

Most Probably

Chapter Five

Illusion

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The God Story Can Only Be a Parable

If the entire God story is a fictional narrative in the form of a philosopher's parable of human mortality, then it cannot be literal truth as traditional belief has it. We come to the neutrality of the God story (the books of the Bible}, and we can interpret literally believing that the characters in the stories were once real people who existed in past times, this leads us to the God myth of traditional religion. Or we can interpret it as a philosophical parable which will lead us to the God model. We cannot have both though, it must be one or the other. The earth cannot be round and flat, nor can we be the children of Adam and Eve (some still believe this) and yet still be the descendants of apes. Therefore, we must choose which way to go, God myth, or God model? In this chapter we consider how the illusion of the God myth works in the minds of the lesser thinking God believers in times when they ought to know better. The warning from

scripture is that of the parable of the Talents, don't end your God search with the little understanding you began with, or the little you have shall be taken away when you realise that the God story is a parable. If you explore the scriptures as parables, the more understanding shall increase. To some ten-fold, to others thirty-fold, and for the deeper thinking persons a hundred-fold, each according to their depth of perception. This is the prophecy that is given, that one day the mystery of God shall be finished when it is realised that the God story is a parable. In this chapter we will explore how the illusion of the God myth still works to this day within the psychology of believers. In the absence of an alternative interpretation, there is only the outright rejection of the God story by atheism, and the God model is missed by both the devout believer and the non-believer.

We must be aware that we cannot interpret the God story both ways with a little bit of literal and a little bit of parable. The God myth and the God model hate (contradict) each other just as the flat earth hates the round earth. When the faithful come to consider myth against model (if they are bothered), there will be a time of trouble the likes of which have not been known before and will not be known ever again. And so, let the great mind battle of the moral dilemma of Armageddon begin as the God authors have prophesied.

Belief is Based on Delusion

If the narrative is understood as a parable with a message of morality that few could have received at its time of writing, then in our more mindful times what was impossible to those of past superstitious ages might become possible for us. As long as we stick to some simple rules and only consider what's possible, plausible, and gives a meaningful interpretation, then on the balance of probability we should be able to solve the 'mystery of God' but only if we see it as a philosophical conundrum with the riddles as cryptic clues to help us.

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The Bible's God story is a parable. If the God story is interpreted literally, it is a wild card. All who read it think they understand, but in truth, it leaves everyone confused. In two-thousand years of reading, studying, and praying, by an unimaginable number of people from the serious scholar to the idle curious, it's still as much a mystery as ever. No one can solve the riddles, no one can understand the cryptic sayings of some of the Bible's characters, no one can get their heads around the complexity of the mysterious God story. Therefore, everyone who wants a god in their lives will interpret according to their own confirmation bias.

However, if the narrative is understood as a parable with a message of morality that few could have received at its time of writing, then in our more mindful times what was impossible to those of past superstitious ages might become possible for us. As long as we stick to some simple rules and only consider what's possible, plausible, and gives a meaningful interpretation, then on the balance of probability we should be able to solve the 'mystery of God' but only if we see it as a philosophical conundrum with the riddles as cryptic clues to help us.

The traditional believer of whatever religion or faith sees only the primary narrative of the God story. And so, as it reads, so it must be, is the interpretation of the shallow thinker who bases all belief on the literal God story. Unaware of the secondary narrative with the deeper meaning, religious belief has kept the stories of the Bible preserved throughout

some very dark and dangerous ages. Not so long ago to even suggest that the God story is a fictional tale in the form of a parable would have been seen as heretical and an all-powerful church could have had us killed. But we live in much freer times and the past crimes of religion are now against the law, and being able to speak out, we can now begin to explore the Bible's secondary narrative as a parable with a very different message.

A secret abstract message hidden inside a story sounds plausible enough, but why has the God story not been questioned as a parable for such a long time? Well, we all know that if we look through a telescope the wrong way, we will only see a tiny picture. The deeper thinker knows to look through the smaller end to get the larger image. It's simple cognitive psychology to most people but a desperate the need to believe in the irrational can make us blind to common reason. The further we go back in time, the more irrational the thinking was and in olden times it was unthinkable to question something as well established as religious belief.

God belief is a primeval concept from darker times. In a darker world full of mystery and lacking in the knowledge that science gives, there was a need for a god to belief in. The belief in gods were how the people of past times tried to make sense of themselves and the world around them. In a way, it was vital to human psychological existence to understand who we are and where we come from. To give ourselves a ground zero point where all things began was powerful need in such dark ages. And so, gods were created to help us understand our place in the general scheme of human existence.

