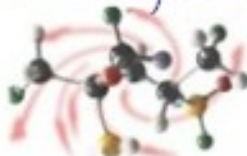


A-Z



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## ▼ Free will

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## Free will

In [theories](#), **free will** is a conception that a [person](#) exercises control over the [choices](#) made in their [reaction existence \(life\)](#), in a way that is autonomous and or exempt from the [laws of nature](#).

### Overview

The reason that many people seem to deny the view that the theory of free will is now defunct is that the the model of free will and the subsequent "[choosing](#)" of right from wrong which lies at the heart of [morality](#) and and thus ingrained views of [life-death](#), purpose, and the understanding of the "self" in the context of the universe.

### Legal implications

*See main: [Science-connected legal cases](#); See also: [Slave stealing parable](#)*

One reason many hold fast to the notion of free will is that it not only underwrites the religious notion of "sin" and the theory of "judgment", as described in the [Ra theology](#) theory of the weighting of the [soul \(soul weight](#) in the [Ab-ra-ham-ic faiths](#) or [karma weight](#) in the [B-ra-hma-ic faiths](#)), but also underwrites the legal system of most countries.

In the US, for instance, the 1978 case of *United States v. Gr* free will as being a "universal and persistent" foundation c view of human conduct that is inconsistent with the under Therefore, a scientific non-belief in the theory of free will i

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therefore, a scientific non-benefit in the theory of free will. In another way, according to American neuroscientist Sam Harris, the notion of free will would seem to put the [ethics](#) of punishing

## Human sciences

In [human chemistry](#) and [human thermodynamics](#), a [human molecule](#)", and [systems](#) of humans are defined as [thermochemistry](#) and physics. In this view, the conception of a molecule becomes an absurdity. The modern view, conversely, shows a theory, replaced by more updated views, such as [induced](#)

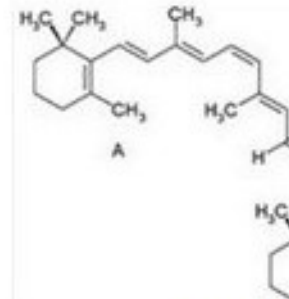
## Readiness potential

The first scientific disproof of the theory of free will was done by [Libet](#), who found that electrical activity of the brain preceded conscious decisions by milliseconds.



**Human Molecule**

$C_{E27}H_{E27}O_{E27}N_{E26}P_{E25}S_{E24}Ca_{E25}K_{E24}Cl_{E24}Na_{E24}$   
 $Mg_{E24}Fe_{E23}F_{E23}Zn_{E22}Si_{E22}Cu_{E21}Be_{E21}I_{E20}$   
 $Sn_{E20}Mn_{E20}Se_{E20}Cr_{E20}Ni_{E20}Mo_{E19}Co_{E19}V_{E18}$



**Retinal**

$C_{20}$

The "[forced](#)" input of a billions of [photons](#) ([force carriers](#)) causes the element [human molecule](#) to "[move](#)" into a straightened upright position. When the light is no longer present (e.g. nighttime), the [human molecule](#) reverts to its curled position (e.g. curled in sleep). The "[forced](#)" input of a single [photon](#) causes the three-element retinal [molecule](#) to "[move](#)" into a straightened position. When the light is no longer present, the [retinal molecule](#) reverts back to its curled position.

It is more than any other [heat](#)-driven animate molecule in the universe. Its behavior is determined by Gauge boson [exchange forces](#). [1]

When viewing the question of free will and "choice" in terms of chemistry, regarding the effect of [love](#), as in [love the chemical reaction](#) of people, for instance, agree with the statement: "falling in [love at first sight](#)" [9]

