

Welcome to the first session of **Big History – A Closer Look**! Thank you all for coming.

Let us start by explaining what this 4-part series will address. I say <u>us</u>, because this is really a collaborative work of Daniel Manchester and me. As Daniel is traveling this week and next, you will have to wait to part three to hear from both of us.

There is a series of <u>commonly</u> held views regarding the origin of the universe , the earth, and life in general that have been depicted in a number of videos called **Big History**.

Our 4-part series will take a deeper look into the first <u>four</u> video offerings of **Big History** in order to determine whether or not the material is an <u>honest</u> and <u>accurate</u> explanation for the events it <u>purports</u> to explain.

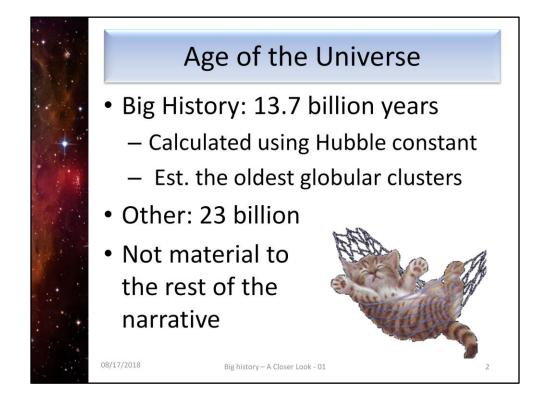
Each week we will begin by playing a Big History video. We will then <u>examine</u> the claims made in the video to see whether they actually <u>do</u> present an <u>accurate</u> and <u>reasonable</u> explanation for the events in question.

The website for Big History says, **"Big History focuses on three essential skills - thinking across scale, integrating multiple disciplines, and making and testing claims."** Well, we will see just how well they do this...

This is an <u>interactive</u> study. So, <u>please</u> feel free to <u>ask questions</u> throughout the discussion portion after the video. Also, please be <u>respectful</u> of <u>everyone's</u> views.

So, without further delay, let's watch the first Big History video.

(Play the video)



So you are asking "Why the cat?" I like cats. Otherwise it has nothing to do with this study. This is definitely not how the universe began. Although most cats would disagree with me.

Right off the bat, the video makes a <u>claim</u>. Do you remember <u>what</u> the claim was?

The video claims that the "Big Bang" took place 13.7 <u>billion</u> years ago, and <u>led</u> to the creation of the <u>entire</u> universe.

What's wrong with that you ask? Well, this claim is simply made as though it was a <u>fact</u>, when we will see that this is <u>far</u> from settled in their <u>own</u> video account, even if it <u>is</u> done with a <u>British</u> accent.

If you are wondering <u>where</u> scientists get 13.7 billion years, then let me say that it is determined using one of two methods, both of which come out around 13 billion years:

The first method uses the Hubble constant, which relates the distance of a galaxy to its velocity. This is used to calculate the length of time it would take for galaxies to reach their current separation. The other method measures the oldest stars in globular clusters.

<u>Neither</u> of these methods <u>nor</u> the supposed age of the universe is really <u>important</u> to the rest of our discussion about video one. There are even <u>other</u> scientists that claim it is really <u>23</u> billion years. So, instead, we will push on and get to the meat of the claims in the video.

If you <u>have</u> questions regarding these methods, then we can discuss it after we finish the presentation. (next slide)



The video next makes a couple of <u>startling</u> admissions:

"We don't know much about the ingredients and the Goldilocks conditions that led to this first threshold, because we just don't have much evidence."

Why is this startling? Let's examine what the admissions mean.

