

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/371902138>

God's Harvest and the Great Filter: A Dialogue between Science and Faith

Preprint · June 2023

DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.16368.64002

CITATIONS

0

READS

2

1 author:



Douglas C Youvan

293 PUBLICATIONS 5,541 CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE

Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:



(anti-) Biological Warfare [View project](#)

God's Harvest and the Great Filter: A Dialogue between Science and Faith

Douglas C. Youvan

doug@youvan.com

June 27, 2023

The mysteries of our silent cosmos have sparked numerous theories, two of which are the Great Filter and 'God's Harvest'. The Great Filter posits a barrier preventing civilizations from significantly impacting the galaxy, while 'God's Harvest' offers a spiritual perspective, where advanced civilizations are 'harvested' by a divine entity. This essay delves into an enriching dialogue between these scientific and theological perspectives, exploring their similarities, differences, and implications for our understanding of the universe. It invites the reader to journey through the cosmos, where science and faith intersect in the search for answers.

Keywords: Great Filter, God's Harvest, Fermi Paradox, existential threats, science and faith, cosmic silence, theological perspectives, divine intervention, technological advancement, empirical evidence, dialogue between science and religion, religious diversity, spiritual evolution, existential significance.

Introduction: A Universe of Questions

Humanity has long grappled with the mysteries of existence. From the distant stars to the innermost workings of the mind, our curiosity and wonder have driven us to ask some of the most profound questions about life, the universe, and everything in between. Our quest for knowledge has brought us face to face with the intricate beauty of nature, the vast expanses of the cosmos, and the stunning complexity of life itself. It has also exposed us to some of the most baffling enigmas and perplexing paradoxes.

Among these puzzles are two closely related quandaries that have confounded scientists, philosophers, and thinkers for generations. These are the Fermi Paradox and the concept of the Great Filter.

The Fermi Paradox is named after the Italian-American physicist Enrico Fermi, who famously asked, "Where is everybody?" Given the immense age and size of the universe, and the potential for life-bearing planets, it seems statistically probable that intelligent life should exist elsewhere in the cosmos. Yet, we have yet to encounter or receive any evidence of such extraterrestrial civilizations. This apparent contradiction between the high probability of extraterrestrial life and the lack of contact or evidence for such civilizations is what we refer to as the Fermi Paradox.

Closely related to the Fermi Paradox is the concept of the Great Filter. This hypothesis suggests that there is a barrier or series of barriers that prevent civilizations from colonizing the galaxy. These barriers, or 'filters,' could represent developmental challenges that most, if not all, intelligent species are unable to overcome. These could be anything from self-destruction through

technological catastrophe, environmental disaster, or even a yet unknown existential threat.

As we delve deeper into these mysteries, we not only illuminate our understanding of the cosmos, but also potentially uncover essential insights about our destiny and our place within the grand tapestry of existence. This exploration will lead us into an unusual hypothesis, suggesting divine intervention as a possible explanation for our cosmic solitude. Named "God's Harvest," this idea presents a thought-provoking fusion of faith and cosmological contemplation, inviting us to view the Great Filter and the Fermi Paradox through a different lens.

Pondering the Silence: The Fermi Paradox

Our universe is mind-bogglingly vast. Containing billions of galaxies, each with billions of stars, the sheer expanse of the cosmos gives rise to a compelling question: If there are so many potential homes for life out there, why haven't we encountered any signs of extraterrestrial intelligence? This conundrum, known as the Fermi Paradox, arose not from elaborate theories or extensive research, but from a simple, spontaneous question asked by physicist Enrico Fermi during a casual conversation.

The story goes that Fermi, while having lunch with colleagues at Los Alamos National Laboratory in 1950, suddenly blurted out, "Where is everybody?" Fermi was referring to extraterrestrial civilizations. Given the sheer number of stars, many of which are much older than our sun, and by extension, the number of planets that could potentially support life, it seemed logical to Fermi that the universe should be teeming with civilizations. And yet, we have seen no sign of them. This realization led to what we now refer to as the Fermi Paradox.

Addressing the Fermi Paradox, the Drake Equation offers a mathematical approach to estimate the number of advanced civilizations in our galaxy. Developed by astrophysicist Frank Drake, not as a tool to quantify the number of civilizations, but as a way to stimulate scientific dialogue at the first scientific meeting on the search for extraterrestrial intelligence (SETI) in 1961.

