https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vPtzpHaWx1M

The BIGGEST Misconception About The Big Bang Theory

NEJVĚTŠÍ mylná představa o teorii velkého třesku

Cosmystiq
184 odběratelů
Odebírat
241
Sdílet
8 413 zhlédnutí 4. 12. 2025 #Cosmystiq #SpaceStories #BedtimeScience
Welcome to Cosmystiq — a channel where science becomes a bedtime story. jahan science, kahani ban jaati hai. Jahan Universe ke sabse deep secrets… aapko bedtime story ke tone mein sunaye jaate hain. 🌀 Aaj ki kahani: Before Time Began: Big Bang ke Pehle Kya Tha? The BIGGEST Misconception About The Big Bang Theory 🧠 Research Sources: NASA • ESA • MIT • Harvard • CERN • arXiv 🎧 Best experienced with headphones Imagine lying under a quiet night sky… and listening to the story of how EVERYTHING began. In this episode, “Big Bang ka Sach,” we travel 13.8 billion saal peeche… us moment tak jahan se universe ki sabse pehli saans nikli. Raat ki shaanti, cosmic visuals, aur deep scientific explanations ke saath, yeh kahani aapko ek dreamy space journey par le jaayegi. ⭐ Topics Covered: • Shuruaat mein kya tha? • Singularity & Planck Era • Cosmic Inflation • Quark–Gluon Plasma • Recombination & CMB • Dark Ages • First Stars (Cosmic Dawn) • Why Big Bang happened? • Eternal Inflation & Multiverse • Cyclic Universe • Black Hole Baby Universe • Quantum fluctuation origin • Why science still doesn’t know the beginning • You are stardust — emotional closing 🎧 Narration Style: Soft, soothing, ASMR, cinematic bedtime tone (Cosmystiq signature). 👇 Aapka ek comment mere liye bohot important hota hai. Batana ki aapko kahani kaisi lagi.

0:08

(01)- Listen, it's nighttime. The sky is calm. A gentle breeze is blowing. It's as if the universe is telling its own story. Imagine this. We 're lying on a hilltop, looking out at the sky. The city lights are just a faint streak in the distance, and above, there's a deep, quiet darkness among the stars. Sitting with you today, I want to tell a story that humanity has asked for thousands of years. Where did all this come from? Where did we come from? How was the universe born? This silence of the night, this breathing air, these shining stars far and wide, all

1:01

tell the same thing. What was there in the beginning? And as you listen to the story behind this question, you might feel the sky deepen in color. As if the universe itself is listening . By the way, if you enjoy such nighttime stories, leave a small like somewhere along this journey. I'll know you're still lost in this story with me. Let's begin. Just imagine, when the first human gazed at the night sky, they must have been as amazed as you are. They must have seen thousands of glowing points, as if someone had lit tiny lamps in the sky. Back then, there was no science. There were no telescopes. There was no theory. There was just one question: Where did all this come from? The same

2:07

question we still ask today. And in the search for an answer to this question, the Big Bang Theory was born. But the Big Bang wasn't a blast. It wasn't a blast. It wasn't a sound. It was an expansion. A silent but all-changing moment. A moment in which there was no space, no time, no matter, no light. Just an infinity-like point, which you can call nothingness, or everything compressed into nothing. They're the same thing. You might say, how can that be? Everything out of nothing. That's a fair question. But you'll only understand the answer to this question if you

3:06

travel with me tonight to that very moment: the moment where the universe began to breathe. Today's story is as slow as the night. Each chapter reveals a new layer. Each concept sheds new light . And I promise, by the end of tonight, you'll begin to understand the Big Bang not as a blast but as the beginning of a story. Let's go a little closer. Before the Big Bang, what we call 'first', time didn't exist. You heard that right—time, the time in which we think we'll move, stop, and live our lives, didn't exist. According to Einstein, time and space are interconnected, which we call spacetime. And when there

4:05

was no spacetime, what does 'first' mean? You can only speak of the first page of a story if there was a book. But here, there was no book. No one had written the first page. There was only a point. Singularity, in scientific language, means infinite density, zero volume, no time, no space. This means that the entire mass and energy of the universe was contained within a tiny point. So small that you can't even call it a point. In philosophical terms, it's an empty silence that hides infinite possibilities. In bedtime story terms, it's a night without a single star, just deep, dark darkness.

