

Creation & The Commandments:

Would the world be a better place if everyone lived under Biblical Principles?

Heliocentric Cosmology

Heliocentric creation refers to a worldview that integrates the heliocentric model of the cosmos—where the Sun is at the center of the solar system—with the belief that the universe was intentionally created by a divine being.

Scientific Foundation: Heliocentrism

- ***Heliocentrism is the astronomical model in which Earth and the planets orbit the Sun.***
- ***First proposed by Aristarchus of Samos (3rd century BCE), it gained traction through Nicolaus Copernicus in the 16th century.***
- ***Supported by Galileo Galilei and Johannes Kepler, it replaced the older geocentric model and sparked the Copernican Revolution².***

Theological Interpretation

- ***In heliocentric creation, the Sun-centered system is seen not as random but as deliberately designed.***
- ***Some Christian thinkers interpret biblical verses as poetically consistent with a heliocentric cosmos.***
- ***This view accepts modern astronomy while maintaining that the universe was created by God with purpose and order.***

Philosophical Implications

- ***Heliocentric creation challenges the anthropocentric mindset of geocentrism, suggesting that Earth is not the physical center, but humanity may still hold spiritual significance.***
- ***It invites reflection on the scale of the universe and the humility of our place within it.***

There is no biblical substantiation to anything mentioned in the Heliocentric Model, but here are a list of a few scientific speculations you are asked to believe in order to accept this model.

In the Heliocentric Model, science tells us the Milky Way is traveling at an immense, unfathomable speed, all while galaxies rotate around within it and solar systems rotate within the galaxies and planets rotate around suns within their own solar systems.

Speeds of travel per mainstream science:

- *Milky Way Galaxy* *2,237,000 miles per hour*
- *Solar System* *448,000 miles per hour*
- *Earth (around sun)* *67,000 miles per hour*
- *Earth's Rotation* *1,000 miles per hour (at the equator)*
- *Moon (around earth)* *2,288 miles per hour*



Here's a visual of what we are told our solar system looks like with the sun at the center. Where is the inertia coming from that keeps all this motion in motion? The sun within our solar system chasing the Milky Way Galaxy and everything else i.e. planets, stars, moons,

comets, all chasing after the sun in an elliptical orbit. The mere thought of that is mind numbing.

Sizes:

- *Milky Way Galaxy* *Circumference* *87,400 +/- 3,600 light years*
Depth *1,000 light years*
- *Sun* *Circumference* *2,720,984 miles*
- *Earth* *Circumference* *24,901 miles*
- *Moon* *Circumference* *6,783 miles*

Something to note; it seems the solar system can be a flat circular disk shape but our earth can only be a ball, according to mainstream science.

Polaris a.k.a. The North Star

Are you familiar with the star Polaris?

Polaris a.k.a. “North Star” is in a fixed position in our sky and is visible 365 days (nights) a year, much the same as the remainder of our night sky, it doesn’t change.

Keeping in mind the design of the solar system, wouldn’t the stars we see differ every 6 months as we rotate around the sun as we would be looking at a different night sky every 6 months?

Have you ever seen a time lapse photo of Polaris? It appears to stand still while all other stars rotate around it.



Pressure & Vacuum

Science tells us that we live on a sphere within a pressurized system giving us an atmosphere with the outer lying area around the outer surface of our protected atmosphere being the vacuum of space yet there is no distinctive division between the two spaces.

Scientific experimentation as displayed in a laboratory tells us that positive pressure (atmosphere) cannot exist in the presence of a vacuum without some type of containment.

Geocentric Cosmology

Geocentric creationism is a fringe religious belief that combines Young Earth Creationism with the geocentric model of the universe. It asserts that:

- Earth is the immovable center of the universe.*
- The Sun, Moon, and stars revolve around Earth.*
- The universe was created by God 6,000 to 10,000 years ago.*

- *This view is rooted in a literal interpretation of certain biblical texts, which some adherents believe affirm Earth's centrality in creation.*

Historical Context

- *The geocentric model was formalized by Ptolemy in the 2nd century CE and remained dominant until the Copernican Revolution in the 16th century.*
- *Early Christian figures like Martin Luther and John Calvin rejected heliocentrism, believing it contradicted Scripture.*

Scientific Rejection

- *Geocentric creationism is rejected by mainstream science and most religious groups.*
- *It contradicts well-established evidence in astronomy, physics, and biology.*
- *Even within the broader creationist movement, geocentrism is considered extreme and pseudoscientific.*

Modern Influence

- *While rare, some fundamentalist Protestant, Catholic, and Orthodox Jewish groups still promote it.*
- *Unlike flat Earth beliefs, geocentric creationists typically accept Earth's spherical shape but reject its motion.*
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Biblical Cosmology

Core Belief

- *The Earth is a flat, stationary plane, not a rotating sphere.*
- *The Sun, Moon, and stars move in circular patterns above the Earth, not around it.*
- *The sky is enclosed by a solid dome or firmament, as described in ancient cosmologies and biblical texts.*

