

Evidence Reveals the Center of the Universe – *Our Galaxy!*

All our lives we have been taught that we are not special in any way – nor is our planet, sun, or galaxy. Billions of years ago there was a “big bang” – and when the dust settled, there were countless galaxies with countless stars and countless planets. We are just one of those specks of cosmic dust. At the heart of modern secular cosmology is the **assumption that our universe has no center and no edge, and so there can be no “special position”** for anything or anyone.^{1,2}

Ironically, more and more scientific evidence is proving just the opposite – **there is a center.** This is turning modern cosmology on its head. More importantly, as nearly as we can measure – our own galaxy is at the center. This has enormous scientific and spiritual implications. If correct, this would essentially **falsify the popular big bang model.** Furthermore, if correct, it would be remarkably consistent with the Biblical account of creation – with stars and galaxies made after (i.e., surrounding) the earth. A universe centering on our galaxy would not only affirm that we hold a special position in terms of creation, but would also affirm that we hold a special position in terms of The Fall which affected all of creation (Romans 8:22), and a special position in God’s redemptive plan (the coming New Heaven and New Earth – centered around the New Jerusalem).

All this suggests that our vast cosmos may very reasonably be viewed as merely a backdrop for the spiritual drama now unfolding here on earth. The universe’s countless galaxies may be designed for no other purpose than to be seen by us in these last days – so that it might be clear to all humanity that “The heavens declare the Glory of God...” (Psalms 19:1) In support of this fascinating possibility, five lines of scientific evidence are presented below.

EVIDENCE FOR A CENTER #1: Redshift Data

Through the ages cosmology was not a field of science, but rather was a field of either philosophical speculation or religious belief. **Cosmology only took on the appearance of being a field of science when the redshift of distant galaxies was first measured.** Scientists observed that a galaxy’s observed redshift was stronger, as the galaxies’ measured distance from earth increased. The person credited with discovering this phenomenon (Hubble) was very unhappy with what he saw – because he immediately

realized that his discovery strongly indicated that our galaxy must be at, or very near, the center of the universe. As the famous astronomer, Edwin Hubble wrote,

“Such a condition would imply that we occupy a unique position in the universe.... Such a favored position, of course, is intolerable.... The hypothesis cannot be disproved but it is unwelcome and would be accepted only as a last resort....”³

The only rational way to account for the observation that all galaxies appear to be moving away from us, is if we were in the center. Likewise, the only rational way the speed of retreat could increase proportion to distance from the earth would be if we were at the center. Hubble could not stand the possibility that this discovery would encourage belief in God, and for this reason he strongly invoked the concept of homogeneity (the universe is homogeneous in all directions – there can be no center or outer edge to the universe – the appearance that we are at the center is an optical illusion – observers in any other galaxy must be seeing the same thing we observe). Hubble writes,

“There must be no favoured location in the universe, no centre, no boundary; all must see the universe alike. And, in order to ensure this situation, the cosmologist postulates isotropy and special homogeneity... to escape the horror of a unique position, the departures from uniformity, which are introduced by the recession factors, must be compensated by the second term representing effects of spatial curvature. There seems to be no other escape.”⁴

This new dogma, which came to be known as the cosmological principle, had no rational justification (in fact it is fundamentally irrational). Furthermore, when it was formulated, the cosmological principle seemed to be entirely outside the boundaries of true science – it could neither be observed nor tested. It was an imposed belief forced upon the academic community – because any possibility that we might be near the center was so very philosophically repugnant to certain people. As Hubble himself admitted, it is a “sheer assumption.”³ The data, taken at face value, was just too Biblical in terms of its implications. The fact that this guiding cosmological principle was and still is based solely on philosophy (having no scientific basis), is still openly acknowledged. The well-known atheistic big bang cosmologist, Stephen Hawking admits,

“...it might seem that if we observe all other galaxies to be moving away from us, then we must be at the center of the universe. There is, however, an alternate explanation: the universe might look the same in every direction as seen from any other galaxy, too. We have no scientific evidence for, or against, this assumption. We believe it only on grounds of ideology...”⁵

Amazingly, all modern secular cosmologies are built around the redshift phenomenon and the irrational assumption that the data must not be taken at face value, but instead must be viewed with the presupposition that there is no center, no outer edge, and no frame of reference. There is very little data that cosmologists can actually study – it is still largely a field for philosophical and mathematical speculation. Ironically, the cosmic redshift phenomenon is still exhibit A in terms of defending the big bang model. Christians should be greatly encouraged to know that the cosmic redshift phenomenon clearly revolves around our own location, and this when taken at face value indicates we are near the center. Happily, there is now much more supportive evidence for a center. For example, additional red shift evidence has emerged that very strongly supports the view that we are near the center.

