Our Galaxy: The Milky Way Seen from Planet Earth

Astronomy and Genesis 1 and Creation Method of True Education Module 1

Prepared for: Generation144K
By: www.144000teachers.org

Astronomy is one of the Creator's Methods to Share His Infinite Power of Creation

"The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork.
Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge.
There is no speech nor language, where their voice is not heard." Psalm 19:1-3

Same Great Laws for the Stars, the Atoms and Human Life

"The same power that upholds nature, is working also in man. The same great laws that guide alike the star and the atom control human life. The laws that govern the heart's action, regulating the flow of the current of life to the body, are the laws of the mighty Intelligence that has the jurisdiction of the soul. From Him all life proceeds.

Only in harmony with Him can be found its true sphere of action. For all the objects of His creation the condition is the same—a life sustained by receiving the life of God, a life exercised in harmony with the Creator's will. To transgress His law, physical, mental, or moral, is to place one's self out of harmony with the universe, to introduce discord, anarchy, ruin." Education, 99

Principles of True Education for Angels and for Us

"God teaches by the enunciation of principles, or universal laws [Isaiah 28:9-11], and the Holy Spirit which comes by faith enlightens the senses that we may grasp the illustrations of these laws in the physical world. That is heaven's method of teaching the angelic throng, and it was the method applied before the fall." Living Fountains or Broken Cisterns, 59, E. A Sutherland, 1900

In Genesis chapter 1 and through the Universal Laws and Physical Laws of Applied Sciences, the Creator reveals how He created all things! What a wonderful God we serve!
Get ready for the true and only Heavenly Method of Education!

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Astronomy and Genesis 1 – Module 1

"In the Beginning God Created the Heaven and the Earth."

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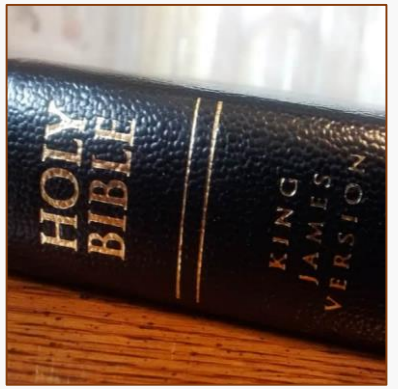
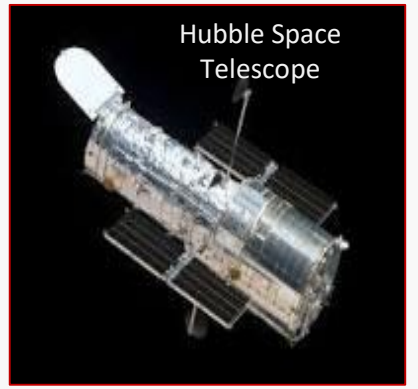
The Hubble mosaic unveils a collection of carved knots of gas and dust in a small portion of the Monkey Head Nebula (also known as NGC 2174 and Sharpless Sh2-252)

The nebula is a star-forming region that hosts dusky dust clouds silhouetted against glowing gas.
(Image: © NASA, ESA, and the Hubble Heritage Team (STScI/AURA))





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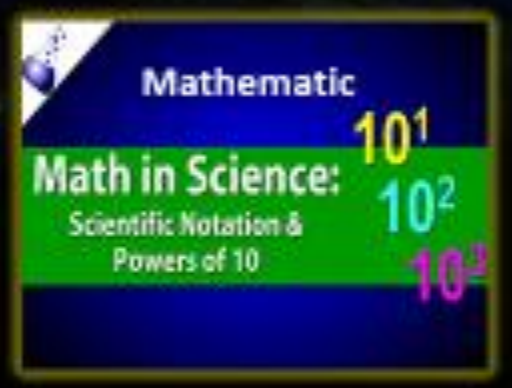
Universal Law of Creation and the Physical Laws of Applied Sciences

- **First Day –** "In the beginning **God created** the heaven and the earth." Genesis 1:1



"In the **beginning** God **created** the **heaven** and the **earth**." [1 Divine Action]

Time – Space – Matter

Astronomy – Physics – Chemistry

Mathematic

In **10 words** God enunciates **10 Laws**:

1. Beginning
2. Heaven
3. Earth
4. Time
5. Space
6. Matter
7. Astronomy
8. Astro-Physics
9. Chemistry
10. Mathematic

Genesis 1 – Fourth Day – Astronomy – Physics – Chemistry – Mathematic – Meteorology – Hebdomad /7 Days/Group of 7 – Biblical Calendar