To openly express an abstract model of who and what we are in such times would have been impossible for most to comprehend. But to hide it inside the medium of stories that may read to us as ridiculous fairy tales but got straight into the mindset of superstitious people of past ages was a clever way of preserving the model with its deeper message intact.

In our modern times, we are certainly knowing of the primary narrative of the God story and are becoming aware of its secondary narrative of moral philosophy. Our exploration is therefore halfway to solving the mystery of the God story just by being conscious of a deeper message buried within the story and with a bit of perseverance and deep thinking we believe we can fully recover the secret God message that lies beneath.

However, we might be openminded and curious to gain knowledge, but literal story belief is still a factor in the minds of many. So how does God belief work in a modern world of scientific knowledge, mass education, full literacy, an abundance of books and information media of all kinds? The answer of course is self-imposed delusion. The powerful need to believe in a god and an afterlife is so strong for some people that they are prepared to ignore all logic and reason to allow for the irrational, shallow thinking that religious faith depends on.

A psychological need to believe in the ridiculous tales of the Bible is one thing, but another reason for present day God belief is the total absence of any alternative interpretation that may well throw some light on how the double narrative of the God story works. Until we make some serious progress in learning how to access and understand the secret narrative, all the shallow thinker has is the deceptive primary story that leads to the delusion of God belief that all religions depend on.

The Bible is a book of mystery stories that were intelligently designed to keep its secret message safe whilst allowing some access to the more sensitive deeper thinkers. But in past times, a cruel and ignorant church would have persecuted any heretic who questioned the standard doctrine of its interpretation. And so, for the faithful believers of past and present times, its crazy stories of impossible happenings will run wild in the imagination of the shallow thinkers. Driven by a compulsion to belief in a God and a promise of life everlasting, together with a complete failure to

question the primary narrative, religious belief continues to this very day, and it is still as delusional as it ever was.

'Pick and Mix' and the Shallow Thinker

There is one original Bible of the Old Testament with a New Testament added later. Over time, three main religions of Judaism, Islam, and Christianity have been formed. Within each one there are denominations, sects, and cults of many kinds. They are still being created to this day and they all find a market of followers simply because the God story is full of mystery and can be interpreted subjectively in many ways. All of the three main religions have their own Bibles but notably the Judaic faiths reject the New Testament as does the Islamic. The Christian religion is based primarily on the New Testament and also includes the Old Testament.

Within each of the three religions there several different denominational versions of the Bible. For example, within the Christian faith there different bibles for the Catholics, Protestants, eastern Greek orthodox, as well as many more. To an outsider it may seem that with so many religions split into divisions, why isn't there just one Bible with one God and therefore one world religion of one faith?

For example, the Judaic God of Abraham and Judah is called Yahweh, (I am that I am) although he has seven rabbinic names in total. The Islamic God is called Allah (the God), and the Christians have simply 'God' or 'Lord.' So, if someone wants to have the 'God' of the bible in their lives, how do they choose which one? The deciding factors for choosing which religion and denomination are probably down to birth origin, nationality, ethnicity, culture, the family's historical religion, and the general moral values of the society around.

If born in the Arabic lands its most probable that Islam will be chosen, in western parts of the world its likely to be one of the Christian faiths, if the Judaic faith is decided it will be because of being born Jewish. Location of birth and nationality are great deciding factor when choosing a religion. It has to be said that just like choosing which supermarket to shop at and which pub to drink in, it's likely to be the closest and most familiar religion in the area that will most influence choice of faith.

There are other shops and pubs but the ones that are convenient and we feel most at home with we will usually remain loyal to. Therefore, if choosing a God to believe in its likely to be the one that is worshipped by the local church of the denominational area that is culturally closest to the individual. So, no great personal inner quest to find God, just go to the nearest religion and whatever God it has on offer and choose that one. It's hardly a choice though, if the choice has already been made by who you are and where you come from, nationality, culture, historical nationality, so on and so forth.

Devout and Faithful

Once the God, religion and domination of choice has been found, the whole theatre of ritual and ceremonial begin to establish itself. Communal praying, hymns to sing, sermons to listen to, friends are made, and the atmosphere created by the collective of fellow worshipers makes for a pleasant experience to be repeated over and over. Taken by it all, you have become emotionally attached to, and psychologically dependent on your newfound faith. You have found your God, and you are going to remain faithful for the rest of your life right up to death and beyond.

