

DOES GOD EXIST –Part 1

1 My name is John Clayton. I am a high school science teacher in a public high school in South Bend Indiana. For many years I have been involved in trying to show people that they can intelligently and logically and rationally believe in God. :14.5

我叫约翰·克林顿。我是美国印第安纳州 South Bend 的一个公立高中的理科教师。许多年来，我一直致力于让人们能够明智地、有逻辑地、理性地信仰上帝。

2 One of the prevailing problems that you see on the screen at the present time is the viewpoint that many people have about the relationship between science and religion. :10.5

现在你们在屏幕上看到的关键问题之一是许多人对科学与宗教之间关系的观点。

3 Many people seem to believe that there is an adversarial concept, that they are opponents, that they are enemies, that you have to decide between science and religion. :12

许多人似乎相信科学和宗教是对立的，你必需在科学和宗教之间作出选择。

4 What we would like to propose as an alternative is that science and religion are supportive disciplines. They reinforce each other. They support each other. They encourage each other. :14

我们愿意提出的建议是：科学和宗教是支持的关系学科。它们互相补充，互相支持，互相促进。

5 Another way of saying that is you can intelligently and logically and reasonably and rationally believe in God. You don't have to be silly or ignorant to be a Christian. :14

换言之，你可以明智地、有逻辑地、合理地、理性地信仰上帝。你没必要做一个愚昧无知的基督徒。

6 You can logically and rationally and reasonably believe that in the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. :10

你可以逻辑地和理性地相信，在最初，上帝创造了天和地。

7 I was an atheist myself for many, many years. I did not believe in God. What I found was that when you studied what the Bible really says...:11

有很多年，我都是一个无神论者。我曾经不信仰上帝。在我研究了之后，我发现那《圣经》说的是真实的。

8 ...not what people say it says, but what it really says, what you find is that science proves the Bible is right. :11

不是人们说那样，而是它的确是。你可以发现科学证明《圣经》是正确的。

9 Now it's interesting that the very first verse in the Bible states three truths: :06

有趣的是在《圣经》一开始，就讲述了三个事实：

10 These three truths are statements that we can scientifically test and see whether they are right. :07

这三个事实陈述了我们能够科学地测试和见证它们是正确的。

11 The first truth is that the Bible says there was a beginning to the creation. :07

第一个事实是，《圣经》说有一个创造开始。

12 The atheist maintains that everything has always been. Here is a statement from a very famous atheist publication. :11

无神论者坚持，一切都是固有的。这里是一个著名的无神论者的公开声明。

13 Notice that the statement that is made is that the Universe is among other things--eternal. :07

注意这个声明认为宇宙和其他事物都是永恒的。

14 The idea is, according to the atheist, that there never was a beginning and there will never be an end. :07

根据那些无神论者的这种观点，从来没有开始，也没有结束。

15 The concept is that matter just keeps recycling over and over and over and over. :08

这种观点认为，事物总是周而复始地循环。

16 The Bible you will remember says that there was a beginning. :04

《圣经》说有起始。

17 And incidentally, the Bible also says that there will be an end. :04.5

而且，《圣经》也说到有终结。

18 In the New Testament there is statement that says that at the end of time the elements will be dissolved in fervent heat. :12

在新约里说到，万物结束在被炽热溶解。

19 That statement in 2 Peter 3:10 says that the very elements--the very material of which the earth is made will dissolve--will break down. :11.5

彼得二书第三章十节说，地球上的万事万物都将被溶解，被毁灭。

20 One interesting thing is that almost all other world religions outside of the Bible tell us that time is cyclic, that time repeats over and over and over again. :14

一个有趣的事情是，除了《圣经》以外的其它宗教，都告诉我们，时间是周而复始地循环和不停地重复。

21 The Bible says time is a line. It moves from beginning to end in one direction. :07

《圣经》说，时间是一条直线。它从始到终只有一个方向。

22 The concepts of cyclic time are where reincarnation come from. :05

循环的概念是时间结束即是开始。

23 It is the foundation of Hinduism and Buddhism and many other religions. :06.5

它是印度教、佛教和其他宗教的根本。

24 It is very easy to prove scientifically that time is linear. This is a unique checkable statement at the Bible. :09

很容易用科学的方法去证明，时间是线形的。唯一的、能够禁得起检验的观点是在《圣经》里。

25 So what we have is an interesting contrast. The Bible says there was a beginning; the atheist says there was no beginning. How do we tell who's right? .10.5

