

Think Believe

Discover Creation...Worship the Creator

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Crazy “Scientific” Arguments

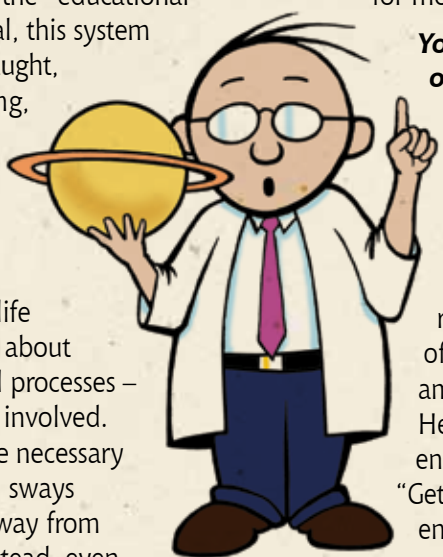
By Dave Nutting

We increasingly encounter atheists or die-hard skeptics at universities, and even at churches, who state things that are absolutely crazy (at least to my mind). As you read, keep in mind that several generations including elderly professors, baby-boomers, millennials, and now the “new generation” of current students has come, or is coming, through the “educational” system. In general, this system has exclusively taught, and is still teaching, evolutionary naturalism. This philosophy holds that the entire universe – including all the life forms in it, came about strictly by natural processes – without any God involved.

Naturalism, the necessary pillar of Atheism, sways many students away from belief in God. Instead, even students who have come from evangelical-church homes, take the lead to promote atheism. In order to support atheistic naturalism, adherents resort to what I would consider mental gymnastics. Consider the following statements from atheist students and professors (not exact quotes):

Your probability arguments don’t work. After all, we don’t live in a universe. We live in a multiverse. In fact, there could be an infinite number of universes. Therefore, anything can happen.

This student continued to assert that there could be many universes just like ours that even have a student identical to himself disputing my probability arguments. That idea sounds absurd and there is absolutely no evidence for it. However, that’s exactly what the infinite multiverse theory suggests as a “logical” answer to probability. See page three for more on “multiverses.”



You didn’t give any evidence of design. I want evidence, and if you mention it “just looks” designed, I am going to barf all over the seat in front of me.

This was said by an atheistic, associate professor responding to my presentation of what *should be considered* amazing evidence of design. Hearing this, a professional engineer humorously replied, “Get him a bag!” (Rational engineers have an ability to recognize design!)

**We’re here so it must have happened at least once by accident.”
“Given enough time, anything can happen!”**

These statements are made by those who, evidently, have never done the calculations. These calculations show that even under the most generous assumptions, the probabilities are still virtually zero. That is why the multi-universe has to be invoked!

How can this God of yours create something out of nothing?

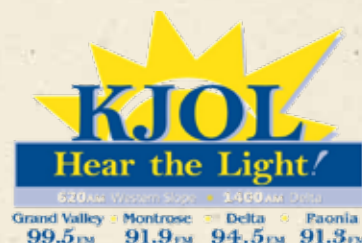
I would answer that God did so by the power of his Word. Also consider what naturalism teaches as found on the front cover of one of their magazines:

The universe burst into something from absolutely nothing. Zero. Nada. And as it got bigger, it became filled with even more stuff that came from absolutely nowhere.”

– Discover, April, 2002

Hmmm....Naturalism really doesn’t sound like science at all does it? As I have said before, evolutionary naturalism is not science, it’s philosophy posing as science. Col 2:8 warns: “See to it, that no one takes you captive through philosophy...” So, don’t be taken captive by the philosophy of atheistic, evolutionary naturalism.

It is my conclusion that Naturalism launches potentially great thinking minds into the outer space of absurdity just as Romans 1:22 reads, “Professing to be wise, they became fools.” Oh God, Creator of the universe, help us all to see the amazing evidence you have put before us that exclaims that You alone are our Creator! **AOI**



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Big Bang, Big Problem *by Mark Sonmor*

In 1929, Edwin Hubble observed that light coming from many galaxies was shifted to the red side of the color spectrum indicating these galaxies were moving away from us. Therefore, many scientists concluded that the universe must be expanding. Conversely, that must mean that it had a starting point. Thus, the big bang was born.

Proponents of this theory suggest that the universe originated from a single point and expanded into the cosmos we know and love today. However, several major problems have been encountered. Albert Einstein, for example, realized there needed to be some force in place to counteract gravity and keep the universe from imploding in on itself. He envisioned some type of gravitational repulsion that would maintain this equilibrium. Although he had a static universe in mind, the concept is generally referred to as the Cosmological Constant.¹

In 1998, when astronomical data indicated that the expansion of the universe was not constant but

slowly increasing, naturalistic scientists were forced to rethink their models. Their conclusion? Empty space must contain some type of energy that was exerting itself. This theoretical force became known as "dark energy." It should be there, many reasoned, but we can't detect it.

Yet, according to Natalie Walchover of Quantamagazine(March 2018), "Each cubic meter of empty space contains only enough of this energy to light a light bulb for 11-trillionths of a second." She went on to quote Nobel laureate,

Steve Weinberg, who referred to this problem as "a bone in our throat" for cosmologists, saying, "...the vacuum ought to be at least a trillion trillion trillion trillion

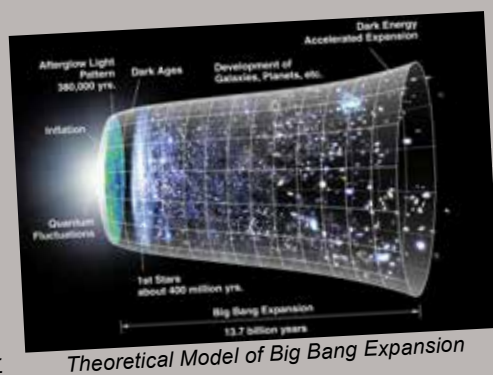
trillion times more energetic, because of all the matter and force fields coursing through it. Somehow the effects of all these fields on the vacuum almost equalize, producing placid stillness. Why is empty space so empty?"

As quantum field theorists explore the nature of sub-atomic particles, their calculations indicate that empty space should exhibit an amount of "vacuum energy" 120 orders of magnitude

greater than what they actually find. Some have criticized this discrepancy as one of the worst theoretical predictions in the history of physics!²

According to Walchover, big bang theorists continue to seek a satisfactory solution with some even proposing that instead of "banging," maybe the universe "bounced" into existence. This would have allowed energy in space to be strong for a time and then decline to its present state. However, these physicists have yet to produce a working model. In the meantime, many seem quite comfortable resorting to a multiverse as a viable explanation.

To read Natalie's full article, go to: quantamagazine.org/why-the-dark-energy-problem-spawned-the-multiverse-hypothesis-20180312/. **AOI**



¹ Alan Guth – Inflationary Cosmology, www.youtube.com/watch?v=_Mwmr9E1UFk&t=1573s

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cosmological_constant_problem

Note: While the terms "vacuum" and "dark" energy have some overlap, **vacuum energy** is a construct of quantum theory that assumes, based on probabilities, that sub-atomic fields are never completely at rest. Therefore, they must exhibit some energy. **Dark energy** is an astronomical construct used to explain the apparent accelerated expansion of the universe. Based on this idea, dark energy could, theoretically, consist of vacuum energy along with other forms of energy.

Christianity for Skeptics

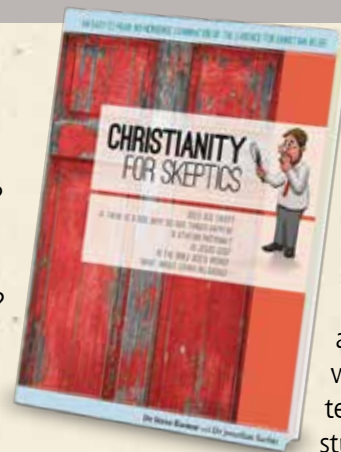
Review by Mary Jo Nutting

Do you ever wish you had a book to give to skeptics which answers objections to Christianity? This illustrated, well-referenced, easy-to-read, updated classic by Dr. Steve Kumar with Dr. Jonathan Sarfati, answers many of the "big questions" asked by skeptics.

- Does God exist?
- If there is a God, why is there evil and suffering?
- Is atheism rational?

- Is Jesus truly God?
- Is the Bible the Word of God?
- What about other religions? Do they all lead to God?
- What about eastern religions?
- What about Islam?

This book includes extensive quotes and references from both believing and unbelieving scholars. It is also written from a creation perspective and contains great information on design



in nature and the Christian roots of science. It is well-organized and illustrated with color, cartoon-style illustrations, charts, and bullet points. It would make a great text for personal study or for teaching youth groups, college students, or adult study groups.

Available from AOI for **\$17**. **AOI**

Multiverse Mayhem

by Mark Sonmor

A long-standing problem for big bang proponents has been the surprisingly even temperature distribution of cosmic background radiation (CBR) throughout the universe. Rather than a gradation of temperatures from the hottest in the center to colder in the outer regions, the Plank satellite (right) recorded amazing uniformity everywhere in the universe (image enhanced to show virtually imperceptible temperature variations). This could suggest either instant creation or that the universe stopped expanding altogether some time ago.

In 1987, Alan Guth's Inflation Model offered a theoretical solution proposing that, during the initial big bang, the infant universe (about a billionth the size of a proton) doubled in size every 10^{-38} seconds (less than a trillionth of a trillionth, of a trillionth of a second). This doubling occurred roughly one hundred times, allowing the universe to expand a million, trillion, trillion times until it was the size of a marble. Theoretically, this expansion allowed the universe to reach a uniform temperature and then expanded "normally" from there.¹

This phase of inflation, according to Guth, was driven by gravity operating in reverse. Portions of this "repulsive-gravity material lost its momentum or "decayed like a radioactive substance" in such a way that energy would have been released forming a cosmic version of "primordial soup." He imagined that this could allow ordinary particles to form and our universe to develop naturally while other areas would have continued to expand independently into additional universes.²

One way to picture his concept is to envision a giant bubble moving in such a way that it creates new bubbles – one of which would be our universe. Over an infinite amount of time, an infinite amount of bubbles might develop.

While this theory is untestable and unverifiable, it helps naturalists get around another sticky issue – how to explain our universe's finely-tuned characteristics (which have every appearance of being designed) without a creator-God. Why? Well, if there are an infinite number of universes, anything is possible.

The following is an example of how this plays out in relation to the cosmological constant problem mentioned on page two. As demonstrated by Natalie Walchover, the extreme lack of energy found in space is a problem for big

bang models. However, she also acknowledges that a low level of energy is extremely necessary for our existence. In fact, even slightly more energy in space would cause the universe to expand too quickly for galaxies, planets – or anything – to form. Instead of attributing this to some sort of intelligent design, however, Walchover writes, "This fine-tuned situation suggests that there might be a huge number of universes, all with different doses of vacuum energy, and that we happen to inhabit an extraordinarily low-energy universe because we couldn't possibly find ourselves anywhere else."

What vast ages of time were to the scientists of Lyell's and Darwin's day, so it seems, the multiple universe theory is becoming to ours. Ironically, what many have criticized creationists for – waving the magic wand of God when they couldn't find a scientific explanation, are now appealing to the miracles of a theoretical multiverse.

While some physicists concede that speculations about ultimate causes are outside the scope of their research, their ideas take on a life of their own becoming quickly absorbed into mainstream thought.

In stark contrast, the Genesis account states that the sun, moon, and

stars were created on day four *after* the plants, on day three. Because of this, it's tempting to give in to the "bullies on the playground" and seek to fit God's word into the ideas of modern science.

Before you "hitch your wagon" to the big bang, however, you might consider the following: In addition to the cosmological constant problem, there are many additional difficulties rarely cited by the media. For example, some galaxies display blue shift – indicating they are moving toward us. In addition to dark energy, scientists were forced to invent "dark matter" when they couldn't explain the rate of twist observed in galaxies. While the formation of even one star continues to elude scientists, they also remain baffled by the retrograde rotations and orbits of some planets and moons.

Spike Psarris, former engineer in the US military space program, has produced a series of excellent videos outlining what isn't being told about astronomy and the problems with big bang cosmology. Available from AOI: **\$40** per set of 3 (+ S/H) **AOI**



¹Dr. Don Lincoln – cosmic inflation (www.youtube.com/watch?v=0uj0HZ3HLfw)

²Alan Guth – Inflationary Cosmology, www.youtube.com/watch?v=_Mwmr9E1UFk&t=1573s


Author's Note

Because of the pervasive nature of this topic, we highly encourage you to familiarize yourself with these issues and their related terminology. Alan Guth's lectures are available on youtube and are surprisingly straightforward and understandable. Dr. Don Lincoln's short, concise videos are another layman-friendly source explaining a wide range of topics from astronomy to quantum physics. Although disagreeing philosophically, this author found his candid treatment of these ideas to be honest and entertaining.

Director's Column by Dave & Mary Jo Nutting



An extremely important point to realize with all of the talk going around regarding the big bang, inflation, and the resulting multiverse theory that we've discussed in this issue, is that we are indeed in a special place in our galaxy within our universe. Our solar system and our planet are in the precise location needed, within the Milky Way galaxy, for us to even exist. Our stable sun, unlike most stars elsewhere, keeps us warm but not toasted! If we were further away from our sun, we would be ice cubes. If we were closer? Yep, we would be burned toast or crispy-fried bacon. Yes, this is a special

place in our universe. The infinite multiverse concept, I believe, is an atheistic/naturalistic attempt to take away from God's power shown in the miraculous creation of this universe and in life itself. He also considers this speck called Earth to be a very special place in this universe. In fact, billions of people on this unique planet just celebrated the fact that Jesus Christ came here for us and allowed His creation to experience His amazing glory. Let us continually celebrate that our universe, our galaxy, our planet, and we, ourselves, are not here by accident. Let us walk in that knowledge and tell others about His creative power, love, and care. Contemplate Psalm 147: 3-4 and **have a great year!** 



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