Reality Search PowerPoint

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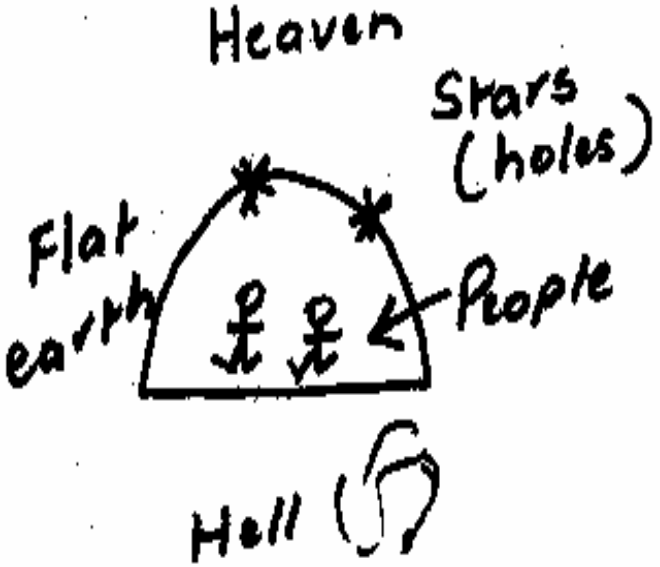
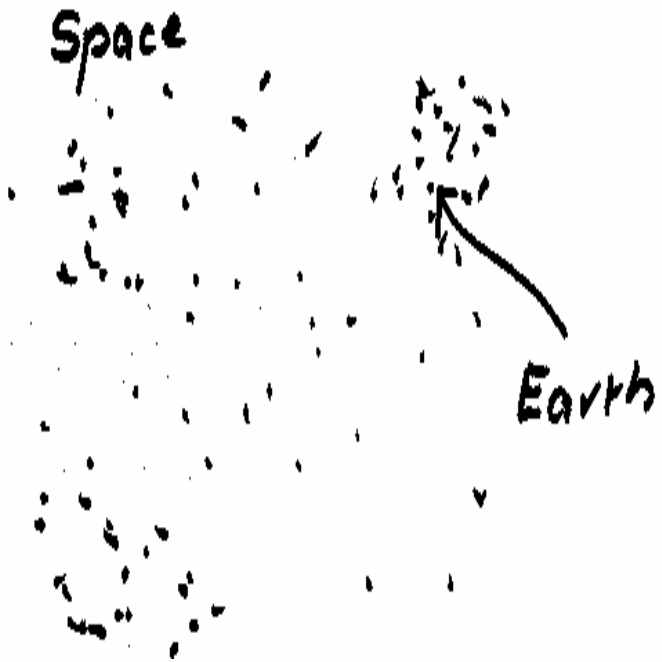
THE BIG BANG

- With increasing effects of global warming people become more concerned about where their world will finish up.

