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# God Does Not Play Dice

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### SUMMARY

Historically, science and religion have diverged on the question of the origin of all that exists. The theory of evolution in history demonstrates by proven experimental facts that the development of the universe took several billion years while the theory of creation in the Bible is content to affirm that God created all that exists in just six days. Great was our surprise when we realized that in fact these two theories did not contradict each other but on the contrary, they agreed almost perfectly. The sequence of events in both theories is the same; but it is only the time scales used that differ. We can then associate the two theories thanks to the relationship of time dilation drawn from special relativity. This ends up highlighting the acceleration of the expansion of the universe. We then showed that this accelerated expansion was simply the result of a Meissner effect between the superconducting dark matter and the magnetic fields of the stars. We also demonstrate the relativistic effect of this acceleration on the flow of time on earth. The new description of the expansion of the universe presented in this work then allowed us to question the theory of the big bang and the hypothesis of an unlimited or endless expansion of the universe.

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# God Does Not Play Dice

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#### SUMMARY

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*Keywords:* theory of evolution, theory of creation, time dilation, expansion of the universe, dark matter, dark energy.

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#### I. INTRODUCTION

Religion and science have always differed on a question which is no longer the most important and the most difficult of all the questions that man has ever had to ask himself during his life on earth, I quote: what is the origin of the universe?

Or in more colloquial language, where does all that exists come from?

Seeking the answer to this question, scientists, relying on archaeological excavations and using sophisticated dating technologies, presented a theory of evolution in which they demonstrated that the universe grew over several billion years to get to the state it is in today.

The Christian relies on his faith in God to believe what is written in the first chapter of the Bible's book of Genesis. The religion, in its theory of creation, then asserts that God created all that exists in just six days.

By studying in depth the two theories cited above, you cannot imagine our surprise when we discovered that in reality, there was no point of contention between the said theories. The sequence of events in both theories is the same; but it is only the time scales used that differ. We will then use the relation of time dilation drawn from special relativity to associate the two theories. This will allow us to highlight the acceleration of the expansion of the universe. We will then show that this accelerated expansion of the universe is simply the result of a Meissner effect between the superconducting dark matter and the magnetic fields of stars. Finally, we will also demonstrate the relativistic effect of the accelerating expansion of the universe on the flow of time on earth.

These texts are the result of long scientific research on the question of the origin of the universe, regardless of the nature of the source. You will therefore be led here to adopt a purely scientific meaning and to call "theory" what most of our contemporaries would qualify as "mythical" or even "mystical". London Journal of Research in Science: Natural and Formal

Let us first begin by briefly recalling the essence of the two fundamental theories on the origin of the universe.

## II. REVIEW OF THE TWO FUNDAMENTAL THEORIES ON THE ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSE

#### 2.1. Theory of creation

The Bible tells the story of God creating the world in six days (Genesis 1) [4]. We can summarize this story with the following few lines:

- ✤ 1st day :
- Creation of the heavens and the earth.
- Creation of light.
- ✤ 2nd day:
- Creation of an expanse between the waters above and the waters below.
- Creation of the expanse called sky.
- ✤ 3rd day:
- Creation of a distinction between a single "dry" land mass and a single "sea" water mass.
- Creation of vegetation.
- ✤ 4th day:
- Creation of stars.
- Creation of the sun and the moon.
- ✤ 5th day:
- Creation of marine animals.
- Creation of birds.
- ✤ 6th day:
- Creation of land animals (mammals, reptiles, etc.)
- Creation of man.

## 2.2 Theory of Evolution

Archeology and biology allow us to go back several billion years in the past and date the appearance of life on earth. The different dating techniques used today have allowed us to draw a prehistoric timeline that can be summarized as follows [5]:

- ✤ -15 billion years: Birth of the Universe
- ✤ -4.6 billion years ago: Birth of the earth
- -600 million years: Gondwana (cluster of unique earth) and cluster of water.
- ✤ -430 million years ago: Appearance of vegetation

- ✤ -350 million years ago: Appearance of life in the sea
- -220 million years ago: Appearance of large reptiles and dinosaurs
- ✤ -150 million years ago: Appearance of birds
- -3 million years ago: Appearance of man (Australopithecus Lucy).