EVIDENCE FOR A CENTER #2: Galactic Shells (Quantized Redshift)

In 1977, astronomer Dr. William Tifft of the University of Arizona measured the redshift of galaxies surrounding the earth.^{6,7,8} The results of his study were shocking. His measurements indicated that groups of galaxies share similar wavelengths signifying they are arranged in large spherical shells around our galaxy. The distance then showed a “jump” in wavelength to a ring of galaxies further out. Consequently, it appears that galaxies are distributed in distinct spatial units – think of them as concentric shells, similar to a target (Figure 1). The technical name for this phenomenon is referred to as redshift quantization. In other words, there is a clear pattern in the way the universe is arranged, in direct opposition to what the big bang model predicts. What is more, our galaxy appears to be at or near the center of these galactic shells—the very “bull’s eye” of the target. Russell Humphrey, a high energy physicist has also acknowledged Tifft’s findings. Aware of the implications, Humphrey has calculated the chance of our galaxy being centrally located in the universe writing,

“...the probability of our galaxy being so close to the centre of the cosmos by accident is less than one out of a trillion. In summary, the observed redshift quantizations [galactic shells] strongly imply that the universe has a centre, and that our galaxy is uncannily close to it!”⁹

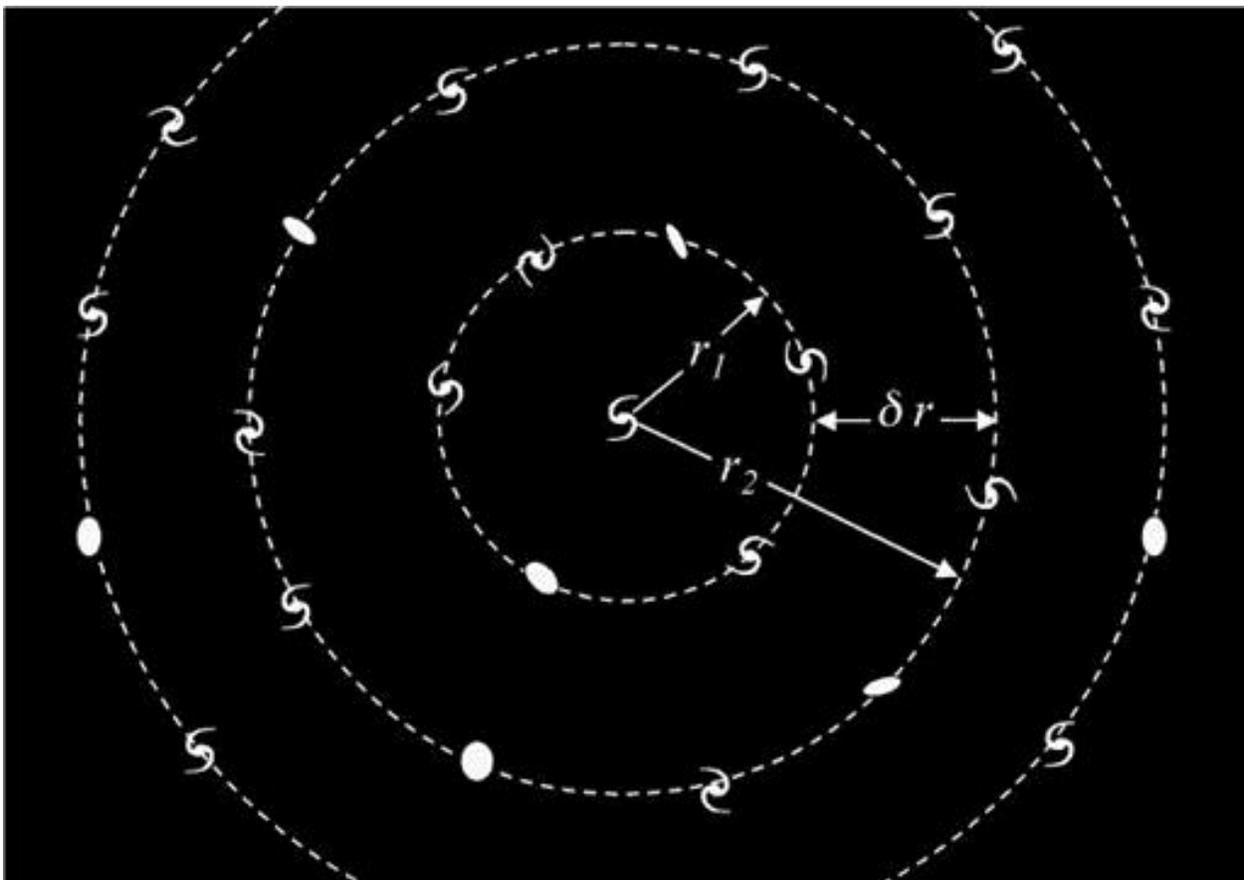


Figure 1: Galaxies tend to be grouped together in concentric spherical shells around our home galaxy, reminiscent of this simplified illustration. This phenomenon is known as quantized redshift.