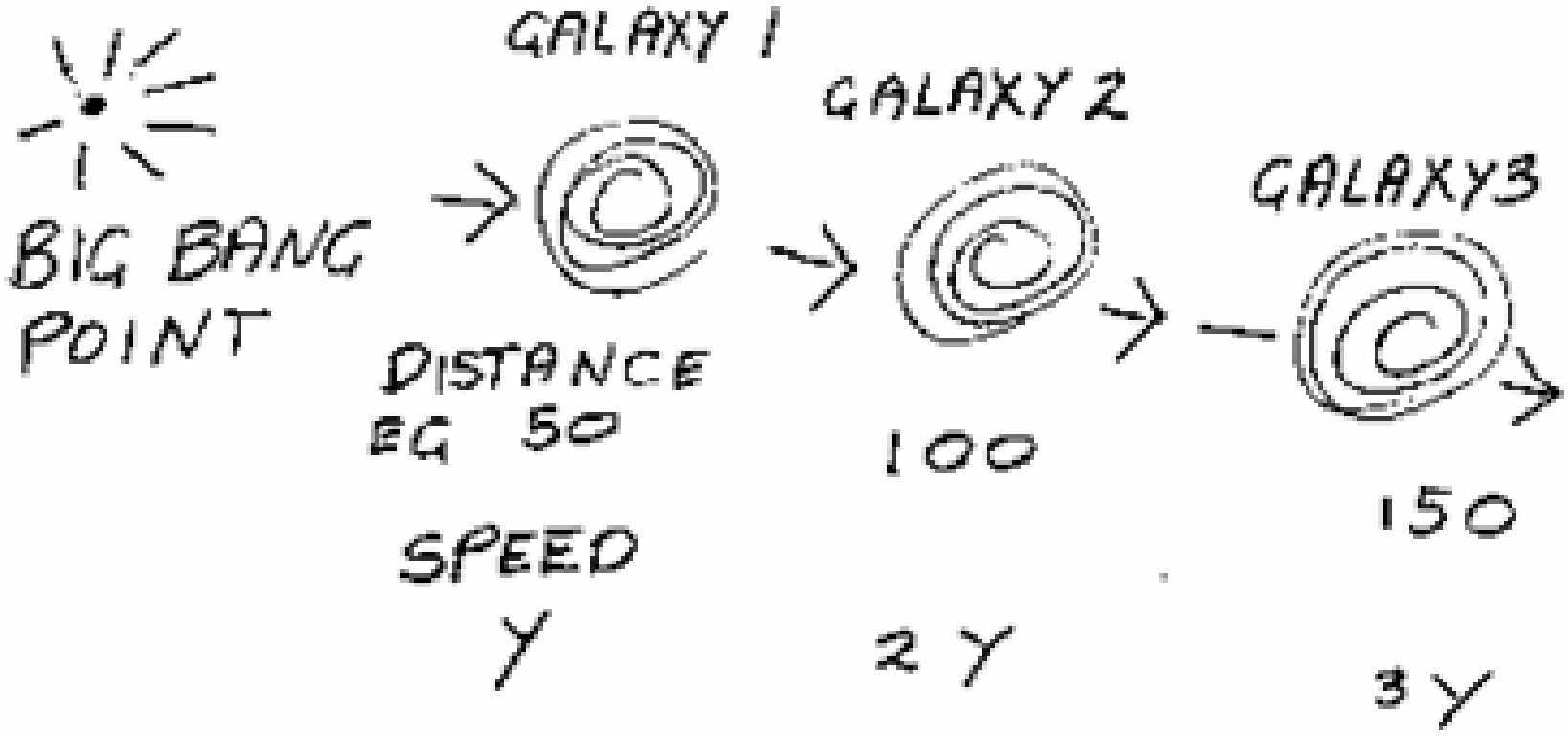
In centuries past, even after Galileo, the universe was considered to be either static or floating aimlessly in space.





- At present there a basic shift going on in popular cosmology. This is because of "the Big Bang" .
- Scientists now know that light spectrums show the speed at which galaxies move. Galaxies that have double the speed of others are also twice the distance away from some point in space. This shows that the galaxies all started moving at the same time.
- The ‘Big Bang' gives people a realisation that the cosmos began at a particular time that is, 13.7 billion years ago.
- The ‘Big Bang’ took place at a particular point in space.