#### NB:

By considering the order in which events occur in each of the two theories, we see that there is a certain consistency. The sequence of events in both theories is virtually the same. The way life was created by God in the theory of creation and the way life appeared on earth in the theory of evolution are exactly the same with one very small exception: the appearance of birds. Today there are some theories that claim that the ancestors of birds cohabited on earth with the dinosaurs. We therefore ask archaeologists and historians to carry out more thorough excavations on the flying species which will most probably allow us to make some correction to the theory of evolution and then to realize a perfect match with the theory of creation.

## III. TIME DILATION

Since Albert Einstein and his theory of special relativity, we now know that time is relative. Time is no longer an absolute physical magnitude as was certain in classical physics, but rather a parameter which can vary from one observer to another. This variation of time is relative to the state of motion of one observer relative to another; the time therefore depends on the observer.

In the relativistic theory, Einstein considers an inertia observer who measures the duration or the proper time  $\tau$  of a well-determined event. Another observer who moves at a speed v relative to the first, will measure for the same event, the duration or the time t given by:

$$t = \gamma \tau \tag{1}$$

Where  $\gamma$  is the Lorentz constant, given by:

 $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ ; with *c*, the speed of light in vacuum  $(c = 3.10^8 \frac{m}{s}).$ 

Equation (1) is called "the time dilation relationship" [2].

Let's go back to our two fundamental theories on the origin of the universe. In the theory of creation, God measures the same proper time  $\tau = 24h = 86400 \text{ s}$  for six distinct events. Man (a terrestrial observer), in the theory of evolution, measures time  $t_n(n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$  for the same events. Thanks to the relationship of time dilation  $t_n = \gamma \tau$ , we will deduce the different speeds  $v_n$  of movement of an earthly observer with respect to God in the biblical theory of creation. And moreover, this same Bible clearly alludes to the dilation of time in the second book of Peter, I quote: "but there is one thing, beloved, that you must not ignore, which is that, before Lord, a day is like a thousand years, and a thousand years are like a day" (2 Peter 3:8).

For the first, the second, and the fourth day of creation, we have no information in the theory of evolution that allows us to calculate  $t_1$ ,  $t_2$  et  $t_4$ . On the other hand, for the third, the fifth and the sixth day, we have:

- Third day: According to the theory of creation, this event starts from Gondwana until the appearance of vegetation. The theory of evolution gives:

$$t_3 = -430.10^6 - (-600.10^6) = 17.10^7 years = 536112.10^{10}s$$

we have:

 $t_n = \gamma \tau$   $\Leftrightarrow v_n = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\tau^2}{t_n^2}} c$  $\Leftrightarrow v_n = \Gamma_n . c$ 

With:

$$\Gamma_n = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\tau^2}{t_n^2}} \tag{3}$$

Let's calculate  $\Gamma_3$ , we have:

$$\Gamma_3 = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\tau^2}{t_3^2}}$$

 $\Rightarrow \Gamma_{3} = 0,9999999999999999999999987$ 

 Fifth day: According to the theory of creation, this event starts from the appearance of life in the sea until the appearance of birds. The theory of evolution gives:

$$t_5 = -150.10^6 - (-350.10^6) = 2.10^8 \text{ years} = 63072.10^{11} \text{s}$$

Let's calculate  $\Gamma_5$ , we have:

$$\Gamma_5 = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\tau^2}{t_5^2}}$$

(2)

### 

Sixth day: According to the theory of creation, this event starts from the appearance of land animals (mammals, reptiles, etc.) until the appearance of man. The theory of evolution gives:

$$t_6 = -3.10^6 - (-210.10^6) = 207.10^6$$
 years = 6527952.10<sup>9</sup>s.

