

**Science does not support the Big  
Bang theory nor the theory of Evolution**

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4/12/23

**Challenge IV**

## A. Introduction

“In order to write about life first you must live it.”– Ernest Hemingway.

What is the meaning of life? Why are we here? How did we get here? All of these are important questions and I will try to answer one of these vast enigmas. “How did we get here?” is the question I will be setting the table with for all of us today. As for the food for thought. We will be going through the science and available evidence to test the hardness of the two leading theories that explain the origin of the universe and how such a wide variety of life came into existence and developed. I said we would be going through science. What is science? Science originates from the Latin word *Scio* meaning “to know. “The Oxford English Dictionary defines *Science* as knowledge about the structure and behavior of the natural and physical world, based on facts that you can prove, for example, by experiments.” But I don’t want to trudge around going through any old science. I wish to defend good science. What is good science anyway? Good science is based on evidence, and it is objective, it is transparent, and it is consistent.

So, why is this relevant? You might ask. It is quite relevant for multiple reasons.

- The Big Bang Theory is the most prevalent theory on the origin of the universe.
- The Theory of Evolution is the leading hypothesis on how so many different and complex species came to be.
- Knowing how the universe came to be would greatly affect how we think about it.
- The importance of Evolution is to know how life is connected.

## What is the Big Bang Theory?

What does the word *theory* mean anyway? According to the webster-dictionary, the word *theory* means “a plausible or scientifically acceptable general principle or body of principles offered to explain phenomena. (Merriam-Webster)” The definition of *science* is the “knowledge about the structure and behavior of the natural and physical world, based on facts that you can prove, for example, by experiments.” Therefore, the Big Bang theory cannot leave the “theory aisle” because classifying it as anything else would then be “bad science.” How probable is this theory? How well does this “painted concept” fit the frame of probable reality?

The Big Bang Theory proposes that there was a special singularity, called the “Primordial Molecule.” The Merriam-Webster dictionary explains how the word *Primordial* is defined as “existing from the beginning of time,(Merriam-Webster)” and it finds its origins in two Latin words. “*Primus*” means “first,” and the word “*ordiri*” means “to begin.” So this “existing from the beginning of time molecule” held all matter in the universe, everything from the bowl of Cheetos you ate last week to the dog that you are planning to adopt. This singularity is both infinitely dense as well as hot. This singularity would eventually “explode” or, more accurately, “rapidly expand” 13.7 billion years ago at a velocity that can only be imagined. It is unknown what triggered the molecule causing it to rapidly expand outward filling all the unoccupied “space.” As all that matter rapidly expanded, it began to cool off. Supposedly, within the first few minutes of the explosion, the three lightest and first elements were formed. These three elements are lithium, hydrogen, and helium. These formed the stars, and when the stars cooled the heavier elements were created. Slowly amounting to what makes the universe today.

## **B. Why science does not support Big Bang Theory**

The Big Bang model proposes that helium, hydrogen, and just a whiff of lithium were the first elements to come into being. So where did all the heavier elements come from? The Big Bang model suggests that the first stars (also called population III stars) were made up of purely these lightest three elements. Then, through nuclear fusion, these first stars slowly produced all the heavier elements such as nitrogen, carbon, and oxygen. When the stars exploded, they would then dispense into space all these heavier elements so that all the new population I and II stars would then be “diluted” with them. But these population III stars cannot be located anywhere when there should be observable population III stars as their lifespan would allow some to be “alive” today. However, on June 17, 2015, A National Geographic Article written by Michael D. Lemonick claimed that by “peering into the edge of the visible cosmos... astronomers have detected light from the very first generation of stars to emerge after the big bang.” This light comes from a galaxy called CR7. The reason why he says that it is on “the edge of the visible cosmos” is because astronomers used the galaxy’s redshift to figure out its distance. To summarize the words of John G. Hartnett of Creation Ministries International, “If the unverifiable assumption of redshift interpretation for galaxies with high redshift values is false, then the galaxy's claimed distance, size, and brightness may not be accurate.” The other problem is there was no detection of any one star in the galaxy of CR7, rather they gathered the light from all the stars as a whole. The only real way that we can get explicit affirmation that there are population III stars would be to test them to demonstrate that they have no metals. This requires testing that shows how particular elements produce and absorb light at specific wavelengths. This testing is called spectroscopy. The splitting of light that is correspondent to a certain wavelength. In order to establish if there are zero metals, we will need an especially bright light

because we cannot confirm what we cannot directly prove. So for the claim that population III stars have been discovered. The answer is no. Astronomers would have to find and identify the stars that have no metals. So to write an article titled “Astronomers Glimpse Very First Stars in the Universe” is misleading and inaccurate. It is not good science.

