

Note to Reader:

The purpose of this document is to point out the scientific errors found in many textbooks with a focus on elements. Only documented scientific and factual statements are used.

CHAPTER 5

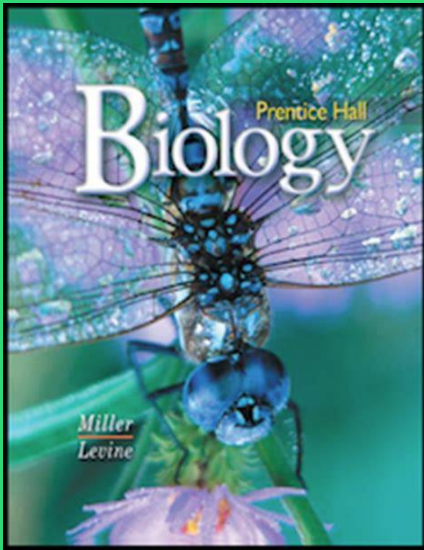
Forming Elements



Note to Reader:

The purpose of this document is to point out the scientific errors found in many textbooks with a focus on elements. Only documented scientific and factual statements are used.

What Does the Textbook Teach?

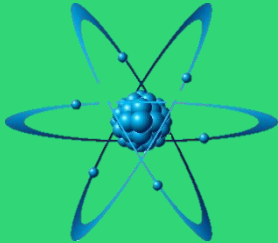


The textbook will say that all the advanced elements in the universe were formed from fusion. (Section 1)

The only way for there to be the time to make all of the larger elements would be if the universe was millions of years old. (Section 2)

Section 1

FORMATION OF ATOMS:



Atoms are phenomenally complex objects. You could spend a whole career studying these things and never fully understand them.

In order for the millions of years of evolutionary history to make sense, scientists believe that the elements, which makeup everything in the universe, need to have been formed in the hearts of stars.

Stars generate their vast power by fusing hydrogen atoms to create helium (Figure 5.1.1). This is a process known as nuclear fusion.

Now the bigger the atom, the more difficult it is to fuse. You can melt different types of metal, but they are still made

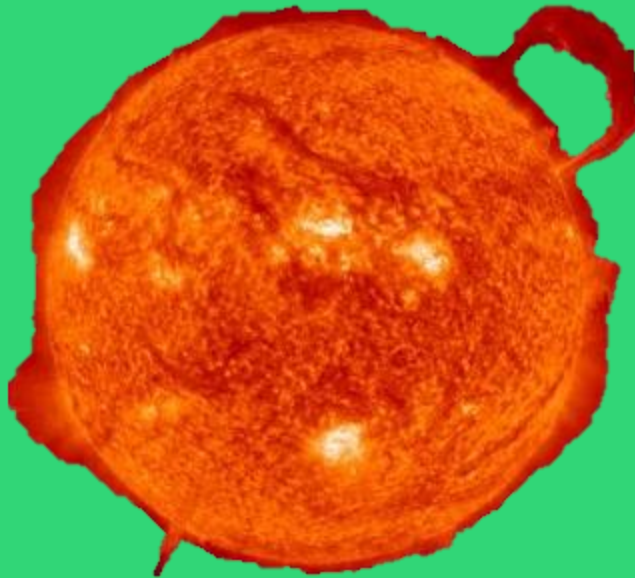
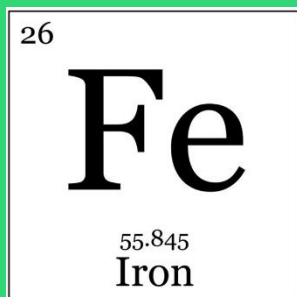


Fig. 5.1.1 A star uses fusion for power.



from the same

atoms that you started with. It does not make a new element. New elements require a more complicated process.

Fusing the atoms together to create new atoms is a different story altogether. So far, scientists have

Note to Reader:

The purpose of this document is to point out the scientific errors found in many textbooks with a focus on elements. Only documented scientific and factual statements are used.

been unable to find a star that can fuse past iron. Iron is only number 26 of 86 naturally occurring elements. The remaining 60 exist, but could not have formed by fusion, at least with the present model.

It has been suggested that multiple stars dying simultaneously could produce enough heat to fuse past iron. With all the heavy elements such as Zinc (30), Cesium (55), and Platinum (78) on Earth and in asteroids it is illogical to think that these formed from dying stars. If all of the advanced elements in the universe were formed from multiple stars dying concurrently, there should not be any stars left.



Fig. 5.1.2 The chicken and the egg.

**WHICH
CAME
FIRST?**

Furthermore, the elements are needed to make the stars, but the stars are needed to make the elements. One cannot have come into existence by purely natural forces without the other. The elements would

need to form so that they could produce a star and the star was needed to produce the elements (Figure 5.1.2).

Section 2

FORMATION OF THE UNIVERSE:

The universe, as we know it today is quite large and has levels of complexity that are impossible to fathom.

The textbook will say that the Big Bang theory is the explanation for the formation of the universe.

This theory posits that at some time in the distant past, the entire universe and all that it contains (all of the matter and all of the energy) existed in a singularity smaller than the period on this page (Figure 5.2.1).

This singularity began to expand and eventually everything that we know today came into existence over slow and gradual processes.

If this hypothesis is true, the expansion occurred slowly and over, billions of years just like the fusion that created the heavier elements.

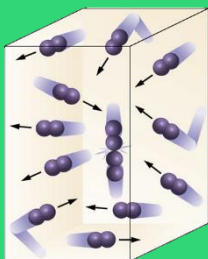


Fig. 5.2.2 Gasses expand

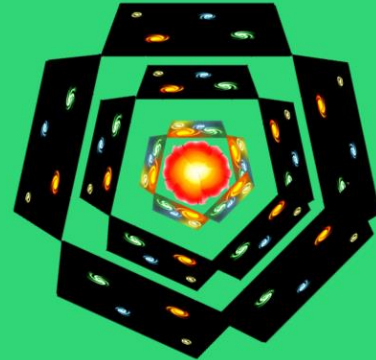


Fig. 5.2.1 The expansion of the universe

Another glaring problem with this hypothesis is the force of gravity. Anyone who has watched a space shuttle launch can tell how difficult it is to break through the Earth's atmosphere. This is comparable to expanding gasses (Figure 5.2.2).

Note to Reader:

The purpose of this document is to point out the scientific errors found in many textbooks with a focus on elements. Only documented scientific and factual statements are used.

Imagine all the matter in the universe in a single dot and how much gravity this would hold. If the laws of physics hold true, the expansion should not have occurred.

Note to Reader:

The purpose of this document is to point out the scientific errors found in many textbooks with a focus on elements. Only documented scientific and factual statements are used.

IN CONCLUSION:

Even just the atom is complex beyond all measure and forming elements is exceptionally difficult. There is no method by which elements past iron can form. (Section 1)

Since the stars are needed to form the elements and the elements are needed to form the stars, one could never have existed without the other. (Section 1)

Saying that the universe formed by a rapid expansion does not fit empirical science. (Section 2)



Note to Reader:

The purpose of this document is to point out the scientific errors found in many textbooks with a focus on elements. Only documented scientific and factual statements are used.

Questions for Further Discussion:

- 1. If we see iron and many other heavier elements across the cosmos, how did these elements come into existence? (Section 1)**
- 2. Which came first the elements or the stars? (Section 1)**
- 3. How did the universe come into being if not from a rapid expansion? (Section 2)**
- 4. Is there another hypothesis that will explain these phenomena?**