Let's calculate  $\Gamma_6$ , we have:

$$\Gamma_6 = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\tau^2}{t_6^2}}$$

Remarks :

a) We notice that the velocities  $v_n = \Gamma_n c$  are very close to the speed of light. This does not mean that at that time the earth was moving at a speed  $v_{\mu}$ , very close to the speed of light, with respect to a fixed point in space. Rather, it means that she was moving at a relative speed  $v_n$  with respect to God. God not being matter but spirit, the fundamental law of special relativity on the limit speed (the speed of light is the limit speed that a material body in This can be interpreted as an acceleration of the motion can reach) could not be applied to him. He could therefore move at any speed, even at speeds greater than the speed of light. It is therefore a question here of two beings, of

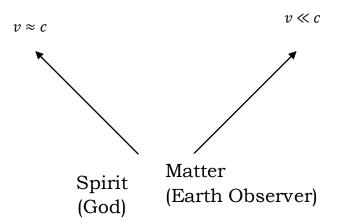
completely different natures, moving in space: God, who is spirit, moves at a speed  $v \approx c$  and man, who is of material nature, moves with the earth at a speed  $v \ll c$  (see Figure 1).

b) We also notice that  $\Gamma_3 < \Gamma_5 < \Gamma_6$ . Hence, by generalizing, we can write:  $\Gamma_1 < \Gamma_2 < \Gamma_3 < \Gamma_4 < \Gamma_5 < \Gamma_6 ... < \Gamma_n.$ 

Equation (2) then allows us to write:

$$v_1 < v_2 < v_3 < v_4 < v_5 < v_6 \dots < v_n$$

expansion of the universe which we will describe in the next section.



*Figure 1*: The earth moves at a relative speed  $v_n$  with respect to God.

## IV. THE EXPANSION OF THE UNIVERSE

#### 4.1b Dark matter and dark energy

I was working on astronomy and cosmology when two concepts immediately caught my attention: dark matter and dark energy.

Indeed, by using Newton's laws of gravity, physicists have been able to demonstrate that the visible matter that we can observe in the universe only constitutes 5% of all the mass contained in the universe. In other words, the universe is made up largely, or 95%, of invisible matter. Physicists called it "dark matter", claiming that it was of an unknown form and therefore non-baryonic. I don't understand why this dark matter would be non-baryonic. When you walk through a furnished room that is completely dark, you can touch the furniture even though you can't see it. And the furniture in this room is not made up of non-baryonic particles either. You cannot see this furniture only because it emits radiation in the infrared range which is invisible to the naked eye. A man equipped with infrared glasses would be able to perceive the light coming from these pieces of furniture and he would therefore be able to see them. Likewise, just because we can't clearly see the dark matter in the universe doesn't mean it has to be non-baryonic. In fact, dark matter is baryonic, it is made up of protons, neutrons and electrons like any other matter in the universe. However, this dark matter does not emit radiation in the visible range to be seen, it rather emits in the microwave range which is invisible to the naked eye. It is the cosmic radiation at 2.7 K in the microwave range observed on earth in all directions. This radiation was first observed by chance in 1965 by two American physicists at the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New Jersey, Arno Penzias and Robert Wilson when they were testing a very sensitive microwave detector. In other words, a man equipped with a sensitive detector in the microwave range would be able to see the dark matter that populates the universe by looking in any direction. Thus, we can say that when we look in any direction in the universe, we always come across dark matter and that is why the sky is black at night. This is a solution to Olbers' paradox that we proposed in the article

entitled "Quantum Color Theory", published in the "*Open Journal of Applied Sciences*" [9]. But then, where did this dark matter come from? To answer this question, we first need to explain what dark energy is.

Indeed, the universe is in perpetual expansion. In other words, the stars that populate the universe are moving away from each other. This expansion is accelerated; that is to say that the speed at which two celestial bodies move away, one with respect to the other, increases with the distance which separates them. Edwin Hubble calculated the rate of expansion of the universe  $H_0$  (a speed divided by a distance) called the Hubble constant.  $H_0$  is currently estimated at71±4  $\frac{Km}{\frac{K}{Mm}}$ , which means that two celestial bodies separated by a distance of 1 Mpc, move away from each other at a speed of 71 Km/s (1 parsec = 3.261 light years) [6]. There must therefore exist in the universe a repulsive energy which opposes gravity to produce this expansion. Physicists have attributed this repulsive energy to the empty space that separates the two stars that are moving away from each other. Hence the name dark energy of the vacuum. But, admit that this is curious. Because if the vacuum really has an energy, why does man persist in using matter as a source of energy? He would simply have to create the vacuum and use the energy of the vacuum created. So you understand how absurd it is to affirm that the

