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"But Galaxies Existed Before The Big Bang" James Webb Telescope Saw 15 Strange Galaxies beyond...

Ale galaxie existovaly před velkým třeskem"

Cosmos Prodigy

76,9 tis. odběratelů

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#bigbang #bigbangtheory #jwst "But Galaxies Existed Before The Big Bang" James Webb Telescope Saw 15 Strange Galaxies beyond... The James Webb Space Telescope has just shattered everything we thought we knew about the universe! Scientists have discovered 15 strange galaxies that seem to defy the very laws of cosmology. Some of these galaxies appear to be older than the Big Bang itself—how is that even possible? For decades, astronomers believed that time, space, and everything in existence began 13.8 billion years ago with the Big Bang. But now, Webb's powerful infrared vision has detected fully formed galaxies that shouldn't exist so early in the universe's timeline. Could this be evidence of a universe before our own? Are we on the brink of a new era in physics? Join us as we break down this mind-blowing discovery, explore the theories behind pre-Big Bang physics, and uncover what this means for the future of cosmology. Don't forget to like, subscribe, and hit the notification bell so you never miss an update on the mysteries of the cosmos! →

⇓ #bigbang #bigbangtheory #jwst "But galaxies existed before the Big Bang" The James Webb Space Telescope has seen 15 strange galaxies in... The James Webb Space Telescope has just shattered everything we thought we knew about the universe! JWST was taking good pictures, but physicists evaluated the objects it was taking wrongly, because… because the last stretch of the universe from t = 0, i.e. from the Big Bang to about t = 400,000 years old (maybe more, maybe 400 million years), spacetime is strongly curved, https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_239.jpg the curvature increases stronger and stronger towards the Big Bang and thus the values are different from those in local reality. Scientists have discovered 15 strange galaxies that seem to contradict the very laws of cosmology. Some of these galaxies appear to be older than the Big Bang itself – how is that even possible? It is.! Hubble's equation $\boxed{v = H_0 . d}$ does not hold in the early universe, linearity does not hold (here comes that STR with its dilations and contractions of VALUES.). For decades, astronomers believed that time, space and everything that exists began 13.8 billion years ago with the Big Bang. No, not until 14.24 billion years ago. But now Webb's powerful infrared vision has detected fully formed galaxies that **should not** exist so early in the universe's timeline. After a miscalculation Could this be evidence of a universe before our own? Are we on the verge of a new era in physics? Fix Hubble's equation $\boxed{v = H_0 . d}$ and then tell me how you evaluated the JWST data… Join us as we break down this stunning discovery, explore the theories behind the physics before the big bang !! I did

H*ere are some websites related to* ***the big bang, and what came before it*** *english* →
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_101.pdf

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http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_069.pdf
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_059.pdf
and discover what it means for the future of cosmology. The fact that the universe before the Big Bang was two-dimensional and after the Big Bang was three-dimensional, the new quantity became matter. This is where the Universe began to produce by "packaging" space-time dimensions, see https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/index.php?nav=e ; Don't forget to like, subscribe and press the notification bell so you never miss an update on the mysteries of the universe!

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0:01
(01)- and I think more likely our story of how the Stars Grove is wrong our universe began approximately 14 billion years ago and has been continually evolving and transforming ever since however recent discoveries from the web telescope have sparked a fascinating realization either our understanding of the universe's age is incorrect or our entire concept of its origin needs to be reconsidered since starting its scientific operations the web telescope has aish scientists with its groundbreaking and sometimes controversial discoveries these range from detecting distance stars to uncovering the farthest galaxies challenging existing cosmological theories the telescope has observed galaxies that existed a mere 300 to 400 million years after the big bang
1:00
however there's a limit to how far back the telescope can see according to current cosmological models the web cannot peer beyond the so-called Dark Ages a period when the universe was devoid of light emitting stars and galaxies the farthest detectable phenomenon is the cosmic microwave background radiation but now a groundbreaking discovery May overturn this understanding recent web observations suggest that we might be wrong about the universe's size and age a newly published study has revealed images showing objects older than the estimated age of the universe itself these distant galaxies are visible in web's data and are among the most ancient candidates ever observed this unexpected finding poses a major challenge to a astronomy shaking
2:01
the foundations of our understanding of the universe's Origins although these galaxies require peer review to confirm their validity the web telescope's observations already hint at a profound challenge to standard cosmological models previously the record for the most distant Galaxy was held by gnz11 discovered by the Hubble telescope dating to around 400 million years after the big bang it represented the universe's first generation of galaxies however web's observations have identified four galaxies even older including one named

