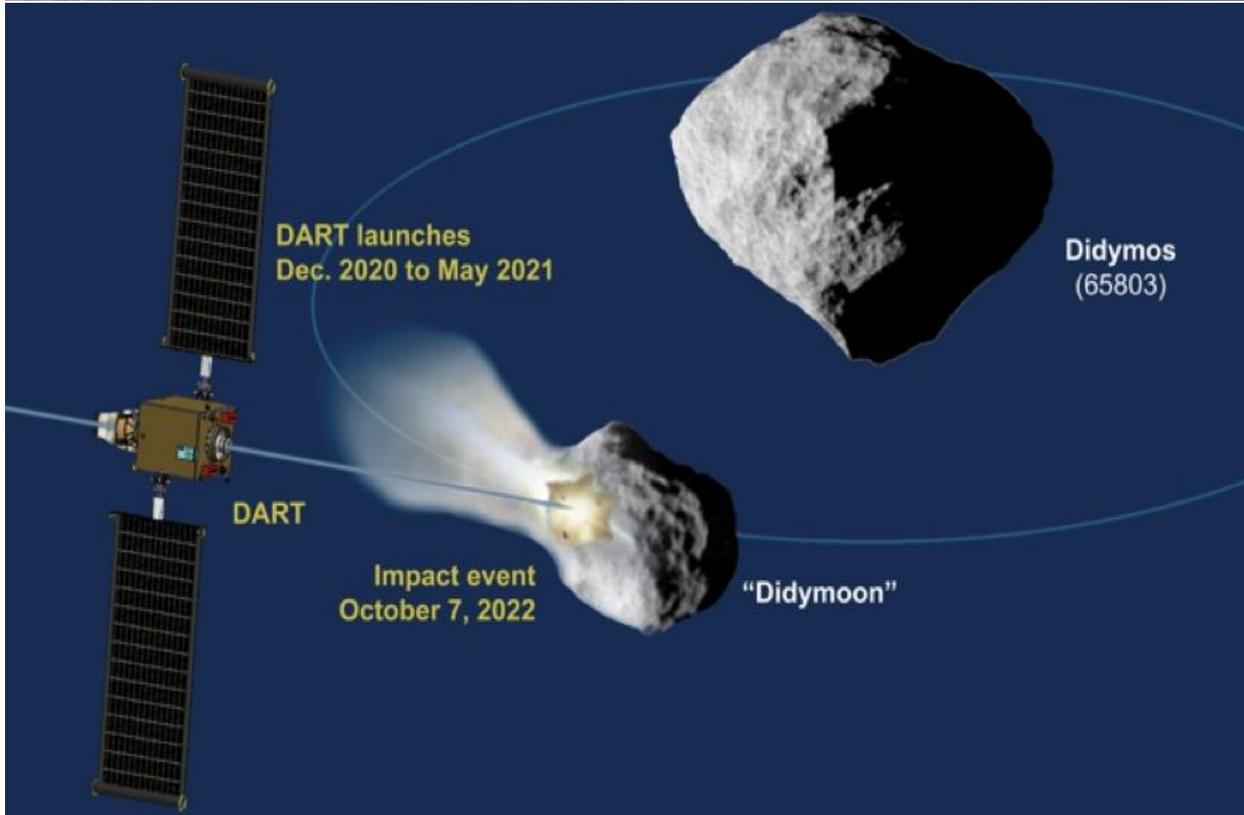


2022: Pivotal Year Of Scientific Demoralization Or Celebration?

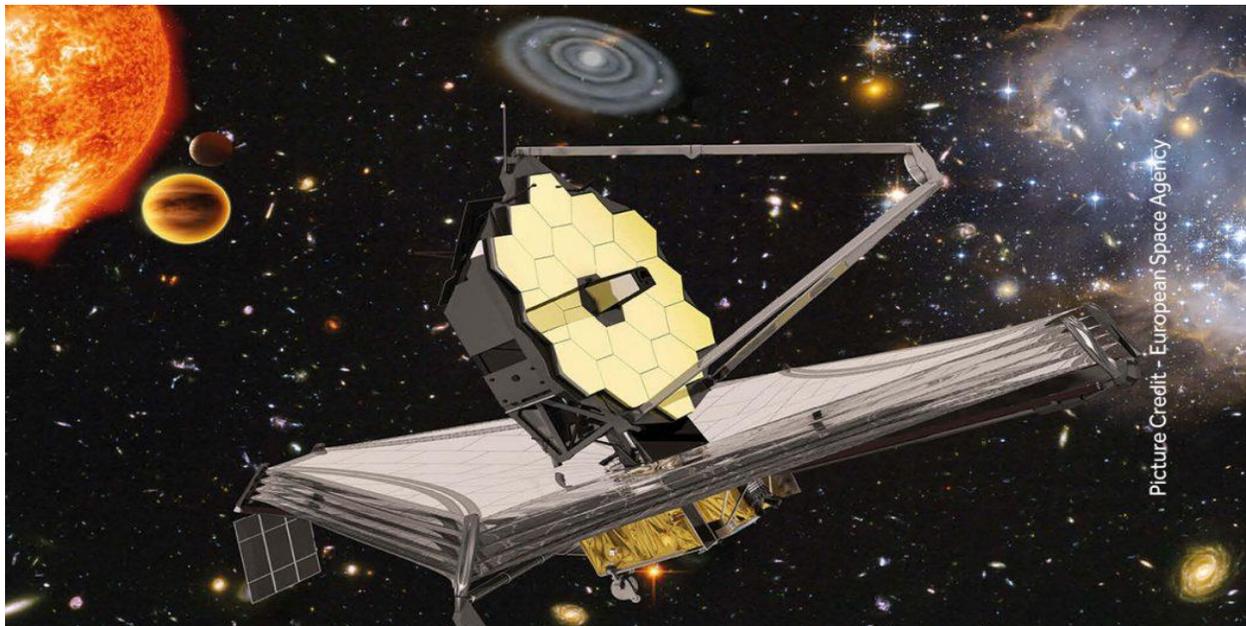
By David Lee Burris



Not This Asteroid Impact Planetary Defense Big Bang Test Due September



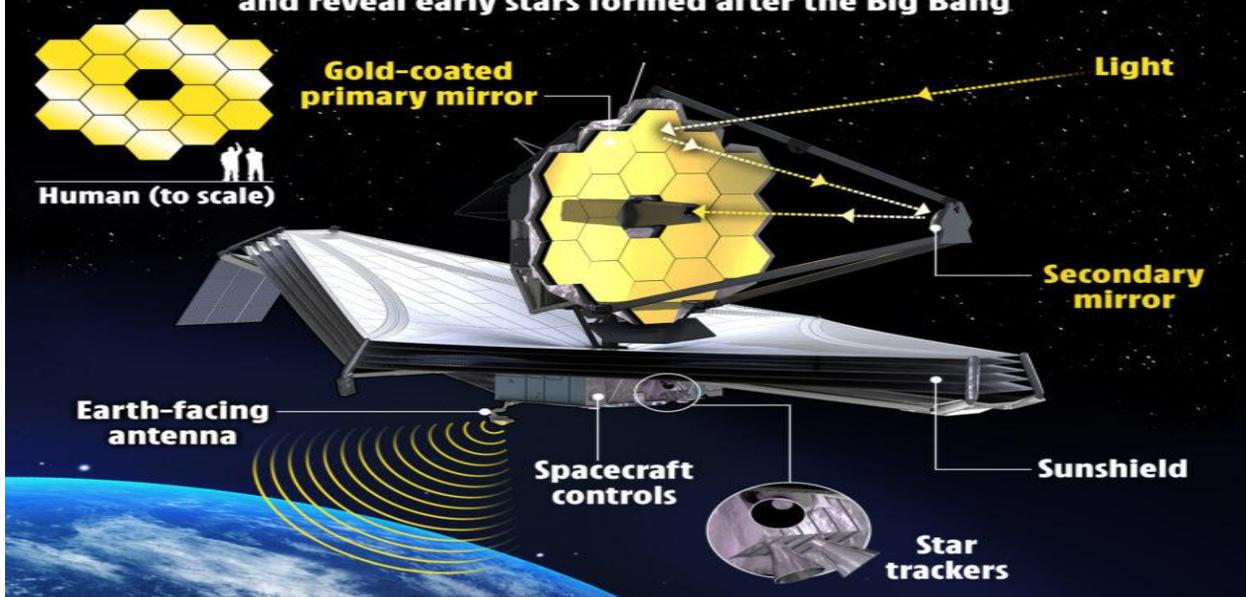
THIS SUMMER NASA WILL TEST THEORIES OF QUANTUM ORIGIN



Picture Credit - European Space Agency

JAMES WEBB SPACE TELESCOPE

Game changing giant mirror will assemble in space and reveal early stars formed after the Big Bang



Human (to scale)