But a thing to be weary of is that just as one believer of one religion is deeply and devoutly faithful to their God, so are all others of all religions and beliefs deeply faithful to their God also. So, who has the best belief in the best God of the best religion? If all followers of any faith believe that their God is the only one, where does it leave the others?

The Bible and its God created one Hebrew religion, and then the New Testament was added to the Old Testament which created Christianity. Both the Judaic and Islamic religions reject the New Testament, with the Judaism still waiting for its messiah, and the Islamic faith has the Quran added to its illumination. Different religions for different peoples of various cultures, histories, ways of life and traditions all established over many centuries.

God and Science

If we want to have a Bible-Based God in our lives, there's a fair old mix of persuasions to choose from. And so, in the quest for a God to believe in, we pay our money and make our choice. But our background and culture are most likely to have decided for us which God we have chosen. And within the general mix of Gods, Bibles, and religions all of which are shrouded in mystery, we are unlikely to find an actual God, but we are likely to get from any faith the enjoyment of human contact with likeminded people. All religions have the quality of giving a sense of community and friendship by bringing together decent enough people who want to explore their faith together to achieve some kind of spiritual enlightenment. But who are the wisest and most enlightened among all of the religious faiths that here are, and which is the closest to the God that they worship?

Once a religion has been picked out from all others, there's is then the problem of God and science. The two ways of understanding the world and our place in it have always conflicted with each other and the believer struggles with equating the six-day creation, and miracles that defy logic

with known science that says such things are impossible. It is an old chestnut of a problem and for the Christians the whole of their faith hangs on the belief is that a person born of a virgin, died and then came back to life again.

The only way it can work is that the whole of the God story is a fictional set of tales, and as parables their meanings are abstract and not literal truth. If so, then there must be a secondary narrative hidden with the primary, and all religious belief that is based on the story as literal truth is therefore mistaken. And the truer purpose of the God story is to deliver and subtly drive home a deeper message to the faithful by the means of stories that science says cannot be relied on to be factual in meaning. Therein lies the problem for the believer that they are told never to question the integrity of the stories lest their faith falters and collapse. But in not doing so, they miss discovering the secret model hidden within the story. It is the abstract model that is more likely to bring self-knowledge and enlightenment than a mysterious, distant, and uncommunicative God that doesn't really exist anyway. On the basis of the God story not being literal truth, but instead a parable that can deliver a much deeper message of moral philosophy, there is no longer a conflict between God and science.

In the meantime, until we have discovered the secret model that parallels the human condition, old-school God belief will continue. Religious belief once sunk into the psyche will become very addictive. Old mindsets die very hard, and it is unlikely that the faithful will question their beliefs. God belief is about picking out the religion that is felt to be the most comfortable, and then a mixing in of whatever the individual gets out of it beyond actually finding an elusive God, or gaining self-knowledge, or achieving enlightenment. But for the shallow thinker, if it works, it works so why question it?

Pick and Mix for the More Mindful Among the Faithful

There must be deeper thinkers within the broad spectrum of religious faith, and they must therefore be a bit more sceptical of some the Bible's narrative. The out and out God believer with a no holds barred literal interpretation of the stories will just go for it without any questioning whatsoever. Theirs is a simple faith with very little doubt, and they are satisfied with the lesser moral light of the story, seeing only the illusion of the supposed afterlife. But for the deeper minded among the faithful, there has to be less story belief to allow for a more thoughtful view of the narrative. They might be on the right track in trying to get more meaning from the simple story, but even so, belief is belief and faith is faith. And even among the more doubtful and mindfully observant of the faithful who study the scripts and make themselves knowledgeable of them, the God story still has to have its God no matter what. With no other interpretation other than a mix of literal and parable, even for the deeper thinkers of the faithful, the mysterious purpose of the God story remains very much forbidden fruit even to them. How both the shallow and thoughtful minded manage to balance God and science must vary from one to the another. But once someone has religion and 'found their God,' it becomes a very personalised process of picking out which bits of the God story to accept, and which bits to reject as too fantastic to be acceptable within their system of belief. Do the serious minded among the faithful really believe that the world was created in six-days and that a serpent really did talk to Eve? Are we all descended from the first two characters in the God story, and was Mary, the mother of Jesus a real virgin? Or is the whole of the God story a parable with a much deeper meaning that we have yet to explore?

There are some things in the God story that even the average believer must assume as being just too incredible to be true. The probable mode of thought necessary to make faith work, is to separate likely fact from

likely fiction. To pick out the parts of the stories that are obviously parable like in their meaning and pick out the parts are a must-have for God belief to work. This creates the problem of one person's fiction is another's fact, and where does literal story end and parable begin? But somehow the believer makes it all work. Look too closely at the God story, and question too thoughtfully and it all might fall apart. It's better therefore to view from afar off and squint a little bit, not thinking too deeply about the narrative that goes from plausible to completely impossible and then back again to plausible.

