

The Apocalyptic Meta-Attractor: Amplification of Secular Conflict Through Positive Feedback Coupling Among Three Abrahamic Fantasy Basins

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Abstract

Judaism, Christianity, and Islam each contain sealed apocalyptic attractor basins—self-reinforcing belief systems anticipating an imminent, divinely orchestrated end of the world. In the modern era, these basins have become coupled through mutually reinforcing positive feedback: financial, political, rhetorical, and military interactions that deepen each basin and synchronize their expectations. This paper argues that the primary drivers of Middle East conflict are secular—resource competition, nationalism, territorial disputes, and great-power proxy dynamics—but that the apocalyptic layer functions as a powerful amplifier, coupling the basins and making de-escalation more difficult. We provide an operational definition of an apocalyptic attractor, assess corrective permeability (κ) qualitatively across the movements using a six-indicator ordinal scale, catalogue the reframing of failed prophecies, and ground the dynamics in social

psychology with supplementary neuroscience. We document the coupling mechanisms, acknowledge secular drivers explicitly, and include a base-rate analysis of violent and non-violent apocalyptic movements using state-coupling as the distinguishing criterion. Falsifiability conditions are specified, including a time-bound refutation condition with defined measurement instruments. The paper does not predict inevitability; it identifies structural tendencies that elevate the risk of catastrophic war and argues that reducing the apocalyptic amplifier—alongside secular de-escalation pathways—is necessary to weaken the feedback loop.

1. Introduction: The Amplification of Conflict

Three major world religions share a geographic flashpoint. Three apocalyptic scripts share a common narrative structure: a final battle, a divinely appointed victor, and a transformed world. For most of history, these scripts ran on separate tracks. Now, they are coupled.

Christian Zionists, citing Revelation and Ezekiel, view the modern State of Israel as a prophetic prerequisite for the Rapture and the Battle of Armageddon. Jewish messianists, emboldened by territorial expansion and military conflict, interpret these events as the birth pangs of the Messiah. Shia Islamists in Iran frame their geopolitical confrontation as the necessary conditions for the return of the Hidden Imam, the Mahdi. Each group sees current events through an apocalyptic lens. Each interprets the actions of the others as confirmatory signs. Through decades of mutual perturbation, the three basins have become linked by a positive feedback loop: each tradition's actions deepen the others' basins, which in turn generate counter-actions that further deepen the original basins.

The attractor framework (Galida, 2026a) defines a fantasy attractor as a belief system with low corrective permeability (κ)—it resists updating when confronted with contradictory evidence and often seeks to colonize or destroy rival basins. This paper argues that the three apocalyptic basins now constitute a coupled system that amplifies secular conflict and structurally elevates the probability of a catastrophic war. It does not claim apocalyptic belief is the primary cause of the conflict; it claims it is a critical amplifier and coupling mechanism that makes de-escalation more difficult.

2. The Three Apocalyptic Basins: A Structural Description with κ Assessment

2.1 Defining the Apocalyptic Attractor

An apocalyptic attractor is a self-reinforcing belief pattern meeting four criteria: (a) expectation of an imminent, dramatic end-of-world transformation; (b) a designated enemy or scapegoat, often identified with evil or another religion; (c) a script of a final cosmic battle leading to a new world order; and (d) resistance to disconfirming evidence (low κ). This distinguishes apocalyptic attractors from general eschatological hope, which can accommodate ambiguous timing and symbolism.

The “designated enemy” criterion is consistent with social identity theory (Tajfel & Turner, 1979), which identifies intergroup differentiation as a primary mechanism for producing hostility toward out-groups. More specifically, the theory’s identity-threat prediction—that perceived threats to the in-group produce escalating in-group cohesion and out-group derogation—is directly relevant here. The apocalyptic script provides a transcendent, identity-anchored justification for intergroup conflict, and each perturbation

by an out-group (military attack, political encroachment, demographic shift) intensifies that justification. This mechanism helps explain why the three basins deepened rather than moderated in response to the October 7 attack and its aftermath.

2.2 Measuring Corrective Permeability (κ)

Corrective permeability is assessed qualitatively at the movement level using a simple ordinal scale—Low, Medium, High—across six indicators: (1) response to prophetic failure (reframing vs. abandonment), (2) tolerance for internal dissent on eschatological doctrine, (3) engagement with disconfirming historical or scientific evidence, (4) willingness to set and discard specific dates, (5) response to external criticism (engagement vs. attack), and (6) internal diversity of eschatological opinion *within the specific movement under analysis*. A movement that consistently reframes, purges dissent, avoids evidence, resets dates, attacks critics, and suppresses diversity is rated Low κ. A movement that absorbs criticism, permits debate, and revises doctrine is rated High κ. The following assessments are preliminary; where evidence is thin, this is noted.