5:02

And in the midst of this darkness, a point like a center. If you enjoyed this part of the story, please share your thoughts in a comment. Come a little closer. We're about to touch that moment, so brief, so quick, so intense, that all our physics fails. Imagine the two of us still lying on that hill. The night sky is still quiet. But the story is about to accelerate. The very first moment after the Big Bang was 10 to the power of minus 44 seconds. This is the Planck Era. You could say this was the moment when the universe had n't even begun to make sense to you. In scientific terms, the temperature equals 10 to

6:01

the power of 32 Kelvin. The energy density equals beyond measure. Quantum gravity dominates. Spacetime equals a frothy, bubbling, unstable soup. In the simplest terms, you can't define anything. In expert terms, General Relativity and Quantum Mechanics don't work together. The equations break down. Understanding this moment is like looking at the filaments of a light bulb before it has even begun to glow. You can't see. You can't measure. You can only imagine. And, as the story goes, Planck Era is the moment before we take a healthy breath, where life begins. No matter how much technology we develop, Planck Era will hang before us like a curtain. No one knows what happened behind it. All we

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(01)- Listen, it's night. The sky is calm. A gentle breeze is blowing. It's as if the universe is telling its own story. Imagine that. We're lying on a hilltop, looking up at the sky. The city lights are just a faint streak in the distance, and above them, there's a deep, silent darkness among the stars. I sit with you today and I want to tell you a story that humanity has been asking for thousands of years. Where did it all come from? Where did we come from? How was the universe born? This silence of the night, this breathing air, these shining stars far and wide, they all say the same thing. What was in the beginning? And as you listen to the story behind this question, you can feel the sky turning deeper colors. It's as if the universe itself is

listening. By the way, if you like nighttime stories like this, leave a little like somewhere along the way. I'll know you're still lost in this story with me. Let's get started. Just imagine, when the first man looked up at the night sky, he must have been as amazed as you are. He must have seen thousands of glowing dots, as if someone had turned on tiny lights in the sky. There was no science back then. There were no telescopes. There was no theory. There was only one question: Where did it all come from? The same question we still ask today. And in the search for an answer to that question, the Big Bang theory was born. But the Big Bang was not an explosion. O.K. It was not an explosion. It was a sudden jump change, a change in the curvature of 3+3 dimensions from k=0 to a state with curvature of 3+3 dimensions to a state of k=infinity. It was not a sound. It was expansion. A silent but everything ?? changing moment. A moment in which there was no space, no time, no matter, no light. That's wrong. Just a point similar to infinity, which you can call nothingness or everything compressed into nothingness. It's the same thing. One could say how is that possible? Everything from nothing. My model says that before the Bang in infinite space-time "the universe chooses" any location, (finite), arbitrarily large, and in this location the dimension changes from uncurved, flat to a state with k= infinity. That's what the Big Bang looks like, and maybe it's not a point, but again some volume (finite) that starts to genetically evolve. Etc. description in another document. https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/index.php?nav=aa (better to read in reverse chronology, i.e. first the young articles, 2025, then the older ones). That's the right question. But you will understand the answer to this question only if you go with me tonight
3:06
on a journey to that moment: the moment when the universe began to breathe. Today's story is slow as night. Each chapter reveals a new layer. Each concept sheds new light. And I promise that by the end of tonight you will begin to understand the Big Bang not as an explosion, but as the beginning of a story. Let's get a little closer to it. Before the Big Bang, time did not exist, it did not exist as a state where time flows, but time existed as a physical quantity, it existed before the Big Bang as a stoic "thing", a physical reality, universe-forming (!) along with length into a 3+3D space-time infinite, without movement, without expansion, without matter, without fields, without laws, without the flow of time and without expansion... which we call "the first". You heard right - time, the time in which we think we will move, stop and live our lives, did not exist. According to Einstein, time and space are connected, which we call space-time. And if there was no
4:05
spacetime, what does "first" mean? You can only talk about the first page of a story if there was a book. But there was no book here. Nobody wrote the first page. There was just a point. A singularity in scientific language means infinite density, zero volume, no time, no space. That means all the matter and energy of the universe was contained in a tiny point. So small that it can't even be called a point. Philosophically, it's an empty silence that hides infinite possibilities. In the terms of bedtime stories, it's a night without a single star, just deep, pitch black darkness.
5:02
And in the middle of that darkness, a point as the center. If you enjoyed this part of the story, please share your thoughts in the comments. Come a little closer. We're going to touch on that moment, so brief, so fast, so intense that all of our physics fails. Imagine the two of us still lying on that hill. The night sky is still silent. But the story is accelerating. The very first moment after the Big Bang was 10 to the minus 44 seconds. This is the Planck era. You could say that was the moment when the universe didn't even begin to make sense to you. Scientifically speaking, temperature equals 10 to the
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power of 32 Kelvin. Energy density equals an unmeasurable amount. Quantum gravity dominates. Spacetime equals a frothy, bubbling, unstable soup. Simply put, nothing can be defined. Technically speaking, general relativity and quantum mechanics together they don't cooperate. The equations break down. Understanding this moment is like looking at the filament of a light bulb before it starts to glow. You can't see it. You can't measure it. You can only imagine it. And as they say, the Planck era is the moment before we take a deep breath, when life begins. No matter how much technology we develop, the Planck era will hang before us like a curtain. No one knows what happened behind it. Everything that...
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(02)- 7:05
know is that immediately after that moment, the Universe did something that no one has fully understood, and now we explore that moment. Close your eyes a little. Imagine the sky above us suddenly stretching. It starts happening everywhere, all at once, without stopping. As if someone had stretched space like rubber. This is what happened: inflation, just after the Planck Era. Imagine, in a billionth of a billionth of a second, the universe expanded so much that if the universe was the size of a car, then in a moment it became an entire stadium. And the craziest thing is that this expansion happened faster than light. You'll immediately ask, "
8:05
How can anything go faster than light?" Very good question. The answer is partly philosophical, partly scientific, and partly like a bedtime story. Things didn't run away. Space itself did. Relativity says matter can't travel faster than light. But space has no speed limit. You can't stop a current, but you can stop the mud on a riverbank. Space, like mud, can flow on its own. That's why inflation was possible. Understand inflation in three layers. Layer 1: In simple terms, the universe suddenly swelled like a balloon. So fast that no one could understand what was happening. Layer Two:
9:02
In scientific terms, inflation was driven by an unknown field called the inflation field. The energy of this field caused the universe to expand exponentially. Layer Three: In expert terms, the shape of the inflation potential determined the expansion rate. Quantum fluctuations stretched, and those fluctuations created galaxy clusters called superclusters. This means your entire galaxy was a quantum fluctuation. Imagine this. We're all sitting under the night sky, and the Milky Way we see now resembles a dried-up quantum seed. If the quantum fluctuation had been even slightly different at that moment, perhaps you and I wouldn't be together in this story today. Strange, yes, beautiful. Absolutely.
10:03
By the way, if you're still lost in this story, let me know in the comments. Space looks beautiful tonight. I'll know we're both on the right track. Without cosmic inflation, the universe wouldn't exist. This is also important to understand. Cosmic inflation solved three impossible problems. One: the flatness problem. Why does the universe appear perfectly flat? Because cosmic inflation stretched the curvature, like inflating a balloon so much that the curve appears flat. The two-horizon problem: Light from two sides of the universe never met each other . Yet, how are the temperatures the same? Inflation stretched regions from a single, connected patch. The three-monopole problem: Where did the predicted magnetic monopoles go? Inflation diluted them. This all
11:06
sounds a bit complicated, but when you hear it as a story, it's magical. Cosmic inflation ended. Space calmed down a bit. Energy was released, and the universe became a hot, dense soup. Quarks, glues, photons— a cosmic broth, the biggest boiling soup you could call it. Temperature trillions of degrees, pressure just short of infinity. This was the moment where