The Drake Equation considers several factors: the rate of star formation, the fraction of those stars with planetary systems, the number of planets that could potentially support life, the fraction on which life actually appears, the fraction that evolve to intelligent life, the length of time such civilizations release detectable signals into space. Though the equation itself is simple, assigning values to these parameters is exceedingly complex. Depending on the assumptions one makes, the number of advanced civilizations in our galaxy could range from a paltry few to millions.

Despite the uncertainties in the Drake Equation, its enduring appeal lies in the way it breaks down the enormous question of extraterrestrial life into smaller, more manageable issues that scientists can approach individually. It's not so much a tool to find an answer, but to understand the questions.

However, the Fermi Paradox still stands. Regardless of the potential abundance of life-bearing planets suggested by the Drake Equation, we remain in a seemingly silent universe. This silence propels our exploration further, leading us to consider potential barriers to galactic colonization and communication - a concept we refer to as the Great Filter, and beyond that, a metaphysical explanation known as "God's Harvest".

The Menace of Advancement: The Great Filter

As we grapple with the Fermi Paradox's vexing question—why we have not detected any signs of extraterrestrial life—one hypothesis presents itself as an unsettling yet fascinating explanation. This is the concept of the Great Filter.

The Great Filter hypothesis suggests that the evolution of advanced life, capable of colonizing the galaxy, is not a simple, linear progression. Instead, it posits that along the path from primitive life to expansive civilizations, there are significant barriers or 'filters' that prevent most life forms from reaching an advanced state. The 'greatness' of the filter refers to its severity—the likelihood of failure is high, and the filter is nearly impossible to pass.

The concept of the Great Filter was proposed by economist Robin Hanson in 1996 as a response to the Fermi Paradox. According to this hypothesis, the reason we see no evidence of intelligent extraterrestrial life is that civilizations are likely to encounter one or more 'filters' before they are capable of significant interstellar communication or travel. In other words, they destroy themselves or are otherwise halted before they can make a noticeable impact on the universe.

But what could these filters be? A wide array of potential filters has been proposed, ranging from the possibility of self-inflicted destruction through technological or societal means to unforeseeable cosmic catastrophes.

For instance, a civilization may develop technology—such as advanced weapons or AI—that it cannot control, leading to its own destruction. A planetary disaster, such as a drastic climate shift, could make a planet uninhabitable for its current life forms. Alternatively, a catastrophic cosmic event, like a gamma-ray burst from a nearby star, could obliterate a budding civilization. Other

possible filters could be biological or sociological in nature, such as the inability of a species to develop a stable, advanced society without self-destructing, or even the simple improbability of life originating in the first place.

The Great Filter concept provokes deep thought about our own existence and future. If such filters exist, have we, as a civilization, already passed them, or are they yet to come? This question leads us to ponder our own species' advancement and survival and opens up discussions around existential risks, including the unusual yet intriguing proposition of a divine intervention or "God's Harvest".

Divine Intervention: Introducing 'God's Harvest'

As we dive into the depths of the universe's silence, it becomes increasingly evident that answers might not solely lie within the realm of the observable and the quantifiable. Theories rooted in faith and spirituality begin to surface, providing an alternative viewpoint on the absence of extraterrestrial contact. One such perspective is the intriguing concept of 'God's Harvest'.

'God's Harvest' introduces a divine dimension to the Fermi Paradox and the Great Filter hypothesis. It suggests that the silence we perceive is not due to civilizations annihilating themselves or failing to advance, but instead a result of divine intervention. In this view, civilizations reach a certain point of maturity or development, after which they are 'harvested' by a higher power—God, in the context of monotheistic religions.

This concept draws from Christian eschatology, which posits the Second Coming of Christ and the subsequent 'harvesting' of souls as pivotal events in the timeline of existence. Transposing these theological ideas onto the canvas of cosmic civilizations provides

a framework that harmonizes the silence of the universe with religious belief.

This takes us to an intriguing idea: could the religious experience be a commonality among civilizations? If we accept that life could emerge on other planets, it's reasonable to consider that these life forms might also develop belief systems, mythology, or religions as ways to make sense of their existence.