- **Fourth Day –** "And **God said**, **Let there be** lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and **let them** be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years: And **let them** be for lights in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth: and it was so. And **God made** two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: **he made** the stars also. And **God set** them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth, And to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness: and **God saw** that it was good. And the evening and the morning were the fourth day." Genesis 1:14-19 [**8 Universal Divine Actions**]

- **First it mentions: Time – Space – Matter Astronomy – Physics – Chemistry – Mathematic**

- **Second it mentions: Time – Space – Matter Astronomy – Meteorology – Physics – Chemistry – Mathematic**

- **Third it mentions: Time – Space – Matter Astronomy – Physics – Chemistry – Mathematic**

- **Fourth it mentions: Time – Space – Matter Astronomy – Physics – Chemistry – Mathematic**

- **Fifth it mentions: Evening – Morning – Day – Time Astronomy – Physics – Mathematic**

"And **God said**, Let there be **lights** in the **firmament** of the **heaven** to **divide** the **day** from the **night** and let them be for **signs**, and for **seasons**, and for **days**, and **years."** (Galatians 4:10; Colossians 2:16)

"And let them be for **lights** in the **firmament** of the **heaven** to give **light** upon the **earth."**

"And **God made two** great **lights**; the greater **light** to rule the **day**, and the lesser **light** to rule the **night**: **he made** the **stars** also." (Psalm 104:19; Job 38:32)

"And **God set** them in the **firmament** of the **heaven** to give **light** upon the **earth**, And to rule over the **day** and over the **night."**

"And the **evening** and the **morning** were the **fourth day**."

I. Astronomy is an Applied Science

Applied Science and True Education:

An applied science is the **application** of existing scientific knowledge to practical applications, like technology or inventions.

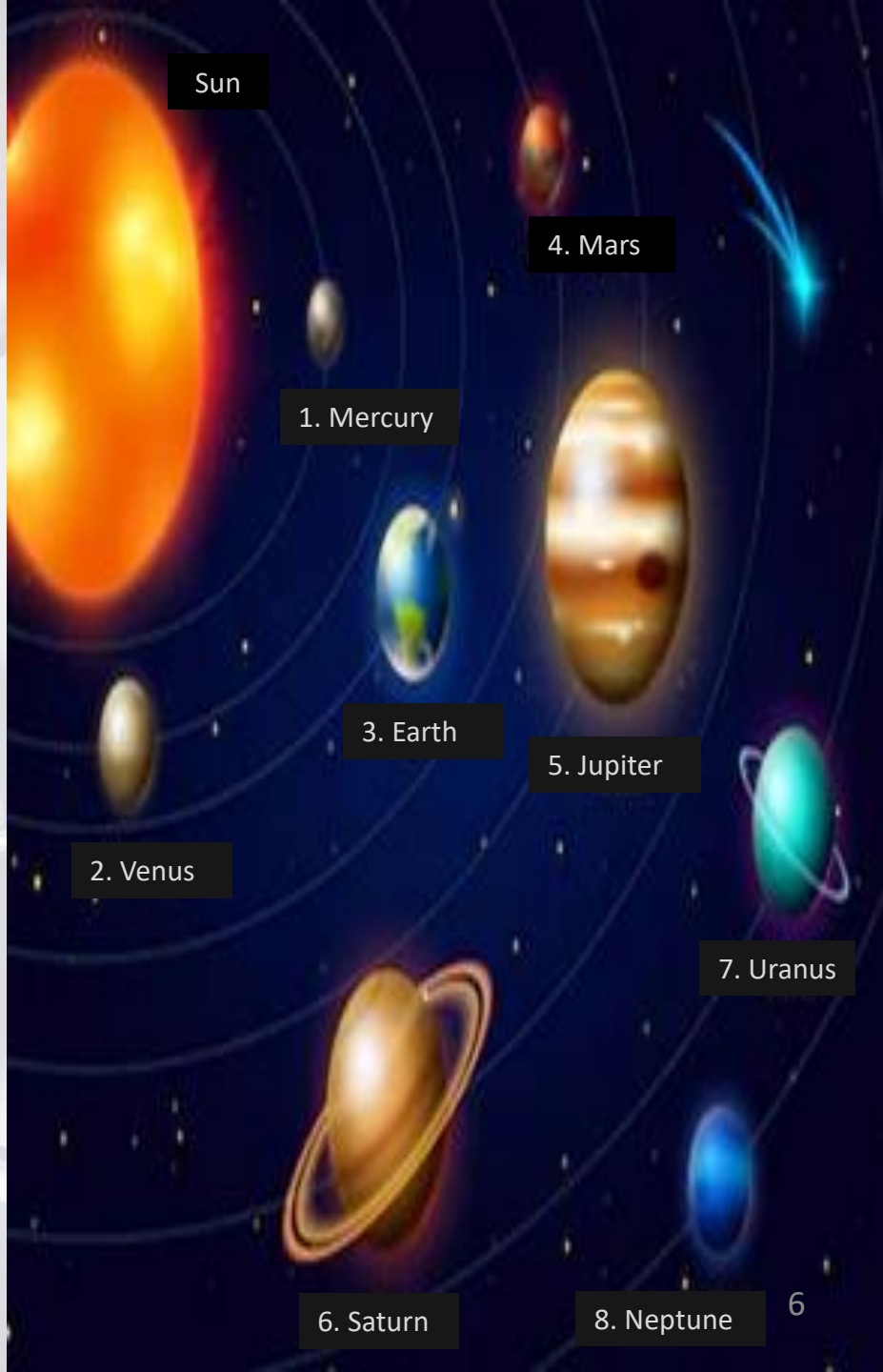
When studied in the light of the enunciation of the Creator's **Universal Laws** and illustrated with physical laws, all applied sciences witness to the Infinite Intelligence of the Creator. And all applied sciences follow Universal Laws or principles. They also harmonize with each other.

