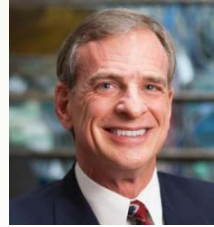


Chapter 5

The Evidence Of Cosmology: Beginning With A Bang

Case for Creator


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Evidence for God

- ▶ Cosomology – the science of the origin and development of the universe
 - ▶ Kalam Cosomology – argues that universe had a beginning
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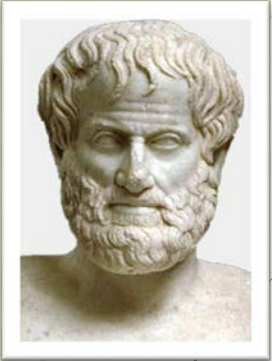
Kalam Cosmological Argument

- ▶ Kalam argument, which is broken into three principles:
 - 1. Whatever begins to exist has a cause.
 - 2. The universe began to exist.
 - 3. Therefore, the universe has a cause.

History of Kalam Cosmological Argument

- ▶ Why is it called Kalam Cosmological Argument?
 - Kalam is an Arabic word that means 'speech' or 'doctrine,'
 - Kalam was a Muslim Cosmological Argument of the Middle Ages

History of Kalam Cosmological Argument



- Greek Philosopher Aristotle (384 – 322 BC)
 - believed that both God and universe are eternal

History of Kalam Cosmological Argument



- Christian Philosopher John Philoponus of Alexandria (490 – 570 AD)
 - argued that universe had a beginning



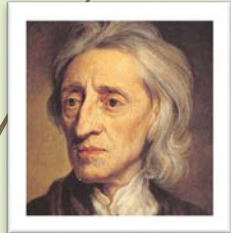
- Muslim Philosopher Al-Ghazali (1058 – 1111 AD)
 - Muslim theologians adopted Philoponus's views

History of Kalam Cosmological Argument

- ▶ Latin-speaking Christendom once again adopted Philoponus's views



- Italian Philosopher Bonaventure (1221 – 1274 AD)

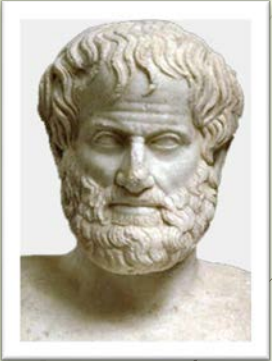


- British Philosopher John Locke (1632 – 1704 AD)



- German Philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724 – 1804 AD)

History of Kalam Cosmological Argument



- Greek Philosopher Aristotle (384 – 322 BC)
 - believed that both God and universe are eternal
 - naturalists believed that the universe was eternal
- Christians rejected the notion that the universe is eternal
 - Based on the biblical revelation that God created ex nihilo
 - Genesis 1:1 In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.

Kalam Cosmological Argument

- ▶ Kalam argument, which is broken into three principles:
 - 1. Whatever begins to exist has a cause.
 - ✓ things just don't pop into existence, uncaused, out of nothing
 - ✓ we never see things coming into being uncaused out of nothing

Kalam Cosmological Argument

➤ Kalam argument, which is broken into three principles:

- 1. Whatever begins to exist has a cause.
- 2. The universe began to exist.
 - ✓ mathematically, an infinite universe is impossible because an infinite past would involve an actually infinite number of events
 - ✓ infinite quantities and infinite numbers works in the conceptual realm but not in the real world (e.g. infinity – infinity = 0)
 - ✓ Big Bang – general theory of relativity shows universe as either exploding or imploding
 - ✓ 1920 model of Einstein's theory showed expanding universe
 - ✓ If we go back in time, there would be a single origin before which it did not exist
 - ✓ If Big Bang true, background temperature of the universe should be just a few degrees above absolute zero
 - ✓ 1940 found that the universe's background radiation is 3.7 degree above zero
 - ✓ Big Bang evidence - very light elements, like deuterium and helium, cannot have been synthesized in the interior of stars, because you would need an even more powerful furnace to create them.
 - ✓ In 1996, Stephen Hawking has said, 'Almost everyone now believes that the universe, and time itself, had a beginning at the Big Bang.'

Kalam Cosmological Argument

- ▶ Kalam argument, which is broken into three principles:
 - 1. Whatever begins to exist has a cause.
 - 2. The universe began to exist.
 - 3. Therefore, the universe has a cause.
 - ✓ in atheism, the universe just pops into being out of nothing without any explanation at all
 - ✓ That means the cause of space and time must be an uncaused, beginningless, timeless, spaceless, immaterial
 - "Even atheist Kai Nielsen said, 'Suppose you suddenly hear a loud bang . . . and you ask me, 'What made that bang?' and I reply, 'Nothing, it just happened.' You would not accept that.'

Kalam Cosmological Argument Pt 1 of 3

- ▶ What about God? Does He have a cause?
 - God is outside of time, space, matter; He made them
 - God never began to exist, He is eternal
 - Exodus 3:14 God said to Moses, "I AM WHO I AM"; and He said, "Thus you shall say to the sons of Israel, 'I AM has sent me to you.' "