Going beyond just the pick and mix of the God story, and the pick and mix of God and science to make faith work, there is the pick and mix of the personal requirements that the believer wants their faith to deliver. Everyone is different and will make the God myth a reality to themselves in diverse ways. So, what's most important? A deep and meaningful relationship with a nontalking God? Or a desperate need to believe in everlasting life? or miracles of healing perhaps? The fact is that there is so much mystery within the scope of the God story that there is a lot of licence to make up whatever most suits the confirmation bias of the individual believer. Not only are there different Gods for different religions but different Gods for every believer.

In many ways the God story is like a blank sheet of paper that we can write anything on to suit ourselves. It is impossible to make any sense of so make up our own story according to our own interpretation to suit our needs and requirements. A wild card with different meanings for different people that allows uncontrolled imagination to take the shallow minded believer down every road of ridiculous assumptions to make their God belief work. Just pick out the bits of the story that are needed and subtly ignore the rest. Most importantly, don't look too closely at the narrative in case the inconsistencies begin to show. Then mix it all in with things the believer requires on their own personal level, and somehow or other the God myth can be made to work.

Subsequently, religious faith sits balanced precariously on scales that topple between faith and certainty, and doubt and despair. And so, is there really a God or is it all just jiggery-pokery that's been sent down to us from very dark ages when imaginary supernatural forces controlled everyone's life, and perpetuated along through the use of religious dogma pitched to the gullible by powerful churches promising the reward of heaven and the threat of hell? The truth is that if we want to have religion in our lives, we first have to pick which one to go for, and then mix whatever it delivers in with our expectations. Faith in a particular religious belief It will give whatever it will give, but it will never deliver true self-knowledge, only the false promise of things that can never happen.

It's as difficult for a non-believer to get inside the head of a believer as it is for one believer within one religion to get inside the head of another believer of the many other religions. The devoutly faithful might take their faith very seriously, but who has the right God? One devoutly faithful's pick and mix will always be different from another's, and so what's the point of religion if its diversity disagrees with there being just one God?

Although the devoutly religious may feel very passionate about their God belief, the choice factor is mostly predetermined by cultural background and place of origin. The only solid choice is whether or not to believe in a God in the first place. If yes, the tendency is to make a beeline toward the nearest local region and simply accept its version of God worship. It's an interesting thought that if a Christian priest with a very strong faith had been born as an Arab, he would undoubtedly have become an Islamic muller. If born Jewish, the muller would have been a rabbi, if the rabbi were born as a westerner his faith would be that of the Christian priest. All story-dependent (but parable unaware) God followers believe that their God is the only one and that all others are false. It's all a bit confusing for the non-religious as to how or why an individual arrives at the particular faith they have 'chosen' when there are so many to choose from.

The truth is that when considering which Bible-based religious faith, whatever is decided will be much the same as any of the others as all interpretate the God story by means of its primary narrative. Beyond this

common subjective literal read of the story, everything else is down to the needs and requirements of the individual.

And so there it sits, one God, religion, or faith is as good as any other, and if the one which is chosen church delivers a feel-good factor that the believer is satisfied with, then why look any further? But of course, with so many Gods and faiths about, how can the believer know they have found the right one?

The Truth is.....

It is much more probable that the God story is a fictional narrative in the form of a parable. Hidden inside the first narrative (that all religion is based upon) is a very abstract secondary narrative. It's probably ancient moral philosophy that models what we might call the universal human condition. When the model was created, its deeper message was too far ahead of its age, and so the story was written to conceal the model. If the story is interpreted correctly, it should be possible to access the model and separate it so that its secret message can be engaged with. With this kind of abstract exploration, there can be no pick and mix of imaginative, overindulgent 'what we want it to mean' but only what it most probably means according to the law of probability itself.

No Harm Done!

'To make innocent inquiry.'

There are many religions all with a different slant of how the God story should be interpreted. As diverse as they are, they all have the same thing

in common in that they all interpret literally, and this is the tradition of ages. But if the God story is literary fiction, then there cannot be a God, and this will not be compatible with the belief system of the shallow thinking, story-dependent believers of any religion. Therefore, our exploration will not sit well with God believers of any denomination of any religion or church.

