

Cosmological Argument - Apologetics

God is the BEST explanation of the origin of the universe.

Through empirical observations, we know a list of irrefutable facts that we know concerning the beginning of space time. Namely, through Penzias' red light shift, Einstein's theory of relativity, Borde Vilenkin and Guths expanding universe proof, the laws of thermodynamics, and the discovery of Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation in the last few decades. With all these things, every naturalistic working model of the universe has failed. Naturalism is currently stuck with the nought theory or the I don't know hypothesis which isn't a theory and not how we do science. We formulate a hypothesis and test it and when it's proven true or false, we adjust, reject or accept it as truth.

No one is saying that the God hypothesis is proven through cosmology, but presently it's the only theory still standing in the line of proposed theories. But I am very open to a different theory that has scientific grounding in observed empiricism or even rationalism.

Until then, and I would suggest it will not occur ever, the God hypothesis is the BEST one in the marketplace of ideas regarding the beginning of the universe.

1. The universe began to exist
2. If the universe began to exist, then it has cause transcendent of itself.
3. Therefore the universe has transcendent cause.

1. Everything that begins to exist has a cause transcendent of itself
2. The universe began to exist.

Proofs of second premise

- [Big Bang] [Gravity equations yield a past-bound singularity.](#)
- [BGV theorem] [Any average-expanding space has a beginning.](#)
- [2nd Law] [Total entropic decay has not arrived yet.](#)
- [General 2nd Law] [Total generalized entropy is not maxed.](#)
- [Philosophy] [Logically, prior events cannot number to infinity.](#)

3. Therefore, the universe has a cause transcendent of itself

Support of Premise 1

1. Premise 1 seems obviously true at the least, more so than its negation. First, it's rooted in the necessary truth that something cannot come into being uncaused from nothing.
 - a. To suggest that things could just pop into being uncaused out of nothing is literally worse than magic.
2. Second, if things really could come into being uncaused out of nothing, then it's inexplicable why just anything and everything do not come into existence uncaused from nothing.

3. Third, premise 1 is constantly confirmed in our experience as we see things that begin to exist being brought about by prior causes.

Support of Premise 2

1. The working model of the Universe supports this claim
 - a. 1915 – Einstein Theory of Relativity
 - i. Allowed us for the first time to speak meaningfully about the past.
 - b. 1929 – Universe is expanding – red light shift
 - c. 2003 – BVG - any universe which has, on average, been expanding throughout its history cannot be eternal in the past, but must have an absolute beginning
 - d. 2012 – 70th birthday party- “A point of creation would be a place where science broke down. One would have to appeal to religion and the hand of God”
2. The argument from Theoretical infinity supports this claim.
 - a. If I told you to start at one and count to infinity, what number would you start with? 1. If I told you to count backwards from infinity, what number would you start with?
 - i. Actual infinite number of things can't exist, because there could always be one more.
 - ii. If the universe has always existed then there is an infinite number of moments before today. Which means arriving at today would be impossible. Mithani and Vilenkin
 - iii. Imagine someone was counting down from infinity to the first day that you existed. Well he should have already reached zero an infinite number of years ago. If he's going 3,2,1, Here you are, you ought to ask, why haven't you been done for an eternity already, how could you possibly get to zero and it makes no sense that it would've taken you until today.
3. The argument from uniformitarian thinking supports this claim
 - a. Moreover, in addition to the evidence based on the expansion of the universe, we have thermodynamic evidence for the beginning of the universe. The Second Law of Thermodynamics predicts that in a finite amount of time, the universe will grind down to a cold, dark, dilute, and lifeless state. But if it has already existed for infinite time, the universe should now be in such a desolate condition. Scientists have therefore concluded that the universe must have begun to exist a finite time ago and is now in the process of winding down.

