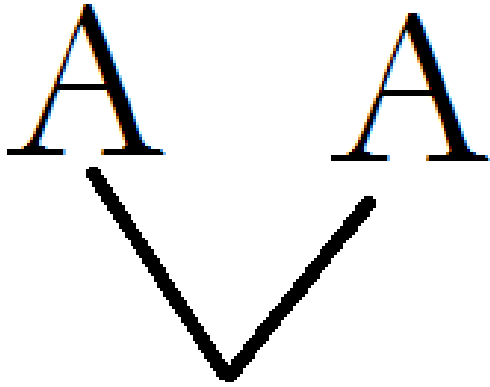


PLATONIC
POLYTHEISM

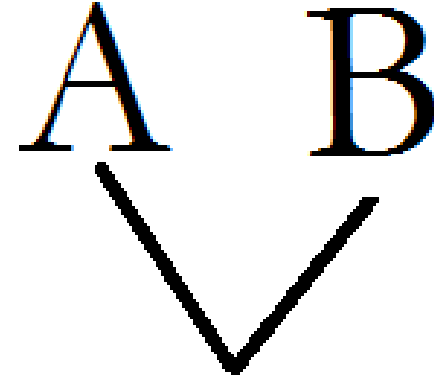
The Law of Identity



A is A

Same Characteristics

Identical



A cannot be non-A

Different Characteristics

Not Identical

The Law of Identity is an “axiom,” meaning that it must be true for the universe to work. A must only be A and not non-A. As an axiom, it is logically impossible to argue against the Law, for doing so would require the Law be true. To even discuss the Law one must understand A as itself, and B as non-A.

The Basis of Platonism



- These triangles all have different angles and side lengths, and are therefore non-identical (or they would violate the law of identity).
- Yet, somehow we can recognize them all as triangles.
- How and why can we recognize them all as triangles, despite them being non-identical?

Simple Platonism – Triangles

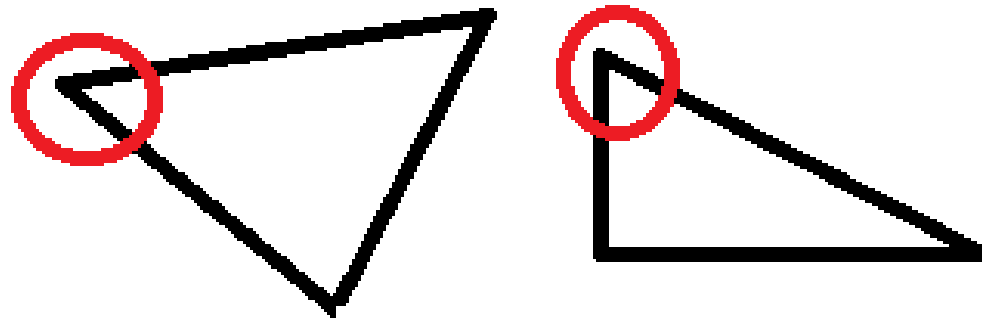
- We can recognize the triangles because of the characteristics they objectively share.
- Characteristic 1: having three points
- Characteristic 2: having three sides
- Characteristic 3: can be flipped twice and rotated three times before returning to original position



The characteristics must be discovered and labeled, they are not “made up.” Yes, we create the language to define them, but if they do not objectively exist and we are not discovering them, then this implies all reality is mind-dependent. The points of a triangle exist free of our minds, even if we decide to change the term we use to label them.

The Form of Triangles

- The Form of Triangles is the characteristics shared by all triangles, that which gives triangles their objective identity. An object must contain all of these defining characteristics in order to be a triangle (A must be A, the two must have identical characteristics).
- Since the two triangles below are non-identical (they are not the same triangle), the circled points are obviously non-identical.
- Yet the two circled areas share in the characteristic of having points, itself a Form of Points.

