

# The Big Dud Theory

This article can be read online at:  
<http://www.creationliberty.com/articles/bigbang.php>

Author: Christopher J.E. Johnson  
Creation Liberty Evangelism  
<http://www.creationliberty.com/>

---

In America, it would be difficult to find someone who has never heard of the Big Bang theory. It is taught in science classes throughout the country. Though many scientists have dedicated their lives to the study of this theory, the Big Bang is best classified as science-*fiction*, rather than science.

science: systematic knowledge of the physical world gained through observation and experimentation

(See "science" Random House Dictionary, Random House Inc, 2010; See also The American Heritage Science Dictionary, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2010)

In order for evolution to be coherent, it has to have a beginning. Most evolutionists are trying to separate the origins part of evolution from rest of their theory, claiming it only applies after life has begun. However, logical inquiry must follow this path back to its roots. All life had to start somewhere. The evolutionists, in the past couple of decades, have backed off from pushing their entire theory because of the embarrassing position of having to explain the complexity of origins.

However, this claim of evolution only applying after life gets started is exactly that: a claim. Many textbooks teach something else entirely:

## 1-5 The Evolution of Stars

Does it surprise you that the title of this section is called The Evolution of Stars? If you are like most people, you may think of evolution as something that deals with changes in living things. The definition of evolution, however, can be thought of in simple terms as change over time. Using that definition, many things can be considered to evolve. Planet Earth, for example, has changed greatly since it

Prentice Hall, Exploring the Universe, 1993, p. 42

If evolutionists want to claim that the Big Bang is not part of the evolution model, they are welcome to say that, but Big Bang is still being taught as part of the evolution theory to students around the world. When they stop teaching Big Bang as evolution, I'll stop labeling it as part of evolution.

## Creating the Big Bang

The Big Bang theory was first thought of in 1927 by a Belgian scientist named George Lemaitre. Later, in 1948, a model was made by George Gamow, R.A. Alpher, and R. Herman, but it was Gamow, a well-known scientist and science fiction writer, that is credited with creating the model.

(See Isaac Asimov, *Asimov's New Guide to Science*, 1984, p. 43; See also Vance Ferrell, *The Evolution Cruncher*, 2001, p. 69; See also Andre Berger, *The Big Bang and Georges Lemaitre: Proceedings of a Symposium in Honour of G. Lemaitre Fifty Years After His Initiation of Big-Bang Cosmology*, D. Reidel Pub Co, 1984, ISBN: 9789027718488)

Fred Hoyle accidentally coined today's well-known phrase of "Big Bang," intending to belittle it over the radio, but it picked up momentum by those who desperately needed an explanation for the universe that did not include an intelligent designer.

(See "Big Bang Astronomer Dies," BBC News, Aug 22, 2001, [[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk\\_news/1503721.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/1503721.stm)])

## The Birth and Death of the Universe

How was the universe born and how will it end?

Most astronomers believe that about 18 to 20 billion years ago all the matter in the universe was concentrated into one very dense, very hot region that may have been much smaller than a period on this page. For some unknown reason, this region exploded. This explosion is called the big bang. One result of the big bang was the formation of galaxies, all racing away from one another. This explains why the universe is still expanding.

**Prentice Hall General Science, 1992, page 61**

The textbooks teach that 18-20 billion years ago, all the matter in the universe was compacted into a tiny dot smaller than the period at the end of this sentence. The Big Bang is a name given to the explosion of that dot. Immediately, any thinking individual would have obvious questions like: Where did the matter come from? Where did the energy come from? What caused this explosion? When I say God created the universe, I am immediately asked where God comes from, but when I ask an evolutionist where the dirt came from for the Big Bang, it's as if they expect everyone to accept it without answering the question.

Those who liked the Big Bang idea knew that there had to be some sort of credible evidence to get people to believe it, and the grandest evidence for the Big Bang theory today is called "Red Shift." To understand the Red Shift theory, we first must understand the doppler effect.