Scriptural and Ancient Foundations

- *Many flat Earth proponents cite biblical passages (e.g., Genesis 1, Job 38, Isaiah 40) that describe Earth as immovable, with a firmament above and waters below.*
- *Ancient civilizations such as the Babylonians, Egyptians, Norse, and early Hebrews described the world as a disk surrounded by water, with the heavens arching above it².*
- *The firmament is seen as a literal structure separating the “waters above” from the Earth below (Genesis 1:6–8).*

Cosmological Structure

- *Earth is a circular plane, often depicted with:*
 - *The North Pole at the center*
 - *An ice wall (Antarctica) encircling the outer edge, holding in the oceans*
 - *The Sun and Moon as small, local lights moving in circles above the Earth*
 - *Stars embedded in or moving along the firmament*

Rejection of Mainstream Science

- *Flat Earth creationists reject NASA and space exploration, claiming that images of Earth from space are fabricated or manipulated.*
- *They dispute gravity, orbital mechanics, and the heliocentric model, asserting that observations of the horizon and celestial motion support a flat, stationary Earth.*
- *They argue that water always finds its level, which they interpret as incompatible with a curved surface.*

Philosophical and Theological Implications

- *The flat Earth model reinforces the idea of a designed, enclosed world, created with purpose and order.*
- *It places humanity at the center of creation, emphasizing divine intention and proximity.*

- *Many proponents see belief in a spherical Earth as part of a deception to undermine biblical authority and spiritual truth.*

Visual and Symbolic Imagery

- *The model often includes:*
 - *A celestial dome with stars and heavenly bodies embedded or moving within it*
 - *A central world tree or mountain (like Mount Meru or the biblical Mount Zion)*
 - *A layered cosmos with heavens above and Sheol or the underworld*

Bible Verses describing creation

Earth Is Fixed, Immovable, and Has Foundations

<i>Verse</i>	<i>Summary</i>
<i>Genesis 1:1–10</i>	<i>Describes Earth as created before the Sun, with waters above and below, and dry land gathered into one place—suggesting a flat, layered structure.</i>
<i>Job 38:4–6</i>	<i>God speaks of laying Earth’s foundations and measuring it with a line, implying a fixed, constructed platform.</i>
<i>Psalms 104:5</i>	<i>Declares that God “laid the foundations of the Earth, that it should not be moved forever.”</i>
<i>1 Chronicles 16:30</i>	<i>States the world is “firmly established; it cannot be moved,” reinforcing a stationary Earth.</i>
<i>Isaiah 48:13</i>	<i>God says His hand laid Earth’s foundation and spread out the heavens, suggesting intentional structure.</i>
<i>Proverbs 8:29</i>	<i>Refers to God setting boundaries for the sea and establishing Earth’s foundations.</i>
<i>Psalms 93:1</i>	<i>“The world is established, it cannot be moved,” emphasizing Earth’s immobility.</i>

Verse Summary

Psalm 96:10 Repeats the idea that Earth is firmly established and immovable.

Psalm 119:90 God's faithfulness is tied to the Earth's enduring foundation.

*Isaiah 45:18 God formed the Earth to be inhabited, not to float in chaos—
implying a stable, purposeful design.*

*Hebrews 1:10 Affirms that God laid the foundations of the Earth from the
beginning.*

1 Samuel 2:8 Mentions Earth's "pillars," which God set in place.

*Job 9:6 Says God "shakes the Earth out of its place," implying it
normally doesn't move.*

*Psalm 75:3 "The Earth and all its inhabitants are dissolved: I bear up the
pillars of it."*

Psalm 102:25 "Of old hast thou laid the foundation of the Earth."

*Psalm 89:11 "The heavens are yours, the Earth also is yours; you founded the
world."*

*Jeremiah God "established the world by His wisdom," reinforcing the idea
10:12 of a deliberate, structured creation.*

The Firmament (Solid Dome Above)

Verse Summary

*Genesis God creates a firmament (Hebrew: raqia) to divide the waters above
1:6–8 from the waters below.*

*Job 37:18 Describes the sky as "strong as a molten mirror," suggesting a solid
dome.*

*Ezekiel A crystal-like firmament appears above the heads of heavenly
1:22–26 beings.*

<i>Verse</i>	<i>Summary</i>
<i>Amos 9:6</i>	<i>God “founds His vault upon the Earth,” interpreted as a dome structure.</i>
<i>Psalms 19:1</i>	<i>“The firmament shows His handiwork,” implying a visible, structured sky.</i>
<i>Psalms 148:4</i>	<i>Calls on “waters above the heavens” to praise God—consistent with a dome holding back upper waters.</i>