Gold-coated primary mirror

Light

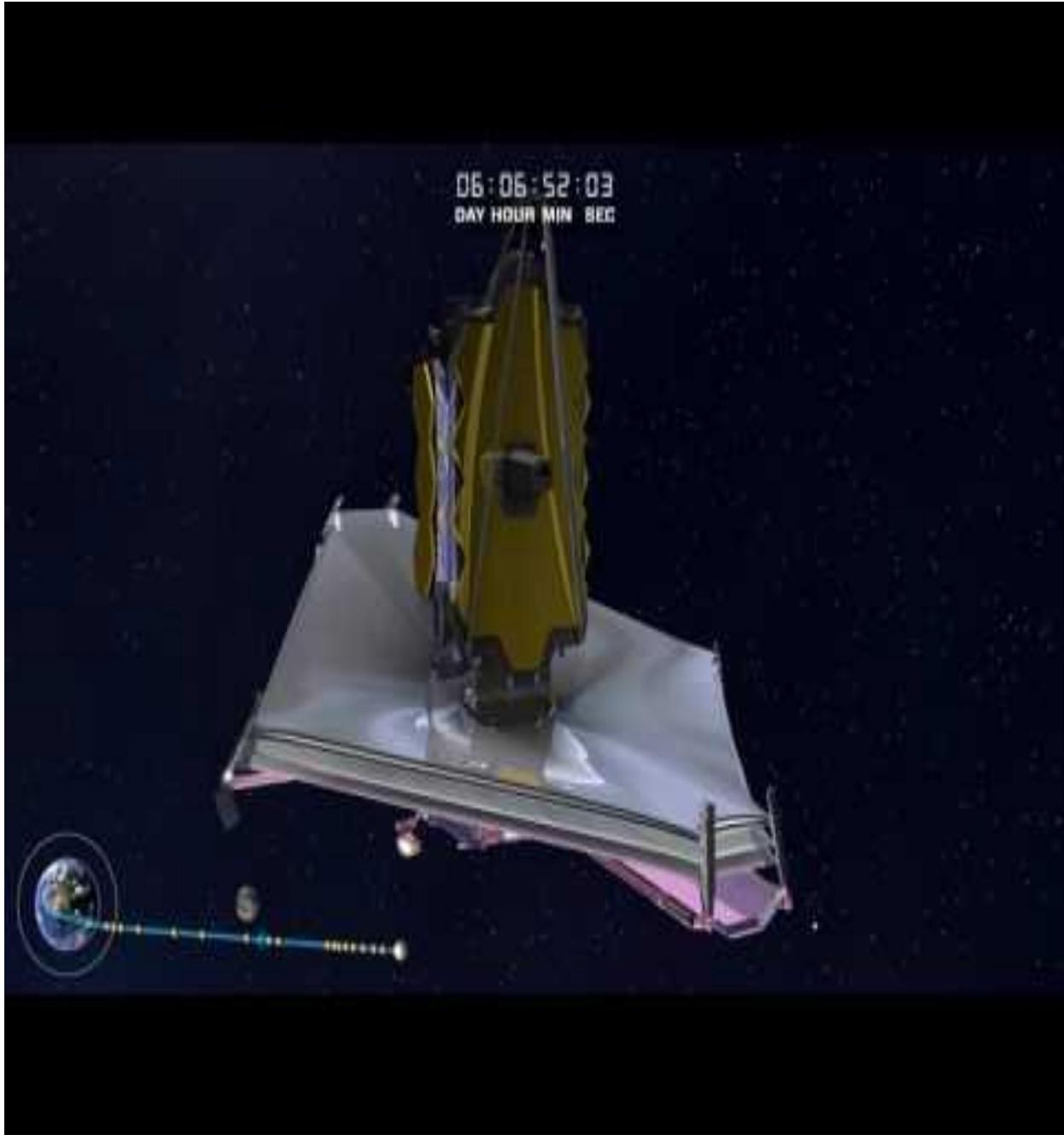
Secondary mirror

Earth-facing antenna

Spacecraft controls

Sunshield

Star trackers

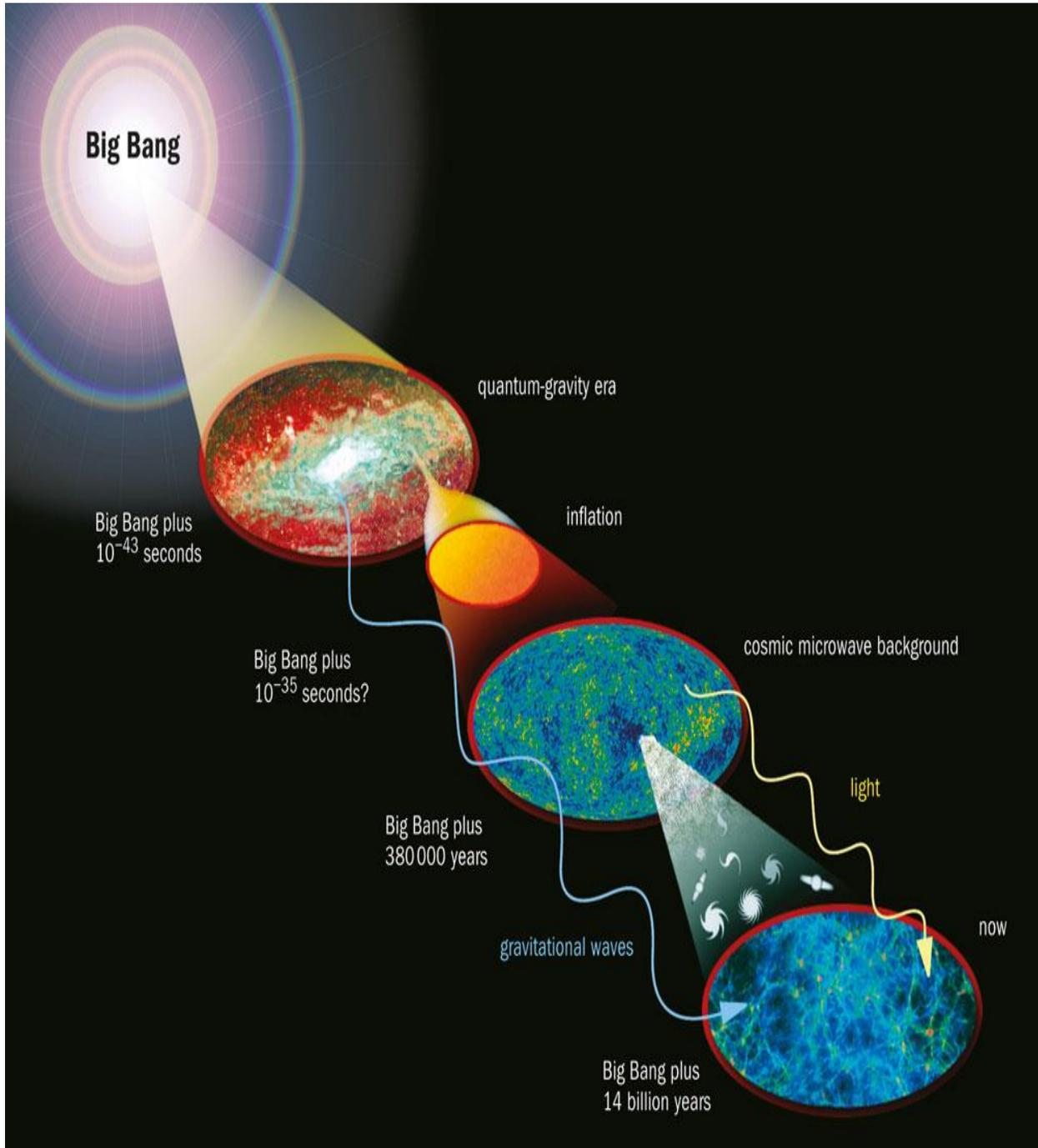


They Hope/Plan To See The Formation Of The Universe

IF THEY DO OR DO NOT WHOSE FAITH WILL

BE SHATTERED – CHRISTIANS OR ATHEISTS?

Is The Big Bang In The Big Picture?





GOD

vs

NOTHING

FAITH VS FAITH — WHICH DO YOU BELIEVE?



4000 BC
Creation



2400 BC
Flood



1400 BC
Red Sea Crossing



0
Jesus



AD 500
Rome Falls



AD 1500
Gutenberg



Present

THE EVIDENCE OF CREATION

Creation:
Whether the rings of Saturn,¹ radio-potassium halos,² or symbiotic relationships,³ the entire universe points to a single creation event. Genesis 1:1, "In the beginning..."⁴

Flood:
Massive fossil graveyards⁵ point to a global catastrophe⁶ that killed creatures by the millions without destroying their bodies. Unusual rock layers,⁷ human objects found in coal beds,⁸ and extreme pressure in oil deposits⁹ indicate that this catastrophe was water-based and happened while man was present on earth. Genesis 6-8

Red Sea Crossing:
The miraculous intervention¹⁰ to save Israel from Pharaoh's army shows God's willingness to intercede on the behalf of mankind.

Jesus:
Prophesied more than any other event (Jesus Christ's virgin birth and later his death on the cross) was the ultimate gift God could give mankind.¹¹ John 3:16; Rom 3:23, 6:23

Fall of Roman Empire:
The collapse of the Roman infrastructure was caused by many years of barbarian raiding. This damage proved to be too much, sending all of Europe into a thousand-year Dark Age.¹²

Gutenberg:
While kings and politicians were still trying to rebuild the glory of the Roman Empire, a poor businessman changed the course of history with his invention of a moveable-type printing press.¹³

Present:
Increasing complexity in a system requires intelligence. When lacking, chaos results. 6,000 years of history proves this fact.



20 billion years ago
Big Bang



4.6 billion years ago
Earth's Formation



3 billion years ago
Life-Forms



Present

THE STRUGGLE OF EVOLUTION AGAINST SCIENCE

Big Bang:
There is actually no proof of the big bang.¹

Earth Forms:
So far, every theory of the earth's formation goes against physical laws.²

Life Appears:
Does a car form by chance?
Does any mechanical device?
Neither could life.³

Man Appears:
Pitdown man was a fraud. Nebraska man was a hoax. Lucy was a large chimpanzee, a variant of which is alive in Sumatra. Man has been present throughout earth's history.⁴

Present:
Even in the midst of the Information Age, some hold to disproven theories to the detriment of society.⁵

(For endnotes, see other side)

