

# The Arguments for the existence of God and the Prophethood of Muhammed

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## The Introduction

I am going here to discuss the arguments that I am convinced that they support my beliefs in the existence of God and the prophethood of Muhammed.

However, my objective here is not about proving that these arguments are accurate, but my objective here is to prove that these arguments are valid.

What is the difference between validity and accuracy?

There are some contradicting arguments that both can be valid, but both cannot be accurate. Therefore, we would accept one of them and reject the other. So, there are valid arguments that we might regard to be wrong.

So, how can an argument be valid and wrong at the same time?

The valid argument is the one that depend on valid data (though we might not accept it) and follow a process of deduction that doesn't violate the logical process of analysis (though we might not accept it as well).

For example, there are two arguments related to the aftermath of the crucifixion event of Jesus:

- Jesus didn't die on the cross, but he was in a deep coma (which is something that doesn't contradict with science). This can be supported by many accounts of people seeing and talking to him.
- Jesus died on the cross, and the accounts that speak about people seeing and talking to Jesus are either hallucination or false.

Now ... from the scientific historical perspective (taking out all the metaphysics), we can say that both arguments can be valid; because they depend on accepted data and both don't violate the logical process of analysis. Therefore, we can only discuss the most plausible argument here. At the end, people might "adopt" one of the arguments and reject the other. Therefore, we can agree that some arguments are valid although we might not agree with them.

My objective here is to prove that believing in God is a rational and valid argument regardless of its accuracy. Therefore, I am not trying to prove that believing in God is the accurate argument, but I am trying to prove that it is a valid argument.

But don't get me wrong here. I totally believe that God exists, and I totally believe that the arguments here are accurate. However, my objective here has been clarified in order to avoid endless arguments and debates in this matter.

Furthermore, it should be noted that there is no "certain proof" for anything, but we could have almost-certain proofs or highly-likely evidences.

How come?

All proofs depend on axioms, and the root axioms are based on induction (i.e. Inductive reasoning). And induction by definition doesn't provide certain conclusions.

For example, all mathematical proofs depend on few axioms that don't have any proof other than Inductive reasoning.

However, our decisions are not based on certain proofs, but they are based on almost-certain proofs (as for the mathematical laws), highly-likely evidences (as for the physical laws), and appropriate evidences and indicators (as for our managerial decisions and daily aspects of our life).

So, I think it is not accurate to say that there are totally certain proofs for the existence of God, and we don't need such proofs. What we need is valid and sufficient proofs/evidences that support our faith in the existence of God.

Just to highlight this matter: we are responsible according to our knowledge and abilities. Beyond our knowledge we have no responsibility and no accountability. Therefore, the question here would be: according to our knowledge and abilities, are there valid and sufficient proofs/evidences that support the existence of God or not?

Therefore, if I managed to find many highly-likely evidences that support the existence of God and there are no highly-likely evidences that refute this idea then it is highly-likely that God does exist, and it is within my knowledge and abilities to believe in this existence. But this would be my opinion and my decision.

## Chapter one - Starting-up the discussion

We have two possibilities: God does exist, or God doesn't exist, and from a superficial view, we can start by saying that both possibilities have equal probabilities (i.e. 50% each).

How we came to this conclusion:

- The universe and life do seem to be organized, and organization do imply Organizers.
- But equally, we cannot prove (from a quick superficial view) that each organized system requires an Organizer.

Therefore, we could start with equal probabilities for each possibility.

However, the advocates for the second possibility (the atheists) didn't and couldn't prove their possibility. They managed to highlight some interesting questions about the validity of the first possibility, and they hypothesized that the universe doesn't need a God for its existence.

However, questions are not evidence: The formal standard way of proving or disproving things are through series of robust logical statements. But informally, some would highlight some logical contradictions using questions. These questions can be transformed into robust logical statements. Therefore, these questions could be regarded as valid arguments.

However, many might raise questions that cannot be transformed into robust logical statements. Therefore, these questions cannot be regarded as valid arguments, but mostly they are inquiry questions that were presented in an argumentative tone.

For example, If god exists then why he accept suffering on earth?

The purpose of this question is to show the contradiction in the existence of God. However, we can transform this question into a logical statement as the following:

- If God exists, then there will be no suffering.
- But there is suffering in the world.
- Therefore, God doesn't exist.

But it is obvious that this logical statement is weak as the first term in it is unfounded. Therefore, this question couldn't be a valid argument, but it is an inquiry question. Therefore, the inability to answer these type of questions doesn't make any argumentative difference (as this will not prove that I am right or wrong), but it will only highlight an unknown area of knowledge.

There are tons and tons of inquiry questions from the naive ones (did Adam have belly button) to the more serious ones (what was before the big bang),, and the inability of answering these questions doesn't make any argumentative difference.

Therefore, most of the atheists' questions are inquiry questions although they are presented using argumentative tones. Therefore, these questions are not evidence.

Also, some atheists' have Yes/No argumentative questions, similar to the following:

1- If God is all powerful then can he create someone more powerful than him?

If the answer is “Yes or No” then that would be contradictory to the statement “God is all powerful”.

However, not all “Yes/No” questions can be answered by “Yes or No”. Some questions have contradictions in it. For example: suppose someone asked his friend (Peter): did you buy the drum just to annoy the neighbors who are annoying you?

But this question cannot be answered by “yes or no” if Peter’s neighbors aren’t annoying him, or if Peter didn’t buy a drum, or if Peter don’t have neighbors!

Also, the question (“Can God create someone more powerful than him”): has a hidden contradiction in it as it does presuppose that there is power above “all the power”, and the challenge here if God can create someone having this power!

Also, the question “Can God send someone outside his dominion” does presuppose that there is a place outside the dominion of God, which is contradictory to the concept that there is no space outside God’s dominion. So, these types of questions do have hidden contradictions in them.

