

The Creation of God in the Mind of Mankind: A Spiritual Need or Hiding in a Cave

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Half of the world population believes in the existence of a cosmic superpower, the creator of the world often named 'king of the kings' or God. However, questions like who is God and how was he created are meaningless, with answers resembling in a way those obtained regarding the 'Big Bang' event (13.8 billion years ago), its timing, and origin of the energy accumulated prior to the explosion. As for the first issue, the claim is that GOD is an infinitive being that was never created, because he always existed. Regarding the second issue, TIME, used in ordinary practical language and physics, did not exist prior to the Big Bang [ref. 1], and hence the questions about putative preceding events are redundant. Still, these questions have always bothered mankind and despite the impressive development of cognition, the human brain is still short in providing logical answers to issues related to God, or to the creation of the cosmos, or the number of universes, or to the 'black matter' that fills the cosmic space. These uncertainties alongside questions about the development of *Homo sapiens*, and the religious belief that he was 'selected' to dominate Earth with a pivotal function in the entire creation [ref. 2], remain beyond our intellectual grasp, and despite our enormous curiosity, are still obscure. In addition, our fears of the unknown and death contribute to the frustration and further increase the willingness to understand who we are and our place in the surrounding world. Yet, a major obstacle in the spiritual development of mankind, is seemingly the long-lasting invention of religion. In contrast to realistic people, who are aware to the conceptual limitations of the human brain, are those who have accepted the more 'simplified' way of life, that enables them to lean on an imaginative super-being, God ('everything in his hands'), whose alleged greatness negates any attempt of raising conceptual provocations. The prevailing motto of these people is: 'believe with no doubts; obey the rules and rituals; participate in the ceremonies; and do not ask unattainable questions. No wonder then, that as humanity develops, many have doubts in such blind conviction, knowing that covering our eyes and shutting off our curiosity led to conceptual stagnation ('hiding in a cave'), which opposes the natural development of the human spirit and logics. As humanity progresses, the religious control over people's life is bothering all those who prefer spiritual freedom with hopes to satisfy our curiosity. Considering that all religious rules and rituals have been invented by people (undoubtedly highly talented at the time), in written forms, or verbally delivered from generation to generation, they should not be assented as divine orders, but rather might be a sophisticated way of minorities to exploit the fears and ignorance in order to control the masses [ref. 3]. On the other hand, we cannot neglect the fact that numerous world philosophers (supporters of rationalism and skepticism), who discussed intensively these issues, accepted the religious way of life and existence of God (e.g., Voltaire 1694-1778, with his famous quote: "If God did not

exist, it would be necessary to invent him”; I. Kant 1724-1804; A. Schopenhauer 1788-1860; F. Nietzsche 1844-1900; M. Buber 1878-1965; Y. Leibowitz 1903-1994). These philosophers cannot be considered simple-minded or mentally weak, and so their preference in a religious way of life is quite provocative. However, despite our recognition of their greatness and professionalism, their belief does not prove any absolute or heavenly-derived truth and does not necessarily coerce us. They were likely persuaded by personal emotions, educational prejudice ideas, as well as hidden fears but also total amazement of the surrounding wonders. Notably, the antagonism to religion in the modern era is constantly rising, occupying nowadays about half of the world population, and is best reflected in Albert Einstein’s quote “the word God is for me nothing more than the expression and product of human weaknesses”. No doubt, if we seek additional spiritual advancements and further development of the human brain, we must discontinue the religious hegemony, that might have been helpful in the past, but unnecessary at present. Our recognition of the limited spiritual capabilities of mankind does not mean that humanity has approached the *finale* of brain development, and so to avoid a long period of conceptual freezing (‘Spiritual Middle Ages’), we better get rid of the religious-imposed burden.

References

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