the building blocks of matter danced. Scientific view: Quark glue on plasma. Bedtime story view: A new cosmos was cooking. Everywhere you looked, there were only

12:01

vibrating particles, no atoms, no protons, no light, just an ocean of energy. And slowly, like morning after night, the universe began to cool. The cooler it got, the more structure began to form: quarks, protons, and neutrons. Electrons hadn't yet become separate atoms. They were all just ingredients. Do you understand? The first recipe for the cosmos
was loading on the screen. Imagine the universe like a newborn baby : hot, restless, particles colliding with each other. No structure, no shape . Cosmic inflation released energy. The cosmos boiled. But then,

13:00

slowly, like a cup of fresh tea cooling, the universe began to cool. But there comes a point of cooling that is a crucial part of this story. Imagine with me . There was a thick fog everywhere. Darkness, hot air, not a sound. Just a quiet, glowing fog. What was this fog? Electrons and protons floating freely in what we call ionized plasma. This plasma had a problem. Light couldn't go anywhere. Photons collided with electrons every second. Like turning on a torch in fog, and the light wouldn't travel any further. This was the Dark Age of the Universe. No stars, no planets, no galaxies. Just darkness and a silent heat. You might be wondering how long? Exactly 380,000

14:05

years. This number has become a sacred number in cosmology. And then, just as dawn follows night, the Universe saw its first dawn. The temperature had cooled enough for electrons and protons to finally meet. Atoms formed. Hydrogen, helium. And this was no small thing. Atoms meant photons were finally free. Light found a way for the first time.
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(02)- 7:05

We know that immediately after this moment the universe did something that no one fully understood, and now we are examining this moment. Close your eyes for a moment. Imagine that the sky above us suddenly expands. It starts happening everywhere, all at once, without stopping. It's as if someone stretched space like a rubber band. This is what happened: inflation, just after the Planck era. I don't believe in this scenario. I have my own idea. (I've described it at least 20 times in my texts). Imagine that in a billionth of a billionth of a second the universe expanded so much that if the universe were the size of a car, then in an instant it would be an entire stadium. And the craziest thing is that this expansion happened faster than light. You immediately ask yourself: “