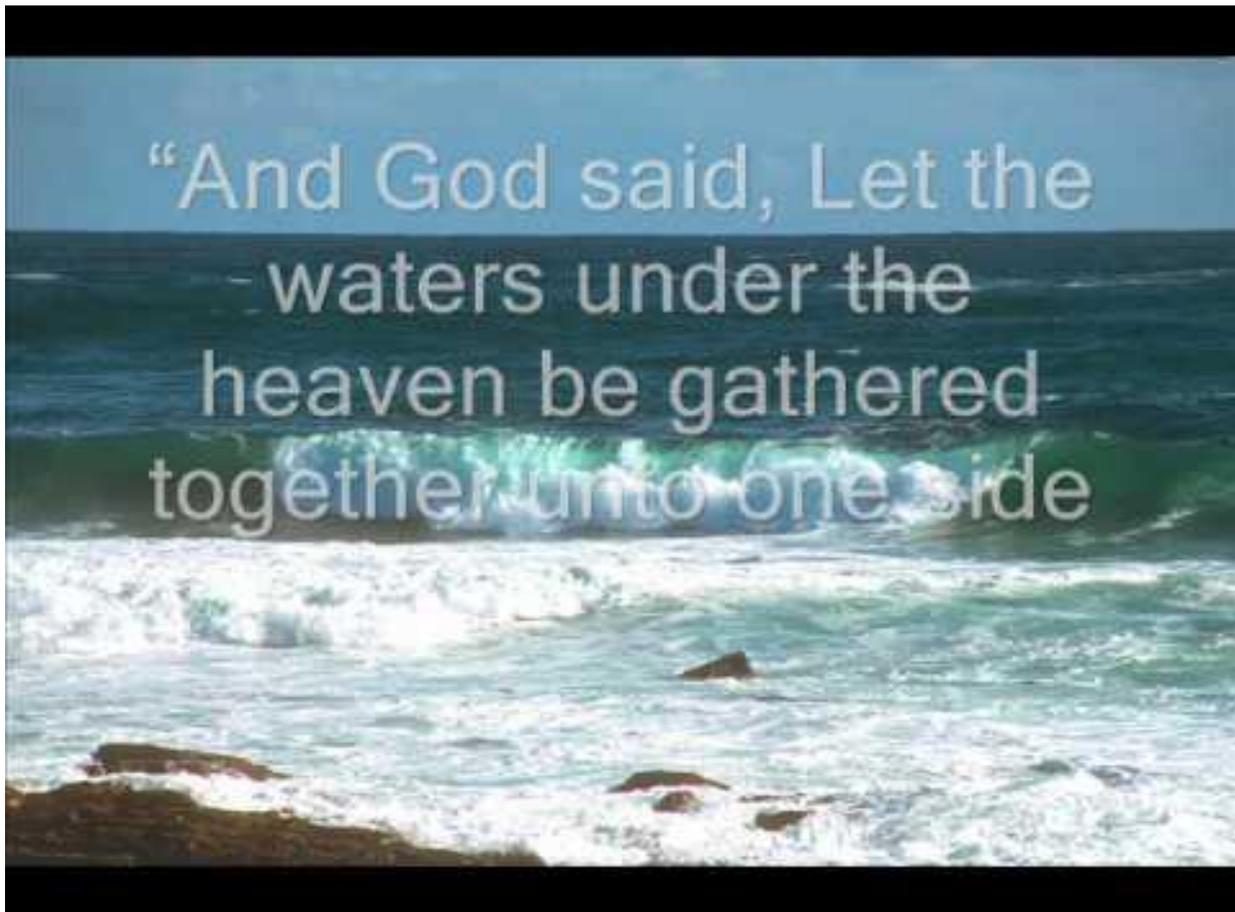
Big Bang vs. Creation

The order of events in the creation is inconsistent with the evolutionary model.

Order of Appearance (Evolution)	Order of Appearance (Bible)
1. Sun/stars existed before the Earth	1. Earth created before sun/stars
2. Sun is Earth's first light	2. Light on Earth before sun
3. First life = marine organisms	3. First life = land plants
4. Reptiles predate birds	4. Birds predate land reptiles
5. Land mammals predate whales	5. Whales predate land animals
6. Disease/death precede man's sin	6. Disease/death results from man's sin

God and the Big Bang

The Big Bang Theory: True or False?



Big Bang—The Bible Taught It First!

BY HUGH ROSS - JUNE 30, 2000

Most science textbooks that address cosmology credit Arno Penzias and Robert Wilson with the discovery that the universe arose from a hot big bang creation event.

While it is true that they were the first (1965) to detect the radiation left over from the creation event,¹ they were not the first scientists to recognize that the universe expanded from an extremely hot and compact state. In 1946 George Gamow calculated that nothing less than the universe expanding from a near infinitely hot condition could account for the present abundance of elements.² In 1929 observations made by Edwin Hubble established that the velocities of galaxies result from a general expansion of the universe.³ Beginning in 1925 Abbé Georges Lemaître, who was both an astrophysicist and a Jesuit priest, was the first scientist to promote a big bang creation event.⁴

The first direct scientific evidence for a big bang universe dates back to 1916. That is when Albert Einstein noted that his field equations of general relativity predicted an expanding universe.⁵ Unwilling to accept the cosmic beginning implied by such expansion, Einstein altered his theory to conform with the common wisdom of his day, namely an eternally existing universe.⁶

All these scientists, however, were upstaged by 2500 years and more by Job, Moses, David, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and other Bible authors. The Bible's prophets and apostles stated explicitly and repeatedly the two most fundamental properties of the big bang, a transcendent cosmic beginning a finite time period ago and a universe undergoing a general, continual expansion. In Isaiah 42:5 both properties were declared, "This is what the Lord says—He who created the heavens and stretched them out."

The Hebrew verb translated "created" in Isaiah 42:5 is *bara'* which has as its primary definition "bringing into existence something new, something that did not exist before."⁷ The proclamation that God created (*bara'*) the entirety of the heavens is stated seven times in the Old Testament. (Genesis 1:1; 2:3; 2:4; Psalm 148:5; Isaiah 40:26; 42:5; 45:18). This principle of transcendent creation is made more explicit by passages like Hebrews 11:3 which states that the universe that we humans can measure and detect was made out of that which we cannot measure or detect. Also, Isaiah 45:5-22; John 1:3; and Colossians 1:15-17 stipulate that God alone is the agent for the universe's existence. Biblical claims that God predated the universe and was actively involved in causing certain effects before the existence of the universe is not only found in Colossians 1 but also in Proverbs 8:22-31; John 17:24; Ephesians 1:4; 2 Timothy 1:9; Titus 1:2; and 1 Peter 1:20.

The characteristic of the universe stated more frequently than any other in the Bible is its being "stretched out." Five different Bible authors pen such a statement in eleven different verses: Job 9:8; Psalm 104:2; Isaiah 40:22; 42:5; 44:24; 45:12; 48:13; 51:13; Jeremiah 10:12; 51:15; and Zechariah 12:1. Job 37:18 appears to be a twelfth verse. However, the word used for "heavens" or "skies" is *shehaqîm* which refers to the clouds of fine particles (of water or dust) that are located in Earth's atmosphere,⁸ not the *shamayim*, heavens of the astronomical universe.⁹ Three of the 11 verses, Job 9:8; Isaiah 44:24; & 45:12 make the point that God alone was responsible for the cosmic stretching.

What is particularly interesting about the eleven verses is that different Hebrew verb forms are used to describe the cosmic stretching. Seven verses, Job 9:8; Psalm 104:2; Isaiah 40:22; 42:5; 44:24; 51:13; and Zechariah 12:1 employ the Qal active participle form of the verb *natah*. This form literally means "the stretcher out of them" (the heavens) and implies continual or ongoing stretching. Four verses, Isaiah 45:12; 48:13; and Jeremiah 10:12; 51:15 use the Qal perfect form. This form literally means that the stretching of the heavens was completed or finished some time ago.

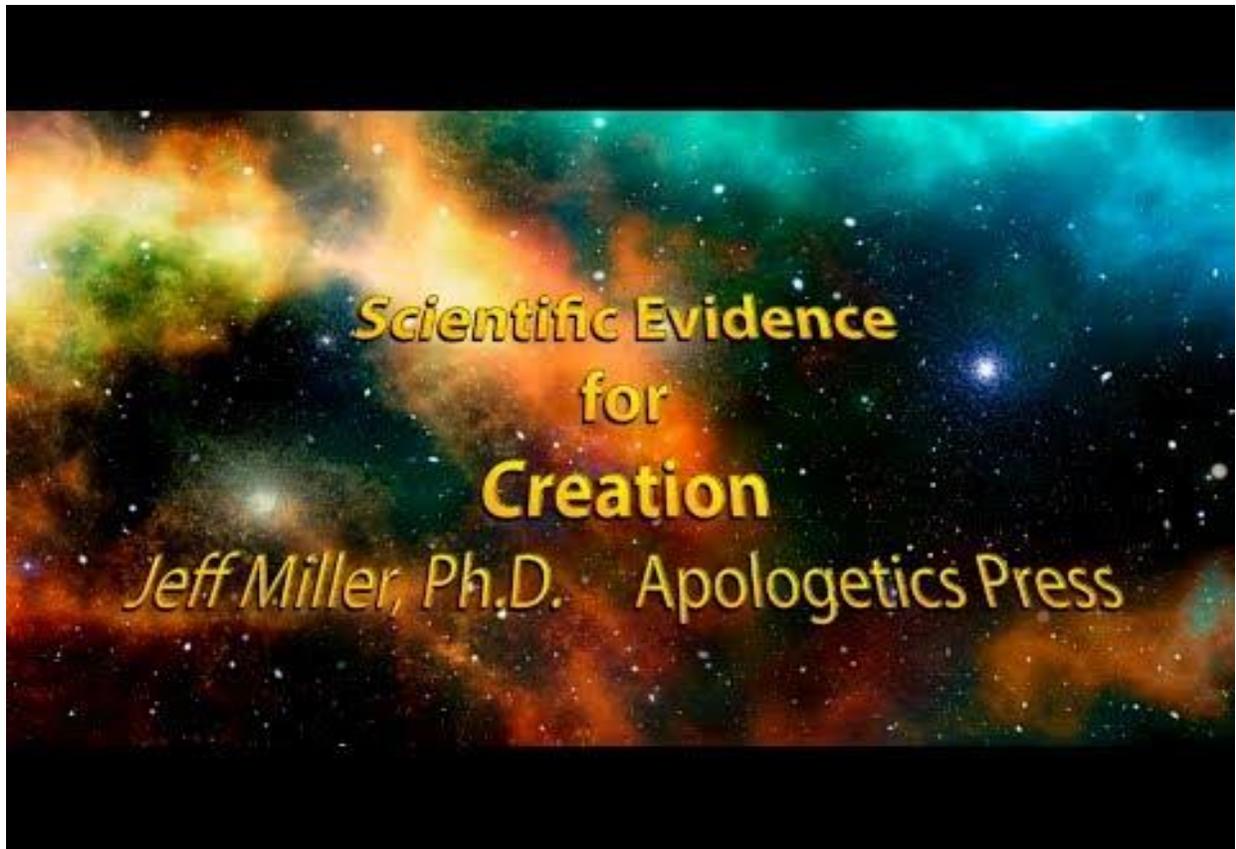
That the Bible really does claim that the stretching out of the heavens is both “finished” and “ongoing” is made all the more evident in Isaiah 40:22. There we find two different verbs used in two different forms. In the first of the final two parallel poetic lines, “stretches out” is the verb *natah* in the Qal active participle form. In the second (final) line the verb “spreads them out” (NASB, NIV, NKJV) is *mathah* (used only this one time in the Old Testament) in the waw consecutive plus Qal imperfect form, so that literally we might translate it “and he has spread them out . . .” The participles in lines one and three of Isaiah 40:22 characterize our sovereign God by His actions in all times, sitting enthroned above the earth and stretching out the heavens, constantly exercising his creative power in His ongoing providential work. This characterization is continued with reference to the past by means of waw consecutive with the imperfect, the conversive form indicating God’s completed act of spreading out the heavens. That is, this one verse literally states that God is both continuing to stretch out the heavens and has stretched them out.

