Foundations of Archdisciplinarity

Advancing Beyond the Meta

ArC

Overview of Topics

1. Introduction to Archdisciplinarity
2. Arches across the Meta
3. Archdisciplinary Study & Practice

Introduction to Archdisciplinarity

Introducing three terms

Archdisciplinarity
The scope of scholarly inquiry that treats big picture, theory of everything, unification metatheoretical frameworks as units of analysis.

Archtheory
A scale of theory that builds on an synthesizes across big picture frameworks.

Archmodernism
A stage of social evolution that is generated by people coming together towards unifying across unification frameworks.

Archdisciplinarity as a scope of inquiry

Disciplinarity
Inquiry that is centralized in a specific domain

Interdisciplinarity
Inquiry across two or more disciplinary scopes

Transdisciplinarity
Inquiry across all disciplinary and interdisciplinary scopes

Archdisciplinarity
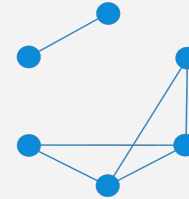Inquiry across transdisciplinary scopes

1. Disciplinarity
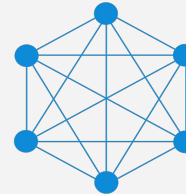Scopes of inquiry by themselves

2. Interdisciplinarity
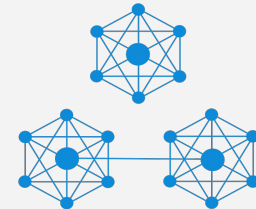Scopes of inquiry across some disciplines

3. Transdisciplinarity
Scopes of inquiry across all disciplines

4. Archdisciplinarity
Scope of inquiry across all-discipline inquiries

Archtheory as a scale of theory

Theory
A proposition of what is true with supporting evidence

Metatheory
A scale of theory that is a) self-referential or b) building one or more other theories

Unification Metatheory
A theory that synthesizes across any/all theories into a coherent architectural, processual, calculatory unification framework

Archtheory
A theory that synthesizes across unification metatheories and their component theories along *arches*.
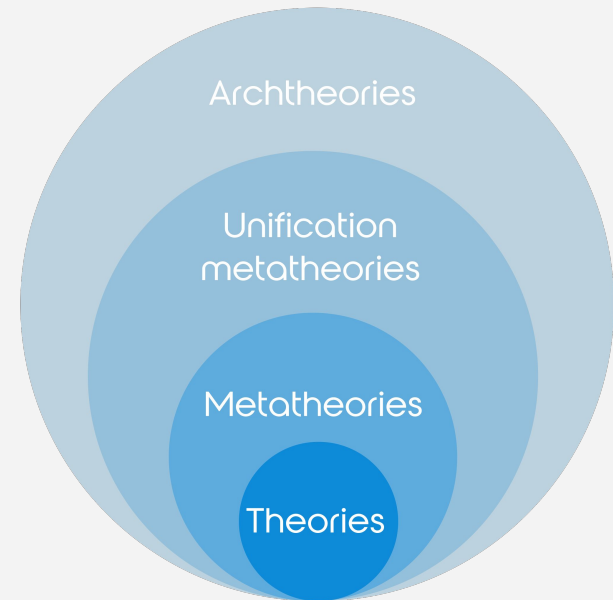
Archmodernism as a stage of social evolution

Pre-modernism
Primarily bases worldviews on religious notions

Modernism
Primarily bases worldviews on scientific notions

Post-modernism
Primarily bases worldviews on notion that all truths and knowledge are relative and situational

Metamodernism
Primarily bases worldviews on recognition that previous sensibilities have positive and negative traits, and that we can carry the best of what came before us forward.

Archmodernism
Newly emerging. Sensibility about unifying across metamodern worldviews, overcoming their limitations and building on their strengths, towards finding new ways to make the world a better place.
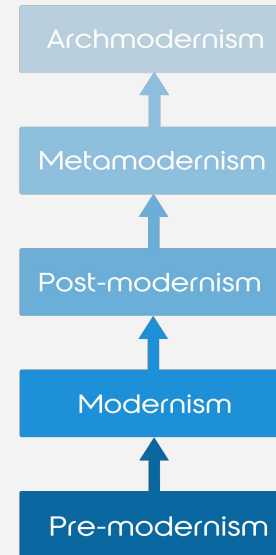
Arches Across the Meta

What are Arches?

Arch- etymology
Structure supported by extremities, chief and principle, roguish, mischievous

Arch definition
Arches are archetypal, universal patterns that hold across unification metatheories. Candidates for universal laws.

