

Star formation

How did stars and planets form? According to modern science it can be explained by a theory known as the Solar Nebula Concept. According to the theory, large clouds of gas and dust collapsed to form the central star and the planets that orbit it, and thus everything should be orbiting and spinning in the same direction. But that is not what we actually see. Some galaxies, planets (Venus and Uranus) and many moons are spinning backwards (Retrograde Motion). Some moons even have a retrograde orbit around their planet. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune have moons orbiting in both directions.

This is also true of planets detected around stars besides our sun. Some of these extrasolar planets spin in the opposite direction of the stars they orbit. "That's really weird" said Frederic Rasio (Editor of The Astrophysical Journal Letters) in a statement. "How can one be spinning one way and the other orbiting exactly the other way? It's crazy. It so obviously violates our most basic picture of planet and star formation."

"During the 1970s the solar nebula concept became established as a fundamental assumption of astronomy, notwithstanding that its two hundred-year-old problems had not been resolved", so said John Dorman and Michael Woolfson. Real science is based on data from experiments and observation and its laws can predict with certainty what will happen under various conditions. Evolutionary theory is based on a godless ideology and its laws conflict with what we actually observe in the universe.

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