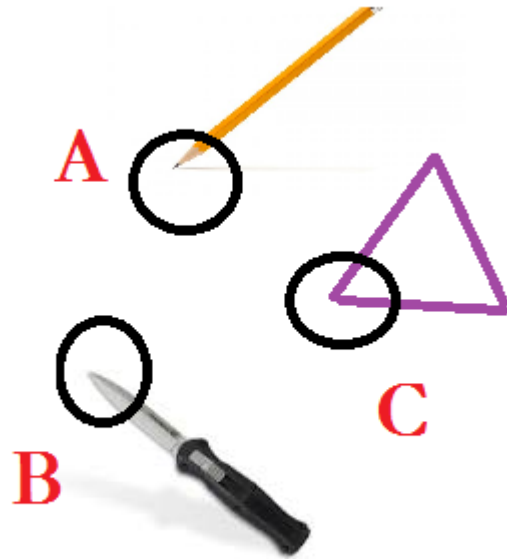


The Form of Points

Look around you and find two things that have at least one physical point, such as a table, door, pencil, knife, etc.



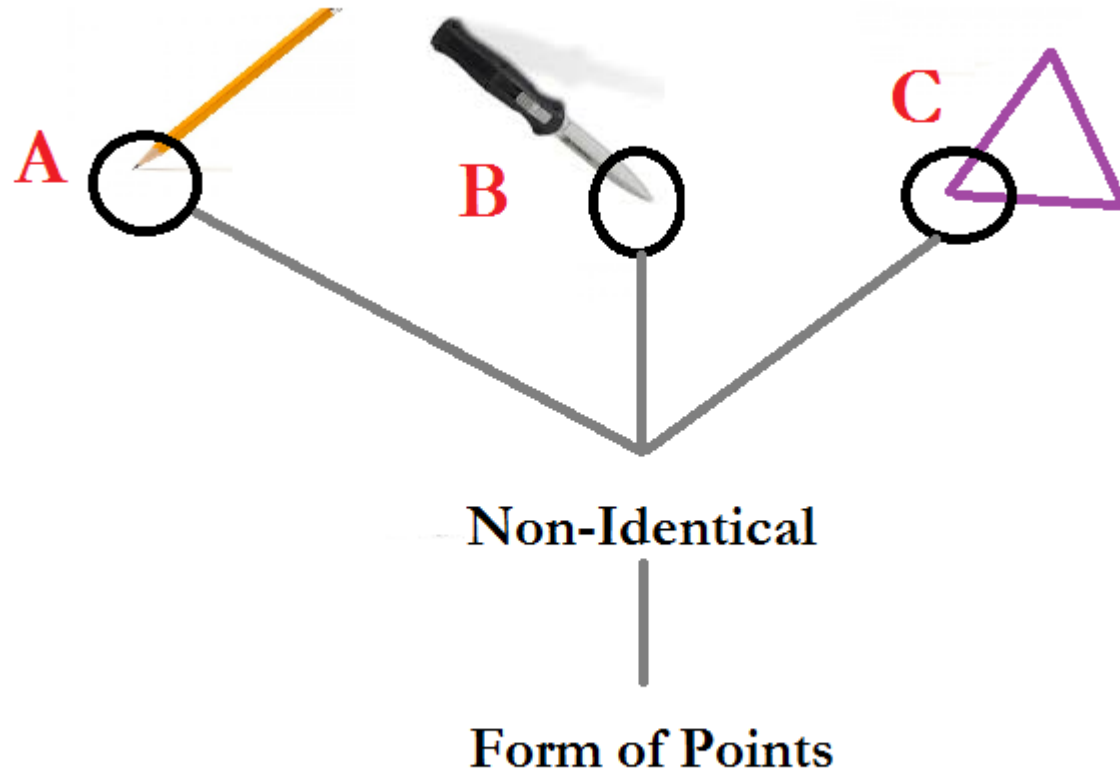
None of the points observed can be identical, they belong to non-identical objects made up of non-identical atoms. This is obvious by the fact that the points do not occupy the same physical space.