Even so, the Catholic faith does no harm to the Protestant faith, and the Christian religion co-exists with Islam and Islam with Judaism, and Judaism does not directly challenge Christianity. Atheism does not try to stop the religious beliefs of others, and religious faith does no harm to atheism. In fact, the only challenges to the belief in a God is science, and the supposition of there being a mysterious secondary narrative that that could replace story belief. And so, within the spectrum of us trying to make sense of ourselves whether through religion or atheistic philosophy, no one path does any harm to another. And if this exploration is successful and the secret God model is found, it will demonstrate by probability that The God story is fiction.

It cannot be both literal truth and parable, if it can be forcibly shown to be a parable it would be a great disappointment for the story-dependent to say the least. But Bible story interpretation is subjective, and each will satisfy their own preferences. The problem with God belief for the more mindful among the faithful is considering where literal story begins and ends, and where parable begins and ends. The factitious pick and mix of religious belief hits on the consciousness of the theological believer more than the more non-thinking shallow minded faithful who's faith in the existence of God doesn't require any intellect exploration, only the suspension of all logical reasoning to enable the myth to be believed in.

But in any case, the story will still be there for the shallow thinker who prefers to believe in it if they want to. And if the blind want to lead the blind, it's their free choice that they make, and so, no harm done! And if

our exploration fails to find the mystery model, then again, no harm done! However, if we can solve a two-thousand-year-old philosophical conundrum, then we have all learned something new, and so, no harm done!

Flat Earth or Round Earth?

'The uncomfortable freedom of choice.'

Illusion plays a big part in God belief, and without it religious faith would not be possible. We remind ourselves that in the age when the Bible was written, there were many pre-existing gods. In the same way that we in modern times use science to understand the world we live in, so ancient people used gods to help them with their understanding.

The God story hides a much deeper message that was beyond the simple minds of shallow thinkers of superstitious times. The creators of the model needed a means of expressing the morality of the model whilst for the sake of providence keeping it secret. The story is the primary narrative that gave the shallow thinkers a new God to believe in. This 'story God' was compatible with their pre-existing god belief. The model is the secret secondary narrative that runs parallel with the story. Two narratives, one literal the other abstract and each a twin of the other.

In getting into the simple mindset of ancient people who could only make sense of life via gods of one kind or another, the Bible authors gave them one. An all-powerful creator God to be respected and listened to, and whose laws must be obeyed at all times for fear of the punishment of hell, but with the reward of heaven for the faithful.

The two means of expression of a model of human morality hidden inside a fairy-tale story certainly worked in ensuring its preservation for future times. But once the story has successfully done its job of delivery, there remains a very big problem. There has to be a correction of our orientation in how we reinterpret the story. Of course, for the nonbelieving, but still interested agnostic, this problem doesn't exist. And for the deeper thinking faithful who have always been a bit sceptical, the extraction of the model will be revelation to be considered. But for the story-dependent shallow thinking God believer, the finding of the model and the explaining of its meaning will be a devastating thing. The God story authors describe this 'day of reckoning' as being like a great earthquake and an Armageddon-like battle that of course only happens within the belief system of the minds of the faithful. But in any case, whether a shallow thinker or who has always believed in the story, or a sceptical, distanced believer, 'one is taken, the other left.'

The flat-earth to round-earth correction is a good parallel to draw the correction factor of literal story to abstract model. For more time than humankind has existed it was always assumed that the earth was flat simply because it looked flat, so why question something so obvious? These days we know that it's an illusion of proportions and viewing points. The sun appears to move across the sky, but it doesn't. Our viewing point appears to be standing still, but it isn't. Science tells us that this constant and variable is actually the other way around. The sun used to be thought to be the variable as it moved across the sky, and the variable of our viewing point was the constant. But it is the sun that is the constant that always stays where it is, and the viewing point is the variable that moves through space. Although we now understand these things, we are unaware of the motion of the earth as it travels at 67,000 mph around the sun, and its rotational spin of about 1000 mph because the whole environment including the sky also moves with our viewing point.

The parallel of the flat earth illusion tells us that things are not always as they might appear, and that the truth might be a bit different from

previously assumed. Until we know the truth, we are blind to the truth and our eyes remain closed. Seeing in the darkness of not knowing we sometimes see things that are distorted or simply aren't there at all. The ancients thought that the earth was flat because that's how it appeared to them. Knowledge takes a long time to come to us and when it does it will sometimes threaten old beliefs that based on false assumptions.

