Invention Within the Human Mind Points to a Divine Inventor

Reilley K. Booth

Classical Conversations Huntington Beach

Senior Thesis

Mrs. Danielle Legere

March 28, 2026

Introduction

Movement, the stream of information. Databases, wavelength configurations, online platforms, roads, riverboats, racecars, railways, Royal Worcester ramekins… the phone in your pocket, all these things are inventions, ideas that began in the frontal cortex and became reality. Invention is "the act of bringing ideas or objects together in a novel way to create something that did not exist before" (Burke and James), it is the way humankind inflicts change on observable reality, and sculpts the secret regions of the mind. Some would say that invention has no correlation to a divine God, some say otherwise. This thesis is a study that answers this question: how invention within the human mind points to a divine inventor.

History of Invention

Inventions Before Christ (BC).

Here is a brief history of human inventions before Christ (reference chart on page 23-25). The first boats are said to have been built in 10,000, and ceramics in 6000. Iron and glass were invented somewhere between the 4000-3000 and the wheel in 3650. Stonehenge is thought to have been started in 3100 (World History Encyclopedia) and seven hundred years later, humans began using bronze and copper to craft. In 2700 the architect Imhotep built the Step Pyramid of Djoser, and the other pyramids were built within the next few hundred years. In 2000, rudimentary paper and papyrus was invented in Egypt, and people began using counterweights to lift material and irrigate landscapes. One hundred years later, aqueducts were built in some major cities. Iron tools and weapons were widely used in 1000. Archimedes made his screw in the third century, along with Ctesibius of Alexandria's water clock. Finally in 400, flute-like instruments were developed with metal keys.

Inventions in the Year of Our Lord (AD).

In the first century AD the first steam-powered turbine called the aeolipile was invented by Heron of Alexandria, and the Roman Colosseum opened. "[Modern] papermaking can be traced to about AD 105, when Ts'ai Lun, an official attached to the Imperial court of China, created a sheet of paper using mulberry and other bast fibres along with fishnets, old rags, and hemp waste" (Britannica Editors). Alchemy became common in Rome about 800. The stirrup was first invented and used by the Normans in 1066 and it won them the Battle of Hastings. 1450 dawned the beginning of widespread media with Johannes Gutenberg's printing press. Hans Lippershey invented the microscope and telescope in 1590-1608, and fifty years later Christiaan Huygens invented the pendulum clock. Thomas Newcomen invented the atmospheric steam engine in 1712, and 1757 was the year John Campbell invented the sextant, revolutionizing navigation.

Modern Inventions.

When it comes to modern times, there is a surplus of inventions. "The more often ideas come together, the more frequently invention occurs. The rate of invention increased sharply, each time, when the exchange of ideas became easier after the invention of the printing press, telecommunications, the computer, and above all the Internet. . . . It is going to become harder than ever to keep up with the secondary results of invention as the general public gains access to information and technology denied them for millennia and as billions of brains, each with its own natural inventive capabilities, innovate faster than social institutions can adapt" (Burke and James). Therefore this timeline will be quite brief in comparison. In 1802 John Stevens invented

the screw-driven steamboat, and eighty years later Thomas Edison invented the incandescent electric lamp. George Stephenson built the first steam locomotive in 1814 and Michael Faraday made primitive electric motors a few years later. Nicéphore Niépce invented the camera in 1926, and John Frederic Daniell made the Daniell cell (a type of battery) ten years later, an upgrade over the previous versions. Samuel Morse engineered the electric telegraph and morse code in 1838, along with John Deere's one piece steel plow. In 1858 the internal combustion engine was invented by Étienne Lenoir. 1868 brought the typewriter invented by Christopher Latham Sholes. Karl Benz made the first practical automobile in 1885, Rudolf Diesel invented the diesel engine in 1892. Otto Lilienthal invented the Lilienthal standard glider in 1894, beginning the era of flight. 1903 was when the Wright Brothers made the first engine powered aircraft. In 1914 Henry Ford built his automotive assembly line, and in 1924 John Baird invented the television. Robert Goddard invented the liquid-fueled rocket engine a few years later, paving the way for space travel. 1937 is when Frank Whittle invented the jet engine. Igor Sikorsky invented the production helicopter in 1939, Leo Fender made the electric guitar in 1948 and Tom Kilburn built the first digital computer a year later. Finally, Tim Berners-Lee invented the world wide web in 1990.