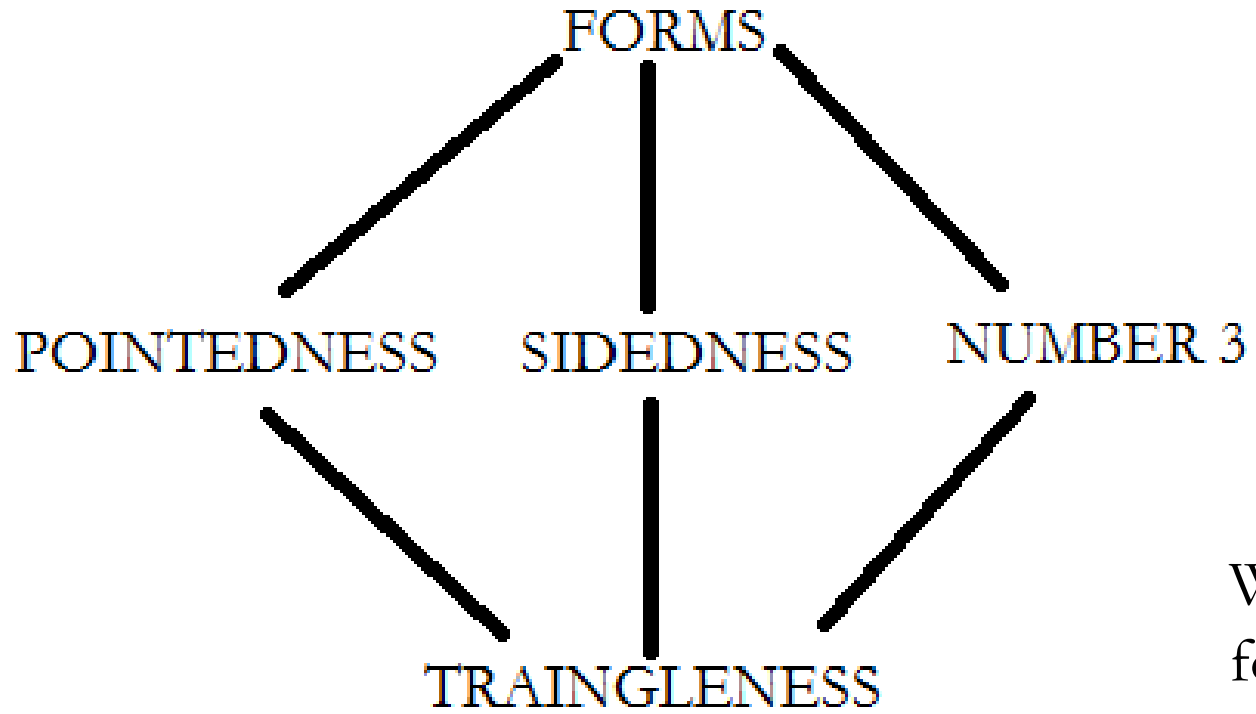
A is A, it cannot be B or C
B is B, it cannot be A or C
C is C, it cannot be A or B

We recognize all of these non-identical things as points due to the Form of Points. Further, the points themselves, and the Form of Pointedness, cannot be identical due to the Law of Identity.

Based on the Law of Identity we know these three points are non-identical, yet we recognize them as identical defining characteristics.



This is due to the fact that all three points are rooted in the Form of Points.



Without Forms, there would be no way for us to recognize two triangles as the same shape. This goes for all shared characteristics throughout the universe.

Law of Platonism

The “Law of Platonism” is that for any one thing (X) that exists, the Form of that thing (X) exists, where the Form is the abstract, immaterial essence of that thing (X)

X ————— Form of X

Y ————— Form of Y

Z ————— Form of Z

Characteristics of Forms

Non-spacial (not within space).

- How the sides of a triangle come together, the number three, all do not exist within space.
- You cannot show me the number 3, only a grouping of objects partaking in that Form. You cannot show pointedness, only individual points.

Eternality

- The Forms never cease to be themselves.
- At any point in time there have been X amount of atoms in the universe, even if incalculable. This means that the numbers described by modern mathematics must have existed since the beginning of time.

Abstractness

- Forms are abstract, they are not physical.
- Forms cannot be physically accessed, only intellectually.