这样我们就有一个有趣的对比。《圣经》说有一个起始，无神论者说没有。我们怎么说谁对谁错？

26 My answer as a scientist is look at the scientific evidence. See what science says. :10

我作为一个科学家的回答是请看科学的证据。看看科学是怎么说的。

27 So what I'd like to do right now is take you on a little trip through the universe. A trip that will help you understand how we can know there was a beginning. We will start the trip on the back of my hand on planet earth. :14.5

我现在要做的就是带领你们到宇宙做一次小小的旅行。一次有助于你理解我们怎么知道有起始。我们将从我手中的地球行星开始。

28 And what we will do is we will back away from the earth and see where we are and how this proves that the Bible is right and there was a beginning. :13

我们将离开地球，看看我们在哪里，并且它将证明《圣经》说有一个起始是正确的。

129 Now the first picture is familiar. :02.5

现在这第一张图片是熟悉的。

30 As we back away, as we move further up and further away: 05

当我们逐渐后退，我们移动越来越远。

31 Things become increasingly less familiar. :05

事情变得越来越不熟悉。

32 Soon we see the earth as we can only see it from an airplane. :05

很快我们看地球就像我们只能从飞机上看的一样。

33 Very soon as we back away we see it as only astronauts in space can see it. :07

很快地，我们退后，我们看到只有宇航员在太空才能看到的。

34 And from the depths of space the earth is very different, :05

并且，从太空看来的地球是非常不同的。

35 Very beautiful, :02

很漂亮，

36 A blue oasis in the blackness of space, :04.5

是在太空黑暗中的一片蓝色的绿洲，

37 As we continue to back away from the earth, we see other objects in space. :05

如果我们继续后退离开地球，我们就可以看到另外一些太空中的物质。

38 Some of those objects look like us. This is the planet Mars which is very much like us in many ways. :06.5

有的物质看起来很像我们。这是火星，很多方面和我们相似。

39 As we back further and further away, the size gets larger and larger. Jupiter is much, much larger than the earth. :08.5

当我们离开越来越远，范围变等越来越大。木星比地球大很多很多。

40 And Jupiter and Saturn are planets made of gasses. This picture by the Hubble telescope shows Saturn as we have never seen it from the earth except by moving close to the planet. :13

木星和土星是由气体组成的。这张照片是用哈勃天文望远镜拍的，我们从来没有在地球上见过它，除非移动到离行星很近。

41 Saturn is so low in density that if you put it in your bathtub, it would float! :06

土星的密度很低，如果你把它放在你的浴缸里，它就会漂浮起来。

42 of course, you'd need a very big bathtub! :03

当然，你需要一个非常大的浴缸。

43 But as you continue to back away and move further out in space, the planets spread out in great distances. These pictures are recent pictures of Pluto on the right--the last known planet in the solar system. :17

然而如果你继续离开，移动到空间以外，那些行星在遥远的距离里展开。这些最近的照片，冥王星在右侧，太阳系里发现的最后一颗行星。

44 The picture on the left was the previous best picture ever taken, so we are learning more every day. :07

左边的这张照片，是早期照的最好的照片，我们每天都学很多东西。

45 And as we learn more and more, we understand more about our place in the cosmos. :05.5

随着我们学习的越来越多，我们就会理解更多的有关我们在宇宙中的位置。

46 As we back further and further away and we see the solar system fade into the distance, :06.5

当我们离开更远更远，我们看见太阳系消逝在视野里。

47 We see the stars are arranged in patterns, in curving lines. :06.5

我们看到星星排列成曲线的图案。

48 And these curving lines are called a galaxy. :04

那曲线叫星系。

49 Our Milky Way galaxy is just one of many galaxies. This is a recent picture by the Hubble telescope of a galaxy we think looks very much like us. :14.5

我们的银河系是众多的星系之一。这是一张哈勃天文望远镜最近拍的照片。我们认为看起来很像我们。

50 What you are looking at is a hundred billion stars going about a central core. :08.5

你正在看的是千亿颗星星的中心。

51 It has been less than 2 billion minutes since the beginning of our calendar. :08

自从我们的日历开始还不到 20 亿分钟。

52 So this is very, very large indeed. :04.5

因此这是非常巨大的。

53 The nearest galaxy to us is one that is located very close by our position is about a third the way out from the center as you can see in this picture. :13.5

离我们最近的星系，就是你看到的这张照片中心的第三条道就是我们的位置。

54 If we were to send a message to this galaxy :04

如果我们送一个信息到这个星系，

55 by the fastest thing we know of, a radio wave, :04

经由我们已经知道的最快的无线电波，

56 it would take two million years to go up and two million years to come back. :11

