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The Die Deve	
The Big Bang	
1 Timothy 6:20 "keep that which is committed to thy trust,	
avoiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science	
falsely so called"	
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Prologue

Please take a moment to contemplate the following – can you get something out of nothing? Are you able to make nothing explode? Could you build anything with an explosion?

Nicola Tesla, Modern Mechanics and Inventions, July 1934 – "Today's scientists have substituted mathematics for experiments, and they wander off through equation after equation, and eventually build a structure which has no relation to reality."



A Brief History of Big Bang Theory

Since mankind's understanding of the world around us reached a level that required there was a beginning to the universe a number of theories were put forward and discarded. Today the theory known as the *Biq Banq* prevails.

This theory started its life in the works of a Catholic of the name Thomas Aquinas. It was then advanced by another Catholic of the name Georges Lemaître who presented the concept of *creatio ex nihilo* and merged it into the work of contemporary scientists who were working on a model of cosmogony.

The theory had its routes in medieval Catholicism and was grabbed with eagerness, ironically, by many scientists at a time when the scientific establishment had begun to separate from theology and began to attempt to explain all things in only naturalistic terms.

The name "Big Bang" was sarcastically assigned by British Astronomer Sir Fred Hoyle, who reacted negatively to the evidence for a beginning. He was not alone as many scientists, such as Albert Einstein, also initially rejected this evidence and in what Einstein himself described as "The biggest blunder of my life" - **Einstein** actually 'fudged' the equations to try to hide the evidence.

The reason this was such a concern to the atheist community then was because there is a very popular and authoritative book that starts with "In the beginning God..."

The Scientific Method

The famed 'scientific method' is a body of techniques for investigating phenomena, acquiring new knowledge, or correcting and integrating previous knowledge. To be termed scientific, a method of inquiry is commonly based on empirical or measurable evidence, observation and experiment.

Definitions

- **1. Cosmogony** the study of the origins of the cosmos.
- **2. Eschatology** the study of the ending of the cosmos.
- **3. Entropy** lack of order or predictability; gradual decline into disorder.
- **4. Science** A branch of knowledge or study dealing with a body of facts or truths systematically arranged & showing the operation of general laws.
- **5. Religion** A set of beliefs concerning the cause, nature and purpose of the universe; a set of fundamental beliefs generally agreed upon by a number of persons or sects.

For my purposes herein I will be exploring the motivations behind the need for the big bang theory and cosmogony in general. I will also be exploring the evidences both for and against the theory and the implications of it. I will be exploring the eschatological conclusion of such a model.

I will clearly demonstrate that this theory is a desperate reactionary response to what is ultimately evidence of a Creator to the cosmos by those who have atheism as their religious world view.

"Hi, I am a student of cosmology... It's a kind of religion for intelligent atheists" – **Prof. Stephen Hawking**

Why a Beginning?

To begin (pun intended) it was first thought by naturalist, materialists that the universe was eternal. It just was and will always be. This was challenged because of the laws of thermodynamics:

Source: The Three Laws of Thermodynamics." Boundless Chemistry. Boundless, 02 Jun. 2016.

- 1. The first law, also known as Law of Conservation of Energy, states that energy cannot be created or destroyed within an isolated system.
- **2.** The second law of thermodynamics states that the entropy of any isolated system always increases.
- **3.** The third law of thermodynamics states that the entropy of a system approaches a constant value as the temperature approaches absolute zero.

Eddington wrote

"The law that entropy always increases holds, I think, the supreme position among the laws of Nature. If someone points out to you that your pet theory of the universe is in disagreement with Maxwell's equations — then so much the worse for Maxwell's equations. If it is found to be contradicted by observation — well, these experimentalists do bungle things sometimes. But if your theory is found to be against the second law of thermodynamics I can give you no hope; there is nothing for it but to collapse in deepest humiliation."

And Einstein wrote

"[Classical thermodynamics] is the only physical theory of universal content which I am convinced will never be overthrown..."

The first law shows us that energy cannot be created or destroyed from within an isolated system. *The universe *is* an isolated system. All the energy that makes up the universe was therefore created from outside of the universe.

The second law states that everything in the universe is breaking down [¹decaying]. Heavy elements radioactively decay down to lighter elements, stars die² light slows and life perishes and returns to the dust.