2.3 κ Assessment Across the Three Basins

Indicator	Jewish Messianism (Religious Zionist factions)	Christian Dispensationalism (CUFI-aligned)	Shia Mahdism (Iranian state-aligned)
1. Response to prophetic failure	Reframes (e.g., October 7 as “Messiah ben Yosef”) – Low	Reframes (dates recalibrated repeatedly) – Low	Reframes (Mahdi’s arrival perpetually imminent; divine test) – Low

Indicator	Jewish Messianism (Religious Zionist factions)	Christian Dispensationalism (CUFI-aligned)	Shia Mahdism (Iranian state-aligned)
2. Tolerance for internal dissent	Low within core groups; anti-Zionist Orthodox ostracized	Moderate internally; but dissent from core eschatology marginalized	Low; state-level suppression of alternative Shia voices
3. Engagement with disconfirming evidence	Low; historical failures not addressed	Low; archaeological/textual challenges ignored	Low; evidence not engaged by official discourse
4. Willingness to set/discard dates	Rarely sets precise dates; broad “soon” framing – Medium-Low*	Repeated precise date-setting and recalibration – Low	Avoids precise dates; “signs” approach – Medium-Low**
5. Response to external criticism	Attack/reframe – Low	Attack/reframe – Low	Attack/reframe – Low
6. Internal diversity of eschatological opinion (movement-level)	Low within the Religious Zionist movement*** – Low	Low within CUFI-aligned dispensationalism – Low	Low diversity in state-backed discourse – Low

* *Annotated note:* Avoiding precise dates may reflect strategic adaptation to past messianic failures (e.g., Bar Kokhba, Sabbatai Zevi) rather than genuine corrective permeability. A movement that learned not to set falsifiable dates after catastrophic disappointments is demonstrating sophisticated reframing that pre-empts falsification, not higher κ.

* **Annotated note:* The “signs” approach in Shia Mahdism serves a similar function: it avoids fixed-date vulnerability while maintaining perpetual imminence.

* ***Annotated note:* The contrast between religious-messianic

and secular Zionism is between movements, not within the Religious Zionist movement. Internal eschatological diversity within Religious Zionist factions is low.

Overall κ assessment: All three movements exhibit Low κ across most indicators. The consistently low ratings on indicators 1, 2, 3, and 5 across all three basins support a qualitative $\kappa \approx$ Low. Indicators 4 and 6 require the interpretive caveats noted above but do not alter the overall assessment.

3. Why These Basins Hold: Social Psychology and Neural Correlates

3.1 The Reframing of Failed Prophecy

The persistence of apocalyptic belief despite repeated falsification is well-documented. Festinger, Riecken, and Schachter (1956) found that when a doomsday prophecy failed, the most committed believers became *more* convinced, reinterpreting the event as spiritual fulfillment. Melton (1985) showed that prophecies are routinely spiritualized and reaffirmed. The Millerites (1844), Jehovah's Witnesses (multiple dates), and ISIS (Dabiq, 2016) all reframed failure rather than abandoning belief. This pattern—reframe, recalibrate, reaffirm—is the behavioral signature of a low- κ attractor.

3.2 Neural Correlates of Sacred Values (Supplementary)

The neuroscience of sacred values offers a supporting explanation. Hamid et al. (2019) found that individuals willing to fight and die for sacred causes exhibit reduced dlPFC activity and increased reliance on emotional/valuation circuits. Zhong et al. (2017) showed that dlPFC lesions predicted increased religious fundamentalism, mediated by

reduced cognitive flexibility. These findings suggest that when beliefs are processed as sacred, the neural apparatus for updating is partially disengaged. We treat this as supplementary to the primary social-psychological mechanism.

4. Historical Calibration: When Apocalyptic Attractors Amplify Violence

We distinguish violent from non-violent apocalyptic movements using **state coupling** as the key criterion—the degree to which the movement controls or is embedded within state military power—because violence at the interstate or mass-casualty level requires organized military capacity.