This simultaneously finished and ongoing aspect of cosmic stretching is identical to the big bang concept of cosmic expansion. According to the big bang, at the creation event all the physics (specifically, the laws, constants, and equations of physics) are instantly created, designed, and finished so as to guarantee an ongoing, continual expansion of the universe at exactly the right rates with respect to time so that physical life will be possible.

This biblical claim for simultaneously finished and ongoing acts of creation, incidentally, is not limited to just the universe’s expansion. The same claim, for example, is made for God’s laying Earth’s foundations (Isaiah 51:13; Zechariah 12:1). This is consistent with the geophysical discovery that certain long-lived radiometric elements were placed into the earth’s crust a little more than four billion years ago in just the right quantities so as to guarantee the continual building of continents.

Finally, the Bible indirectly argues for a big bang universe by stating that the laws of thermodynamics, gravity, and electromagnetism have universally operated throughout the universe since the cosmic creation event itself. In Romans 8 we are told that the entire creation has been subjected to the law of decay (the second law of thermodynamics). This law in the context of an expanding universe establishes that the cosmos was much hotter in the past. In Genesis 1 and in many places throughout Job, Psalms, and Proverbs we are informed that stars have existed since the early times of creation. As explained in two Reasons To Believe books,¹⁰ even the slightest changes in either the laws of gravity or electromagnetism would make stars impossible. As already noted in the accompanying article, gravity, electromagnetism, and thermodynamics yield stable orbits of planets around stars and of electrons around the nuclei of atoms only if they operate in a universe described by three very large rapidly expanding dimensions of space.

co-authored by John Rea



**2011 Groves Church Bulletin Article: The “Big Bang” Theory Is A Big Bust
by Paul Burris (my father)**

The “Big Bang” theory begins with the assumption that everything in the universe was originally concentrated in a “cosmic egg” that they call the “ylem.” This particle, they tell us, was much smaller than the period at the end of this sentence. How much smaller? Much smaller than a proton. A proton is one of the atom’s basic particles. And they think that this “ylem” was 10^{14} times the density of water, i.e., that it is 10 followed by 14 zeroes more dense than water.

These data are mind-boggling assumptions! Not stated is the cause of this particle’s existence. Whence the particle? The theorists do not answer that question because they are loath to admit the possibility of the existence of a Creator, God. Who brought it into existence if it really existed in the first place?

Furthermore, these theorists tell us that this minuscule particle exploded. This is “The big bang”! And, they add, this explosion produced all the matter in the universe.

The law of cause and effect (the law of causality) states that every material effect must have an adequate cause.

Illustrating these “effects”: the size of the universe is estimated to be as much as 20 billion light years. In other words, travelling at the speed of light, which is 180,000 miles per second, it would take you 20 billion years to move from one end of the universe to the other.

The universe is said to contain 25 sextillion stars, and an estimated one billion galaxies.

These data do not logically follow the law of causality – that every material effect must have an adequate cause.

The design of the universe is very impressive, calling for an Intelligent Designer. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the design of our planet earth.

Our earth is exactly the correct distance from our sun, whose interior temperature is estimated at over 36 million degrees Fahrenheit. If our earth were just 10 percent closer to our sun, we would all burn up – too much heat and radiation. If 10 percent farther from our sun, too little heat would be absorbed, and we would all Freeze to death. “Someone” knew just the perfect distance to make it possible for plants, animals and humans to live on the earth.

Our earth rotates at 1000 miles per hour at the equator and move around our sun at 70,000 miles per hour, while our sun and its solar system moves through space at 70,000 miles per hour. When the earth moves in its orbit around the sun, it departs from a straight line by only 1/9 of an inch for every 18 miles. If it departed by only 1/8 of an inch, we would come so close to the sun that we would all burn up. If it departed by 1/10 of an inch, we would freeze to death, because we would be too far from the sun.

Our planet is tilted on its axis at exactly 23.5 degrees, giving us our seasons. If not so tilted, the tropics would be hotter and the deserts bigger.

If our atmosphere were much thinner, meteorites would slam into our earth with greater force and frequency, with widespread devastation.

Our moon is approximately 240,000 miles from the earth with exactly the right diameter, atmospheric pressure, and tilt. This results in a gravitational pull that gives us our ocean tides. If the moon moved closer to the earth by only 1/5, these tides would reach 35-50 feet high over the earth's surface, drowning a lot of people, while devastating the land.

If the earth's rotation were cut in half, the seasons would be double in length, causing such extremes of heat and cold over so much of the earth as to make it impossible to grow enough food for earth's population. If the rate of rotation were doubled, the length of the seasons would be halved, with a similar result - much starvation.

These conditions illustrate the existence of an Intelligent Designer, whom we call the Creator of and Designer of the universe, who spoke it into existence by fiat, His spoken word (Hebrews 11:3).

The theory of men called "the big bang" isn't just improbable, but it is impossible.

"The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament shows his handiwork." (Psalm 19:1)

"For since the creation of the world, His invisible attributes are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead, so that they are without excuse --- professing to be wise, they became fools" (Romans 1:20,22). END.



The Big Bang Theory vs. God's Word

By **Wayne Jackson**

"We have tried over and over again to point out to readers that the big bang theory is not at odds with the Bible nor with the concept of God as Creator." So wrote John N. Clayton, of South Bend, Indiana, in the September-October, 1999 issue of his paper, *Does God Exist?* In addition to teaching high school, Mr. Clayton has virtually made a career of lecturing most weekends of the year to churches across the country. His knowledge of science is woefully skewed with ideas of evolution; unfortunately, his acquaintance with the Bible is even more deficient.

A number of conservative Bible students have tried, "over and over again," to get John Clayton to see that it is a serious compromise of scriptural truth to give credence to the big bang theory. In this article, we examine this materialistic concept of the origin of the universe.

Basically there are two views of the origin of the universe. One of these is the supernatural position set forth in the book of Genesis (chapters one and two), with ample confirmation from other inspired writings. The Genesis narrative affirms that God created the heavens and the earth on the first day of the initial week of earth's history. Subsequently, during the five days remaining of creation activity, attention was directed to this planet, the abode of man—who was uniquely fashioned in the image of the Creator (Genesis 1:26, 27). The sun, moon, and stars were also made (vv. 14ff). The Scriptures make it perfectly clear that the whole creation (inorganic and organic) came into being during this six-day period (see Exodus 20:11).

The second view of the beginning of the universe is wholly materialistic. Modern "scientism" prefers to grapple with its problems without appealing to God, although, as science writer Lincoln Barnett observed, "this seems to become more difficult all the time" (1957, 22). Isaac Asimov wrote: "The Bible describes a Universe created by God, maintained by him & intimately and constantly directed by him, while science describes a Universe in which it is not necessary to postulate the existence of God at all" (1981, 13).

Theories concerning the mechanistic origin of the universe come and go. Today's "science" is tomorrow's superstition. A few years ago scientists were touting the steady-state theory as the most reasonable explanation of the origin of the universe. It asserted that new matter is constantly being created to replace that which is lost by the expanding universe. "Today most astronomers regard the steady-state theory as dead" (Weaver 1974, 625). The current inclination concerning the beginning of our universe is known as the big bang theory, but even the "bang" notion is receiving competition from a newer view called the plasma theory (DeYoung 1992, i-iv).

The Theory Defined

The big bang concept alleges that some twenty billion years ago (give or take ten billion), all of the matter in the known universe was tightly packed into a microscopic cosmic "egg." One writer expresses it this way: "Astonishingly, scientists now calculate that everything in this vast universe grew out of a region many billions of times smaller than a single proton, one of the atom's basic particles" (Gore 1983, 705). This is truly an incredible statement!

In one of his books, Dr. Robert Jastrow asserts that in the beginning "all matter in the Universe was compressed into an infinitely dense and hot mass" that exploded. Over many eons, supposedly, "the primordial cloud of the Universe expands and cools, stars are born and die, the sun and earth are formed, and life arises on the earth" (1977, 2-3). Dr. Jastrow is describing, of course, what is commonly known as the big bang theory, and it does not require much critical acumen to conclude that the concept is **evolutionary** to the core.

Where the cosmic egg came from no one seems to know. Certainly no cosmic chicken has been located! Some allege that the egg always existed. They speculate that it possibly resulted from some earlier universe that collapsed upon itself. This assumes that matter is eternal. But this idea is refuted by our knowledge of physics (e.g., the 2nd law of thermodynamics). Jastrow concedes that "modern science denies an eternal existence to the Universe, either in the past or in the future" (15). Others, like Professor

Victor Stenger of the University of Hawaii, muse that perhaps the universe came from nothing (the egg laid itself!):

[T]he universe is probably the result of a random quantum fluctuation in a spaceless, timeless void . . . the earth and humanity, are not conscious creations but an accident. . . [I]t is not sufficient merely to say, “You can’t get something from nothing.” While everyday experience and common sense seem to support this principle, if there is anything that we have learned from twentieth-century physics, it is this: Common sense is often wrong, and our normal experiences are but a tiny fraction of reality (1987, 26-27).