Four Corners and Ends of the Earth

<i>Verse</i>	<i>Summary</i>
<i>Isaiah 11:12</i>	<i>God gathers His people from the “four corners of the Earth.”</i>
<i>Revelation 7:1</i>	<i>Four angels stand at the “four corners of the Earth,” holding back the winds.</i>
<i>Revelation 20:8</i>	<i>Nations are gathered from the “four corners of the Earth.”</i>
<i>Job 38:13</i>	<i>Refers to the Earth having edges where the wicked are shaken off.</i>
<i>Deuteronomy 28:64</i>	<i>God scatters people “from one end of the Earth to the other.”</i>
<i>Matthew 24:31</i>	<i>Angels gather the elect “from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other.”</i>
<i>Mark 13:27</i>	<i>Similar to Matthew, referencing the four directions of Earth.</i>
<i>Zechariah 2:6</i>	<i>People are scattered “to the four winds of heaven.”</i>

Celestial Motion Above a Stationary Earth

<i>Verse</i>	<i>Summary</i>
<i>Joshua 10:12–13</i>	<i>The Sun and Moon stand still at Joshua’s command, implying they move over a stationary Earth.</i>

<i>Verse</i>	<i>Summary</i>
<i>2 Kings 20:11</i>	<i>The Sun's shadow moves backward, suggesting the Sun moves, not the Earth.</i>
<i>Ecclesiastes 1:5</i>	<i>The Sun rises and sets, then "hastens back" to where it rose—describing a circuit.</i>
<i>Habakkuk 3:11</i>	<i>The Sun and Moon stand still in their habitation, reinforcing the idea of celestial motion.</i>
<i>Isaiah 38:8</i>	<i>The shadow on the sundial moves backward, again implying the Sun's motion.</i>
<i>Matthew 5:45</i>	<i>The Sun rises on the evil and good—language consistent with a moving Sun.</i>
<i>Luke 4:5</i>	<i>Satan shows Jesus "all the kingdoms of the world" from a high place—suggesting a flat, visible plane.</i>

Boundaries, Edges, and the "Face" of the Earth

<i>Verse</i>	<i>Summary</i>
<i>Job 26:10</i>	<i>God inscribes a circle on the surface of the waters—interpreted as the edge of a flat Earth.</i>
<i>Proverbs 8:27</i>	<i>God "drew a circle on the face of the deep," suggesting a flat, circular surface.</i>
<i>Isaiah 40:22</i>	<i>God sits above the "circle of the Earth," often interpreted as a disc, not a sphere.</i>
<i>Job 38:14</i>	<i>Earth takes shape like clay under a seal—flattened and pressed, not spherical.</i>
<i>Psalms 104:9</i>	<i>God sets a boundary for the waters that they may not pass—implying a fixed edge.</i>
<i>Revelation 21:1</i>	<i>A new heaven and Earth appear, suggesting a re-creation of the same structured form.</i>

Heavens Rolling Up, Stars Falling

<i>Verse</i>	<i>Summary</i>
<i>Isaiah 34:4</i>	<i>The heavens are rolled up like a scroll, and stars fall—implying a solid dome.</i>
<i>Revelation 6:13–14</i>	<i>Stars fall to Earth, and the sky recedes like a scroll—suggesting a close, enclosed cosmos.</i>
<i>Matthew 24:29</i>	<i>The stars fall from heaven and the powers of the heavens are shaken.</i>
<i>Mark 13:25</i>	<i>Similar to Matthew, describing cosmic collapse in apocalyptic terms.</i>

Earth Measured with a Line, Not a Curve

<i>Verse</i>	<i>Summary</i>
<i>Job 38:5</i>	<i>God measures the Earth with a line, not a curve—suggesting flat dimensions.</i>
<i>Zechariah 2:1–2</i>	<i>A man measures Jerusalem with a line, reinforcing the idea of flat, measurable land.</i>
<i>Isaiah 28:17</i>	<i>God uses a measuring line and plumb line—tools for flat construction.</i>

Waters Above and Below

<i>Verse</i>	<i>Summary</i>
<i>Genesis 1:6–7</i>	<i>Waters are divided by the firmament—some above, some below.</i>
<i>Psalms 148:4</i>	<i>Calls on “waters above the heavens” to praise God—still present after creation.</i>
<i>Proverbs 8:28</i>	<i>God strengthens the clouds above and establishes the fountains of the deep.</i>

Verse Summary

Amos 9:6 God calls for the waters of the sea and pours them out on the face of the Earth.

Symbolic and Theological Verses

Verse Summary

Romans 1:20 God's invisible qualities are clearly seen in creation—used to support divine design.

Acts 17:24 God made the world and everything in it, emphasizing His sovereignty over creation.

Hebrews 11:3 The universe was formed by God's word, not from visible matter—used to support a purposeful, enclosed design.

Pillars, Foundations, and Structure of the Earth

Verse Summary

1 Samuel 2:8 God "set the world on pillars," suggesting a physical support structure beneath the Earth.

Job 9:6 God "shakes the Earth out of its place," implying it normally rests in a fixed position.

Psalms 75:3 "The Earth and all its inhabitants are dissolved: I bear up the pillars of it."

Job 38:6 God asks Job what the Earth's foundations rest on—implying a literal base.

Psalms 102:25 "Of old hast thou laid the foundation of the Earth," reinforcing a deliberate, stable design.