The third law is telling us that if left without outside intervention the universe will experience what cosmologists call 'heat death' meaning everything will break down, spread out and go cool, dark and still... a very bleak ending.

² "Astronomers have observed that about every 30 years [on average] a star 'dies' and explodes as a super-nova." – ICR September 1998

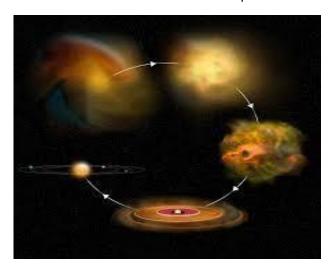
Boyle's law prevents the possibility of a star forming via gravity. There is no working model for star formation and no star has ever been observed forming. (Some claims were made, but all later retracted and explained as gas clearing from in front of the star.) **Note:** Consider that if star formation remains a mystery then there can be no working model for the formation of our own solar system and sun either!

"The very earliest stages in the star formation process must consist of the condensation of a 'protostar' from the interstellar medium. These stages constitute one of the most poorly understood areas in the whole field of stellar evolution, and we shall simply assume that a protostar has somehow formed... One of the major difficulties in the condensation problem is that a cloud of gas and dust of stellar mass with density rho and temperature T typical of gas clouds found in the Galaxy (say rho $\sim 10^{-22}$ gm/cm³, and T ~ 100 degrees K in HI (neutral hydrogen) regions) would have too weak a gravitational field to contract under its own gravity," - **Chapter 26, Survey of Stellar Evolution, Cox & Giuli**

"The silent embarrassment of modern astrophysics is that we do not know how even a single one of these stars managed to form." - Martin Harwit, Science Vol.231 pg.1201

"No one really understands how star formation proceeds. It's really remarkable." - Roger Windhorst, Scientific American Vol.267 pg.30

Fred Whipple, Smithsonian Institute Press 1985 pg.211 – "Precisely how a section of interstellar cloud collapses gravitationally into a star is still a challenging theoretical problem. Astronomers have yet to find an interstellar cloud in the actual process of collapse."



*Barak Shoshany, Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics - Written Jun 13, 2015 The (entire) universe is an *isolated system*.

There are 3 main types of thermodynamic systems, defined by what the system can exchange with its surroundings:

- An *open system* can exchange both energy and matter.
- A closed system can exchange only energy.
- An isolated system cannot exchange anything.

¹And as for any argument that entropy can be reversed by adding energy, this is untrue. When you add energy to a decaying process you only speed up this process. "But man builds systems up in spite of entropy, such as mechanical systems, buildings and infrastructure, computers and technology." Indeed you are right. We can add energy to a system and build it up but we are *intelligent*. What *intelligence* built up all the natural systems of the universe?

To summarize, because everything is winding down then everything must have been wound up to begin with. This is why 'science' decided to step in and address "in the beginning." It could not leave that to theology since separating itself and seeking to explain everything in only naturalistic terms and processes.

Note: This is significant because these atheist scientists at this point removed any possibility of the supernatural regardless of what evidence might show. 'Science' made itself, by objective, atheistic.

What was the Beginning?

Nothing.

Discover magazine, April 2002, Article – "The universe burst into something from absolutely *nothing - zero, nada*. As it got bigger it became filled with more stuff from absolutely nowhere."

Alan Guth, New Scientist Vol.151 1996 - "The entire universe evolved from literally nothing."





"Or from a point possessing infinite density, infinite pressure and infinite hotness called a singularity. Although 'nothing' and 'singularity' are actually indistinguishable from one another since a point has no volume and thereby incapable of possessing density, pressure and hotness, let alone infinities thereof." - Mathematician and physicist Steven J Crothers - In layman's terms a singularity is an imaginary fairy tale explanation of nothing which can explode.

So let me recap. There was nothing. No time, no space, no energy or matter. Nothing, literally "nothing – zero, nada." Hmm. Then what happened to that 'nothing'? Well err, nothing happened to it. Oh but then it exploded...

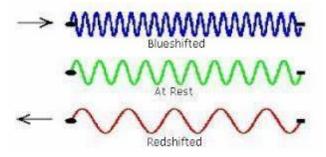
More specifically the universe did not actually explode, it began to very, very rapidly 'expand' or 'inflate' in all directions (like an explosion).

Here are a few philosophical quandaries with this notion of 'expansion.'