One thing is certain: one is required to lay aside his “common sense” in order to accept the foregoing incomprehensible speculation. None of these materialistic theories has any credibility—biblically or scientifically. Some scientists should take a hint from the Scottish skeptic David Hume: “I have never asserted so absurd a proposition as that anything might arise without a cause” (1932, 187).

Dr. Mart de Groot, who views the big bang concept as “a possible way of understanding the opening statement of the Bible, ‘in the beginning God . . .,’” admits that there is an objective difficulty to the theory. And it is this: even if the “primordial matter” exploded, he says, resulting in our present universe, “what is the origin or source of this matter?” He confesses that “probably the most serious shortcoming of the big bang is its inability to go back to the very beginning of time and space” (1999, 20-23). The theory has far more shortcomings than the matter of “matter commencement”!

Flaws in the Big Bang Scenario

There are a number of logical problems with the big bang scheme of origins:

(1) The big bang scenario speculates the marvelously ordered universe randomly resulted from a gigantic explosion — a “holocaust,” to use Jastrow’s term. Never in the history of human experience has a chaotic explosion been observed producing an intricate order that operates purposefully. A print shop explosion does not produce an encyclopedia. A tornado sweeping through a junkyard does not assemble a Boeing 747. No building contractor dumps his materials on a vacant lot, attaches dynamite,

and then waits for a completed home from the resulting bang. The idea is absurd. Evolutionist Donald Page was correct when he wrote: "There is no mechanism known as yet that would allow the Universe to begin in an arbitrary state and then evolve to its present highly ordered state" (1983, 40).

(2) If the universe started with an explosion, one would expect that all matter-energy should have been propelled radially from the explosion center—consistent with the principle of angular momentum. It would not be expected that the universe would be characterized by the curving and orbiting motions that are commonly observed, e.g., the revolution of our earth around the sun (cf. Morris 1984, 150).

(3) For years scientists have been attempting to measure the microwave radiation that is coming in from all parts of the universe. It is conjectured that this radiation is the left-over heat from the original big bang. The problem is, wherever this radiation has been measured, it has been found to be extremely uniform, which does not harmonize with the fact that the universe itself is not uniform; rather, it is "clumpy," i.e., composed of intermittent galaxies and voids. If the big bang theory were true, there should be a correlation between the material composition of the universe (since everything emits thermal heat) and the corresponding radiation temperature. But such is not the case.

Over the past few years, the news media have made much of the report that new measurements of background radiation reveal some variation. The press has hailed this as proof of the big bang. The facts are:

(1) The temperature differential supposedly detected was only about thirty millionths of one degree, and there are other possible explanations for this circumstance apart from the hypothetical bang.

(2) Some of the scientists involved in the project question whether the instruments employed for measuring the radiation are sensitive enough to warrant the conclusions that are being drawn.

(3) Others, who claim that additional testing has confirmed their assertion of temperature "ripples," confess now that it is "harder than ever" to

explain “how these ripples grew into the starry structures that fill the universe” (Flam 1993, 31).

Even the respected science journal *Nature* suggested it is a “cause of some alarm” that the media have characterized this flimsy evidence as “proof” of the big bang (1992, 731). Why do some **religionists** gravitate to these groundless theories in deference to plain Bible statements?

We will not, at this point, discuss other flaws in the big bang hypothesis, but simply refer the reader to several other sources (Morris 1984, 149-151; Major 1991, 21-24; Morris 1992, d; Humphreys 1992, i-iv).

Fatal Compromises

It is to be expected, of course, when “science” announces some amazing new “discovery,” which purportedly supports its view of the origin of the universe, that liberal religionists will jump on the band wagon—in this case the “bang” wagon—affirming that such is consistent with the Genesis record. When the big bang theory was first heralded, Pope Pius XII wrote that “scientists are beginning to find the finger of God in the creation of the universe.” More recently (1990), Gerald L. Schroeder, an Israeli nuclear physicist, wrote a book titled, *Genesis & the Big Bang*. Therein he contended that there is no contradiction between the biblical account of creation and the current big bang theory (see Ostling 1992, 42-43).

In addition to Clayton (cited above), Arlie Hoover, a professor at Abilene Christian University, has argued similarly:

It is entirely possible, though not at all firmly established, that God used a big bang as His method of creation. You cannot affirm it as a certainty, but neither can you deny it apodictically. Because the Bible does not specify how God did it, we are left to choose the hypothesis that seems to have the best supporting material . . . nothing in the biblical doctrine excludes the big bang (1992, 34, 35).

In an incredible display of illogical meandering, the professor attempted to show why it is possible to accept both the big bang concept and the Genesis account. He suggested, for example, that the question, “Where did I come from?” can be answered a number of correct ways: from God, from

mother's womb, from a hospital, etc. Similarly, he says, one might suggest that the universe came both from God and the big bang.

The problem with this line of argument is this: In Hoover's illustration, each of the possible answers—God, mother, hospital—can be supported with evidence. In the matter of the big bang, this alleged "cause" has not been proved. It is just that simple. But let us go back for a moment to the "Where did I come from?" question. Suppose one responded in this way: "From God. From the hospital. From the stork!" Is each of these answers equally valid? If not, where is the flaw?

The Bible versus the Big Bang

Are the Bible and the big bang theory in agreement? No. And informed persons, on both sides of the issue are aware of this fact. Paul Steidl, an astronomer, has noted:

[N]o astronomers would ever think of the big bang as the creation event of Genesis. The big bang was invented specifically for the purpose of doing away with the creation event. An astronomer would laugh at the naivety of anyone who chose to equate the two events (1979, 197).

Evolutionist Paul Davies, in a discussion of the big bang, says that this theory of origins "differs greatly in detail from the biblical version." He then quotes Ernan McMullin of Notre Dame University:

What one cannot say is, first, that the Christian doctrine of creation "supports" the Big Bang model, or second, that the Big Bang model "supports" the doctrine of creation (1983, 17-20).

The fact is, there are significant contradictions between the big bang theory and the Bible record. Let us reflect on some of these:

(1) As noted earlier, the Bible plainly teaches that the entire universe, including the earth with its various "kinds" of biological organisms, came into being during the six, literal days of the creation week (Genesis 1; Exodus 20:11). The big bang theory postulates eons of time.

(2) Some, of course, contend that there may have been a vast “gap” between Genesis 1:1 and 1:2, thus accommodating the alleged time involved in the expansion and development of the universe following the big bang.

(3) It is argued that the “days” of Genesis 1 were not literal days.

(4) And perhaps there were “gaps” between the days of the creation week, etc.

But none of these twisted theories has an ounce of credibility if one seriously considers that God has communicated the historical record in an understandable fashion through his inspired word. Each of the theories mentioned above is designed to bring the Bible into harmony with evolutionary chronology. (For further study see Jackson 2003.)

The big bang myth allows that the sun was formed long before the earth. Various theories have been formulated to explain how the universe came to be organized after the initial explosion. Take your choice: the planetesimal theory, the nebular theory, the dust cloud theory. They all have one thing in common—they assert that the earth is a new-comer compared to the sun. However, the Bible teaches that the earth was created **first**, and the sun came later—on the fourth day of the first week (Genesis 1:1, 14-16). The same point can be made regarding the stars. The Bible puts them **after** the earth; the evolutionary model teaches otherwise. Of course some have attempted to solve this difficulty with yet another slippery compromise. They allege that the “creative acts” of Genesis 1 are not necessarily “in chronological order” (Willis 1979, 92).

The big bang theory supposes that the universe started with a chaotic explosion which then proceeded toward order. The Bible teaches the exact opposite. God created the universe as a beautiful and orderly masterpiece, but it has been degenerating toward disorder in the intervening millennia (Psalm 102:25ff; Hebrews 1:10-12).

Big bang cosmology postulates a universe that is nearly twenty billion years old, with the human race evolving only three or four million years ago. According to this view, a vast period of time separates the origin of the universe from that of mankind.

But the Scriptures affirm:

(1) The human family came into existence the same week as the universe (Genesis 1; Exodus 20:11). Man has thus existed from the beginning of the creation (Isaiah 40:21; Mark 10:6; Luke 11:50; Romans 1:20).

(2) Human antiquity extends to only a few thousand years before Christ, as evinced by the genealogical records of the Lord's ancestry all the way back to Adam, the first man (1 Corinthians 15:45). There are some two millennia spanning the present back to Jesus Christ; another 2000 years push history back to the time of Abraham. There are only twenty generations between Abraham and Adam (Luke 3:23-38). Even if one concedes that some minor gaps exist in the Old Testament narrative (cf. Genesis 11:12; Luke 3:35-36), surely no responsible Bible student will contend that twenty billion years can be squeezed into those twenty generations. The universe thus cannot be billions of years old.

Big bang chronology and biblical chronology are woefully at variance.

Conclusion

The big bang theory is without validity. It has the support of neither genuine science nor responsible biblical exegesis. For once we agree with several evolutionists who admit: "Cosmology is unique in science in that it is a very large intellectual edifice based on very few facts" (Arp et al. 1990, 812).

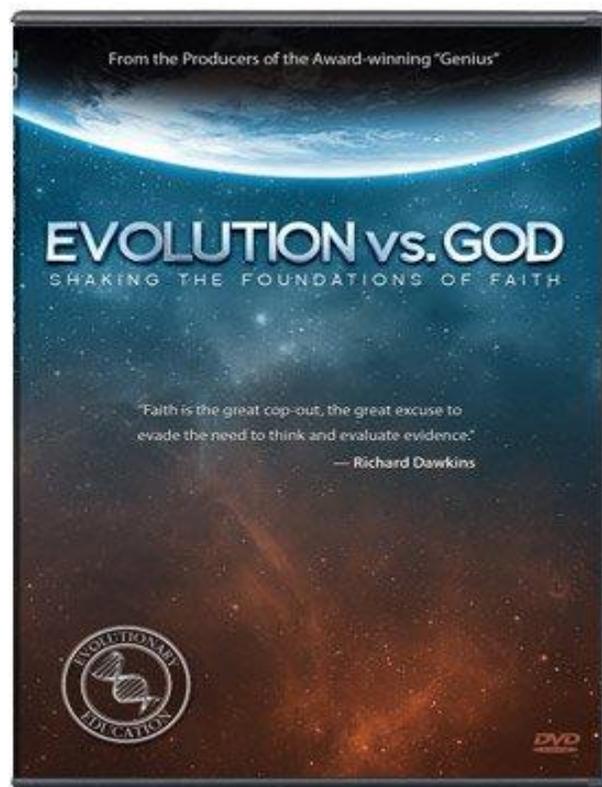
In view of that, it can hardly be classified as "science."