Isaiah 24:18–20 Earth reels like a drunkard and is shaken from its foundations—again implying it has a base.

The "Face" of the Earth and the Deep

<i>Verse</i>	<i>Summary</i>
<i>Genesis 1:2</i>	<i>“The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters”—suggesting a flat surface.</i>
<i>Genesis 7:18</i>	<i>Waters increase and bear up the ark, rising above the face of the Earth.</i>
<i>Genesis 11:4</i>	<i>The Tower of Babel is built to reach heaven from the “face of the Earth.”</i>
<i>Job 38:14</i>	<i>Earth takes shape like clay under a seal—flattened and pressed, not spherical.</i>
<i>Daniel 4:10–11</i>	<i>A tree is visible to the ends of the Earth—only possible on a flat plane.</i>
<i>Matthew 4:8</i>	<i>Satan shows Jesus “all the kingdoms of the world” from a high mountain—implying a flat Earth.</i>

Ends of the Earth and the Horizon

<i>Verse</i>	<i>Summary</i>
<i>Deuteronomy 4:32</i>	<i>God created man “from one end of heaven to the other.”</i>
<i>1 Samuel 2:10</i>	<i>“The Lord will judge the ends of the Earth.”</i>
<i>Job 28:24</i>	<i>God looks to the ends of the Earth and sees everything under the heavens.</i>
<i>Psalms 19:4–6</i>	<i>The Sun’s circuit goes out to the ends of the world.</i>
<i>Psalms 22:27</i>	<i>“All the ends of the world shall remember and turn unto the Lord.”</i>
<i>Isaiah 5:26</i>	<i>God whistles for nations from the ends of the Earth.</i>
<i>Isaiah 41:9</i>	<i>God calls His servant from the ends of the Earth.</i>

Verse Summary

*Jeremiah 25:31 The Lord has a controversy with the nations and will plead
with all flesh from the ends of the Earth.*

The Heavens and the Vault Above

Verse Summary

Job 22:14 God walks in the circuit of heaven, hidden by thick clouds.

Psalms 150:1 Praise God in His firmament—implying a structured, visible sky.

*Isaiah 13:10 Stars and constellations will not give light—suggesting they are
close and affected by Earthly events.*

*Ezekiel 1:1 The heavens open and Ezekiel sees visions of God—implying a
dome that can open.*

*Zechariah 12:1 God stretches out the heavens and lays the foundation of the
Earth.*

*Revelation 1:7 “Every eye shall see Him”—interpreted as possible only on a flat
Earth.*

Sea Boundaries, the Deep, and the Waters Above

Verse Summary

*Genesis 1:2 The Spirit of God moves over the “face of the deep,” suggesting a
flat, expansive surface of water.*

*Genesis 1:9–10 Waters are gathered into one place, and dry land appears—
implying a single, unified landmass.*

*Genesis 7:11 The “fountains of the great deep” burst forth, and the “windows of
heaven” open—suggesting a layered cosmos.*

*Genesis 8:2 The same “fountains” and “windows” are closed, reinforcing the
idea of a structured, enclosed system.*

<i>Verse</i>	<i>Summary</i>
<i>Proverbs 8:28</i>	<i>God strengthens the clouds above and establishes the fountains of the deep—supporting vertical layering.</i>
<i>Psalms 104:9</i>	<i>God sets a boundary for the waters so they may not pass—implying a fixed edge to the oceans.</i>
<i>Job 38:8–11</i>	<i>God shuts in the sea with doors and sets bars and boundaries—language of containment.</i>
<i>Amos 9:6</i>	<i>God calls for the waters of the sea and pours them out on the face of the Earth—suggesting a flat surface.</i>

The Heavens as a Tent or Curtain

<i>Verse</i>	<i>Summary</i>
<i>Isaiah 40:22</i>	<i>God stretches out the heavens like a curtain and spreads them like a tent to dwell in.</i>
<i>Psalms 104:2</i>	<i>God stretches out the heavens like a curtain—implying a flexible but structured covering.</i>
<i>Job 9:8</i>	<i>God alone stretches out the heavens—language of intentional design.</i>
<i>Isaiah 44:24</i>	<i>God stretches out the heavens by Himself and spreads out the Earth—again suggesting a flat, extended surface.</i>
<i>Zechariah 12:1</i>	<i>God stretches out the heavens and lays the foundation of the Earth—both actions described as deliberate and architectural.</i>

Stars, Lights, and the Firmament

<i>Verse</i>	<i>Summary</i>
<i>Genesis 1:14–17</i>	<i>God places the Sun, Moon, and stars “in the firmament” to give light on Earth—implying they are embedded in or beneath the dome.</i>

<i>Verse</i>	<i>Summary</i>
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<i>Psalm 136:7–9</i>	<i>God made the Sun to rule the day and the Moon and stars to rule the night—suggesting local, purposeful lights.</i>
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<i>Isaiah 13:10</i>	<i>Stars and constellations will not give light—implying they are close and affected by Earthly events.</i>
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<i>Joel 2:10</i>	<i>The Sun and Moon grow dark, and stars withdraw their shining—again suggesting proximity.</i>
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<i>Revelation 6:13–14</i>	<i>Stars fall to Earth, and the sky recedes like a scroll—interpreted as a literal dome collapsing.</i>
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Additional Theological and Symbolic Verses

