests, so long as they do not infringe on the rights of others. However, the importance of the individual cannot justifiably be based on the false premise of free will.⁷ Indeed, our static block universe is predetermined to exhibit what human beings find important, which has obviously changed throughout the course of human history and may change again based on scientific proof that free will is not real. God being real under superdeterminism would undoubtedly be important to humans as demonstrated by past human history elevating the importance of God to the apex.

Existentialism is a philosophy that denies any preordained meaning in life asserting that each person is free and burdened with the task of creating their own meaning and purpose in life. The existentialist believes that we are not predetermined by God, social expectations, or anything else, and that we have absolute freedom to make our own decisions about everything. However, this supposed freedom comes with the great responsibility that we are fully accountable for the choices we make and the life we create. Existentialist philosopher, Jean-Paul Sartre, is famous

⁷ Although free will on Earth is an illusion of our static block universe without cause and effect in physics, one can infer that God predetermined our universe to exhibit what God already knew through His omniscience our freely willed decisions to be under a theory called “cinematism.” One can infer that God used “cinematism” when creating predetermined human history, because God has the omniscience that allows Him to know all our freely willed decisions in all possible situations and in all possible universes without the need to actual create any of those possible situations or possible universes. God could be charged with the wrongful condemnation of people to Hell, if they were not responsible for their predetermined evil behavior through “cinematism”.

for his saying that "existence precedes essence,"⁸ meaning we exist before we are defined by anything. In other words, we create our own meaning and purpose in life through our choices.

However, we live in a predetermined static block universe in which free will is impossible. Consequently, the existentialist claim that nothing is predetermined is false. In fact, everything in our universe is predetermined and impossible to escape or change. God is also real, because a creator of our predetermined static block universe is necessary. In the absence of cause and effect in physics, there cannot be a continual causal force of nature responsible for creating the universe. However, the universe itself does appear to be an expansion of nothingness under the zero energy universe theory⁹ as evidenced by the flatness of spacetime.¹⁰ The universe therefore being contingent on nothingness must have been created from nothingness,¹¹ but nothingness itself does not have the power to expand itself in the absence of cause and effect in physics. Consequently, a creator with the power to expand nothingness into our universe is necessary to explain the existence of our universe. Moreover, one can infer that our universe was created from the fact that our universe alone exists among 10^{123} other permutations.¹² Such a creator would have to be supremely intelligent in order to

⁸ Sartre, Jean-Paul. *“Existentialism is a Humanism”* World Publishing Company (1956).

⁹ Berman, Samuel Marcelo. "On the Zero-Energy Universe." *International Journal of Theoretical Physics* 48, 3278-3286 (Aug. 25, 2009).

¹⁰ Under Albert Einstein's Theory of General Relativity, the curvature of spacetime depends on the density of matter and energy in the universe. The flatness of the observed universe requires a very specific critical density of matter and energy. If the density was even slightly different in the early universe, it would have resulted in a much different shaped universe today either much more curved or much less curved. The flatness of spacetime indicates a balance between positive energy (mass and radiation) and negative energy (gravity) which exactly cancel out to zero implying our universe came from nothingness.

¹¹ The Catholic Church teaches that “[i]n the act of creation, God calls every being from nothingness into existence.” CCC 2566.

¹² Penrose, Roger, 1989, *The Emperor's New Mind: Concerning Computers, Minds, and the Laws of Physics*. Oxford: Oxford Press, pp. 339-345.

predetermine the existence of advanced technologies in our block universe, which this Creator must know of and understand in order to predetermine the existence of these advanced technologies in our static block universe without cause and effect in physics.

One can infer that God predetermined Christianity as His religion due to the fact that Christianity has more believers than any other religion on Earth.¹³ In other words, one can infer that God intended Christianity to be His endorsed religion on Earth due to the predominance of Christianity in God's predetermined plan for human history regarding religions specifically about God. The predominance of Christianity in predetermined human history also allows an inference that Christianity is true, because God has no reason to lie about His will for humanity. Moreover, God who knows everything being omniscient is incapable of offering opinions on morality, because opinions require a judgment, view or belief that is not based on certainty. Consequently, God's view on proper human morality as set forth in Christian teaching must be objective.

Moral evolution is the idea that human moral systems and behaviors have changed throughout history. However, because Christianity teaches unchanging objective human morals, then human morality endorsed by God should not be capable of change. Called the Great Commission, Jesus said "Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the age."¹⁴ In other words, Jesus is calling for His commands to be taught always, which implies that Christian morals do

¹³ Christianity has 2.2 billion followers making it the predominant world religion in terms of numbers of believers. Pew Research Center. "The Global Religious Landscape." December 18, 2012. Retrieved on July 13, 2024. www.pewresearch.org/religion/2012/12/18/global-religious-landscape-exec/

¹⁴ Matthew 28:19-20.

not change over time. Because Christian morals are not capable of change, then the objective morality God endorsed for humanity is incapable of evolution. Thus, the philosophy of superdeterminism disproves the moral evolution of the objective Christian morals endorsed by God for all humanity. These three and many other implications of superdeterminism make it a potent new philosophy of religion, especially for Christianity.