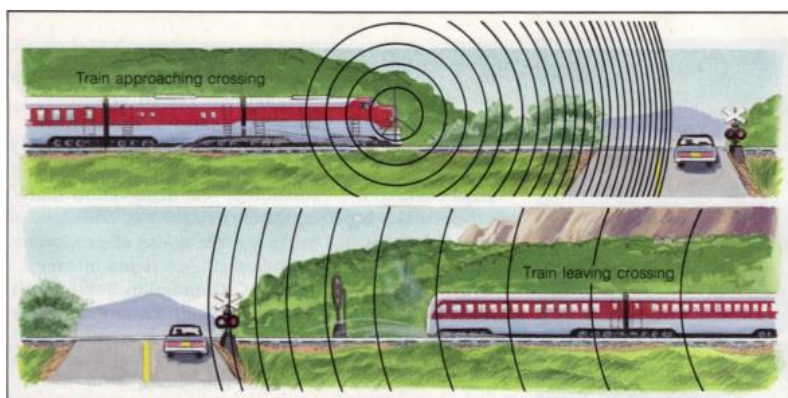


Figure 1-16 As the train approaches the crossing (top), sound waves are crowded together and reach the listener's ears with a high pitch. As the train leaves the crossing (bottom), sound waves are farther apart and have a lower pitch. What term is used to describe this effect?

**Prentice Hall,  
Exploring the  
Universe, 1993  
p. 25**

Click here to hear an example of the Doppler effect.

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player\\_embedded&v=a3RfULw7aAY](http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=a3RfULw7aAY)

Sound comes from the source to your ear in waves at a certain speed. If the source of the sound is moving towards you, then the sound waves will be compressed and the sound you hear will be higher pitch. If the source of the sound is moving away from you, then the sound waves will be refracted, causing a lower pitch.

*"Atoms of different gases have different atomic structures. Therefore they have different internal*

*staircases -- they gain and lose energy in different amounts and produce light of different colors... A star's color corresponds to its surface temperature."*

-Pat Murphy & Paul Doherty, "The Color of Nature," Chronicle Books, 1996, p. 59, ISBN: 9780811813570

Wait a second, I thought the red color was supposed to indicate a star moving away from us, but now the red color indicates what gas it's burning? Which one is it, and how can they verify either of them when no one has ever even seen a star to know what it is? The Red Shift theory says that if a star is moving towards us, it shows us a compressed color (blue), and if it is moving away, it shows us a refracted color (red), but how do they know that isn't just the color of the gas?

Star light is **ASSUMED** to work in the same way as sound, and **ASSUMED** to work exactly the same through any medium which the light might pass, and **ASSUMED** to work exactly the same through any medium over billions of light years of distance. No one knows if it does or not.

Even light in general, what it is and how it works, has never been fully understood. For example, in 1906, J.J. Thompson was awarded the Nobel Prize for proving electrons were particles. In 1927, his son was awarded the Nobel Prize for proving electrons were waves. Today, some are calling them photons. Are they waves, particles, photons, all, or neither? Even giving it one of those names does not explain what it is, and though there are certainly some interesting theories, no one knows for sure.

# Disproving the Constant Speed of Light

After *ASSUMING* that star light works the same as sound, the entire Red Shift theory depends on *ASSUMING* the speed of light is a constant. This creates a problem because the constant speed of light has been proven to be false around the turn of the century.

In 1999, experiments were done at Harvard, Smithsonian, and Cambridge to slow light down using a specially treated cesium gas. The first experiments yielded light to 38 MPH. Two years later, they stopped light, and then released it again like a material particle. It was also able to be speeded up to 300 times faster than normal.

(See David Whitehouse, science editor, *Beam Smashes Light Barrier*, BBC News, July 19, 2000; See also William J. Cromie, *Physicists Slow Speed of Light*, Harvard University Gazette, Feb 18, 1999; See also Malcolm W. Browne, *Researchers Slow Speed of Light to the Pace of a Sunday Driver*, New York Times, Feb 18, 1999)

Since the constant speed of light has been disproven, that means all measurements based on light and distance cannot be determined to be accurate without claiming absolute knowledge of the universe. Red Shift *ASSUMES* the speed of light is a constant, it *ASSUMES* light has always traveled at the same rate, and it *ASSUMES* that the light has not traveled through anything that may change its speed and/or appearance.