Inventions in the Mind?

Additionally, there is another way of looking at the history of invention, the invention of ideas and theories. But the scope of this paper will only cover inventions 'from the mind' rather than 'of the mind'. The question this paper answers is "how do human inventions point to a divine inventor," as a contrast from inventions of other creatures.

What enables invention and how is it possible? This has a threefold response; consciousness, an understanding of the laws of mathematics (which can be understood through consciousness), and an understanding of the physical world through the use of science (which can be understood through math). All three of these work together to point to a divine inventor.

Nowadays humanity lives in constant dependency upon its inventions, whether it be phones, cars, or simply HVAC. What should be noted is this common desire from birth to invent, "Indeed, the brain appears to be a natural inventor" (Burke and James), which begs the question, why? Atheists would state that evolution has also evolved the mind, in such a way that the mind becomes eager to invent. This however, will be proven false, and the Christian view (that man is made in the image of God) shall be proven true.

Consciousness Points to a God

Is There an Immaterial Mind?

First, consciousness is necessary for invention. Consciousness is "the state of understanding and realizing something" (*Consciousness*). There is a "hard problem" with consciousness, that is, whether consciousness is a mere physical state (emergent with the brain, this view is known as anthropological monism) or if it is linked with a spiritual mind. "'Why should there be a certain way to experience being a human when we are conscious, that vanishes in a coma or dreamless sleep and is entirely absent in inanimate objects like chairs or jackets?' says Ralph Adolphs, Bren Professor of Psychology, Neuroscience, and Biology. 'This contrast underscores a deep mystery'" (qtd. in "Where Does Consciousness Come From?"). The anthropological monist has no real answer to this according to Matt Slick, president of CARM

(Christian Apologetics And Research Ministry), “If the mind is an emergent property of the physical brain then it must necessarily be dependent upon the physical brain and also be restricted to the laws of physics. This would mean that “logical” conclusions the mind would make cannot be trusted to be true since such conclusions are restricted to the properties of the physical brain and its particular neurochemical wiring” (“Is The Mind an Emergent Property of the Physical Brain?”). Also, “if the mind is limited to the laws of physics and chemistry, then it cannot be trusted to produce proper logical inference since the laws of physics and chemistry don’t produce logic. They only produce the necessary reactions. Therefore, anthropological monism is self-refuting because it forces doubt upon the validity of its own position since it logically must assert that its own position is the result of neurochemical reactions in the brain, which in turn are nothing more than the reactions to stimulus produced by our senses. How then, can any truth be known?” (“Conditionalism and the Anthropological Monism, Physicalism and Jesus Problem”) Thus some would say “the most reasonable conclusion to draw is that human beings have rational minds which exist apart from the brain” (Wallace). This truth cannot be escaped. “Atheist Colin McGinn makes a striking admission with regard to the miraculous appearance of human consciousness when he asks, ‘How did evolution convert the water of biological tissue into the wine of consciousness?’” (qtd. In Wallace) And the answer is this, it didn't.

The Human Desire to Invent.

Another feature of the mind is its innate will to invent, “Indeed, the brain appears to be a natural inventor. As part of the act of perception, humans assemble, arrange, and manipulate incoming sensory information so as to build a dynamic, constantly updated model of the outside

