

# 22-1225p Transcript

## 22-1225p - *An Expanse in the Midst*, Scott Reynolds

**Bible Reader:** Scott Reynolds

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## An Expanse in the Midst

Transcript (0:04 - 33:41)

### Scripture Reading

**Bible Reader: Scott Reynolds**

**(0:04) The scripture reading is Genesis 1, verses 3 through 10.**

(0:16) And God said, Let there be light, and there was light. (0:18) <sup>4</sup> God saw that the light was good, and he separated the light from the darkness. (0:22) <sup>5</sup> God called the light day, and the darkness he called night. (0:26) And there was evening, and there was morning, the first day.

(0:28) <sup>6</sup> And God said, Let there be an expanse between the waters, to separate water from water. (0:37) <sup>7</sup> So God made the expanse (which is the atmosphere) and separated the waters above from the waters below. (0:47) And it was so. <sup>8</sup> God called the expanse sky, and there was evening, and there was morning, the second day.

(0:55) <sup>9</sup> And God said, Let the water under the sky be gathered to one place, and let dry ground appear. (1:03) And it was so. (1:04) <sup>10</sup> God called the dry ground land, and gathered the waters, and the gathered waters he called seas. (1:12) And God saw that it was good.

(1:14) And that's the scripture reading. (1:16)

### Transcript

**Preacher:** Scott Reynolds

(1:21) Okay, I'm going to do something a little different today.

(1:25) So I'm going to not deliver the sermon I have prepared for tonight. (1:30) I'm going to ad lib, and we'll be out of here very quickly. (1:34) And I just want to relate something.

(1:37) There's an interesting part here. (1:41) God makes light. (1:43) Well, actually, God said, Let there be light.

(1:45) And a lot of us think that that's when light came into being. (1:49) But do a concordant search.

(1:53) Isaiah, Jim, actually is where I saw that.

(1:56) God makes the light, and God shines the light, and he created darkness. (2:06) So we are told in Isaiah 45. (2:12) So when it says here, In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth, (2:17) think of, you know, God is light.

(2:20) John tells us that. (2:21) In him, no darkness at all. (2:25) And yet, when we look at the creation, we say, Well, God created light, you know, because it was dark.

(2:33) But it's not so. (2:35) Prior to creation is the spiritual realm that's eternal. (2:42) It is always light there.

(2:45) There is no darkness. (2:48) Because, as we're told, at the resurrection, when we are brought out of paradise to go home to God in heaven, (2:58) he will supply the light because he is light. (3:02) So in the beginning, God creates the heavens and the earth, and the earth was formless and empty, (3:11) and darkness was over the surface of the deep.

(3:14) When he creates the physical realm, it's created in darkness because he creates the darkness at the same time. (3:23) There is no darkness before the created physical realm. (3:29) And God is light, though it's dark.

(3:34) And if you have a piece of paper and a pencil, I want you to do something. (3:41) He creates the earth, heavens and the earth, and it's empty and formless, and darkness is over the surface of the deep. (3:52) So we know water is there, the surface of the deep.

(3:56) The water is there. (3:58) We will know at the end of this, because halfway through the day, he's going to say, Let there be light. (4:06) And there's light, and how do I know it's halfway through the day? (4:10) Because the day starts in the darkness.

(4:13) There was evening, evening's dark. (4:17) There's evening, and then there's morning, the first day. (4:22) So the light comes in halfway through the first day, not there ahead of time.

(4:28) So you have this dark mass. (4:32) Think of it as our globe, the earth. (4:36) A sphere in space.

(4:40) What do we know? (4:42) What's a characteristic, besides being dark, what's a characteristic of space? (4:48) Have any idea? (4:49) It's extremely cold. (4:53) It's near, but isn't very close to absolute zero. (4:59) And I believe, I'd have to look it up, I'm doing this off the top of my head, (5:05) but I believe that's like 400 and some degrees below zero in our Fahrenheit is absolute zero.

(5:14) Space is 400 degrees below zero, somewhere around there. (5:23) So it's extremely cold, and you have the surface of the deep. (5:27) Now, let's say the surface of the deep is water.

(5:30) And how do we know that? (5:31) Because he makes land appear later. (5:35) But the land hasn't appeared yet. (5:37) It's just the surface of the deep.

(5:39) And what's the deep? (5:41) Deep's the sea, the ocean. (5:45) We have the surface of the deep exposed directly to the darkness of space. (5:53) What happens when you take water and put it in a little container (5:59) and you stick it in your freezer? (6:01) What happens to the water? (6:04) It turns to ice.