Also, the question: “can God have the ability be stupid, dishonest, bored (etc.)” are not questions of power but questions of weakness that is structured in linguistic format to look like power: It is not something of power to become stupid, So, these types of questions are misleading because they show stupidity as though it is power. This is why some Scholars say that God couldn’t do ungodly things (as being dishonest or stupid), because these things aren’t limits on his power, but they are weaknesses.

Furthermore, the above questions are not related to the existence of God, but they are related to the power of God. Therefore, it shouldn’t be part of the argument: You cannot discuss the power of God before deciding if God does exist or not.

Also, If God exists then he will be outside our universe, therefore, we cannot apply our laws and concepts to discuss his entity; because the laws and concepts of a closed-system might not be similar to the neighboring systems or the surrounding systems. And if this is the case for the surrounding systems then we can say that our laws and concepts cannot be applied on God; as God is outside our universe. So, these questions that are related to God’s properties might produce contradictory conclusions as it is based on the laws and concepts of our closed-system (i.e. our universe).

[So, we are using the laws and concepts of our universe to conclude that this universe does require a creator, and this creator cannot have a beginning; otherwise we will end up with an infinite series of cause and effect (as it will be discussed in 2.1). That is the limit that we are

able to use our laws and concepts. But above that limit then we could end up with contradictory conclusions because we are logically exploring the entity that is outside our closed-system, therefore, our laws and concepts might not be applicable].

Therefore, if I was able to answer the previous types of questions or I couldn't, it doesn't affect the validity or the accuracy of the arguments for the existence of God.

2- Another type of questions can be as the following: why cannot we say that the God of Abraham is a false God, and he is just a fallen angel and not the real God?

[This actually was the theology of some of the Gnostic Christians in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century].

However, these types of questions shouldn't be asked by atheists because these questions do presuppose the existence of God. Nonetheless, the answer would be: We are responsible according to our knowledge and abilities and not beyond that. And when we have many propositions for solving a problem, then we will priorities these propositions according to their probabilities.

For example: why cannot we say that the Vatican is the one responsible for killing John Kennedy; because he refused to obey them as the Roman Catholic member should do?

Now ... we cannot say that this proposition is impossible, but according to our knowledge: the probabilities for this to be true is very minute. Therefore, we ignore these types of propositions.

Also, atheists claim that the universe doesn't need a manager to be organized. But this doesn't mean that God doesn't exist. This claim has nothing to do with the existence or non-existence of God.

So, I can conclude here that atheists don't have evidences to prove that God doesn't exist. However, believers (from the dawn of history) do claim that they have evidences to prove the existence of God.

As atheists don't have evidences that God doesn't exist, then we can change the previous probabilities as the following:

The probability that God doesn't exist is 50% or less, therefore, the probability that God exists is 50% or more.

Now .... someone might put an objection as the following: The probability that fairies don't exist is 50% or less, therefore, the probability that fairies do exist is 50% or more.

But the previous statement is wrong, because scientists can prove the non-existence of fairies, mermaids, or bigfoots (etc.): The eyewitnesses (that say that they have seen these creatures) are not reliable, and there are no traces observed for these creatures. Therefore, the probability for the existence of these creatures is almost equal to zero.

But the existence of God is different because he is outside our universe. So, he is outside our observation, and there are traces (as we will discuss in the next chapter) that support his existence.

The last note here: some might ask: why I am using he/his in referring to God, and why not using She/her or even it?

In Arabic and standard English (and I assume in all languages), the word “He” can be used for all rational beings regardless of gender or entity. And we are using here our humanistic limited language to describe God as best as possible. So, “He” here is not related to being male or female, but we are using it to refer to an intelligent being.

## Chapter Two – The arguments for the existence of God

As we have discussed in the Introduction, there are no certain proofs for anything, but we might be able to have almost-certain proofs or highly-likely evidences for somethings.

So, If there were many highly-likely evidences supporting a proposition and there are no highly-likely evidences refuting this proposition, then it is highly-likely that this proposition is accurate.

### 2.1# The “One” of the Greek:

[This section was taken with modification from a previous article: Proposed solutions for the three puzzles of the early Christian history - #54.01 in the library site].

Let us look first to the genius of the Greek thinking process:

Let us take an object. This object can be divided into two objects. Then each one can be divided into two objects, and so forth. But this process of division cannot continue forever; otherwise all objects are just a combination of zeros. Therefore, there need to be an elementary object that cannot be divided. The Greek called this object: "the Atom", and we will call this object the "Greek Particle" to differentiate it from the physical atom that we now know.

This deduction is truly brilliant, and the difference between this conclusion and our current physical understanding is that it seems we have many different "elementary particles", not just one. Electrons and quarks are considered (so far) elementary particles that cannot be divided into smaller parts.

In almost the same process of thinking, the Greek concluded that the Universe has been created by the "One". They deduced this through the following:

Everything we are aware of has a cause for its existence: the book was caused (created) by an Author, the broken window was caused by a thrusting rock, etc. Each of these causes has also a cause, and each of these causes has a cause, and so forth. But this cannot continue forever. Therefore, there should be a cause that doesn't have a cause. You could call this cause: the elementary cause, but the Greek called it: "The One" (Monad).

Therefore, the "One" is the ultimate cause for every existence in the universe. The Greek then theorized that: if the One doesn't need a cause for existence, and he is the reason for the existence of others. Therefore, this "One" doesn't need anyone and doesn't need anything; he is all mighty with absolute perfection.

Another process for this reasoning is to say: if the One did need a system then this system would have likely been before him, which contradict with the conclusion that the One is the root cause of everything (this will also be highlighted using Al-Ghazali principle–2.5).

The Greek then started to study the properties of the "One", but this was an extreme logical error: It is clear that the "One" (according to the Greek thinking) was outside



the universe. In our current terminologies we could say that the universe is a closed system, and the "One" is an external entity to it. The rules, laws and axioms in a closed system might not be similar to the external system. Therefore, trying to analyze an external system by the laws of a closed system might end up with bizarre contradictions. This is exactly what happened when the Greek tried to analyze the properties of the "One" according the concepts and axioms of this universe.