world" (Burke and James). "In the tapestry of human existence, one thread stands out prominently: the undying need to create. Since the dawn of our species, we have been propelled by an innate, insatiable desire to bring forth new ideas, inventions, and expressions. This creative impulse, deeply embedded in our DNA, has propelled humanity to unprecedented heights, shaping our cultures, societies, and the very fabric of our existence" (Wyman). There must be a reason for this, why is it that only humans have a desire to invent? Might other creatures have that same desire? Leoma Williams, from the BBC wildlife magazine, perhaps in an attempt to prove atheism said, "Making and using tools was once thought to be a skill unique to humans, and a clear sign of our superior intellect compared to other animals. However, in 1960 famous primatologist Dr Jane Goodall made an incredible discovery. She witnessed one of her wild chimpanzee subjects stripping the leaves off a twig and then, with great deliberation, poking it into a termite mound. . . . Gaining himself a nutritious little meal" (Williams). But notice that even in this example animal invention is limited only to individual/situational need. Even though the chimpanzee did use tools, it was only aiming at completing a specific task, namely to satisfy his/her hunger. However, humans are unique because they seek to continue using the tools, innovating them, and engineering new ones when it is often unnecessary. Imagine an artist who paints a landscape, never planning on selling it, yet he finds a great deal of joy from it. His gain is not merely physical, but in his mind as well. Yet often a human never "finishes" an art piece. Why? Because humans undertake perfection, animals satisfy craving. The human desire to invent stems from the mind, animal desire for invention comes from the brain, a natural instinct.

Can AI Invent like Humans?

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is an immensely popular subject in 2026, with many people arguing about whether or not AI is able to "live" in the same way that humans can. And while this paper is not specifically about AI, there are a few quite applicable concepts to consider with regards to it. Firstly, AI is a tool that humans invented, it is quite similar to the car, pencil, or paraglider in that it is a combination, continuation, and summation of learned ideas that has been applied to the real world through an online platform. Secondly, as such, it is only as powerful or capable as humans are able to make it. It is forever limited to adhering to the laws and guidelines applied to it, it is a computer, a calculator, one that observes patterns and recognizes laws in a way that can be useful to humankind. Thus AI cannot understand that which a human has never understood. In other words, it is bound to resemble a brain rather than a mind, humanoid, animalistic, but never sentient. To prove this, I asked AI "do you have a desire to invent things?" to which it replied "I can produce new concepts, solutions, or content based on patterns and knowledge I've been trained on, but I do it because that's my function, not because I feel curiosity, ambition, or excitement. . . . Think of it like a tool: a hammer doesn't feel satisfaction when it hits a nail, but it *fulfills its function perfectly* when used. For me, generating content, helping you think through problems, or making something new is my "function," and I'm built to do it at my best every time" (ChatGPT). Thus it will only ever invent in the way that animals invent, for individual/situational need, based on what a human programs into it, never based on an innate desire to invent.

In summary, humans have an innate desire to invent that is distinct from animals and artificial entities, and this desire stems from being made in the image of god ("imago Dei") as it is written in Genesis 1:27, "God created man in his own image" (*King James Version*). Human invention does not stop at individual or situational need or come from instinct, but stems from a spiritual mind. That is why humanity continues to attempt at creating perfection, an idea that animals do not appear to understand, and why human civilization continues to advance, and animal civilization does not. Humans are continually seeking the perfect world which was lost forever because of sin.

Mathematics Points to a God

The second prerequisite to invention is an understanding of the laws of mathematics. Math is a fundamental idea that has always shaped the world, humankind could not imagine a world without it. Simply said, math is "a science of structure, order, and relation that deals with logical reasoning and quantitative calculation" (Britannica Dictionary).

Divine Attributes of Mathematics.

Math has divine attributes. It is eternal, for all time. Everyone knows that 1 + 1 = 2, but many do not realize the eternality of it. 1 + 1 = 2 has always been true, and is now, and will always be, because it is working within its own system. Because it works within its own system, it is above time. Additionally, math has always been the *same* throughout time, thus it is immutable. Math is understood only in the places where it can be applied (like in science), so it is invisible and immaterial. It is also incomprehensible "We experience incomprehensibility in the fact that the increase of mathematical understanding only leads to ever deeper questions:

'How can this be?' and 'Why this law rather than many other ways that the human mind can imagine?'" (*Redeeming Mathematics* 19) It is "both transcendent and immanent. It transcends the creatures of the world by exercising power over them, conforming them to its dictates. It is immanent in that it touches and holds in its dominion even the smallest bits of this world. 2 + 2 = 4 transcends the galactic clusters and is immanently present in the behavior of the electrons surrounding a beryllium nucleus" (Redeeming Mathematics 17). Mathematic laws are omnipotent, they have power over everything in the universe thus far discovered, they even have power over our discoveries. Without these mathematical laws, reality as we know it would not exist.