In spite of the major assumptions made, and the evidence against it, Red Shift is still taught as scientific fact, without discussing any of the huge flaws in the theory:

**The Big-Bang Theory**

Astronomers believe that the expanding universe is the result of an enormous and powerful explosion called the big bang. The **big-bang theory** may explain how the universe formed. **The big-bang theory states that the universe began to expand with the explosion of concentrated matter and energy and has been expanding ever since.** According to the

**Prentice Hall, Exploring the Universe, 1993, p. 25**

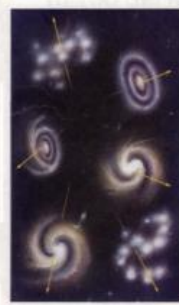


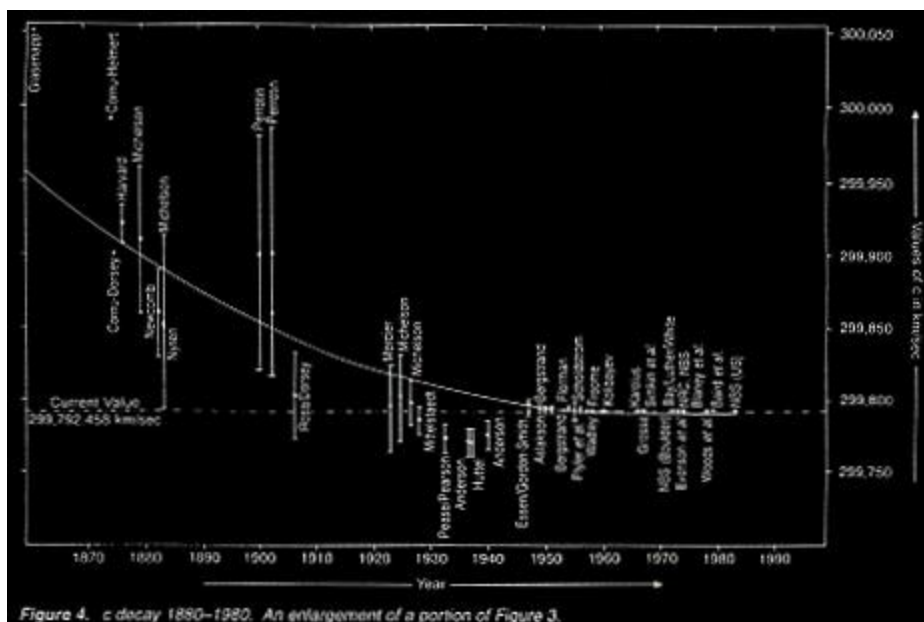
Figure 1-17 What does this illustration tell you about galaxies?

The Big Bang is reliant on speculative evidence such as Red Shift because it would be impossible for anyone to provide real scientific evidence for the origin of time, space, and matter. To discuss something's origin, we must go beyond time, space, and matter, which takes us outside the realm of science.

(See Evolutionism: A New Age Religion for more details)

The speed of light has also been shown to be declining slowly over time.

(See Barry Setterfield & Trevor Norman, *The Atomic Constants, Light, and Time*, Aug, 1897, prepared for senior research physicist Lambert T. Dolphin; For chart, see CEN Technical Journal, June, 2000)

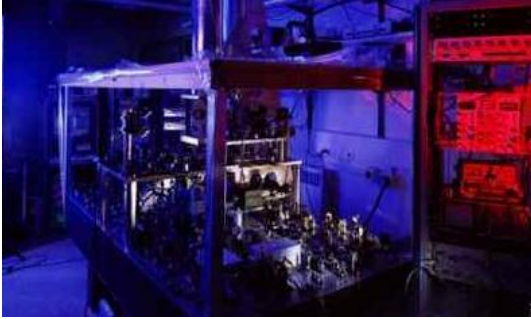


The complete chart shows 164 experiments recorded on the speed of light over the past 300 years. The chart above is a piece that shows all the recorded experiments from 1880-1980. In the past, a steady decline in the speed of light has been observed.

