

# **A Review on Classic and Non-classic Physics Including Principles of Metaphysics: Emergence of Wisdom**

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Accepted and published July, 2024

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## **Abstract**

This review article aims to explore and compare the foundational principles, key theories, and significant alterations in classical and non-classical physics by defining the understandings of the omniscience and omnipresence. The study also introduces the fundamentals of alternate metaphysics, providing a philosophical perspective that transcends and evolves traditional physical theories.

**Keywords:** Metaphysics, classical physics, wisdom

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## Introduction

Physics, the study of matter, energy, and the fundamental forces of nature, can be broadly categorized into classical and non-classical (modern) physics. Classical physics, developed from the Renaissance to the late 19th century, focuses on macroscopic phenomena. Non-classical physics, emerging in the early 20th century, addresses microscopic and high-velocity systems where classical theories fail. While understanding of the classical physics and employing the laws of such universe, may utilize the reality and provide functional technology, an alternate understanding of the intellect, wisdom may contribute to an alternate science (Davoudpour, A.R, 2024e). Our understanding of divine presences in the form of prophecies and religious orders are both relevant and contribute to such understanding of the divinity, the hermeneutics (Davoudpour, A.R, 2024b) where the overall function of physical understanding of the humanity ceases to act classically.

## Historical Context

Classical physics emerged from the work of pioneers like Isaac Newton, Galileo Galilei, and James Clerk Maxwell. Newton's laws of motion and universal gravitation, along with Maxwell's electromagnetism, formed the bedrock of classical mechanics and electrodynamics.

The limitations of classical physics became apparent in the late 19th century, leading to the development of non-classical physics. Quantum mechanics and relativity, spearheaded by figures like Albert Einstein, Niels Bohr, and Werner Heisenberg, revolutionized our understanding of the universe.

## Fundamental Concepts

### Classical Physics

1. **Newtonian Mechanics:** Describes the motion of objects under the influence of forces. Newton's laws of motion and gravitation explain planetary motion and everyday phenomena.
2. **Electromagnetism:** Maxwell's equations unify electricity, magnetism, and light as manifestations of the electromagnetic field.
3. **Thermodynamics:** Laws governing energy transfer and conversion, crucial for understanding heat engines and entropy.
4. **Wave Theory:** Describes the behavior of waves, including sound and light, with concepts like interference and diffraction.

### Non-Classical Physics

1. **Quantum Mechanics:** Describes the behavior of particles at atomic and subatomic scales. Key principles include wave-particle duality, uncertainty principle, and quantization.
2. **Relativity:** Einstein's theories of special and general relativity address high-velocity and gravitational phenomena. Special relativity introduces concepts of space-time and the speed of light as a constant. General relativity provides a new understanding of gravity as the curvature of space-time.
3. **Quantum Field Theory:** Extends quantum mechanics to fields, explaining particle creation and annihilation, crucial for understanding fundamental forces and particles.
4. **Chaos Theory:** Studies systems highly sensitive to initial conditions, explaining the unpredictability in deterministic systems.

## **Fundamentals of Metaphysics**

In addition to the established branches of physics, alternate metaphysical perspectives provide unique insights into the nature of reality. These perspectives often involve altered states of consciousness or a deeper understanding of the divine as the source of ultimate wisdom (Davoudpour, A.R., 2024e). At the same time such alternate understanding empirically differentiates the virtues of Intellect, wisdom and science in the human challenges (Davoudpour, A.R., 2024a) leaving the ground to metaphysical judgements and the framework of religion that cannot be explained by scientific values.

## **Recognition of the Hell State**

One significant aspect of alternate metaphysics is the recognition of the hell state, which can be described as an ocean of suffering in the Buddhist context (Davoudpour, A.R., 2024). This state is characterized by profound existential suffering, far exceeding the conventional understanding of hell as merely physical torment. When a being suffers without remedy, it transcends conventional definitions of hell, highlighting a state of existence where suffering is pervasive and inescapable.

In this state of altered consciousness, the descent from the human state itself signifies hell. This concept challenges the traditional view of hell as a place of punishment and instead suggests a deeper, more existential form of suffering. Conversely, heaven, or the utopia, is not easily understood. One who speaks of an ideal state without experiencing it does not truly comprehend the essence of heaven. This perspective encourages a deeper exploration of the spiritual and existential dimensions of human experience.

## **Metaphysical Transformations in Physics**

As knowledge of the divine presence and its omniscience and omnipresence emerges, the foundations of various disciplines, including physics, mathematics, jurisprudence, and law, undergo transformation. For instance, in classical physics, the equation  $E =$

$mc^2$  assumes the speed of light to be approximately 300,000 km/h. However, with the recognition of the divinity's boundless and borderless nature, the concept of a fixed speed is rendered obsolete.

### **Divine Presence and Its Implications**

The presence of a divine, omniscient, and omnipresent reality fundamentally changes our understanding of speed and distance and consecutively all matters of Physics are affected. In metaphysical terms, if an omnipresent entity exists at points A and B, separated by a classical distance of 100 light years, the concept of distance becomes irrelevant. Thus, in this metaphysical state, the distance between points A and B is considered zero. This transformation renders the equation  $E = mc^2$  zero because mainly the speed of light can be considered Zero in the distance of Zero between Point A and Point B additionally mass and volume become insignificant over infinite distances. Consequently, we encounter a null state where energy, mass, and distance cease to exist in their classical definitions.

### **Implications for Fundamental Physics**

1. **Reevaluation of Constants:** The omnipresence of the divine suggests that the constants of physics, such as the speed of light, may not be absolute but relative to the observer's state of consciousness. This challenges the invariance of physical constants and proposes a model where these constants are influenced by metaphysical states.
2. **Altered Definitions of Space and Time:** The concept of space and time undergoes a profound shift. In the presence of the divine, the traditional metrics of space and time dissolve, leading to a reinterpretation where distances and durations are no longer absolute. This aligns with the ideas presented in theories of relativity and quantum mechanics, where the observer's frame of reference significantly affects physical measurements.
3. **From Classical to Metaphysical Physics:** The transition from classical to metaphysical physics involves redefining the fundamental principles of the universe. Here, non-classical equations such as  $E = mc^2$  are not only discarded but are reinterpreted within a framework that includes metaphysical considerations. This perspective invites a synthesis of science and

spirituality, where the boundaries between the physical and metaphysical realms blur.

### **Conclusion**

The evolution from classical to non-classical physics and ultimately metaphysics represents a paradigm shift in our understanding of the universe. We already know that in the beginning metaphysical considerations has been implemented in philosophical and scientific works which has been replaced either by the religious view of the divinity or pure materialistic and physical perspectives. The modern crisis in humanity i.e. in Gaza shows that religious and scientific views of the universe do not provide certain capacity to understand the consequences and framework of each other and actions. While classical physics provides a robust framework for macroscopic phenomena, non-classical physics addresses the limitations of classical theories, offering insights into the microscopic and high-velocity realms and the metaphysics annuls the foundation of both classical and non-classical physics. The integration of alternate metaphysical perspectives with traditional physics opens new avenues for understanding reality and post-reality. The recognition of hell state (suffering) and the transformative impact of divine knowledge challenge and expand our conventional understanding of the universe. By redefining the concepts of null speed, distance, and fundamental constants, these metaphysical insights pave the way for a more profound comprehension of the cosmos.

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