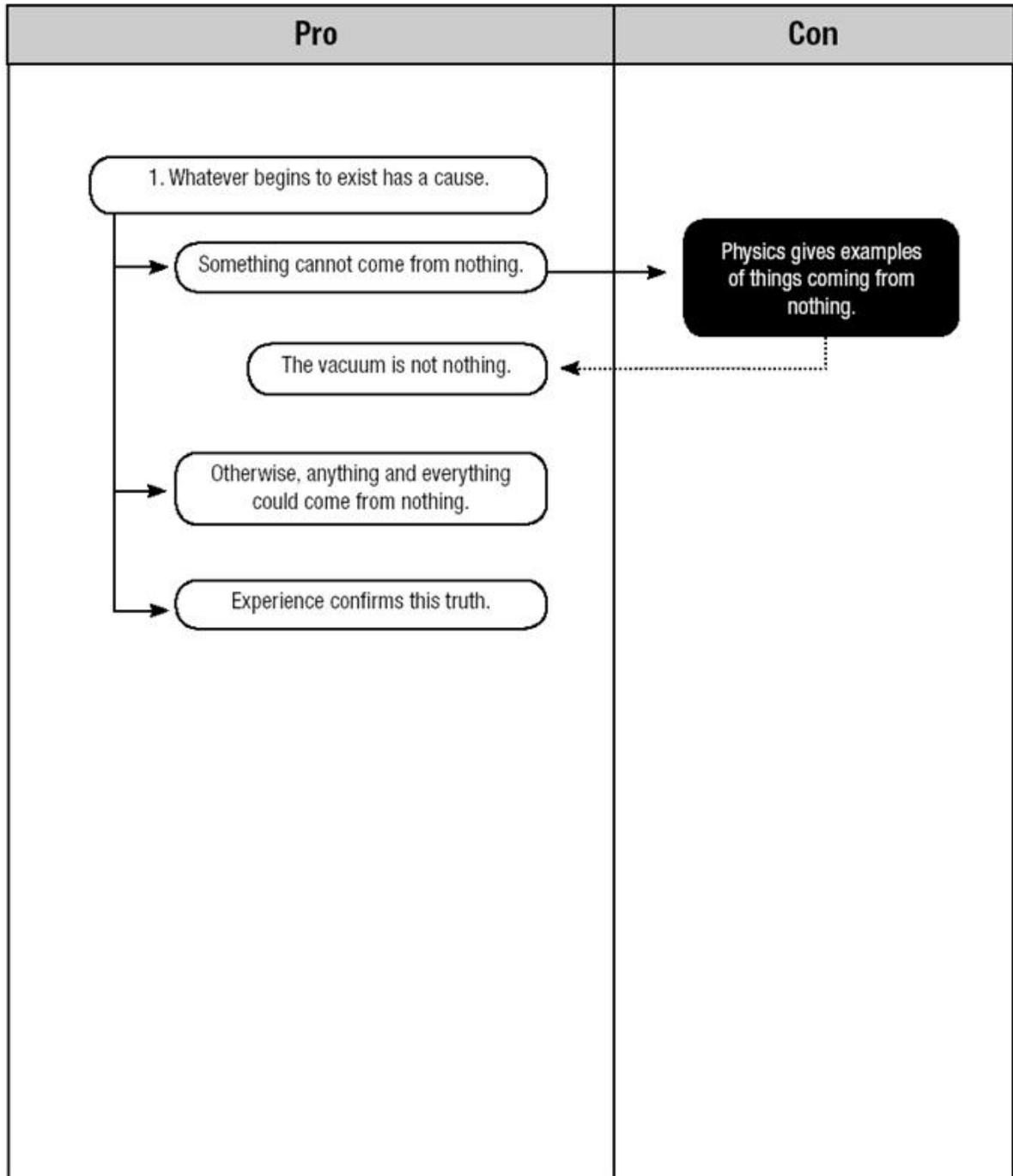
Quotes on the Cosmological Argument

Alexander Vilenkin 'It is said that an argument is what convinces reasonable men and a proof is what it takes to convince even an unreasonable man. With the proof now in place, cosmologists can no longer hide behind the possibility of a past-eternal universe. There is no escape, they have to face the problem of a cosmic beginning.'