<i>Verse</i>	<i>Summary</i>
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<i>Psalm 24:1</i>	<i>“The Earth is the Lord’s, and everything in it”—used to emphasize divine ownership and design.</i>
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<i>Isaiah 45:12</i>	<i>God made the Earth and created man upon it; His hands stretched out the heavens.</i>
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<i>Acts 17:24</i>	<i>God made the world and everything in it, and does not dwell in temples made by hands—used to emphasize divine transcendence.</i>
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<i>Hebrews 11:3</i>	<i>The universe was formed by God’s word, not from visible matter—used to support a purposeful, enclosed design.</i>
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Earth Measured with a Line or Plumb Line

<i>Verse</i>	<i>Summary</i>
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<i>Job 38:5</i>	<i>God asks Job who stretched the measuring line across the Earth—implying a flat, measurable surface.</i>
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<i>Zechariah 2:1–2</i>	<i>A man measures Jerusalem with a line, reinforcing the idea of flat, defined dimensions.</i>
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<i>Isaiah 28:17</i>	<i>God uses a measuring line and plumb line—tools for constructing level surfaces.</i>
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Verse Summary

*Amos 7:7–8 God shows a plumb line in Israel’s midst, symbolizing
uprightness and level judgment.*

Visibility of All the Earth

Verse Summary

*Daniel 4:10–11 A tree grows so tall that it’s visible to the ends of the Earth—only
possible on a flat plane.*

*Matthew 4:8 Satan shows Jesus “all the kingdoms of the world” from a high
mountain—implying a flat Earth.*

*Revelation 1:7 “Every eye shall see Him” when Christ returns—interpreted as
only possible on a flat Earth.*

Heavens as a Solid Structure

Verse Summary

*Job 26:13 God garnishes the heavens and His hand pierces the fleeing
serpent—interpreted as celestial structure.*

*Job 37:18 The sky is described as “strong as a molten mirror,” suggesting a
solid dome.*

*Ezekiel 1:22–26 A crystal-like firmament appears above the heads of angelic
beings.*

*Revelation 6:14 The sky recedes like a scroll being rolled up—implying a
tangible, foldable dome.*

Waters Above and Below (continued)

Verse Summary

*Psalms 33:7 God gathers the waters of the sea as a heap and lays up the deep in
storehouses—suggesting containment.*

<i>Verse</i>	<i>Summary</i>
<i>Psalms 136:6</i>	<i>God “stretched out the Earth above the waters”—implying a flat platform over a watery deep.</i>
<i>Proverbs 3:20</i>	<i>By His knowledge the depths were broken up and the clouds drop down dew—reinforcing vertical layering.</i>

Final Theological Reflections

<i>Verse</i>	<i>Summary</i>
<i>Genesis 11:4</i>	<i>The Tower of Babel is built to reach heaven—implying heaven is directly above a flat Earth.</i>
<i>Isaiah 66:1</i>	<i>“Heaven is my throne, and the Earth is my footstool”—suggesting a flat surface beneath.</i>
<i>Acts 1:9–11</i>	<i>Jesus ascends upward into heaven—implying heaven is spatially above Earth.</i>
<i>Psalms 19:4–6</i>	<i>The Sun has a circuit and travels across the sky—interpreted as moving above a stationary Earth.</i>

The Principles of Living

We all would agree and know that the world can be a wonderful place to live. We see people who are loving and full of kindness, and those people are the ones that make the world a better place.

On the flip-side of that is just plain evil. People full of bad intentions and want to do nothing but create havoc and chaos for those around them. Some with motives for power and profit and some simply for sadistic pleasure.

Then, there are those people who simply live their lives, day by day, living the same mondan grind who aren’t overwhelmingly kind but mean no ill-will for anyone around them. They just want to live their lives and be left alone.

The vast majority of people have good intentions and simply live by the theory of get along to get along. Most love life and enjoy friends and family. Some people

feel full of life and some people feel life should offer more. There are those who are driven for success and want to see those around them succeed and then there are those living pay check to pay check but nonetheless are happy even in the struggles life brings.

Some people feel lost, wondering what life has instore, never really leaning on anything but themselves, always left wondering what is relly the purpose of life, why are we here? Some people have it all figured out for themselves and for them, life is about getting all the material possessions they can possibly get their hands on, some base it on living in debt, others have figured out how to pay as you go.

No matter which type of person you are and where you fit in to the descriptions loosely listed above, at one time or another we have all questioned, why? The proverbial, why are we here? What is truly the purpose? What happens to me when my few short years here on earth are done? Do I just die and that's the whole journey or is there life after this life?

Some, asking that question don't care. They just want to live their life and get the most out of it while they are here. Others care to the point that they want to live forever and will spend their whole lives searching out immortality never knowing if they will find it.

