

The Books of Moses – Fact or Fiction?

Origin of the Universe

The Books of Moses are the first five books of the Bible, named Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. They are called Moses' Books as he was credited with compiling the earlier material leading up to his time into the Book of Genesis, meaning Beginnings in Greek, and then writing the next four books.

In these sessions, we will concentrate on the major miracles of these books, looking at evidence for and against the Biblical origins of Earth, our solar system and our universe, the origin of life and complex organisms, the Great Flood and its consequences, the causes of the variations in people and their languages, the Exodus from Egypt and the Fall of Jericho.

We will have a fifteen minute afternoon tea break about halfway through, and 15 to 20 minutes of discussion time at the end of each session.

This week we will start at the beginning:

The Origin of Our Universe: Intelligent Design or a Big Bang?

We will look at these two major models:

Special Creation as outlined in the Bible and the Big Bang Theory.

The most basic difference between these models is their opposed belief systems:

Everyone who accepts Biblical Special Creation believes there is an eternal God of unlimited intelligence and power who created everything.

Many of those who accept the Big Bang believe there is NOT an eternal God of unlimited intelligence and power who created everything, so everything arose spontaneously from natural things.

If there is such a God, and the Bible is His Word to us, then it should provide us with the basics of how He made our universe and created life on Earth, plus provide a reasonable history of how our world became like it is today.

If there is NOT such a God, then those who do not believe in Him must be able to devise explanations for the existence of our universe and life on Earth and provide a reasonable history of how our world became like it is today, all by non-miraculous physical means.

The main point here is that these are BOTH belief systems.

Dictionary.com defines a religion as *“a set of beliefs concerning the cause, nature, and purpose of the universe.”*

Therefore both belief systems are religions. One religion is called Biblical Theism, which teaches that our God deliberately created earth to be our home, and that He loves us and wants to give us eternal life. The other religion is called Atheism, also referred to as Naturalism. They are defined as *“the philosophical belief that everything arises from natural properties and causes, and supernatural or spiritual explanations are excluded or discounted.”* Atheism teaches that there is no God and our earth is just an ordinary planet in a meaningless universe which will eventually die. Even our lives have no ultimate meaning,

and when we die, death is total and permanent. These faiths can be summarised as a belief in Life and a belief in Death.

So this, and the other sessions in this series, are not contrasting science with religion, but are looking at what support science and history bring to the models of both these belief systems, and to what extent science and history undermine these two models.

These are the two opposing positions. There are many intermediate positions, where people try to blend various parts of each model, and even add in some different models.

My intention is to provoke deeper thought about these beliefs, models and the issues they raise than is commonly provided in the popular press and TV.

First, let's review the outline of Special Creation our Earth, solar system and Universe in Genesis:

Gen 1:1 In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.

This verse indicates that before this beginning there was no physical universe, not even empty space. In Mat 7:23, Jesus (Jeshua) tells us that there was also a beginning of time as we know it, which likely also refers to this beginning. First, God created space, also known as the expanse of the heavens. In the centre of that empty space, God created our Earth. This shows that Earth is not an insignificant planet, but instead is the centrepiece of the universe, and is the first material object that God made. The special nature of Earth and God's intentions for Earth will come up often throughout these studies.

Gen 1:2 And the earth was formless and empty, and darkness *was* on the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God hovered on the face of the waters.

Now we get the first details of earth's formation. God chose to not create it instantly as a complete system, thriving with life. Instead, it is like a blank canvas, or more precisely, like a perfectly smooth sphere which was devoid of life. "The face of the deep" tells us that the surface of earth was also at about room temperature, as the entire surface of this mountainless earth was covered with deep water. As we will see later, the surface of earth beneath the waters was the mantle. It also tells us that the earth already had an atmosphere, or else the water would be boiling away into space.

Finally, the Spirit of God hovering on the waters indicates that God's Spirit was likely doing something in its hovering, possibly agitating the waters to pulverise some of the surface rock to later provide soil, and also waiting to fulfill the next stage of forming the earth.

Gen 1:3 And God said, "Let there be light." And there was light.

Gen 1:4 And God saw the light, that *it was* good: and God divided the light from the darkness.

Gen 1:5 And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And there was evening and there was morning: Day One.

This is one of the surprising aspects of the Creation Week, as we are later told that the Sun was not created until Day 4. It is not specified in Genesis what the source of this light was, or

just how it was divided from the darkness. However, John 1:1-5 indicates that the Light was actually Jeshua (Jesus) the Anointed (the Christ). Jeshua will also be the light of the New Jerusalem in Rev 21:23. But during the Creation, we could now see Earth, and that it had a day side and a night side, which indicates that the Light was coming from a specific place and the earth was spherical. And the fact that earth could also have evenings and mornings shows that it was already rotating. There is no reason to doubt that it was rotating at about the same speed as it does today, giving a similar day length.