Most people would agree that math has no real person-like qualities, but according to Dr. Vern S. Poythress, who obtained a PhD in mathematics from Harvard,

> *Scientists and mathematicians in practice believe passionately in the rationality of scientific laws and arithmetical laws. We are not dealing with something totally irrational, unaccountable, and unanalyzable, but with lawfulness that in some sense is accessible to human understanding. Rationality is a sine qua non for scientific law. But, as we know, rationality belongs to persons, not to rocks, trees, and subpersonal creatures. If the law is rational, as mathematicians assume it is, then it is also personal.*
>
> . . .
>
> *Arithmetical laws are clearly like human utterances in their ability to be grammatically articulated, paraphrased, translated, and illustrated. Law is*

> *utterance-like, language-like . . . it follows that arithmetical laws are in essence personal (Redeeming Mathematics 17-18).*

Matt Slick draws the conclusion "I suspect that since mathematics occurs in the mind, as does logic, it relates to actuality because there is a connection between God's ultimate mind and our real world. Math and logic reflect the mind of God. Therefore, God has designed our universe so that math works ("Bible Prophecy and Mathematics - CARM"). Along with the idea of personality in the laws of math, comes the 'rightness' of these laws, in the sense that not conforming or believing them to be true would result in a meaningless universe (Gallagher).

Implications from Mathematics.

If there was no God, where do the laws of mathematics come from? Something or someone had to implement them to reality, unless reality itself was God, but then, something cannot create itself, the law cannot make the law. Also the qualities found in math reflect those qualities found in the Christian God (eternal, immutable, incomprehensible, transcendent, immanent, omnipotent, rational, personal, rightness), so math points to God, because there is simply no logical explanation why mathematical laws would reflect divine qualities unless they were made by something/someone divine.

Science Points to a God

The final prerequisite to invention is that one must have an understanding of the physical world through the use of science. This is because in order to invent materially, one must have at least a basic knowledge of material. This may seem self-explanatory since it is not possible to

think of the immaterial. When babies are in their mothers wombs they have no thought other than what they can feel or see, it is only after they escape the womb that they begin to have ideas about the things that they see. Even when humans try to imagine immaterial things like heaven or God, time after time all that they understand is the material comparison, i.e. heaven is compared to a city "but now they desire a better country, that is, an heavenly: wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God: for he hath prepared for them a city" (*King James Version,* Heb. 11:16). Thus invention in a material world can only occur if the inventor has an understanding of the "science" of the world.

Science Reflects the Attributes of the God of Scripture.

The definition of science used in this paper is; "a science involves a pursuit of knowledge covering general truths or the operations of fundamental laws" (Britannica Editors). And there is a key fact about science, "science is in the business of discovering immaterial laws, patterns of regularity that represent this invisible framework which governs everything we observe and sense in the material world" (Gallagher, "Science and the Inescapable Self-Revelation..." 23:28). And what may be immediately noticed is that this is very similar to mathematics, the difference is that science is mathematics applied to the physical world. Of course, mathematics could not be understood without examples in the physical world, thus science (in the general sense) is necessary for humans to understand math, and math necessary for science, so the natural conclusion that must be drawn is that science shares the same values as math. Thus science is eternal, immutable, incomprehensible, transcendent, immanent, omnipotent, rational and personal as math was proven to be. Jason Gallagher, who acquired his masters in engineering from Stanford University, and two degrees from UC Davis, proves how science is immaterial.

> *We as humans, [if] we open up a science textbook, we'll see that we group these laws into all sorts of subcategories . . . so it's easy to point out to them [non-Christians] and drive home that fact that everything they see, . . . all the light that's coming into our eyes through the atmosphere, through the lens of our eye, getting focused onto a focal point which allows us to see—all of that happening is obeying immaterial invisible laws that we've discovered and call the 'science of optics.'. . . That which we hear with our ears is behaving according to the immaterial, invisible laws we call 'acoustics.'. . . Everything we touch and feel is behaving consistently with the immaterial invisible laws of motion. Equal and opposite reactions. And everything that we smell and taste, those receptors in our nose, those taste buds on our tongue, all of those are behaving according to the immaterial, invisible laws of chemistry. And I've simplified this quite a bit, because there really is all sorts of physiological, neurological, biological things happening that make all of this possible as well, but the logic remains the same. All these processes that allow us to see and touch and taste and sense, are being governed by immaterial, invisible laws discovered by science (Gallagher, "Science and the Inescapable Self-Revelation..." 25:25).*