Acausality

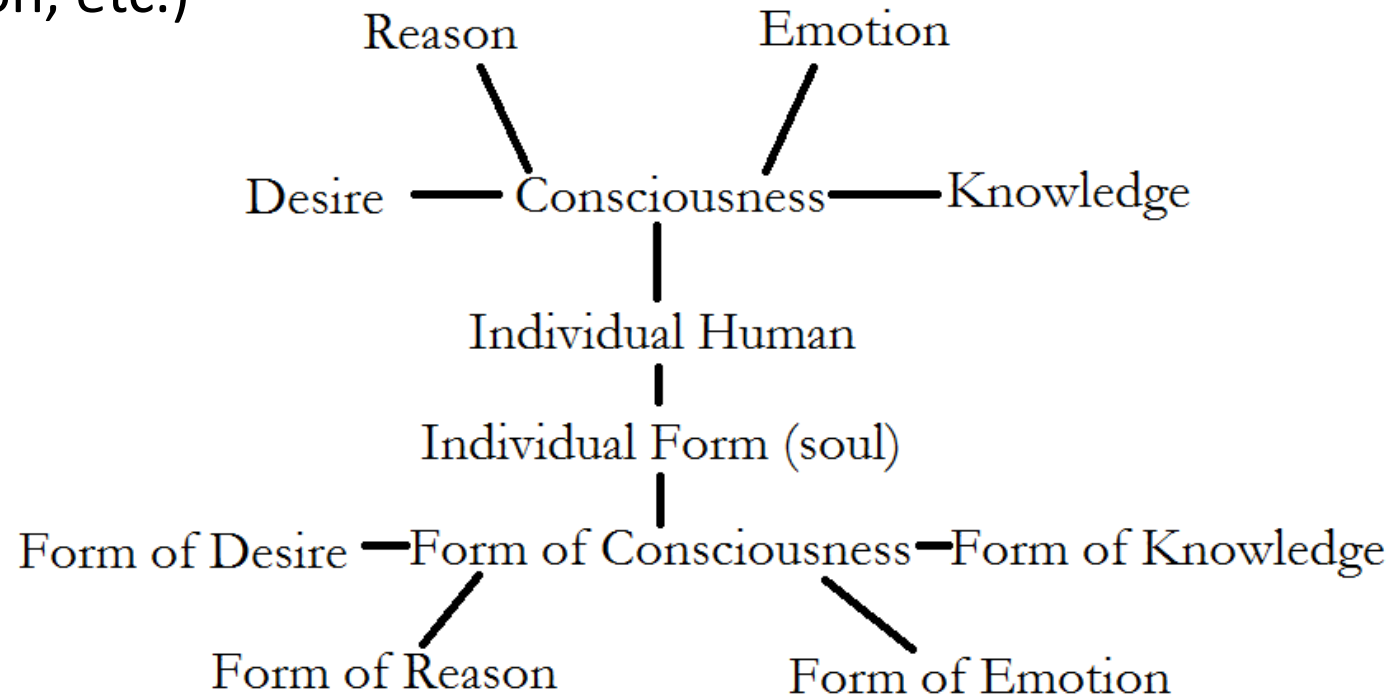
- Forms do not physically influence the world in any way, as they are abstract.
- The physical world does not influence forms. “3” does not change even if you pick up a 4th object.

Necessary Existence

- Forms cannot cease to exist.
- If there were no Forms there could be no numbers, if there were no numbers there could be no universe, and so the Forms must always remain.

Complex Platonism - Consciousness

- A defining trait of human beings is higher consciousness, including things like: metacognition, self-regulation, logical thought, etc...
- According to the Law of Platonism, there must be a Form not only for consciousness as a whole, but all that it entails (such as desire, emotion, cognition, reason, etc.)



Simple vs. Complex Platonism

Simple (Triangle)

Easy to define, straight forward characteristics.

Not complex in nature, purely material representation (we see, draw, handle triangles)

All sub-Forms (i.e. Points to Triangles) follow above rules.

Complex (Consciousness)

Many characteristics, often abstract themselves.

Complex in nature, purely abstract representation (we cannot see, touch, directly access consciousness).

All sub-Forms (i.e. desires to consciousness) follow above rules.

Complex Forms and Polytheism

The characteristics of Complex Forms, as with all Forms, include being non-spacial, eternal, abstract, and necessary. However, they also include the characteristic of representing things which are abstract in themselves, such as “emotion.” Whereas Simple Forms may not partake in themselves (the Form of Triangle is not a physical triangle), Complex Forms are inherently abstract rather than physical, meaning they can partake in themselves without contradiction.

These characteristics closely resemble most definitions of a “God.” However, they certainly do not represent an omnipotent, monotheistic God. Rather, they resemble the Gods of polytheism, who could interact with the nonphysical minds of followers, but do not intervene as the Abrahamic God would.

Platonic Polytheism - Consciousness

- Since there is consciousness, there must be a Form/God of consciousness (Law of Platonism), which is distinct from consciousness itself (Law of Identity).
- This Form would contain all characteristics/Forms our consciousness partakes in, such as desire, emotion, self-reflection, ...
- As these are the exact characteristics of a (non-monotheistic/Abrahamic) God, God has been conclusively proven by proving the Form of consciousness exist.
- But why polytheism...?