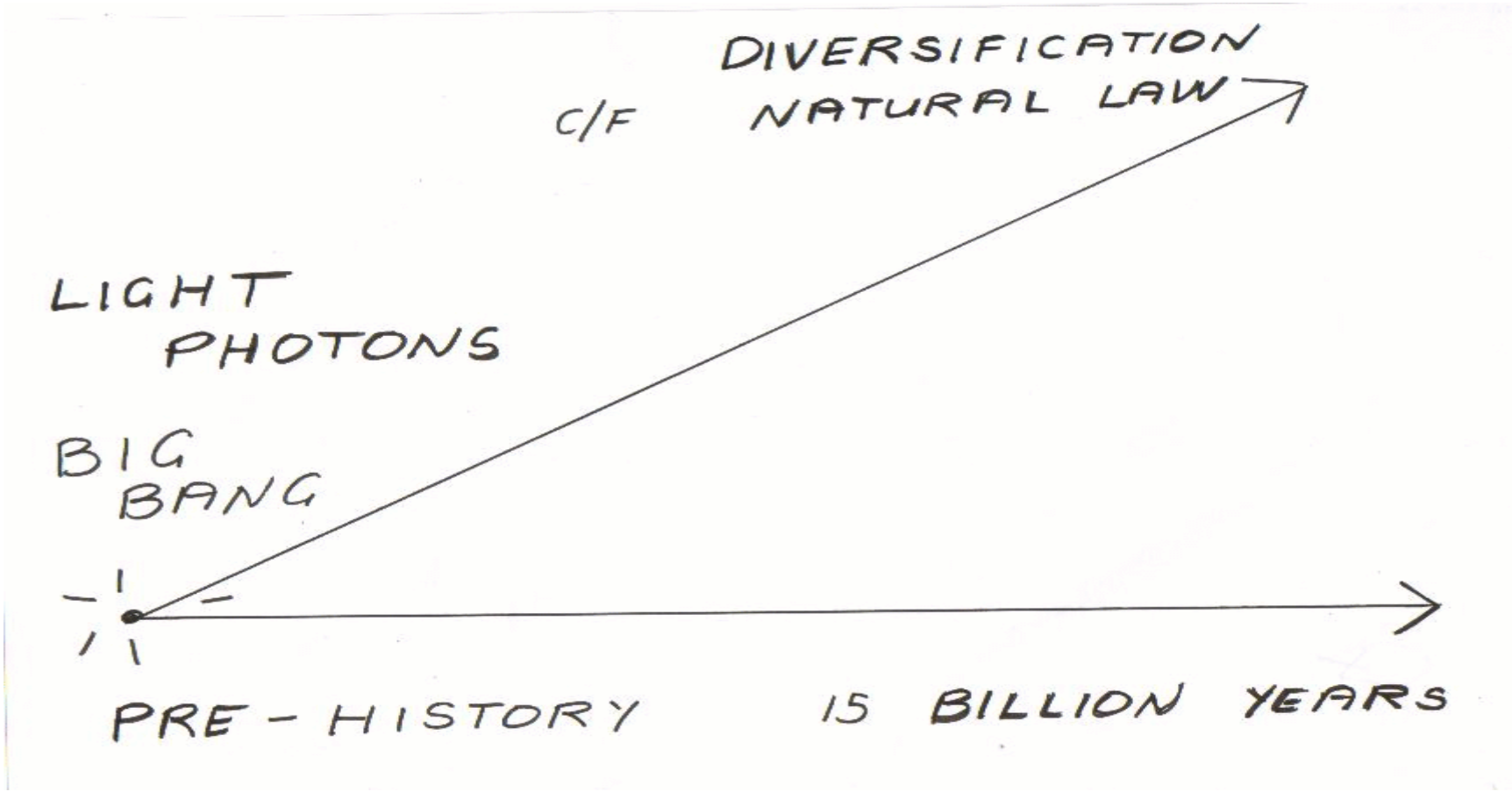
THE BIG BANG


GALAXY 1
GALAXY 2
GALAXY 3
BIG BANG POINT
DISTANCE
EG 50
100
150
SPEED
Y
2 Y
3 Y

time and place

- The 'big bang' consisted of an explosion of light. In the 13.7 billion years since then, light was gradually converted to the elements that now constitute the planetary systems etc.
- With the explosion of light two other things started as well, that is, time and place.