(6:06) All right, so here you have a globe that's covered in water. (6:11) That's the circle. (6:12) Draw a big circle.

(6:14) You can draw the three-inch, four-inch, five-inch circle. (6:18) That's the Earth. (6:20) That line is the water around the Earth.

(6:25) It's a sphere. (6:26) It's not just a disk that you've drawn. (6:29) Imagine it in 3-D.

(6:31) That's a sphere that God hangs on nothing. (6:35) Remember, he doesn't even have to hold it up. (6:39) It just hangs on nothing.

(6:42) And you have the sphere, and it's covered in water, (6:46) exposed to the darkness of space. (6:50) There's no atmosphere. (6:51) How do we know? (6:52) Because he makes the atmosphere later.

(6:54) So there is no atmosphere. (6:56) There's no protection. (6:57) There's no insulation between the water and the darkness of space.

(7:03) What's going to happen to water exposed to 400 degrees below zero, do you think? (7:11) Let me tell you that Birdseye Foods did some calculations based on their (7:21) experience of flash freezing, and they estimated that for a live elephant, (7:32) live, not dead, a live, breathing elephant to be flash frozen to the point that (7:42) when you thaw it out, it is edible, that you can eat it. (7:47) For you to be able to do that, you would have to freeze it at no less than, (7:55) like, 275 degrees below zero. (7:59) It would take to freeze an elephant in two hours.

(8:04) You'd have to do it quickly. (8:06) Why do you have to do it quickly? (8:08) The cells in living things have moisture in it, a fluid. (8:14) If you freeze it too slow, it expands and breaks the cell walls, (8:21) and it becomes mushy when you thaw it.

(8:24) If you can freeze it quick enough, (8:26) the liquid doesn't have time enough to expand, and the cells are undamaged, (8:34) which means you can eat it. (8:37) Now, why do I bring that up? (8:39) In Siberia and in Alaska, they have found woolly mammoths that are approximately (8:48) slightly larger, I believe, actually, than a live elephant, than an elephant. (8:53) They were found in ice, and they found some in Siberia, (9:04) and later on they found some in Alaska.

(9:10) They weren't found in Alaska because the Alaskans, when they found them, (9:14) they thawed them out and ate them and didn't think anything of it. (9:20) They just ate it. (9:21) And then we found out later after somebody said, (9:24) hey, look at the wet sun here in Siberia.

(9:26) Well, we got those here. (9:28) Well, why didn't you say it? (9:29) We just ate it. (9:32) So they're frozen.

(9:33) They have found actual animals that must have been frozen alive quickly (9:42) at temperatures ranging from at least 200 degrees below zero. (9:50) Where do you get those kinds of temperatures on the earth? (9:57) So let's say this globe, God created the earth, the surface of the deeps over it, (10:06) exposed no atmosphere directly to the blackness of space. (10:14) At 400, double what you need to freeze a live elephant in two hours.

(10:20) Double that in low temperatures. (10:25) 400 degrees below zero. (10:28) What's that going to do to the surface of the deep in 12 hours? (10:36) Why do I say 12 hours? (10:39) Because in the first day, God said, let there be light, and light appeared.

(10:46) And then there was evening, the darkness, and the morning, the first day. (10:52) So you have half the day in darkness, half the day in light. (11:00) What else does that tell us, by the way? (11:03) The earth is spinning.

(11:05) It's already spinning. (11:07) How do I know that? (11:09) Because the length of a day is not determined by the light source. (11:15) The sun doesn't determine how long our day is.

(11:20) How do I know that? (11:21) Because Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, all the planets, (11:28) all don't have the same length of day. (11:32) They're all different. (11:33) But we all have the same light source.

(11:37) What makes the difference? (11:39) We're spinning at different speeds. (11:44) It's the rotation of the earth on its axis that gives us the length of day. (11:50) So the earth is in motion because there's evening and there's morning the first day.

(11:57) And the only way you get that is if the earth is rotating against the light source. (12:04) So there's a light source. (12:06) It's not the sun.

(12:07) We don't know what it is. (12:09) It could be God himself. (12:11) But whatever the light source is, it doesn't determine the length of day.

(12:18) The rotation of the earth does. (12:21) And the earth is rotating because there is a day of evening and light. (12:27) Okay.