The round earth theory had to wait about a hundred and fifty years until gravity came along to prove how a round earth could work without people falling off. But what we now call a 'no-brainer' won through eventually and now hardly anyone except the deranged believe the earth is flat. Likewise, the correction needed to switch views of how to interpret the God story. It was written a long time ago when people didn't have the benefit of knowledge the way we do. They had an excuse to be ignorant of certain things, but we don't have an excuse anymore. Therefore, as it is a certain thing that the earth is round, and although it is not certain that the God story is a parable, it is more probable that it is.

Knowledge Resistance

The common thing about new ideas that turn out be correct is that they might disturb and eventually replace old thinking at the time, but they bring a great deal of knowledge into the world eventually. The flat earth of 'as is appears, so in must be' doesn't tell us anything that's worth knowing. But a round earth needs a way to explaining how it works, and so a science is created that brings more new knowledge into the world that goes much further than just proving the earth is round.

The creation of new science and the benefit of knowledge it brings also parallels the knowledge gained when old mysteries of belief are finally put to rest. Whenever new thinking challenges old assumptions that religious

belief is based on, there is an inevitable resistance factor. But probability is the next best thing to proof. And just as there is an apparent God in the God story, it doesn't mean that actually is.

If seen only as a story, it doesn't tell us anything about anything. And so, 'as it reads, so it must be' is the belief of the shallow thinker who will prefer to resist knowledge rather than embracing it. It is a fact that God belief is just that, it's only a belief based on the subjective, to satisfy the psychological and emotional needs of each individual. But the God story as a parable with another meaning suggests a much deeper narrative that might well bring new knowledge into the world.

The God story doesn't need any explaining, it only creates an illusion that some people still fall for. If there is an abstract secondary narrative, then the promise is that of new knowledge of things that have been kept secret from the very foundation of the world of the God authors. The things that they had to hide no longer need to be hidden, and although the beliefs of the faithful might be thrown into question, even so, new knowledge must come into the world. And this is the prophecy of the God authors themselves that one day, all shall be revealed!

Belief is only assumed knowledge; it is not real. Where mystery exists, wild imagination can take over to create beliefs of varying kinds. And until we have actual knowledge, belief will occupy the empty space and just sit there telling us nothing. The kind of belief that the literally interpreted God story creates is false knowledge and is therefore a complete illusion for the delusional shallow thinker.

As this exploration progresses, the literal story to abstract model conversion may all seem very strange to begin with. We ought to be aware though that all new ideas that challenge old assumptions that long held beliefs are based upon are rejected initially. But as it says, 'the stone that the builders reject becomes the cornerstone.'

And so, the round earth was rejected and evolution theory likewise, but they both became the cornerstone of new science. The exploration of this book is new and unusual. It will require some thinking about, and abstract explorations of this kind will not be easy for some. But it's worth the effort if it means we can finally solve a two-thousand years old mystery. But where there is a gain there is also a loss, and as the door of knowledge opens, the door of religious faith closes.

Existing religious belief will immediately reject its findings as heretical, and blasphemous, but this is the prophecy of the God authors who knew that the shallow thinkers would not understand their model. But the revealed model and its secret message will become the cornerstone of a new kind of science that gives us knowledge of who we are, or else what is the point of moral philosophy?

That what the flat earth illusion tells us is that some things are not always as they appear. The truth really can be stranger than fantasy, and in the absence of proper knowledge, fantasy can become a supposed truth believed in by many millions. When the real truth is realised, it can have a devastating effect on any belief system that is based upon a supposition that a new revealing shows (by probability) to be false.

God belief is as much an illusion as the earth appears to be flat. Therefore, religious faith that's based upon the God story being literally true is faulted and completely misses the deeper message of the secondary narrative. However, religious faith is extremely addictive, and for the shallow thinker, old mindsets die very hard. The promise of an afterlife and the whole aura that's created by congregational church worship will feed into that addiction ensuring the continuation of religious belief for some time to come. The round earth had to wait a hundred and fifty years for the discovery of gravity before it was taken seriously. The concept of the double narrative of the God story will also take a while to register in

our thinking. But it will not take one and a half centuries before the old beliefs die out. Once the secret model is revealed it will be instant knowledge. God belief based on the old interpretation will simply die away as the faithful themselves time out and there are no new believers to replace them. From then on, any person wanting a God in their life will chose the new one that the model reveals. Just as flat earth belief was replaced by round earth thinking, so also shall the external God of the story be.

Chasing the Rainbow

What is the point?