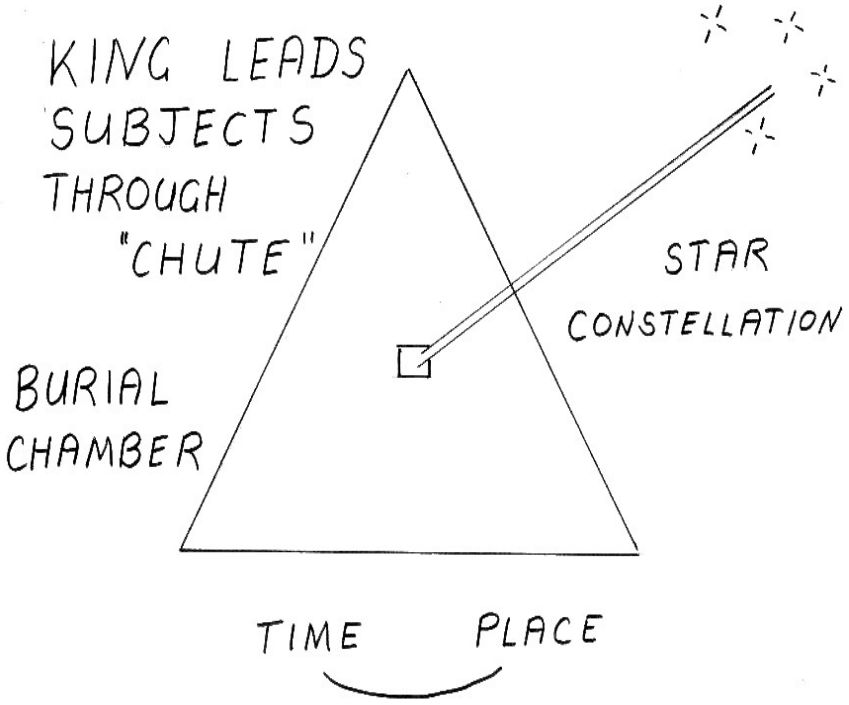
With the start of light
There was the start of time



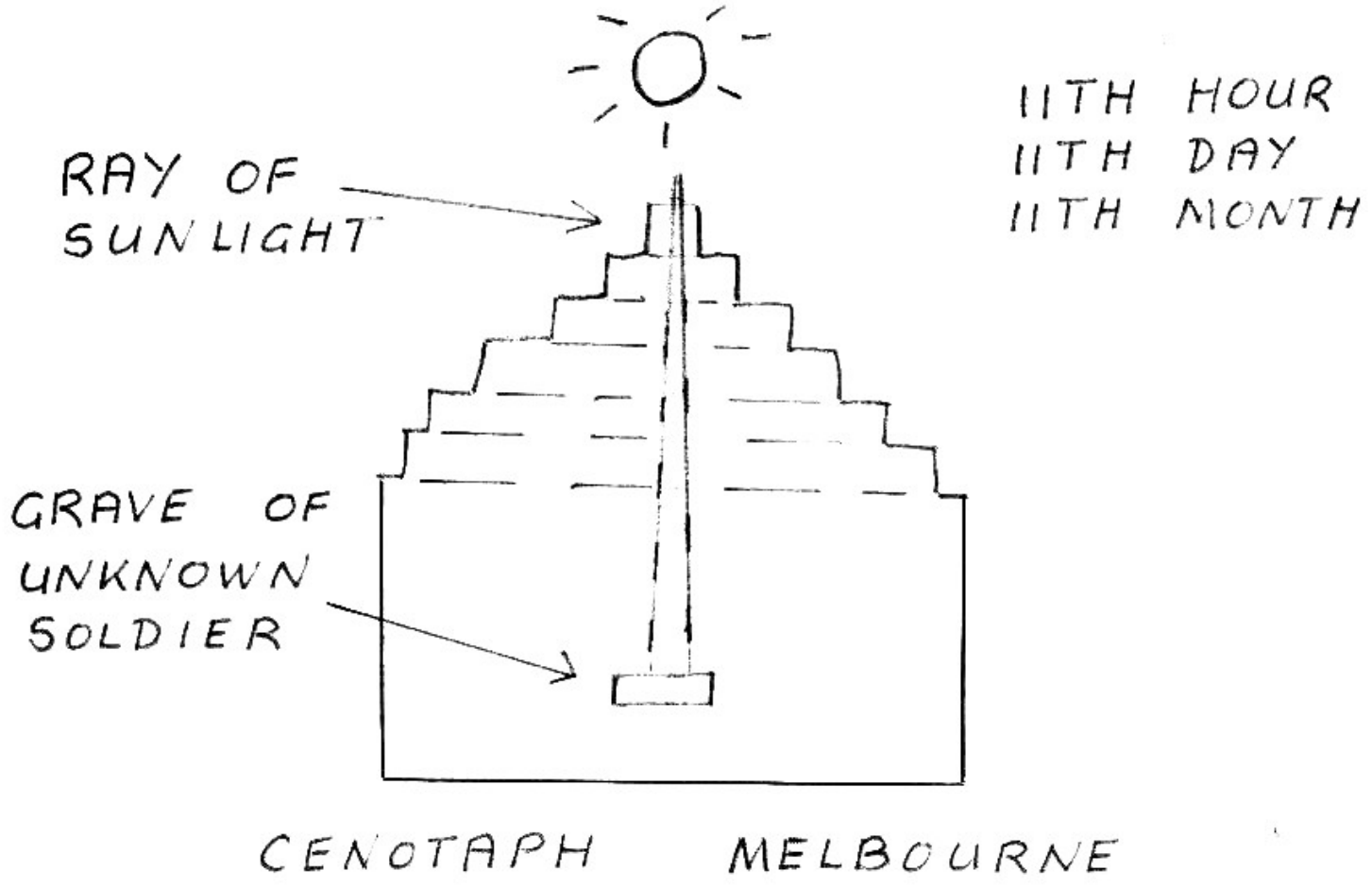
With the start of light
there was the start of place