8:05

How can something move faster than light?” Very good question. The answer is part philosophical, part scientific, and part like a bedtime story. Things didn't escape. Space itself does. Relativity says that matter with non-zero mass cannot move faster than light.

$$m_0 . c = M . v$$

$$1 \;. 1 = \infty . 0$$

In a flat space-time without mass, the speed of light can be arbitrary, i.e. c =1. In a space-time with mass, this space-time is always!!! curved. And so any point with zero mass in it cannot move faster than space-time itself, (the point is part of that space-time) than the speed of expansion of space-time. But c is always = 1, whatever that speed (space-time expansion) may be.

But space has no speed limit. You cannot stop the current, but you can stop the mud on the bank of a river. The universe, like the mud, can flow by itself. That is why inflation was

possible. Understand inflation in three layers. Layer 1: Simply put, the universe suddenly inflated like a balloon. So fast that no one could understand what was happening. Layer two:
9:02
Scientifically speaking, inflation was driven by an unknown field< **?? … ?? called the inflation field. The energy of this field caused exponential expansion of the universe. Or else: the curvature of dimensions decreased exponentially from the Big Bang to the new state of the universe, our universe, in which elementary particles of matter are produced in the style of packing dimensions into packages and…and "around them" the curvatures of 3+3 dimensions of space-time are unpacked in exactly the opposite way, until history moves forward, e.g. to 13.8 billion years and here the global space-time is still expanding = unpacking https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_032.gif ; and in the mini-universe, space-time is packed into those cocoons=packages of matter. I would just correct my vision: the production of matter (elementary particles) is exuberant immediately after the BB, the exponential is descending https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_239.jpg ; so today there are few elementary particles produced, maybe none, except virtual pairs), but on the contrary (after the Bang) the unrolling of the "surrounding chaos" of boiling foam is slow, and gradually accelerates...galaxies fly apart faster and faster. Layer three:
Technically speaking, the shape of the inflationary potential determined the rate of expansion. Quantum fluctuations spread out, and these fluctuations formed clusters of galaxies called superclusters. That means your entire galaxy was a quantum fluctuation. ?? Imagine that. We're all sitting under the night sky, and the Milky Way we see now resembles a dried-up quantum seed. If the quantum fluctuation had been even slightly different at that moment, we might not be together in this story today. Strange, yes, beautiful. Absolutely.
10:03
By the way, if you're still lost in this story, let me know in the comments. The universe looks beautiful tonight. I'll know we're both on the right track. Without cosmic inflation, the universe wouldn't exist. This is nonsense, i.e. a bad scenario… You understand that space-time after the Big Bang **a)** first expands = unwraps and **b)** first **simultaneously** collapses in mini-sizes in the microworld into packages (of dimensions) and these are not only elementary particles, without some stupid, obtuse inflation, but in the genesis of complexity also matter, interactions of complex matter, chemistry, biology, even DNA. This is also important to understand. Cosmic inflation solved three impossible problems. First: the problem of flatness. I have solved that one too, the unwrapping of curvatures happens inversely exponentially. Why does the universe appear perfectly flat? Because cosmic inflation stretched the curvature, of what? (**You stretch the >universe<, you stretch both the number and matter**), but the "stretching of the curvature of dimensions" of dimensions after the big bang is fundamental because space-time cannot exist from birth always in the state of k= infinity, they expand and in equilibrium with this, packages = elementary particles of matter are packed in the plasma. And then there are billions of stars, billions of galaxies… like when a balloon is inflated so much that the curve looks flat. The problem of two horizons: Light from two sides of the universe has never met. But how are the temperatures the same? Inflation stretched the regions from a single, connected surface. The problem of three monopoles: Where did the predicted magnetic monopoles go? Inflation diluted them. All of this
11:06
sounds a bit complicated, but when you hear it as a story, it's magical. The cosmic inflation of what? is over. The universe has calmed down a bit. Energy has been released and the universe has become a hot, thick soup. Quarks, glues, photons – cosmic broth, the biggest boiling soup you could call it. Yes, but each view of these two visions is discretionary for a different reason. You make broth, a soup of spacetime and matter with that inflation, and you don't