With that thought in mind, let's look at the meaning of life through a religious eyepiece. For those that have no desire to believe in a higher power, this will likely mean nothing, however, keep reading because the what follows may change your thought process.

What if I told you, we all live for an eternity. What if we actually do live beyond this life, would it make you choose to do anything differently or would you stay the same course?

There are at least 40 worldwide religions. All are based on living a better life. Some focus on self, others focus on mysticism, some on idols, some on what is based on the sayings of prophets.

There are atheists, agnostics, Christians, Catholics, Muslims Buddists; just to name a few.

List of World Religions

Abrahamic Religions

- *Christianity (Catholicism, Protestantism, Eastern Orthodoxy)*
- *Islam (Sunni, Shia, Sufism)*
- *Judaism (Orthodox, Conservative, Reform)*
- *Bahá'í Faith*
- *Druze*
- *Samaritanism*
- *Rastafarianism*

Indian Religions (Dharmic Traditions)

- *Hinduism (Vaishnavism, Shaivism, Shaktism)*
- *Buddhism (Theravāda, Mahāyāna, Vajrayāna)*
- *Jainism (Digambara, Śvētāmbara)*
- *Sikhism*

East Asian Religions

- *Taoism (Daoism)*
- *Confucianism*
- *Shinto*
- *Mahayana Buddhism (as practiced in China, Korea, Japan)*

Indigenous and Tribal Religions

- *Native American religions*
- *Australian Aboriginal spirituality*
- *African traditional religions (Yoruba, Zulu, Akan)*
- *Siberian shamanism*
- *Amazonian tribal beliefs*

Ancient and Neopagan Religions

- *Ancient Egyptian religion*

- *Greek and Roman polytheism*
- *Norse mythology (Asatru)*
- *Celtic polytheism*
- *Slavic paganism*
- *Wicca and modern witchcraft*
- *Druidry*
- *Kemetism (revival of Egyptian religion)*

New Religious Movements

- *Scientology*
- *Falun Gong*
- *Eckankar*
- *Raëlism*
- *Heaven's Gate (defunct)*
- *Aum Shinrikyo / Aleph*
- *Unification Church (Moonies)*

Philosophical and Non-Theistic Belief Systems

- *Atheism*
- *Agnosticism*
- *Humanism*
- *Deism*
- *Pantheism*
- *Spiritual but not religious (SBNR)*

Religious Study

I put together the above list of world religions on which I based a non-bios study in search for an answer to only two questions:

- 1. Which world religion would make the world population most loving, peaceful, joyful, caring, accountable and best for justice?*
- 2. Which world religion would make the world population most loving, peaceful, joyful, caring, accountable, profitable and best for justice based on god and not simply the words of a prophet.*

Here's the summary of what I discovered based on the two religions that best fit in answering my query:

Buddhism (Based on a prophet)

Love (Compassion)

- Central to Buddhism is karuṇā (compassion) and mettā (loving-kindness) toward all beings.*
- The practice of non-harming (ahimsa) extends to animals, nature, and even thoughts.*

Peace

- Inner peace is the foundation of outer peace. The goal is to end suffering through mindfulness and detachment from greed, hatred, and delusion.*
- Nonviolence is not just a principle—it's a discipline.*

Joy

- Mudita, or sympathetic joy, is the practice of rejoicing in others' happiness.*
- Joy is cultivated through meditation, gratitude, and simplicity.*

Accountability

- The law of karma teaches that actions have consequences—not by divine punishment, but through natural moral cause and effect.*
- Personal responsibility is emphasized over blame or external judgment.*

Justice

- Justice in Buddhism is restorative, not retributive. The focus is on right action, right speech, and right livelihood—all part of the Eightfold Path.*
- Social harmony is achieved through ethical conduct and mindfulness.*

Christianity (Based on God the Creator)

Love

- *At its core is the commandment: “Love the Lord your God... and love your neighbor as yourself” (Matthew 22:37–39).*
- *God is described not just as loving, but as love itself (1 John 4:8).*

Peace

- *Jesus is called the Prince of Peace (Isaiah 9:6), and His teachings emphasize peacemaking, forgiveness, and reconciliation.*
- *“Blessed are the peacemakers” (Matthew 5:9) is a foundational ethic.*

Joy

- *Joy is a fruit of the Spirit (Galatians 5:22) and is rooted not in circumstances but in relationship with God.*
- *“The joy of the Lord is your strength” (Nehemiah 8:10).*

Accountability

- *Christianity teaches that all are accountable to a holy and just God, but also offers grace through repentance and transformation.*
- *“Each of us will give an account of ourselves to God” (Romans 14:12).*

Justice

- *God is described as a righteous judge who defends the oppressed and calls His people to “do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly” (Micah 6:8).*
- *Justice is not just legal—it’s relational, restorative, and rooted in divine character.*

God-Centered, Not Prophet-Centered

- *While Jesus is called a prophet, He is also described as God incarnate (John 1:1, Colossians 1:15–20).*
- *Christianity is not merely about following a messenger—it’s about knowing and being reconciled to God through Christ.*

Basically, there are two God’s stated to be living God’s. God the Creator and Allah. Not all, but many religions that believe in a living God, believe in a form of God that very closely resembles the description of the God of the Bible. The other God claimed to be alive is Allah but according to that religion it is stated that the Torah which is the Old Testament Law within the Bible is followed.