We therefore propose here a more realistic explanation of the existence of this repulsive energy in the universe. In fact, to first answer the previous question, namely where the dark matter that abounds in the universe came from, the dark matter that we observe in all directions in the universe is made up of the ancient stars that are extinguished (dead stars). A star's light and heat are produced by nuclear fusion reactions at the star's core. The stability of the star is then due to the fact that the force of gravity (which tends to contract the star) is counterbalanced by the force of thermal pressure (which tends to expand the star). Thus, the higher the mass of a star, the higher its internal temperature. More fusion reactions then occur in a star of relatively large

vacuum has an energy.

mass than in a star of relatively small mass. After using all of its nuclear fusion fuel, the relatively high-mass star dies out while the relatively low-mass star continues to burn fuel through nuclear fusion reactions and to emit visible light. Stars that died out in the past therefore have masses greater than those of stars that are still alive today. This explains the fact that the universe contains more dark matter (95%) than visible matter (5%). An ordinary star with the same chemical composition as the sun is made up essentially of carbon when it dies out. To understand why and how, we just need to observe the different cycles of nuclear fusion reactions in an ordinary star like the sun. We distinguish a series of cycles, connected to each other, some being catalytic cycles.

$$p + p \rightarrow d + e^+ + \nu_e + 0,42 Mev$$
 (followed by  $e^+ + e^- \rightarrow 2\gamma + 1 Mev$ ).  
 $p + d \rightarrow {}^3_2He + \gamma + 5,5 Mev$   
 ${}^3_2He + {}^3_2He \rightarrow {}^4_2He + p + p + \gamma + 12,9 Mev$ 

- PP II cycle (24%), the helium 3 produced above is used:

$${}^{3}_{2}He + {}^{4}_{2}He \rightarrow {}^{7}_{4}Be + \gamma + 1,6 Mev$$

$${}^{7}_{4}Be + e^{-} \rightarrow {}^{7}_{3}Li + \nu_{e} + 1,1 Mev$$

$${}^{7}_{3}Li + p \rightarrow {}^{8}_{4}Be \rightarrow 2{}^{4}_{2}He + 17,4 Mev$$

(catalyst  ${}^{4}_{2}He$ )

- PP III cycle (1%) (variant of the previous one):

$${}_{2}^{3}He + {}_{2}^{4}He \rightarrow {}_{4}^{7}Be + \gamma + 1,6 Mev$$

$${}_{4}^{7}Be + p \rightarrow {}_{5}^{8}B + \gamma + 0,1 Mev$$

$${}_{5}^{8}B \rightarrow {}_{4}^{8}Be + e^{+} + \nu_{e} \rightarrow 2{}_{2}^{4}He + 18,4 Mev$$

$${}_{5}^{8}B \rightarrow {}_{4}^{8}Be + e^{+} + \nu_{e} \rightarrow 2{}_{2}^{4}He + 18,4 Mev$$

$${}_{5}B \rightarrow {}_{6}^{8}Be + e^{+} + \nu_{e} \rightarrow 2{}_{2}^{4}He + 18,4 Mev$$

$${}_{1}^{12}C + p \rightarrow {}_{7}^{13}N + \gamma + 1,95 Mev$$

$${}_{1}^{12}C + p \rightarrow {}_{7}^{13}N + \gamma + 1,95 Mev$$

$${}_{1}^{3}R \rightarrow {}_{6}^{13}C + e^{+} + \nu_{e} + 1,5 Mev$$

$${}_{1}^{3}C + p \rightarrow {}_{7}^{14}N + \gamma + 7,54 Mev$$

$${}_{1}^{4}N + p \rightarrow {}_{8}^{15}O + \gamma + 7,35 Mev$$

$${}_{1}^{5}N + p \rightarrow {}_{8}^{15}O + \gamma + 7,35 Mev$$

$${}_{1}^{5}N + p \rightarrow {}_{6}^{12}C + {}_{2}^{4}He + 4,96 Mev$$

During its lifetime, the star therefore transforms its hydrogen into carbon through successive nuclear fusion reactions. The dead star is therefore, to a good approximation, an enormous solid and cold mass of carbon. Since there is no longer any fusion reaction in the extinct star, the only source of heat for the dead star is the radiation that comes from neighboring stars that are still alive. The equilibrium temperature is reached when the amount of energy received by the dead star is equal to the amount of energy it emits in the form of thermal radiation. If this equilibrium temperature is lower than 15 K, the dead star is then in the superconducting state

