

Isonomia

Post by “Eikadistes” of August 31, 2024 at 2:08 AM

I've been chewing on *isonomy* and thinking about different *kinds* of infinities.

So, mortals have this annoying habit of dying whenever you try to count them all, and that **is** frustrating, considering that *the total number of immortals never decreases*. Mortals die *all* the time. Sometimes, *all* the mortals on a world die *all* at once. Sometimes, the total sum of mortals in the universe drops by **trillions** in a *fraction* of a second ... but, the total sum of immortals in the universe never, ever, **ever** decreases. Epicurus supposes that there is a mathematical relationship between the value of these two sums (these two different evaluations of infinity).

My readings thus far haven't really provided me with a satisfying justification to see any meaningful value in the concept of *isonomy* ... so, I thought of another instance of comparative infinities:

Countless particles *fall* and *fall* through *endless* space, but never **so much** space that the particles become **so** distant that they never meet to form bodies (nor **so many** particles that the available space is always already occupied with other particles, and cannot facilitate movement). So, there can never be “too much space” compared to particles, nor can there be “too few particles” compared to space. Our universe hosts a healthy portion of particles-to-void. There is some cosmic variable that express the relationship between the infinite sum of endless space and the infinite sum of innumerable particles. They are both infinities, but not equal.

I wonder if *this* difference-of-infinities (countless particles vs. endless space) might inform my understand of *isonomy* (the fluctuating infinity of mortals vs. the stable infinity of immortals)?

I've found some correspondence, with the inspiration of atoms and void:

Perhaps cosmic *isonomy* is Epicurus' way of describing the ratio of mortals-to-immortals such that we have frequent interactions with mortals but only conceive of immortals. If there were a higher distribution of immortals, then we would have bumped into one. But we haven't. So the density of immortals must be less than that of mortals. Likewise, if there were less significantly less mortals than we observe, then perhaps we would rarely encounter another soul. But we don't. So in this regard, *isonomy* might provide another reason why first-hand knowledge of the gods is so limited, not just because they are geometrically tucked away from terrestrial forces in adobes between worlds, but also, because their total numbers are stable, and do not fluctuate like numbers of humans (or other animals), and that those numbers are comparatively rare.

This is all purely speculation, on my part.

At the same time, if we take a monolatrist interpretation of Epicurean theology, and suppose that everyone has their own "Zeus" inside of them, then the number of deities definitely does share a 1:1 correspondence with each mortal, 1 God/person. That's another thing I've been chewing.