Though it has been declining in the past, notice that it levels off between 1950-1960, and remains constant from that point forward. What would have happened in the 1950s to cause the speed of light to stop declining?

In 1953, the first atomic clock was setup, which measures the wavelength of a

cesium 133 atom. (it became the "official" standard by 1967) That means they're using light to measure light, and it creates a rubber ruler problem. If you use light to measure the speed of light, you'll never notice the decrease.



**This device is precise, but that doesn't mean it is accurate.**

In 1955, the National Physical Laboratory in England built the first cesium-beam clock used as a calibration source. Over the next few years, these atomic clocks were setup worldwide, and that explains why we have not seen a decline in the speed of light since 1955.

Prior to the atomic clock change, the second was measured by planetary orbit. If we compare the orbital-second with the atomic-second over time, the two start to differ in that the atomic-second appears to be slower. If atomic clocks are "correct," the orbital speeds of Mercury, Venus, and Mars are increasing, which is impossible based on the laws of conservation of energy. (i.e. first law of thermodynamics)

(See Alan Montgomery & Lambert Dolphin, "Is the Velocity of Light Constant in

Time?" *Gallilean Electrodynamics*, Vol 4, No. 5, 1993)

Again, evolutionists need a constant speed of light in order for their billions-of-years idea to work, since all calculations in astronomy rely on a constant speed of light. It is for this reason that the evidence of light being slowed down, and speeded up, are quickly brushed under the rug during debate, and some evolutionists will flat out deny the existance of such experiments in a desperate attempt to hang on to their religious beliefs in the Big Bang.

(See Creation/Evolution Debate -- Dr. Kent Hovind, PhD in education, head of Creation Science Evangelism, vs Dr. Robert Trivers, Evolutionist Professor of Anthropology and Biological Sciences at Rutgers University, April 1, 2003, during Q&A about light, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ)

The bottom line: They look at a star and see it's red, and therefore conclude that the universe has been expanding over billions of years from a dot. If you are gambling your eternity on such a wild concept, I would highly advise against it. Remember, the word "universe" is literally translated from the Latin as "a single spoken sentence."

(See 'uni' & 'verse', Online Etymology Dictionary [www.etymonline.com], Douglas Harper, 2001-2010)

*And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.  
-Genesis 1:3*

## Distance to the Stars

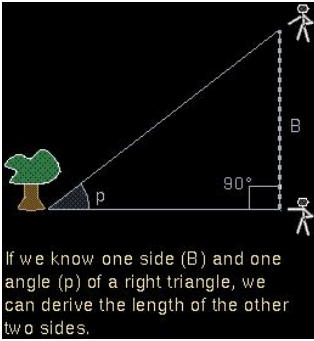
First, it must be stated that no one knows what a star is for certain. It is theorized that stars are like our sun, and that our sun is a star, but no one knows for sure if this is true. It is a reasonable theory, but to say "we know what stars are," assumes knowledge that we don't have.

*"Stars are so far away that they appear to us to be just pinpoints of light. We cannot see their size or shape. So how can we tell different types of stars apart? For the vast majority of stars, there is only one characteristic feature that we can observe – the color of their light."*

