

Science, Philosophy, Religion and The Urantia Book



The Urantia Book is wholly unique; there's nothing anywhere like it in print! What's so different? It's a book that not only declares itself to be an epochal revelation but it coordinates the fields of science, religion, and philosophy in ways never before considered. It reveals how each of these disciplines is related to and dependent upon the other two. It extracts the finest in human thought from throughout the ages and augments those concepts from an understanding that transcends even the finest in human thought.

Are you scientifically minded? The scientific aspect of the book can captivate your inquiry, open new vistas and enhance your view of the material world. *Is religion important to you?* If so, you'll find that the religious aspects of The Urantia Book are unsurpassed. *Does philosophy intrigue you?* The Urantia Book provides the epitome of philosophical exploration.

These three branches of knowledge — science, religion, and philosophy — are meaningfully addressed in The Urantia Book in the following manner:

Science: The quest for knowledge through the logical correlation of factual information regarding the material aspects of the universe.

Branches of Science edified by The Urantia Book

The Physical Sciences

- * Physics: The study of matter and energy and the interactions between them. Physicists study such subjects as gravity, light, and time.
- * Chemistry: The science that deals with the composition, properties, reactions, and the structure of matter.
- * Astronomy: The study of the universe beyond the Earth's atmosphere.

The physical sciences are explored in depth from a point of view unparalleled in other scientific examination.

The Earth Sciences

- * Geology: The science of the origin, history, and structure of the Earth, and the physical, chemical, and biological changes that it has experienced or is experiencing.
- * Oceanography: The exploration and study of the ocean.
- * Paleontology: The science of the forms of life that existed in prehistoric or geologic periods.
- * Meteorology: The science that deals with the atmosphere and its phenomena, such as weather and climate.

In the physical and earth sciences The Urantia Book provides a historical perspective that spans from the inception of the cosmos, the birth of the solar system and the earth up to the present day.

The Life Sciences (Biology)

- * Botany: The study of plants..
- * Zoology: The science that covers animals and animal life.
- * Genetics: The study of heredity.
- * Medicine: The science of diagnosing, treating, and preventing illness, disease, and injury.

The Urantia Book provides unprecedented insight into the life sciences, the design of life,

plant, animal, and human evolution, revealing new avenues of perception in each area of the sciences.

Philosophy: The observation of our observation of the material world. The attempt at unification of human experience. Philosophy is the bridge between science and religion.

Branches of Philosophy edified by The Urantia Book

* Aesthetics: The study of beauty and taste, whether in the form of the cosmic, the tragic, or the sublime.

* Epistemology: The study of the grounds and nature of knowledge itself. Epistemological studies usually focus upon our means for acquiring knowledge.

* Ethics: The formal study of moral standards and conduct and is also often called "moral philosophy." What is good? What is evil? How should I behave—and why? How should I balance my needs against the needs of others?

* Logic and the Philosophy of Language: Logic is the study of methods of reasoning and argumentation, both proper and improper. The Philosophy of Language involves the study of how our language interacts with our thinking. The etymology of the uniquely coined words in The Urantia Book is a revelation in itself. Although produced in the 1930s, The Urantia Book is fully relevant and current. Although the language and terminology used are of the early 1900s, the concepts it reveals are not dated. Relatively unknown, The Urantia Book may well be the world's best kept secret, yet, from a strictly literary point of view, The Urantia Book is a masterpiece; a vocabulary of over 24,000 words is used to produce the flawless English of this more than one million word text. Its scope is even more than "all-encompassing," including as it does biographies of the first humans, Lucifer, Adam & Eve, Machiventa Melchizedek, Jesus and his Apostles, written by those who were there and who know.

* **Metaphysics:** In Western philosophy this field has become the study of the fundamental nature of all reality—what is it, why is it, and how are we to understand it. Some only regard metaphysics as the study of “higher” reality or the “invisible” nature behind everything, but that isn't actually true. It is, instead, the study of all of reality, visible and invisible.