In order to understand Astronomy the sciences of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics are combined and explain the principles of Time, Space, Matter, Gravity, Speed, Electricity, Light and more.

If the heavenly principles of **True Education** would have always been observed, there would never have been an infidel or an evolutionist.

Lucifer knows these principles but he has used them to **destroy True Education** and teach the principles of **False Education** since Genesis chapter 3 verse 1 when he asked Eve "Hath God said" putting doubt in her mind.

But the Creator is restoring His **Universal Laws** right now and is repairing the breach made in **True Education** and **His Heavenly Calendar based on faith**.



II. Astronomy teaches:

A. Celestial objects – Sun – Planet – Moon – Star – Galaxy – Comet - Meteor

B. Phenomena - Supernova Explosions – Gamma ray bursts

C. Our Galaxy – The Milky Way – Arms Names and the Kiloparsec

D. Geography of the Sky – Planisphere – Ecliptic Line - 12 Constellations in their Seasons – Module 2

E. Biblical Calendar – Module 2

Note: Image of a Super Nova – "Scientists believe they witnessed the explosion of the most massive star to ever detonate in a supernova." European Space Agency – SN2016iet – 2016 – http://futurism.com/the-byte/brutal-supernova-recorded-history

III. Astronomy teaches:
A. Celestial objects – sun – planet – moon – star – galaxy – comet - meteor

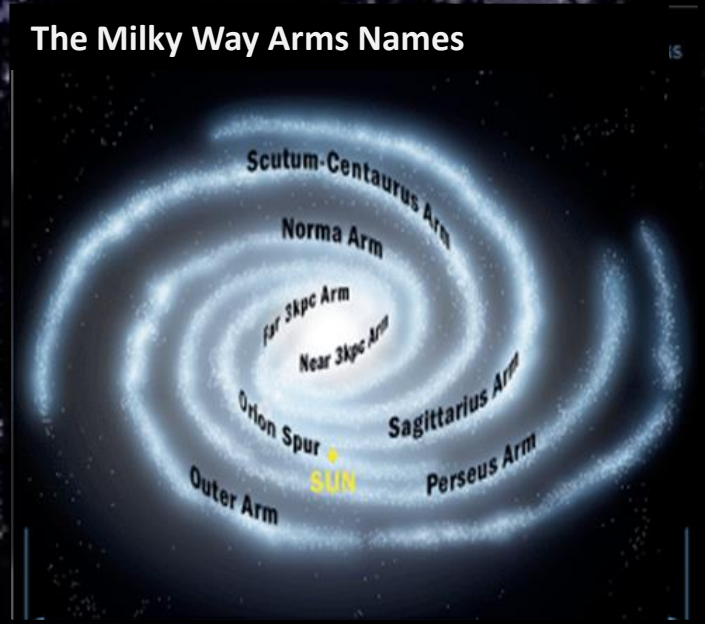
- **Sun** - The **Sun** is our nearest star. It is, as all stars are, a hot ball of gas made up mostly of Hydrogen. The **Sun** is so hot that most of the gas is actually plasma, the fourth state of matter. The first state is **solid** and it is the coldest state of matter. The four states are: Solid – Liquid – Gas – Plasma. The sun around which Earth and other planets orbit provides heat and light to Earth. It is about 150 million kilometers (93 million miles) from the earth. It has a diameter of approximately 1,391,000 kilometers (864,000 miles), and a mass about 333,000 times that of Earth.
- **Planet** - A **Planet** is a large object or body such as Jupiter or Earth that orbits the sun. Planets are smaller than stars, and do not produce light. A planet is massive enough for its own gravity to make it round or nearly round. And it has “cleared the neighborhood” around its orbit. Pluto does not meet these 3 conditions. A star and everything which orbits it are called a star system. There are eight planets in our Solar System: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.
- **Moon** - The **Moon** is the earth natural satellite, orbiting the earth at a distance of 384,393 km (238,857 miles) and has a diameter of 3476 km (2160 miles). The moon was “appointed for seasons” Psalm 104:19 and has the same meaning as ‘month’ in Hebrew. The moon has different phases during 1 month – conjunction – horned crescent – first quarter – full moon – last quarter. The Moon makes Earth a more livable planet by moderating our home planet's wobble on its axis, leading to a relatively stable climate. The moon's gravity pulls at the Earth, causing predictable rises and falls in sea levels known as tides. The Moon can only be seen as a result of the Sun's light reflecting off it. It does not produce any light of its own.