(12:28) So it's rotating in the darkness of space for at least 12 hours. (12:36) Some of the earth may be longer because when it shows up, (12:42) you have only one side of the earth that's going to get lit. (12:46) And it's going to take 12 hours to get the other side exposed to the light.

(12:54) And then what does that light do? (12:56) Does it warm it up at all without an atmosphere? (12:59) I don't know. (13:01) Anyway, so you have this deep exposed to the extreme cold, (13:08) and you're going to have a surface of ice around the entire earth. (13:17) The pole all the way around the equator as it spins on its axis, (13:23) all in motion as it freezes.

(13:27) It may not have been frozen when it was made, (13:31) but within those 12 hours of being exposed directly to that kind of cold temperature, (13:37) it's going to freeze. (13:38) How much? (13:39) I don't know. (13:40) How many feet will it freeze? (13:43) You need to ask Birdseye.

(13:45) Can you tell us what happens at 400 degrees for 12 hours? (13:51) Water. (13:54) So when you're looking at this sphere that you drew on your paper, (13:59) that line is the surface of the deep, no atmosphere. (14:06) And that surface is frozen.

(14:11) Now, let's just say you had a little straw that you could put in there. (14:18) Let's say the whole sphere was water, which it's not, but let's say it is. (14:23) And you have this frozen sphere.

(14:27) It hasn't frozen all the way to the core, to the center. (14:31) It's water. (14:32) For our argument, it's water.

(14:35) You've got a straw. (14:36) You've got a little drill. (14:36) You drill through the ice a little bit, and you put the straw in there, (14:41) and you drain the inside of the earth.

(14:44) Drain all that water out into space. (14:49) Right? (14:50) It's empty inside, but the crust doesn't break. (14:53) Why? (14:54) Have you ever seen an igloo? (14:55) They can make those dome-shaped dwellings out of snow and ice, (15:04) and they can build a fire inside, and it doesn't collapse.

(15:10) Why? (15:11) An arch, a dome, a sphere is one of the strongest structures we know in nature. (15:24) Why? (15:25) Have you seen the bridges that have the arches in them? (15:29) It's because they're strong. (15:32) That structure itself is strong enough to hold up the bridge.

(15:40) Well, the earth would be a frozen sphere. (15:43) That ice is frozen in a sphere, a very strong structure. (15:51) Okay.

(15:52) So we have this exterior strong structure. (15:58) Now God creates light, and you have light on one, and it's rotating. (16:04) So if it starts to melt a little, in 12 hours it's going to refreeze, if it even does.

(16:13) It may not at 400 degrees below zero, and with the sun shining on it for a short period of time. (16:22) Okay. (16:24) So verse 6 of chapter 1, then God said, (16:28) Let there be an expanse between the waters to separate water from water.

(16:35) And there's a better translation. (16:36) This is the NIV. (16:37) Something from the waters below from the waters above.

(16:42) So we're not talking about separating water from land. (16:47) There is no land appearing yet. (16:50) We're just talking water at this point in time.

(16:53) And if you know anything from geology, if you look up on the Internet and see, you know, (17:00) we have some pretty deep oceans, and there's some pretty deep places in the oceans. (17:06) The deepest crevice in the ocean is deeper than our tallest mountain. (17:16) So that means if that was all drained, that would be the new tallest mountain, (17:21) because it is bigger than Mount Everest or whichever one is the biggest mountain you have.

(17:29) But the crevice itself is bigger, deeper than Mount Everest is tall. (17:38) So you have some of the surfaces of the ocean are pretty deep. (17:45) But in relation to 24,000 miles, well, let me see.

(17:51) What is the circumference of the earth? (17:53) Not circumference. (17:54) The diameter. (17:55) I don't know what the diameter of the earth is offhand.

(18:01) That's the circumference. (18:04) That's around the equator is 24,000 miles. (18:10) The diameter, we divide that by 3.14, and we'll have a guesstimate, right? (18:20) Pi R squared is the radius squared.

(18:28) I don't know. (18:29) I'd have to look it up to see how you determine the diameter. (18:32) At any rate, it's less than 24.

(18:34) I think it's around 9,000 or 10,000 miles. (18:40) The ocean is not that deep. (18:47) 3,950? (18:49) Yeah, so the radius of the earth is 3,950.

(18:54) You double that to get the diameter. (18:57) Okay. (18:58) And the radius, 3,900, it's only, I think, five, six miles is the deepest.