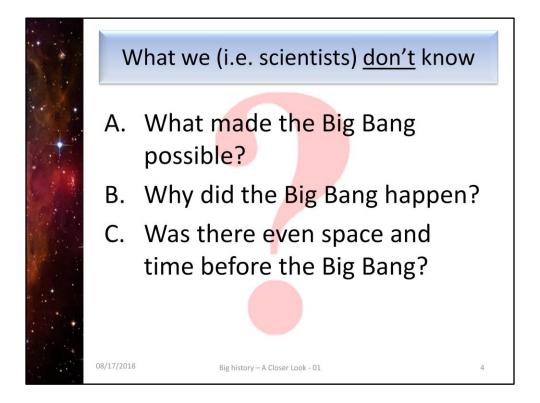
Who are the "we" that the video mentions? Yes. They are scientists!

The <u>scientists</u> are saying that they <u>don't</u> know what "ingredients" went into the Big Bang. In other words, they don't know <u>what</u> blew up or <u>how</u> it blew up.

Scientists also can only "speculate" or <u>guess</u> about the "Goldilocks" conditions that led to the Big Bang. The "Goldilocks" conditions mean what the "<u>just right</u>" situation was that <u>permitted</u> the Big Bang. So, in addition to not knowing <u>what</u> blew up or <u>how</u> it blew up, scientists don't know <u>where</u> it blew up!

Still think this is okay?

Well, imagine you took your car in to be repaired, and the mechanic said, "We don't know much about this vehicle because we don't have much information on it. We don't know what its parts are, and we don't know what makes it run correctly." Do you think you would have a very high regard for that mechanic or anything the mechanic told you about your car? (next slide)



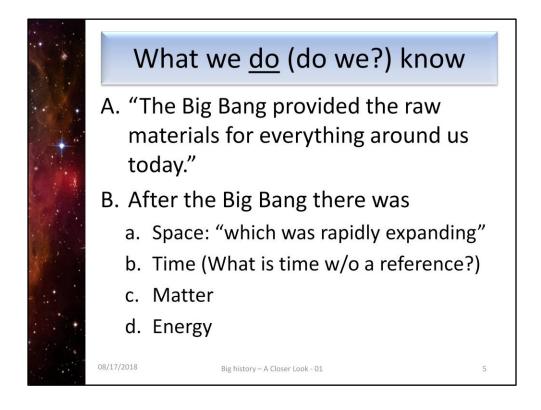
The video moves on to give examples of what scientists don't know about the Big Bang.

They don't know <u>what</u> made the Big Bang possible. Remember they don't know the "ingredients". Well, we will see that this is <u>much worse</u> than they will admit. They try to cleverly <u>misdirect</u> and state <u>theories</u> as facts, but we will get into that in a few minutes.

Scientists <u>don't</u> know why the Big Bang happened. Notice they take as fact that there <u>was</u> a Big Bang! They just don't know an unimportant detail like <u>why</u> it happened!

Scientists also don't know if time and space <u>existed</u> before the Big Bang. <u>Remember</u> this point, because it will help you notice the <u>slight of hand</u> that the video does about space and time.

For believers, these questions have <u>definite</u> answers, which are found in the Book of Genesis and repeated in other books of the Bible. We <u>know</u> who made creation possible. We <u>know</u> why creation happened. And we <u>know</u> whether there was space and time before creation.



The video now moves on to what scientists do know. But, do they really know these things?

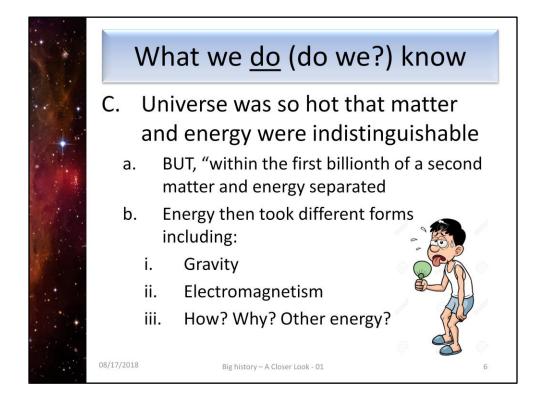
The Big Bang provided the raw materials for <u>everything</u> around us today. This is just an <u>astounding</u> statement. Remember that no living person <u>ever</u> saw <u>any</u> of this. And when they speak of "raw" materials, they mean <u>incredibly</u> RAW! We will see momentarily that by raw, the scientists mean only <u>sub-atomic</u> particles. So, we are expected to accept that sub-atomic particles that are moving away from each other at <u>incredible</u> speed after the <u>biggest</u> explosion in all of history somehow manage to <u>combine</u> to become EVERYTHING that exists today! That is a leap of faith that makes the Grand Canyon look like a crack in the sidewalk.