Furthermore, these scientific laws also have a certain 'rightness' to them which is proven not only by their application to the physical world but by the consequences for disobeying them (Gallagher). "They demonstrate his righteousness in the sense that when you lack conformity to these laws there are consequences" (Gallagher, "Science and the Inescapable Self-Revelation..." 34:34) Science is beautiful, Poythress says,

> *Scientists clearly expect new laws, as well as old ones, to show beauty and simplicity. Why? The beauty of scientific laws shows the beauty of God himself. . . . The beauty of God himself is reflected in what he has made. We are more accustomed to seeing beauty in particular objects within creation, such as a butterfly, or a lofty mountain, or a flower-covered meadow. But beauty is also displayed in the simple, elegant form of some of the most basic physical laws, like Newton's law for force, F = ma, or Einstein's formula relating mass and energy, E = mc^2. Why should elegant laws even exist? Beauty is also displayed in the harmony among different areas of science, and the harmony between mathematics and science that scientists rely on whenever they use a mathematical formula to describe a physical process (Redeeming Mathematics 23).*

It is recognized by all that science is beautiful, but only those that believe in a god know why.

What Makes Science Applicable to the Real World?

Now, why can science, as an idea that holds all these values, give laws and truths, and why is it applicable to the world? How is it that the world is so describable, so consistent, so constant, that science can apply perfectly to it? Other views including materialism, atheism, and humanism give no response to this, according to the Institute for Creation Research,

> *A system requiring such a high degree of order could never happen by chance.*
>
> . . .

> *Astro-physicists estimate that there are no more than 10^80 infinitesimal "particles" in the universe, and that the age of the universe in its present form is no greater than 10^18 seconds (30 billion years). Assuming each particle can participate in a thousand billion (10^12) different events every second (this is impossibly high, of course), then the greatest number of events that could ever happen . . . in all the universe throughout its entire history is only . . . 10^110. . . . Any event with a probability of less than one chance in 10^110, therefore, cannot occur. Its probability becomes zero, at least in our known universe (Probability and Order Versus Evolution | the Institute for Creation Research).*

AI, which is a calculator as pointed out before, estimated the probability of scientific order in the universe as "10^210" (Approx. by ChatGPT). This would mean that science as we know it, if supposedly formed by evolutionary processes and understood only in brain-waves, would be impossible, completely improbable. It is interesting that materialists often tell Christians that they only believe in 'science,' when the probability is on the side of the Christian.

So not only does science reflect the values of the divine Christian God, but it also points to a creator because of the improbability of science being this understandable and consistent. "The work of science depends constantly on the fact that there are regularities in the world. Without the regularities, there would ultimately be nothing to study. Scientists depend not only on regularities with which they are already familiar, such as the regular behavior of measuring apparatus, but also on the postulate that still more regularities are to be found in the areas that they will investigate. Scientists must maintain hope of finding further regularities, or they would give up their newest explorations" (*Redeeming Science* 15). So too with inventors, if there was a

limit of scientific regularity, then inventions would also be limited, but clearly the urge to invent continues because of the regularities, and humankind is always trying to find more perfect ways of modifying matter. Thus regularities in science are necessary for the human desire to invent, and the regularities point to God.

What can be concluded from this is that mathematics and science are deeply linked, scientific order cannot be by chance, and that science holds the same values with math, and these values, including: immaterial, invisible, rightness, beauty, order, and regularity, all of which reflect a divine inventor.