Gen 1:6 And God said, “Let there be an expanse in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters.”

Gen 1:7 And God made the expanse, and divided the waters which *were* under the expanse from the waters which *were* above the expanse. And it was so.

Expanse is translated from the Hebrew word *Raqiya*, primarily meaning “extended surface (solid), expanse, firmament”. It is derived from *Raqa*, which means “to spread or hammer out”. Verse 7 tells us that at this point God made this expanse and used it to divide the waters, so some of the water remained above the expanse, and the rest was beneath it. It was commonly taught from the 1960's to late 90s that this expanse was our atmosphere, and the waters above it formed a vapour canopy. As we will see in the Flood session, the canopy theory was unworkable, and misinterprets this expanse.

The Hydroplate Theory (HPT) proposed by Walt Brown (see *In the Beginning* at www.creation-science.com), claims that earth’s granite crust was this expanse, and it was mostly supported by a layer of pressurised water beneath it. The same general idea was proposed long ago by Rabbi Eliezer ben Hyrcanus (A.D. 80–118) who said “*the earth is spread upon the water just like a ship which floats in the midst of the sea.*”

The hydroplate theory proposes the initial crust was about 100 km (60 miles) thick, with about 1.5 km (1 mile) of water above it and 2.5 km (1.5 mile) of water below it. At this point, it is worth remembering that the Spirit of God was still hovering over the surface of the water. The Spirit’s purpose may have been twofold. The first was to form powerful currents in the water which pulverised the top meter or two of rock, which would soon become soil and also form sediments which would be devoid of any fossils, as there was still no physical life, not even microbes, on earth. The second purpose, we will soon see.

Gen 1:8 And God called the expanse Heaven. And there was evening and there was morning: Second day.

Verse 8 seems to make the expanse equals crust idea false until we realise that our Earth was created to become Heaven, the place of God’s Throne. If you doubt this, recall that Jehovah God lived on the Earth until the Fall, where He walked and talked on this expanse/crust with Adam and Eve each day (Gen 2:15-25 and 3:8), so it is very reasonable that it was also called Heaven. And in the Restoration, Earth will again become God’s Throne (Rev 21:1-7).

Gen 1:9 And God said, “Let the waters under the heavens be collected into one region, and let the dry land be seen.” And it was so.

Gen 1:10 And God called the dry land Earth and the collection of the waters He called Seas, and God saw that *it was good*.

First, notice that it is the water under the heavens, in plural, that are collected together. These are the waters above the expanse/crust. The hydroplate theory proposes that this collecting was done by pushing down sections of the crust to where it contacted the mantle beneath. This both stretched the crust and created greater pressure on the subterranean water, which worked together to lift up other sections of the crust, forming the dry land, hills and mountains of the pre-flood earth. These lowered places where the crust and mantle contacted became the pillars or foundations on which the crust of the earth was mounted. (1 Sam 2:8, Job 9:6, Job 26:11. Psa 75:3, Isa 48:13).

Rabbi Eliezer ben Hyrcanus also had this to say: *“Until the third day of creation, the earth was level as a plain and water covered the whole earth. When God said [Genesis 1:9], “Let the waters below the heavens be gathered,” the mountains and hills arose and other parts became depressions. The waters filled these depressions and they were called seas.”*

Notice that verse 10 says that on the surface there was only one ocean, which suggests that there was also only one large continent which was surrounded by that ocean. But God called the waters Seas, not Sea, which indicates that He was also calling the water below the crust a sea as well.

By now, God has used more than two of His six days of creating the universe just making our Earth and preparing it for putting life on it. It is not until the formation and shaping of the expanse/crust is completed that God declares this work Good. He then spends the rest of Day Three putting in place His life-support system for the creatures He will make: All of the green plants (and microorganisms), needed to purify our air, soil and water and provide us with food and shelter. But we will explore this in later sessions.

These verses may help explain why Earth was so important to Him:

Col 1:15 He is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn over all creation.

Col 1:16 For by Him all things were created that are in heaven and that are on earth, visible and invisible, whether thrones or dominions or principalities or powers. All things were created through Him and for Him.

Col 1:17 And He is before all things, and in Him all things consist.

It seems that God was preparing Earth as a gift for His Son Jeshua. And also for His own enjoyment:

Rev 4:10 the twenty-four elders fall down before Him who sits on the throne and worship Him who lives forever and ever, and cast their crowns before the throne, saying:

Rev 4:11 “You are worthy, our Lord and our God, to receive glory and honour and power; for You created all things, and for Your pleasure they exist and were created.”