know where that matter came from. I make matter, the matter that wasn't there before BB, by changing the curvatures of dimensions
a) part of spacetime **unfolds** and then stars and galaxies float in it, which are
b) made from the dimensions of the quantities Time and Length, by packing (precisely curving the dimensions into topologically precise formations https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/index.php?nav=ea;). Temperature trillions of degrees, pressure just below infinity. That was the moment when the building blocks of matter danced. Scientific view: Quark glue on plasma. View of a bedtime story: A new universe was brewing. Everywhere he looked, there were only
12:01
vibrating particles, no atoms, no protons, no light, just an ocean of energy. Just an ocean of curved spacetime. The energy in it was already in a curved form in the form of a "precisely curved spacetime entity". And slowly, like morning after night, the universe began to cool. Changing the curvature of dimensions… The colder it got, the more **structures began to form** I repeat until I go crazy: that formation is the packing of dimensions = the curvature of the curvature of dimensions into topological structures: quarks, protons and neutrons. Electrons had not yet become separate atoms. They were all just ingredients. Do you understand? Sure! And you understand that your model is half-baked! Where did you get the matter? You from Nothing and stuffed 10^{52} kg of it into the singularity. I produced matter after the Big Bang "from reality"!!! at a rate of descending exponentials, in the style of packaging. This principle of changes in curvatures still happens today in interactions, chemistry, biology, etc. according to laws, **which were also produced = recruited** genetically gradually, in connection with the production of new and new matter, more and more complex. You built the laws all at once into the singularity and then you only used them selectively. The first recipe for the universe
was loading on the screen. Imagine the universe as a newborn baby: hot, restless, particles colliding. No structure, no shape. ?? What, did you "take" particles without structure and shape from somewhere out of Nothing? And you later gave them shape and structure?? Ehm-ehm.. Cosmic inflation released energy. The energy was hidden "somewhere", secretly, and inflation "only" revealed it? Well, what else can you think of that... The cosmos was boiling. But then,
13:00
slowly, like a cup of fresh tea cooling, the universe began to cool. Cooling means that the energy was disappearing somewhere, where?, disappearing where? Moving where? Into "Nothing", right? But there comes a point of cooling, which is a key part of this story. Imagine it with me. There was a thick fog everywhere. O.K. plasma = foam of warped dimensions, boiling vacuum... Darkness, hot air, no sound. Just a silent, glowing fog. In that foam there were already photons...(?) What was that fog? I just said it… Electrons and protons floating freely in what we call ionized plasma. O.K. This plasma had a problem. Light couldn't get anywhere. Photons were colliding with electrons every second. It was like shining a flashlight in a fog and the light wouldn't get any further. This was the dark ages of the universe. No stars, no planets, no galaxies. Just darkness and quiet heat. You might be wondering how long? Exactly 380,000 years. That number has become a sacred number in cosmology. And then, just as dawn follows night, the universe experienced its first dawn. The temperature cooled enough, dropped, for the electrons and protons to finally meet. Atoms were formed. O.K. Hydrogen, helium. The packed dimensions of the two packages were connecting, entwining... O.K. And that was no small thing. Atoms meant that photons were finally free. Light found its way for the first time. O.K.
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(03)- Imagine a fog suddenly clearing, allowing you to see everything in the distance. In science, this moment is called recombination. And the light that was freed after this is called cosmic microwave background radiation, or CMB.

15:08

When you see a baby's first photo, you feel a sense of innocence and purity in this picture. The CMB is similar. It's basically the universe's first selfie. From a time when there were no stars, no galaxies. There was just a uniform fog in which tiny variations in temperature were forming patterns. Without these variations, galaxies would never have formed. By mapping the CMB, scientists learned the universe's age. What was the temperature? How was the density distributed? How much dark matter would there be? Did inflation occur or not? Just imagine. A photo is 380,000 years old, and we're reading the universe's genome from it. If

16:02

this part of the story gives you goosebumps, please like. Sometimes, even a single like gives a storyteller the confidence to explore the deeper recesses of space. So, light became free. Atoms were formed. Photons began to travel. But did the universe become brighter? No. This is interesting. There was light, but no source. That means no stars. The cosmos was a vast, empty expanse, filled only with cold hydrogen gas clouds. This era is called the Cosmic Dark Ages. At this time, the universe's story was perhaps its quietest. Like a moment of deep breath before a story begins. Then, slowly, gravity began to work its magic.

17:05

Imagine a huge hydrogen cloud slowly collapsing. Cooling occurs. Pressure increases. Gravity tightens. And then the temperature ignites. Fusion begins. And the first light of the cosmos ignites—the first stars. They were no ordinary stars. These were Population Three stars. Their size ranged from 50 to 300 times the mass of the Sun. Their temperatures were extremely high. Their lives were very short: just a few million years. But these stars were important because they gave the cosmos heavy elements. Carbon, oxygen, iron—all

18:05

came from these first stars. If it weren't for Population Three stars, you, I, planets, trees, oceans—nothing would exist. These stars also changed the color of the universe. From darkness to light, from emptiness to complexity, from chaos to structure. This was cosmic dawn. Now look at this night sky. It seems so peaceful, doesn't it? But behind this peace lies a question that sometimes takes our breath away. Why did the Big Bang happen? Science has understood the moments after the Big Bang. But how or why did the Big Bang happen? This remains the biggest mystery.