它将花费 2 百万年去，2 百万年返回。

57 A radio wave goes so fast it could go around the earth eight and two tenths times in one second. :08

无线电波是如此之快，它可以在一秒绕地球 8 圈多。

58 This is Andromeda our nearest neighbor—very, very far away. :07.5

这是仙女座，我们最近的邻居，也非常非常远。

59 This picture is an actual picture taken in the constellation Hercules. :07

这是一张从武仙座星座拍的真实的照片。

60 There are no stars in this picture. :04

没有星星在这张照片里。

61 Every spot of light is another galaxy. :05.5

每一个亮点是另一个星系。

62 The chart you're looking at now is a collection of photographs. There are one million galaxies in the picture. : 12

你们现在看到的这张图是照片的集中。有一百万个星系在照片中。

63 The galaxies are not just large and not just many, but they are moving. :08

这些星系不仅大和多，而且还在运动。

64 The further out we go in space, the faster things are going. :05

我们去的更远的空间，那些较快的东西正在运动。

65 This picture shows the pattern that we see. Galaxies far out are going very fast. Galaxies close in are going very slowly. :12

这张照片显示我们看到的图案，星系边运动得很快。星系中心运动得很慢。

66 Those galaxies must be coming from a source, from a beginning. :06

这些星系肯定来自一个来源地，从一个起始。

67 We call this the expanding universe. :04

我们称呼它为膨胀宇宙。

68 This is a computer picture showing the motions of the galaxies away from the point of beginning. :09

这是一张从开始点显示星系运动的计算机照片。

69 When the computer was asked to interpret this picture, the computer said the beginning was right here, and put the cross at the beginning. :10

当我们让来解释这张照片，那计算机说开始点就在这里，画了个十字在那点上。

70 Many people think that the universe began as a big bang, as an explosion. :07

许多人认为宇宙开始于一次巨大的撞击，就象一次大爆炸。

71 The big bang only explains how things were changed once they were already created. :07.5

大撞击仅仅解释了已经被创造的事物被改变。

72 The big bang theory assumes creation. :05

大撞击理论假设创造。

73 Could God have used a huge explosion to move things as we see then today? : 07

上帝能够用大爆炸方式把宇宙变成我们今天看见的这样？

74 even man as he builds roads and moves and digs in the ground, uses explosions. :07.5

甚至人们使用爆炸筑路，移动和挖掘土地。

75 Now the atheist might say, well maybe there are many explosions. :05

现在无神论者可能会说，那也可能有很多次爆炸。

76 But there are scientific laws which make that impossible and we will see one of those very shortly. :07

但是有科学的规律使这个不可能，我们马上就可以看到其中之一。

77 Not only do we know the universe had a beginning as the Bible says, because we see the expansion away from the beginning, but there is also the problem of energy. :11.5

我们不仅确实知道宇宙象《圣经》说的那样有一个创始，因为我们也看了创始来自爆炸的方式，但是这里还有一个能量的问题。

78 This is a picture of the sun. :02

这是一张太阳的照片。

79 The sun uses hydrogen as a fuel. :04

太阳使用氢做燃料。

80 Every second on the sun 564 million tons of hydrogen are consumed. :09.5

每秒太阳消耗 5 亿 6 千 4 百万吨氢气。

81 This picture is a picture taken of the sun showing the light from the hydrogen atoms. :06

这张照片显示了从氢原子发出的光。

82 You will notice the sun has a great deal of hydrogen. :03

你将注意到太阳有大量的氢的热交换。

83 Even though the sun consumes 564 million tons of hydrogen every second, it has only burned up two percent of its original fuel. :13

虽然太阳一秒消耗 5 亿 6 千 4 百万吨氢气，它也只燃烧了它的燃料的 2%。

84 The sun still has 98 percent of the hydrogen it had the day it came into existence. :09

太阳仍然还有 98% 的氢。

85 Here is an incredible furnace made of its own fuel that has been burning in the sky for who knows how long and it has only burned two percent of its original fuel. :15

这是一只难以置信的大炉子，在天空里自生自燃，没人知道有多长时间，它仅仅燃烧它原始能量的 2%。

86 Now this isn't just the sun. Every star in the sky generates energy in the same way. :07.5

这不仅仅是太阳。太空里每个星星用同样的方法产生能量。

87 When we look out into space and we see things like this exploding galaxy, giving off so much energy, we don't really know how it does it, but we still know that it's hydrogen that is the fuel. :15.5