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because the critical temperature of carbon is 15 K [11]. A large-scale Meissner effect then occurs between the superconducting star and the magnetic fields of neighboring living stars. These stars are then repelled by the superconducting star. Hence the expansion of the universe. Notice then that there is opposition between two forces: gravity which tends to bring the living stars closer to the superconducting star and the magnetic repulsion due to the Meissner effect which tends to move the living stars away from the superconducting star. As the force of gravitational attraction between two bodies is inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the two bodies, the speed at which a living star will move away will increase with the distance which separates it from the superconducting star. Hence the acceleration of the expansion of the universe highlighted by Edwin Hubble. Note also that the further the living stars move away from the extinct superconducting star, the less it is illuminated. Its temperature will therefore decrease as the distances separating it from the living stars increase. In other words, the 2.7 K temperature of superconducting stars measured today thanks to cosmic radiation will continue to drop as the universe expands.

I then present here two scientific observations that can serve as evidence for this new description of the expansion of the universe:

- First, it is impossible for all the dark matter that populates the universe to be lit in exactly the same way to have exactly the same temperature everywhere in the universe. We should therefore observe fluctuations in the intensity of the cosmic radiation in different directions. These fluctuations were first detected in 1992 by the Cosmic Background Explorer Satellite, or COBE, at a level of about one part in a hundred thousand [7].
- Secondly, it is highly probable that the universe today contains superconducting stars which died out first, that is to say before all the others. These stars would be the least illuminated of all and therefore the coldest. Their temperatures should then approach absolute zero and the radiation emitted by these stars would therefore be radio waves.

These were discovered in the early 1960s by a group of astronomers led by Martin Ryle at Cambridge. This Cambridge group showed that most of these radiosources must lie outside our galaxy and also that they were many more weak sources than strong ones [7]. Which is quite normal because the universe contains more dark matter than visible matter.

In short, dark matter is therefore made up of stars that have died out and then cooled over time until they become superconducting. They respectively emit microwaves or radio waves when their temperatures are respectively around 2.7 K or close to 0 K. Dark energy is a magnetic repulsive force due to the Meissner effect between superconducting dark matter and the magnetic fields of living stars.

This new description of dark matter and dark energy presented here calls into question two hypotheses supported today by modern cosmology, I quote:

- The existence of a primitive singularity \_ commonly referred to as the "big bang" from which the universe grew to reach the dimensions observed today. The big bang theory is up to now justified by the existence of cosmic radiation at 2.7 K in the microwave range [8]. This radiation is then considered as a signal emitted at a high frequency in the past by the primitive universe then cooled over time to reach us today in the form of a diffuse background in the microwave range. This microwave background is considered to be the only real proof of the veracity of the big bang theory. Thus, if the cosmic radiation is nothing but a simple thermal radiation emitted by cold dark matter, the big bang theory is not supported today by any experimental observation that could serve as proof. We should therefore have some doubts about the veracity of this theory.
- A universe in unlimited or endless expansion. In fact, if the expansion of the universe is due to a Meissner effect between superconducting dark matter and the magnetic fields of stars, this expansion cannot be unlimited; there will surely be an end to the expansion of the

universe. Indeed, the magnetic field of a star is created by dynamo effect. Basically, it is the rotational motion of charged particles in the core of the star that produces this magnetic field. We described this phenomenon of rotation in the Core of the star in an article entitled "The Catastrophe of Rapidly Rotating Fluids", which we published in the "Open Journal of Applied Sciences" [10]. Thus, when the star dies, that is to say when it becomes a solid carbonaceous mass, its magnetic field with dynamo effect. disappears the Gravitational attraction then becomes the only force acting between the different extinct stars, the universe contracts and collapses on itself: big crunch [3]. I would still like to underline here the fact that the Bible also alludes to this big crunch in the book of Matthew, I quote: "Immediately after these days of trouble, the sun will darken, the moon will no longer give its light, the stars will fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens will be shaken" (Matthew 24:29).

