

Chemical + Stellar and planetary evolution

How did the world and its biochemical elements come into existence?

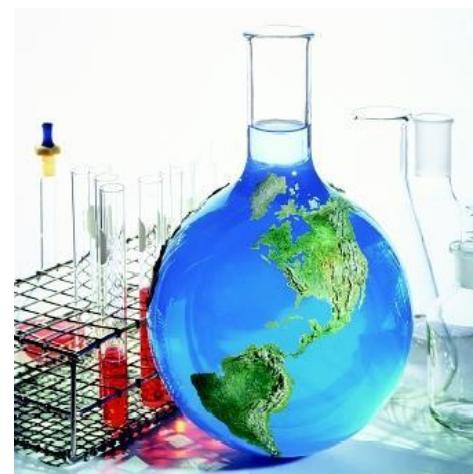
The evolutionary model states that the elements, stars and planets developed over millions and millions of years by chance

1. Chemical evolution – the origin of higher elements from hydrogen.

The Big Bang Theory claims that the big bang produced hydrogen and some helium. There are another 105 elements in the periodic table, which according to the big bang means that all these elements evolved.

Problems associated with chemical evolution;

- There is no evidence that it has occurred in the past, nor is there a mechanism to describe how it occurred.
- The second law of thermodynamics presents a problem; all complex chemical compounds tend to break apart into simpler materials, rather than become more complex.
- For the elements to evolve the atoms must organise themselves into more and more complex ordered arrangements. However this has never been observed and would be in violation of the second law of thermodynamics.



2. Stellar and planetary evolution – origin of stars and planets.

The big bang theory maintains that stars, planets, and everything else in the universe was formed.

Let's look at this in perspective:

The big bang maintains that all the matter and energy was concentrated at one time in what is referred to as a primordial atom. The size of this atom has varied among astronomers as stated before. The opinions of the size of the atom continually decreased to eventually a microscopic size. These people maintain that all the matter and energy was concentrated into a microscopic object and that this object sat in space for who knows how long and then suddenly developed instability and exploded. With this somehow galaxies, clusters of galaxies, stars and at least one planetary system were formed.

What is the evidence for this idea? **An idea so unlike anything we see today, something that doesn't seem to follow any common sense model that we have of anything at all.**

Proposed evidence is the 'expansion' of the universe. When we look at the light coming from galaxies this light appears to be shifted to the red side. By saying that it is shifted to the red side, I mean that if an object is moving away from us, to the observer it appears that those wavelengths of light get stretched out and by getting stretched out the light is shifted to the long side of the electromagnetic spectrum, and the light appears to be red. This is believed to be an effect caused by the motion of an object away from the observer

If an object to a star or galaxy were moving towards an observer the light would be shifted to the blue side of the spectrum. But when you look at the galaxies practically all of them appear to be shifted to the red side.

However, interestingly some of the galaxies have blue shifts. This has never been explained on the basis of an expanded universe.

Alternatively an explanation for the red shift may be that light is reddened by gravity (the attractive force between all matter in the universe).

Other problems with stellar and planetary evolution:

- No-one has ever seen a star form. People have observed stars dying, and the event is called a nova (small star) or supernova (large star) if it happens. In fact astronomy observers are praised and awarded for documenting how many stars they have seen die.
- It has been estimated that there are enough stars for every person on earth to own 2 trillion of them¹
- Unsurprisingly there is no evidence that a planet was formed from a big bang, and seems absurd considering the complexity of planets.

Summary

- Chemical evolution has never been observed and is violation of the second law of thermodynamics. If chemical evolution were remotely true it should be substantiated by evidence showing at least one element evolving. Contrastingly the exact opposite direction occurs with chemicals breaking down into simpler, less organised atoms.
- There is no scientific evidence that a big bang formed the stars and planets.
- No-one has ever observed a star forming, but dying, thus supporting the second law of thermodynamics. Stars die and explode often and show no evidence of an increase in new material or information, yet the premise for the big bang theory is an explosion.

¹ Astronomy and the Bible; Donald De Young p. 57

- A red shift does not necessarily substantiate the big bang. The red shift could be explained due to gravity.
- Why do a small percentage of galaxies have blue shifts? This can never be explained on the basis of an expanding universe.

The big bang theory is considered an absolutely, incredible, fantastic fictional story where all the matter and organisation of the universe came from an atom which was the diameter of an electron, and this exploded and settled to form the real complex universe with information. It seems to be only possible to get a complex universe, one with information, by the matter and energy being created, since it will not arise spontaneously from nothing, and then order and complexity being put into the system, and information from the outside.

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