The emergence of belief systems seems to be a consistent trait among human societies across time and space, even without contact with each other. This phenomenon might suggest a universal tendency among intelligent beings to seek meaning beyond the physical world and to ponder metaphysical questions about purpose, morality, and the divine.

If this tendency is indeed universal, it's conceivable that other civilizations could also conceive of the idea of divine intervention or harvesting. This thought offers a unique fusion of science and spirituality and invites us to view the absence of extraterrestrial contact, not as a consequence of physical or biological barriers but as an orchestrated silence in preparation for a grand cosmic event—a divine harvest. This exploration into 'God's Harvest' further deepens our discourse on the Fermi Paradox and the Great Filter, inviting us to explore uncharted territories of thought and belief.

'God's Harvest' as a Protective Mechanism

One of the intriguing aspects of the 'God's Harvest' hypothesis is the idea of divine intervention as a protective mechanism. It suggests that rather than allowing civilizations to succumb to self-destruction or natural catastrophe, a divine power intervenes at a critical point in their development.

Consider the metaphor of a gardener tending to a field. The gardener cares for the crops, provides them with necessary conditions for growth, and when the time is right, harvests them. In this analogy, the divine entity plays the role of the benevolent gardener, guiding civilizations to a certain point in their development, then 'harvesting' them before they cross a threshold of potential self-destruction. This theory adds an element of compassion and guardianship to the silence we perceive in the universe.

Viewed from this perspective, divine intervention can be seen as an act of preservation. Rather than allowing civilizations to face the potential perils of advanced development—such as self-inflicted annihilation due to technological advancements, societal collapse, or environmental devastation—the divine entity intervenes to preserve the civilization at a point of relative stability and harmony.

This idea finds resonance in various theological perspectives. Many religious traditions articulate beliefs about the end of the world or a culmination point of human history, often involving a form of divine judgement or selection. For instance, in Christian eschatology, the concept of the 'Rapture' describes an event where believers are 'caught up' in the clouds to meet Christ, sparing them from the tribulation period on Earth.

Transposed to the cosmic scale, these beliefs could be interpreted to suggest a universal 'harvesting' of civilizations by a divine entity, thereby offering a potential resolution to the Fermi Paradox and the Great Filter conundrum. This interpretation paints a picture of a universe under the guardianship of a higher power, allowing civilizations to flourish and develop, but also ensuring their timely preservation to prevent self-inflicted or catastrophic destruction. In this narrative, the silence of the universe becomes not a testament to loneliness or doom, but a

sign of divine protection and care—a celestial symphony orchestrated by the divine gardener.

Interpreting Divine Intervention: Understanding 'God's Harvest'

The 'God's Harvest' hypothesis weaves a fascinating thread through the tapestry of cosmic mysteries, casting divine intervention as the answer to the apparent silence of the universe. To better understand this concept, we turn to religious texts and traditions, starting with Christian eschatology.

In Christian belief, eschatology refers to the study of 'end times', the culmination of history and the ultimate destiny of humanity. Key to this is the Second Coming of Christ, a time when believers expect Jesus to return to Earth to fulfill promises made in the New Testament. This includes the Resurrection of the Dead and the final judgement, both of which carry the motif of 'harvesting'. This divine 'harvesting', or 'rapture', implies a separation of believers who are taken to be with Christ, sparing them from the tribulations to come.

Transposing these beliefs onto a cosmic scale, 'God's Harvest' could be viewed as a larger, universal version of this event. As civilizations reach their peak of development, they may be 'harvested' by the divine, circumventing any impending catastrophe. This interpretation posits that the silence we perceive in the universe may not indicate an absence of civilizations, but rather their transcendence through a divine process.

When we broaden our perspective to include other faith traditions, intriguing parallels emerge. Many religions have concepts of a final judgement or an end to the current world order. For instance,

in Islam, there is a belief in Qiyamah (the Day of Judgement), when all souls will be assessed. Similarly, in Hinduism and Buddhism, cyclical views of time suggest the world goes through repeated phases of creation, sustenance, and dissolution, followed by a period of quiescence and renewal.

While the specifics vary, a common theme across these traditions is the idea of an end followed by a new beginning, often under divine orchestration. If we consider these beliefs as metaphors on a cosmic scale, they could suggest a universal process where civilizations are cyclically created, nurtured, 'harvested', and then renewed.

By exploring 'God's Harvest' through the lens of religious belief, we gain a broader perspective on the Fermi Paradox and the Great Filter. The silence of the universe may not be a sign of extinction but could be an indication of spiritual progression and divine orchestration—an interpretation that unites the realms of science and spirituality in the quest for understanding our place in the cosmos.

The Great Filter and 'God's Harvest': A Comparative Analysis

The Great Filter and 'God's Harvest' are two theories proposed to explain the apparent paradox of a universe that seems vast and teeming with potential for life, yet remains ominously silent. While both seek to answer the same question, they come from markedly different perspectives—one deeply rooted in science and probability, the other drawing upon religious faith and theology. This comparative analysis seeks to highlight their characteristics, draw potential synergies, and identify points of conflict.

The Great Filter hypothesizes that there are prohibitive barriers or filters in the path of any civilization's progress. These barriers

might include biological hurdles, such as the emergence of multicellular life, societal challenges like achieving sustainable technological advancement without self-destruction, or cosmic disasters that may wipe out burgeoning civilizations. The theory implies a certain pessimism, suggesting that civilizations might invariably destroy themselves or be annihilated before reaching a point where they can communicate with others across the cosmos.

In contrast, 'God's Harvest' proposes a more optimistic view of the cosmic silence. It suggests that civilizations are not annihilated but instead 'harvested' by a divine entity once they reach a certain level of maturity. This concept speaks to a process of cosmic transcendence rather than annihilation. It asserts that the silence we perceive is not the result of civilizations' self-destruction or eradication, but a divine, protective mechanism in play.

Comparing these theories, one can identify both synergies and conflicts. On the one hand, both theories essentially agree that advanced civilizations might be short-lived, but they differ greatly on the causes and implications. Where the Great Filter sees potential self-destruction or cataclysm, 'God's Harvest' sees divine intervention and preservation.

Furthermore, the Great Filter is grounded in empirical science and based on observable phenomena and statistical probabilities. 'God's Harvest', on the other hand, relies on religious faith and eschatological narratives. It requires belief in a divine entity with a plan for civilizations—a concept that is inherently unprovable by scientific methods.

Nonetheless, these theories are not necessarily mutually exclusive. For those open to both scientific and spiritual interpretations of the universe, it's possible to conceive a universe where both the Great Filter and 'God's Harvest' coexist. In this

worldview, the Great Filter could represent the various challenges that civilizations must overcome to mature, while 'God's Harvest' symbolizes the divine safeguard that prevents civilizations from self-destruction once they have crossed these hurdles.

In conclusion, the Great Filter and 'God's Harvest' offer us two lenses—scientific and spiritual—through which we can interpret the cosmic silence. As we continue to explore and understand our universe, these perspectives can both inform and challenge our quest for knowledge, reminding us of the breadth and depth of possibilities that await our discovery.

Divine Intervention and the Technological Development of Civilizations

If we engage further with the 'God's Harvest' theory, it becomes vital to consider the implications of technological advancement in civilizations. Two key questions arise: what role does technology play in determining the timing of the 'harvest'? And how might the development and use of technology intersect with moral considerations under divine judgement?

The 'God's Harvest' hypothesis posits that civilizations might be 'harvested' by a divine entity at a specific point in their development. If we consider the milestones of our own civilization's progress, it's conceivable that the onset of certain technological capabilities could be a trigger for this event. Technologies that drastically alter the balance of power—such as nuclear energy, artificial intelligence, or potentially even interstellar travel—might be viewed as critical junctures in a civilization's lifecycle. Their acquisition could signify a civilization's maturity and readiness for 'harvesting'.

However, the development of technology also carries moral implications. From a theological perspective, the moral use of technology could be a crucial factor in divine judgement. In religious traditions, moral conduct and ethical living often form the basis of divine judgement. As civilizations develop technologies capable of widespread destruction or manipulation—nuclear weapons, genetic engineering, artificial intelligence—their ethical responsibility also increases. This presents a potential paradigm where divine judgement isn't based solely on technological advancement, but also on the moral and ethical conduct of a civilization as they wield their newfound powers.

This intersection of technology and morality presents a nuanced view of 'God's Harvest'. Rather than a simple measurement of technological progress, the timing of the 'harvest' could be a reflection of a civilization's moral maturity. It suggests that the silence of the cosmos isn't just an indicator of technological progression, but potentially a testament to the moral evolution of civilizations.