19:02

When people like you and me look at the night sky and contemplate, this question naturally arises. Was the Big Bang an accident? Did some law push the universe? Or was it part of a cycle? Like morning followed by afternoon, afternoon followed by evening, evening followed by night? You might wonder how such a massive event could happen without reason? The very thought of it is so beautiful that the universe is unknowable. But humans ask beautiful questions. And in search of answers, we enter the world of cosmic theories, where imagination, mathematics, and physics blend in a subtle melody. Imagine this universe we live in—a bubble, like a soap bubble, but trillions of trillions

20:05

of times larger, and surrounding this bubble are more bubbles, universes, and an infinite ocean of space. This theory says that inflation never stops; it just stops in some places, and universes are created there. Your universe, my universe, and other infinite universes. This idea is called eternal inflation. In scientific terms, inflation is driven by a quantum field. This field never completely decays. Where there is decay, a universe is created. Where there is none, inflation continues. The result is an infinite bubble universe. Simple explanation: The universe is like a forest. We are sitting under a tree.

21:03

. There are infinite other trees in the forest, but we cannot see them. Stop and think about this part of the story. How does it feel to know that our universe could be just a bubble? I know this thought must be tugging at your heartstrings. If you have experienced this feeling, please leave a comment. The universe feels bigger than night. Another theory says that the Big Bang was not the first event. What do you think? There was something before. Yes. They call it the cyclical universe model. The universe expands, then slows, then collapses. A singularity forms. Then a new Big Bang occurs. That is, the universe beats like a heartbeat. A cosmic breath. From a scientific perspective, a phase of contraction, a Big Crunch, a rebound, a Big

22:04

Bounce, a new expansion, a fresh Big Bang. Poetic view. The universe is a story that never ends. It is only rewritten in new words. You and I are probably part of this cycle. Who knows, a star from a previous universe may be part of our DNA today. We don't know the answer to

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(03)- Imagine the fog suddenly clearing away, allowing you to see everything in the distance. In science, this moment is called recombination. And the light that was then released is called the cosmic microwave background, or CMB.

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When you see your first photo of a child, you feel a sense of innocence and purity in that image. The CMB is similar. It's basically the universe's first selfie. From a time when there were no stars, no galaxies. There was just a flat fog, in which tiny temperature changes created patterns. Without these changes, galaxies would never have formed. By mapping the CMB, scientists have determined the age of the universe. What was the temperature? How was the density distributed? How much dark matter would there be? Did inflation happen or not? Just imagine. The photo is 380,000 years old, and we are reading the genome of the universe from it.

16:02

If this part of the story gives you goosebumps, please give me a like. Sometimes even a single like gives a storyteller the confidence to explore the deeper reaches of the universe. So light was released. Atoms were formed. Photons began to travel. But did the universe get brighter? No. That's interesting. **There was light, but no source**. That means no stars. The cosmos was a vast, empty space, filled only with cold clouds of hydrogen. This era is called the Cosmic Dark Age. During this time, the story of the universe was perhaps at its quietest. Like a moment of deep breathing before the story begins. Then slowly where it came from, there it came from (10^{52} kg) gravity began to work its magic.

17:05

Imagine a huge cloud of hydrogen that is slowly collapsing. It cools. The pressure increases. Gravity constricts. And then the temperature ignites. Fusion begins. And the first light of the universe ignites - the first stars. They were no ordinary stars. They were population three stars. Their size ranged from 50 to 300 times the mass of the Sun. Their temperatures were extremely high. Their lives were very short: only a few million years. But these stars were important because they gave the universe the heavy elements. Carbon, oxygen, iron what, how, why, – all

18:05

came from these first stars. If it weren't for population three stars, you, me, planets, trees, oceans – nothing would exist. These stars also changed the color of the universe. From darkness to light, from emptiness to complexity, from chaos to structure. This was the cosmic dawn. Now look at this night sky. It seems so peaceful, doesn't it? But behind this peace lies a question that sometimes takes our breath away. Why did the big bang happen? Science has understood the moments after the big bang. But how or why did the big bang happen? That remains the greatest mystery‖. Sure. But I already stated the model, the vision, the idea about BB 25 years ago. But where did you get the statement that BB is a misconception? You need to say that.