Does the Big Bang Fit with the Bible?

by [Dr. Jason Lisle](#) on April 15, 2010

Share:

The “big bang” is a story about how the universe came into existence.



The “big bang” is a story about how the universe came into existence. It proposes that billions of years ago the universe began in a tiny, infinitely hot and dense point called a *singularity*. This singularity supposedly contained not only all the mass and energy that would become everything we see today, but also “space” itself. According to the story, the singularity rapidly expanded, spreading out the energy and space.



It is supposed that over vast periods of time, the energy from the big bang cooled down as the universe expanded. Some of it turned into matter—hydrogen and helium gas. These gases collapsed to form stars and galaxies of stars. Some of the stars created the heavier elements in their core and then exploded, distributing these elements into space. Some of the heavier elements allegedly began to stick together and formed the earth and other planets.

This story of origins is entirely fiction. But sadly, many people claim to believe the big-bang model. It is particularly distressing that many professing Christians have been taken in by the big bang, perhaps without realizing its atheistic underpinnings. They have chosen to reinterpret the plain teachings of Scripture in an attempt to make it mesh with secular beliefs about origins.

Secular Compromises

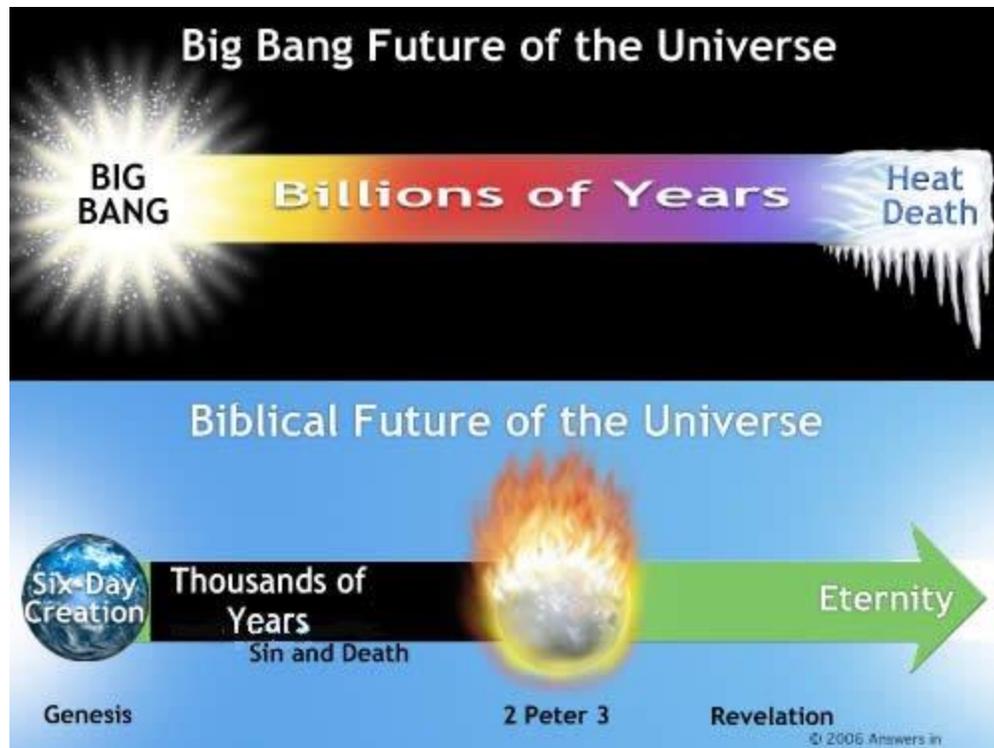
There are several reasons why we cannot just add the big bang to the Bible. Ultimately, the big bang is a *secular* story of origins. When first proposed, it was an attempt to explain how the universe could have been created without God. Really, it is an *alternative* to the Bible, so it makes no sense to try to “add” it to the Bible. Let us examine some of the profound differences between the Bible and the secular big-bang view of origins.

The Bible teaches that God created the universe in six days (*Genesis 1*; [Exodus 20:11](#)). It is clear from the context in Genesis that these were days in the ordinary sense (i.e., 24-hour days) since they are bounded by evening and morning and occur in an ordered list (second day, third day, etc.). Conversely, the big bang teaches the universe has evolved over billions of years.



The Bible says that earth was created before the stars and that trees were created before the sun.¹ However, the big-bang view teaches the exact opposite. The Bible tells us that the earth was created as a paradise; the secular model teaches it was created as a molten blob. The big bang and the Bible certainly do not agree about the past.

Many people don't realize that the big bang is a story not only about the past but also about the future. The most popular version of the big bang teaches that the universe will expand forever and eventually run out of usable energy. According to the story, it will remain that way forever in a state that astronomers call "heat death."² But the Bible teaches that the world will be judged and remade. Paradise will be restored. The big bang denies this crucial biblical teaching.



Scientific Problems with the Big Bang

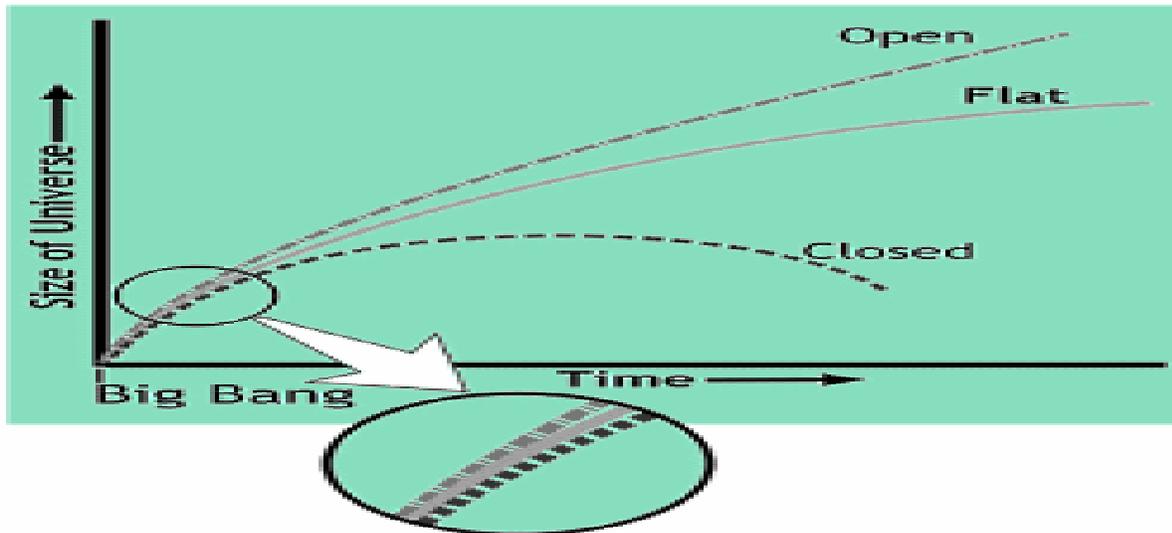
The big bang also has a number of scientific problems. Big-bang supporters are forced to accept on “blind faith” a number of notions that are completely *inconsistent* with real observational science. Let’s explore some of the inconsistencies between the big-bang story and the real universe.

Missing Monopoles

Most people know something about magnets—like the kind found in a compass or the kind that sticks to a refrigerator. We often say that magnets have two “poles” — a north pole and a south pole. Poles that are alike will repel each other, while opposites attract. A “monopole” is a hypothetical massive particle that is just like a magnet but has only one pole. So a monopole would have either a north pole or a south pole, but not both.

Particle physicists claim that many magnetic monopoles should have been created in the high temperature conditions of the big bang. Since monopoles are stable, they should have lasted to this day. Yet, despite considerable search efforts, monopoles have not been found. Where are the monopoles? The fact that we don’t find any monopoles suggests that the universe never was that hot. This indicates that there never was a big bang, but it is perfectly consistent with the Bible’s account of creation, since the universe did not start infinitely hot.

The Flatness Problem



Another serious challenge to the big-bang model is called the flatness problem. The expansion rate of the universe appears to be very finely balanced with the force of gravity; this condition is known as flat. If the universe were the accidental by-product of a big bang, it is difficult to imagine how such a fantastic coincidence could occur. Big-bang cosmology cannot explain why the matter density in the universe isn't greater, causing it to collapse upon itself (closed universe), or less, causing the universe to rapidly fly apart (open universe).

The problem is even more severe when we extrapolate into the past. Since any deviation from perfect flatness tends to increase as time moves forward, it logically follows that the universe must have been *even more* precisely balanced in the past than it is today. Thus, at the moment of the big bang, the universe would have been virtually flat to an extremely high precision. This must have been the case (assuming the big bang), despite the fact that the laws of physics allow for an *infinite* range of values. This is a coincidence that stretches credulity to the breaking point. Of course, in the creation model, "balance" is expected since the Lord has fine-tuned the universe for life.

Inflating the Complexities

Many secular astronomers have come up with an idea called "inflation" in an attempt to address the flatness and monopole problems (as well as other problems not addressed in detail here, such as the horizon problem). Inflation proposes that the universe temporarily went through a period of accelerated expansion. There is no real supporting evidence for inflation; it appears to be nothing more than an unsubstantiated conjecture—much like the big bang itself. Moreover, the inflation idea has difficulties of its own, such as what would start it and how it would stop smoothly. In addition, other problems with the big bang are not solved, even if inflation were true. These are examined below.