Next the video states that <u>after</u> the Big Bang there was <u>space</u> that was <u>rapidly expanding</u>. You <u>might</u> ask yourself <u>what</u> was space rapidly expanding into, but I digress.

There was also <u>time</u>! However, <u>what</u> is time? Our measurement of time is a <u>construct</u> based upon astronomical events such as the rotation of the earth and the earth's orbit around the sun. Einstein's theory of relativity holds that time is relative to the observer. Hence, the twin paradox, where one twin moving at near the speed of light ages little, and the other twin ages dramatically. But, what is the meaning of time in the <u>prehistoric original</u> universe?

Not only space and time <u>pop</u> into existence, but matter and energy show up <u>too</u>. How convenient.

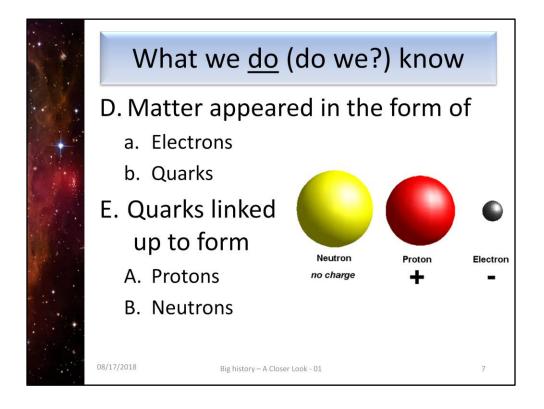
Now imagine that you have a bubble that is rapidly expanding from its origin. Inside the bubble there is a massive number of tiny chicklets gum pieces flying out in all directions, and the pieces are very hot. (next slide)



Now we are told that the universe was so <u>hot</u> that matter and energy were <u>indistinguishable</u>. Why? Well of course because of the massive explosion! And they were hot because heat energy was created by the explosion, which also created <u>all</u> the matter that there will <u>evcan't er</u> be in the universe. The laws of physics state that matter can neither be created nor destroyed ... except in a really Big Bang.

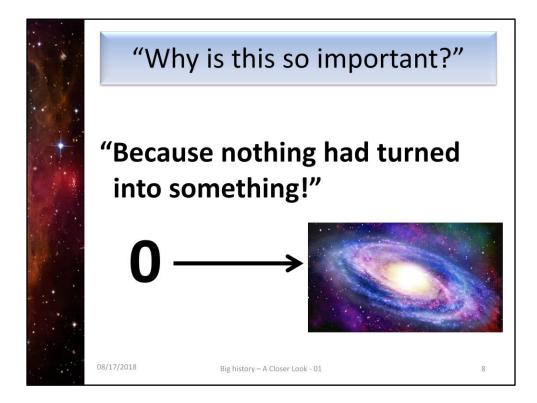
Fortunately, "within the first billionth of a second", matter and energy separated! Why? And why in a billionth of a second? All of these <u>supposed</u> events are <u>needed</u> to support the theory. They were <u>not</u> seen, and they be reproduced.

Now, again conveniently, energy took on <u>different</u> forms. This included gravity and electromagnetism. Wasn't <u>that</u> lucky? This is what you need if you are going to attract all of these particles to become something more than particles. But how did we get the <u>other</u> forms of energy? When did they show up? What about light and pressure? Just how loud <u>was</u> the Big Bang?