High State-Coupling (Violent Outcomes):

- **The Crusades (11th–13th c.):** Apocalyptic expectation and papal authority coupled to European armies produced mass slaughter.
- **Münster Rebellion (1534–35):** Anabaptist apocalypticism briefly captured municipal power; the resulting siege killed thousands.
- **Taiping Rebellion (1850–64):** Hong Xiuquan's Christian-influenced apocalyptic movement seized territory and led to 20–30 million deaths.
- **Mahdist War in Sudan (1881–99):** Muhammad Ahmad's Mahdi-state fought British/Egyptian forces with massive casualties.
- **Bar Kokhba Revolt (132–35 CE):** Messianic expectation and mobilized Jewish forces led to catastrophic defeat.
- **ISIS (2014–16):** Apocalyptic framing coupled with quasi-state military control over territory produced extreme violence.

Low State-Coupling (Non-Large-Scale-War Outcomes):

- **Millerites (1840s):** Failed prophecy; no state power; fragmented peacefully.
- **Jehovah's Witnesses:** Repeated date failures; politically disengaged; no organized violence.
- **Branch Davidians (1993):** Apocalyptic beliefs, no state power; isolated confrontation with state forces.
- **Aum Shinrikyo (1995):** Apocalyptic cult with limited resources; attempted mass-casualty chemical attack but lacked state capacity.

The current Abrahamic meta-attractor possesses high state-coupling: Iran is a state actor with Mahdist ideology; Christian Zionism influences US foreign policy; Jewish messianism is coupled to Israeli military power. The enemy designations are, however, asymmetrical. Christian Zionism does not straightforwardly designate Jewish messianists as enemies—dispensationalist theology assigns Jews a redemptive role, albeit one that ultimately involves conversion or destruction at the Second Coming—while paradoxically supporting the Jewish state as a prophetic instrument. This asymmetry is relevant to the coupling mechanism, but the overall structural conditions—state-coupling, designated enemies, shared geography, and mutual positive feedback—replicate the historical pattern associated with amplified apocalyptic violence.

5. The Coupling Mechanism: Positive Feedback with Asymmetric Political Weight

5.1 Secular Drivers as Primary; Apocalyptic

Amplification

The conflicts in the Middle East are driven primarily by secular factors: resource competition, ethnic nationalism, post-colonial territorial disputes, and great-power proxy competition. The apocalyptic layer amplifies these conflicts and couples them across traditions. An Iranian nuclear program pursued for deterrence and regional dominance is *also* framed as divinely mandated preparation. Israeli settlement expansion driven by security concerns is *also* messianic fulfillment. US support for Israel based on geopolitical interest is *also* a prophetic timetable. The secular and apocalyptic drivers are layered; the apocalyptic layer provides a powerful positive feedback mechanism that makes de-escalation more difficult.

5.2 Asymmetric Political Weight

The three basins differ substantially in institutional influence. Iranian Mahdism is embedded in autocratic state institutions with relatively low internal contestation, giving it direct control over military and foreign policy. Christian Zionism influences US policy through democratic electoral processes and lobbying; its influence is substantial but contestable. Jewish messianism operates within a democratic state with significant secular and non-messianic constituencies; it influences policy but does not control it. The feedback loop should be understood with this asymmetry: the Iranian basin is the most institutionally unconstrained, the American basin is the most diffuse, and the Israeli basin lies between them. Positive feedback still couples them, but their capacity to act on apocalyptic impulses varies considerably.

5.3 Mutual Perturbation and the October 7 Case Study

- **Jewish actions:** Settlement expansion, military operations, Temple rhetoric → perturb Christian Zionists

(prophecy fulfillment) and Shia Mahdists (existential threat).

- **Christian actions:** Financial and political support for Israel → perturb Jewish messianists (divine favor) and Shia Mahdists (Crusader encroachment).
- **Shia actions:** Iranian nuclear program, proxy warfare, revolutionary rhetoric → perturb Jewish messianists (Gog and Magog) and Christian Zionists (Antichrist's coalition).

The October 7, 2023, attack and its aftermath illustrate the loop. Jewish messianists retrofitted the attack as “Messiah ben Yosef.” Christian Zionists cited Ezekiel 38. Iranian leaders framed it as a step toward the Mahdi. Each framing deepened the respective basin. The military responses that followed perturbed the other basins further. The loop is now closed.