- **Star** - A **Star** is an astronomical object consisting of a luminous spheroid of plasma held together by its own gravity. The nearest star to Earth is the Sun. Many other stars are visible to the naked eye from Earth during the night, appearing as a multitude of fixed luminous points in the sky due to their immense distance from Earth. Historically, the most prominent stars were grouped into constellations and asterisms, the brightest of which gained proper names. Astronomers have assembled star catalogues that identify the known stars and provide standardized stellar designations. The observable Universe contains an estimated 1×10^{24} stars, but most are invisible to the naked eye from Earth, including all stars outside our galaxy, the Milky Way. For at least a portion of its life, a star shines due to thermonuclear fusion of hydrogen into helium in its core, releasing energy that traverses the star's interior and then radiates into outer space.
- **Galaxy** - A **Galaxy** is a huge collection of gas, dust, and billions of stars and their solar systems. A galaxy is held together by gravity isolated from similar systems by vast regions of space. There are billions of galaxies in the universe. Hubble found four distinct types of galaxies: elliptical, spiral, spiral barred and irregular. Although there are different types, each galaxy contains the same elements, but these are arranged differently for each type. Our galaxy is called: the Milky Way.
- **Comet** - A **Comet** is a ball of mostly ice that moves around in outer space. Comets are often described as "dirty snowballs". The orbital inclinations of comets are usually high and not near the ecliptic where most solar system objects are found. Most of them are long-period comets and come from the Kuiper belt. Comets travel around the sun, usually in a highly elliptical orbit: their solid frozen nucleus part vaporizes on approaching the sun to form a gaseous luminous coma and a long luminous trail.
- **Meteor** – A **Meteor** is a small body of matter from outer space that enters the earth's atmosphere, becoming incandescent as a result of friction and appearing as a streak of light.

III. Astronomy teaches:
B. Phenomena - supernova explosions – gamma ray bursts

- **Supernova explosions -** A supernova is a large explosion that takes place at the end of a star's life cycle. It is the largest explosion that takes place in space. For a star to explode as a Type II supernova, it must be several times more massive than the sun.
- **Gamma ray bursts -** In gamma-ray astronomy, gamma-ray bursts (GRBs) are extremely energetic explosions that have been observed in distant galaxies. They are the brightest electromagnetic events known to occur in the universe. Bursts can last from ten milliseconds to several hours. Gamma-ray bursts are the strongest and brightest explosions in the universe, thought to be generated during the formation of black holes.