* **Philosophy of Education:** This field deals with how children should be educated, what they should be educated in, and what the ultimate purpose of education should be for society.

* **Philosophy of History:** The Philosophy of History focuses on the study of history, how history progresses, and what impact history has upon the present day.

* **Philosophy of Mind:** Deals with the consciousness and how it interacts with the body and the outside world. It asks not only what mental phenomena are and what gives rise to them, but also what relationship they have to the larger physical body and the world around us.

* **Philosophy of Religion:** Sometimes confused with theology, the Philosophy of Religion is the philosophical study of religious beliefs, religious doctrines, religious arguments and religious history. The line between theology and the philosophy of religion isn't always sharp because they share so much in common, but the primary difference is that theology tends to be apologetical in nature, committed to the defense of particular religious positions, whereas Philosophy of Religion is committed to the investigation of religion itself rather than the truth of any particular religion.

* **Philosophy of Science:** This is concerned with how science operates, what the goals of science should be, what relationship science should have with society, the differences between science and other activities. Everything that happens in science has some relationship with the Philosophy of Science and is predicated upon some philosophical position, even though that may be rarely evident.

* **Political and Legal Philosophy:** This is the only avenue of philosophy which is not explored in depth by The Urantia Book.

The Urantia Book reveals the connections between the branches of philosophy, the branches of science, and religion as they have never been previously understood.

Religion: Religion implies that the superworld of spirit nature is cognizant of, and responsive to, the fundamental needs of the human world. Religion comes in two forms: evolutionary and revealed.

Branches of Religion

There are twelve classical major world religions; The Urantia Book discusses eleven of them and they are summarized here:

* **Babi and Baha'i faiths**—The only religion not mentioned in The Urantia Book.

* **Buddhism**—Siddhartha taught far more truth than has survived in the modern cults bearing his name.

* **Confucianism**—The potential God concept in Confucianism was almost completely subordinated to the emphasis placed upon the Way of Heaven, the pattern of the cosmos.

* **Christianity**—Christianity is founded almost exclusively on the personal religious experience of the Apostle Paul.

* **Hinduism**—While Hinduism has long failed to vivify the Indian people, at the same time it has usually been a tolerant religion. Its great strength lies in the fact that it has proved to be the most adaptive, amorphous religion to appear on Urantia.

* **Islam**—Mohammed founded a religion which was superior to many of the creeds of his time. His was a protest against the social demands of the faiths of foreigners and against the incoherence of the religious life of his own people.

* **Jainism**—The third group of religious believers who preserved the doctrine of one God in

India—the survival of the Melchizedek teaching—were known in those days as the Suduanists; these believers became known as followers of Jainism.

* **Judaism**—The most advanced religions of ancient times were Judaism and Hinduism, and each respectively has greatly influenced the course of religious development in Orient and Occident.

* **Shinto**—The “national religions” are a reversion to the early Roman emperor worship and to Shinto—worship of the state in the imperial family. This composite belief spread through the lands of the yellow and brown races as an underlying influence in religio-philosophic thought where in Japan this proto-Taoism is known as Shinto.

* **Sikhism**—The combined teachings of Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism were synthesized by Nanak and his followers into Sikhism, one of the most advanced religions of Asia.

* **Taoism**—The messengers of Melchizedek penetrated far into China, and the doctrine of one God became a part of the earlier teachings of several Chinese religions; the one persisting the longest and containing most of the monotheistic truth was Taoism.

* **Zoroastrianism**—While failing to evolve the Trinity concept, it did in a certain way approach that of God the Sevenfold.

Without espousing any particular religion The Urantia Book explores in depth the reasons for mankind's deep religious connections and how religion, along with science and philosophy provides the grounding in reality necessary for human intellectual and spiritual development.

The Urantia Book—handbook for tomorrow's cosmic citizen. Doubt it, think critically, challenge it, but read it; decide for yourself.

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