## 4.2 The Einstein Effect

The acceleration of the expansion of the universe described above also has a relativistic effect on the flow of time. This effect, called the Einstein effect, was demonstrated by the physicist Albert Einstein in his theory of general relativity. It can be stated as follows: time passes more slowly when we undergo accelerations [1]. Langevin illustrated the Einstein effect very well in a paradox called "Langevin's twins". In this paradox, he considers two twin brothers who are initially on earth. Then one of the two brothers goes on a space trip for a while. But when he returns to earth, he is surprised to find that his twin brother has become older than him. This "asymmetrical" result is explained by the asymmetry in the changes of reference frames that the two twins underwent: the one who remained on earth, did not change inertial frame of reference, he did not undergo any acceleration. On the other hand, the one who traveled, underwent changes of reference frames of inertia, during accelerations, on takeoff, on arrival on another planet and on landing. Time passes more slowly for the twin brother who has

traveled because he has experienced accelerations. The universe being in accelerated expansion, the earth had to undergo many accelerations through time. These accelerations had an effect (the Einstein effect) on the flow of time on our planet. We should therefore be able to observe a significant difference between the measurement of time in the past and the measurement of time today. It is surprising to see how the Bible highlights the Einstein effect in the flow of time on earth. In fact, human life expectancy in the past, as recorded in the book of Genesis, is surprisingly higher than human life expectancy today. I quote for example in the past, Adam who died at the age of 930; Seth who died at the age of 912; Enosch who died at the age of 905; Kenan who died at the age of 910; Mahalaleel who died at the age of 895; Jered who died at the age of 962; Enoch who died at the age of 365; Metuschélah who died at the age of 969; Lemech who died at the age of 777 and Noah who died at the age of 950 (Genesis 5). On the other hand, today, life expectancy in third world countries is 63 years, in the West it is 80 years and the luckiest of men can barely reach 100 years. This huge discrepancy between life expectancy in ancient times and life expectancy today can only be explained by the Einstein effect due to the accelerating expansion of the universe. Because indeed, the scientific progress in medicine carried out today should rather increase human life expectancy instead of decreasing it in a consequent way.

#### V. CONCLUSION

In this work, we have demonstrated that the theory of evolution in history and the theory of creation in the Bible describe exactly the same events occurring in the same order but it is only the time scales used that differ. The sequence of events in both theories being the same with only one exception, we then matched the times measured by man for each of these events to a proper time measured by God through the relationship of time dilation taken from special relativity. This allowed us to highlight the accelerated expansion of the universe. In this article, we also proposed a new and much more realistic description of the expansion of the universe. We have shown that this expansion is a phenomenon that simply results from a Meissner effect between superconducting dark matter and the magnetic fields of stars. We also pointed out that this expansion is accelerated because the gravitational force between dark matter and the stars around it decreases as these stars move away from the superconducting dark matter. We have also underlined the relativistic effect of this accelerated expansion of the universe on the flow of time on earth by comparing the human life expectancy in the past as indicated in the book of Genesis and the human life expectancy today.

The book of Genesis dates from a few centuries BC, long before any archaeological excavations and any technologies for dating living beings on earth using Carbon 14. In this article, we have demonstrated and this in a purely scientific way that the first book of the holy Bible is not only a spiritual truth but also a scientific truth, a material reality. The person who took up his brush and wrote word for word the first chapter of this book must have known precisely the discoveries and the results of the archaeological excavations which will be carried out several centuries after him. A being of such superior intelligence that he was able to accurately describe the future of the universe and everything in it. Who else would be this being if not the creator himself?

This study therefore allows us to put an end to the discord that has always reigned between scientists and religious people. Science, with its theory of evolution, in no way contradicts religion, with its theory of creation. On the contrary, the theory of evolution only confirms what is written in the book of Genesis. In other words, science only confirms the existence of God.

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