

# THE LAW OF FREEDOM PART I: UNDERSTANDING LAW AND PRINCIPLE

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Truth is Love. Love is Truth. Truth unites. Lies divide. Embrace Truth. Care for Truth.

# THE LAW OF FREEDOM (LoF)

AS MORALITY INCREASES/DECLINES, FREEDOM INCREASES/DECLINES

$$\sum F \propto \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} M_i$$

$\Sigma$  = Sum, total or aggregate

$\propto$  = Proportional: a corresponding, constant ratio between quantities

F = Freedom

M = Morality of behavior

i = Individual or instance

$$\sum F \propto M_1 + M_2 + M_3 \dots$$

The LoF describes the **dynamic that governs human freedom: morality.**

The total amount of freedom in an area is proportional to the total amount of moral behavior in that area. The more moral a population is, the more freedom emerges as the condition in that area. The more immoral a population is, the more slavery emerges as the condition in that area.

$$\sum S \propto I_1 + I_2 + I_3 \dots$$

# THE END?

## IT'S THAT SIMPLE?

Yes, it can be. But do you understand *why* that is true? Or are you just concluding it's true because it makes sense? Do you actually **know why it is true**? I spent time analyzing why it is or is not true and how it operates in demonstrable ways that anyone can think about and verify.

If you already have the detailed knowledge to deeply understand the previous basic explanation, then you understand the veracity of how the Law of Freedom functions. If you don't have detailed knowledge, then the rest of this presentation may interest you to understand why the Law of Freedom is true.

Even if you understand how the Law of Freedom is true, you might be interested in **going deeper** to comprehend as much as you can about the Law of Freedom, and will **gain value** from the rest of this presentation.

# THE LAW OF FREEDOM MATTERS

Why should anyone care about the Law of Freedom (LoF), or care to understand it? Because understanding the LoF and choosing the positive pathway in the aggregate of humanity leads to the result of not suffering as a species.

We can abstract and understand a condition/state of living or existence as having the **qualities and quantities of freedom or slavery**. We can understand what creates *more* or *less* of those qualities and choose to **amplify** their presence through what **behaviors** we create into reality. Once the causal choice and behavior is created, we have **no choice in the experience of effects** as the resulting condition of degrees of freedom or slavery.

People don't make the connection between the *total quantity* of behaviors and the condition that results from those behaviors: that *objective morally right or wrong behavior* determines if we're **Truly Free** or not.

# LAW VS. PRINCIPLE

What are laws of nature about? What do they say about the nature and the universe?

What are principles?

Are laws and principles the same, or different?

Let's take a look at what dictionaries and etymology have to say as to their meaning. Also some philosophy about laws of nature. And let's see how laws of nature can help us understand more about aspects of reality.

# LAW VS. PRINCIPLE

## DICTIONARY DEFINITIONS

### LAW

6a : a statement of an order or relation of phenomena that so far as is known is invariable under the given conditions

- [merriam-webster.com/dictionary/law](http://merriam-webster.com/dictionary/law)

law noun (PRINCIPLE)

- a general rule that states what always happens when the same conditions exist:

Newton's laws of motion

the laws of nature/physics

- [dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/law](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/law)

Law and principle *can* be interchangeable. They explain the way something works.

### PRINCIPLE

1. a fundamental truth or proposition that serves as the foundation for a system of belief or behavior or for a chain of reasoning.

2. a general scientific theorem or law that has numerous special applications across a wide field

- [lexico.com/definition/principle](http://lexico.com/definition/principle)

- a basic idea or rule that explains or controls how something happens or works:

the principles of the criminal justice system

The country is run on socialist principles.

The machine works according to the principle of electromagnetic conduction.

- [dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/principle](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/principle)

# LAW VS. PRINCIPLE

## ETYMOLOGICAL DEFINITIONS

### LAW

from Old Norse \*lagu "law," collective plural of lag "layer, measure, stroke," literally "something laid down, that which is fixed or set." - *etymonline.com*

- A statement (in physics, etc) of an (observed, established) order or sequence or relationship of phenomena which is invariable under certain conditions. (Compare theory.)

*the laws of thermodynamics*

*Newton's third law of motion states that to every action there is always an equal and opposite reaction.*

- A statement (of relation) that is true under specified conditions; a mathematical or logical rule.

- Any statement of the relation of acts and conditions to their consequences.

*the law of scarcity*

*the law of supply and demand*

- *en.wiktionary.org/wiki/law*

### PRINCIPLE

from Latin prīncipium ("beginning, foundation"), from prīnceps ("first"), surface etymology is from prīmus ("first") + -ceps ("catcher") - *etymonline.com*

- A fundamental assumption or guiding belief.

