

**Progressive Doctrine #1: Big Bang Cosmology: Varghese's "Big Bang & Before": Origin of the Dot & the Planck Time Mystery Disprove the Theory**

20. Progressive doctrine number one is the assertion that the universe began from an extremely compressed, infinitely dense point the size of an atomic nucleus. This is a theory developed by a branch of astronomy called cosmology which deals with the origin and structure of the universe.
21. Progressive doctrine number two is the assertion that life arose from lifeless chemistry and developed in natural stages of increasing complexity until it ultimately materialized into life.
22. A brief explanation of these two assertions is important to the argument that each denies a creative God and therefore results in worship and service of the creation rather than the Creator.
23. First of all we consult a the founder of The Institute for Metascientific Research in Dallas, Texas, on the prominent cosmological theory of the creation of the universe:

**Varghese, Roy Abraham. "The Big Bang and Before." Chap. 3 in *The Wonder of the World: A Journey from Modern Science to the Mind of God*. (Fountain Hills, Ariz.: Tyr Publishing, 2003), 231-33:**

The phrase "Big Bang," coined by an antagonist of the theory, is misleading. There was no explosion involved because an explosion implies bits and pieces flying out into space, whereas the Big Bang was the event that created space. As Einstein showed, it is the distribution of mass/energy that creates space, and the Big Bang is the event that distributed all existing mass/energy, starting from the instant at which all of it was concentrated in a primordial point of the highest possible density. As this all-encompassing point expanded and bodies of matter moved away from each other, space was formed. Space, in the specific sense of conduits where motion is possible, came to be at the same time as the galaxies. From a point of the highest density, the average density of the universe continues to decrease as the expansion proceeds and drives clumps of matter further apart. (p. 231)

The events that proved decisive for the cosmos as a whole took place in the first minute after the Big Bang. The particle interactions that took place then determined the structure of the larger-scale universe. Although the two earliest periods in the history of the universe remain in the realm of speculation, scientists have been able to plausibly reconstruct the subsequent chain of events. They have done this by studying the rate of expansion of the universe, the amount of matter in it, the observable radiation, and the make-up of the elements.

Although there are a few variations in the details of these estimates, the general outlines of the timeline are fairly well accepted. The time units are plotted relative to the time of the Big Bang. If the Big Bang took place at  $t=0$ , all other events took place after this initial point. (p. 232)

According to prevailing cosmological models, an ineffable explosion, trillions of degrees in temperature, created not only fundamental subatomic particles and thus matter and energy, but space and time itself. The universe in its entirety was initially compressed into a single infinitely dense point the size of an atomic nucleus. The first  $10^{-43}$  seconds after the Big Bang event [ $t=0$ ], a period referred to as Planck time because it is the shortest possible interval of time, has been called the Quantum Gravity era. The universe was ostensibly so small and so dense that none of the conventional laws of physics, either quantum or classical, applied. Various theories of the laws governing the universe in this state and of what happened before have been floated but there is no realistic way to determine the truth of any of these views. No evidence is available and there is no experimental procedure that could verify the validity of something that took place only once. Although Planck time itself lies beyond what can be known, physicists have used known physical laws to describe the subsequent evolution of the universe. (p. 233)

24. This may be esoteric to some, but the point to be made is that even though cosmologists – those astronomers who search for evidence documenting the origin of the universe – have come to accept that at “the beginning” there was a Big Bang from which all that exists expanded from a minute point of infinitely dense matter and energy, “there is no evidence available to determine” what “happened before.”
25. We don’t need to study the biblical view of creation since we did that in January in *Clanking Chains* lessons 846 through 849, but our emphasis here is to note how belief in the Big Bang denies the existence of God.
26. The biblical testimony of creation is that it occurred instantly, originating from the command of God, with no preexisting materials being necessary. If God is able to create matter, energy, and space then He is equally capable of creating the universe up and running although expanding as scientists have observed.
27. Moses reports in Genesis 1:1 that, “In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.” The Hebrew verb translated “created” is בָּרָא *bara* □ which speaks of an action completed in  $10^{-43}$  seconds, what Max Planck describes as the “shortest possible interval of time.”
28. To assert that the universe perpetually existed in the size of a subatomic point, which around 14-billion years ago exploded into what evolved into the universe, denies the biblical proclamation that God created the universe *ex nihilo*. Since the universe is said to be eternal, and since the elements of the universe are the source of biological life, then the universe is god. Therefore, cosmologists who conclude these things subscribe to the basic principles of pantheism.
29. This philosophy is carried over into suppositions regarding the origin of human life. For this we consult Fred Adams, a professor of physics at the University of Michigan who holds a Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley.