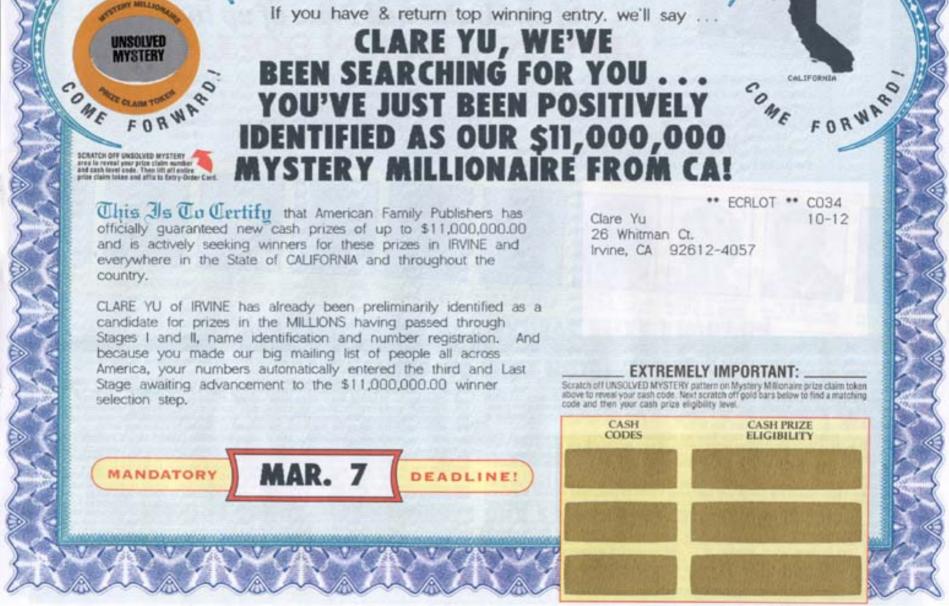
The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handiwork. – Psalm 19:1



AMERICAN FAMILY PUBLISHERS

GLARE

CLARE

If you look up at the sky at night, the heavens appear to be unchanging In 1917 Einstein wrote down the theory of **General Relativity.** His equations indicated that the universe was



expanding and decelerating. He believed that the universe was unchanging so he put in the cosmological constant to fix his equations. In 1929 Edwin Hubble found that galaxies are flying away from us in every direction. The farther they are, the faster they are receding. This is evidence for the expansion of the universe.



The Big Bang

Scientists now believe that the universe began in a tremendous release of energy known as the Big Bang. The universe has been expanding ever since. Evidence for this:

•Observation of galaxies flying away from us in all directions (Hubble's observations).

THE FIRST BOOK OF MOSES, CALLED

GENESIS

CHAPTER 1		i
	BC 4004	2
N the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.	John 1:1.2	
A the neaven and the earth.	1 Ps. 8:3 Is. 44:24	1
2 And the earth was ^a without	Is. 44:24	
form, and void; and darkness	Acts 17:24 Rev. 4:11	
was upon the face of the deep.	2 Jer. 4:23 2 Ps. 33:6	
And the spirit of God moved	2 Ps. 33:6 Is. 40:13,	1
upon the face of the waters.	14	1
3 *And God said, *Let there be	3 Ps. 33:9 3 2 Cor. 4:6	1
light: and there was light.	4 Heb. be-	
4 And God saw the light, that	tween the	1
it was good: and God divided	light and between the	
"the light from the darkness.	darkness	1
5 And God called the light	5 Ps. 74:16	
^a Day, and the darkness he call-	5 Heb. And the evening	ľ
ed Night. "And the evening	was, and the	ľ
and the morning were the first	morning was	ľ
day.	6 Job 37:18	ľ
6 ¶ And God said, "Let there	Jer. 10:12	l
be a "firmament in the midst of	6 Heb. ex-	ł
the waters, and let it divide the	7 Prov. 8:28	ł
waters from the waters.	7 Ps. 148:4 9 Job 26:10	ł
7 And God made the firma- ment, "and divided the waters	Prov. 8:29	ł
which were under the firmament	Prov. 8:29 Jer. 5:22	l
from the waters which were	2 Pet. 3:5 11 Heb. 6:7	ł
^s above the firmament: and it	11 Heb.	ł
was so.	tender grass	I
8 And God called the firma-	11 Luke 6:44	İ
ment Heaven. And the evening		
and the morning were the		
second day.		
9 T And God said, "Let the	1	
waters under the heaven he		
waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one		
place, and let the dry land ap-		
pear: and it was so.	Heb. be- 14 tween the	,
10 And God called the dry land	day and	
Earth; and the gathering to-	between the	1
gether of the waters called he	Ps. 136:8 16	
Seas: and God saw that it was	Heb. for 16 the rule)
good.	of the day	
11 And God said, Let the earth	Ps. 8:3 10	٤
^s bring forth ^N grass, the herb		ŝ
yielding seed, and the fruit tree	Or. creep- 2	נ
yielding ^s fruit after his kind	Heb. soul 2	0
whose seed is in itself, upon the	Heb. let 2	Ĵ
earth: and it was so.	fowl fly	0
12 And the earth brought forth	1 of the fir-	
grass, and herb yielding seed	mament of	
after his kind, and the tree	Ps. 104:26 2	1
vielding fruit, whose seed way	s ch. 8:17 2	2

 $\frac{1}{4}$ in itself, after his kind: and God saw that *it was* good.

¹⁰ 13 And the evening and the morning were the third day.

14 ¶ And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide "the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years:

4:6 15 And let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth: and it the was so.

16 And God made two great lights; the ^agreater light ^Nto rule the day, and the ^alesser light to rule the night: *he made* ^athe stars also.

17 And God set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth,

 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* 6:7 good.

19 And the evening and the morning were the fourth day.

20 And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the "moving creature that hath "life, and "fowl *that* may fly above the earth in the "open firmament of heaven.

21 And "God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind, and every 18 16 winged fowl after his kind: and God saw that *it was* good.

day 22 And God blessed them, say-7 16 ing, *Be fruitful, and multiply, 25 18 and fill the waters in the seas, ep-20 and let fowl multiply in the oul 20 earth.

20 23 And the evening and the morning were the fifth day.

12 And the earth brought forth grass, and herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was ch. 8:17 22 and creeping thing, and beast of

1

Expansion of the Universe

The expansion of the universe can be viewed as stretching the spacetime fabric of the universe. "It is He ... who stretches out the heavens like a curtain and spreads them out like a tent to dwell in." – Isaiah 40:22

"O Lord my God, Thou art very great;Stretching out heaven like a tent curtain." – Psalm 104:1-2



Light waves get stretched out by expansion.

Chance of winning the Publisher's Clearing House Sweepstakes:

1 in 10,000,000 (roughly)

Chance of getting the initial density of the Universe correct (at 10⁻⁴⁰ seconds after the Big Bang):

1 in 10000 ... 0000

About 55 zeros

The initial density of the universe must be *very* close to the "critical density":

Initial density

Critical density

 $= 1 \pm 0.000...0000001$

About 55 zeros

Origin of the Universe

Scientists believe that the universe began in a tremendous release of energy known as the Big Bang. The universe has been expanding ever since. Evidence for this:

•Observation of galaxies flying away from us in all directions.

•Remnant of the Big Bang known as the Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation.

In 1964 Penzias and Wilson discovered the remnant heat of the Big Bang. This is called the cosmic microwave background radiation. It is all around us. The universe has cooled off considerably. The radiation corresponds to a temperature of 3 degrees above absolute zero (- 454 F).



The Holmdel Radio Telescope: Amo Penzias (right) and Robert W. Wilson (left) are shown here with the 20-foot horn antenna used by them in 1964-65 in their discovery of the 3° K cosmic microwave radiation background. This telescope is at the Holmdel, New Jersey, site of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. (Bell Telephone Laboratories Photograph)

Origin of the Universe

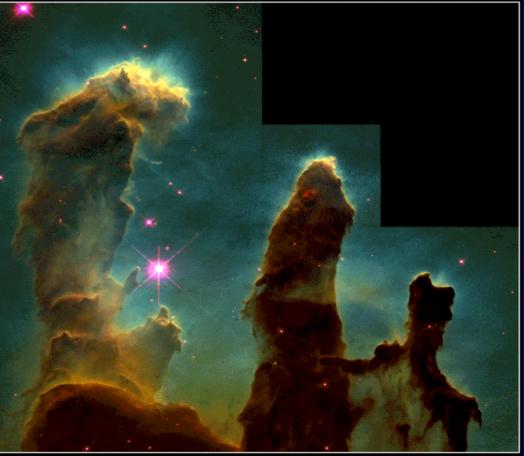
Scientists believe that the universe began in a tremendous release of energy known as the Big Bang. The universe has been expanding ever since. Evidence for this:

- •Observation of galaxies flying away from us in all directions.
- •Remnant of the Big Bang known as the Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation.
- •Observed abundance of light elements made in the Big Bang matches predictions.

Star Formation

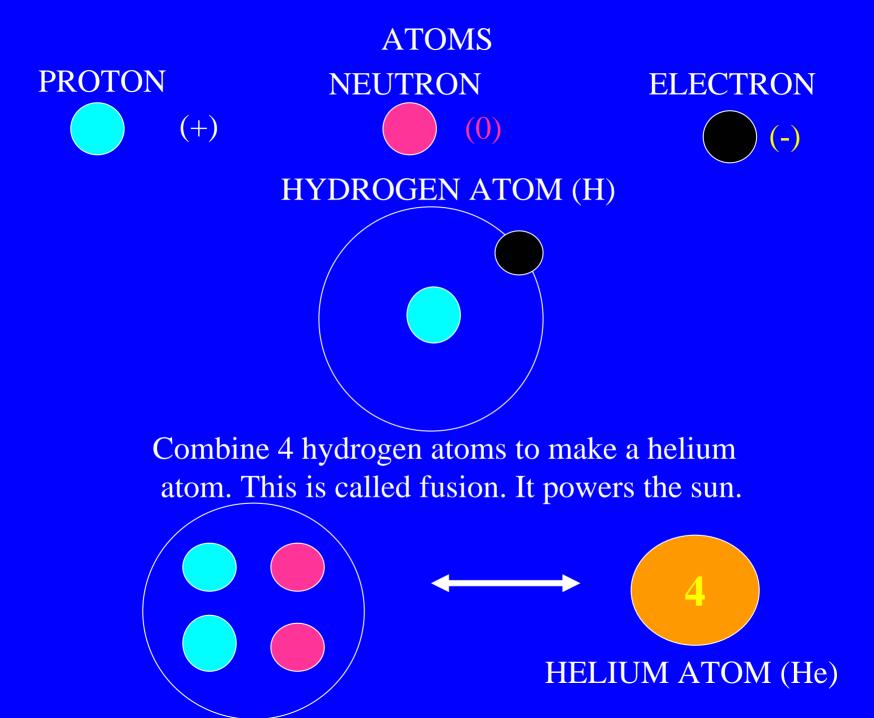
Eventually the universe cooled and atoms formed. With the help of gravity these atoms (mostly hydrogen) clumped together to form

stars.

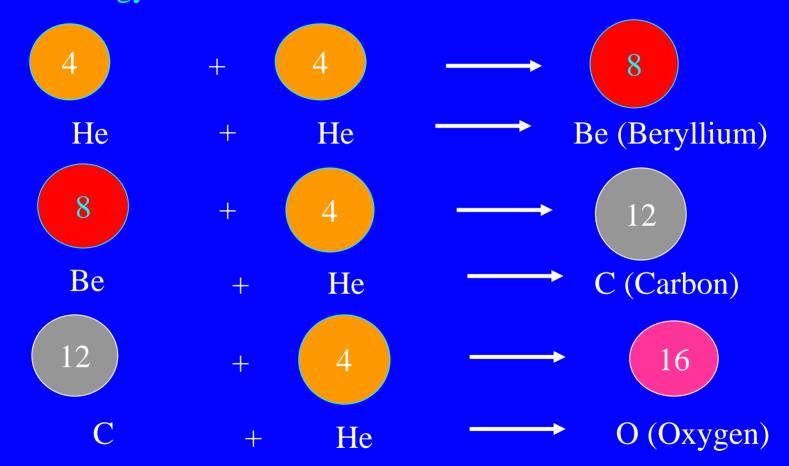


Gaseous Pillars • M16 PRC95-44a • ST Scl OPO • November 2, 1995 J. Hester and P. Scowen (AZ State Univ.), NASA

HST · WFPC2



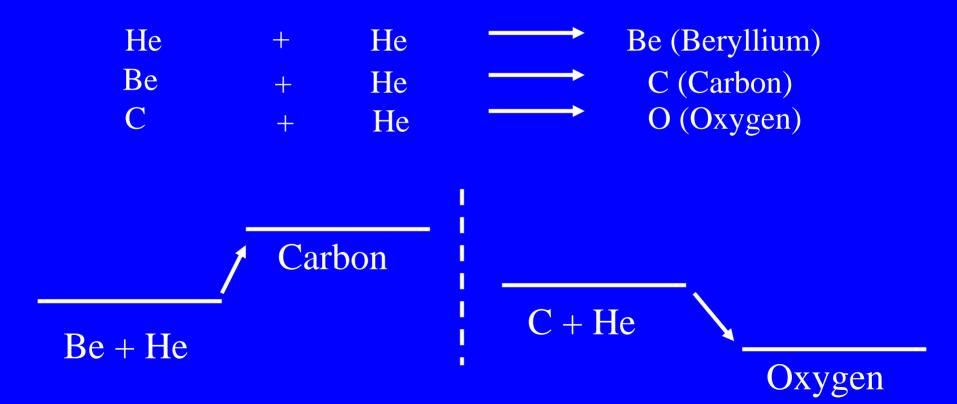
NUCLEOSYNTHESIS: Making heavier atoms by combining lighter atoms. This occurs in stars and is called fusion. This is where stars get the energy to shine.



Elements are made in stars. You are made of the stuff of stars.

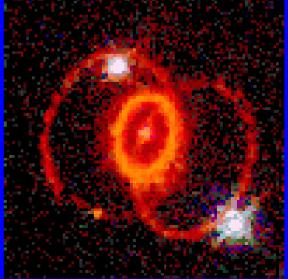
Carbon and Oxygen

We need carbon and oxygen to live. (Carbon dioxide, carbohydrates) The nuclear energy levels determine the rate of production of carbon and oxygen. These levels have been carefully tuned so that both carbon and oxygen are abundant.



Distance between Stars

Fortunately for us, the average distance between stars is about 3 light years or 20 trillion miles. If stars were 10 times closer (~2 trillion miles), a nearby star could pull the earth into an eccentric orbit and kill life here. If the stars were much farther apart, then there would not be enough heavy elements to make life. Heavy elements (like carbon and oxygen) are the ashes of dead stars and living things need these elements.



PROTON ELECTRON

(+)
(-)

Protons are positively charged and electrons are negatively charged. A proton is attracted to an electron, but a proton repels another proton, and an electron repels another electron. This repulsion is 10³⁹ times larger than gravity. Fortunately the number of protons equals the number of electrons in the universe. If this were not true, the repulsion between the excess protons (or excess electrons) would overwhelm gravity and there would be no stars, or planets, or galaxies.

The Strong Force

The strong force is the force that holds the protons and neutrons together in the nucleus of an atom. It is just sufficient to overcome the electrical repulsion between the protons.

neutron

Helium atom

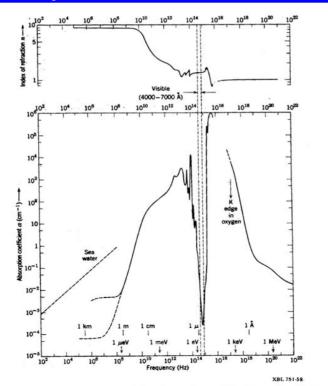
proton

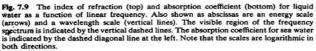
• If it was much stronger, big nuclei would form. There would be too many heavy elements like lead and iron, and not enough light elements like hydrogen and oxygen. So water would be rare.

• If it was much weaker, it would be hard to fuse hydrogen. Stars wouldn't shine. Heavy elements would be rare.

Water

Water vapor in our atmosphere blocks most of the harmful rays from the sun, e.g., ultraviolet radiation. Fortunately, however, it is transparent to visible light. Otherwise the sky would be dark all the time.





Science and Christianity

Today science and Christianity are often viewed as opposing points of view. However, this was not always the case.

• The scientific method of experimentation arose from the Christian world view that God is rational and unchanging.

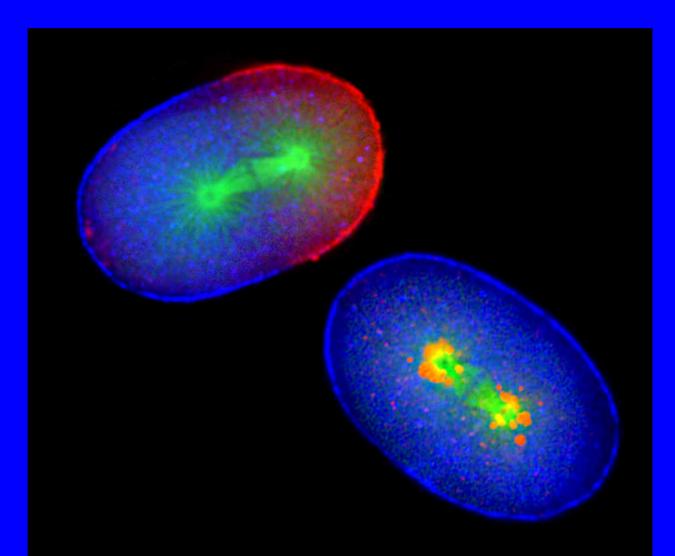
Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and today, and forever. – Hebrews 13:8

"Come now, let us reason together," says the Lord.

– Isaiah 1:18

• The laws of physics, chemistry, and biology indicate incredibly intelligent design.

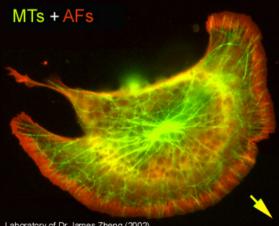
You are "fearfully and wonderfully made". – Psalm 139:14



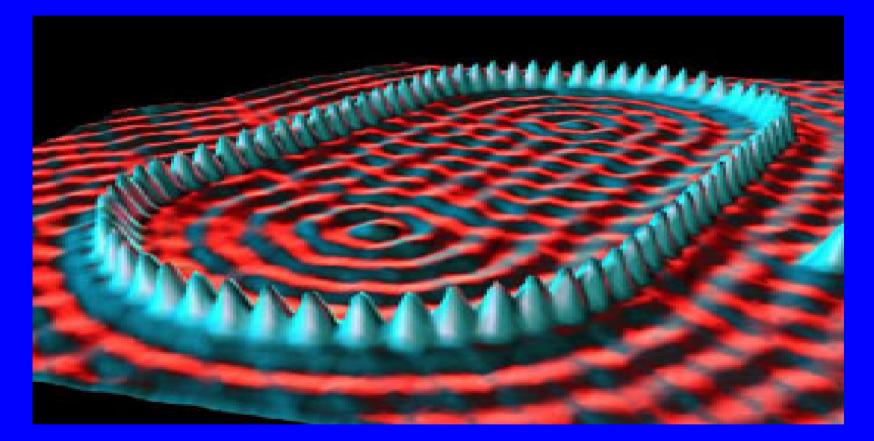
A Cell Is Like a City

- Workers
- Power Plant
- Roads
- Trucks
- Factories
- Library
- **Recycling center** \bullet
- Police
- Post office

- Proteins
- Mitochondria
- Actin fibers, microtubules
- Kinesin, dynein
- Ribosomes
- Genome
- Lysosome
- Chaperones
- Golgi apparatus



STM Image of Individual Atoms



Quantum Corral