

Questions on Energy and Matter



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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON ENERGY AND MATTER

1. What is the first measureable form of energy?
Ans: The ultimaton; Paradise is its nucleus. 467:#1:2
2. What relation are the ultimatons to the electrons?
Ans: Ultimatons are the energy particles which go to make up electrons, the prime physical units of material existence. 472:1
3. Name the two kinds of gravity.
Ans: Absolute and linear or 'local.' 125:#8:3
4. What is absolute gravity?
Ans: Absolute gravity is Paradise gravity. 125:#8:3
5. What is linear gravity and where does it operate?
Ans: Linear gravity is the electrical stage of energy, or matter. It operates within the Central, superuniverses, and outer spaces. 125:#8:3
6. When does linear gravity become fully operative?
Ans: Linear gravity becomes fully operative with the appearance of the atomic organization. 476:#6:2
7. What does the organization of energy into matter entail?
Ans: It entails the concentration of energy INTO MASSES of definite dimensions and established weights, ---precise gravity reaction. 476:#6:1
8. Which gravity pull do ultimatons respond to?
Ans: The circular Paradise gravity pull. 476:#6:3
9. How do ultimatons function?
Ans: Ultimatons function by mutual attraction. 476:#6:3
10. How are they made to perform as antigravity?
Ans: By accelerating the revolutionary velocity. 476:#6:3
11. Can ultimatons escape the status of physical existence and return to the puissant energy stage, independently of the Force Organizers or Power Directors?
Ans: No, they cannot, even when floating in the universal space drift. 476:#6:3
12. In nature, when are ultimatons deindividuated?
Ans: When participating in the disruption of a cooled off and dying sun, ultimatons are able to escape the physical status of an ultimaton. 476:#6:3
(Ultimatons are humbly obedient to temperature extremes. Low temperatures favor certain forms of electronic construction and atomic assembly, while high temperatures facilitate all sorts of atomic breakup and material disintegration. 473:5)
13. What are the three varieties of motion of ultimatons?
Ans: a. Mutual resistance to cosmic force
b. Individual revolutions of antigravity potential
c. The intraelectronic POSITIONS of the 100 mutually interassociated ultimatons. 476:#6:4
14. What is meant by the "100 mutually associated ultimatons?"
Ans: Mutual attraction holds 100 ultimatons together in the constitution of the electron. The loss of ONE OR MORE ultimatons destroys TYPICAL electronic identity, thus bringing into existence one of the TEN MODIFIED FORMS of the electron. 476:#6:5
15. What is the determining factor in the "differential dimensions" of electrons, -- i. e.; their magnitude?
Ans: The "clustering" of the ultimatons, in accordance with MUTUAL axial revolutionary velocities. 476:#6:LP
16. What determines the negative and positive reactions of an electron?
Ans: This same ultimaton velocity of axial revolution. In fact the entire segregation and grouping of electronic matter, together with the electric differentiation of negative and positive bodies of energy matter, RESULT FROM THESE VARIOUS FUNCTIONS of the component ultimaton INTERASSOCIATION. 476:#6:LP