The Greek have noticed that all things are changing, and all things are also temporal (i.e. not eternal). Therefore, the Greek linked the idea that all changes are temporal. This led to the idea that change is a property for all temporal objects, which means that the "Eternal" (i.e. the "One") cannot change.

There was also a philosophical proof for this conclusion: if the One was all mighty and all perfect then this One cannot change, because change would either make the One more perfect, or less perfect, or it did nothing of the sort. If we took the first option then the One was not perfect before, which is not an accepted option. If we took the second option then the One is less perfect than before, and this also cannot be accepted. If we took the third option, then the change by itself is meaningless and cannot be expected from the One.

[It should be noted here that the argument for the third option is weak].

Therefore, the conclusion for the Greek philosophers that the One cannot change because the One is all mighty with absolute perfection.

But decisions are a sort of changes: if you make a decision today, then yesterday, you didn't have that decision. Therefore, there has been a change within you between yesterday and today.

But the "One" cannot change. Therefore the "One" cannot have decisions. Therefore, the "One" cannot create the universe, because creating the universe requires a decision.

This produced a bizarre contradiction between two conclusions:

- The "One" created the universe.
- The "One" couldn't create the universe, because he cannot change, therefore, he cannot make decisions.

However, the main two reasons for this contradiction are:

- The argument for the third option is weak (as mentioned before).
- Using the laws of a closed-system on an external entity might produce many bizarre contradictions.

So, the main conclusions that can be derived from the Greek logic are:

- There is the "One" that is the root-cause for everything.
- This "One" does not have a cause.
- This "One" is not bounded or limited to any system.

However, the Greek logic cannot derive the properties of the “One” because the “One” operate outside our universe, therefore, the “One” operate outside our laws and concepts.

But there is a valid question here:

The Greek logic for the elementary particle wasn’t very accurate as it turns out that there are many elementary particles and not just one. So, why cannot we say that there could be many “Ones” and not just the “One”?

The answer: the division of an object is a divergent process (as many parts are divided constantly). However, identifying causes is a convergent process (as in every stage, we have less causes). Therefore, the simpler conclusion is to say that there is one root-cause at the top of this convergent process.

Furthermore, if there were two (or more) root-causes that are unbounded to any system (i.e. they each have all the power) then it is hard to conceive how they both could co-exist. Therefore, the simpler conclusion here is to say that there is only one root-cause and he is the one with all the power.

## **2.2# The organized structures indicate organizational beings:**

It is from our experience that organized shapes and organized structures indicate the existence of organizational beings (i.e. organizers), regardless if these beings are humans or non-humans. For example, the nest of ants is an organized structure that does indicate the existence of beings that built this nest.

Now .... the universe does have organized structures. For example: crystals are organized structures, and we are able to describe the laws that made these structures possible, but the question here: are these laws designed by an organizational being??

Now .... we cannot create an organized structure from random interactions unless these interactions are within defined laws (therefore, these interactions are not totally random).

Therefore, we can conclude the following null-hypothesis (i.e. initial assumption): Organized things require an Organizer.

The null-hypothesis doesn’t mean that it is the certain hypothesis and it doesn’t mean that it is the only hypothesis, but it does mean that it is the formal hypothesis until sufficient evidences can support an alternative hypothesis.

With this null-hypothesis, we can conclude that the organized structures in the universe are valid indicators for the existence of God (i.e. the root-cause for all designed and organized structures in the universe).

However, atheists claim that God doesn’t exist, but this claim is against the null-hypothesis, and atheists don’t have the sufficient evidences to support their claim. Therefore, this claim is just a value-judgment from them and cannot be taken as valid argument until they are able to support this claim with sufficient evidences.

### 2.3# Coincidence vs Designed:

This proposition is in parallel to the previous one (2.2).

We can highlight the following two alternatives:

- The organization of this universe was established by coincidence.
- The organization of this universe was established by an intelligent being.

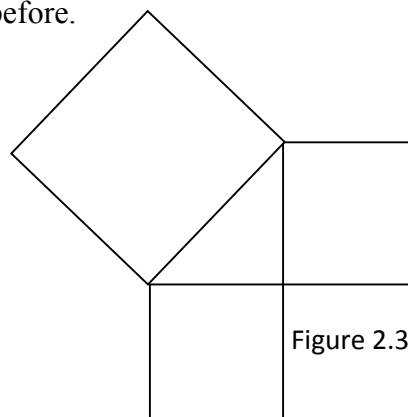
Let us discuss in depth the organization in structures: Organized structures could be recognized by its organized shapes, consistent cycles, consistent patterns and predicted repetitions (etc.).

When these organized structures have been recognized then it will be identified as an output of one of the following:

- Nature (i.e. the laws of nature).
- Living beings.
- Unknown Intelligence.

[With argument 2.4, we could change this list to more meaningful one: Nature, Programed Entities, Unknown Intelligence]

But these organized structures will never be identified as outputs of random processes. For example: if we found in a planet the shape in figure 2.2, then we will never assume that this figure is an outcome of some random processes. Also, it does seem (from our collective knowledge about nature) that this figure is not natural. Therefore, we will conclude that some unknown intelligent beings have arrived at this planet before.



Now ... Our argument is about the laws of nature: We all agree that organized structures in the universe are outcomes of the laws of nature. But we also know that Nature is not an intelligent being and the laws of nature are not intelligent beings, still they are responsible for many organized structures in the universe, as the molecules, crystals, life, solar systems and galaxies.

[I did exclude atoms and elementary particles because we really don't understand them fully, and it has been said by many Scholars that no one understand Quantum Physics. This matter will be discussed in more details

later. But in order to go outside the argument related to atoms, I started with molecules and crystals].

Returning back to the two alternatives: the first alternative says that the laws of nature can establish the organized structures in the universe by coincidence and without the need for an intentional intelligence.

The second alternative says that the organized structures in this universe require an intentional intelligence, therefore, the laws of nature are designed by this intelligence.