Gen 1:14 And God said, “Let there be lights in the expanse of the heavens to divide between the day and the night; and let them be for signs, and for appointed times, and for days, and years:

Gen 1:15 “And let them be for lights in the expanse of the heavens to give light upon the earth.” And it was so.

Gen 1:16 And God made two great lights and the stars: the greater light for ruling the day, and the lesser light for ruling the night.

Gen 1:17 And God set them in the expanse of the heavens to give light upon the earth,

Gen 1:18 And to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness. And God saw that *it was good*.

Gen 1:19 And there was evening and there was morning: Fourth day.

The first thing to mention is that this time it is “the expanse of the heavens” rather than the expanse called Heaven. This is a different expanse to the earlier expanse between the waters. This ‘expanse of the heavens’ includes our atmosphere and the space between the heavenly bodies. As we shall see, this expanse of space is initially merely gigantic and will then be expanded enormously.

The existence of this earth also tells us that God had, in creating it, converted massive amounts of energy into sophisticated elements composed of precisely designed subatomic and atomic particles and capable of complex chemical reactions. The Table of Physical Constants list the specific values of these constants that God selected and which were required to make the matter and set the properties of our universe. Even tiny changes to most of these constants would result in a universe unable to support life. Physicists refer to this by saying our universe is “finely tuned for life”.

These Genesis 1 verses show that the elements needed for rocks, water and air were all required, so we have oxygen, silicon, aluminium, calcium, sodium, magnesium, potassium, hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon as a minimum. Genesis 2:11 and 4:22 tell us that the range of elements included the metals iron, copper, zinc, tin and even gold, with its atomic mass of 199. And these metals existed in ores concentrated enough in the expanse/crust to enable mining, purification and use. As we will see later, there are sound reasons to believe that God’s ‘good’ Creation did not include radioactive isotopes. The elements in the rest of our universe are built in the same way from the same sub-atomic particles.

If we assume that the ‘lights’ are created in the order listed, the first thing God does on this Day is to create the rest of our solar system.

First, the greater light, our Sun, is created and ignited. This is a miraculous process, as physicists believe it takes photons almost 20,000 years to move from the Sun’s center where the nuclear fusion reactions are happening to its outer edge. Only then can the light be seen. But our Sun was emitting full-strength light within twelve hours. This rapid creation to light emission process appears to have been applied to all the stars God created, as we will see shortly. Like our Earth, our Sun is not merely an average Star. It is a highly stable white light radiation source that varies in intensity by less than one percent. This light range and stability is necessary for life to flourish on earth. It was also created at precisely the right distance from earth to maintain comfortable temperatures on most of the sphere.

Next, the lesser light, our Moon, was created. Our moon moderates Earth's wobble around its axis, stabilising our climate. And it accounts for 2/3rds of our tides, which refresh the water near our ocean coasts and their river estuaries. The hydroplate theory postulates that the pre-flood moon had a virtually circular orbit and was not pockmarked with craters. Brown suggests that at Creation the earth had a lunar month of precisely 30 days and a solar year of exactly 360 days. HPT also explains how both of these values were changed to their current values as a result of the Great Flood. The Biblical Months are still linked to the lunar cycle, with each month beginning when the crescent New Moon is observed.

So again, all this work was designed to make Earth an excellent place to live.

Though they are not explicitly mentioned, one can reasonably assume that the other planets and regular moons of our solar system were created at this time. HPT claims that the irregular moons, asteroids, comets, meteors and Trans-Neptune Objects did not exist until after the Flood.

Now we get to those three little words "and the stars." This is the most amazing understatement of all time. There are currently believed to be about 2×10^{23} stars in the universe. This is 200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 stars, or 200 billion trillion stars. Our sun is thus an almost unnoticeable portion of this mind-boggling number. Yet it is our solar system, and especially our earth, that God devotes virtually all of His attention to during Creation Week.

What follows is John Hartnett's model of the creation of the stars, as detailed in *Starlight, Time and the New Physics* (2nd ed, 2010), with supporting equations derived from the 5D relativity physics of Moshe Carmeli:

Stellar creation begins at the outer surface of a sphere with a radius of about eight million light years, centered around Earth. As each 'layer' of stars, galaxies, etc are formed, they are drawn out into distant space This is Jehovah 'stretching out the heavens':

Isa 48:13 Indeed My hand has laid the foundation of the earth, and My right hand has stretched out the heavens; when I call to them, they stand up together.

This Isaiah passage shows us that Jehovah's right hand, His son Jeshua, was given the wonderful job of stretching out the heavens (Acts 2:33, Eph 1:20, Col 3:1, Heb 12:2, etc).