It seems that most religions involving a living God point more closely to the God of the Bible than any other.

The Commandments

I will keep this section short because there is no reason to drag it out. It is pretty self-explanatory to the point I'm trying to make which is this, if questioned, how many people would not agree that the world would be a literal utopia if we followed the biblical principles laid out by the Ten Commandments listed in the Holy Bible:

The Ten Commandments (KJV)

Exodus 20:1–17

- 1. Thou shalt have no other gods before me. (Cling to one God)*
- 2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image. (Don't worship idols)*
- 3. Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain. (Don't blaspheme God)*
- 4. Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. (This is a day of rest. Simply stating our bodies do need rest)*
- 5. Honour thy father and thy mother. (Respect your parents because if you learn respect there it will apply to everyone around you)*
- 6. Thou shalt not kill. (Pretty self-explanatory and most would agree that would be a good thing not to worry about)*
- 7. Thou shalt not commit adultery. (Don't have an affair or step outside your marriage. We would have much happy families and less division if we could all do this)*
- 8. Thou shalt not steal. (Again, self-explanatory and would be nice to not have to worry about that)*
- 9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour. (Don't lie or give misleading information about those around you)*
- 10. Thou shalt not covet. (Don't want all of the material possessions those around you have to the point you want to take them from them)*

Just ten of life's rules that if everyone lived by there would be no crime, no hatred, no broken homes, no theft or any of the other things in life that we all consider bad when becoming the victim of any those things.

Getting to the Point of Creation & Commandments

I began this exploration by outlining the primary models of creation, offering a foundational overview of how each proposes the universe came into existence and how it functions. This initial framework served to establish a comparative lens through which deeper philosophical and theological questions could be examined.

Following this, I conducted a study of the forty most widely practiced religions across the globe. The study was guided by two central questions: (1) Which belief system offers the most coherent framework for a society governed by rule of law, equality, and minimal conflict? (2) Which worldview best aligns with observable reality and historical continuity? Based on these criteria, the study highlighted two traditions—Buddhism and Christianity—as the most viable candidates for fostering a utopian society.

Between the two, Christianity stands apart in its presentation of a living, personal God. Returning to the various models of creation, I then examined which cosmological framework most closely aligns with biblical principles—how the world was formed, how it is structured, how it functions, and how these elements correspond with both sensory observation and scientific inquiry.

The heliocentric model, while widely accepted in modern science, posits a universe born of random interactions—matter attracting matter, governed by impersonal forces, yet offering no explanation for the origin of that matter. It suggests that everything we see emerged from nothing, by chance.

In contrast, the geocentric model bears a striking resemblance to the biblical account of creation. It also aligns, in part, with aspects of the Big Bang theory, particularly in its acknowledgment of a spherical Earth and a structured cosmos.

The flat Earth or biblical cosmological model, however, most directly mirrors the descriptions found in Scripture. It presents a coherent vision of a designed and ordered creation, one that often challenges mainstream scientific claims when those claims appear inconsistent with observable reality.

There are compelling reasons why secular institutions promote the heliocentric worldview. It supports a narrative in which life and the universe are products of chance, devoid of divine intention. This perspective systematically excludes God from the equation—whether by indifference or by design. In doing so, it reflects a broader cultural resistance to acknowledging a Creator, and by extension, to granting Him authority or reverence.

If one can be persuaded that there is no God, then the concept of moral accountability becomes optional—life can be lived according to personal preference, without reference to a higher standard.

For those who still desire to believe in a higher power, the narrative is often softened. God is portrayed as distant—perhaps real, but far removed, residing somewhere in the vastness of an ever-expanding universe. In such a framework, Earth becomes just one insignificant sphere among billions, and humanity, by extension, appears too trivial to warrant divine attention. This perspective subtly undermines the idea of a personal, involved Creator.

The geocentric model of creation, by contrast, offers a closer alignment with biblical descriptions. It appeals to those inclined to believe in God by echoing scriptural themes—yet it often stops short of fully embracing the biblical account. This partial truth, while more palatable to some, can be even more effective at obscuring the fullness of divine revelation. A diluted truth, after all, is often more effective at concealing God than an outright lie.

That said, whether one is a believer or a skeptic, the principles found in Scripture are not inherently oppressive or punitive. On the contrary, they are designed to promote peace, order, and human flourishing. The God of the Bible is not a cruel overseer, but a loving Creator. His laws are not arbitrary restrictions—they are protective boundaries meant to guide us toward a more meaningful and harmonious life.

Yet, humanity struggles with a fallen nature. We are often drawn to what feels good in the moment, even when those desires lead to harm—either to ourselves or to others. The tension between our impulses and what is truly good is a central challenge of the human condition.