Now ... In these types of alternatives (coincidence vs non-coincidental) we tend to identify the probability of the possible coincidence and then determine our judgment accordingly.

So, we would like to determine the probability of these organized structures to be designed by coincidence.

But this would be hard to determine.

As a meaningful alternative, we could establish an indicator for this probability in the following thought experiment:

Let us have a system of 10 people who each have a coin in their hands. These coins have a picture in one side and writings in the other. These people are flipping the coin every 5 minutes, for 10 hours and in each time the result is always 10 pictures. So, the question here: what is the probability that this system is acting according to mere coincidence?

[we could redefine the problem by saying that the result are always 8 pictures and two writings, but the math will be complex here. Nonetheless, the philosophical conclusion would be the same].

This system represents 10 independent processes that interact together to produce a specific result every time.

Now ... The universe has huge number of independent processes that interact together to produce some specific results all the time since about 13 billion years.

Therefore, the probability of coincidence for the universe is much less than the probability of coincidence for the proposed thought experiment.

The probability for this experiment to be an outcome of chance is:  $((0.5)^{10})^{120} = 2^{-1200} = 10^{-361}$ .

This number is represented by zero dot 360 zeros then 1, which is an astronomical low value, and the probability of the universe to be designed by coincidence is much less than this probability.

But there might be an objection here:

The low probability for this experiment proves that there are some “hidden laws” that force the system to have these results. Equally, the universe has many laws that forces

it to be organized. But these laws don't mean that there is an Organizer for this universe.

But ... this low probability does prove that these laws in this experiment have not been issued and determined by coincidence. Equally, the laws that forces the universe to be organized couldn't have been issued and determined by coincidence.

## **2.4# The DNA as a Program:**

There are two types of actions in the universe: natural actions and programmed actions.

The first type (the natural actions) are the most observed one. These actions are based on the confrontations and collaborations of the laws and processes of nature. As examples of these actions: the explosions of stars to clouds then the formation of new stars. The evaporation of water in the sea to form clouds then the condensation of these clouds to form rains that will end up (eventually) heading to the sea.

The second type (the programmed actions) are actions that follow a specific program. The program is simply a list of instructions of "do this" and "if this happened then do this" statements.

For example: cars (especially the old ones) have a mechanical-programmed engine where the valves in pistons are opened and closed according to a specific mechanical program. Also, there are already automated manufacturing industries that take the raw materials and transform them into products without any human inputs, and all of this is managed by pre-installed intelligent programs. Also, all businesses are driven according to business manuals (either written or non-written manuals), and these manuals are actually a kind of programs.

Now ... all programmed actions in this universe (according to our current knowledge) are based (directly or indirectly) on living beings. So, cars, computers, and businesses are actions based on programs that are created by humans. Also, all living beings act in a programmed manner either instinctively or intelligently.

Now ... we can identify at least 5 sets of programs in the human body:

- The DNA, which is responsible for transforming embryos into babies.
- The DNA, which manage the activities of cells.
- The programs that run the sub-systems in the body (example: the digestive system).
- The Cerebellum which coordinate between the sub-systems.
- The Brain which learn, act, and react to the surrounding environments.

However, all of the above programs are based on the DNA, which is clearly a Program:

Let us use the Windows Operating System (in its simple format) as a parallel analogy: The operating system in windows is located in a folder that is called "Windows" which contain sub-folders. Each sub-folder contains files. Each file contains a long series of digits, where each digit is either zero or one. These digits are called "bits".

Each 8 bits are called byte, and we can define the size of files by the number of bytes they have.

So, each file in these sub-folders are written in the hard-disk as series that might look like this: 10100010100010111010101010010001010101010101011010 ...

It is almost the same for the operating system (i.e. the DNA) of living beings:

We have the nucleus in the living cell. This nucleus can be regarded as the operating folder. In this nucleus, there are many chromosomes (i.e. sub-folders). Each chromosome contains number of Genes (i.e. files), and each Gene contains a series of chemical components (i.e. digits). Each component can either be one of four chemical components which are labeled as A, T, C, G. These components are called “base-pairs”, but we will call them here “bits”, and we will represent A, T, C, G as 1, 2, 3, 4 respectively.

So, the Gene is a series of four chemical components that might look like this: 122343212343233321234321123443322112233432223322 ....

The size of the windows' folder in Win7 is about 2 Giga-Bytes which is equal to about 16 Giga-Bits. The size of the human genome is 3 Giga-bits (or in more accurate terminology: 3 Giga base-pairs). The Giga = 1000 million.

Now ... The smallest independent living organism (which is Buchnera Aphidicola) has 400 Mega-bits. The smallest dependent living organism (which is Carsonella Ruddii) has 180 Mega-bits, but these organisms needs to be attached to larger different organisms otherwise they will die. The Mega = one million.

The living organism has so many operations in order to be alive, and when these operations are interrupted then this organism might die. The DNA is the program that organize these operations, and the minimum size for the independent organism is about 400 Mega-bits. However, let us suppose that the minimum size required for the independent organism is 150 Mega-bits.

Now ... we can develop a program by chance, this is something that all programmers know: a mistake from a programmer could prove (sometimes) to be valuable. However, it is impossible to create a program by chance.

Therefore, we can say from our current experience that every program has a programmer.

It should be noted that living organisms can evolve; as programs in the DNA can be enhanced by mere coincidences. But life itself is a binary matter: the object is either alive or not, therefore, we can conclude that life existed suddenly, because we cannot say that there was half a life before the existence of life.

There are some claims to explain how life started “gradually”, but these are claims without any shred of evidence. It should be noted here that when a living organism die then its substance will dissolve to its elementary components. Therefore, LIFE for a living cell is a binary matter.

Now ... we are going here to regard all living beings (from celler organisms to mammals) as biological programmed machines, and all programmed machines require the following main things: a suitable program, devices that can store that program, and devices that can follow the instructions of that program. But we are going here to concentrate on the “program” because it is easy to demonstrate that it couldn’t be created first time by chance.