C. Our Galaxy – The Milky Way – Arms Names and the Kiloparsec

- It was with the invention and development of the telescope that we have been able to identify galaxies vividly as “stars”, not any sort of milk as the ancient people ascribed it. To our eyes it looks like a cloud because of the unbearable intensity of the flooding lights emanating from gigantic nuclear reactions from over the surface of stars.
- Galileo, came forward with his telescope, and clearly saw that the so called ‘milky way’ was in fact a great stretch of millions of stars forming a huge network (galaxy). He further concluded that it was just a façade of one galaxy while there are still many more and still much more yet to be discovered which the posterity did!
- Names of Milky Way Arms: Scutum Centaurus Arm – Norma Arm – Near 3KPC Arm – Far 3KPC Arm - Sagitarius Arm – Orion Spur – Perseus Arm – Outer Arm
- KPC – kiloparsecs – The parsec (symbol: pc) is a unit of length used to measure the large distances to astronomical objects outside the Solar System. One parsec is approximately equal to 31 trillion kilometres (3.1×10^{13} km) or 19 trillion miles (1.9×10^{13} mi), and equates to about 3.26 light-years. A parsec is obtained by the use of parallax and trigonometry. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parsec - All information obtained from Wikipedia and Online Sites



IV. Astronomy declares the glory and infinity of the Creator's Universal Laws Illustrated with the Physical Laws or Applied Sciences

A. Energy - The potential for causing changes and energy is the cause of any change. The most common definition of energy is the work that a certain force (gravitational, electromagnetic, etc) can do.

B. Gravity - Gravity is a force which tries to pull two objects toward each other. Anything which has mass also has a gravitational pull. Earth's gravity is what keeps mass on the ground and what causes objects to fall. Gravity is what holds the planets in orbit around the Sun and what keeps the Moon in orbit around Earth.

C. Mass - Mass is a measure of the amount of matter in an object. An object mass is constant in all circumstances; weight is the amount of force that gravity has on an object. A mass on the earth and the moon are identical. But weight on the earth and the moon will vary because moon gravity is 1/6 of earth gravity.

D. Velocity - Speed of a star's motion relative to the sun as determined from its proper motion, distance, and radial velocity. It is called also space motion.

E. Force - Force is any interaction that, when unopposed, will change the motion of an object. Every object in space exerts a gravitational pull on every other, and so gravity influences the paths taken by everything traveling through space. It is the glue that holds together entire galaxies. It keeps planets in orbit. It makes it possible to use human-made satellites and to go to and return from the Moon.

F. Motion - From the earth point of view and the earth's rotation and revolution, we observe the motion of the celestial bodies which rise in the east, climb to a maximum height, then set in the west. All bodies move along a diurnal circle, approximately parallel to the plane of the equator.

G. Light - Light is electromagnetic radiation within a certain portion of the electromagnetic spectrum which is visible to the human eye. Most objects in space give off (radiate) light. This light is given different names, depending on its wavelength and energy – radio waves (long wavelength, low energy), microwaves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet, X-rays and gamma rays (short wavelength, high energy).

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H. Polarity - Property of a magnet that causes it to have north and south magnetic regions. There are two types of poles: positive (+) and negative (−). This represents the electrical potential at the ends of a circuit.

I. Rule of Correspondence - The term 'correspondence principle' or 'rule of correspondence' is used to mean the reduction of a new scientific theory to an earlier scientific theory in appropriate circumstances. In order for there to be a correspondence, the earlier theory has to have a domain of validity, it must work under certain conditions.

J. Relativity - The dependence of various physical phenomena on relative motion of the observer and the observed objects, especially regarding the nature and behavior of light, space, time, and gravity. Special relativity applies to all physical phenomena in the absence of gravity. General relativity explains the law of gravitation and its relation to other forces of nature.