union of time and place

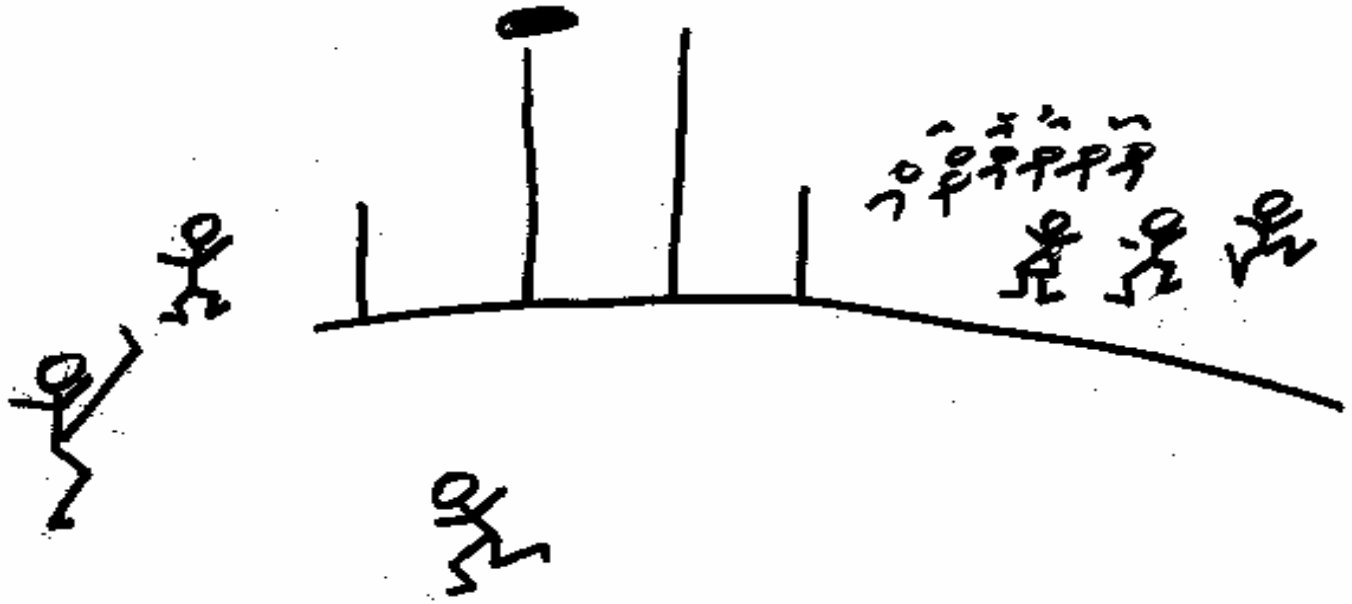
- People of ancient cultures believed there was, in the distant past, some sort of beginning in which time and place were at one.
- Ancient temples and pyramids attempted to re-unite these two things.



A more modern example of an interest in the union of time and place is the cenotaph in Melbourne.