Consciousness is not the only characteristic which has a Complex Form. As stated, consciousness comes with characteristics such as emotion and desire, as well as knowledge.

Varying Gods	Form of Emotion	Form of Triangles	Form of Knowledge	Form of Consciousness
Non-Spacial, eternal	Non-spacial, eternal	Non-spacial, eternal	Non-spacial, eternal	Non-spacial, eternal
Abstract and necessary	Abstract and necessary	Abstract and necessary	Abstract and necessary	Abstract and necessary
Self-Aware	?		Self-Aware	Self-Aware
Emotional	Emotional		?	Emotional
Intelligent	?		Intelligent	Intelligent
Complex	Complex		Complex	Complex
		Simple		

Complex Forms or "God Forms"

Abstract, Eternal, Necessary, Complex,
Non-Spatial, Comparable to Polytheism

As "all knowing" as possible
(incapable of action)

Knowledge

Neutral, cannot be good or bad

Emotion

Emotional
Can be good or bad

Consciousness

Capable of going against natural order

Capable of Change & Free Will

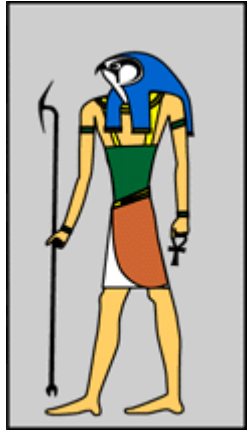
Personally invested

Self-Aware
Intelligent

Symbolism in Polytheistic Platonism

What humans call “Gods” are varying interpretations of Complex Forms. A statue of Horus, for instance, should not be thought to represent a literal, physical, hawk-headed being, but rather a symbol for the Form it represents. For our purpose here we will use Egyptian Symbolism because:

- It was likely the birthplace of Proto-Platonism
- It was the first unified religion with the first religious scripture
- Egyptian culture was born mostly in a vacuum, isolated from other cultures for a long time.

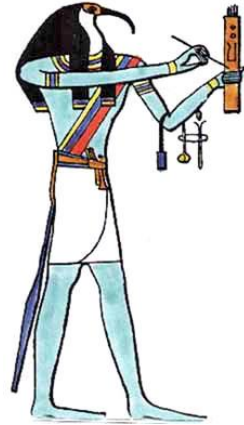


Horus the Elder

Light and Rulership

Form of Order

The Form of Order is necessary for a universe to exist. Even the Law of Identity relies on a stable Order. If a Theory of Everything explained the universe in a single equation, that equation would still rely on Order. Horus is the symbol, for he as symbol of the Pharaoh was responsible for upholding Natural Order.



Thoth

Wisdom and Knowledge

Form of Knowledge

The Form of Knowledge is necessary for things to be

Known. Since things are

known, the Form of

Knowledge must exist.

Knowledge is neutral in that it cannot be good or bad.

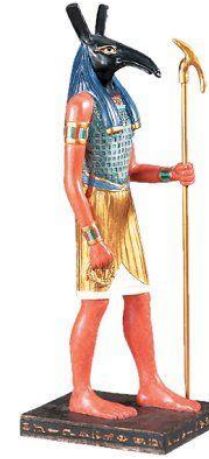
Thoth is a perfect symbol as

he was a mediator who

collected all knowledge in the

Cosmos, and created all

science



Set

Separation, that which can oppose Order

Form of Consciousness

The Form of Consciousness is necessary due to the existence of consciousness, in this case specifically the higher consciousness as seen in humans and some other animals. Unlike the others Set is much more personal, perhaps the most “humanlike,” which explains his demonization. He is the proper symbol because he represented something capable of questioning and going against the Gods, much like the defining free will of human consciousness.

Conclusions

Platonic Polytheism tries to take Gods back to their original philosophical forms, complex symbolism to explain and understand the natural world. Gods are not literal interpretations, but relative and cultural interpretations of truly existent Forms. While not all Forms are Gods (Simple Forms are not), all Gods are Complex Forms. The position builds up from nothing but observation and knowledge of the outside world, and the axiomatic Laws of Logic, making it an extremely valid and plausible position.