-Stephen Hawking, *A Brief History of Time*, Ch. 3, 1988, ISBN 0-553-38016-8

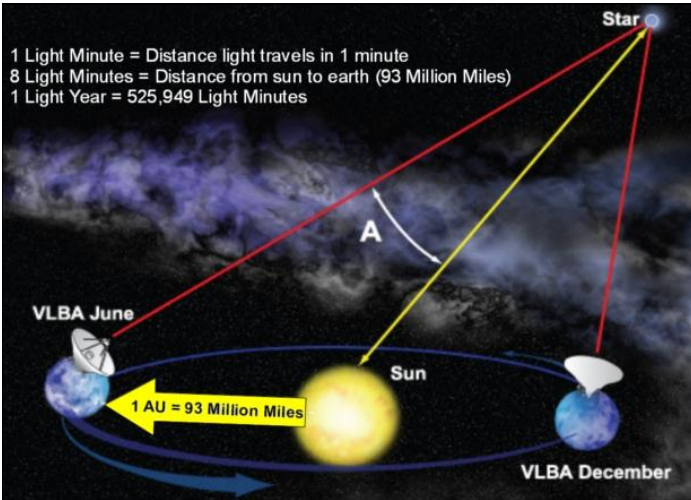
*"Even when viewed through the largest telescopes, all stars remain tiny pinpoints of light and simply cannot be magnified in size as planets can."*

-Dr. Donald B. DeYoung, *Astronomy and the Bible*, 2nd Edition, published Baker Books, 2005, p. 66, ISBN: 0-8010-6225-X



To calculate the unknown distance of an object, we use trigonometry. Two surveyors, knowing two angles and a side, can calculate the unknown distance and complete the triangle.

To find the unknown distance to the stars, a base of the triangle is needed, but because the stars are so far away, a very large base is needed. Originally, the diameter of the earth (8,000 miles) was used. However, it was not a large enough base for something at such a great distance. Today, earth's orbit around the sun is used for the triangle base, angle is measured in June and again in December; this method is called parallax trigonometry.



Remember, a *LIGHT YEAR* is a *DISTANCE*, not a time; it is the distance that light can travel in one year. The same is with a light minute; it is the distance light can travel in one minute. Let's say we have a "Chris-Minute." That's the distance that I can travel in one minute. The Chris-Minute, just as the light-year, is a shorter way of saying a bigger number.

This may sound a little confusing, but let's look at a more simplified example to show how **measuring light years with trigonometric parallax very limited**.

Since a light-minute is a distance, let's convert light-minutes to inches. The time the light from the sun takes to get to earth is about 8 light-minutes (also known as AU - Astronomical Unit). Since they measure on both sides of earth's orbit, we need two AU, which is 16 light-minutes. We will convert 16 light-minutes into 16 inches.

One light-year has about 525,949 light-minutes, so we would be surveying an object about 526,000 inches away.  
 $526,000 \text{ inches} = 8.3 \text{ miles}$

So to measure one light-year would be like having two surveyors, standing 16 inches apart, looking at a dot 8.3 miles away. That forms an angle of 0.017 degrees, which is a *very* skinny triangle.

If we were going to measure 100 light years, we would have two surveyors standing 16 inches apart on top of the Sear's Tower in Chicago, looking at a dot on the Empire State Building in New York City. That forms an angle of 0.00017 degrees. With such a tiny base to the triangle, we do not have much ability to measure those great distances.



What's really ludicrous about this is that evolutionists are claiming astronomers have been able to measure the distance to stars *BILLIONS* of light years away. I'll give the astronomers 100 light years to be fair, but it's currently impossible, from our tiny vantage point in the universe, to measure billions of light years. The stars could very well be billions of light years away, and it may be a reasonable theory to hold, but that's not something we know.

#### Four points to consider:

1. We do not know for certain what stars are.
2. We do not know for certain the distance to the stars.
3. We do not know for certain what light is.
4. A constant speed of light has been disproven.

Evolutionists are claiming the earth is billions of years old because they think that stars evolved billions of light years away, and therefore, the light from the stars needs billions of years to travel to earth. This is *ASSUMING* the constant

speed of light, and **ASSUMING** the stars formed billions of years ago according to a Big Bang model. (i.e. Their presuppositions get in the way of objective scientific inquiry.)