The video now treats us to a mind-bending display of just how easy and quick it is for hot energy to become quarks and electrons and for quarks to merge and to become protons and neutrons. This is simply absurd! The video does not event attempt to say how this was done. It just <u>implies</u> that because of gravity and electromagnetism quarks can't wait to get together. Quarks <u>are</u> seen together now, but not easily. And the idea that all these particles go from chaos to order violates the very laws of physics that the video hints at the Big Bang creating.

This leads in the video to the most unbelievable statement of all in answer to, "Why is this important?"



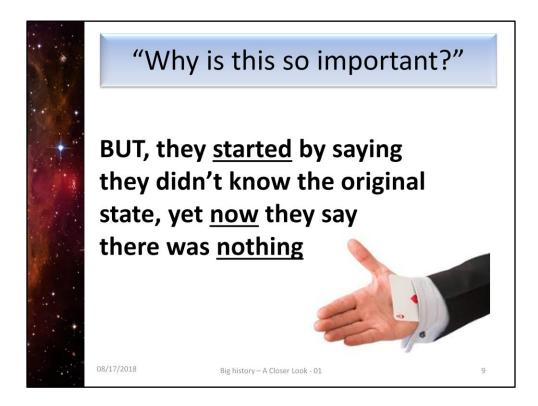
I have to stifle a laugh every time I hear this statement!

<u>Stop</u> for a moment and consider the <u>lunacy</u> of this declaration! "Because nothing had turned into something!"

I want you to <u>try</u> this on somebody you know. The next time somebody asks you where you got something new that you have say, "Well, nothing turned into something. It was great!"

Nobody has ever observed nothing doing anything.

But, lets delve deeper into the sneaky trick that is played by the video at this point...

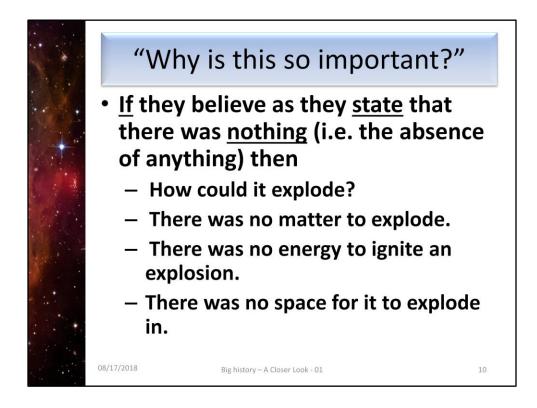


Remember I told you to pay attention to what the video said about space and time?

<u>Initially</u>, the video claimed that scientists did <u>not</u> know whether space and time existed before the Big Bang. <u>Then</u>, the video claimed that the Big Bang <u>created</u> space and time. And <u>now</u>, the video says that the initial state was <u>nothing</u>!

The video started by saying that scientists <u>don't</u> know the ingredients and the Goldilocks conditions that led to the Big Bang. That is <u>true</u>! Because <u>now</u> they are stating that the ingredients were <u>nothing</u> and the Goldilocks conditions were <u>nothing</u>!

They are stating <u>categorically</u> that first there was <u>nothing</u> and then it blew up ... producing <u>everything</u>!



Here is the problem with this whole declaration.

Scientists believe that <u>nothing</u>, which is by definition the <u>absence</u> of anything exploded to create the universe and everything in it.

However, if in the beginning there was nothing, then how could it explode?

There was <u>no</u> matter to explode. There was <u>no</u> form of energy that would ignite an explosion. <u>And</u> there was <u>no</u> space for it to explode in.

This is <u>blind</u> religious <u>faith</u>, <u>not</u> science.



Mercifully, we come to the end of the video where another silly declaration is made.

"The something then had all it needed to eventually create us!"

Here, the <u>something</u> is the <u>universe</u>. The universe does not "<u>need</u>" anything! That is anthropomorphizing the universe, which simply means treating the universe as though it were a thinking and feeling person.

The universe is being treated as a <u>sentient</u> entity that eventually had all it needed to create <u>us</u>. This is making the <u>universe</u> the <u>god</u> of the scientists.

This concludes the session.

Any Questions?