Where Is the Antimatter?

Consider the “baryon number problem.” Recall that the big bang supposes that matter (hydrogen and helium gas) was created from energy as the universe expanded. However, experimental physics tells us that whenever matter is created from energy, such a reaction also produces *antimatter*. Antimatter has similar properties to matter, except the charges of the particles are reversed. (So whereas a proton has a positive charge, an antiproton has a negative charge.) Any reaction where energy is transformed into matter produces an exactly equal amount of antimatter; there are no known exceptions.

THE BIG BANG...SHOULD HAVE PRODUCED EXACTLY EQUAL AMOUNTS OF MATTER AND ANTIMATTER, AND THAT SHOULD BE WHAT WE SEE TODAY. BUT WE DO NOT.

The big bang (which has no matter to begin with, only energy) should have produced exactly equal amounts of matter and antimatter, and that should be what we see today. But we do not. The visible universe is comprised almost entirely of matter—with only trace amounts of antimatter anywhere.

This devastating problem for the big bang is actually consistent with biblical creation; it is a design feature. God created the universe to be essentially matter only—and it’s a good thing He did. When matter and antimatter come together, they violently destroy each other. If the universe had equal amounts of matter and antimatter (as the big bang requires), life would not be possible.

Missing Population III Stars

The big-bang model by itself can only account for the existence of the three lightest elements (hydrogen, helium, and trace amounts of lithium). This leaves about 90 or so of the other naturally occurring elements to be explained. Since the conditions in the big bang are not right to form these heavier elements (as big-bang supporters readily concede), secular astronomers believe that the stars have produced the remaining elements by nuclear fusion in the core. This is thought to occur in the final stages of a massive star as it supernovas. The explosion then distributes the heavier elements into space. Second-generation and third-generation stars are thus “contaminated” with small amounts of these heavier elements.

If this story were true, then the *first* stars would have been comprised of only the three lightest elements (since these would have been the only elements in existence initially). Some such stars³ should still be around today since their potential life span is calculated to exceed the (big bang) age of the universe. Such stars would be called “Population III” stars.⁴ Amazingly (to those who believe in the big bang), Population III stars have not been found anywhere. All known stars have at least

trace amounts of heavy elements in them. It is amazing to think that our galaxy alone is estimated to have over 100 billion stars in it, yet not one star has been discovered that is comprised of only the three lightest elements.

The Collapse of the Big Bang

With all the problems listed above, as well as many others too numerous to include, it is not surprising that quite a few secular astronomers are beginning to abandon the big bang. Although it is still the dominant model at present, increasing numbers of physicists and astronomers are realizing that the big bang simply is not a good explanation of how the universe began. In the May 22, 2004, issue of *New Scientist*, there appeared an open letter to the scientific community written primarily by *secular scientists*⁵ who challenge the big bang. These scientists pointed out that the copious arbitrary assumptions and the lack of successful big-bang predictions challenge the legitimacy of the model. Among other things, they state:

The big bang today relies on a growing number of hypothetical entities, things that we have never observed—inflation, dark matter and dark energy are the most prominent examples. Without them, there would be a fatal contradiction between the observations made by astronomers and the predictions of the big bang theory. In no other field of physics would this continual recourse to new hypothetical objects be accepted as a way of bridging the gap between theory and observation. It would, at the least, raise serious questions about the validity of the underlying theory.⁶

This statement has since been signed by hundreds of other scientists and professors at various institutions. The big bang seems to be losing considerable popularity. Secular scientists are increasingly rejecting the big bang in favor of other models. If the big bang is abandoned, what will happen to all the Christians who compromised and claimed that the Bible is compatible with the big bang? What will they say? Will they claim that the Bible actually does not teach the big bang, but instead that it teaches the latest secular model? Secular models come and go, but God's Word does not need to be changed because God got it exactly right the first time.

Conclusion

The big bang has many scientific problems. These problems are symptomatic of the underlying incorrect worldview. The big bang erroneously assumes that the universe was *not* supernaturally created, but that it came about by natural processes billions of years ago. However, reality does not line up with this notion. Biblical creation explains the evidence in a more straightforward way without the ubiquitous speculations prevalent in secular models. But ultimately, the best reason to reject the big bang is that it goes against what the Creator of the universe himself has taught: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth" ([Genesis 1:1](#)).

The Big Bang Theory—A Biblical Critique

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Cosmology—the study of the cosmos—certainly is not inherently wrong. And, for that matter, science itself by no means implies antagonism toward God. However, it is what we humans have done with our “scientific” pursuits and our **cosmological egos** that has sent us into a digression from our Creator.

The Big Bang Theory has been desperately hanging on, trying to cling to its scientific status as **a set of hypotheses for the origin of the cosmos**. We say “hypotheses” because, as surely is evident by now, the Big Bang Theory is not just one theory, but instead represents an entire history of speculations by its proponents. No matter what name is in vogue—standard, oscillating, inflationary, etc. — we should, as Hoyle and Wickramasinghe urged, “be suspicious of any theory if more and more hypotheses are needed to support it” (1981, p. 135). It seems that most of the time, the evolutionists’ theories have come as an insurgence—bursting quickly onto the scene, and then quietly fading away. Why, then, has the Big Bang Theory been able to hold on to its grasp through so heavy a tempest of criticism? In her book on the Big Bang Theory, Karen Fox’s admission speaks volumes.

There is no doubt that the big bang theory is accepted so universally because it is taught essentially as fact. We have all learned the earth is round, and few ever think to try to prove that detail for ourselves. When the same science teacher tells you the universe began with a bang, most people accept it as readily. The majority of the world population that accepts the big bang theory does so unquestioningly (2002, p. 119)...

Creation Science “Set of Hypotheses”

Day One (Genesis 1:1-5) In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. And the earth was formless and void, and darkness was on the face of the deep. And the spirit of God was moving on the face of the waters. God creates a large 3-D space and within it a ball of liquid water, the “deep.” The ball is greater than two light-years in diameter, large enough to contain all the mass of the universe. Two lightyears is surprisingly small compared to the later size of the universe, but it is still huge (about 12 trillion miles or 20 trillion kilometers) compared to us, being more than a thousand times greater than the diameter of our solar system. Imagine floating on the face of the deep and gazing down into its unimaginable depths! That is why I think God called it “the deep.” Because of the great concentration of matter, this ball of water is deep within a black hole, whose event horizon is more than half a billion light-years away. The earth at this point is merely a formless, water at the center of the deep, empty of inhabitant or feature. The deep is rotating slowly and there is no visible light at its surface. Figure 6 shows the deep at the instant God creates it. The spherical event horizon is not shown to scale, since it is very far away. Because the enormous mass of the whole universe is contained in a ball of (relatively) small size, the gravitational force on the deep is very strong, more than a million trillion “g”s. This force compresses the deep very rapidly toward the center, making it extremely hot and dense. The heat rips apart the water molecules, atoms, even the nuclei into elementary particles. And God said, “Let there be light”; and there was light. Thermonuclear fusion reactions begin, forming heavier nuclei from lighter ones and liberating huge amounts of energy. As a consequence, an intense light illuminates the interior, breaking through to the surface and ending the darkness there. And God saw that the light was good; and God separated the light from the darkness.

As the compression continues, gravity becomes so strong that light can no longer reach the surface, re-darkening it. Psalm 104:2, “Covering Thyself with light as with a cloak,” in context appears to refer to Day One. This suggests to me that at this point the Spirit of God, “moving [or ‘hovering’] over the surface of the waters” (Genesis 1:2), becomes a light source, in the same way as He will again become a light source at a future time (Revelation 21:23, 22:5). This would give the deep a bright side & a dark side, thus dividing light from darkness and inscribing “a circle on the face of the waters, at the boundary of light and darkness” (Job 26:10). And God called the light day, and the darkness He called night. And there was evening and there was morning, one day. The deep speeds up its rotation as the compression continues, as a whirling ice skater speeds up when she brings her arms inward. We can imagine a reference point on the surface rotating around to the dark side and continuing further around to the bright side again, marking off evening and morning. Rough calculations show that all of the events from the beginning to this point had to take place in a very short time, much less than a year. To calculate the time exactly would go beyond the frontiers of modern relativity, but I suspect that a modern clock (if it could survive) on the surface of the deep would register about 24 hours from the instant of Creation to the end of Day One.

Day Two (Genesis 1:6-8) And God said, “Let there be an expanse in the midst of the waters, and let it separate the waters from the waters.” And God made the expanse, and separated the waters which were below the expanse from the waters which were above the expanse. By direct intervention God begins stretching out space, causing the ball of matter to expand to expand rapidly, thus changing the black hole to a white hole. He marks off a large volume, the “expanse” (“firmament” in the KJV) within the deep, wherein material is allowed to pull apart into fragments & clusters as it expands, but He requires the “waters below” and “waters above” the expanse to stay coherently together. Normal physical processes cause cooling to proceed as rapidly as the expansion.

Heat waves are stretched out too much longer wavelengths as a relativistic consequence of the stretching of space. Eventually these stretched-out waves will become the cosmic microwave background radiation. Matter beneath the expanse expands until the surface reaches ordinary or present temperatures, becoming liquid water underneath an atmosphere. God collects various heavier atoms beneath the surface (formed from fusion reactions as mentioned earlier) and constructs minerals of them, laying "the foundations of the earth" (Job 38:4), i.e., its core and mantle. Gravity at the surface drops to normal or present values. Out in the expanse, matter is drawn apart, leaving irregular clusters of hydrogen, helium, and other atoms formed by the nuclear processes of the first day. The waters above the expanse stay together. And God called the expanse "heavens." And there was evening and there was morning, a second day. These heavens are interstellar space. Since the sun has not yet been created, the Spirit of God continues to be the light source close to the rotating waters below, giving them a light and dark side. The expansion started at the beginning of this day will continue until at the end of the fourth day.