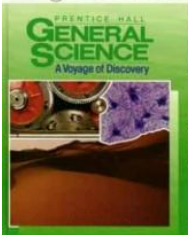
*It is he that sitteth upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers; that stretcheth out the heavens as a curtain, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in:  
-Isaiah 40:22*

The Bible says God stretched out the heavens, so the question is not "How did the light get from the current star location to us?", it's "How did the stars get from us to the location they are in now?" The point is this: There is more than one way to look at this, but only one way is taught because there is a great effort to indoctrinate children into thinking evolution is a proven fact of science, when it is only a religion by definition. As Christians, our best evidence to answer these questions is the Bible, which is an eye-witness account of the past, explaining what we see in the present.

## Planet Rotation vs Big Bang

matter in the nebula toward its center. As the nebula shrank, it spun faster and faster. Gradually, the spinning nebula flattened into a huge disk almost 100,000 miles across. At the center of the disk a sun, or new sun, began to take shape.

Prentice Hall General Science, 1992, p.69



The existence of the spin of planets and galaxies would logically force any scientific mind to say the dot itself, from before the Big Bang, had to be spinning. This is the same concept on how some textbooks teach star formation in the same way:

The Law of Conservation of Angular Momentum then becomes a problem for evolutionists and the Big Bang. For example, if an object (like a merry-go-round) is spinning clockwise, anything that is thrown from it will be spinning clockwise, until it meets resistance.



If the Big Bang were true, why do two of our planets, Uranus and Venus, spin in opposite directions? Eight of our 91 known moons spin backwards.

(See Astronomical Almanac for the year 1989, Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989, p. E88)

Some evolutionists claim that something struck these planets and caused their rotation to shift. Perhaps in imagination that might work, but in reality the impact of something that would change the rotation of a planet would near destroy the planet. At the very least, we should see enormous catastrophic damage on the planet to indicate that claim, yet we do not find evidence for it.

Some entire galaxies spin backwards to each other.

This phenomenon is unexplainable in naturalistic, scientific terms, and all evidence indicates there must have been a Creator to the order in the universe.

**CNN.com / SPACE**

**Goofy galaxy spins in wrong direction**

February 11, 2002 Posted: 8:18 AM EST (1318 GMT)

By Richard Stenger  
CNN Sci-Tech

(CNN) -- A galaxy captured by the camera of the Hubble Space Telescope seems to be rotating in the direction opposite of what it should, astonished astronomers announced this week.

Most spiral galaxies have arms of gas and stars that trail behind as they turn. But this galaxy, known as NGC 4266, has two leading outer arms that point toward the direction of the galaxy's rotation, according to Hubble

SEARCH GO

MAIN PAGE  
WORLD  
U.S.  
WEATHER  
BUSINESS  
SPORTS  
POLITICS  
LAW  
SCI-TECH  
SPACE  
HEALTH  
ENTERTAINMENT  
TRAVEL  
EDUCATION  
IN-DEPTH

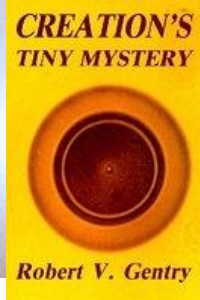
VIDEO LOCAL

SAVE THIS EMAIL THIS

-Richard Stenger, CNN.com, "Goofy Galaxy Spins in Wrong Direction," Feb 11, 2002

# Polonium Halos vs Big Bang

Granite is a type of rock that can be found all over the world, but it is not known how granite forms. For example, igneous rock is formed from volcanic activity, and sedimentary rock is formed from water mixing sediments, but granite is still unknown. It is said that granite is part of the igneous family because the earth had to cool over millions of years, but this *ASSUMES* the Big Bang has occurred. (I.e. Evolutionary conclusions are drawn based on the presupposition that evolution has already occurred.)