God also says this:

Isa 40:22 It is He who sits above the circle of the earth, and its inhabitants are like grasshoppers; Who stretches out the heavens like a curtain, and spreads them out like a tent to dwell in.

This is a beautiful description of the stretching of a compact, folded-up tent into a large, spacious structure. The various superclusters such as Laniakea – which includes our Milky way, as well as the Great Wall, Sloan's Great Wall, and the BOSS Great Wall, etc, are all massive structures each composed of many hundreds to thousands of galaxies, like incredible shining curtains. Barry Setterfield (setterfield.org) suggests that these galaxies appear to be strung along strings

like beads, reflecting their formation along massive primordial plasma filaments.¹

The first, outermost 'layer' of galaxies are stretched out to the limits of our universe, about 13.7 billion light years away. This is a 1 to 1725 expansion factor. The creating zone slowly shrinks, moving towards earth as the day progresses. And the most recently created layer of stars are progressively moved less far into space to reach their final locations. Thus the first stars created are moved the furthest out into space, resulting in them having a higher apparent velocity away from us, which shows up as a greater redshift of their light. The nearest stars to us are therefore the last ones to be created and have the shortest distance to move to their present locations. For example, the core of our Milky Way may only have had an expansion factor of about 50 times.

The Galaxy Redshift Surveys show the lovely distribution of galaxies seen from Earth, with what certainly looks much like a concentric distribution centered around Earth.

Dr. John Hartnett's book explains the fascinating results of applying Carmeli's relativity physics to this rapid expansion of the universe on the fourth day. The expansion not only alters space but also time. The faster the expansion, the faster time runs. On earth, there was no expansion, so time continued normally. But the farther the stars and galaxies were stretched out, the faster their clocks ran. His calculations show that the rate of expansions were such that distant light from the furthest galaxies would be visible on earth within a day.

He also presents equations which indicate that the Cosmic Microwave Background is the result of this rapid expansion. The model also explains the rapid rotation of galaxies, etc, so dark matter and dark energy are not required in this model of the universe.

The model also means that when created, the initial star density was quite high in each layer. This would allow the rapid formation of binary star systems, galaxies, massive black holes and galactic clusters, which would tend to remain associated when stretched due to their strong electromagnetic and gravitational bonds.

The above accounts can be criticised for where they add more details than given in Genesis, for example in the way the stars were created near earth and then expanded out. But it seems reasonable in that the Bible certainly teaches that God created the stars and that He then stretched them out. Further research will show if Brown and Hartnett's theories are correct.

One last comment. God did not merely make these things, He made them all beautifully. He is a wonderful artist as well as an amazing engineer.

Now for the Big Bang Model.

¹ However, there are some details of Setterfield's Plasma Universe, and also his claim that many of Earth's fossils were formed over three thousand years, that I disagree with.

The Big Bang:

First, let Stephen Hawking describe it:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gs-yWMuBNr4>

A good summary of the Big Bang theory is given on Wikipedia:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Big_Bang

The Big Bang history of the universe is shown in this NASA graphic:

<https://map.gsfc.nasa.gov/media/060915/index.html>

The Big Bang scenario is critically analysed in a three part video series by Bob Enyart called *Evidence Against the Big Bang*.

The Big Bang, or more properly the Lambda-CDM model, essentially meaning dark energy - Cold Dark Matter, did not expand in one direction as the NASA graphic shows, but went in all directions, somewhat like a hydrogen bomb does. The theory says that the expansion was by far the fastest at the start and then slowed down to today's relatively slow rates over billions of years. The diameter of the funnel indicates the proposed diameter of the universe at each time. It also shows that for the first 400 million years, there were no stars formed. This indicates that our universe should be like a huge hollow sphere that is almost empty inside. But there is absolutely no evidence that our universe has a hole in its center. Instead, it appears that our Earth is at or very near to its center, as we will see later.

Wiki: *The earliest phases of the Big Bang are subject to much speculation.* You will be amazed at how much speculation there really is!

Other problems:

Hawking proposes that the singularity is the logical consequence of "running our universe backwards", which results in everything being compressed into a tiny point. But that is only proposed as an idea to make the singularity seem possible, and not as a likely scenario. It does not explain why there would ever have been a singularity in the first place, as they believe our universe is expanding and there is no evidence that it will ever contract back into such a compressed state, or that it has ever done so.

He further states that just before the singularity appeared, there was no time and no space. There was absolutely nothing. How could nothing suddenly become a point filled with the massive amount of energy needed to form our entire universe? They have no answer for this. So the origin of the singularity is the first of many miracles required by the Big Bang Theory.

Then this singularity, with its unbelievably concentrated and enormous energy content 'explodes'. It initially expands at many times the speed of light. Time and space now come into existence. How can raw energy produce time and space? There are no real answers for this either. Two more miracles, and again without a miracle-worker, are required by the Big Bang.