- Because space itself was not present then what is everything expanding into.
- And if space is expanding and stretching everything out with it then relatively speaking we
 would not notice. Unless only space between objects is expanding but not the space the
 objects occupy? This, of course is an absurdity.
- If the expansion is exponentially increasing as proposed then where is the extra driving energy coming from? This would be a violation of the laws of thermodynamics.
- i. Well, before we explore any of these quandaries lets address the proposed evidence for expansion/inflation.

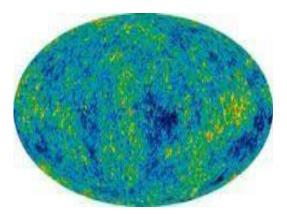
Evidence for Big Bang Theory?

- **1. Red shift.** In 1929 Edwin Hubble claimed to have observed 'red shift' in distant galaxies. Red shift is the displacement of spectral lines towards longer wavelengths (the red end of the spectrum) in radiation from distant galaxies and celestial objects. This is interpreted as a Doppler shift which is proportional to the velocity of recession and thus to distance. This would be evidence for expansion but for these problems:
 - Many celestial objects which are observed to be connected have different 'shifts' which utterly debunk this theory. An example is quasars with axial alignments.
 - There are some celestial objects which have a 'blue shift' which means that when cosmologists rewind the Big Bang to its source, these would be moving further away.
 - The velocities which have been proposed for the recession of galaxies can reach up to 98% the speed of light. This would in fact increase the 'shift' well beyond infrared on the spectrum.
 - Because light frequency is determined by the amount of energy with which the photon is ejected from the source, a reduction in frequency would amount to a loss of energy which is unaccounted for. We are violating the laws of thermodynamics, *again*.



2. CMB. The cosmic microwave background radiation aka cosmic afterglow is claimed to be residual microwave radiation 'left over' from the big bang event. Devices such as the Penzias device, Wilson device and BICEP2 are used to measure this. It was the discovery of this CMB that established the 'Big Bang' theory as the dominant theory of cosmogony. Let us simply explore what is actually being measured.

Microwave ovens work by eradiating water molecules with microwaves. Water, in all its states, absorbs and emits microwave radiation. The earth is 70% water and the atmosphere is filled with water. The devices used are all ground based. If they are detecting microwave radiation being emitted from water on earth then I can make a scientific hypothesis. The radiation will appear to surround the earth as though the earth was the center of the universe. This is exactly what is detected. You can find more information by watching the **documentary movie** *The Principle*, which covers this discovery in detail http://www.theprinciplemovie.com *Even if* the water on earth is not the explanation and it is indeed the afterglow of the creation event, then it is still rather compelling evidence for a geocentric model (Central position of the Earth within the cosmos).



3. Gravity waves. These are theoretical 'waves' of space time that are predicted in the Einstein relativity big bang cosmological model.

On February 11, 2016, a team of scientists announced the "discovery" of gravitational waves "For the first time scientists have observed ripples in the fabric of space time called gravitational waves, arriving at the earth from a cataclysmic event in the distant universe." – **Phsyorg.com**

This is what **Physicist Wallace Thornhill** had to say when commenting on this announcement - "Once again we see science journalists thirst for sensational headlines, with academics feeding a media frenzy. Some would call this more 'a theory of funding', not gravitational waves but *gravy waves*. The more sensational the headlines, the more news media attention and funding potential. Unfortunately the public can no longer distinguish between science and its opposite, pseudo-science. There is no fearless investigative journalist to ask the awkward questions like **how in real terms does matter tell space and time how to curve? What does it mean to curve time when it has no physical dimension or direction? The word space simply signifies locations in 3 dimensions, so how can you 'weave' a 'fabric' of space time out of none physical concepts? The language is meaningless. Used to impress rather than inform and these scientists remain unaccountable to the tax paying public."**

There are raised some very important questions in regards to the relativity theory paradigm that should not be overlooked:

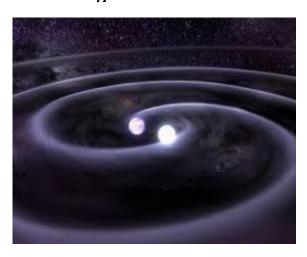
- **1.** How in real terms does matter tell space and time how to curve?
- **2.** What does it mean to curve time when it has no physical dimension or direction?
- **3.** The word space simply signifies locations in 3 dimensions, so how can you 'weave' a 'fabric' of space time out of none physical concepts?