Archetype
Model, first form, original pattern from which copies are made

Arches across the meta

Arch: Universal Calculability
- Gödel: Completeness and incompleteness theorems (1929, 1931)
- Turing: System of logic based on ordinals (1938)
- Church: Lambda calculus (1936, 1940)
- Wolfram: Computational universe (2002)
- Barker: Universal prototype (2019b)

Arches: Complexity & Fractals
- Wiener: Cybernetics (1948)
- Koestler: Holons (1967)
- Mandelbrot: Fractals (1982)
- Commons: Hierarchical complexity & transitions (1984, 2002)
- Capra: Systems theory (1996)
- Surma: Mereology (1991)
- Wilber: Holons (2000)
- Ross: Fractal behavioral complexity (2008)

Arches across the meta

Arch: Integrative Levels
- Needham: Coins the term (1937)
- Bertalanffy: Systems theory (1938)
- Novikoff: Integrative levels in biology (1945)
- Feibleman: Theory of integrative levels (1954)
- Wilber: Great chain of being (1993)
- Kleineberg: Collection of integrative levels frameworks (2013, 2017, 2021)

Arch: Universal Architectures – What exists (entities, ontology)
- Conger: Universal classes of nature (1925)
- Hartman: Levels of nature and consciousness (1940)
- Rolston: Levels of nature (2010)
- Wilber: AQAL Levels (2000, 2001, 2007)
- Henriques: ToK, Joint points and floors (2003, 2011, 2022)

Arch: Universal Processes – How things behave (actions, methodology)
- Human domain-specific
  - Kohlberg (1977), Erikson (1974), Cook-Greuter (2013)
- Human domain-general
  - Piaget: Child development (1950)
  - Fischer: Dynamic skill theory (1980)
  - Commons: Hierarchical complexity (1984)
  - Wilber: Fulcrums (2000, 2007)
  - Young: General development (2011)
  - Murray & O'Fallon: STAGES (2020)
- Nature in general
  - Darwin: Evolution (1909)
  - Skinner: Environmental epigenetics (2015)
  - Barker: Process ratiocinators (2019c)
  - Henriques: Periodic table of behavior (2022)
  - Azarian: Meta-naturalism (2022)

Arches across the meta

Arch: Objectivity, Subjectivity, Transjectivity
- Nicolescu: Included middle (2010)
- Landry: Transcendent (2002/2009)
- Barker: Transjectivity (2019c)
- Vervaeke: Transjectivity (Sweeny, 2020)
- Henriques: iQuad coin (2021a, 2021b, 2021c)

Arch: Universal Grammar
- Tarski: Meta-language (1936)
- Chomsky: Meta-linguistics aka universal grammar (1956, 1976, 1980, 1981)
- Esbjörn-Hargens: 6w model (2016)
- Alderman & Pascal: Integral grammatology (2019; forthcoming)

Arch: Ruliad & Singularity
- Wolfram: New kind of science (2002, 2021)
- Kurzweil: Singularity trajectory (2005)
- Korotayev: Singularity trajectory (2018)
- Barker: Deitic processes (2019a)
- Henriques: Fifth joint point (2011a, 2011b)
- Freinacht: Feigenbaum's constant (2022)

Archdisciplinary
Study & Practice

Archdisciplinary Study

What constitutes a unification metatheory
- Unifying architectural, ontological, structural schema
- Unifying processual, methodological, or transformative schema
- Unifying calculatory, functionative, recursively formulaic schema
- Stratification / plexification consisting of integrative levels or/and complexity
- Universal classes populating any of the above

Comparative research
- Beginner research: Comparative analysis across history, location, authorship, cultural, institutional, and social contexts
- Intermediate research: Comparative analysis along one or more previously identified arches
- Advanced research: Full one-to-one comparative analysis between two big picture frameworks, fine-grained level of analysis, what is the same, similar, different, or opposite – towards discovery / validation of arches.

Archdisciplinary Practice

Preservation & Advocacy
Transdisciplinarity, unification metatheories, and metamodernism are our building blocks. Different frameworks answer different kinds of questions with different kinds of explanatory power.

Archtheoretical Integrative Pluralism
Archdisciplinarity means working across meta-ontological, meta-methodological, and meta-epistemological pluralities

Comparative Analysis
Establishing common ground & commonalities among approaches. Comparative analysis can be done and alliances made without making ideological commitments.

Critical Analysis
Comes secondarily after mutuality and trust has been established.

Existent Archtheories

Turing's System of Logic Based on Ordinals
Demonstrated that universal axioms can hold across Gödel recursions if sufficiently high enough in the stacking hierarchy of a system (Turing, 1938).

Esbjörn-Hargens et al. Complex Integral Realism
Synthesizes Morin's Complex Thought (2014), Wilber's Integral Theory (2001), and Bhaskar's Critical Realism (2008) via Ontological Domain Lattice, Tetra Dynamics, & Integral Pluralism Matrix (see Bhaskar et al., 2016).

Hedlund's Visionary Realism
Synthesizes Wilber's Integral Theory (2001) & Bhaskar's Critical Realism (2008) using hermeneutical dialectics and immanent critique towards a non-preservative synthesis of aspects of both (Hedlund, 2021).

Dempsey's Emergentism
Synthesizes Azarian's Unifying Theory of Reality (UTOR) and Henriques' Unified Theory of Knowledge (UTOK) through a metamodern & archmodern lens (Adyahanzi & Dempsey, 2022).

Archdisciplinary Research Center

Mission
The mission of ARC is to advocate for transdisciplinary, theory of everything, widely-encompassing metatheoretical work by:
1. Providing fellowship for academic and independent scholars
2. Facilitating cooperation among metatheoretical communities
3. Supporting novel, comparative, and applied research
4. Offering education opportunities and consultation services for both individuals and varying sectors of the public.

Divisions
Research, Education, Community (& Agency)

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