This period of phenomenal expansion is, by normal physics, impossible as the incredible density of the singularity would not allow expansion. It should have remained an enormous black hole.

This problem is solved by inventing “Cosmic Inflation”, which ‘adds’ an unknown repulsive energy to the mix that allows it to rapidly ‘inflate’ instead of ‘expand’. This can only be described as another miracle! As Big Bangers claim that the normal laws of physics do not apply to the first 10^{-10} seconds, they can invent anything that seems to produce the results they need.

But at the end of the inflation, the energy is too cool to form matter, so it conveniently reheats itself to high enough temperatures to form matter. So the first time it cools without forming matter, but the second time it cools it does form matter? Two more miracles are required!

So, after 10^{-10} seconds the energy intensity of the expanding Big Bang is adjusted to the point where it begins to form sub-subatomic particles (quarks and gluons), and then they combine to form electrons and protons. But why would this pure energy convert into matter instead of simply continuing to dissipate into the depths of space? Why is the massive energy released in the cores of the stars and hydrogen bombs not being converted back into matter instead of being released as energy? It seems there are no answers here either.

Next we have some ingenious slight-of-hand. The laws of chemistry and physics dictate that the Big Bang energy, if it could produce anything material, would have created exactly equal amounts of matter and anti-matter. The result of this is, of course, no physical universe whatsoever. The matter and antimatter would annihilate each other and be converted back into energy, which again would just dissipate into space. But some more fiddling with the equations makes it look like there might be one billion and one matter particles for each one billion antimatter particles. Yet another miracle! But to produce our universe’s matter, we now need a Big Bang which is two billion and one times as large as the one first proposed. The Big Bang proponents, as they have no better solution for this problem, just quietly accept this ‘explanation’. This is not science, it is desperate manipulation to hide the unpleasant reality that the Big Bang Theory does not work. And their problems keep coming...

So, let’s pretend that we now have a universe forming protons and electrons. Why would it form exactly the protons and electrons that we have, which are precisely engineered so they can work together to form elements?

A neutron is formed by a proton and an electron joining together to form a neutral particle. Protons and electrons have opposite charges and thus attract each other. But they still need to have a powerful directed energy force them together so tightly that the ‘strong force’ then binds them together to form neutrons. But why would only some of the protons and electrons join up to form neutrons and not all of them? And if all we had was neutrons, we would not have any chemical elements, and life would be impossible.

So now we have things cooled enough (only a billion degrees Kelvin now!) that these elementary particles can come together to form elements. But the many problems with this idea are not explained. By now, the universe has been expanding for a few minutes, so the distances between the particles are becoming significant, with a density similar to air. Neutrons are required to enable more than one proton to be added to the nucleus to form all elements more complex than hydrogen. But why would precisely the right proportions of electrons, protons and neutrons be formed to later merge to make all of our elements? And why would each of these particles have exactly the right properties to form stable elements (with a few exceptions, called radioactive

isotopes) with astounding chemical properties such as carbon and oxygen? Can our blind luck really be that good, or is this actually another uncredited miracle of impeccable design?

At this point, Big Bang theory says that hydrogen, deuterium, helium and lithium are formed, and they claim their theory was able to correctly predict their ratios in the early universe. Though a good claim, the reality is that they already had the data on those ratios, and then fiddled with their maths again until they got similar results. This is not prediction, but merely ad hoc compensation. And even now, they still can't account for the actual ratios of the lithium 6 and 7 isotopes.

Not to be outdone by the Bible, the Big Bangers also propose that until now the energy flux has been too high to have visible light. After 380,000 years of further cooling and expansion, it drops to a level where light becomes possible and suddenly the universe is flooded by a brilliant burst of light, somewhat like God saying "Let there be light." We are told that the result of this burst of light is the cosmic microwave background. More on that later...

As these gases continue to blow away from the site of the original Big Bang blast in every direction, we are told that these now incredibly thin gases stop spreading and instead begin to gather together to form suns after 400 million years. Then come solar systems which group together into galaxies and then into galaxy clusters. But Big Bang theorists admit that they can't get their original maths to work, so they invent 'dark matter' in halos around the galaxies to provide enough gravitational repulsion (dark matter supposedly repels actual matter) to stop the galaxies from flying apart. And not just a little bit: they need at least five times as much dark matter at normal matter. And what are the other properties of this dark matter? Well, it is transparent and undetectable by every proposed way to measure it trialed so far. In every other field of physics and chemistry, dark matter would be dismissed for what it is: an utter fabrication being used to prop up a failing theory.

