Nature is a textbook teaching the ideal of love (A)

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People observe and learn from nature as they grow up. They come to understand, "This is what the insect world is like!" When you listen carefully on an autumn night when the moon is shining and stars are twinkling, the sounds of the insects are like an orchestra. Why do they make such a sound? They are singing of their ideal as they search for their partners. They are whispering love. Birds and all other animals also follow this common denominator of love when they make their sad and happy sounds. They are low on the scale and far away from the axis, and yet they are circling around the axis in parallel. It is the same for all existing beings. (137-59, 1985.12.18)

There are three kinds of birds' songs. First, there is a song expressing hunger; second, a song sung in expressing love for a mate; and third, a song sung in time of danger. These are all different. We ordinary people do not know this, but they know in their own world. When they call out of hunger, all of the other birds already know. But around what does their daily life revolve? Hunger is taken care of simply by eating, and they are not facing danger every day, either. Most of their singing goes back and forth in the give and take relationship with their partner. (137-211, 1986.1.3)

Human beings were created as a subject partner and object partner; that is, as a pair. The world of all things, too, which exists for the sake of humankind, creates harmony under the principle of love and realizes its life and ideal through the love of humankind. For humankind, and especially for the maturing Adam and Eve, the world of all things is a textbook of love and a museum that infinitely displays the

essence of love. (135-10, 1985.8.20)

All birds and animals exist in pairs. They harmonize with each other in love. Flowers and butterflies relate as two opposite poles, yet harmonize with each other. This is the harmonious relationship of heaven and earth. The opposite poles of the universe create harmony through love. It's the same with migratory birds. Birds in the south fly to the north, and birds in the north fly to the south, loving each other back and forth across the regions. In so doing, they revolve eternally around love. People learn about love through the textbooks in the museum God created.

When people and God love each other in joy, all the things in heaven and earth follow the rhythm and harmonize around them. If God likes this, and loves this, the angelic world will also like it. The entire created world will like it too, applauding and offering praise. Songbirds will sing praises, and beautiful flowers will offer praises through their fragrances. This created world exists in order to expand the fragrant atmosphere in which the central personages of the highest love can enjoy themselves. Even the ugly-looking toads croak "wook, wook," when they make love. How charming! They kick with their legs and move them up and down while making love. What a delightful scene! This is the highest art. (142-273, 1986.3.13)

When spring comes and birds sing, as soon as you hear the song you should think of your wife, your children, your country, the world, and even God. Then, everything is complete. Birds only think of birds themselves, but people have a sense of being in relationships. Having that sense of relationship as a mediator between the animal world, plant world, and the spirit world is an exclusive privilege of human beings. We can link everything together. Only human beings have this special authority. (131-125, 1984.4.22)

As they matured, Adam and Eve would have come to understand their purpose, saying, "Ah, that's how to make love." God laid out the world of all things as a textbook for bringing the ideal of human love to maturity. As they continued to learn, as they grew, Adam and Eve would come to have different feelings toward each other, saying, "Aha, we were like a brother and sister in the past, but now it seems..." They will learn, saying, "Aha, that's the way it is." They will go along a straight line and then collide, saying, "You and I must meet even at the risk of death. We cannot go anywhere else." (137-59, 1985.12.18)