(19:10) Maybe less than 10 miles. (19:12) Say 10 miles, but it's less than 10 miles is the deepest part of the ocean. (19:18) The diameter of the equator is 7,900.

(19:23) Okay. (19:24) Yes, but I'm interested now in what was I talking about? (19:34) Something. (19:35) What was I talking about? (19:39) You gave me a fact that I wasn't ready for, and now I don't know where I am.

(19:48) Let's see. (19:49) So, anyway, what's that? (19:52) Deepest part of the ocean, I think. (19:56) Oh, yeah.

(19:57) Okay, so let's say, thank you, Vicki. (20:03) Let's say that the deepest part is 10 miles, a depth of 10 miles. (20:10) In relation to even the radius of 3,950 miles, 10 miles isn't much.

(20:18) So the majority of the earth is not water. (20:22) The majority of the surface of the earth is water. (20:29) More than 75% of the earth's surface is covered in water.

(20:34) But that water only goes about 10 miles. (20:38) And a radius of half a diameter of 3,950 miles. (20:48) Okay, so saying that is saying that the water doesn't make up a lot of the earth.

(20:57) There's more land mat, there's more solid material, crust, (21:06) and then it gets into liquid metals as you get closer to the earth's core. (21:13) Liquid metals and liquid rocks, but it's not water. (21:21) So the majority of that inside of that sphere is that kind of material.

(21:30) So in your circle, that line that you drew, (21:34) is probably that's how much, that's the 10,000 miles in relation to the diameter of the earth. (21:43) So that's your water around in your circle. (21:50) Okay, now in that 10,000, in that 10 miles of water, (21:58) God said he's going to separate the waters above from the waters below.

(22:04) In verse 6, God said, (22:07) Let there be an expanse between the waters to separate the water from the water. (22:12) So God made the expanse and separated the water under the expanse from the water above it. (22:19) Okay, so we're not looking horizontal, east, west, north, south.

(22:25) We're looking up and down, vertical. (22:29) God's separating the water vertically. (22:33) Okay, so let's say you have this ice sphere, a sphere that's covered in ice.

(22:40) That 10 miles isn't all ice. (22:45) That water on that sphere, as this whole sphere is spinning on its axis, (22:51) that water is floating on top of that surface. (22:55) The surface of that floating water is spinning, (22:59) the water is spinning as fast as the rest of the earth.

(23:03) It's the earth, so it's spinning at the same speed. (23:08) You don't go out in the ocean and it goes by you at 1,000 miles an hour. (23:13) It just doesn't do that.

(23:16) You can't even tell it. (23:17) You can tell it's moving because you can see the waves, (23:20) but it's not 1,000 miles at the equator. (23:23) To get all the way around the equator in one day, 24,000 miles, (23:29) the earth in 24 hours, 24,000 miles, (23:35) has to go 1,000 miles every hour to rotate once at the equator.

(23:44) You're traveling, whether you know it or not, (23:47) at 1,000 miles an hour standing still west to east. (23:56) It goes in an easterly direction. (24:02) Okay, so the separation that is occurring is in the middle of the water.

(24:17) Okay, and the expanse he calls sky. (24:21) What's the sky made up of? (24:25) Air. (24:27) We breathe in an atmosphere.

(24:29) So he puts air in the midst of the water. (24:34) You know, we think, and what are they called? (24:44) Anyway, they think that when God's doing this, (24:50) he's putting the air on top of the surface of the water. (24:53) He's not doing that.

(24:55) The surface of the water is frozen. (25:00) He's putting it in the midst of the water to separate the waters above from the (25:06) waters below. (25:07) So what happens if you have like a, you are a scuba diver, (25:14) and you have a couple extra air tanks with you, (25:18) and you're in the water and you're under ice.

(25:23) You're under ice. (25:25) You're in the water, and you release the air out of the tanks, (25:33) and it goes in. (25:34) Where does that air go? (25:38) It's going to go up until it hits that ice, and it's going to stop.

(25:42) Then what it's going to do, it's going to push the water down, (25:46) and there's going to be water, air, and ice, because it can't escape. (25:55) Ice is up there. (26:00) Okay, so God said, (26:02) let there be an expanse in the midst of the water, (26:06) not on top of the water, in the midst of the water.

(26:10) He's going to go in the middle of the water, (26:13) because there's an ice shield all the way around the earth, (26:18) an ice shell all the way around the earth, pole to pole, (26:23) equator to equator, the whole thing. (26:25) It's all spinning. (26:27) It's all moving, because it was water first, (26:31) and it's all going in that direction, and then it freezes.