## ABC model of will | Retinal model of molecular

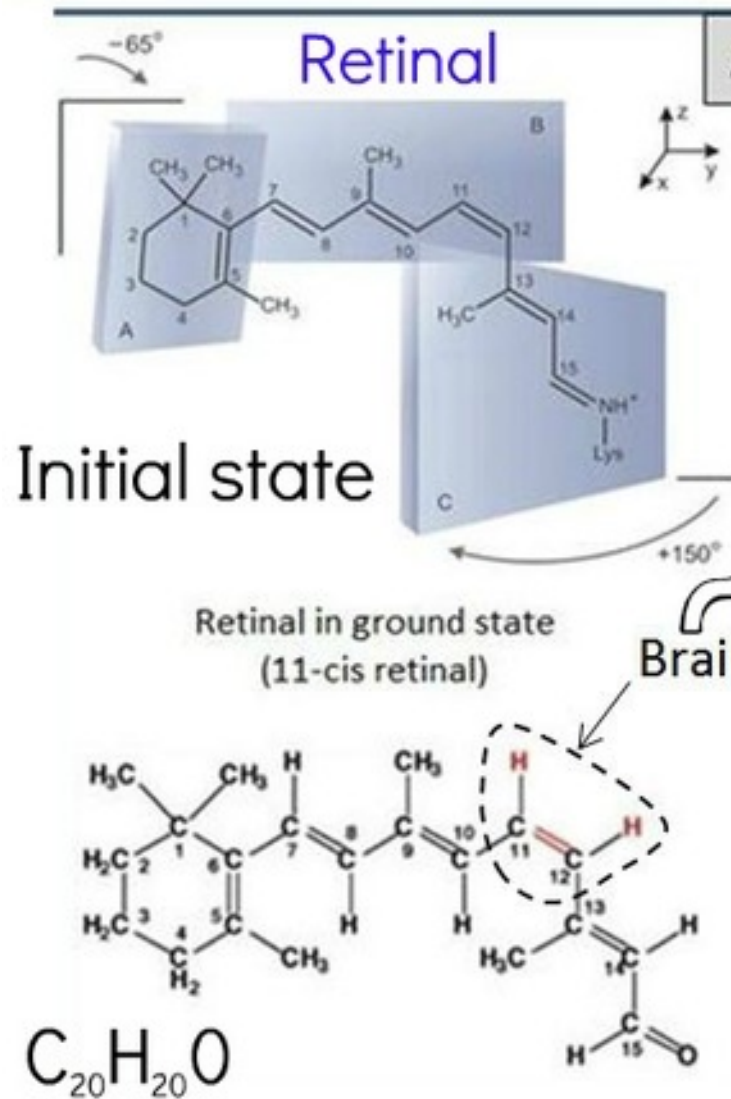
The basic model for the description of "free will" or [induced](#) is the [movement dynamics](#) involved in the life of the 3-element sensitive [molecule](#) found in the retina of the eye. If the [energy](#) wavelength, between 400 and 700 nm, it will function to break the eleventh and twelfth carbon atoms near the kink in the straight

break, this 'forces' the retinal molecule to rearrange into a

This basic model, in which a molecule is forced to react, i.e stimulus, is the basic model (poster child) for human mole  
molecule, a 26-element molecule, is no different than the 1  
chemical reactions will always be exact and repetitive, sim  
simple retinal molecule. More to the point, the central ner  
complexity aside, than the central nervous system of the h  
of valence shell electron-photon interactions.

This photon  
inducing,  
exchange  
force, retinal-  
bending  
mechanism,  
to note, was is  
an expansion  
of the 1913  
Bohr model of  
the atom  
applied to the  
phenomenon  
of molecular  
movement  
and  
mechanism  
with light  
interaction as  
discovered in  
1958 by the  
American  
biochemist  
George Wald  
and his co-  
workers; work  
for which  
Wald won a  
share of the

1967 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Haldan K



The "ABC model" of **free will**: (A) retinal molecule  
photons) with a frequency of 400 to 700 nm absor  
beryllium) at the 11 position, thus causing (exch  
(excited state); (C) the retinal molecule reacts to  
heightened energy configuration. [14]

## Correct view

One of the first to state the correct view of free will, namely  
philosopher Bededict de Spinoza, who in the 17th century  
believe they are free simply because they are conscious of  
whereby these actions are determined; further, it is plain t  
for the appetites that vary according to the varying state of  
point of view, can be understood in an analogous fashion:

atoms and molecules seek to satisfy their orbital satieties.

The correct view, as Goethe discerned, is that person does  
In his own words, "none are so hopelessly enslaved as tho  
the feeling that one is "choosing their actions" is nothing n  
the neurological structure and [social bonding](#) structure of  
other possible actions. [1] In 1784, German philosopher [Im](#)  
statements on the description of free will, in a form which  
after reading Prussian demographer Johann Peter Süssmil

“Whatever concept one may hold, from a metaphysi  
certainly its appearances, which are [human](#) actions,  
[universal laws](#).”