So, what is the probability of creating a code of 150 Mega-bits that is sufficient for life by chance?

We can sense that the probability is really small, but it is rather difficult to calculate it. So, let us create an indicator (thought experiment) that could help us sense this probability:

What is the probability for an untrained monkey with a keyboard to generate a suitable readable “business process” that contains 100 words (about 500 characters)?

So, we are asking here about the probability for an untrained monkey to use the keyboard to compose a readable “business process” with about 500 bits, where each bit can be a space or one of the 26 English characters.

The complexity of this thought experiment is much less than the complexity of the 150 Mega-bits DNA, but still, the math is complex for calculating this probability.

So, let us have more simple thought experiment: Let us have a password that have 500 bits where each bit is either 0 or 1. So, what is the probability for identifying this password by chance?

The answer:  $(0.5)^{500} = 10^{-150}$ . Which is zero dot 149 zeros and 1. This probability is much higher than the probability for the monkey experiment, and it is much much higher than the probability for the DNA.

Therefore, I do recognize that it is highly unlikely that chance created the first DNA program.

### **2.5# The principle of Al-Ghazali:**

Al-Ghazali is the Muslim scholar (1058 –1111AD) that wrote the famous and distinctive book “Tahāfut al-Falāsifa” (“Incoherence of the Philosophers”). In our current terminology, the book could be renamed as “Incoherence of the atheists”; as the book is dealing with the concepts of atheisms.

He introduced a philosophical concept regarding the universe that was very new at that time. We will modify his concept using our current terminologies:

Saturn rotate around the sun one time every 19 years, and Earth rotate around the sun one time every year.

Therefore, the rotation of Earth = 19 times the rotations of Saturn.

In mathematical terms we can say:

$$E = 19 * S$$

Therefore,  $E >$  (larger than)  $S$

Where  $E$  is the rotations of Earth and  $S$  is the rotations of Saturn.

Now ... If we say that the rotations of Earth and Saturn started from infinity (as the atheists claimed at the time of Al-Ghazali) then we have the following contradiction:

Infinity number of rotations of Erath = Infinity number of rotations of Saturn.

Infinity number of rotations of Erath  $>$  Infinity number of rotations of Saturn.

The issue here is that infinity cannot be larger or shorter than another infinity, therefore, infinity cannot be larger than infinity (as indicated by the equation).

Therefore, the rotations of Earth and Saturn cannot have started from infinity.

We can summarize Al-Ghazali conclusion as the following:

The system (which can be represented by mathematical equations) could not have been started from infinity.

This principle can be regarded as the null-hypothesis (the initial assumption) which has been demonstrated over and over again: It has been proved that the solar system started from a defined point in time, and the galaxies have started from defined points in time, and the universe has started in a defined point in time which we can say that it started at time zero.

As the universe should have started from a defined point in time (as per Al-Ghazali) then logically, it couldn't have created itself, therefore, it has been created by an external force.

Using this principle with "the One of the Greek" (in #2.1), then we can say that the universe started as a cause of an external force.

However, even if there were series of causes to this force, but still at the end, we need to reach a cause that doesn't have a cause (as explained in 2.1). Therefore, this cause is the One that is infinite in his existence.

Furthermore, the One cannot be tied to a system, otherwise (as per Al-Ghazali principle) the One couldn't be infinite. Therefore, the One has all the power.

## **2.6# The second law of thermodynamics:**

The second law of thermodynamics has many philosophical interpretations, but we will highlight two:

- The closed-system cannot go from a chaos-state to a less chaos-state without external work being performed on the system.

Hereafter, "external work" is work that is performed on the system from outside the system.

- Entropy for a closed-system cannot be reduced without external work. The entropy is a measure of the chaos-state in the system.



The direct definition for this Law: In closed-system, heat cannot be reduced without external work. However, heat can be expressed in terms of entropy, as the molecules in hot objects are in more chaos-state than cold objects.

Now ... The philosophical interpretation of the second law of thermodynamics (hereafter: 2<sup>nd</sup> Law) can provide many realizations:

- If you have a cup of coffee and you put milk powder in it, then the powder will start to dissolve within the coffee. So, immediately after you put the powder, there was a chaos-state “A”, then after the powder has been dissolved, you have another chaos-state “B”. And “B” is in more chaos than “A”. Therefore, you will not be able to extract back the powder from the cup without doing external work (in this case a complex set of distillation processes).
- If you have a vase, and suddenly it fell and smashed in the floor into so many pieces, then this vase cannot be fixed without external work.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Law is generally used for closed-systems, which are systems that have no (or very limited) interactions with the surrounding environments. And in most cases, reducing the entropy of closed-systems require external work that is highly likely intentional.

[We say here that the external work is intentional because as the system is closed, therefore, the force that would apply the work will first need to penetrate the system. This indicate an intentional act].

However, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Law can be used to analyze open systems. In these systems, reducing the entropy does require external work, but this work doesn't need to be “intentional”. For example: Water in the sea evaporate to form clouds, then these clouds condensate to rains, and these rains in cold areas transform into very organized ice crystals. So, we have the following series of states: water in the sea (state-A), evaporation (state-B), condensation (State-C), rain (state-D), ice crystals (state-E).

Note that state-A is less chaos, state-B is the most chaos, state-C is less chaos, state-D is less chaos, and state-E is the least chaos.

However, if we put the drop of rain (state-D) inside an imaginary frame then we can notice that the transformation from state-D to state-E was established by external forces (outside the frame) acting with the internal forces inside this frame.

Therefore, this process doesn't contradict with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Law. However, in open systems, external work doesn't need to be intentional.

Now ... We know from the latest scientific research that it is highly likely that the universe started from the Big-Bang event. Also, it is highly likely that the universe at that event was at its most chaos state. Then the universe transformed to more organized state.

As the universe is a closed-system. Therefore, the universe wouldn't be able to transform to more organized state (according to 2<sup>nd</sup> Law) without external work that was highly likely intentional.