Still, we are not abandoned. We are blessed with a God who loves us deeply, who created the world not as a random accident but as a purposeful, beautiful realm designed specifically for us. Scripture affirms that God takes pride in His creation. It is His handiwork—a realm crafted with intention, care, and proximity. He is not distant. He is near.

Recognizing creation for what it truly is—a deliberate act of divine craftsmanship—invites us to see not only the world differently, but ourselves as well.

The Earth, according to the biblical account, is not a random speck in a vast, indifferent cosmos—it is the center of creation. The Sun, Moon, and stars were set in motion around it, not by chance, but by design. They were created with

purpose, to serve humanity, to mark time, and to illuminate our world. This perspective affirms human significance and divine intentionality.

In contrast, the secular narrative often portrays Earth as just one of countless planets orbiting an average star in an ever-expanding universe. While this view may appear scientific, it subtly fosters a sense of insignificance. If we are merely cosmic accidents, then our choices carry no ultimate weight, and accountability to a higher power becomes irrelevant. But this is a distortion. You are not insignificant.

Here's something worth reflecting on: when God created humanity, He did so in His own image. This means we are more than physical beings—we possess a body, a soul, and a spirit. We are eternal by design. Immortality is not something we must earn or discover; it is something we already possess. The real question is not whether we live forever, but where we choose to spend that eternity.

Deep within, most people sense that there is more to life than what we see. That longing for meaning, that awareness of something beyond, is not accidental—it is a reflection of our Creator's intent. God made us eternal because He values us and desires to share eternity with us.

We can understand this relationship through the lens of parenthood. Just as loving parents eagerly await the birth of their child, guide them through life, correct them when necessary, and celebrate their growth, so too does God relate to us. Discipline, in this context, is not a sign of rejection but of love. A parent disciplines because they care deeply about the child's future. God's guidance operates in the same way—rooted in love, not condemnation.

Importantly, God does not send anyone away from Him. Rather, we choose our distance. Like a child who turns away from a loving parent, we can reject His guidance and presence. But that rejection does not diminish His love. In fact, it often grieves Him. The invitation to return is always open.

God does not coerce love. He seeks a relationship with each of us, but He will never impose His will or force anyone to become His child. If a person chooses to live outside of His will, God honors that choice—even when it means separation from Him for eternity. That separation is what Scripture describes as hell: not a place of arbitrary punishment, but the absence of God Himself. He is light—so apart from Him is darkness. He is love—so apart from Him is lovelessness. An eternity without light or love is, by definition, hell.

We can also look to the physical world around us for insight. Our senses suggest that the Earth is stable and unmoving. If it were spinning at over a thousand

miles per hour and orbiting the Sun at tens of thousands more, we would expect to feel some indication of that motion. Yet we do not.

Consider Polaris, the North Star. Through time-lapse photography, we observe the stars forming perfect circular trails around it—suggesting that the heavens move around a fixed Earth, not the other way around. Similarly, water at rest always presents a flat surface, regardless of distance. This observable consistency challenges the notion of a curved, rotating Earth.

In laboratory settings, we understand that gas pressure cannot exist adjacent to a vacuum without a barrier. Yet the heliocentric model claims our atmosphere exists next to the vacuum of space with no containment. This raises a fundamental question: how can these two opposing conditions coexist?

The heliocentric model, while widely accepted, often raises more questions than it answers. A deeper examination reveals that many of its explanations lead to further uncertainties rather than clarity.

It's important to recognize that, according to Scripture, this world is under the influence of Satan. His goal is to maintain control and to draw as many souls away from God as possible. Though his efforts will ultimately fail, he persists in his deception. The question is: will you be among those he deceives?

If the biblical model of creation more closely aligns with what we can observe—if it resonates with both our senses and our reason—then even the most skeptical mind might find cause to reconsider the credibility of Scripture. And if the observable parts of the Bible prove trustworthy, might that not lend weight to the parts that require faith?

If I am wrong—if there is no God, and the Bible is merely a collection of ancient stories—then I have still lived a life shaped by principles that made me a better person to those around me. And if, at the end, I return to dust, I will have lost nothing. But if the Bible is true, and you choose to reject it, the consequences are eternal. The question is not just what you believe—but what if you're wrong?

In Conclusion

I hope this exploration has offered meaningful insights and prompted thoughtful reflection. As we consider the various models of creation and their theological implications, I leave you with a few questions to contemplate:

- *Which model of creation do you find most plausible based on both observation and reason?*

- *Which religious tradition do you believe offers the most credible foundation for truth and moral guidance?*
- *And finally, which cosmological view aligns most closely with the principles and doctrines found in Scripture?*

These questions are not merely academic—they speak to the heart of how we understand our origin, our purpose, and our place in the universe.

II Timothy 3:16-17 *All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness:*

Romans 3:4 *God forbid: yea, let God be true, but every man a liar; as it is written, that thou mightest be justified in thy sayings, and mightest overcome when thou art judged.*