SCIENCE, REASON AND CONSCIENCE: A PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNEY FROM THE CHAIR TO THE CREATOR - 2

In the first section, we saw three people with different beliefs (a believer in a creator, an agnostic, and an atheist) gather in a room and witness the spontaneous formation of a chair, and then engage in a deep discussion about their beliefs following this event. The atheist attributed the formation of the chair entirely to natural processes and the inherent properties of the materials, while the believer in a creator argued that this perfect order and creation could only be achieved by an unseen, conscious, and willful being. The agnostic, on the other hand, rejected both sides, stating that it was impossible to reach a definitive conclusion about how the event occurred and that more scientific research and evidence were needed.

This profound conversation, which began in an ordinary room, continues to illuminate the complex relationship between faith, science, and philosophy. The atheist's detailed scientific explanations of the chair's formation further ignite the debate between him and the believer in a creator. In this section, we will witness the atheist's scientific explanations and see how these explanations attempt to influence the thoughts of the believer in a creator.

The second person, who is an atheist, jumps into the conversation and **confidently** continues:

"Look, *everything is already present in the guide (referring to the laws of nature), and what needs to be done is written step by step as rules.* When we follow this order, a chair will definitely emerge. Moreover, the materials that make up the chair (referring to the substances or living organisms involved in the creation of a substance) have the properties to perform these tasks. **This is a testable and observable fact.** For example, a drill has the property of drilling, glue has the property of adhesion, nails have the property of joining, and sandpaper has the property of smoothing the surface. We have already examined and seen these. Each of them plays a specific role in the construction of the chair. **When the instructions in the guide and the properties of the materials come together, the chair forms spontaneously.** If you like, I can explain the process to you in more scientific detail:[1]

The ruler rises from the ground against the force of gravity. This movement is achieved by the thrust force provided by the mini rocket motors inside it. The rocket motors, in accordance with Newton's third law, lift the ruler upwards by applying a downward thrust. As the ruler rises in the air, it remains balanced and moves steadily with the help of stabilizer fins and gyroscopes on it. These aerodynamic control mechanisms allow the ruler to reach the guide stably by resisting wind resistance.

When the ruler comes next to the guide, the camera and optical sensors on it are activated. The camera scans the text and shapes on the guide in high resolution and instantly sends these images to its internal processor. The processor uses OCR (Optical Character Recognition) technology to convert the text and symbols in the guide into digital information. This information is analyzed and processed by the algorithms in the ruler's software.

While analyzing the information in the guide, the algorithms determine the dimensions and shape of the chair to be cut. For example, the dimensions and shapes specified in the guide are transferred to the laser measurement system on the ruler. The laser measurement system is prepared to project

the determined measurements onto the boards. Thanks to this laser measurement system, the ruler creates precise and clear cutting lines on the wood.

The lasers on the ruler mark the necessary cutting lines on the wood. These cutting lines are determined precisely and accurately according to the instructions in the guide. After the laser markings are completed, the data on the ruler is transmitted to the saw for the cutting process. This data is detected and processed by the saw to be used in the next step of the chair's construction phase.

Afterwards, the saw rises into the air against the force of gravity. This movement is achieved by the thrust force provided by the electric motors inside it. The mini propellers located at the bottom of the saw use airflow to lift the saw upwards. As the propellers rotate rapidly, they create a downward thrust force and lift the saw into the air. Gyroscopes and accelerometers ensure that the saw remains stable and balanced.

The saw uses its optical sensors and camera to read the instructions in the guide. The camera scans the text and shapes in the guide in high resolution and sends these images to its internal processor. The processor uses OCR (Optical Character Recognition) technology to convert the information in the guide into digital data. This data is analyzed by the algorithms in the saw's software.

While analyzing the instructions in the guide, the algorithms determine the angles and force at which the saw will make cuts. The laser measurement system on the saw detects and aligns the cutting lines marked by the ruler. This system ensures that the cutting lines are accurate and precise. The saw determines the required angle and cutting depth for the cutting process.