EVIDENCE FOR A CENTER #3: Uniformity of the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB)

In making the case for the big bang, Exhibit B is the uniform cosmic background radiation (CMB). As with the redshift data, no matter where we point our telescopes, we see the same uniformity in terms of the

level of background radiation coming from outer space. As with the redshift data, if we take the background radiation at face value, it suggests we are near the center of the universe. There is no general direction wherein the CMB is significantly stronger (suggesting some center remote from our own position), or significantly weaker (suggesting a direction to the nearest edge). See image below, showing the uniformity of the cosmic background radiation as seen from our position.

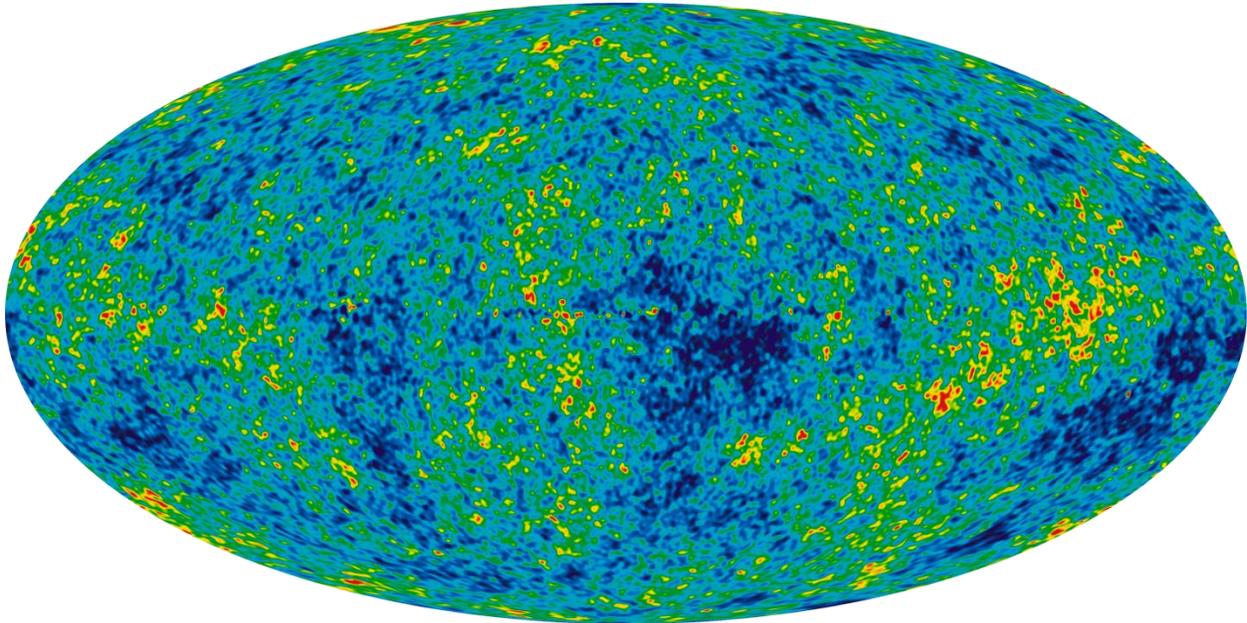


Figure 2: An image of the CMB taken by NASA's Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP), Image credit: NASA.

At face value, the CMB suggests we are at or near the center (otherwise the equidistantly uniform nature of the CMB could not be observed). But most cosmologists, once again, invoke the cosmological principle – stating dogmatically there is no center and no edge – so the CMB must instead somehow prove the big bang.

EVIDENCE FOR A CENTER #4: Symmetry of the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB)

In 2001 a satellite was launched called the Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) that was designed to measure tiny variations in the CMB. Although the purpose was to confirm the big bang theory, what they actually found was quite surprising and in their own words “bizarre.” The researchers explain, “We had expected [based on the big bang model] that the microwave background would be truly isotropic, with no preferred direction in space but that may not be the case.”¹⁰ As they admit, they expected to confirm an isotropic CMB just as the cosmological principle has always insisted. Instead, their data showed variations in the CMB revealing a cosmic north and south pole as well as a type of “cosmic equator” (Figure 3).