19:02

When people like you and me look at the night sky and think, this question naturally arises. Was the Big Bang a coincidence? Was there some law driving the universe? Or was it part of a cycle? You ask questions here, but in the title of the article you have the statement that the Big Bang was/is the “biggest(!) misconception”, that is a strong hypocrisy… Like morning followed by afternoon, afternoon followed by evening, evening followed by night? You may wonder how such a massive event could have happened for no reason? The very thought of it is so beautiful, that the universe is unknowable. But people ask beautiful questions. And in the search for answers, we enter the world of cosmic theories, where imagination, mathematics and physics blend in a delicate melody. Imagine this universe we live in – a bubble, like a soap bubble, but trillions of trillions of times bigger, and around this bubble there are other bubbles, universes and an endless ocean of space. This theory says that inflation never ends; it just stops at some places and universes are created there. Your universe, my universe, and other infinite universes. This idea is called eternal inflation. Scientifically, inflation is driven by a quantum field. ?? This field never completely collapses. Where there is collapse, a universe is created. Where there is none, inflation continues. The result is an infinite bubble universe.?? Simple explanation: The universe is like a forest. We are sitting under a tree.

21:03

There are an infinite number of other trees in the forest, but we cannot see them. Stop and think about this part of the story. How does it feel to know that our universe is just a bubble? I know this idea must tug at your heartstrings. If you have experienced this feeling, please leave a comment. 😊The universe seems bigger than night. Another theory says that the Big Bang was not the first event. What do you think? Something happened before. Yes. Yes, but it wasn't a cyclic model. (*) They call it the cyclic model of the universe. The universe expands, then slows down, then collapses. "What" collapses? I repeat: What exactly collapses? The equation? A singularity is created. From what? From what motive? And For what reason? Then a new Big Bang occurs. That means the universe beats like a heartbeat. A cosmic breath. **From a scientific perspective** it's a contraction phase, a Big Clump, a rebound, a Big...

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Rebound, a new expansion, a new Big Bang. From my layman's point of view, it is a simple instantaneous change in the state of curvature of 3+3 dimensions of space-time, which was before the Big Bang, was infinite, flat, i.e. k=0, without the flow of time, without expansion (infinite space-time cannot and must not expand anymore), without fields, without matter, without laws. This state, where the flow of time does not take place, is eternal!!! Moreover, it is not even possible to determine – determine – pronounce how "long, old" eternity is...(!) A poetic view. The universe is a story that never ends. Therefore, it does not have to be cyclical! Before BB, time does not flow in it, and after BB, only one bubble is born = a finite location, in which the infinite curvature of dimensions ˇinstantlyˇ decreases by expansion and unwrapping of dimensions, and the genesis of one universe, "ours", comes. Etc. The explanation of this is elsewhere. It is just rewritten in new words. You and I are probably part of this cycle. Who knows, a star from a previous universe might be part of our DNA today. ?? uh-huh. We don't know the answer to...

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(04)- this. But the story is beautiful. Until now, you were just looking at the stars in the night sky. But there's an idea that's a little wild, a little daring, and perfect for bedtime stories. Every black hole gives birth to another universe. This means that the Big Bang of our universe occurred inside a black hole in another universe . According to scientific logic, black holes

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collapse matter. A singularity is formed. The singularity can bounce. It creates a new region of spacetime. That new region, equivalent to a new universe with its own rules, is a door. Imagine a black hole. Darkness inside, then a new light. From a poetic perspective, when a star dies, perhaps a universe is born. Our story could also be the end of another story. Slowly experience this thought. These stories deepen our nights. Another theory says the universe came from nothing, literally nothing. Quantum physics says the vacuum isn't empty; there are fluctuations. Energy pops in

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and out. If a fluctuation becomes stable, a universe can form. This idea says the universe was a quantum pop. But then the question arises: how did quantum losses exist in the first place? Who knows? But the story deepens. You and I have come a long way. But now we face a wall. Science says we can understand the moments after the Big Bang. But before the Big Bang, it's impossible because time doesn't exist. Space doesn't exist. The laws of physics don't exist. Cause and effect collapse. Meaning, the question of the beginning is so philosophical that the universe probably doesn't want to answer it. Was the Big Bang an event? A

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transition? A fluctuation? A cycle? You and I can only imagine it lying under the night sky. And that's the beauty of this story. Listen, no matter what the universe's origin, one thing is certain: you are here. Because 13.8 billion years ago, something beautiful happened. Every single proton in your atoms came from the core of a supernova. Your carbon is a gift from a dying star. You're not just observing the universe. You're part of it. And the stars shining in this night sky, perhaps their light matches your heartbeat a little. If this story made you feel even slightly connected,

26:04

please subscribe. I'll be back with a new cosmic story. Take care. Let your imagination run wild. For even deeper knowledge, refer to the references in the description. Leave your thoughts in the comments section. Be sure to share your thoughts on the topic you'd like the next video to be about. Until then, good night. See you

26:31

again.