gsz13 which now holds the record for the farthest and potentially oldest Galaxy ever observed the web telescope captured images of Galaxy Jade's gsz13 as it appeared 32 25 million years
3:01
after the big bang this galaxy currently the farthest observed is now calculated to be 33 billion light years from Earth due to the universe's expansion since the light initially left the Galaxy however the observational data presented unexpected findings that left scientists astonished numerous early galaxies previously unseen suddenly became visible in in the data including one with a red shift of 17 something considered Impossible by current models later spectroscopy revealed that this galaxy was not as distant as initially thought instead it had a red shift of five and a dust cloud between the Galaxy and the web telescope caused it to appear much farther away Peter Van doam an astronomer at Yale University not involved in the research noted that the
4:01
web telescope might have identified galaxies even closer to the Big Bang some candidates if verified could date back to when the universe was less than 200 million years old such data raises significant issues for the current cosmological model as the abundance of galaxies near the Big Bang introduces more challenges to address the surprises don't stop there while high red shift Galaxies have already challenged scientific understanding web recently uncovered something even more remarkable in the early Universe the standard cosmological model predicts that early galaxies should be a smaller less organized and simpler yet web's observations contradict this expectation some early galaxies observed are not only massive
5:01
but also highly structured and complex akin to the Milky Way this finding directly challenges the established understanding of how stars and galaxies formed in the universe's early days Dr John c ma a Nobel laurate and senior project scientist for the web telescope expressed his amazement at these discoveries we're looking further back in time than ever before and and it's incredibly exciting he said he emphasized that while the expanding Universe concept remains intact the understanding of star and Galaxy formation might need re-evaluation these early galaxies were larger brighter and hotter than scientists anticipated leaving some to question if our understanding of cosmic history is fundamentally flawed OD Dr
6:01
Mather however believes the issue lies more with our theories about star growth than the story of the universe's expansion the web telescope captured an image of a galaxy named Sears 2112 which existed just a few million years after the big bang interestingly this galaxy is
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(01)- and I think our story of how Stars Grove is wrong is more likely, our universe began about 14 billion years ago and has been constantly evolving and transforming since then, however, recent discoveries from the web telescope have led to the fascinating realization that **either our understanding of the age of the universe is wrong, or our entire concept of its origin needs to be rethought**, I think both. The age of the universe is wrong because it was determined from the faulty Hubble equation $\mathbf{v = H_0 . d}$; that is faulty because the last stretch of the universe towards the big bang starts to be noticeably curved and the curvature increases, so the measured data are "jingling". And secondly, the concept of the origin of the universe is also wrong. I offer another vision, see HDV, i.e. see these web links (*) because scientists sometimes began their scientific work by discovering with the help of a telescope. From detecting distant stars to uncovering the most distant galaxies that challenge existing

cosmological theories, and rely on linear expansion in it… the telescope has observed the telescope has observed objects that physicists have given a different date for their formation **galaxies that existed just 300 to 400 million years after the big bang**
1:00
However, there is a limit to ||how far far away it can see||, according to current cosmological models dominated by the flawed Hubble, https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_239.jpg ; the web cannot see beyond the so-called dark ages, a period when the universe lacked light-emitting stars and galaxies, the most distant detectable phenomenon is the cosmic microwave background radiation, and this radiation may have a different age than physicists have "prescribed" for it… but now a groundbreaking discovery. This understanding may be overturned by recent observations on the web showing that we may be wrong about older objects and the age of the newly published age study of the size of the universe. Yes, the age scale will (apparently) be different, precisely because of the erroneous evaluation of the JWST data. These distant galaxies are visible in the web data and are among the oldest candidates ever observed, this unexpected finding represents a great challenge great challenge, finally, to read HDV, for astronomical upheavals
2:01
the foundations of our understanding of the origin of the universe,(!) In the days of Einstein, Planck, Hubble, E. Lemaître, Marie Currie, i.e. the first third of the 20th century, there was a group of cosmologists numbering 20 people, and they corresponded promptly with **all of each other** and knew about each other's ideas within a few months. Today, in the age of the Internet, a few physicists can read each other's minds and the rest can barely keep up. Today, when a new idea emerges, it is discussed in 20 years, even though these galaxies require peer review, (review, assessment) to confirm their validity, **web telescope observations already suggest a major challenge to standard cosmological models**,
the challenge is useless when the "upper physicists" do not read the "lower physicists'" ideas...
previously the record for the most distant galaxy was held by ***gnz11*** discovered by the Hubble telescope dated to approximately 400 million years after the Big Bang, but it also represented the first generation of galaxies named in the universe, including one generation of older galaxies, the older galaxy gsz13, which now holds the record for the most distant and potentially oldest galaxy ever observed by the Web telescope, the galaxy ***Jade's gsz13***, as it appeared **32-25 million years ago** 33 x 31,536 000 sec. = 3.15 . 10^7sec.
3:01
after the Big Bang, this currently most distant observed galaxy is now calculated to be **33 billion light years from Earth** 9.461×10^{15} meters. v = 33 x 9.461×10^{15} meters /33 x 3.1 536 . 10^7sec = 3 . 10^8 m/ sec. **Well, isn't it a coincidence that the number is equal to the speed of light?**
Due to the expansion of the universe since light originally left the Galaxy, however, the observational data has yielded unexpected findings that have astonished scientists. Numerous early galaxies that were previously invisible suddenly appear in the data, including one with a redshift of 17, something that was considered impossible by current models, because this spectroscopy was originally considered impossible because this spectroscopy was originally revealed as distant spectroscopy. And a cloud of dust between the Galaxy and the Webb telescope caused it to appear much further away. Peter Van Doam, an astronomer at Yale University who was not involved in the research, noted that
4:01