*We need some sort of principles to reason from.*

- A rule or law of nature, or the basic idea on how the laws of nature are applied.

*Bernoulli's Principle*

- Law of nature (plural laws of nature)

A physical law (a scientific generalization based upon empirical observation)

A natural law (any of a number of doctrines in moral, political and legal theory)

- *en.wiktionary.org/wiki/principle*

JUSTICE

# ONTOLOGICAL VIEWS ABOUT LAWS

## DESCRIPTIVE VS. PRESCRIPTIVE

### REGULARITY THEORY (DESCRIPTIVE) OF LAWS (NON-PRESCRIPTIVE)

- **describe** a **regularity** or **pattern** from natural phenomena that we observe
- **reflect** what happens, describing **relationships**, not enforcing them
- contingent on patterns we observe (perceive) in nature, which could change

### NECESSITARIAN THEORY (PRESCRIPTIVE) OF LAWS

- **prescribe** things that **must** happen; laws **make** things happen
- dictating how objects must behave under certain conditions; imposed
  - e.g. • an electron has a specific charge because a law of nature makes it so
    - the sun rises every day
    - all objects with mass attract each other
- from the structure of universe; or properties of entities (causal power of objects)
  - e.g. • law of gravity is what makes massy objects attract
    - hypothetical graviton quantum particle as a property of mass

# ONTOLOGICAL ELUSIVITY

Ontological views may be elusive to prove exclusively, but that doesn't negate the importance of laws to better understand how reality functions by explaining particular phenomenon — why they happen or how the phenomenon was brought about, not why laws exist at all, why they work the way they do, nor where they come from.

Specific conditions necessarily produce resulting conditions. We create statements or equations to describe those events, referred to as laws. They are good-enough measurements for the precise functionality of the universe.

We see a pattern about how reality works, then the pattern (regularity) is recognized as a law. We describe it the best we can, but can't truly explain why it is that way (i.e., why the law is that way; why the law exists). E.g. we don't know why the law of gravity works out to be an inverse square law (force is inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the bodies), and why not the inverse cube, or power of 4, 5, 6. It is what it is.

# LAW VS. ACCIDENTAL TRUTH

**Necessity** helps to differentiate laws of nature from accidental truths. E.g. “*No human lives to be 122 years old.*” or “*All the coins in my pocket are dimes.*” Though true at the time, it’s not a physical necessity. Someone could live beyond 122 years, or I can have more or less dimes in my pocket at any time.

If physical necessity is ignored in determining what a law of nature is, then there are nearly a limitless amounts of laws. Laws of nature rule out certain outcomes from occurring, which accidental generalizations don’t.

Laws are also **universal** in applicability, and not contingent on human observation or understanding. Planets orbited around suns according to the laws of physics long before humans figured that out. There are laws themselves that we discover, and human approximations of those laws.

While laws and accidental or coincidental truths can be generalizations, the latter lacks necessity and universality (applies everywhere).

# GENERAL SUMMARY OF LAW

- **Relates** phenomena (something *making* something else happen/occur)
- **Inherent: natural** part of existence/nature/reality (not invented by anyone)
- **Invariable/immutable**: can't be changed; always that way
- **Inviolable**: unbreakable, can't be violated
- **Binding**: mandatory/necessary under certain/specific **conditions**;
- Rules stating/describing what must happen (effect) from the *relationship, interaction or behaviors* of various *conditions*; effect *invariably* follows a cause (causality)
- Same *conditions* (cause) = same result/occurrence (effect); if X, then Y (invariable)
- Initial *conditions* are causes, generate effect, new state/*condition* **emerges**  
e.g. mass and distance can produce gravitational force of attraction
- Explains how the effect *relates* to its causal *conditions*; describes the *relation* of cause to effect
- Doesn't explain *why/how* the cause is able to produce the effect
- Generalization: general rule or equation based on empirical observations
- Equations can be precisions or approximations of the inherent law in reality

# LIST OF SOME PHYSICAL LAWS

Ohms law

Joules law

Newton's first law of motion

Newton's second law of motion

Newton's third law of motion

Pascal law

Archimedes principle

Young's Modulus

Coulomb's law

Ampere's law

Faraday's law of induction

Lenz's law of induction

First Law of thermodynamics

Second Law of thermodynamics

Gravitational law

# CATEGORIES FOR LAWS OF NATURE

Deterministic laws:

- Newtonian mechanics
  - 1st, 2nd, 3rd laws of motion; law of universal gravitation

Probabilistic laws/statistical mechanics (indeterminism):

- Social or economic development
- Quantum mechanics

Natural processes (deterministic or not):

- Chemical reactions:  $x + y \rightarrow z$  reaction
  - baking soda + vinegar  $\rightarrow$  double displacement & decomposition reaction
- Water's boiling point is  $100^{\circ}$  C

# TYPES OF PRINCIPLES

There are different types of principles in our lexicon. Not all things declared as principles are true, though they are used as foundations.