Dr. Robert Gentry did research on the disposal of radioactive wastes at Oakridge Laboratories in Knoxville, TN. In his research of testing granite, he made the discovery of polonium halos in the rock, and published in many major science journals (e.g. *Science*, *Annual Review of Nuclear Science*, *Nature*, *Physics Today*, etc.). (See Halos.com for more details)

Uranium decays to polonium. Polonium then decays to lead. The half-life of polonium is very short. Depending on the isotope, the decay of 100 years, to a few minutes.

polonium could range from

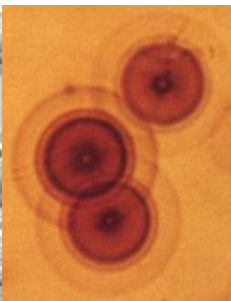
(See The Carbon Dating Game for more details on half-life)

A good analogy of polonium in molten lava would be like dropping an Alka-Seltzer into water. Alka-Seltzer does not last very long in water, and is gone within minutes.

If you dropped Alka-Seltzer into water, and put it in the freezer to slowly cool down, the water would freeze long after the bubbles had disappeared. However, if you were able to instantaneously freeze the water, the bubbles would be trapped inside. From a flat surface, the bubbles would appear to be rings, or halos.



An explosion is three-dimensional, though it appears to us to be two-dimensional. Each polonium breakdown is like a tiny explosion. Although the actual shockwave is a bubble, from a flat (or 2D) surface, it appears to be a halo.



Polonium halos are found in the granites from all around the world. According to the evolution theory, 4.6 billion years ago, the earth slowly cooled from a molten mass. If that were true, the polonium in the molten mass would have decayed a long time before the earth cooled into a solid. The polonium in the granite is proof positive that rock was never hot. In order to get polonium halos, the rock would have to form instantaneously, just like the Alka-Seltzer bubbles.

The real mystery to this comes with the lack of uranium rings. The only known way for us to obtain polonium, is to decay it from uranium. Normal uranium decay will have uranium rings on the outside, and then polonium rings on the inside. However, there are no uranium rings in the granite. How do you get pure polonium and trap it in rock instantly?

*And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so.*

*-Genesis 1:9*

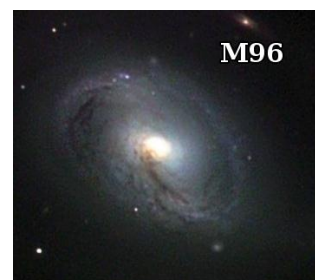
## Problems with Standard Candles

A "standard candle" (also known as a 'cepheid variable') is claimed by evolutionists to be the method by which they've measured millions and billions of light years. They look at a star in the night sky, and see one is brighter than the others. They observe the brightness of that star, and **ASSUME** that it is closer to earth than the others. Then, once they "determine" the distance to that star, they supposedly use the distance to that star as a base for their triangle to measure out farther into space.

A major problem with this theory is using the "Hubble constant" to measure the distance to standard candles. In 1995, some astronomers started measuring the age of the universe by the Hubble constant. The first standard candle was named when they were trying to find the distance to the spiral galaxy M96. However, very wild numbers can be drawn from the Hubble telescope.

*"You have to be careful about [drawing conclusions] because all of the [Hubble Constant] measurements have huge systematic errors."*

-Ron Cowen, "Further Evidence of a Youthful Universe," *Science News*, Sept 9, 1995, p. 166



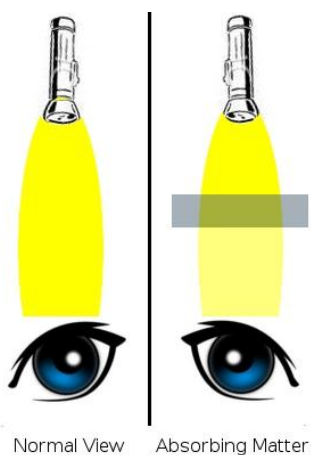
Evolutionists will claim they're basing their calculations on the hubble "*constant*," but it's not a constant at all. The hubble is always moving, so it's not a constant. Also, when they pull back a variety of numbers, it leaves evolutionists open to choose which numbers they like that best supports their bias. This whole process of selecting measurements is quite similar to how they select dates with radiometric dating; they pick what they want based on their preconceived conclusion.