- A current example of bringing time and place together is the drama that goes with the grand final of a football match. In fact virtually all sports are about bringing time and place together.



time

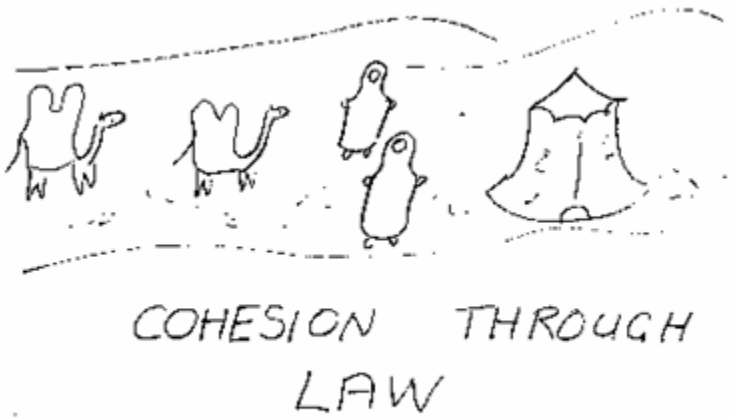
- As civilisation evolved people realised that the universe operates according to cause and effect. One jumps out of a tree, one is likely to get hurt.

- In fact all the insect, bird, fish and animal species recognise cause and effect taking place within differing spans of time.

- By observation of cause and effect they work out enough about the natural law to survive.

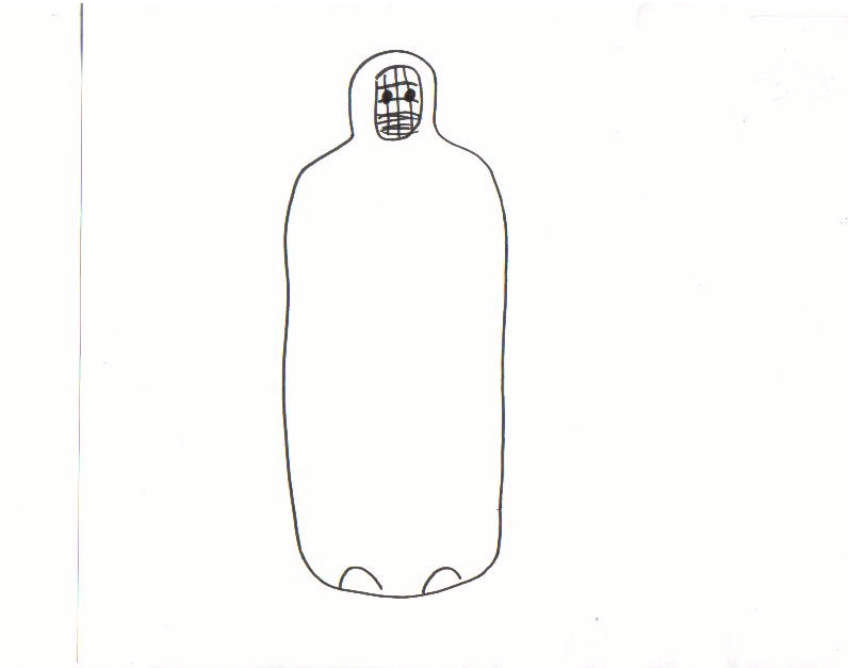
natural law

- Any society needs to ultimately base itself on observation and respect for the natural law. For instance while lions eat other animals, they will destroy their species if they eat each other.



a weakness

- A society of people designs laws to protect the natural law. Speed limits for instance are intended to protect people's right to safety.
- But people can over-stress external law.