Matter, both dark and real, also creates more problems for the Big Bangers. Their theory does not have enough energy left by this time to continue to expand their universe and it instead begins to collapse back to its origin. But as they know the universe is not collapsing and has in fact expanded far beyond what they can allow for, they now invent 'dark energy'. The dark energy is supposed to continue pushing the galaxies apart, so the universe can keep expanding. And there are no prizes for guessing their dark energy accounts for most of the energy in the universe and is again undetectable by every proposed way to measure it trialed so far. Now they claim that real matter, which they now call baryonic matter, only accounts for 4.6% of the energy and mass of our universe. Again we have an utter fabrication being used to prop up a failing theory. And as a result, we now have a Big Bang that had to start with at least 40 billion times the amount of real energy and mass we have in our present universe.

Some cosmologists now suggest that our universe is only one of billions of universes that were born in the Big Bang, a concept called the Multiverse. They say ours just happens to be the one that had the exact 'fine-tuning' required to allow life to develop in it. But as we will see later, even in our finely-tuned universe, they can still not explain how life originated or evolved. Of course, there is absolutely no evidence that any other universes exist. And now they need a Big Bang with enough energy in it to form more than 40 billion, billion universes the size of ours. That is an awful lot of energy coming from nothing! It is very difficult to see how this is science

rather than blind faith.

The theory also has problems with the actual observations of distant stars and galaxies. Part of the theory suggests that the elements heavier than lithium are formed in stars and released when the stars die in supernovas. Successive generations of stars should have more of the heavier elements like iron. But even the most distant galaxies we can see, and thus by the Big Bang theory the oldest, tend to have stars with compositions and apparent ages much like the stars near us, suggesting they were all made at the same time. Also, distant stars should not have had time to form complex and large galaxies and galaxy clusters. And again, there are numerous examples of very distant and very large galaxies and clusters, which had to be formed too soon after the Big Bang.

Heavy Metals

Big Bang theory was that the elements heavier than iron were made in supernovas. However, recent analysis of supernovas has shown that they are not producing any heavy metals. They are now scrambling to find an alternate source for these heavier elements. Many heavy elements, such as copper, zinc, molybdenum and iodine are essential for human life.

Planets

The formation of planets is also a major problem for Big Bang cosmology. Our solar system has many details of its planets that they cannot explain.

And the more we learn about the other planets and moons in our solar system, the more flaws appear in their solar system formation theories. Saturn's rings could not exist for the time they claim since Saturn was formed, there should be no water or ice left on Mars and various moons, etc, etc. And the new planets that have been discovered around other stars have shown that all of their current theories for planet formation are flawed. And all of these planets confirm how entirely unique Earth is.

Earth

Wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Earth) gives the current secular account: Earth formed around 4.54 billion years ago, approximately one-third the age of the universe, by accretion from the solar nebula. Volcanic outgassing probably created the primordial atmosphere and then the ocean, but the early atmosphere contained almost no oxygen. Much of the Earth was molten because of frequent collisions with other bodies which led to extreme volcanism. While Earth was in its earliest stage (Early Earth), a giant impact collision with a planet-sized body named Theia is thought to have formed the Moon. Over time, the Earth cooled, causing the formation of a solid crust, and allowing liquid water on the surface.

There are many fatal problems with this account. First, the ignition of the sun would have resulted in a Solar wind that would have blown the dust which was supposed to accrete to form Earth out into space. Accretion from meteors would have made the entire earth molten several times over. This melting would have allowed all of the heavier metals to sink to the core and boiled all the water away. And if comets are cited as the source of water once the earth's surface cooled, they have twice the deuterium of earth's water, so that doesn't work. Though they claim the early earth had almost no oxygen, there is evidence that the earth's atmosphere always had

a substantial proportion of oxygen.

Earth's Moon is also a big problem for Big Bangers. If it had been formed by collision with the mythical Theia, (it sounds more real if you give it a name) it would have a highly elongated orbit, not it's almost circular one. And a 2017 analysis of moon rocks suggests the moon is 4.51 billion years old, making it almost as old as they claim the earth is.

Can Earth be 4.54 billion years old?

Earth's ancient age is a critical piece in the Big Bang/evolution scenarios. But there are numerous features of Earth that demonstrate it is much younger than they claim.

Moon Recession and Killer Tides: The moon is slowly getting farther from the earth due to tidal acceleration. If we run this process back in time, the moon gets closer and closer to the earth. 1.2 billion years ago, the moon would have been so close that it would cause tides 12.8 km high, massive earthquakes and violent volcanism. Earth's day would also have been only about 4.9 hours long. Land-dwelling life, and likely any life, on such an earth would have been impossible. At just a fraction of the supposed age of the earth, they would have torn each other apart. Obviously the earth and moon are much, much younger than claimed.