In 2006, NASA posted a story stating, “Scientists peering back to the oldest light in the universe have evidence to support the concept of inflation, which poses that the universe expanded many trillion times its size faster than a snap of the fingers at the outset of the big bang.” So what did the scientists find? Did scientists actually find evidence to help support the Big Bang Theory?

NASA launched a probe in 2001 called the Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP). This Probe’s mission was “to make fundamental measures in cosmology. (NASA.gov)” The WMAP had two essential instruments which were used to measure “minor dimensional differences in temperature as well as polarization in the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB). (Answers in Genesis)” In the case of the Big Bang, and in the words of Dr. Danny R. Faulkner, “the early universe must have contained slight variations in density that eventually gave rise to structure, such as galaxies. If the universe were initially too smooth, there would be no structure, and if it were too clumpy, nearly all matter would have been gobbled up into black holes. Either way, we wouldn’t be here to observe the universe. The slight variations in densities in the early universe would manifest themselves as slightly cooler and warmer regions in the CMB. In 1991, the Cosmic Background Explorer (COBE) was barely able to detect the temperature variations, but the temperature probes aboard WMAP were able to map the temperature variations in much greater detail.

The WMAP polarization experiments were designed to measure something more subtle. As a wave phenomenon, light can be polarized. That is, light can vibrate in preferred directions. Most light is unpolarized, but various mechanisms can introduce some polarization. The matter clumping in the early universe ought to manifest itself to a degree in what physicists call “E-mode polarization.” WMAP has found evidence of this. However, B-mode polarization ought to arise from gravity waves resulting from inflation. Has WMAP found B-mode polarization? I shall be answering that question with a quote directly from the NASA website: “WMAP detected E-mode polarization but not B-mode yet.” Therefore, despite the assertion presented in the press release, There is no evidence of inflation.

### **C. What is the Theory of Evolution**

The word “Evolution” in the English language finds its beginning in the Latin word “*ēvolūtiōn*,” translation being provided by dictionary.com as “an unrolling” or “an opening.” Dictionary.com explains how a derivative of the word “*ēvolūtiōn*” has been used in history. “The verb *ēvolvere* to roll out or away, unroll (a papyrus scroll), uncover, unwrap, unfold by using the intellect.” So now that we know what the word “Evolution” means, we can ask, What is The Theory of Evolution? The Theory of Evolution is a hypothesis that seeks to explain how life came to be and how such a wide variety of species came into existence.

This Theory of Evolution was first proposed by a man named Charles Darwin. Darwin was born in Western England, bordering the country of Wales, in the county of Shrewsbury, Shopshire February 12, 1809; he died on April 19, 1882. One of the Theory of Evolution’s fundamental concepts is Natural Selection. It is believed that a heavy inspiration came from the study of finches on various Galapagos Islands. Each island had a “unique Finch” that was

different from the others and yet, was still a Finch. So why were some of the Finches different? In the Finches that Darwin observed, he described how Evolution took on the form of rapid adaptation, also known as Natural Selection. Because of the inconsistent environment, the Finches adapted and diversified to better suit their needs. The Warbler Finch adapted by having a longer beak so it could eat insects more effectively, while the Large Ground Finch adapted by accommodating a larger beak that was better situated for cracking seeds and nuts. Natural Selection, by Darwin's definition, is one explanation for why there is all this variation. Natural Selection is the idea that the fittest survive and pass along their traits to their offspring. For example, if one mouse could smell better, aiding its search for food and making it have a greater chance at survival than other mice, that mouse's offspring would likely have a stronger sense of smell and have a greater shot at finding life-sustaining food. The offspring of the mouse with a weaker sense of smell are more likely to be weaker, have shorter lifespans, and die out due to the extra difficulty of having weaker traits. Therefore, the mice with a good sense of smell have a probable chance of living, while the mice with a weaker sense of smell do not. This process applies to all plants and animals, and that process would then repeat and diversify until bears became whales and pigeons became Ostriches, thus arriving with all the variation and specifications that we have today. What Darwin proposed is that through natural Selection, all the creatures that survived and were therefore "superior" can be traced back to a few fundamental forebears. We do have to clarify something here. There are two types of "evolution." There is macroevolution in which a fish might eventually become an amphibian, and microevolution that would apply to the mouse illustration.