> *The Christian worldview can identify who made those laws of nature, and as Christians, we know there is more than just natural law. Our theology of nature gives us good reasons to study and learn about God's creation by honest experimentation. That theology explains why scientists, inventors and entrepreneurs discover new ways to do new things, resulting in the amazing technologies that intrigue and benefit us. The complex and dynamic laws of nature that scientists discover and depend upon for their methodical exploration are part of God's trinitarian, creative and sustaining plan: from the Father, spoken through the Son (the living Word), in the power and breath of the Holy Spirit. (GCI Media)*

In conclusion the Christian view is true, that "science is all about discovering the mind of God" (*Redeeming Science* 160).

Is the Mind Not Material?

Now, the following section considers several counterarguments for each proof. Firstly, materialist evolutionists would argue that the physical brain makes up all cognition. However, "if we accept the evolution of species as the creator and driving force of all life on Earth, then it would not make sense that throughout millions of years only one species took advantage of such a winning strategy" (Equation-Balance). And the only answer they have to this question is that human brains evolve, but that does not answer the question of why humans actually have a desire to invent. "So what conclusions can we draw from the human need to create? In the grand tapestry of human history, the thread of creation weaves a narrative of resilience, adaptability, and boundless potential. Our unyielding drive to create is a testament to the remarkable capacity of the human spirit" (Wyman). The human spirit. Interesting, since materialists don't believe in a spirit. Thus, materialists and atheists cannot escape the truth that the desire to invent (apart from individual/situational need and instinct) points to a divine God that made them in his image.

Does Invention Point to Multiple Gods?

Polytheists would argue that math can point to multiple gods in the same way that it points to the Christian God. However, this is false because if there were multiple gods, each one would not be all powerful or omnipotent, they would have to share power and thus law. In other words, multiple gods would mean that there would have to be a 'math' for each god. Because math is divine law regarding our universe, and it is consistent, either all the gods would have to have the exact same qualities and agree to make the world that way, or there is only one true God. If there were multiple gods with the same qualities then there would be no purpose to having multiple gods, because they would all govern the same thing, and would be god of the

same thing. Thus this God must be singular. Math points towards a linear relationship with the person that it was created for.

Can Math be False?

Some may argue that there are instances in which math might be false, that when a child is born of two parents, there is a third person made from two people, so when thinking about this, they might imagine 1 + 1 being equal to 3, however, this is incorrect because the elements that then began making up the new creature were always present in the parents. And those elements were made in the parents by other elements, and so on. Thus mathematical laws are undeniably omnipotent. Things must always add up to make new things.

Is Science Impersonal?

In terms of science, atheists would argue that science is independent from a personal being, that 'religion' is separate from science. Walter O'Brian, a scientist said to have the fifth highest IQ in the world, says, "'unfortunately I'm a scientist, so there's a definition in me of what's real. Anything I can do 32 times in a row on demand is proof that it's real and it's beyond a reasonable doubt that it won't happen a 33rd time. Everything else that the general public tends to believe in that they've seen themselves one time or they can't even explain it to others they just know that they believe in it; I can respect that, but I can't depend on it.'" (qtd. In Gallagher, "Science and the Inescapable Self-Revelation…" 9:05) However, "The two prerequisites that every scientist depends on and brings to the table, to the laboratory, are the assumption of induction and the assumption that our senses and reasoning are actually reliable" (Gallagher, "What Is Science" 10:55). Firstly, his words rely on the ability to find out a scientific law from

evidence (induction), and induction relies on some sort of regularity, which points to God, and his divine authority. The scientific laws he speaks of also imply a law-giver. Finally, O'Brian is stating that the entirety of what he believes is rooted only in what he knows from his senses and what others induce from what they have sensed. It is similar to the idea of a tree falling in a forest, if no one was there to hear it, did it fall? According to O'Brian, it did not, because science is only what is perceivable. This claim is clearly false because science discovers "invisible laws," which are not perceivable.

Answers from Invention

Invention within the human mind points to a divine inventor since that which enables invention points to a divine inventor. These three prerequisites are; consciousness, an understanding of the laws of mathematics (which can be understood through consciousness), and an understanding of the physical world through the use of science (which can be understood through math).