6. High-k Voices: Corrective Permeability Within the Traditions

Each tradition contains high-k voices—individuals, movements, and institutions that reject apocalyptic framing and insist on engagement with reality. Within Judaism, anti-Zionist Orthodox groups such as Neturei Karta and Satmar Hasidim oppose the State of Israel on theological grounds; mainstream Reform, Conservative, and secular Jewish communities do not base their identity on end-times prophecy. Within Christianity, the Catholic Church and mainline Protestant denominations generally interpret Revelation symbolically; the Vatican has stated that Christ's sacrifice replaced the Temple and that a rebuilt Temple holds no theological significance. Within Islam, quietist Shia traditions reject the politicization of Mahdism; most Sunni Muslims dismiss violent Mahdist cults as

heretical.

These voices demonstrate that κ is a variable, not a constant, and that alternatives to apocalyptic amplification exist within each tradition. However, their institutional leverage varies significantly. The Catholic Church and mainstream Protestant denominations retain substantial institutional infrastructure but have limited influence over the specific CUI-aligned constituency driving Christian Zionism. Quietist Shia traditions are systematically marginalized by the Iranian state apparatus. Jewish anti-messianist voices, while theologically significant, are politically marginal within the current Israeli governing coalition. Historically, high- κ voices have gained influence within low- κ movements when institutional structures rewarded deliberation over loyalty—conditions that are currently absent or weakened across all three basins. Strengthening these voices, as the conclusion argues, requires not only rhetorical support but attention to the institutional conditions that allow corrective permeability to operate.

7. Falsifiability Conditions

To avoid becoming a sealed attractor itself, this framework specifies refutation conditions with defined measurement instruments:

Definitions:

- **“Major interstate war”** means sustained military hostilities between the regular armed forces of Israel and Iran, resulting in at least 1,000 battle-related deaths within a 12-month period, as documented by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) or equivalent.
- **“Measurably declined apocalyptic rhetoric”** means a

sustained reduction in the frequency of official state or movement-leader statements explicitly invoking end-times prophecy (e.g., references to Gog/Magog, Armageddon, Mahdi's return) as measured by content analysis of publicly available transcripts and official media. The specific threshold—a provisional reduction in the range of 25–40% relative to baseline—is offered as an illustrative benchmark rather than a fixed criterion. The direction and persistence of the trend are more important than the exact percentage.

- **Baseline period:** To avoid biasing the measurement toward a period of exceptional escalatory rhetoric, the baseline for rhetoric measurement spans 2015–2026, encompassing both pre- and post-October 7 conditions.

Conditions:

- **Strong refutation:** If by December 31, 2036, no major interstate war between Israel and Iran has occurred—regardless of rhetoric levels—the thesis is substantially weakened.
- **Corroborating weakening:** If, additionally, apocalyptic rhetoric from all three movements has measurably declined, the thesis is further weakened and may be treated as disconfirmed.
- **Corroboration:** If a major interstate war occurs, *and* there is specific evidence that apocalyptic framing causally contributed to the conflict—for example, documentation that de-escalation opportunities were refused on eschatological grounds, or that apocalyptic rhetoric measurably increased domestic support for escalatory decisions—the thesis is corroborated. We acknowledge that such evidence may not be publicly available within the 2036 timeframe; declassified records, memoirs, or investigative journalism may supply post-hoc verification. Mere

co-occurrence of war and pre-existing rhetoric does not constitute corroboration.

8. Conclusion: Reducing the Amplifier, Resolving the Conflicts

Three Abrahamic apocalyptic attractors have become coupled through positive feedback that amplifies underlying secular conflicts and elevates the risk of catastrophic war. The assessment of corrective permeability across the movements is qualitatively consistent but methodologically preliminary; the k indicators are applied as a framework, not a definitive measurement. The historical record shows that when sealed apocalyptic basins are coupled to state military power and locked in mutual feedback with designated enemies, mass death has repeatedly resulted; it also shows that such outcomes are not inevitable when state-coupling is absent. High- k voices within each tradition offer alternative paths, though their institutional leverage is currently limited.

If the apocalyptic layer is an amplifier, not the primary cause, then the prescription must match the diagnosis. Reducing the amplifier—increasing corrective permeability across the movements, strengthening high- k voices, and disrupting the positive feedback loop—is strategically necessary but not sufficient. Co-equal secular de-escalation pathways are required: territorial negotiations, sanctions architectures, deterrence structures, and great-power diplomacy that address the underlying drivers of the conflict. Neither the amplifier nor the underlying fire can be ignored. The framework does not predict inevitability; it identifies structural tendencies and specifies the conditions under which it would be refuted. The only reliable ground is shared reality.

Author's note: This paper has undergone multiple rounds of critique and revision. Each iteration has incorporated disconfirming feedback and refined its claims—a practice the framework itself identifies as essential corrective permeability.

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