

Contents

The nature and scope of this work	page x
ROBERTO MANGABEIRA UNGER AND LEE SMOLIN	
Part I Roberto Mangabeira Unger	1
1 <i>The science of the one universe in time</i>	5
The singular existence of the universe	5
The inclusive reality of time	7
The selective realism of mathematics	15
The first cosmological fallacy	18
The second cosmological fallacy	23
Causality without laws	32
2 <i>The context and consequences of the argument</i>	46
The argument and recent physics and cosmology	46
The argument and the physics of the first half of the twentieth century	49
The argument and natural history	54
The argument and social and historical study	67
Reinventing natural philosophy	75
What is at stake	89
3 <i>The singular existence of the universe</i>	100
The conception of the singular existence of the universe introduced	100
Arguments for the singular existence of the universe	116
Implications for the agenda of cosmology	141
The finite and the infinite at the beginning of the universe	144
The initial conditions of the history of the universe	147
The unexplained constants of nature	156

4	<i>The inclusive reality of time</i>	162
	The problem presented: How much of nature exists in time?	162
	The argument in science and natural philosophy	170
	Time as the transformation of transformation	222
	Attributes of time: non-emergent, global, irreversible, and continuous	226
	The proto-ontological assumptions of this view of time	239
	The idea of the inclusive reality of time restated	245
	From being to becoming	249
5	<i>The mutability of the laws of nature</i>	259
	Changing laws	259
	The conundrum of the meta-laws	275
	The problem of causation in the early universe revisited	277
	The best hope for resolving the conundrum of the meta-laws	280
	From speculative conception to empirical inquiry	288
	Implications of the inclusive reality of time for some fundamental ideas	292
6	<i>The selective realism of mathematics</i>	302
	The problem	302
	Mathematics as discovery and mathematics as invention	303
	The attributes of mathematics	305
	A natural-evolutionary conjecture	323
	The history of mathematics reconsidered: soaring above the world without escaping it	325
	The history of mathematics reconsidered: right and wrong in Hilbert's program	342
	A deflationary and naturalistic view of mathematics	345
	Part II Lee Smolin	349
1	<i>Cosmology in crisis</i>	353
	The crisis introduced	353

Temporal naturalism	361
Naturalism is an ethical stance	362
2 <i>Principles for a cosmological theory</i>	367
The roots of relationalism	367
The Newtonian paradigm	373
The failure of the Newtonian paradigm when applied to cosmology	373
The failure of the Newtonian paradigm to satisfy the principles for a cosmological theory	377
The failure of the Newtonian paradigm for elementary events	379
Reductionism and its limits	379
The uniqueness of fundamental events	382
Relationalism and its limits: relational versus intrinsic properties	385
Two relational paths to general relativity: Einstein and shape dynamics	386
Relational purism	388
Impure relationalism: a role for intrinsic properties	388
Dynamical pairings and relational versus intrinsic properties	389
The Newtonian paradigm from the viewpoint of temporal naturalism	391
3 <i>The setting: the puzzles of contemporary cosmology</i>	393
The message of the data from particle physics	393
The message of the large-scale astronomical data	395
What questions are imperative, given the data?	399
What features of the standard cosmological model are unconstrained by the data?	400
What happened at very early times?	401
Brief review of the singularity theorems	402
The meaning of the singularity theorems	405
What will happen to the far future of our universe?	407

	What is very far away from us, outside the cosmological horizon?	410
	The options: plurality or succession	412
4	<i>Hypotheses for a new cosmology</i>	414
	The uniqueness of the universe	414
	The reality of time	415
	Does a real time conflict with the relativity of simultaneity?	418
5	<i>Mathematics</i>	422
	A new conception: mathematics as evoked reality	422
	The reasonable effectiveness of mathematics in physics	428
	The unreasonable effectiveness of mathematics in mathematics	430
	The stages of development of mathematics	431
	Why is mathematics effective in physics?	445
6	<i>Approaches to solving the meta-law dilemma</i>	447
	Three options for global structure of the larger universe	449
	Prospects for a solution of the landscape problem in the three scenarios	451
	Linear cyclic models	452
	Branching models	453
	Branching cyclic cosmologies	454
	Cosmological natural selection	454
	Pluralistic cosmological scenarios	460
	Principle of precedence	465
	Universality of meta-law: reducing the choice of laws to choices of initial conditions	470
	The unification of law and state	476
7	<i>Implications of temporal naturalism for the philosophy of mind</i>	480
	Two speculative proposals regarding qualia	482
8	<i>An agenda for science</i>	484
	The agenda for observational cosmology	484
	Can the laws of nature be observed to change?	485

The agenda for quantum foundations	486
The existence of a preferred global time	491
The agenda for explaining the arrows of time	492
The agenda for quantum gravity	496
The main challenge: resolving the meta-laws and cosmological dilemmas	498
9 <i>Concluding remarks</i>	500
Acknowledgments	502
References	503
A note concerning disagreements between our views	512
ROBERTO MANGABEIRA UNGER AND LEE SMOLIN	
Index	533