This "discovery" was made at the LIGO detectors (Laser Interferometer Gravitational-wave Observatory) in the USA. These two devices are 3000km apart and because they both obtained the same reading scientists thought this confirmed their discovery. They forgot to account for the fact that the signals were detected at different times! This was not a 'ripple' in 'space-time'.

So what could these signals have been? The advanced LIGO interferometer relies on measurements using laser light travelling along each arm of the instrument. They have the largest sustained ultra-high vacuum in the world. This is to prevent interference with the laser light. This is where I must refer to

the theory of relativity. It is this theory that led to the faulty assumptions about light that in turn cause this misunderstanding of the LIGO "signal" In order that the theory of relativity* could be accepted the long standing ether theory had to be abandoned despite the fact that it explained so much about light, electricity, magnetism and so on. As a result we are left with an incomplete theory of such phenomenon that scientists won't dare address because relativity is sacrosanct. To put it simply, there is no explanation of how light waves can travel through a vacuum. You cannot wave nothing. There must be something, such as neutrinos, that fill this vacuum in order that light can 'wave' through it. Such particles cannot be prevented from passing through the vacuum. Any acoustic or radio engineer could look at the LIGO results and tell you it looks like a compression in the medium and nothing to do with any imaginary space-time ripples. Even Einstein, to his credit, recognized that a vacuum appeared to have the properties of a dielectric medium.

*[For more information about special relativity theory please refer to SCIENCE FALSELY SO CALLED, Heliocentricity].



i. Now let's briefly return to the quandaries of inflation. What could provide the necessary increasing energy to propel this inflation of our universe which we see no evidence for? Well, if we are to stay true to known, observed, tested and accepted laws of physics then nothing. But this didn't stop the theories proponents of course. They invented dark energy. This is 'dark' because we cannot observe it, test it or well, other than imagine it maybe, ever experience it. It exists only on chalk boards where a mathematical discrepancy became a mathematical value they called 'dark energy' because when even the math fails, dogma still reigns supreme.

Lawrence Krauss, physicist & Cosmologist – "Inflation, even though it is well motivated, is based on physics we have never measured. Physics we call the grand unified scale, and without an empirical handle it's all just talk."

John Byl, mathematician – "The problem with cosmology is that we keep inventing theories, ad hoc theories such as inflation, dark matter, dark energy and so on just to keep patching the [Big Bang] theory up."

The Cause of the Big Bang?

Is there any attempt to provide a mechanism or a first cause for the big bang? An explanation of how you get something from nothing by exploding that nothing with nothing?

Professor Stephen Hawking – "Because there are laws such as Gravity, the universe can and will create itself from nothing."

Professor John Carson Lennox is a Northern Irish mathematician, philosopher of science and Professor of Mathematics at the University of Oxford -"What Hawking says in his book 'The Grand Design' is the universe exists because it needed to exist, and because it needed to exist, it therefore created itself. His conclusion merely restates his premise, which means his argument is circular. Nonsense is nonsense, even when spoken by famous scientists"

Stephen Hawking is quoted - "The beginning of time smacks as a moment of divine intervention." Unfortunately this intellectual acknowledgment of the necessity of a Creator has not prevented Hawking from still fervently attempting to explain everything in naturalistic terms. Perhaps this is a symptom of the scientific establishment's refusal to examine evidence or possibilities outside of the atheistic paradigm?



Dr Wernher Von Braun, Father of NASA - "The primary resistance to acknowledging the case for design as a viable scientific alternative for the current 'case for chance' lies in the inconceivability in some scientists minds of a designer. Many people who are intelligent say they cannot visualize a designer, well, can a physicist 'visualize' an electron? The electron is materially inconceivable and yet, it is so perfectly known through its effects that we use it to illuminate our cities, guide our planes through the night sky and take the most accurate measurements. What strange rational to accept the inconceivable electron as real but not the reality of a Creator on the ground that they cannot conceive Him."

Another attempt to explain nothing turning into everything come from **Lawrence M. Krauss**, an openly zealous evangelist atheist. He proposes in his book *A Universe from Nothing* that all the energy in the universe adds up to zero. Yep, everything = zero is his proposition!