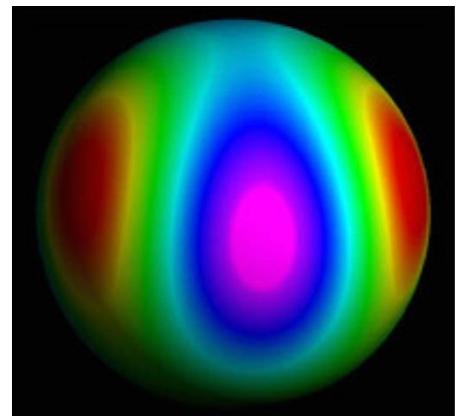


Figure 3: A map of the variation in the CMB showing a striking symmetry in the universe with a cosmic north and south pole and a cosmic equator indicative of our central position. Image credit: BBC.com

These observations would not be possible unless we were located in the center of this configuration. From the Biblical perspective, this makes sense and is further evidence of our central location in the universe. However, big bang cosmologists have no credible explanation for this, nor does it fit with the big bang universe. Instead, all they can do is make the further adjustments to the theory in order to make the evidence “fit.” This raises a serious concern that was addressed in an [article in New Scientist](#) which writes,

“What is more, the big bang theory can boast of no quantitative predictions that have subsequently been validated by observation. The successes claimed by the theory's supporters consist of its ability to retrospectively fit observations with a steadily increasing array of adjustable parameters.”¹¹

EVIDENCE FOR A CENTER #5: Spatial Distribution of Galaxies

If you think about it, it is impossible to prove that the cosmological principle is true (for it would require us to travel to another corner of the universe to determine if it appears the same as it does from here). However, it is not impossible to prove that the cosmological principle is false. In recent years, astronomers have been able to map the spatial distribution of galaxies, and contrary to the cosmological principle, we see their distribution is not at all homogenous. Instead, galaxies appear to be organized into gigantic web-like structures, and these structures form concentric rings around our own special position (Figure 4). Once again, the data shows we are in a very special position – the center.^{12,13}