The electric motor inside the saw rotates the saw blade at high speed during the cutting process. This blade provides the kinetic energy needed to cut the boards. The saw cuts the boards by moving at the determined angles and force. During the cutting process, the speed, cutting depth, and angle of the saw are continuously monitored and adjusted by sensors. This ensures that the cutting process is carried out precisely and accurately.

Vibration reduction mechanisms inside the saw minimize vibrations that may occur during the cutting process. These mechanisms ensure that the cutting process is more stable and controlled. When the cutting process is completed, the saw stops in accordance with the instructions in the guide, and the cut pieces are ready for assembly.

Next, the hammer and nails come into play. The hammer rises into the air against the force of gravity. This movement is achieved by the thrust force provided by the mini jet motors in the hammer. The jet motors push air out of small nozzles located under the hammerhead, lifting the hammer body upwards. Gyroscopes and stabilizers ensure that the hammer remains balanced and moves in the correct position.

The hammer uses its optical sensors and camera to read the instructions in the guide. The camera scans the text and symbols in the guide in high resolution and sends these images to its internal processor. The processor uses OCR (Optical Character Recognition) technology to convert the information in the guide into digital data. This data is analyzed by the algorithms in the hammer's software.

While analyzing the instructions in the guide, the algorithms determine how many nails the hammer needs to drive and where. The hammer holds the nails at the appropriate angle and position with the help of magnetic holders on it. Magnetic fields ensure that the nails stay on the hammerhead at the

correct angle and stably. The hammer determines the required angle and force to drive the nails into the wood.

The electro-mechanical systems inside the hammerhead generate the force needed to drive the nail into the wood. These systems accumulate potential energy by lifting the hammerhead upwards and then suddenly release it, converting it into kinetic energy. This force drives the nail into the wood. The hammer places the nail into the wood at the correct angle and appropriate depth during the hammering process.

During the nailing process, the sensors on the hammer continuously monitor the progress of the nail and the depth of penetration into the wood. These sensors instantly adjust the speed and applied force of the hammerhead. **The hammer, learning from the guide where, how much, and when to hit the nail,** places the nail into the wood smoothly and secures it.

Nails, with their property of holding materials together, strengthen the joints of the boards. While the hammer performs the nailing operations both horizontally and in the air, it ensures that each nail is placed in the correct position and angle. Thus, the hammer and nails successfully complete the assembly of the chair.

Then the glue comes into play. The glue rises into the air against the force of gravity. This movement is achieved by the thrust force provided by the micro propellers under the glue. The propellers create a downward thrust force as they spin rapidly, lifting the glue upwards. Gyroscopes and accelerometers ensure that the glue remains stable and moves in the correct position.

The glue uses its optical sensors and camera to read the instructions in the guide. The camera scans the text and symbols in the guide in high resolution and sends these images to its internal processor. The processor uses OCR (Optical Character Recognition) technology to convert the information in the guide into digital data. This data is analyzed by the algorithms in the glue's software.

While analyzing the instructions in the guide, the algorithms determine which joints the glue will be applied to and how much will be spread. Thanks to the micro-injection systems on it, the glue applies the correct amount of adhesive to the determined joints. The injection systems ensure that the glue is applied precisely and in a controlled manner.

The glue contains a two-component epoxy resin system. This system initiates a chemical reaction when the adhesive is applied. The epoxy resin hardens with the mixing of the two components and forms strong chemical bonds. After the glue is applied to the joints, it creates chemical bonds between the surfaces, providing a strong and durable connection.

After the glue is applied, ultraviolet (UV) light emitters come into play. UV light allows the glue to cure quickly and the chemical bonds to strengthen further. UV light emitters precisely focus on the points where the glue is applied and accelerate the curing process.

The sensors on the glue continuously monitor the application process and adhesion quality. The sensors ensure that the glue is applied smoothly and homogeneously. They also measure the strength of the bonds at the joints and apply additional glue if necessary.