Philip Gibbs, PhD theoretical physics, written Oct 23, 2015 - "In his book "A Universe from Nothing" Lawrence Krauss claims that the energy of the universe is zero but only because space is flat. This is not correct... Krauss's error is due to a misinterpretation of the cosmological energy equation in these models. It is a mystery why nobody pointed out the error to him before the book got published.

On top of this error, his theory that the universe started from a quantum fluctuation in a pre-existing vacuum is highly speculative and unfounded in known theory. Furthermore it fails to live up to its description of a "universe from nothing" because a vacuum is very far from being nothing according to what we do understand well about physics. I think one reason that other cosmologists hold back from criticizing Krauss more is that they support his <u>atheist agenda</u>."

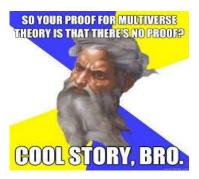
So in summary in the naturalistic, materialistic, atheist paradigm which refuses to allow for the possibility of a Creator the options on the table to explain how everything came from nothing are 1. 'cus the universe created itself 2. 'cus the universe is flat and adds up to zero... Surely there must be something better?



Well there is the idea that this universe is one of an infinite number existing in a "Frothing beer mug" of multi-verses – **Physicist Michio Kaku**. This is completely imaginary and essentially a repackaged eternal universe which has already been abandoned because of the laws of physics.

John Hogan, Scientific American – "These multiverse theories all share the same fundamental defect: They can be neither confirmed nor falsified. Hence, they don't deserve to be called scientific."

"Stephen Hawking himself admits that the theory that there are multiple universes is still just a theory. It is yet to be confirmed by any evidence." - BBC news report on Hawking's new book 'The Grand Design'



Leonard Susskind, physicist – "If it's not the multi-verse it's intelligent design and we simply cannot have that."

Evidence Against Big Bang Theory

- **1.** If everything explo'... sorry, expanded into existence at once and all together there should be **homogeny of matter and energy**.
- 2. And uniformity of angular momentum. We have neither.
- 3. Lastly we have the Law of cause and effect. This big bang theory cannot identify a cause for the universe from within the universe because the laws of the universe do not allow it. If a cause is identified then you have to have the cause of the cause. This generates the notion of an eternal universe, which has been abandoned because of the laws of thermodynamics which we already covered. Dr Alexander Volynkin, Cambridge University "All the evidence we now have says the universe had a beginning." Simply put the only cause for this universe must be eternal and separate from the universe.

1. Whatever begins to exist has a cause.	4. The universe (all space, time, matter & energy) cannot cause itself.
2. The universe began to exist.	5. The cause of the universe must be spaceless, timeless, immaterial, and uncaused.
3. Therefore, the universe has a cause.	6. This uncaused, immaterial and timeless cause of the universe is what everyone means by God.

"There is a crisis in cosmology... usually in science if we are off by a factor of 2 or a factor of 10 we call that horrible, we say something is wrong with the theory. However in cosmology we are off by a factor of 10 to the 120, that is 10 with a hundred and twenty zeroes after it. This is the largest mismatch between theory and experiment in the history of science!" — **Michio Kaku, theoretical physicist**

The main efforts of investigators have been in papering over contradictions in the big bang theory, to build up an idea which has become ever more complex and cumbersome... I have little hesitation in saying that a sickly pall hangs over the big bang theory." – Sir Fred Hoyle, astronomer, cosmologist and mathematician, Cambridge University

"The first and main problem is the very existence of the big bang... One may wonder, what came before? If space-time did not exist then, how could everything appear from nothing? . . . Explaining this initial singularity—where and when it all began—still remains the most intractable problem of modern cosmology." - Andrei Linde, quoted in the article *The Awesome Universe; What the Big Bang Explains—What It Doesn't*, January 22, 1996.

"There are some questions that scientists can never answer... why did it happen? How did the particles get there in the first place? What was there before?" Utley concludes: "It seems clearer than ever that science will never satisfy the human hunger for answers." - Tom Utley quoted in the article - How Did the Universe and Life Originate? June 8, 2002.

Eschatology + Consequences of Teaching Atheistic Cosmology

If big bang cosmology is true then what can we expect the 'end' to be?