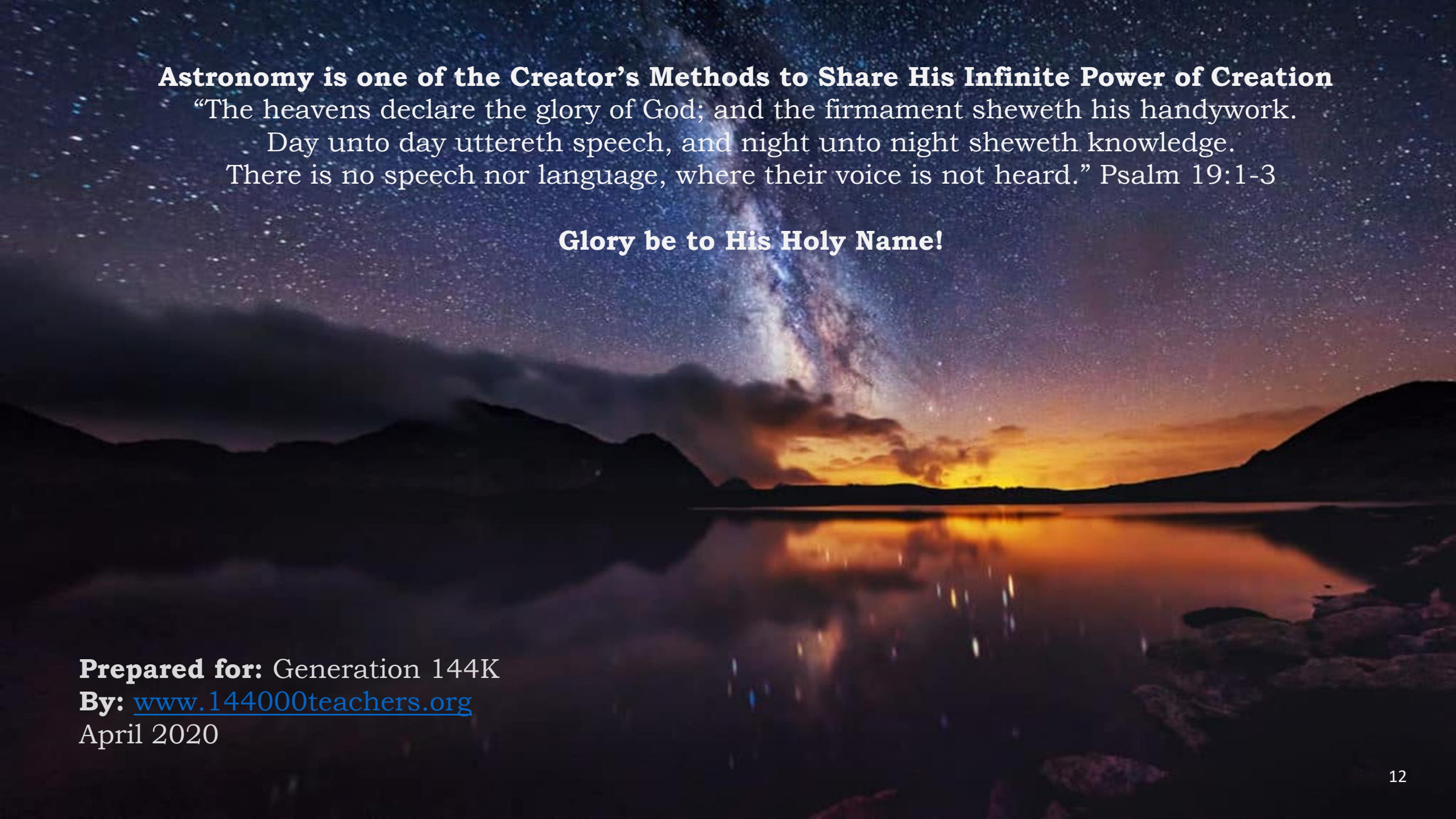
K. Time - The basic unit of astronomical time is the day—either the solar day (reckoned by the Sun) or the sidereal day (reckoned by the stars). Apparent solar time is based on the position of the Sun in the sky, and mean solar time is based on the average value of a solar day during the year.

L. Rotation - A rotation is a circular movement of an object around a centre of rotation. If three-dimensional objects like earth, moon and other planets always rotate around an imaginary line, it is called a rotation axis. The axis passes through the body's centre of mass, the body is said to rotate upon itself or spin.

M. Revolution - Revolution is often used as a synonym for rotation. However, in many fields like astronomy and its related subjects, revolution is referred to as an orbital revolution. It is used when one body moves around another while rotation is used to mean the movement around the axis. For example, Moon revolves around the Earth, and the Earth revolves around the Sun.

N. Atom - An atom is the smallest component of an element, characterized by a sharing of the chemical properties of the element and a nucleus with neutrons, protons and electrons.

Definition - Online - https://en.wikipedia.org/ - https://byjus.com/physics/rotation-and-revolution/



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Glory be to His Holy Name!

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