In 1869, Russian novelist and philosopher [Leo Tolstoy](#) stat  
his classic book *War and Peace*: [8]

“A [particle](#) of [matter](#) cannot tell us that it is unconsci  
the law is not true; but [man](#), who is the subject of his  
subject to laws.”

In modern terms, one can see the logic of Tolstoy's argum  
[tables](#).

## Incorrect view

The incorrect view that a person does have a free will, imp  
logic, however, leads to obvious theoretical absurdities.

In 1921, English experimental biologist [James Johnstone](#) s]  
of free will vs. determinism in biology, concluding that the  
be measured. [12]

In his 1921 lecture on [Cartesian economics](#), English physic  
science of economics on the first two laws of thermodynam  
(cell or amoeba) and inanimate (Brownian movement) life

“Life is the expression of the interaction of two totall  
**will**, thought the ultimate nature of these two things  
off as ever.”

In 1952, to cite an example of logic gone wrong, English ph  
[Million Years](#), correctly argued that humans are molecules  
but then in a side note he states that man, differing from o  
unpredictibility. Specifically, in a system of gas molecules,  
constraints of the containing vessel; the [analogy](#) for huma  
containing vessel. Similarly, the internal conditions of [hun](#)  
being conservative dynamical systems, lies, as Darwin say  
that: [4]

“The laws governing the nature of [human molecules](#) molecules], because unlike a [molecule](#), a man has a :

In a modern sense, we know that Darwin is completely wrong. We have a free will, nor does any other atom or molecule. The one type of molecule has a free will than one must prove the argument in absurdity. Nevertheless, Darwin justifies this. collisions of the human molecules may be a little less predictable.

In 1956, likewise, Iranian engineer and thermodynamicist

“When dealing with [human societies](#) and humans we require a coefficient, which can be called a *balancing* and more than 1 in societies governed by true religion.

This type of flawed logic, wherein human beings are supposed to be governed by science, is a common one.

In 1985, one of the more convoluted arguments in support of American physical chemist [George Scott](#) in his book *Atoms: Physical Chemistry of Free Will*, wherein he argued, essentially, that the [equilibrium](#) state, governed by [Prigoginean](#) type [nonequilibrium](#) [chaotically](#) amplify indeterminate events at the micro level.

In the 2000 book *Entropy Demystified - Potential Order, Likelihood*, 190-pages outlining his take on [economic thermodynamic](#) thermodynamics precludes free will, i.e. makes impossible. In conclusion section at the end of the book titled "The Unlikely" for instance:

“Our **will**, which is [informed energy](#), is capable of doing what it pleases.

Beyond this, he argues that "the obvious reason to reject his theory is its unpredictability." [6]

## Quantum mechanics

In 1927, [Werner Heisenberg](#) derived the Heisenberg uncertainty principle. [Eddington](#), in his *On the Nature of the Physical World*, speculated on [mechanics](#). In the years since, countless numbers have emerged, known as "[ontic opening theories](#)", either for or against free will. quantum physicist [Robert Doyle](#) who argues that the [collapsing](#) version of free will.

## Quotes

The following are related quotes:

“It would thus make no difference whether a quantum

the material process or not: the law of the [conservation of energy](#) is impaired.”

— [Oswald Kulpe](#) (c.1900), cited by [Carl Jung](#) [2]

“This tentative extension of the forced movement or reflex to higher animals and human beings seem to possess the same nature of forced movements. The tropistic effects of reflexes and of tropisms by memory images make the number of possible movements almost impossible and it is this impossibility chiefly responsible for the theory of free will originated and is held not among people. **an organism goes where its legs carry it** and that that is the law of the organism.”

— [Jacques Loeb](#) (1918), *Forced Movements, Tropisms*

“Our conception of the existence of "**free will**" in human beings is often not sufficiently complete to account for the origin of a "premeditated" act, or when we carry out an act which is against our incomplete knowledge is due to the sheer endlessness of the inhibitions of the orienting effect of individual memory.”

— [Jacques Loeb](#) (1918), *Forced Movements, Tropisms*

“Scientists and philosophers realized long ago that free will is not an understanding of the physical world. Nevertheless, it is a part of the human condition.”

— [Sam Harris](#) (2010), *The Moral Landscape* [13]

## See also

— [Einstein-Murphy dialogue](#)

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â— [Free will](#) – Wikipedia.

â— [Do humans have free will?](#) (05 Jan 2011) – Amazon.com

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