**TRUE PRINCIPLES:** based in truth/reality; true foundations

- Laws of science (gravity, inertia, causality); philosophy (logic; self-ownership, self-defense, non-aggression)

**PROFESSIONAL/PERSONAL PRINCIPLES:** valued; established standards

- Programming principles/standards: SOLID, DRY, KISS, SoC
- Scientific standards: objectivity, empiricism, inductivism
- Trust everyone (foolish); Trust no one (impractical)
- Question everything you hear, read, see (prudent to avoid being fooled)

**FALSE PRINCIPLES:** justifications for how to behave or think; false foundations

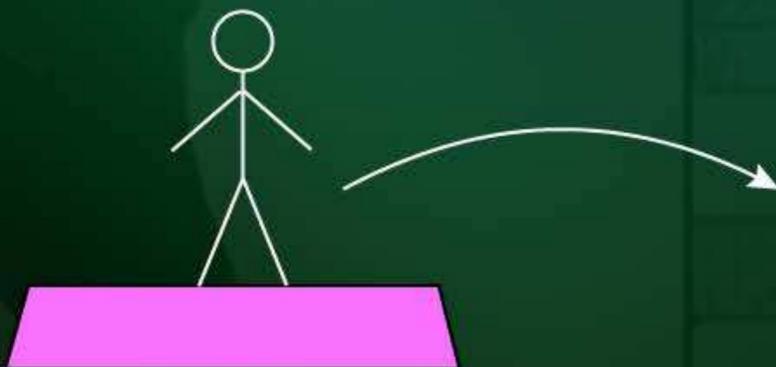
- Survival/self-preservation is the highest law (Satanism)
- Might makes right; survival of the fittest/strongest (Satanism)
- Authority is necessary for human society and order

# PRINCIPLES AS DRIVES FOR BEHAVIOR

## THE IMPORTANCE OF PRINCIPLES

Principles can be taken into our inner-selves as foundations. These might not be laws of nature, but they act as laws we **bind** ourselves to for our conduct or behavior when we adopt them into our thinking. **Thought informs behavior.** Ideas or concepts that we find value in are used as **foundations to stand on**, to **direct our actions**. Principles act as a **launch pad** to leap into action from. It's important to not take in false beliefs as foundations.

In ancient Egypt, ma'at (goddess Ma'at) meant morality, truth and justice. One of the symbols to represent ma'at/Ma'at was a plinth. Objective morality, moral truth, is the most important foundation to have in life. Always base your decisions and behavior from that base foundation of Morality/Law/Love/Agape.



What's in your foundation that you use as footing to direct your actions? Do you know if it's true? Do you care? Is objective morality there?

# LAW OF GRAVITY

## DISCOVERY: FROM FACT, TO PRINCIPLE, TO LAW

- An apple fell from this tree = Fact
- What goes up, must come down = Principle (outer-space nullifies the statement which isn't *specific* enough, doesn't state the *conditions* when it applies or not)
- The strength of gravity between any two objects (like an apple and the Earth) depends on the masses of the objects and the distance between them

$$F_g \propto G(m_1 m_2 / d^2) = \underline{\text{Law}}$$

Describes the relationship/behavior between facts under certain *conditions*

The physical laws are expressed through an equation that relates aspects of reality. The Law of Gravity (LoG) has an equation that gives an approximate value for the force of gravity. It explains the relationships that produce the effect and occurrence of an apple falling to the ground. The LoG describes what happens with mass and distance to get gravity. The noticeable effect of gravity isn't present everywhere, but when large enough masses and certain relative distances are present, then the force of gravity visibly emerges.

# LAW OF GRAVITY

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$$F_g \propto G(m_1 m_2 / d^2) = \text{Law}$$

Describes the relationship/behavior between facts under certain conditions

The physical laws are experiential. The Law of Gravity is a generalization for the force of gravity. It is based on the occurrence of an apple falling from a tree with mass and distance to the Earth. It is present everywhere, but only when masses and distances are present, then the force of gravity visibly emerges.

Newton's law of universal gravitation is usually stated as: every particle attracts every other particle in the universe with a force that is directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between their centers.