Day Three (Genesis 1:9-13) And God said, "Let the waters under the heavens be gathered into one place, and let the dry land appear," and it was so. Rapid radioactive decay occurs possibly as a consequence of the rapid stretching of space. The resulting heating forms the earth's crust and makes it buoyant relative to the mantle rock below it, causing the crust to rise above the waters, thus gathering the waters into ocean basins. I hypothesize that rapid volume cooling of molten rock deep within the earth also occurs, again as a result of the rapid expansion of space, solidifying the rock. And God said, "Let the earth sprout vegetation..." God makes plants on the newly formed land. The continuing expansion of space causes the waters above the heavens to reach the event horizon and pass beyond it. This causes the amount of matter within the event horizon to begin decreasing, which in turn causes the event horizon to begin rapidly shrinking (the fat man on a strict diet) toward the earth.

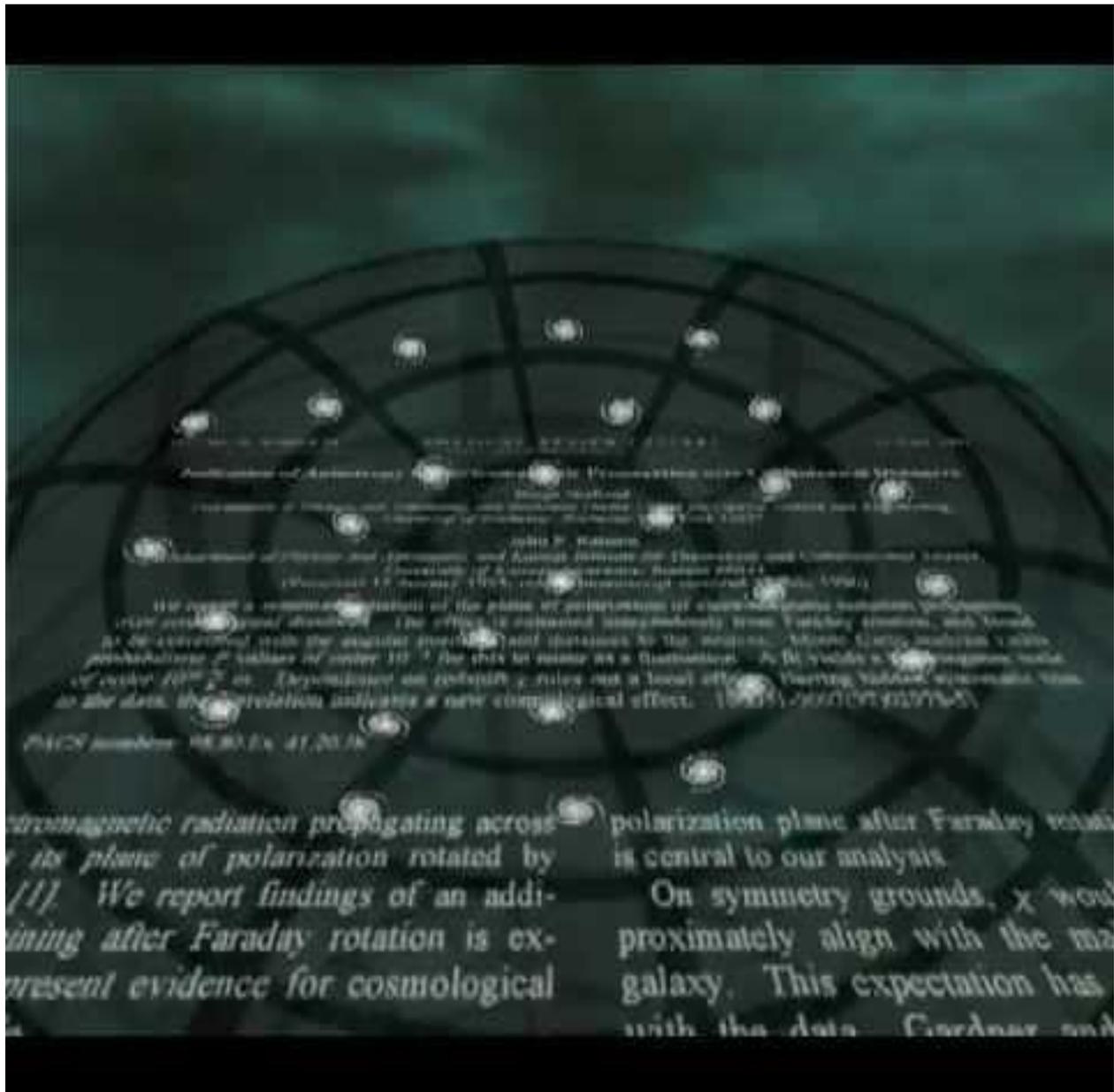
There are no stars yet, only clusters of hydrogen, helium, and other atoms left behind in the expanse by the rapid expansion. The Day the Universe Opened (Genesis 1:14-19) And God said, “Let there be lights in the expanse of the heavens...to give light on the earth,” and it was so.

The shrinking event horizon reaches earth early on the morning of the **fourth day**. During this ordinary day as measured on earth, billions of years worth of physical processes take place in the distant cosmos. In particular, gravity has time to make distant clusters of hydrogen and helium atoms more compact. And God made the two great lights...the stars also. And God gave them in the expanse of the heavens to give light on the earth...

Early on the fourth morning, God coalesces the clusters of atoms into stars and thermonuclear fusion ignites in them. The newly-formed stars find themselves grouped together in galaxies and clusters of galaxies. As the fourth day proceeds on earth, the more distant stars age billions of years, while their light also has the same billions of years to travel to the earth. While the light is on its way, space continues to expand, relativistically stretching out the light waves and shifting the wavelengths toward the red side of the spectrum. Stars which are now farthest away have the greatest redshift, because the waves have been stretched the most. This progressive redshift is exactly what is observed. The Completed Universe (Genesis 1:31) “And God saw all that He had made, and behold, it was very good. And there was evening and there was morning, **the sixth day.**”

God stops the expansion before the evening of the sixth day. Therefore, Adam and Eve, gazing up for the first time into the new night sky, can now see the Milky Way, the Andromeda galaxy, and all the other splendors in the heavens that declare the glory of God.

Humphreys, Russell. *Starlight & Time* (pp. 28-35). Master Books. Kindle Edition.



James Webb telescope will sound death knell of Big Bang theory

The Big Bang Theory is on the way out.

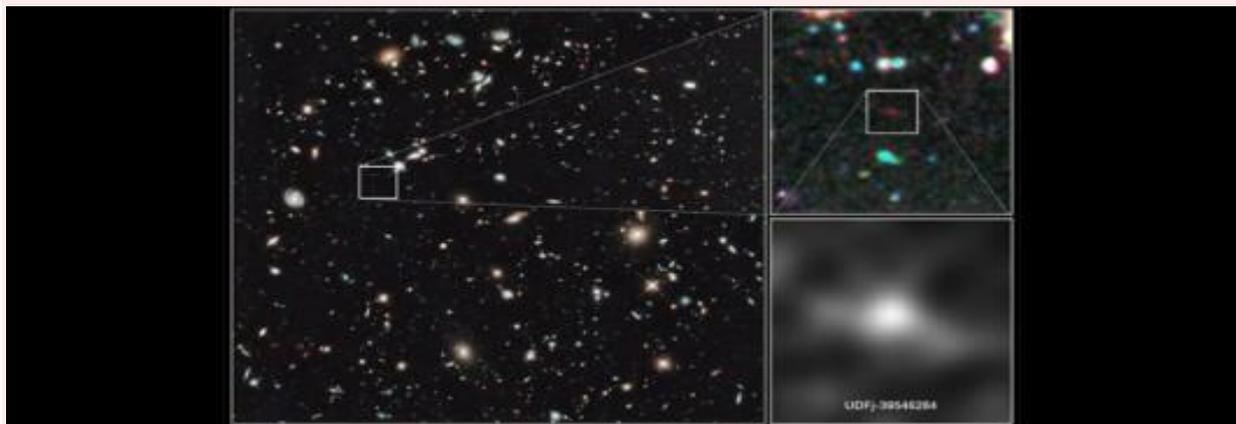
That is the view of Australian scientist David Noel, who in 2012 produced an analysis showing that conventional beliefs about an Expanding Universe are fatally flawed.

That analysis, entitled “R.I.P. Expanding Universe (b. 1930, d. 2012)”, has the subtitle The Big Bang never happened.

The proof that the red-shift of light first observed by Edwin Hubble did not imply expansion of the Universe was starkly simple. If the red-shift was really due to the Doppler effect of galaxies moving away from Earth, it would have to be the same for all wavelengths of light from the same object.

In fact, the red-shifts vary directly with the wavelength observed, so if lines of frequency F and $2F$ are observed from the same galaxy, the $2F$ line has twice the red-shift of the F line. Astronomers actually use this well-known feature to check that different lines do really originate from the same object.

Another basic flaw with the Big Bang theory is that it assumes the Universe is about 13.7 billion years old. If this was really the case, then images of the Universe from very distant parts, say over 10 billion light-years away, should show a very different and compressed view of the Universe than views of closer parts. In fact, these views are similar in nature.



Views of distant and near parts of the Universe are similar. Hubble images

Before the Hubble Telescope (named for Edwin Hubble) was launched into orbit in 1990, astronomers could only observe celestial bodies up to seven billion light-years away. Since then, cameras in Hubble's Ultra Deep Field survey have detected galaxies formed as early as 13 billion years ago.

The James Webb Space Telescope is scheduled for launch in 2018. With an aperture of 6.5 metres, 2.7 times that of Hubble, it will be capable of penetrating "at least six times deeper than Hubble". That works out as 78 billion light-years.

Even at a small improvement on Hubble, James Webb will soon be looking at light emitted well over 13.7 billion years ago, before the Big Bang "Beginning of the Universe". Look forward to plenty of dodgy explanations to account for this! – *Peter Parkin*

**Because My Faith Is Not Built On Men's Science
But On God's Word – Proving Or Disproving
The Big Bang Is Personally Not Important;
HOWEVER, WE NEED TO STAY ON TOP OF THIS
STORY BECAUSE IT'S OUTCOME WILL MAKE A
DIFFERENCE TO MANY NON-CHRISTIANS!!!**