17. Do ultimatons whirl about in circuits within the electrons?
 Ans: No, they do NOT, but they do "cluster" or "spread" in accordance with their axial revolutionary velocities. 476:#6:LP
18. What does the nucleus of the atom consist of?
 Ans: Charged protons, uncharged neutrons, and mesotrons. 479:2
19. What is a mesotron and what is its function? What is its weight? *150 times as heavy as an electron*
 Ans: a. It holds charged and uncharged particles together because of force-mass power.
 b. It causes protons and neutrons constantly to change places
 c. It is known as the "energy carrier" in the nucleus of the atom. 479:2, 3
20. When atoms perform radioactively, what causes this "excess" of radiation?
 Ans: It is derived from the breaking up of the mesotron energy carrier--which thereby becomes a mere electron. This breaking up, or disintegration, is accompanied by the emission of small uncharged particles. 479:4
 (See "Meet the New Atom" paper - page 3, third paragraph below illustration)
21. Is the mesotron entirely responsible for the cohesion of the atom?
 Ans: No, the integrity of the nucleus is maintained by the cohering function of the mesotron, but the powerful force of atomic cohesive integrity is a form of energy as yet "undiscovered on Urantia". 479:5
22. Where are mesotrons found abundantly?
 Ans: In the space rays which incessantly impinge upon your planet. 479:6
23. What is the circular grasp of Paradise?
 Ans: This refers to the clockwise and counter-clockwise gravitational swings, paths, or revolutions around Paradise of the different space levels--namely, Havona, the Grand Universe and the four outer spaces. (This prevents matter from flying off into outer space, and causes it to swing in an orderly elliptical procession) 470:3 (164:#1:1)
24. What is the "circle of eternity?"
 Ans: All energy returns eventually to its source by proceeding in the path ordained by the Infinite Personality who sent it forth. 472:#4:LP
25. What slows down electronic and ultimatonic activity to the point of CONVERTING these energies into the matter of REALMS?
 Ans: The dark worlds (173:2) and all outer space can slow down these energies to the point of converting them into the matter of the realms. 473:#7
26. What does the stability of the atom depend upon?
 Ans: The stability of the atom depends upon the number of electrically INACTIVE NEUTRONS in the central body. 477:#7:LP
27. What is the chemical behavior of the atom reliant upon?
 Ans: Chemical behavior is wholly dependent on the activity of the freely revolving electrons. 477:#7:LP
28. Is matter different in each of the seven superuniverses?
 Ans: NO. Matter is identical in ALL universes except in the CENTRAL Universe. 471:#3:1
29. How do we classify matter as to physical properties?
 Ans: Matter in its physical properties depends on:
 a. The revolutionary rates of its component members
 b. The number and size (magnitude) of the revolving members
 c. Their distance from the nuclear body (or the space content of matter)
 d. The presence of certain forces--as yet undiscovered on Urantia 471:#3:1
30. How many forms of matter--or materializations, of space energy are found in our Local Universe?
 Ans: There are just ONE HUNDRED distinguishable atomic materializations of space energy in a dual universe (Creator Son and Creative Spirit); that is the maximum possible organization of matter in Nebadon. 477:#7:4

31. What constitutes matter?

Ans: These one hundred forms of matter consist of a regular series in which from one to one hundred electrons revolve around a central and relatively compact nucleus. It is this orderly and dependable ASSOCIATION of VARIOUS ENERGIES that constitutes matter. 477:#7:4

32. Do all evolutionary worlds show one hundred elements?

Ans: Not every world will show one hundred elements at the surface, BUT THEY ARE SOMEWHERE PRESENT, have been present, or are in process of evolution. (The heavier atoms are not found on the surface of many worlds, as they manifest a tendency to fly to pieces. 477:#7:5

33. Name the TEN GRAND DIVISIONS of matter--pertaining to its organization after the emergent, or gravity stages, in the Local Universes.

- Ans:
1. Ultimatonic matter--the energy particles which go to make up electrons.
 2. Subelectronic matter--the explosive and repellant stage of the solar supergases.
 3. Electronic matter--the electrical stage of material differentiation--electrons, protons, and the various other units.
 4. Subatomic matter--matter existing extensively in the interior of the hot suns.
 5. Shattered atoms--found in the cooling suns and throughout space.
 6. Ionized matter--individual atoms--stripped of their OUTER (chemically active) ELECTRONS, - by electrical, thermal (heat), or X-ray activities and by solvents.
 7. Atomic matter--the CHEMICAL stage of elemental organization, the component units of molecular or visible matter.
 8. The molecular stage of matter--matter as it exists on Urantia--in a state of relatively stable materialization.
 9. Radioactive matter--the disorganizing tendency and activity of the heavier elements under conditions of moderate heat and diminished gravity pressure.
 10. Collapsed matter--the relatively stationary matter found in the interior of the cold or dead suns, that still has some ultimatonic--even electronic activity, but these units are in very close proximity (i. e. : there is less space in them) and their rates of revolution are greatly diminished. 472:1-11