So where do we go from here? It must be recognized that there is some correlation to God from invention. Here's what Gallagher pointed out,

> *For us to communicate this morning, the meaningfulness of words and the existence of words is a necessary precondition for our back and forth communication. So can you guys imagine someone trying to use words to argue that words don't exist or that words don't have any meaning? Or to argue that gasoline doesn't exist at the same time they're driving a gas-powered automobile. Those sort of things are what we call self-refuting*

> *arguments or self-refuting activities. And in a similar manner, someone who denies the triune God of Scripture is engaging in the same sort of self-refuting activity when they use science and at the same time argue that God does not exist (Gallagher, "What Is Science" 10:50).*

It is the same with invention as a whole: a combination of consciousness, math, and science. Using invention on the day to day, “bringing ideas or objects together in a novel way to create something that did not exist before” (Burke and James), like when we come up with slang terms to use with our friends (the popular one today is 67, which is actually a good example of how humans use math in invention, and science is being used in speaking it to the physical world), or when we improvise our music to form a new rhythm, or when we pull an outfit on in the morning to make a ‘new look’. It can be easy to assume that invention simply evolved from brain activity, and think nothing more of it, but on closer examination, it is noticed that all three pieces that make invention possible indeed point to God as food points to the cook who made it. Thus people who argue, using their ability to invent to try and disprove God, are refuting themselves. Gallagher makes this example about how people are seen through what they make,

> *You have a nice drink. It tastes amazing. It's warm. It's hot. What can you learn about the person who made it? Well, they know something about making food look nice and presentable and beautiful. . . . They're skilled in the way they put ingredients together. They know how to organize a meal. They know how to pair a drink with the food that was made. And you observe this meal that was made for you, you're starting to identify invisible attributes about the person who made this meal. . . . We go to restaurants all the*

> *time. We usually never meet the chef. But depending on how the meal is, we form ideas about the chef in our mind (Gallagher, "What Is Science" 28:41).*

He argues that it is the same way with God. What we observe is invention coming from: the existence of the soul, the foundational desire to invent apart from individual, situational, or instinctual need, in the mathematics of the world (which is his divine law), the divine values it holds, and in the science that is built off of those same values—which gives us the ability to apply the mathematical principles to the physical world. Every element of invention within the human mind points to a divine God.

> *For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse: Because that, when they knew God, they glorified him not as God, neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, And changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and fourfooted beasts, and creeping things. Wherefore God also gave them up to uncleanness through the lusts of their own hearts, to dishonour their own bodies between themselves: Who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator, who is blessed for ever. Amen (King James Version Romans 1:20-25).*

The world tries to discover new ways of thinking about nature, and invents new ways of imagining how reality came to be, those who do not know God become fools, and do not see the true essence of this profound world. Man can only live in one reality, and the reality this study has uncovered is that invention within the human mind does in fact point to a divine inventor.

History of invention timeline

DATE	INVENTION	INVENTOR
10,000 BC	Boats built as more efficient transportation	Unknown
6000 BC	Crafting of ceramic objects and pottery for storage and daily utility.	Humans
3650 BC	The invention of the wheel revolutionized transportation and early machinery.	Humans
3100 BC	Construction began on Stonehenge, showcasing advanced prehistoric engineering.	Humans
2700 BC	Architect Imhotep built the Step Pyramid of Djoser, a landmark in masonry.	Imhotep
2000 BC	Ancient Egypt: Crude paper and papyrus were invented, along with counterweights for irrigation.	Humans
1000 BC	Iron tools and weapons became widely used, marking a technological turning point	Humans
300 BC	Screws for lifting water, early water clocks.	Archimedes Ctesibius of Alexandria

105 AD	Paper using mulberry fibers and recycled materials.	Ts'ai Lun
1066 AD	The stirrup was first used, proving decisive in the Battle of Hastings.	Normans
1450 AD	Gutenberg's printing press allowed for the mass production of books and ideas.	Johannes Gutenberg
1590-1608 AD	Early microscopes and telescopes were invented, opening new fields of science.	Hans Lippershey
1814 AD	The first steam locomotive transforms land transport.	George Stephenson
1838 AD	Electric telegraph, the forerunner of modern telecommunications.	Samuel Morse
1885 AD	First practical automobile, paving the way for modern travel.	Karl Benz
1903 AD	First engine-powered flight, changing global travel.	Wilbur Wright Orville Wright
1949 AD	First digital computer, launching the information age.	Tom Kilburn
1990 AD	World Wide Web, connecting the entire world.	Tim Berners-Lee

Works Cited

"Bible Prophecy and Mathematics - CARM." *Christian Apologetics and Research Ministry*, 21 Oct. 2025, carm.org/bible-prophecy-and-mathematics.