## D. Science Against the Theory of Evolution

There is a point that needs to be addressed regarding the Theory of Evolution. Animals have never been observed being able to add genetic information to their DNA. In fact, it is quite the opposite. Animals tend to lose genetic information rather than gain it. In order for a worm, for example, to grow eyes. Its DNA would have to have the genetic information to give it eyes that can see and adjust to the light. But that genetic information doesn't exist in the worm's genetic code. Even if it had millions of years to "evolve," the worm ultimately never gains the wonderful ability of sight that allows us to read ink on a page. But what about mutations? Surely those must hold the key to success! But what are mutations? Mutations are blunders in a gene's replication that will produce a new "mutant" variation of that creature. If the mutant creature is fortunate enough to get a "mutation," that aids its dominance. Whether it is reproduction or survival, or even eyes, it will eventually become the dominant population, or that is how the story goes. The Problem with this idea is that it goes against everything us humans have been able to observe and study. We have never observed "new information" be added to a genome. What happens is that the cards in the deck are reshuffled, nor are new cards added. Sometimes the genetic information gets removed or "deleted," if you will. Mutant creatures still arise from this, but the changes that have occurred are the polar opposite of what Darwin had envisioned. So fish wouldn't obtain lungs instead of gills and swap their fins for legs and feet. This process could endlessly carry on, but the desired result of a fish eventually, given enough time, becoming a philosopher is unattainable.

The "Peppered moths of the species *Biston betularia* range in color from mostly white with a peppering of black specks to nearly all black. At one time, it is claimed, the lighter-colored moths of this species were the most numerous because they blended in with the

light-colored bark of the trees they favored and, thus, were nearly invisible to their bird predators. Several years ago, air pollution caused the bark of these trees to darken, exposing the lighter moths to the birds. It is assumed that the birds ate the more visible white variety, leaving behind mostly the darker variety of the species, which lay hidden on the soot-darkened trees. To the evolutionist, this is observable evidence of evolution in action! But while the peppered moths may be an example of natural selection, they do not show the evolution of a fundamentally new kind of animal or even a new species of moth.

Consider the remarkable species *Canis familiaris*, which includes over 150 varieties of dogs recognized by the American Kennel Club. Dogs as different as a 125-pound St. Bernard and a 3-pound Chihuahua are all the same species of animal! Still, there are limits to what can be achieved by dog breeders. They can breed for long legs and short legs (within limits), but they can't breed for a flying dog with wings. The reason for this is simple: there are no genes in the entire gene pool of the species *Canis familiaris* that would produce wings or any of the other countless specializations necessary for flight. For this, the evolutionist must look to *mutations*, their most ludicrous mechanism of all. (Menton)"

One more thing, there are no observed "linking fossils" of the skeletal remains of the transitional process. We have thousands upon thousands of Chimpanzees worldwide and millions of humans. So what then happens to the middle stage, where man is learning to walk upright? Should not there be fossils galore beyond doubt that they existed? Should not there also be millions of the "in-between " stages of chimpanzees to a man that should be able to be observed, but those fossils do not exist? So what is the explanation given? The reason evolutionists say there are no transitory fossils is that the animals and creatures must have evolved in quick "jumps" right after a "stasis" period of "non-evolution." But with our understanding regarding

how genetic information cannot be added, and our comprehension of what mutations exactly are. We can see that this idea of a “sudden” species is absurd.