(26:35) When God said that created the heavens and the earth, he created darkness. (26:41) You have to look that up. (26:42) It's in the Bible.

(26:43) God created darkness. (26:47) Okay, so now you have this, (26:51) and God said let there be an expanse in the water, (26:54) so we start blowing air in there. (26:56) Where does the air come from? (27:01) Do you have any idea? (27:02) What's air made out of? (27:06) That's two of the main ingredients, hydrogen and oxygen, (27:09) but there's other stuff there, and you can get that from the water.

(27:14) If you do electrolysis, you can get oxygen and hydrogen, (27:20) and I imagine there's other elements that you can do something similar to (27:30) and get those and get a mix of air, because if you only have oxygen and hydrogen, (27:36) that's an extremely volatile combination. (27:41) You can have an explosion. (27:43) You have a spark, and oxygen and hydrogen is going to explode.

(27:49) If you have them in their raw form. (27:53) Okay, so God said let there be an expanse between the waters, (28:04) to separate the waters, other translations say, (28:09) waters above from the waters below. (28:12) So he puts the expanse in the water.

(28:16) Well, you know, air rises. (28:20) So what's going to keep it from going to the surface (28:22) and just going away on top of the water? (28:24) What if it's ice? (28:29) What if there's a nice shell

all the way around the earth? (28:33) And he starts putting air inside this, (28:37) and it separates the waters above from the waters below. (28:41) You know, ice is water.

(28:44) Ice is made up of water. (28:46) Did you know that? (28:50) Water's above, it's ice. (28:52) Water's below.

(28:53) Put the air. (28:54) It can't go out anymore once you hit the ice. (28:57) So what happens? (28:58) Besides, you know, if you do electrolysis, you know, (29:02) we did an experiment when I was in high school, junior high, I think, actually, (29:09) electrolysis where we had two test tubes and two electrodes and a battery, (29:14) and you put the test tubes upside down in a beaker of water, (29:34) and the hydrogen goes to one of the terminals and the oxygen goes to the other, (29:43) and you have oxygen and hydrogen filling up these little test tubes.

(29:51) I'm getting a little lightheaded. (29:58) Anyway, yeah. (30:01) So, okay, so you have this, God said in verse 6, (30:18) let there be an expanse between the waters to separate the waters above from the (30:24) waters below.

(30:25) So the expanse is going to separate them. (30:28) And the ice shield is going to keep the atmosphere from escaping. (30:36) Now, that's not our world today.

(30:39) We don't have an ice shield keeping our atmosphere in. (30:44) We don't have anything keeping our atmosphere in except gravity, (30:50) and ours is on top of the surface of the earth. (30:54) So the world today isn't the world that's being talked about here.

(31:01) There's an ice sphere around the entire earth, the waters above, (31:08) and it's frozen because it's in contact, direct contact, (31:13) with absolute zero temperatures of space, which would freeze ice extremely fast, (31:21) which, by the way, would make it clear. (31:24) It doesn't have time to get cloudy. (31:26) So you'll have a clear shell around the entire earth.

(31:34) Okay. (31:36) And then he does electrolysis perhaps, some other chemistry things that God (31:45) knows he invented it all. (31:47) Or just discover what God knows when we make discoveries.

(31:53) And so he has this process where he's putting the atmosphere under the ice (32:02) shell and out of the water. (32:07) He's using the water to create the atmosphere. (32:11) Awesome.

(32:13) Okay. (32:15) So, which he calls an expanse. (32:19) Let the expanse between the waters to separate the water, (32:24) and God made the expanse and separated the water under the expanse from the (32:28) water above it.

(32:30) Okay. (32:32) And verse 9, and God said, (32:35) let the water under the sky, which is the expanse, (32:40) be gathered in one place, which is interesting. (32:45) Because now you have all the water together in one place.

(32:51) Again, when you look at the possible past of our earth, (32:57) it looks like there was a single land mass and water all around it. (33:05) So God gathered the water to one place. (33:09) And he said, let dry ground appear.

(33:13) So now we're bringing up water, I mean, land, (33:17) earth in the midst of the water that's under the expanse, (33:22) under the air, atmosphere. (33:26) And it was so on. (33:27) God called



the dry land, the dry ground land, (33:30) and he gathered the water, and the gathered water he called seas, (33:35) and God saw that it was good.

(33:37) Okay.