## 2.7# The fine-tuning proposition:

The fine-tuned universe “is the proposition that the conditions that allow life in the universe can occur only when certain universal dimensionless physical constants lie within a very narrow range of values, so that if any of several fundamental constants were only slightly different, the universe would be unlikely to be conducive to the establishment and development of matter, astronomical structures, elemental diversity, or life as it is understood”

[Ref: Scholarly Community Encyclopedia, <https://encyclopedia.pub/entry/27760>].

Another similar proposition is the “Anthropic principle” which “was formulated as a response to a series of observations that the laws of nature and parameters of the universe take on values that are consistent with conditions for life as we know it rather than a set of values that would not be consistent with life on Earth”.

[Ref: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthropic\\_principle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthropic_principle)].

The “fine-tuning” proposition was first introduced by Lawrence Henderson in 1913AD, and the “anthropic principle” was first introduced by Robert Dicke in 1957AD. However, the atheist scientific communities didn’t take these propositions seriously until the introduction of the “Vacuum Catastrophe” in 1980AD:

The “Quantum field theory” is the most accurate science in terms of matching the mathematical conclusions with scientific experiments. This is until the emergence of the following discrepancy: The equations have suggested that the “Quantum fluctuation energy” in the universe is about  $10^{105}$  Joule/cm<sup>3</sup>. But the measurements suggest that it is about  $10^{-15}$  Joule/cm<sup>3</sup>. The difference between the math and measurements is astronomical. This is the problem that was called the “Vacuum Catastrophe”.

One of the valid solutions for this problem is to say that the universe is “fine-tuned”. This proposition wasn’t favored by many scientists (because it does support the existence of God) and they encountered this proposition by presenting the “Multiverse Hypothesis”; which says that there are infinite number of universes surrounding our universe, and each universe has slightly different physical constants, and it was by “chance” that our universe was fortunate to have the right constants to accommodate life and to have the solution for the “Vacuum Catastrophe”.

So, these scientists have hypothesized a second-grand-universe:

- The first-grand-universe is our universe that we live in.
- The second-grand-universe is the collection of infinite number of neighboring universes including our universe.

But why just stop on the second-grand-universe! We could also suggest the third-grand-universe which is the collection of infinite number of neighboring second-grand-universes including our second-grand-universe. Etc.

When this series will stop!

However, we can put here three arguments against the Multiverse hypothesis:

2.7.1 There are no shred of physical evidence or mathematical prediction that can support the “Multiverse hypothesis”. It seems that this hypothesis was just invented by some scientists to counter the possibility of the fine-tuning proposition in regard to the “Vacuum Catastrophe” (hereafter VC).

Now ... the fine-tuning proposition have been suggested philosophically through many arguments even before the appearance of the problem of VC. This doesn't mean that the fine-tuning is an accurate solution for VC. But in the same time, the Multiverse hypothesis cannot be a valid solution for this problem because there is no shred of evidence that can support it.

2.7.2 As these neighboring universes have similar physical laws with some different constants, therefore, Al-Ghazali's principle (see 2.5#) could be used here to conclude that all these neighboring universes couldn't have started from infinity. Therefore, the second-grand-universe couldn't have started from infinity. Therefore, there is a specific point in time of which this alleged grand-universe have started.

2.7.3 Suppose the Chinese has sent an expedition to Mars in a place that never has been explored before. However, as they were looking there, they were astonished to find figure 2.3 is perfectly engraved in the face of one of the mountains there. How the Chinese would interpret this discovery?

They would probably accuse the Americans to make this silly joke! But if it turned out that the Americans have never been in that place, and there was no human expedition that went to that place, then the Chinese would conclude that there was an alien species that came to this place before humans.

But ... no one will suggest that this perfect engraved shape is a direct result of the “Multiverse: There are infinite number of universes surrounding our universe, and each Mars in these universes has different shapes, and it is by “chance” that Mars in our universe had this perfect shape!

No one would present this suggestion. But if this suggestion is not valid for an imaginary shape in Mars, then why it is valid for the problem of the “Vacuum Catastrophe”!

I am aware that I am using an imaginary scenario, but this scenario is not the argument. The argument here: the Multiverse will not be accepted to explain any weird phenomenon in the universe, therefore, why should we accept it to explain the “Vacuum Catastrophe”!

The idea here is that the “Multiverse Hypothesis” cannot be regarded the null-hypothesis (the initial assumption) because it doesn't have any shred of evidence.

Now ... the fine-tuning proposition does give good support for the existence of God.

## **2.8# The big-bang event:**

The Big-Bang theory is the dominant scientific theory for the start of the universe.

Now ... there are some axioms that are based on our observations since the dawn of history. One on them is that: every effect has a cause. Therefore, we cannot just single out the big-bang event from this axiom without sufficient reasons. Therefore, it is logical and reasonable to say that the big-bang event was caused by a force/entity outside our universe.

Now ... there are some arguments that singled out the big-bang event from the cause/effect axiom; based on Quantum Physics. But these arguments are not valid as for the following notes:

2.8.1 It has been argued that Quantum Physics does suggest that things might appear from nothing and disappear to nothing, and there are some events that doesn't have causes. But this is highly likely untrue. There might have been some Scholars that presented these thoughts as "thoughts" (the same as the thought of Multiverse), but these thoughts are not "Science" and I don't think that these thoughts have been presented in scientific papers; because there is no scientific justification for it.

2.8.2 It has been rightfully said that no one understand Quantum Physics. This is so because the atom is still a dark-box. However, Physicists were able to determine the equations and relationships between the Inputs to this box and the Outputs from it. Therefore, Physicists were able to determine what would likely be the output of some specific inputs. and what are the needed inputs for a specific output. These equations and relationships were very useful in designing so many engineering applications. But the atom is still a dark-box that we truly don't know exactly what is happening inside it. Therefore, these equations and relationships could just be an equivalent model rather than the true model of the atom.