当我们向太空看去，我们看到一些物质象这个爆炸的星系，释放那么多的能量，我们并不十分清楚它是怎么回事，但我们仍然知道那些燃料是氢。

88 Even within our own solar system we see planets like Jupiter that have huge amounts of hydrogen. :08.5

甚至在我们的太阳系，我们知道有行星象木星一样充满了氢。

89 I have a very old car that I drive to go to school. :04

我有一辆开到学校的旧车。

90 Gasoline, petrol, is getting more and more expensive. :05.5

汽油变得越来越贵。

91 Suppose that I decide I am not going to put any more gas in my car, but I am going to drive my car. :07

设想我决定将不再加油，但我将继续驾驶它。

92 What will happen as I drive and I drive and I drive and I drive my car? :06

什么将要发生，当我不停地开我的车？

93 Yes, I'm going to run out of gas. :02.5

是的，我将用完我的汽油。

94 We all understand if you are going to drive the car, you have to put gasoline in the car. :05

我们都懂，如果你继续驾驶你的车，你就必需给车加油。

95 Well, I have two daughters who don't understand that. But, most of us

understand that you must put gas in the car to drive the car. :08

哦，我有两个女儿，她们不懂得这个道理。但是，我们绝大多数懂得开车必需加油。

96 Now if every star every galaxy, every protostar is burning up hydrogen, and if that has been going on forever and ever and ever and ever and ever, how much hydrogen would there be left? :19

现在如果每一个行星，每一个星系，每一个恒星都正在燃烧氢，并且如果永远这样下去，那么有多少氢可以剩下？

97 The answer is clear, isn't it? We would run out of hydrogen. We would run out of gas. :05.5

答案是很清楚的，不是吗？我们将用完氢。我们将用完汽油。

98 But the fact remains, that the sun still has 98 percent of its original fuel. :05

可事实是，太阳仍然还有 98% 的原燃料。

99 The fact remains that if we look out into space, we see huge glowing clouds of hydrogen like the one in the picture. :08

事实是，如果我们向太空看去，我们看到由氢组成的燃烧的云，象在图画里一样。

100 That could not be unless we had a beginning. :06

除非我们有一个开始，否则那是不可能的。

101 There are any many other laws which prove that we had a beginning. :05

还以其他的规律证明我们有一个开始。

102 The second law of thermodynamics is an example. :03

热力学第二定律就是一个例子。

103 We all understand that when you buy something new, it works perfectly. :05.5

我们都懂得，新买的东西好用。

104 If you're lucky. But as time progresses, what happens to the order of the object? :09

如果你幸运的话。但是随着时间的推移，这个秩序将有什么发生？

105 It gets old. It wears out. It doesn't work anymore. :05.5

它变得旧了，它穿破了，它不能用了。

106 This is known as the Second Law of Thermodynamics. :05

这就是著名的热力学第二定律。

107 And what it says is that everything moves progressively towards disorder, towards death. :08

就是说每个事物都是逐渐地走向无序，走向死亡。

108 The universe is very orderly. It is not moving towards death. We know that the universe cannot go like this, cannot expand and contract, for it would have long ago become totally disordered. :15.5

这个宇宙是非常有秩序的。它没有走向死亡。我们知道宇宙不会象那样，不能膨胀和缩小，在完全无秩序之前。

109 But the sun rises and the sun sets and the stars move very precisely because we live in a universe that is not near heat death. We live in a universe that had a beginning. :11.5

太阳升起落下，星星如常运行，因为我们居住的宇宙不是接近热寂。我们居住的宇宙有一个开始。

110 The statement the Bible makes -- that there was a beginning--is a statement we can prove scientifically. :06

《圣经》有一个有关开始的陈述，是一个能够科学证明的陈述。

111 But the statement goes one step further. :03

但那论述还更进一步。

112 The Bible says not only that there was a beginning, but that the beginning was caused. :05

《圣经》不但说有一个开始，而且开始是创造的。

113 In our next presentation, I want to prove to you not only that the universe had a cause, but that the cause was God. :10.5

在我们的下一部分，我想不仅向你证实宇宙有一个起因，而且那起因就是上帝。

114 You can intelligently and reasonably and rationally believe that in the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. :10

你能够明智地，有理由地，理性地相信，最初是上帝创造了天和地。

115 Every piece of scientific evidence we have proves the Bible is right. :06

科学的每一部分证据都证明《圣经》是正确的。

116 In later presentations we want to show you more of how much proof there is -- so that you can know there is a God and have the joy and the peace the fulfillment that comes with that knowledge. :14.5

在以后的部分里，我们想出示更多的证据，你就知道只有一个上帝，它在带来知识的同时，带来快乐和和平。

**117 We look forward to more study together and more opportunities to learn.
Thank you for watching. :05**

我们期待更多的在一起学习机会。谢谢收看。

PS.

Thanks Dr. Jim Bell