# WHY IS THERE THE LAW OF GRAVITY?

*Why* is there gravity? *How* does gravity come about? *What* causes mass and distance to develop the *emergence* of gravity? *Why* does mass and distance produce gravity? The LoG humans came up with is *describing* the relationship of mass and distance. The actual interaction/relationship of mass and distance themselves are *why* gravity manifests. Without mass there is no gravity. If the masses are too far apart, there is no gravitational effect. But that still doesn't answer *why* mass and distance allow for the emergence of gravity.

We might not know *why* things work this way, just that it is this way. The law is how we make sense of how things relate and interact to produce additional effects that aren't present without the initial, specific, interacting conditions.

Is the law akin to something itself, in the **background inner-workings** of the universe, that takes input and produces output, like a program does? It seems like it. Law reflects how the universe has **functionality** that allows and hence makes or **controls** how initial conditions produce the effect condition.

# WHY IS THERE THE LAW OF GRAVITY?

An additional factor to gravity and the interaction of mass and distance is the **space-time curvature** of general relativity. Mass and energy tell space-time how to curve, and space-time tells mass how to move. *Why* does mass create curves in space-time to pull things closer to the mass as it moves through space-time? Is a hypothetical graviton at the micro-quantum level of mass the reason? *Why* would quantum particles like quarks and leptons make a graviton exist, if it does? Does it all come from an underlying field? *Why* does the field do this? There is a constant begging the question. It seems like an endless why and how. Does the chain of causality end somewhere with a prime causer? Is it an infinite regress? Can it ever be known? Maybe not, but that doesn't mean we can't hypothesize about it, to try to figure it out. In the end, **what matters is knowing that there is an effect** that we call gravity, and that it's caused by mass and distance which are how the force of gravity increases or decreases.

This is what matters for the Law of Freedom: that there is freedom (effect) and that the morality of behavior (cause) is how freedom increases or decreases.

# THE PRINCIPLE OR LAW OF CAUSALITY

Causes invariably precede effects. Effects = *what* happens. Causes = *why* effects happen. There is a relationship between cause and effect. Why does causality work that way? What caused causality to work like that? It seems impossible to answer with certainty, and is also self-referential, implying it is **omnipresent**. We can't answer why it's that way, it just is that way. It's a **fundamental** component of reality, a true axiom. A principle or law that's a **foundation before all others**. Some say causality is an assumption with no evidence, or illusion, despite its obvious demonstrability.

If X, then Y. The scientific process of experimentation, of a hypothesis and repeatability of results, necessitates that a condition-specific cause produces the same effects. Under X conditions you get Y result. This fundamental quality makes it a (or the) **prime principle/law**, the principle/law before all other principles/laws that deal with more specific aspects of reality (e.g. gravity, thermodynamics, etc.). You can't have an effect without a preceding cause.

# SUMMARY

Principles: Foundations, fundamentals; help to recognize the existence of laws. Can be properties of laws, or laws themselves.

Laws: Accurately (enough) represent relationships, interactions or “behavior” in reality. Fixed/invariable, inviolable, universal; always operate the same way given the same criteria/conditions. Reflect underlying functionality of the universe that prescribe certain conditions will produce certain results, described by statements/equations.

Alleged “principles” (e.g. authority is natural) can be *false* and used to *invent* false “laws” that *violate* rights/principles, and *justify* immorality (make something “right” that is wrong).

E.g. the false “principle” that using alcohol/cannabis is “immoral”, and then creating “laws” to make it illegal/criminal to have/use. **The legal “law” is not a True Law.** Putting things into your body conforms to the true principle of non-aggression and self-ownership.

# SUMMARY

## PRINCIPLES CAN POSSIBLY BE VIOLATED. LAW IS INVIOABLE.

- Some true principles can be ignored/violated.  
e.g. "what goes up, must come down"; NAP/SDP can be adhered to or not.
- Law of Gravity can't be violated: given specific conditions it emerges/manifests.  
LoG states +/- mass and distance = amount of gravity present
- Law of Freedom (LoF) can't be violated: results are based on conditions/causes being present (moral behavior or not). There is choice on how to behave. The LoF doesn't make, prescribe or force us to do anything.  
LoF states +/- aggregate moral or immoral behavior = amount of freedom
- Causality is fundamental and can't be violated.

Causality underlies all laws: LoG, Law of Thermodynamics, LoF, etc. Causality is a base descriptor for interactions in reality. Laws aren't the initial cause that make certain conditions produce certain results: specific conditions are what make the result happen. Law represents what allows causal conditions to generate the resulting condition. A specific condition always leads to another, and a **law reflects the process that leads to, controls and governs what must happen.**