The idea here is that the current models in Quantum Physics cannot be applied outside the dark-box; because these models are mainly based on the mathematical relationships between the inputs to the atom and the outputs from it.

Therefore, the current models of Quantum Physics are not sufficient enough to justify breaking the axiom of "cause and effect" for the big-bang.

## **2.9# The Prophethood of Muhammed:**

The evidences for the prophethood of Muhammed (chapter 3) do indicate the existence of God.

## **Chapter Three – The arguments for the Prophethood of Muhammed**

### **3.1# The extraordinary phenomenon:**

Muhammed managed in 15 years from the starting point of his state in Yathrib (10 years by his efforts and 5 years by the efforts of his companions) to expand miraculously to the mainland of the Middle East. It should be noted that the Arabs in the Hijaz (which includes Mecca and Yathrib) have never been united before, and they have never been controlled by any state for the past 6000 years (at least). The people of Hijaz know nothing about large-state management, large-state warfare, large-state laws, large-state social orders, etc. The people of Hijaz were just Arab tribes that were never united in the past.

Nonetheless, Muhammed in 10 years managed to create a strong state and a strong nation starting from the people in Hijaz, and this nation still exist and still active after 1400 years from the death of Muhammed. This is an extraordinary historical phenomenon that never happened before Muhammed and never happened after him.

It should also be noted that many Arabs at the time of Muhammed didn't know that there are numbers larger than a thousand. However, after about 70 years from the death of Muhammed, Muslims started to be very curious in accumulating the knowledge available from the Greeks, the Persians and the Indians. In less than 100 years from the death of Muhammed, we started to have very distinguished Muslim masters in many different fields of knowledge.

So, from totally nothing to the “mainland in the middle-east” in 15 years, and from totally nothing to masters in less than 100 years. This is an extraordinary phenomenon that is sufficient for the extraordinary claim that Muhammed is a prophet from God.

### **3.2# The “similar-achievements” argument:**

It is observed that there are no totally unique achievements for any human.

Examples:

- Alexander the Great has a very distinguished achievements, but he is not totally unique; as there are many other rulers in history who made similar (or almost similar) achievements.
- It might be said that Picasso is the most achieved artist, but he is not totally unique in his achievements; as we can say for example that “Da Vinci” and “Salvador Dali” are prominent artists that made similar (or almost similar) achievements.
- It might be said that Beethoven is the most achieved musician, but he is not totally unique in his achievements, as we can say for example that Mozart is a prominent musician that made similar (or almost similar) achievements.

Therefore, we have the following two alternatives:

- The null-hypothesis: Muhammed achievements is not totally unique. Therefore, it is within the ability of human beings.

- The alternative hypothesis: Muhammed achievements is totally unique. Therefore, it is outside the ability of human beings (which imply that he is a prophet from God).

So, what are the achievements of Muhammed:

1. He established a new religion.
2. He established a principle.  
[Principle here is a system that can generate laws from within. Some examples: The Democratic Capitalism, Communism, and Judaism].
3. He established the laws and procedures that deal with the social, economic, and judiciary aspects.
4. He established a formidable state (that managed later to control the mainland of the middle east in less than 5 years after his death).
5. He established a new nation, and this nation still exist and active after 1400 years from his death.
6. These achievements have been realized before his death.
7. He died with honor among his created nation, and this nation still remember him and cherish him.

Who have made similar achievements (or at least near achievements to Muhammed)?

The answer: No One.

However, the closest to these achievements (although there is very large difference between the two) is the achievements of Moses. But Moses didn't establish the state at his time, and this state wasn't very formidable, and he was upset from his people before his death.

Therefore, we can conclude that the null-hypothesis is not valid, and the valid hypothesis is the alternative one.

### **3.3# The Wonders of the Quran:**

The wonders of the Quran (chapter 4) do support the prophethood of Muhammed.

## Chapter Four – The Wonders of the Quran

“The wonders of the Quran” have been famously labeled as “The miracles of the Quran”, but I truly think that the word “miracles” is not accurate, because “miracles” do imply a challenge, and the wonders in the Quran don’t imply challenges, but they are just wonders.

Now ... These wonders do support (in my opinion) that the Quran is authored by God, but this support shouldn’t necessary be regarded as challenges to non-Muslims. It is just wonders for both Muslims and non-Muslims. The Muslims’ reaction for these wonders would result in praising God, and the non-Muslims’ reaction would be a question of how Muhammed could know about them! And even if non-Muslims decided that these are just coincidences, still, these wonders would continue to be seen as impressive coincidences.

So, both reactions can be the result of “Wonders”.

There are some objections by non-Muslims about the Quran, and I did answer some of these objections in a previous article: “Notes and Responses related to the Noble Quran”, #59 in the library site ([omr-mhmd.yolasite.com](http://omr-mhmd.yolasite.com)).

In this chapter, I will include 7 wonders from the Quran. If you want to know more wonders in the Quran, then just go to google and type “The miracles of the Quran” and you will find many reliable websites talking about them.

### 4.1# The separation of water between two Seas:

Quran 55:19-20 (Translated by Quran.com): He merges the two bodies of ‘fresh and salt’ water (19) yet between them is a barrier they never cross (20).

However, the translation of verse 19 is based on the interpretation of the translator.

The verse 19 has only three words: Maraja Al-Bahrayn Yaltaqiyān.

- Maraja: Let go. For example, if the person let go (temporary) his horse in the field, then it is said: Maraja the man his horse.
- Al-Bahrayn: The two seas.
- Yaltaqiyān: Meets.

So, the more direct meaning of this verse is: when the two free seas meet. The meeting here is not about one sea rushing toward the other one, but the two seas are just meeting calmly (which is indicated by the word Maraja).

Quran 25:53 (Translated by Quran.com):. And He is the One Who merges the two bodies of water: one fresh and palatable and the other salty and bitter, placing between them a barrier they cannot cross.