the Webb telescope could identify galaxies even closer to the Big Bang, some candidates, if verified, could come from a time when the universe was younger than 200 million years, such data raise significant problems for the current cosmological model, because the abundance of galaxies near the Big Bang brings additional challenges to solving the surprises don't end there, while high-redshift galaxies have already challenged scientific understanding, the Webb in the early world predicted something more remarkable standard in the early universe early galaxies discovered something else should be smaller, less organized and simpler, but the Webb observations contradict this expectation, some of the early galaxies observed are not only massive
5:01
but also highly structured and complex similar to the Milky Way, **this finding directly challenges the established understanding** I think my idea of curved spacetime in the early universe is going to be the real reason… for how stars and galaxies formed in the early universe. Dr John C. Mather, https://science.nasa.gov/people/webb-people-john-mather/ ; Dr. John C. Mather is a Senior Astrophysicist in the Observational Cosmology Laboratory located at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md. He is also the Senior Project Scientist on the James Webb Space Telescope. john.c.mather@nasa.gov Nobel Prize winner and lead project scientist for the Webb Space Telescope, expressed his amazement at these discoveries, which are looking further back in time than ever before, and it's incredibly exciting, he said, emphasizing that while the concept of an expanding universe needs to be re-understood. These early galaxies were larger, brighter and hotter than scientists had expected, leaving some to question whether our understanding of the history of the universe is fundamentally flawed BY Dr.
6:01
However, Mather believes that the problem lies more with our theories of star growth than with the story of the expansion of the universe, the web telescope has captured an image of a galaxy called Sears 2112, which existed just a few million years after the big bang, interestingly, this galaxy is.
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(02)- nearly the same size as our Milky Way the discovery of such galaxies res Ling the Milky Way so soon after the big bang presents a significant challenge to the current cosmological model astronomers previously believed barred spiral galaxies like the Milky Way only appeared when the universe was at least halfway through its current age it was thought that billions of years were required for Galaxies to evolve and develop bars in their centers a feature a associated with mature
7:02
galaxies observations from the Hubble Space Telescope also suggested barred galaxies were rare in the early Universe however the James web Space Telescope has uncovered new evidence that challenges these assumptions the discovery of the spiral galaxy Sears 212 which existed 11.7 billion years ago when the universe was just 15% of its current age suggests that Milky Way like galaxies formed much earlier than previously thought galaxies typically evolve over billions of years through processes such as mergers collisions and star formation these changes shape Galaxy's size structure and composition reflecting a continuous non-random process of transformation [Music]
8:01

yet Sea's 2112 existence suggests this Evolution might have occurred in less than a billion years the presence of these unexpectedly mature early Galaxy candidates challenges our understanding of Galaxy formation and the early Universe are our models of Galaxy Evolution incomplete or do we need to rethink our understanding of the universe's Origins if you watch this video share your

8:31

thoughts in the comments below

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7:02

Hubble Space Telescope observations of galaxies also suggested that barred galaxies were rare in the early universe, but the James Webb Space Telescope has uncovered new evidence that challenges these assumptions, the discovery of the spiral galaxy Sears 212, which existed 11.7 billion years ago, when the universe was only 15% of its current age, ?? which was usually assumed, suggests that galaxies like the Milky Way formed much earlier than galaxies like it billions of years earlier. Mergers, collisions, and star formation these changes shape the size structure and composition of the Galaxy reflecting a continuous non-random process of transformation [Music]

8:01

yet the existence of Sea in 2112 suggests that this evolution could have occurred in less than a billion years, the presence of these unexpectedly mature early Galaxy candidates challenges our understanding of Galaxy formation and the early Universe are our models of galaxy evolution incomplete or do we need to rethink our understanding of the origin of the Universe, if you watch this video and share your

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JN, 25.02.2025