Finally, the sandpaper comes into action. The sandpaper rises into the air against the force of gravity. This movement is achieved by the thrust force provided by the micro jet motors located at the bottom of the sandpaper. While the jet motors lift the sandpaper upwards, gyroscopes and accelerometers ensure that it remains balanced. The sandpaper determines its direction and moves towards the target with stabilizers and guiding fins.

The sandpaper uses its optical sensors and camera to read the instructions in the guide. The camera scans the text and shapes in the guide in high resolution and sends these images to its internal processor. The processor uses OCR (Optical Character Recognition) technology to convert the information in the guide into digital data. This data is analyzed by the algorithms in the sandpaper's software.

While analyzing the instructions in the guide, the algorithms determine which surfaces the sandpaper will process, how it will process them, and at what pressure and speed it will operate. The sandpaper applies the correct amount of pressure to the surface of the chair thanks to the pressure sensors and motor control systems on it. It uses a specific movement pattern and speed to ensure the smoothness of the surface during the sanding process.

The abrasive surface of the sandpaper makes high-speed rotational movements to remove imperfections on the chair's surface. Abrasive particles smooth the surface by microscopically sanding down the protrusions and roughness on the surface. During the sanding process, the rotation speed of the sandpaper and the pressure it applies to the surface are continuously monitored and adjusted by sensors.

Vibration reduction mechanisms inside the sandpaper minimize vibrations that may occur during the process. These mechanisms ensure that the sandpaper makes smooth and homogeneous contact with the surface. They also optimize the amount of sanding in the areas where the sandpaper contacts the surface, resulting in a smoother surface.

The sandpaper has laser measurement systems that continuously check the evenness and smoothness of the surface during the process. The laser measurement systems detect any irregularities on the surface and allow the sandpaper to eliminate these irregularities. These systems ensure that the surface of the chair is completely smooth and even at the end of the sanding process.

When the sanding process is complete, the sandpaper automatically stops itself and checks the final instructions in the guide. After all surfaces of the chair are smoothed, the sandpaper slowly descends to the ground thanks to its stabilizers and completes its task.

Now, a chair has spontaneously formed, thanks to the materials and the guide, without the need for any external intervention."

This explanation is indeed reminiscent of the mechanism of cell existence and functioning described in some chemistry and biology books. In such books, it is explained in detail how the structural and functional components of the cell work together, how each molecule and organelle has specific tasks, and thus how this complex system operates.

These books try to explain how all the components and processes of the cell operate within the framework of natural laws and chemical reactions. The complexity and order of the cell are explained through the laws of nature and biochemical processes, just as the atheist explains the process of making a chair with natural laws and the properties of materials. As in the atheist's explanation, biology and chemistry books also emphasize that each component has a specific role and function, these components work in a certain order, and as a result, complex structures and systems emerge.

As the atheist finished his words, he said, *"As you can see, all these materials come together* ***under the guidance of the guide and thanks to their own natural properties*** *to form the chair. This process*

*takes place entirely within **the framework of natural and scientific laws**, without the need for any external intervention or supernatural power."*

In the face of the atheist's detailed explanations, the response of the person who firmly believes in the existence of a creator was eagerly awaited. What arguments would come to the fore in this bridge between faith and science? The answers to these questions are in the third section...

TO BE CONTINUED (GOD WILLING)

SCIENCE, REASON AND CONSCIENCE: A PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNEY FROM THE CHAIR TO THE CREATOR - 3

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[1] The chair example in this section is analogous to an explanation of how complex structures, such as a cell or matter, come into existence in real life, using scientific terms and concepts. The intricate structure and functions of a cell are similarly explained in detail in scientific sources. This analogy aims to provide the reader with a different perspective and make the meticulous subject more understandable.
In the narrative, the movements and functions of the tools used in chair making are explained by referring to real-life technological and scientific processes. For example, the actions of the ruler rising from the ground, the saw cutting the boards, and the hammer driving the nails can be likened to the functions of proteins, enzymes, and the cytoskeleton within a cell.
The detailed explanation of each step in chair making aims to facilitate the understanding of intricate processes, such as the formation of a cell or matter.