To continue the theme of God belief being dependent on illusion, we can use the old myth of the pot of gold at the end of a rainbow. Although no God believer would fall for this old tale, even so, it's a good parallel to use to show how mythical beliefs work. The two are similar in that they both make false promises. In the case of the rainbow, the bait to lure the gullible is a pot of gold at its end. With God belief the bait is life everlasting and other impossible things. Take away the pot of gold and the myth has no hold over anyone, and if there is no afterlife and no God, then the myth is seen for what it is, and faith fails very dramatically.

It might be a hard knock for the faithful to realise that there is no more chance of there being an actual God in the God story than there is a pot of gold at the end of a rainbow. But in both cases, it is a foolish thing to ignore and abandon the science of physics that says that both beliefs are delusional.

We can understand that as we move closer to the rainbow's end, it just gets further away. It is just a trick of light, an illusion of false perception

that only exists inside the mind of the individual. As we move closer, it simply moves further away because we carry it with us. Likewise, God belief only exists because we want it to, and so in the attempt to make its promises real, we allow the self-imposed illusion to override what science tells us. Just like the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, we never find God because the closer we apparently get, the further away it moves simply because that's how illusion works. God belief only exists inside our heads and nowhere else.

Therefore, thank God we are not believers, but instead inquiring agnostics convinced that there's a double narrative factor to the God story. Our pot of gold is real in that we realise that we will not find any God, but its most probable we will find the secret secondary narrative of subtext that will end the mystery of the God riddle once and for all.

The Iceberg

Another way of understanding the concept of a deeper message hidden within the primary narrative of the story, is to draw on the comparison of the iceberg. We know that most of its greater mass lies unseen beneath the surface. We know it's there, but we can't see it because its occurred from view. It is easy enough to understand that some things aren't always as they appear to be even in the real world of time and space. But there are illusions created by the natural world that we can prove are not real, and there are also illusions that we create for ourselves.

In a desperate psychological quest to satisfy the need for something we would love to have, but cannot have, we will abandon all sense of logic and reason, and ignore the laws of physical science to allow into our belief system the illusion of something that the better part of us knows cannot be. Subsequently, religious belief based on what the Bible says balanced

precariously between what we want to believe and what say cannot be. God and science, faith, and doubt, are the constant bugbears that all of the God faithful have to struggle with. For faith to work within the belief system of the shallow minded, illusion is a vital component part, and without it God belief would not be possible. If there is something that the God story narrative has yet to tell us, most of its message will be hidden below the surface.

The Fool and the Finger

We might be familiar with famous saying of the fool and the finger, 'the finger points at the stars, but the fool just stares at the finger.' Sometimes something has a purpose beyond what is obvious to the beholder. Literary texts that read one way, might have another more subtle meaning. And this the problem with inference in written stories, that one might only see the lesser thing and miss the greater thing to which it is pointing.

In our times with the benefit of science and knowledge it is obvious that the God story is a fictional narrative. But look a bit further, beyond the simple fairy-tale narrative there is another of tale it has yet to tell. The gullible will stand and stare at the simple story, unaware of what the story is pointing at. Whilst the more mindful might care to look through and beyond in the hope of finding the greater message that the story is pointing at. Just like the iceberg, the weightier part of the God story is hidden just beneath the surface.

Even the most devoutly faithful among God believers would know it as a foolish thing to expect a pot of gold at the end of a rainbow. And to wilfully ignore what science tells us and instead believe in things that we know cannot be real is also foolish. But it doesn't have to be that way. The whole of the collective of the Bible stories are full of inference that is telling us to look a bit more deeply into their truer meaning. Although

they are like many fingers pointing at many stars, the gullible and the foolish are unlikely to understand.

The Tower of Babel and the Armageddon of the Collapse of Faith

To believe that there is a supernatural God is an illusion born of the needs of the shallow minded, superstitious people of darker times. The God story was written to tap into the mindset of such beliefs to enable a tradition of literal interpretation belief that would eventually become the basis of three world religions. Unbeknownst to the followers of such faiths, the parable nature of the story has been successful in hiding the deeper message of the God authors. It has been kept safe and secure throughout dark and dangerous ages by the method of the double narrative of a parable. Kept hidden in the wilderness of religion belief that lacks the necessary intellect to realise that the story is a parable, there will come a time when the secret message shall be understood by re-exploration of the God story. When this happens, it will be such a blow to the mindset of religious faith that a mental Armageddon of doubt and confusion will ensue just as the prophecy tells of. Like the parable of the tower of Babel (all these strange stories have a second narrative of meaning) which was built upon a false premise that led to all speaking the same language of mythical belief, when the truth is finally realised, that myth comes crashing down sending all of the previous faithful in multiple directions of babbling confusion.