"ChatGPT – AI Chat and AI Chatbot." *Chatgpt.com*, 2026.

"Conditionalism and the Anthropological Monism, Physicalism and Jesus Problem." *Christian Apologetics and Research Ministry,* 21 Oct. 2025, carm.org/conditionalism-and-the-anthropological-monism-physicalism-and-jesus-problem.

"Consciousness." *Cambridge Dictionary,* 18 Mar. 2026, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/consciousness.

"Genesis 1 (KJV)." *Bible Gateway,* www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Genesis%201&version=KJV.

Gallagher, Jason. "Science and the inescapable Self-Revelation of God." *Youtube.com*, 2022. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_NW6T6w2Ed0&t=1839s.

Gallagher, Jason. "What Is Science?" *SermonAudio*, 20 Apr. 2019, www.sermonaudio.com/sermons/514192042208031.

"Hebrews 11:16 (KJV)." *Bible Gateway,* www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Hebrews%2011%3A16&version=KJV.

"History of Invention: A Science and Technology Timeline." *Explain That Stuff*, 12 Feb. 2023, www.explainthatstuff.com/timeline.html.

"Is The Mind an Emergent Property of the Physical Brain?" *Christian Apologetics and Research Ministry*, 21 Oct. 2025, carm.org/is-the-mind-an-emergent-property-of-the-physical-brain.

Burke, and James. "Invention | Definition, Examples, History, and Facts." *Encyclopedia Britannica,* 2 Mar. 2026, www.britannica.com/technology/invention-technology/A-chronology-of-invention.

Poythress, Vern. *Redeeming Mathematics: A God-Centered Approach.* Crossway, 2015.

Gallagher, Jason. *Personal Interview*. 12 Feb. 2026.

Poythress, Vern. *Redeeming Science: A God-Centered Approach.* Crossway, 2006.

"Probability and Order Versus Evolution." *The Institute for Creation Research,* 1 July, 1979, www.icr.org/article/probability-order-versus-evolution.

Equation-Balance, TheMatrix. “Why Did the Evolution of Intelligence Not Occur in Other Species?” *Philosophy Stack Exchange,* 28 Jan. 2025, philosophy.stackexchange.com/questions/121975/why-did-the-evolution-of-intelligence-not-occur-in-other-species?newreg=176305cee5ed4eceb1dddaea8fec94f4 .

Wallace, Jimmy. “Why Consciousness Is Best Explained by the Existence of God.” *Cold Case Christianity,* 25 Feb. 2022, coldcasechristianity.com/writings/god-theism/why-consciousness-is-best-explained-by-the-existence-of-god.

Williams, Leoma. “‘They Have Been Seen to Use Sticks as Weapons Against Humans, and Clean Their Ears With Grass’ – 11 Animals That Use Tools in Surprising and Clever Ways.” *Discover Wildlife,* 13 Mar. 2026, www.discoverwildlife.com/animal-facts/animals-that-use-tools.

World History Encyclopedia. “Timeline.” *World History Encyclopedia,* www.worldhistory.org/timeline/?timeline_search=timeline_search&tl_date_from=5000&tl_date_from_bc_ad=BC&tl_date_to=1000&tl_date_to_bc_ad=AD&tl_keywords=&timeline_types=9%2C5%2C10%2C11%2C12%2C7%2C13%2C1%2C4.

Wyman, Jeff. “The Endless Urge to Create: Unveiling Humanity’s Innate Drive for Innovation.” *Medium,* 9 Jan. 2024,

https://medium.com/@jeffwyman/the-endless-urge-to-create-unveiling-humanitys-innate-drive-for-innovation-079130f0b80e.

"Where Does Consciousness Come From?" *Caltech Science Exchange,* scienceexchange.caltech.edu/topics/neuroscience/consciousness.