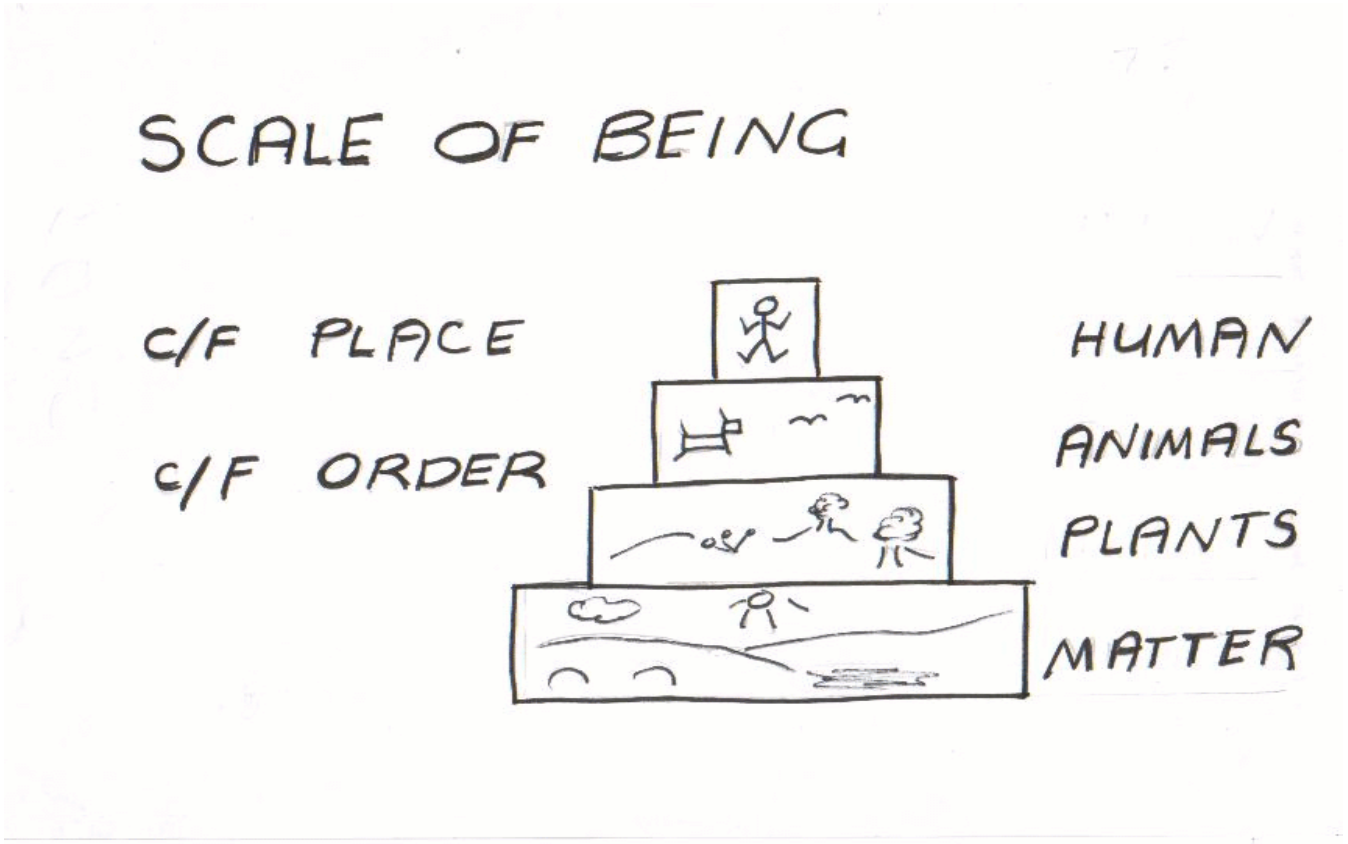


place

- As well as the causes and effects of natural law, there are also universal patterns within nature. These are located within place e.g. in the geometrical patterns to be found in plants etc.
- With the development of civilisation some societies evolved in which there was special emphasis on place and the order which could be found or made there.
- Such emphasis was effective in urban communities where people from differing ethnic backgrounds were living closely together.