## **E. What is Carbon-14 dating?**

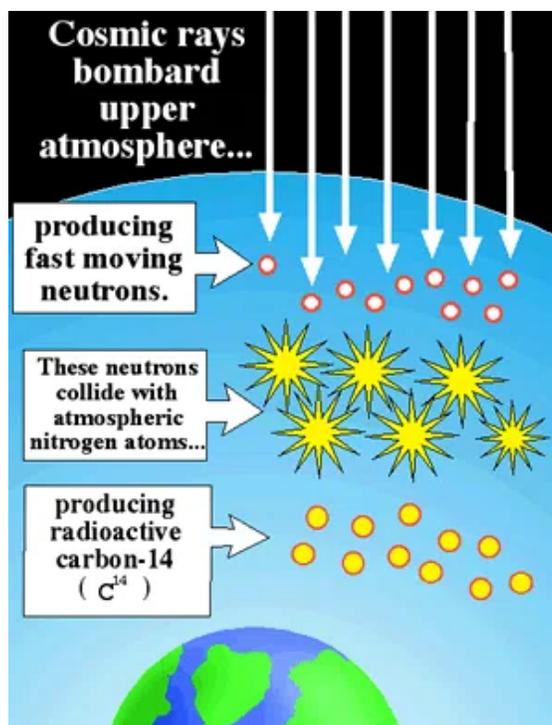
The earth is commonly believed to be around 4.5 billion years old. How did we get this number?

We got the number through radiometric dating. What is radiometric dating, you might ask.

Radiometric dating is a process in which the decay rate of radioactive atoms is used to determine the age of the rock sample. But there are also different kinds of Radiometric dating. Some examples of various kinds of radiometric dating are Uranium–lead dating, Rubidium-Strontium, Samarium-Neodymium, and Carbon-14 dating. Carbon-14 dating is the widely known method of radiometric dating. Now the questions are. How do we get carbon-14? Is Carbon-14 generated?

“Cosmic rays from outer space are continually bombarding the upper atmosphere of the earth, producing fast-moving neutrons (subatomic particles carrying no electric charge). These fast-moving neutrons collide with atoms of nitrogen-14, the most abundant element in the upper atmosphere, converting them into radiocarbon (carbon-14) atoms.

The atmosphere is composed of about 78% nitrogen, therefore a lot of radiocarbon atoms are produced. These rapidly combine with oxygen atoms to form carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).



This carbon dioxide, now radioactive with carbon-14, is otherwise chemically indistinguishable from the normal carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which is slightly lighter because it contains normal carbon-12. Radioactive and non-radioactive carbon dioxide mix throughout the atmosphere and dissolve into the oceans (Snelling).” Carbon Dioxide is in all living things because some animals eat plants, and plants absorb it using photosynthesis. Effectively putting Radiocarbon in the food cycle and our own bodies.

“Radiocarbon atoms are unstable and decay over time to stable nitrogen-14 atoms through a process called beta decay. This involves a neutron breaking down into a proton and an electron (called a beta particle), which is ejected, resulting in beta radiation. The rate of decay can be measured by counting the number of beta particles emitted from a known quantity of carbon over a period of time, typically a month. By knowing the initial number of carbon atoms and the fraction that are radioactive, the radiocarbon decay rate can be calculated. This rate is commonly expressed as the half-life, which is the time it takes for half of the initial quantity of

radioactive carbon-14 atoms to decay. The half-life of radiocarbon is approximately 5,730 years, meaning that it takes that long for half of the carbon-14 atoms to decay to stable nitrogen-14 atoms.” (AiG)

However, Radiocarbon dating is not used to date anything older than approximately 50,000 years old because of how quick its decay rate is. So one problem is how there are still Carbon-14 atoms in diamonds that are supposed to be millions of years old when all the Carbon is pretty much gone after 50,000 years.

## **F. Conclusion**

In conclusion, after carefully reviewing the available data, both the Big Bang Theory as well as the Theory of Evolution are simply not good science. There should be Population III stars, but any findings of just 1 have yet to be confirmed. The inability for a dog to fly no matter how much dog breeding you do is because of how it is not possible for a canine’s genetic material to give him wings. There is Carbon in diamonds that are supposed to be millions of years old when Carbon has a lifespan of approximately 50,000 years. Theories are just that, theories. At the same time, it is good to ask questions and to pursue knowledge. It must be done under “good science.” The assumption that the Big Bang Theory and Theory of Evolution have been established under “good science” by evidence beyond doubt is simply a fanciful but false fairytale. We need to pursue “good

science” to not only better understand the world we live in but to better understand ourselves as human beings.

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