(See The Carbon Dating Game for more details)

*"Yet another set of observations indicates that the universe--as described by a popular cosmological model--appears to be younger than its oldest stars. The new study puts the age of the cosmos at 8.4 billion to 10.6 billion years, younger than the 13 billion to 16 billion years estimated for elderly stars."*

-Ron Cowen, "Further Evidence of a Youthful Universe," *Science News*, Sept. 9, 1995, p. 166

Just because something *appears* to be a certain way, doesn't make it fact. A mirage appears to be a real object, but upon further investigation, it isn't there. They don't know the distance to stars, but insist that they do for the sake of attempting to validate the Big Bang model, which was created from pure imagination.



Basically, an evolutionist, who believes in the Big Bang, sees a slightly brighter star and then **ASSUMES** it is closer because it is bright. He sees a slightly dimmer star and then **ASSUMES** it is farther away because it is dim. All this is concluded on the **ASSUMPTION** that absorbing matter in space will have no effect on starlight over billions of lights years of distance.

*"We now know that faintness arises from two causes [distance and absorbing matter in space] and it is not generally possible to apportion it accurately between the two."*

-James Jean, "The Universe Around Us," New York: Cambridge University Press, 1969, p. 61

Here's a simplistic way to understand absorbing matter in space: if you get a flashlight and shine it through ice or a plastic tarp, from your vantage point, it would be at normal brightness, but to an observer on the other side of the object, the flashlight would appear to be dim. Does that mean the flashlight is miles away? No, it's quite close, but the light is not as strong when traveling through absorbing matter.



# Problems with Dark Matter

Dark matter is an evolutionary attempt to explain some unexplainable phenomena in the universe. For example, if matter and energy exploded from a Big Bang, then it should be evenly distributed throughout the universe. However, it is not. We find huge clumps of star cluster, then huge distances of empty space, then another huge clump of stars. The evolutionary explanation for the missing matter is dark matter.

**No one has ever seen dark matter.** Why? Because it's dark and you can't see it. Dark matter has never been demonstrated, it is purely on speculation because of the missing matter in space. Evolutionists commonly pick on creationists about "an invisible man in the sky," yet they believe in invisible dirt that is attempting CPR on their Big Bang model. We cannot observe, test, nor demonstrate dark matter; therefore, it is not science.



Yet, the religious belief in invisible matter is the excuse used to explain other problems for the evolutionists. For example, why do the planets in our solar system appear perfectly smooth, when that is not the way they would naturally form in a Big Bang model? Evolutionists say the invisible matter has effect on gravity causing the smoothness of the planets.

Spiral galaxies, for example, are spinning faster on the inside than the outside. Eventually, the spiral shape in the galaxies would no longer be recognizable. If the universe is billions of years old, why do we still have spiral galaxies?

Evolutionists claim the invisible matter's effect on gravity keeps them in spiral shape.

Let's say we were having lunch together, and you ordered a piece of cake. You got up to use the restroom, and I ate your cake before you returned, but you did not know this. You come back, sit down, and ask me what happened to your cake. I say, "**Invisible matter in the space around us must have consumed it.**" Would you believe me?

---

Ultimately, the universe had a beginning, and the earth is here. So that means: Either someone made this world, or the world made itself. Either "In the beginning, God..." or "In the beginning, nothing exploded..."

It requires enormous amounts of creative imagination and mental gymnastics to make up a story about the universe evolving from nothing. I would highly recommend not wagering your eternity on a Swiss cheese theory that spits in the face of God's basic laws of science and physics.

*O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science falsely so called:*

*-1 Timothy 6:20*

The Bible mentions a big bang, it just hasn't happened yet. The big bang is coming soon:

*But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise [that's a big bang], and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up.*

*2 Peter 3:10*

The Creator who made this universe is coming to judge the world. We all will be judged before the might of the God who created all that we see, and I encourage everyone to get Saved and get ready for it. The Big Bang will not save you, nor will it be an excuse when you stand before God. **Jesus Christ is the only Savior** we have from eternal punishment for our sin, and He's coming back whether we're ready or not, so get ready.