"It's [the universe] death will be cold. It will expand forever at a slower and slower rate. Galaxies will turn all of their gas into stars, and the stars will burn out. Our own sun will become a cold, dead remnant, floating amongst the corpses of other stars in an increasingly isolated milky way. Elementary particle physics suggests that thereafter protons will decay into electrons and positrons, so that space will be filled with a rarified gas so thin that the distance between an electron and a positron will be about the size of the present galaxy... There is *no hope* of a reversal into this descent into oblivion. The universe will inevitably become increasingly cold, dark, dilute and *dead*." - **Beatrice Tinsley, Yale University "Big Bang" p.105**

John Byl, mathematician – "According to Big Bang cosmology the future looks very bleak. Either everything keeps expanding forever and eventually it runs out of energy and all life will die, or it [the universe] will re-collapse again & everything will die as well."

What a very hopeless prospect for those who hold an atheistic worldview. Believing in this ultimately leads to nihilism, narcissism, hedonism and removes any foundation for ethics, morality & intrinsic value for human life. Since we have seen this belief system taught and propagated in our society we have simultaneously seen a rapid rise in depression and other mental illnesses. Worse still since this worldview has been adopted by ever more nation states, we have seen the greatest crimes against humanity in all of human history.



Dr William B. Provine, Professor of Biological Sciences, Cornell University –

"It starts by giving up an active deity. Then it gives up the hope that there is any life after death. When you give those two up the rest of it follows fairly easily. You give up the hope that there's an imminent morality, and finally there's no human free will. If you believe in atheism you cannot hope for there being *any* free will. There is no hope *whatsoever* of there being any deep meaning in human life. We live, we die and we are gone!"

"Atheism is responsible for the deaths of more people in the bloody 20th century than all the conflicts of the previous 19 centuries combined" – **Professor Ravi Zacharias**

So is this atheistic worldview a necessary one in light of the evidence that we have?



"Has anyone provided proof of God's inexistence? Not even close.

Has quantum cosmology explained the emergence of the universe or why it is here? Not even close.

Have our sciences explained why our universe seems to be fine-tuned to allow for the existence of life? Not even close.

Are physicists and biologists willing to believe in anything so long as it is not religious thought? Close enough.

Has rationalism and moral thought provided us with an understanding of what is good, what is right, and what is moral? Not close enough.

Has secularism in the terrible 20th century been a force for good? Not even close, to being close.

Is there a narrow and oppressive orthodoxy in the sciences? Close enough.

Does anything in the sciences or their philosophy justify the claim that religious belief is irrational? Not even in the ball park.

Is scientific atheism a frivolous exercise in intellectual contempt? Dead on." – **Professor David Berlinski**, agnostic & skeptic in his book the Devils Delusion

Lee Strobel, investigative journalist – "The evidence of science points powerfully and persuasively towards a Creator of the universe."

Conclusion

The 'big bang' theory is in fact a 'big flop' because it does not explain the origins of the cosmos and it does not offer any proof that the model of inflation from a singularity is evidentially true. What we rather have is an ad hoc response to a miracle event from naturalists.

"That there were what I or anybody would call supernatural forces at work is now, I think, a scientifically proven fact... Now we see how the astronomical evidence leads to a biblical view of the origin of the world." - **Robert Jastrow, Astronomer and planetary physicist**

Gordon Wen Villain, Head of Engineering University of Michigan – "My colleagues & I must believe in God. We have no choice about this. The second law of thermodynamics insists upon this."



Epilogue

Is it right because you believe it or do you believe it because it is right? Nothing cannot explode. Explosions do not produce order. You cannot get something from nothing nothing comes. The 'big bang' is a choice belief for people who do not want to believe in a creator.

Mathematician and social commentator Richard Lewontin – "We take the side of science in spite of the patent absurdity of some of its constructs. In spite of its failure to fulfil many of its extravagant promises... In spite of the tolerance of the scientific community of unsubstantiated 'just so' stories. Why? Because we cannot allow a divine foot in the door!"

The reality is however that science is increasingly finding more evidence of an intelligent Creator of our cosmos & many scientists have recognized this.

"The idea of a universal mind or logos would be I think a fairly plausible inference from the present state of theory." – **Astronomer Sir Arthur Eddington**

Whatever you choose to believe there is one thing we can all be certain of "The Big Bang never happened!" – Eric J Lerner, plasma cosmologist

Genesis 1:1 (KJV) In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.