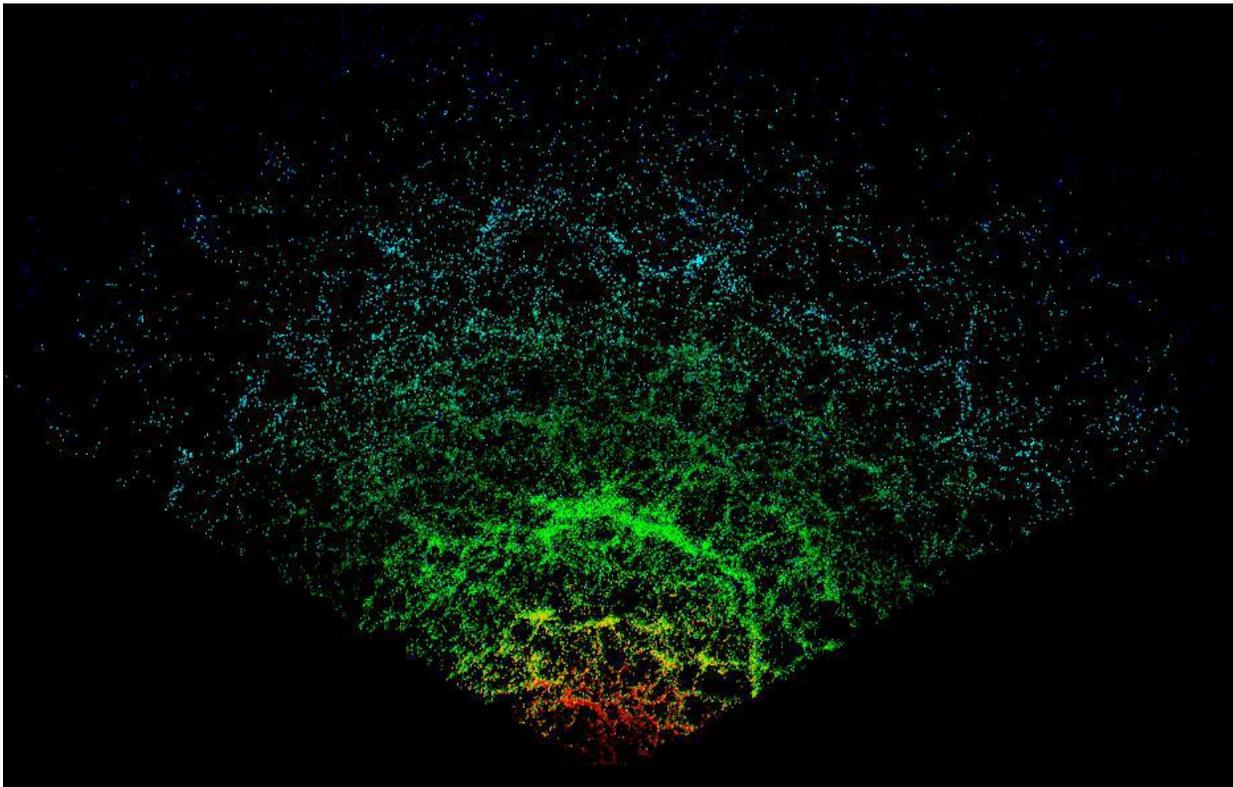


Figure 4: This large-scale map was produced using powerful telescopes by astronomers involved in an impressive collaborative effort to survey the spatial distribution of galaxies. The [Sloan Digital Sky Survey \(SDS\)](#) team has already mapped [over 200,000](#) galaxies. Photographs taken from the SDS telescope reveal a spatial distribution of galaxies that is in direct opposition to the cosmological principle. In this portion of the SDS map, approximately [33,500 galaxies are represented](#). Their spatial distribution is

in [agreement with Tiff's quantized redshift data](#). The galaxies are situated non-randomly in spherical shells surrounding our galaxy in a central position (located at the tip of the wedge).

This is strong, direct observational evidence disproving the cosmological principle. It is likewise very strong evidence against the big bang model. It is a visual validation that our galaxy is at, or very near, the center of the observable universe. Why have most people never heard of any of these powerful evidences?

CONCLUSIONS

The big bang model is the most popular naturalistic explanation for the origin of the universe. In light of this fact, it is ironic that the two fundamental evidences for the big bang (the redshift and CMB) actually provide compelling evidence for a biblical cosmology with our galaxy in a central position. The redshift reveals a radially symmetric distribution of galactic networks, centering around our special location. Direct observational data now clearly falsifies a homogeneous distribution of matter throughout the universe, as is required by the big bang model.

The cosmological principle is now effectively falsified. It was only an arbitrary assumption, driven by an atheistic agenda. As admitted by big bang cosmologists themselves, it was a deliberate attempt to avoid the more reasonable and straightforward conclusion that we are located at or near the center of the universe.

Although we appear to occupy a central position in the cosmos, this is not by itself absolute proof for Biblical creation. But our special position is certainly consistent with the Biblical worldview, and is remarkably discordant with the atheistic worldview. The Bible makes it clear that we were made in God's image, and [are at the center of God's affections](#). When all the dust settles, good science affirms the Bible! We hope you are encouraged by this science update. Check back soon for part II where we will be critically examining the big bang theory and its inevitable collapse as a credible scientific model.

By Dr. John Sanford & Christopher Rupe
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FURTHER READING

[Our galaxy is the centre of the universe, 'quantized' redshifts show](#)

[Battle for the Cosmic Center – Institute for Creation Research](#)

[J. Hartnett, *Dismantling the Big Bang*, 2005.](#)

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2. Hawking, S.W. and Ellis, G.F.R., *The Large Scale Structure of Space-Time*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, p. 134, 1973.

3. The idea that the redshift is caused by an expanding universe is an inference that has been debated among scientists and was even questioned by Hubble himself who wrote the "redshift may not be due to an expanding Universe, and much of the speculations on the structure of the universe may require re-examination...." Regardless of whether the redshift is caused by expansion or another unknown phenomenon, our central position is not contingent upon an expanding universe. Hubble's quote was retrieved from: Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, Vol. 59, No. 349.
4. E. Hubble, "The Observational Approach to Cosmology," 1937.
6. S. Hawking, *A Brief History of Time*, 1988, p 42.
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10. Humphrey explains that if we were even 2 million light years from the center of the universe, we would not be able to distinguish the redshift quantization. His data suggests we are located within 100,000 light years (the length of our galaxy) from the center of the universe. <http://creation.com/our-galaxy-is-the-centre-of-the-universe-quantized-redshifts-show>
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13. Sloan Digital Sky Survey website can be found at <http://www.sdss.org/>
14. John Hartnett, "New Evidence: We Really Are at the Center of the Universe," TJ, 2004.