Moon Dust and Debris: If the Moon were billions of years old, it should have accumulated a layer of dust and debris from meteoritic bombardment over three kilometers deep. But the US moon landings found that the Moon has a layer of dust and debris less than ten meters deep and nearly all of that is pulverised moon rock, not meteoric. A 2014 NASA report confirmed that the moon is currently accumulating dust at one mm per thousand years. This means the moon must be less than ten million years old. If the moon is young, it is likely that the Earth is also young.

Coral Growth: It has been claimed that many coral atolls, which have been slowly subsiding and thus require new coral growth to maintain their water depth, grow very slowly. Therefore this has been happening for perhaps a hundred thousand years or more. But new research has shown that these corals can grow quite rapidly, and the entire depth of the coral structures may have taken only three to five thousand years to form.

Stalagmites and stalactites: Most cave tour guides like to tell you how ancient their cave formations are. But their long ages are based on current rates of formation. Most caves have numerous features which indicate that in the past they had major flows of calcium saturated water through them which carved them out, followed by rapid formation of their larger displays. A good example of this is the Kelly Hill Cave on Kangaroo Island. Today there is only a single slow drip which would have taken many thousands of years to bring in the amount of formations in the cave system. But the slow drip could never carve out the large caves nor form the huge calcified flow structures on the lower surfaces of the cave.

Volcanic Eruptions: Each year, on average, volcanos eject almost one cubic mile of material into the atmosphere. At this rate, all of the volcanic ejecta in our sedimentary rocks would have accumulated in 100 million years. And if past volcanic activity was much higher, as the massive volcanic igneous provinces indicate, it would have accumulated far more quickly.

And if the Earth was really 4.5 billion years old, the earth should now be totally cold inside. Volcanos would not be happening.

River Sediments: More than 27 billion tons of river sediments enter our oceans each year. If erosion has been constant, the sediments now on the ocean floor would have accumulated in only 30 million years.

Dissolved Metals in Oceans: Rivers carry dissolved elements, such as copper, gold, lead, mercury, nickel, silicon, sodium, tin, and uranium into oceans at very rapid rates when compared with the small quantities of these elements already in the oceans. There is less than a million years' worth of these metals dissolved in the oceans.

Helium in Zircons: Helium diffuses (or leaks) from zircon crystals at known rates. Because helium escapes so rapidly and yet so much helium is still in zircons, they (and Earth's crust) must be less than 10,000 years old.

Human Footprint on Squashed Trilobite: Although Trilobites are supposed to have died out 240 million years ago, there is a rock fossil found near Delta, Utah, showing that someone wearing shoes or sandals squashed one. Much more on fossils in the Flood Session.

Proteins and Soft Tissue in Dinosaurs: Laboratory studies have shown that even under favourable conditions, biomolecules will decompose within ten thousand years. Yet over the last twenty years, dinosaur proteins, soft tissue, blood compounds, and other complex organic matter have been found preserved in dinosaur bones. Rather than admit the dinosaur remains cannot be 45 million years old, they now reject the careful lab work and use the claimed ages of the dinosaurs to 'prove' that DNA can stay largely intact for millions of years.

Earth and Venus

Comparing Earth with Venus, our 'twin' planet, also reveals massive problems for atheism. Both have almost the same size mass and composition. Both Earth and Venus are within the 'habitable zone' around our Sun. But Venus has a toxic carbon dioxide atmosphere covered with sulfuric acid clouds and a surface pressure 92 times that of Earth. Its average surface temperature is 462 C, so it is a waterless planet. It rotates in the opposite direction to earth, and takes 243 days to rotate once, though its solar day is 117 earth days long. It's axis inclination is 3.4 degrees, meaning that it would have no noticeable seasons. Unlike Earth, which has our solar system's fifth largest moon, Venus has no moon. Venus also has no magnetic field. In contrast, Earth's protective magnetic field is 200 times the strength of all the other planetary magnetic fields in our solar system combined. Venus also has the most circular orbit of all the planets, suggesting it has never been struck by large impactors like asteroids. It seems that Venus exists to show us how very special our Earth is. I have a little sympathy for atheistic astrophysicists trying to create a model that can explain both of these planets.

The **Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB)**, which is claimed as another successful prediction of Big Bang theory, was discovered before the Big Bangers 'predicted' it. And they have two huge problems with the CMB. First, they believe the CMB comes from the outer reaches of the universe, and the galaxy clusters between us and there should block the CMB and cast shadows. But no shadows can be found.

A viable alternative, presented earlier, is that the Cosmic Microwave Background is due to the rapid expansion of the universe from the relatively small sphere of space when God initially created the stars and before Jeshua spread them out. This CMB would be between us and the now-distant galaxies, so no shadows would be expected.

