

Why freewill is what we intuitively think it is

Philip Bitar

content@WhyHumanLifeMakesSense.com

www.WhyHumanLifeMakesSense.com

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The age of science and reason, in which we live, is remarkable for its breathtaking achievements. But this amazing age is also remarkable for longstanding knowledge that it has lost. Most notably, science can't figure out how it can be possible that we have freewill. I know that I'm writing this article because I freely chose to write it, and I know that I'm personally responsible for its content. But science doesn't know this. I submit that you intuitively know that you're reading this article because you freely chose to read it, but science doesn't know this.

While some scientists may still be inhabiting the deterministic universe conceived by Laplace in the late 1700s, most, I expect, are inhabiting the indeterministic universe conceived by quantum theory in the 1900s. So we go from destroying freewill through determinism in the 1700s to destroying freewill through chance in the 1900s.

In view of these sophisticated scientific developments, intellectually I must be nothing more than a country bumpkin to believe what I asserted earlier: I know that I'm writing this article because I freely chose to write it, and I know that I'm personally responsible for its content. But, in fact, it can be shown on rational grounds that freewill is what we intuitively think it is in our everyday lives. We can, in fact, rediscover this central facet of human knowledge, which the age of science and reason lost in the 1700s. In this article, I will show you how we achieve this.