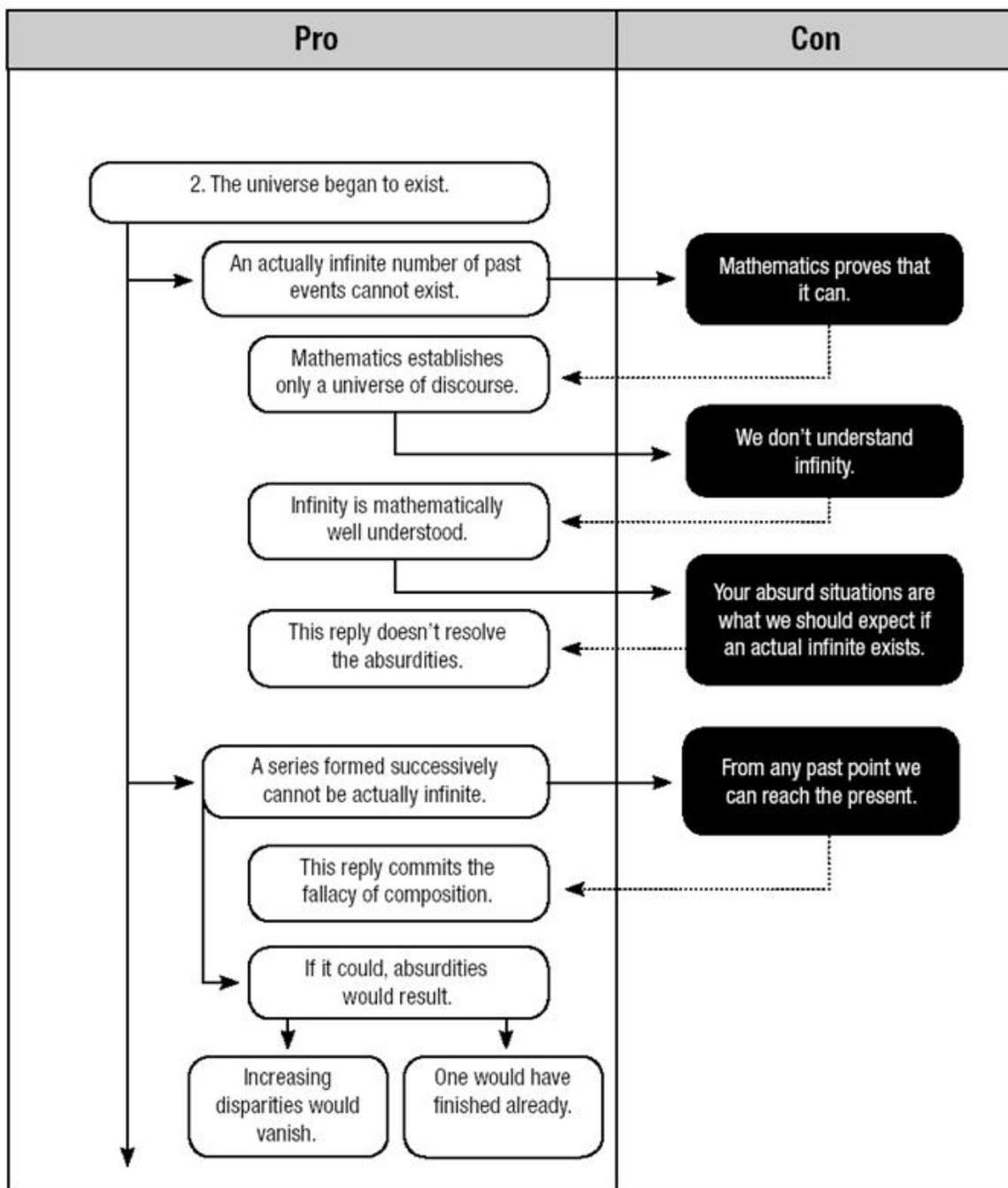
1. **Quentin Smith** (Atheist professor of philosophy at Western Michigan): “The central idea of this cosmology, that the universe exploded into existence in a 'big bang' about 15 billion years ago or so, seemed tailor made to a theistic viewpoint. Big bang cosmology seemed to offer empirical evidence for the religious doctrine of creation *ex nihilo*.” [“A Big Bang Cosmological Argument For God's Nonexistence” in *Faith and Philosophy* Vol. 9. No. 2 (1992): 217]
2. • **Lawrence Krauss & Robert Scherrer**: “In 1908 the scientific consensus was that the universe was static and eternal. The beginning of the universe in a fiery big bang was not even remotely suspected.” [“The End of Cosmology?” *Scientific American* (March 2008)]
3. • **Robert Jastrow** (Agnostic cosmologist, director of NASA): “...the essential element in the astronomical and biblical accounts of Genesis is the same; ...” [14.] “For the [non-believing] scientist... the story ends like a bad dream. He has scaled the mountains of ignorance; he is about to conquer the highest peak; as he pulls himself over the final rock, he is greeted by a band of theologians who have been sitting there for centuries.” [*God and the Astronomers*, 2nd ed. (W.W. Norton & Company, 1992), 116.]

Objections -

THE *KALAM* COSMOLOGICAL ARGUMENT



THE *KALAM* COSMOLOGICAL ARGUMENT (cont.)



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