The second CMB problem is even worse for them. There are variations in the CMB which divide it into two hemispheres which align it perfectly with the ecliptic plane of our Earth's orbit, and even suggest that Earth is at the center of the CMB. Atheist astronomers call this the Axis of Evil, as they are horrified that 'their' CMB actually shows that Earth is definitely not simply another insignificant planet. But this is again consistent with Biblical Origins.

There are thus many reasons to believe that the Big Bang theory still exists because the only viable alternative origin is Special Creation, which is anathema to atheists and naturalists. As stated earlier, this is a conflict of faith systems, not science.

Even many evolutionist astrophysicists admit it is a failed theory, as this statement shows:

An Open Letter to the Scientific Community

CosmologyStatement.org (Published in New Scientist, May 22-28 issue, 2004, p. 20)

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.

But the big bang theory can't survive without these fudge factors. Without the hypothetical inflation field, the big bang does not predict the smooth, isotropic cosmic background radiation that is observed, because there would be no way for parts of the universe that are now more than a few degrees away in the sky to come to the same temperature and thus emit the same amount of microwave radiation.

Without some kind of dark matter, unlike any that we have observed on Earth despite 20 years of experiments, big-bang theory makes contradictory predictions for the density of matter in the universe. Inflation requires a density 20 times larger than that implied by big bang nucleosynthesis, the theory's explanation of the origin of the light elements. And without dark energy, the theory predicts that the universe is only about 8 billion years old, which is billions of years younger than the age of many stars in our galaxy.

What is more, the big bang theory can boast of no quantitative predictions that have subsequently been validated by observation. The successes claimed by the theory's

supporters consist of its ability to retrospectively fit observations with a steadily increasing array of adjustable parameters, just as the old Earth-centred cosmology of Ptolemy needed layer upon layer of epicycles.

This statement has now been signed by over 400 scientists and engineers.

Conclusion:

Both ‘models’ require many miracles to explain the origin of the Universe, and especially Earth and our solar system. But only the Biblical Special Creation has a Creator with the intelligence and ability to perform the required miracles. And our observed universe fits far better with this Biblical Special Creation model than with the Big Bang model as this Summary Table indicates:

Property	Special Creation	Big Bang
Requires Eternal God	Yes	No
Explains Origin of Energy/Matter	Yes	No ³
Consistent with Fine Tuning of Universal Constants	Yes	No ³
Consistent with origin of hydrogen and helium	Yes	Yes
Consistent with origin of elements to iron	Yes	Partly ³
Consistent with origin of elements to gold	Yes	No ³
Consistent with distribution of elements on Earth	Yes ¹	No ³
Consistent with lack of antimatter	Yes ²	Perhaps ³
Consistent with lack of dark matter	Yes ²	No ³
Consistent with lack of dark energy	Yes ²	No ³
Consistent with Distant Starlight	Yes ²	Yes
Consistent with Cosmic Microwave Background	Yes ²	Partly ³
Consistent with rapid rotation of galaxies	Yes ²	No ³
Consistent with Earth-centered CMB	Yes ^{1,2}	No ³
Consistent with Galaxies distributed around Earth	Yes ^{1,2}	No ³
Consistent with Earth’s structure	Yes ¹	Partly
Consistent with young Earth Indicators	Yes ¹	No ¹
Consistent with Moon’s properties	Yes ¹	Partly ¹
Consistent with thin dust on Moon	Yes ¹	No ¹
Consistent with Saturn’s Rings	Yes	No

Consistent with Venus' properties	Yes	Partly
Consistent with extensive Radioactive decay	Yes ¹	Partly

Notes All of the Special Creation results are either directly stated in the Bible or are logical consequences of the Biblical accounts. 1: See Walt Brown's *In the Beginning* for details. 2: See John Hartnett's *Starlight, Time and the New Physics* (2010) for details. 3: See Bob Enyart's *Evidence Against the Big Bang* for details.

Radioactive Dating, sedimentary rocks, fossils and the Age of the Universe will be examined in the Flood section.

Next topic:

Atom to Adam: Creation or Evolution?

The above article is designed to be read in conjunction with our Powerpoint presentation, with the same name, also available at www.chcpublication.net.

*Written by Bruce Armstrong
M App Sci*

*Published by
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS CHRISTIAN PUBLICATIONS
PO Box 236, Creswick, Vic 3363 Australia
Email info@chcpublications.net
Web Page <http://www.chcpublications.net>*

Copyright © 2018

Permission is given to copy and distribute this document provided it is not altered and copied in full. Copies must be given away. We ask only that you notify us if you are making numerous copies.

Scripture quotes are from our CHCG translation.