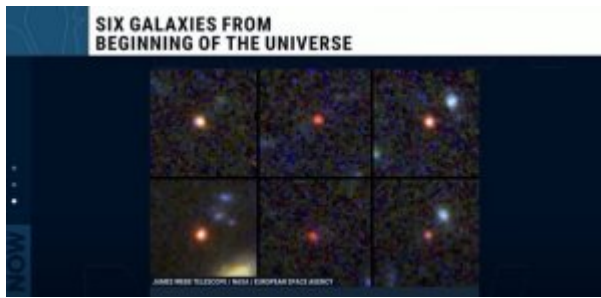


Big Bang Hypothesis Bombs Out



[This is a reprint of Dr. John Gideon Hartnett's article on <https://bibliscienceforum.com/2023/03/13/the-james-webb-space-telescope-demolishes-the-big-bang-hypothesis/> I did the YouTube transcription for him.]

The James Webb Space Telescope Demolishes the Big Bang Hypothesis

Apparently the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) has now observed and identified 6 new massive "primordial" galaxies, 10 times the size of the Milky Way galaxy but only half a billion years after the alleged big bang start of the Universe. That means they have interpreted the redshifts of those galaxies to mean they existed at the epoch in the big bang universe of about 500 million years.

Of course there are many unprovable assumptions involved in coming to this conclusion but it presents an enormous problem for the big bang believers.

According to the standard model galaxies essentially started as small blobs of gas and stars and grew over time. So sort of 'baby' galaxies are what is expected to be observed as you look deeper and deeper into space, closer and closer to the initial big bang origin.

This is not the first time such a galaxy has been observed too close to the alleged big bang and too big to fit the theory. See [A long time ago, in a galaxy far far away...so the story goes](#). In that instance it was the Hubble Space Telescope that spotted the problem galaxy, allegedly on 400 million years after the big bang.

But these new JWST observations are also inconsistent with the expectations of the BB theory. The theorists need to do something fast to fix up the dying big bang model. Watch the video below as theoretical physicist Michio Kaku explains the problem. The first half of the video deals with this issue. For that section I have added the transcript below.

Transcript (with Dr. Hartnett's emphases added)

Interviewer: And next my favorite kind of story in life is the kind that reminds us that we are nowhere near as close to as smart as we think we are. And oh boy, does this next one do exactly that!

You know that golden telescope we humans built? It's taken some mind-blowing pictures of space right now. Well, it turns out it's so powerful it might have just **shattered our understanding of the universe**. We've all heard about how the new James Webb Telescope is kind of like a time machine because it can look back to the early formation of the universe. And it's been doing just that. It has taken pictures of six galaxies that are some of the oldest that we've seen. But they're a little hazy, and there's a lot going on in these images. Bear with us.

For one, when you're looking at these things they're supposed to be from the beginning of time as we know it and they're not supposed to be all that well formed. Well guess what? These are looking a lot bigger and a lot more developed than we thought. And why does that matter? Well for one thing, it could pretty much rewrite a whole bunch of astrophysics textbooks. So of course we called up the legendary theoretical physicist Michio Kaku. He's the futurist who always has me dreaming of the cosmos and the author of a bunch of books that might need to be tweaked now if it turns out that the universe is older than we think.

Hey professor, I'm thinking of some of my favorites, "The God Equation", "Physics of the Future", "Future of Humanity", most of them say the universe is about 13 billion years old. What if it's not?

Michio Kaku: Well, that's the problem! **The James Webb Space Telescope is upsetting the apple cart. All of a sudden we realize that we may have to rewrite all the textbooks about the beginning of the universe.**

Now, it takes many billions of years to create a Galaxy, like the Milky Way galaxy with 100 billion stars, many billions of years old. But the James Webb Telescope has identified six galaxies that exist half a billion years after the Big Bang that are up to 10 times bigger than the Milky Way galaxy! **That shouldn't happen.** [JGH—He misspoke here. The galaxies are smaller than the Milky Way, though one may be comparable. Nevertheless they are 10 to 100 times more massive than they should be according to the theory at this stage of their evolution.] There should not be primordial galaxies that are bigger than the Milky Way galaxy that are only half a billion years old. Something is **wrong**. We may have to revise our theory of the creation of the universe. [JGH—He means the assumed big bang story, because they are too big to fit that story.]

Interviewer: And so we're possibly looking at a universe that's much older than we think it is, and we're also possibly looking at maybe this is an **optical illusion**? Are those the two options here?

Michio Kaku: That's right. Some people say it's an optical illusion. You see, according to Einstein, gravity can act like glass. The glass of course you can make a magnifying glass. With gravity you too can bend space and time to create a gravity magnifying lens, so you think that these galaxies are huge when they're actually baby galaxies. [JGH—they just modify the story to make it fit the observation no matter how crazy the changes are.]

Now, I personally think that the solution of the problem is these are not

baby galaxies at all they're actually monstrous black holes, black holes that formed after the instance of creation. That's baffling scientists because they don't fit in the normal sequence of the birth of a galaxy. So I personally think that we're actually looking at monster black holes where perhaps **new laws of physics are emerging**. [JGH—They would rather create new laws for physics in some past universe which cannot be tested than believe in the *ex nihilo* creation of the Universe by the Creator.] And again, if you can figure all this out there could be a Nobel Prize waiting for you.

Interviewer: I'm sorry, you're saying that these galaxies, these six galaxies that look kind of like galaxies are actually black holes?

Michio Kaku: Yeah, that's one theory. Because we think that at the center of our own Milky Way galaxy there is a raging black hole that is two to three million times more massive than our sun. In fact, we now believe that at the center of almost every galaxy in the universe there's a monstrous black hole that could be millions to billions of times more massive than our own sun.

Interviewer: If that's the case then you're gonna have to rewrite all of your books. And I think I have two of them with your signature on them. So I'm going to need you to resign and send me some new ones when you update those.

(end of relevant section)

There is a simple solution that the God haters and biblical creation deniers would never suggest. God created fully "mature" galaxies from the very beginning of the Universe. There were no baby galaxies. Whatever state we see them in now is essentially the same as they were created in.

The concept of age is imposed on the data from the observers prior biases.

When God created the galaxies in the Universe it was instantaneous.

Surely, My hand founded earth, and My right hand has stretched out the heavens; I called to them, they stood up together.

Isaiah 48:13 KJ3

God created the galaxies as we see them today.

[Can we see into the past?](#) Please review that post.

But I say there is nothing in physics that says what we see now with these space telescopes is not in the present. That means we are seeing the Universe as it is now, and not at some time billions of years into the past.

So given time more evidence will emerge that is more consistent with the biblical creation account than some alleged big bang. No man-made theory on the origin of the Universe can ever be proven. In fact, [nothing in science](#)

[especially cosmology can be proven](#). See also [Cosmology's Achilles' heel](#).

I would rather trust in the Word of the Living God.