In this view, 'God's Harvest' provides a hopeful narrative amidst the perils of technological advancement. It posits that as civilizations navigate the challenges and opportunities of their technological progress, they are under the watchful eyes of a divine entity. This entity stands ready not to smite them at the brink of their own destruction, but to 'harvest' them when they have demonstrated their moral and ethical readiness to wield their technology responsibly. In this perspective, the cosmic silence becomes a symbol not of inevitable destruction, but of divine protection and moral ascension.

The Existential Significance of 'God's Harvest'

The concept of 'God's Harvest' brings with it profound existential implications. In our quest to understand our place in the cosmos, this hypothesis offers an antidote to the fear engendered by theories like the Great Filter, instead placing emphasis on transcendence and hope.

The Great Filter theory, while essential in its scientific contribution to our understanding of the Fermi Paradox, can stir unsettling existential dread. The idea that all civilizations might eventually meet a cataclysmic end creates a sense of inevitable doom—a cosmic clock ticking down to self-destruction or extermination. 'God's Harvest', however, offers a radically different narrative. Instead of destruction, it presents an image of divine protection, of civilizations being 'harvested' at their zenith to preserve their achievements.

This alternative narrative serves as a powerful antidote to existential fear. If the 'harvest' is indeed a reality, it means that rather than being alone in a hostile universe, we are part of a grand cosmic design, watched over and cared for by a divine entity. This sense of purpose and protection can bring solace in the face of the vast, unknown expanse of the cosmos.

Moreover, 'God's Harvest' also introduces the concept of transcendence into our understanding of the universe. If civilizations are 'harvested' at the height of their technological and moral development, then this implies a progression beyond our physical realm. It suggests a transition to a higher plane of existence—a spiritual dimension beyond our current understanding. This concept echoes many religious and philosophical teachings and offers a perspective that blends science with spirituality.

Lastly, 'God's Harvest' infuses our cosmic narrative with hope. The silence of the universe need not be a sign of universal destruction but could instead signal a spiritual evolution of civilizations, guided by divine intervention. It suggests that we are on a path not towards annihilation, but towards a higher state of being—a journey marked not by dread, but by hope and anticipation.

In the quest to understand our universe and our place within it, 'God's Harvest' offers a perspective that both challenges and complements scientific theories. It bridges the divide between science and spirituality and prompts us to consider the cosmos in all its multifaceted complexity. By doing so, it invites us to explore not just the physical dimensions of existence, but also its spiritual and existential depths.

Criticisms and Counterpoints: Challenges to 'God's Harvest'

As with any theory that seeks to explain the mysteries of our universe, 'God's Harvest' is not without its criticisms and challenges. Two significant counterpoints to this hypothesis lie in its empirical and theological foundations: the difficulty of providing tangible evidence and the challenge of accounting for diverse religious beliefs.

The first major criticism is rooted in empirical science. While 'God's Harvest' offers a compelling narrative, it fundamentally lacks empirical evidence. The 'harvest' is, by its very nature, a transcendent event, beyond the purview of scientific observation or validation. This lack of observable evidence poses a significant challenge to the hypothesis. Science, in its quest for understanding, relies heavily on the ability to test, validate, and falsify theories based on evidence. Without this, 'God's Harvest' remains firmly in the realm of faith rather than scientific fact,

making it difficult for the theory to gain widespread acceptance in scientific communities.

The second challenge arises from the multiplicity of religious beliefs across different civilizations. 'God's Harvest', as presented, is primarily rooted in Christian eschatology, with the understanding of a divine entity and an end-time 'harvest' of souls. However, our world is a rich tapestry of diverse religious beliefs and traditions, each with their own understanding of the divine, the afterlife, and the purpose of existence. Moreover, if we consider the potential existence of extraterrestrial civilizations, their religious or spiritual beliefs (if they exist) might be radically different from anything we can conceive. As such, applying a singular religious framework to explain the cosmic silence could be seen as overly simplistic or biased.