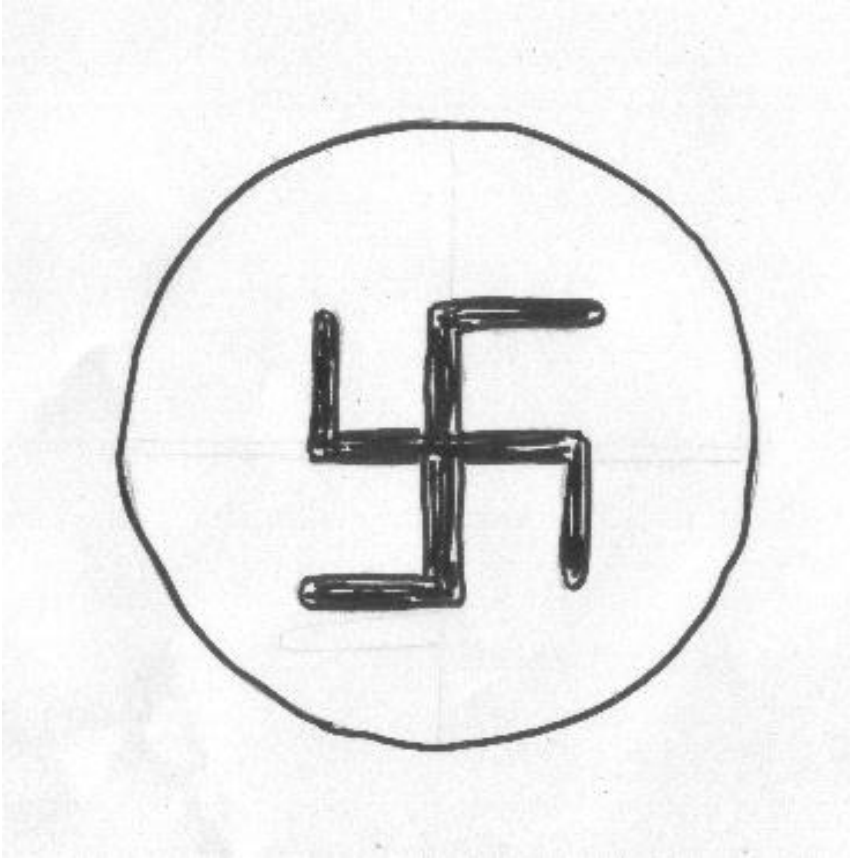
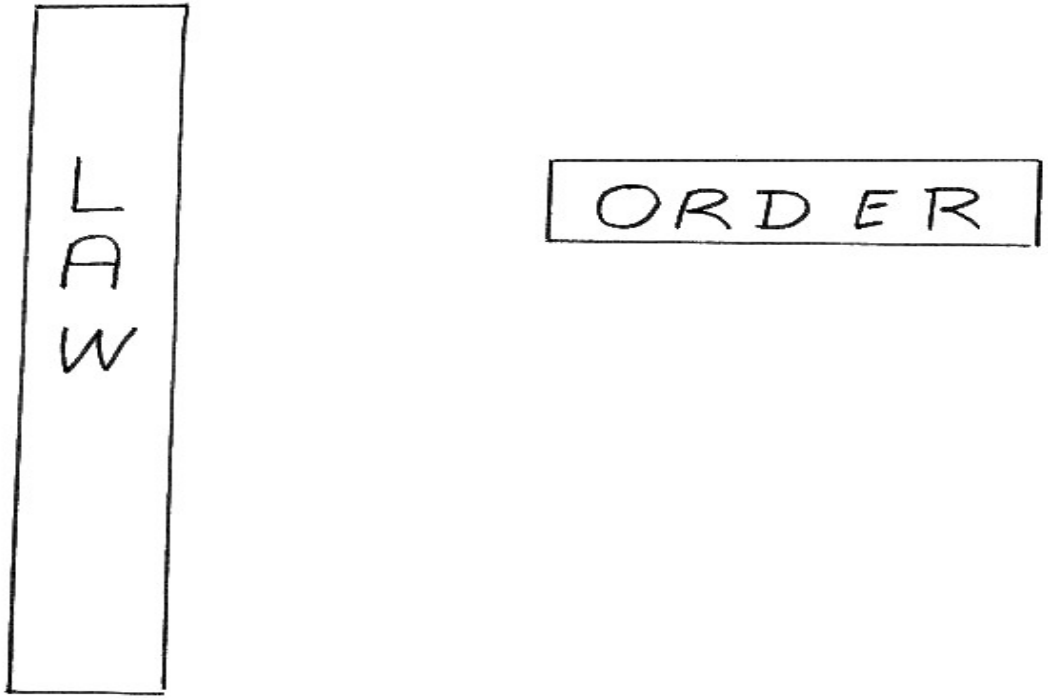
COHESION THROUGH ORDER

A society based upon place or order tends to look for more refined ways by which it expresses rationalism. It tends to grade things in terms of this.



a weakness

- However, when a society is over-reliant on order, there can be an over-emphasis on ideas and these in turn can form an ideology which over-rides the natural law.



Can people work out some sort of balance between the two?