Now ... the ancient commentators didn’t have clear interpretations to these verses. However, the interpretations became very clear lately as our understanding to the laws of physics were improved:

When one sea rush into another sea then there is no separation between them, but there will be a band of mixture between the two seas until the water from the first sea mix with the second. This can be seen clearly when the Nile rush into the Mediterranean sea.

However, if the two seas are calmly approaching each other (i.e. meeting) then a physical phenomenon appears between the two seas, which is the “osmosis barrier”. This barrier forbids the two seas from mixing together until the pressure of winds and waves force them to mix, which in this case: the two seas are not in the status of “meeting”, but one part is rushing into the other.

This phenomenon is not seen in the middle east, but it can be seen clearly in other parts of the world specially in the American continents.

Here are two examples:

#### 4.1.1 From The Times of India (Mar 26,2015):

“A place where two oceans meet but do not mix:

There is a place in the Gulf of Alaska where two oceans meet but do not mix. This happened because freshwater glaciers melted and flowed to join the ocean water. Because of the difference in the salinity and densities of these two water bodies, a surface tension developed between them that acts like a thin wall which prevents them from mixing”.



Reference: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/videos/news/amazing-a-place-where-two-oceans-meet-but-do-not-mix/videoshow/46700263.cms?from=mdr>

#### 4.1.2 From CGTN (The Chinese TV Channel, June 29, 2020):

“Two rivers meet but don't mix!

The muddy Yangtze River meets the clear Han River in central China's Hubei Province, creating a clear boundary along their confluence with the distinct yellow and green. The Han River, also known as Han Jiang, is the longest tributary of the Yangtze River”.



Reference: <https://news.cgtn.com/news/2020-06-29/Two-rivers-meet-but-don-t-mix--RImH4fBYdy/index.html>

For more pictures, check google: Different seas meet but don't mix.



#### **4.2# The motion of the mountains like the clouds:**

Quran 27:88 (Translated by Quran.com): Now you see the mountains, thinking they are firmly fixed, but they are travelling 'just' like clouds. 'That is' the design of Allah, Who has perfected everything. Surely He is All-Aware of what you do.

Also, the ancient commentators didn't really realize the meaning of this verse, but they took the verse as is. However, the meaning became clear afterwards:

The mountains travel around the center of the earth one round every day. They also travel around the sun one round every year. Also, they travel around the center of the galaxy one round every about 250 million years. Also, they travel into space in a speed about 600 km/s. So, we can use the analogy that mountains travel just like clouds.

#### **4.3# The position of the stars:**

Quran 56:75-76 (Translated by Quran.com): So, I do swear by the positions of the stars (75) and this, if only you knew, is indeed a great oath (76) ...

The significant of the positions of the stars wasn't clear except recently (since last century). It turns out that the position that we see for the stars today is not their current position but their previous position.

#### **4.4# The knocking star:**

Quran 86:1-3 (Translated by Quran.com): By the heaven and the nightly star (1) And what will make you realize what the nightly star is (2) 'It is' the star of piercing brightness (3) ...

The word "nightly" is totally wrong in this translation. The Arabic word is "Al-Tariq" and the literal meaning is: the knocker. It came from the verb "Taraka" which means knocking. For example, when the blacksmith hit an object by a hammer, then this action is called "Taraka". Also, the hammer in Arabic is called "Me-traka" which came from the verb "Taraka".

Now ... there is a star that is called "Pulsar" which is a very bright neutron star. The name Pulsar came from the blend of the two words "Pulsating Star" which means a star that produces pulses. This is exactly equivalent to the "knocking star", which means: the star that makes knocks.

#### **4.5# The digestive system of the Fly:**

Quran 22:73 (Translated by Quran.com): O humanity! A lesson is set forth, so listen to it 'carefully': those 'idols' you invoke besides Allah can never create 'so much as' a fly, even if they 'all' were to come together for that. And if a fly were to snatch anything away from them, they cannot 'even' retrieve it from the fly. How powerless are those who invoke and those invoked.

Most living beings take the food inside and then digest it. But flies have different mechanism: Flies “digest their food externally by apply a solvent liquid to food particles to dissolve them, and then suck up the liquid food”.

Reference: AskNature, <https://asknature.org/strategy/food-digested-externally/>

Therefore, before the fly suck the liquid food, the food would have been dissolved. That would clearly explain the Quranic verse.

#### **4.6# Waves upon waves:**

Quran 24:40 (Translated by Quran.com): Or ‘their deeds are’ like the darkness in a deep sea, covered by waves upon waves,<sup>1</sup> topped by ‘dark’ clouds. Darkness upon darkness! If one stretches out their hand, they can hardly see it. And whoever Allah does not bless with light will have no light!

It has been discovered that the deep seas have waves upon waves. This is called “Internal Waves” or “Underwater Waves”:

“Internal waves are what scientists call underwater waves that are hidden entirely within the ocean. On the sea surface, they produce a rise of just inches that is virtually imperceptible. But these lumbering giants have been observed to reach heights of 170 meters (more than 550 feet) and have profound effects on the Earth’s climate and on ocean ecosystems”.

Reference: <https://earthsky.org/earth/giant-underwater-waves-show-their-power/>.

#### **4.7# As climbing up into the sky:**

Quran 6:125 (Translated by Quran.com): Whoever Allah wills to guide, He opens their heart to Islam. But whoever He wills to leave astray, He makes their chest tight and constricted as if they were climbing up into the sky. This is how Allah dooms those who disbelieve.

It turns out that this analogy is accurate: If we are climbing up the sky, the chest will become tight and constricted due to the low pressure in high altitude. For example, the following is “some” of the things that happens to the body When climbing mount Everest:

For the lungs: “Starting at around 9,000 feet, your lungs may begin to swell due to a constriction of blood vessels, which can cause fluid to leak and accumulate. This can lead to a persistent cough, labored breathing, and greater perceived exertion upon exercise, all of which are common among climbers or even just people traveling from sea level to Colorado”.

Reference: <https://www.outsideonline.com/health/training-performance/what-happens-inside-your-body-when-you-climb-everest/>