The parallel of the mythical pot of gold at the end of the rainbow is a fair way of understanding the psychology of God belief. As the rainbow chaser tries to get closer its end, because the illusion is inside the head it

simply moves further away. In the same way the God believer never finds their God because it's an illusion that only exists within the belief system of the individual. The quest of all believers of any religion is to find their elusive God, but the nature of illusion is that the holy grail of proof of a god is always on step ahead of the believer. Just like a donkey with a carrot fixed to its body to hang just ahead of its reach, its intellect doesn't allow it to realise that as it moves so does the carrot. But faith is faith and the need for a supernatural God to believe in is a very strong motivator that will always lure the shallow minded into believing that the God story is literally true. To see through and beyond the story to view it as a parable will enable the eventual solving of the God riddle, but as mystery falls away it will be realised that there is no God within the God story, but the greater illumination of the model will make the exploration a very worthwhile enterprise.

Where Mystery Rules, Captivity Awaits

The main support of the God myth is the mystery that surrounds the God story. In the book of Revelation, mystery is likened to a woman of loose virtue. The metaphor works on the principal that where mystery rules, everyone must guess at the answer. An extreme version of this is that of the witch hunts of olden times. The farmers cows start to die, and the chickens stop laying eggs. Why is this happening? The answer is simple! Someone must have placed a curse on the village. If we employ a witch hunter to root out the guilty suspect who torments them into confessing to a partnership with the devil, we can hang them and removed the problem. Of course, the suspect is completely innocent, the witch hunter has been paid by the parish, and if the devil can be proven then God can also be proven.

The Gospel story authors said though their Jesus character that no one has seen God at any time. They knew that their story of Jesus is a parable, and that the character is fictional, then there neither is there a god in the accepted sense. We now know that as a parable, the God of the Bible symbolises our conscience, and his son on earth symbolises conscience killed and then resurrected.

The faithful who fail to search more deeply into the God story believe it is literal truth and historical fact, and so they miss its meaning as a parable. What they are left with is a God myth that can never truly enlighten in any way. Interpretation of the God story is therefore in the mind's eye of the beholder. The woman in Revelation symbolises the mystery of the God story. Whoever tries to interpret falsely will invariably get it wrong. The authors of Revelation liken her to a whore who is the mother of harlots of abominations of the earth. Whoever fornicates with her (mystery) will be likely to produce the children of abominations such as witch hunts and cruel inquisitions, and many more evil acts that have been done falsely in the name of God.

The God story is neutral in its narrative. If it is interpreted literally to satisfy the pick and mix of confirmation bias, all bets are off and it is a free-for-all of false imaging's of the unguided mind. We can call this unguided road as the one that leads to the God myth. If it is interpreted abstractly as a philosopher's parable, then that road will lead us to the God model which is the purpose of the exploration of this book.

One thing is certain though, where mystery rules in the unguided mind of the supernatural thinker, the woman will be a wife to any man, but faithful to none. And her offspring will be the children of darkness that will lead the unwary to commit many evils in the name of God. For she is a liar with no husband, or God, or regulator, and neither will she tell the truth because she understands nothing therefore, she has nothing to say except whatever those who fornicate with her want her to say. She is the mystery that allows the freedom of the bias of mind to imagine evil only continually, and her purpose is to will lead the blind faithful into the

Babylon and Egypt of the God myth that holds captive and will deny access to the God model that is the road to the Tree of Life of the God authors. Such is the nature of illusion that leads to the unguided mind into the delusion of the God myth. The biggest illusion of all is to assume that just believing that there is an external God will make us better people.

To sum up, if the God story is a philosophical parable from ancient times, it would explain the need for the mystery that surrounds the narratives of the scriptures. It would also explain the need for riddles and cryptic sayings that theologians cannot answer to this day. And it would certainly explain the main prophecy that promises all will be revealed in a future age. Therefore, this exploration of the God story will tick a lot of boxes of it being a parable. If the sum total of the God story is a fictional narrative in the form of a parable, when the God model begins to come to the surface, the faithful will be caught on the hop. Which will they choose? To remain with the myth, or abandon the beliefs of a lifetime for the model? The flashing light bulb moment of enlightenment that is depicted by the authors in the road to Damascus story is fine, but only if it is acknowledged and valued by the individual. Enlightenment can be a wonderful experience, but the parable of the Sower of the seeds explains the psychology of the faithful that they might prefer to remain in their comfort zones of complacency rather than venture outward from themselves into the enlightenment of the God model.

End of Chapter Five.