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(04)- this. But the story is beautiful. Sure. He is beautiful, that golden-maned horse, but it seems to have fox eyes. So far you have only looked at the stars in the night sky. But there is an idea that is a little wild, a little daring and ideal for bedtime stories. Every black hole gives birth to another universe. The idea… erm-erm. Thousands of such ideas can be born and they will still be just fairy tales. That means that the Big Bang of our universe took place inside a black hole in another universe. A fairy tale. Prof. Kulhánek would say that you should not scare people and fool them with unscientific bird stuff. Here is the proof: https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/y/y_002.pdf ; **quote from this document towards me: *"Tomáš Hála was appointed by me as the administrator of the discussion forum of the Aldebaran Group for Astrophysics. It is fully within his authority to expel from the forum persons who spread unscientific opinions and consciously or unconsciously***

***distort the opinions of fellow citizens"*. https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/y/y_004.pdf ; According to scientific logic, black holes
23:02
collapse matter. A singularity is created. And 10^{52}kg of crammed matter, the baryon matter, is created in it. The singularity can bounce back. However, it must wait for instructions, commands. It creates a new region of space-time. Yeah, yeah, the singularity will create a region of space-time for us. So that's a swindler - No fairy tales, Professor, that would deform the population... This new region, equivalent to a new universe with its own rules, is the door. Oh, the door… Imagine a black hole. There is one in the state budget… Inside is darkness and then a new light. From a poetic point of view, when a star dies, maybe the universe is born. That star is in nothing and it gives birth to the universe. Great idea, Mr. Kulhánek. Our fairytale story could also be the end of another story. **Slowly** experience this idea. !! These stories deepen our nights. Another theory says that the universe was created from nothing, literally from nothing. Amazing science, and in that Nothing are the stars that give birth to the universe… Quantum physics says that the vacuum is not empty; there are fluctuations. Energy appears
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and then emerges again. If the fluctuation stabilizes in that Nothing**, the universe can be created. Science that deforms not only the population**. This idea says that the universe was ||a quantum field. Even 😊…even that church has its universe. But then the question arises: how did quantum losses ?? even exist? Who knows? Kulhánek. But the story deepens. You and I have come a long way. But now we are facing a wall. **Science** says that we can understand the moments after the Big Bang. But before the Big Bang it is impossible, because time does not exist. So here I have my model. Time before the Big Bang exists together with space, it is infinite space-time, the curvature of dimensions is k=0, with the stoic quantities Time and Length, (time does not flow here, space does not expand…and… also where would it expand, if this state is infinite), time does not run here, there are no fields or matter, no laws or principles. Therefore, such a "simple" universe can exist for an infinitely long time and everywhere. Then for some reason (I don't know what it is) an impulse comes and the "Big Bang" occurs as an immediate change of state... of the state of curvature of dimensions k=0 (this pre-big-bang universe has no other properties), i.e. a change of curvature from k=0 to k= infinity. Infinity is a tricky concept, that's why the curvature is now dropping sharply, to acceptable positions. The new state is plasma = boiling vacuum, foam of dimensions..., it is not yet matter. It is just starting to be born in that plasma by the method of "packaging" dimensions into solid, precisely defined formations with a topologically defined shape... and it floats in that still very curved space-time. For the construction of all elementary particles, only 3+3 physical real dimensions are sufficient, see my model https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/index.php?nav=e ; for the construction of complex elements of matter, mathematical extra dimensions are also available. Space does not exist. On the contrary. There are no laws of physics.
O.K. Cause and effect collapse. **Where? Before the Big Bang or after the Big Bang?** This means that the question of the beginning is so philosophical that the universe probably doesn't want to answer it. Was the Big Bang an event? A transition? A fluctuation? A cycle? It was a sudden change in the state of the curvature of dimensions. (What else in physics could have changed in pre-big bang space-time?????? You and I can only imagine it under the night sky. And that's the beauty of this story. Listen, regardless of the origin of the universe, one thing is certain: you are here. Because 13.8 billion years ago, something beautiful happened. Every single proton in your atoms came from the core of a supernova. Your carbon is a gift from a dying star. You're not just observing the universe. You're part of it. And the stars shining in

this night sky, their light may correspond in some way to the beating of your heart. If this story has connected you even a little,
26:04
subscribe. About 90% of YouTube articles, here at the end of the story beg for money. I'll be back with a new cosmic story. Take care. Let your imagination run wild. For even deeper knowledge, check out the links in the description. Leave your thoughts in the comments section. And you will read? Well, that hasn't happened to me 200 times. Don't forget to share your thoughts on the topic you would like the next video to cover. Until then, good night. See you
26:31
again.
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JN, 24.12.2025