These counterpoints do not necessarily invalidate the 'God's Harvest' hypothesis but highlight the complexities involved when intertwining science and religion. While 'God's Harvest' offers a hopeful and optimistic narrative, it must contend with the rigorous demands of empirical evidence and the challenge of religious diversity. Ultimately, it prompts us to consider how we can effectively bridge the gap between science and spirituality, empirical evidence and faith, as well as between diverse religious beliefs in our quest to understand the mysteries of our universe.

The Future of 'God's Harvest' and the Great Filter

As we gaze into the future, the theories of 'God's Harvest' and the Great Filter continue to provide fascinating perspectives on our quest to understand the cosmos and our place within it. These theories have the potential to evolve with our expanding scientific knowledge and with ongoing dialogues between science and theology.

The Great Filter theory, given its basis in empirical science, will undoubtedly evolve with our understanding of the universe. Every astronomical discovery, every advancement in our understanding of life and its potential for existence elsewhere in the cosmos, brings with it the potential to refine or redefine this theory. The discovery of extraterrestrial life, for example, could shift our understanding of where the Great Filter might lie in the development of civilizations.

'God's Harvest', on the other hand, has its roots in theological beliefs, making its evolution a different kind of journey. It invites deeper exploration into our understanding of the divine, our moral development, and the potential intersection between these spiritual concepts and our technological advancements. As our civilization continues to advance, so too may our understanding of the divine and its potential role in the cosmos.

In this regard, the future of 'God's Harvest' and the Great Filter may lie not just in their individual evolution, but in the dialogue between science and theology. Such a dialogue can offer a richer, more comprehensive perspective on the universe and our place within it. It invites us to explore not just the physical reality of the cosmos, but its spiritual and moral dimensions as well.

This dialogue requires openness and respect for both scientific and religious perspectives. It challenges us to move beyond the perceived dichotomy between science and religion and instead consider how they can inform and enrich each other. By doing so, it opens the door to new ways of understanding the cosmos and our place within it.

Ultimately, the future of 'God's Harvest' and the Great Filter lies in our continued curiosity and our quest for understanding. As we continue to explore the mysteries of the universe, these theories

offer compelling perspectives that encourage us to think deeply about the nature of life, the cosmos, and our role within it.

Conclusion: The Intersection of Science and Faith

In the vast expanse of cosmic silence, we find ourselves at the intriguing intersection of science and faith. The theories of 'God's Harvest' and the Great Filter, though seemingly distinct, offer more similarities than initially meets the eye. Both represent human attempts to understand the profound mysteries of the cosmos, the silence that pervades it, and our role within this grand narrative.

While the Great Filter stands firmly grounded in empirical science, positing potential barriers to the survival or detectability of civilizations, 'God's Harvest' takes a theological turn. It offers a narrative of divine intervention, of civilizations not self-destructing but being 'harvested' at the peak of their moral and technological maturity. Despite their differing foundations, both theories essentially grapple with the same questions of existence, survival, and the future of civilizations.

The cosmic silence, instead of being a source of existential dread, becomes an invitation—a call for continued inquiry and dialogue. It prompts us not just to look outward into the cosmos, but also inward, exploring the depths of our spiritual and moral being. It invites us to bridge the perceived gap between science and faith, to engage in dialogues that enrich our understanding of the universe.

Science and faith, when brought into dialogue, can offer complementary perspectives. Science seeks to unravel the hows of the cosmos—the mechanisms, the processes, the physical laws. Faith, on the other hand, probes into the whys—the

purpose, the meaning, the moral and spiritual implications. Together, they provide a more comprehensive understanding of the universe, one that incorporates the physical, moral, and spiritual dimensions of existence.

As we continue to explore the cosmos, let the silence not be a source of despair but a catalyst for inquiry, dialogue, and understanding. Let us appreciate the intersection of science and faith, and the richness it brings to our cosmic journey. Whether we find ourselves facing a Great Filter or anticipating a divine 'harvest', let us never cease to question, to wonder, and to seek. For it is in this pursuit of knowledge and understanding that we truly engage with the mysteries of the cosmos.

Revelation 14:14-16:

Then I looked, and there before me was a white cloud, and seated on the cloud was one like a son of man with a crown of gold on his head and a sharp sickle in his hand. Then another angel came out of the temple and called in a loud voice to him who was sitting on the cloud, 'Take your sickle and reap, because the time to reap has come, for the harvest of the earth is ripe.' So he who was seated on the cloud swung his sickle over the earth, and the earth was harvested.