

Contents

Preface	7
Part 1: The Lord of Space	9
1. The universe	10
2. Space travel	13
2.1 Testimonies from Soviet space flight	13
2.2 Testimonies from American space flight	19
2.3 Differing concepts of God	22
3. Those who inquire after God are wise	24
4. Two scientific concepts	26
4.1 The physical event horizon	26
4.2 The mathematical dimensions	29
5. Penetration	42
6. Interventions from higher dimensions	44
7. God's presence knows no boundaries	45
8. The Creator of all things	48
9. No dimension can contain God	49
10. Biblical examples of overcoming event horizons	52
10.1 At the stoning of Stephen	52
10.2 Peter's deliverance from prison	53
10.3 Transported from our dimension	53
10.4 Angels appearing	55
10.5 The Resurrection of Jesus	55
10.6 The Ascension of Jesus	58
10.7 The Second Coming of Jesus	59
11. Are we ready?	65

Contents

Part 2: The Lord of Time	66
12. He is Lord over time also	67
13. God is Love—Life—Light	71
13.1 God is love	71
13.2 God is life	73
13.3 God is light	75
APPENDIX	77
A1: Called to eternal life	77
A2: Finding the Lord of life	78
A3: The invitation heard, but not accepted	80
A4: Concluding remarks	81
About the author	82

Preface

We live in the 21st century, and all sorts of knowledge, including scientific knowledge, is increasing exponentially year by year. Nevertheless, when reading the Bible we come across statements that seem difficult or even incomprehensible to us:

- How is it possible that Jesus can give us the assurance, both in space and time, ‘And surely I am with you always, to the very end of the age’ (Matthew 28:20), even though we live in different places on the globe?
- How can we explain that the resurrected Jesus could suddenly appear behind closed doors?
- How is it possible that when Jesus returns, He will be seen at the very same time from every point on earth?
- How can God make predictions about the future that come true precisely?

Everything we research in the natural sciences happens exclusively in our three-dimensional world, the one in which we live. Realities which go beyond that remain closed to our research. The only way to gain knowledge about it is through the revelation of God in His Word, the Bible.

In this book we will try to give detailed but straightforward answers to the above-mentioned questions and other related matters that are difficult to understand. For this, though, we need to first get a little acquainted with two scientific terms. One is *dimension*, a mathematical term; and the other is the *event horizon*, a technical term in astronomy. After we have understood some more about their properties, which will be eye-opening for some, we can use this knowledge to more closely examine some core statements of the Bible, comparing them by analogy to our insights. The results may well surprise us, but they will help us to a better understanding of significant Bible passages.

The aim of the book is to bring God, the Father, and Jesus Christ, the Son of God, closer to the readers. It is the saving intention of our Creator to have

Preface

us humans in His kingdom of heaven forever. How can this happen in a very practical way? We are only a prayer away from our Saviour, Jesus Christ. An example of how one could make such a prayer of surrendering one's life to Him is provided (page 77).

I would like to thank my dear wife Marion for her editorial review of the manuscript with all the helpful suggestions for improvement.

I also thank our dear daughter Rona for valuable input to this book.

Werner Gitt

March 2026

Part 1:

The Lord of Space

1. The universe

We humans are thinking beings, and we want to fathom the reality that surrounds us. The methods of the natural sciences seem to make this possible. We soon find out, however, that grasping reality via the tools and methods of science can only take us so far before we reach a limit we cannot exceed. We reach the boundary of our scientific knowledge. A view beyond this limit by scientific means is denied to us. All too often one sees attempts to extend this limit to thought and knowledge through speculation.

This book points to two sources of knowledge:

- First, we will explore the limits of knowledge set by the natural sciences.
- In the second step we go beyond that by turning to the information given by the Creator—i.e., the Bible. Secular science by definition excludes this source of knowledge and arrives at various evolutionary constructs.

Two concepts play a special role in our scientific considerations: **space** and **time**. What is space, and what is time? By ‘space’ we don’t mean here the living room or the hall in which we might find ourselves at the moment. By space we have in mind the whole three-dimensional universe, but also incorporating those realities which are of a higher dimensionality.

If we think about these phenomena from a scientific point of view, we have to admit that we barely understand the real nature of space and time, although we might think we do. Why is that so?

We find the answer in the Old Testament book of Jeremiah 31:37, which is significant here. The prophet says in the name of God:

‘This is what the LORD says: “Only if the heavens above can be measured and the foundations of the earth below be searched out will I reject all the descendants of Israel because of all they have done,” declares the LORD.’

In free and modern scientific expression, we could paraphrase God’s statement as follows:

4. Two scientific concepts

Our purpose here is to find a new approach to certain core statements of the Bible which often trouble the mind. Where is God, and how can one explain the sudden appearance of the Risen Lord, or how can the appearance of angels be interpreted in space and time? Can the Second Coming of Jesus be conceptually understood as an event experienced by all people of this earth at the same time? What follows is a helpful analogy for better understanding biblical events, with the aid of two scientific terms.

4.1 The physical event horizon

We will explain in some detail first a physical and then a mathematical concept.

WHAT IS AN EVENT HORIZON?

For this, we have to delve a little into astrophysics. Since the discovery and formulation of the theory of relativity by Albert Einstein (1879–1955) (Fig. 8) we know more about the effects of gravity than before. Even a beam of light, which we might assume to travel in a perfectly straight line, experiences a deflection when it passes a large mass. So, when we observe a star from earth with a telescope, it is not seen in the straight-line extension of the light beam. Rather, it is deflected towards the mass (e.g., the sun, Fig. 9) and moves on a mathematically describable curve.

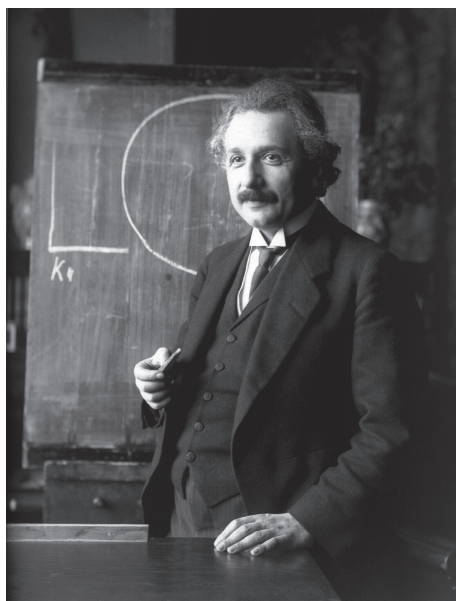


Fig. 8: Albert Einstein (1879–1955) during a lecture in Vienna in 1921.

[Ferdinand Schmutzer, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons]

4. Two scientific concepts

In our universe, there are objects with a much higher mass density than our sun, such as *white dwarfs* and *neutron stars* (Fig. 10). A ray of light is deflected by them much more strongly than by our sun. A white dwarf has such a densely compressed mass, namely $5 \times 10^{14} \text{ g/cm}^3$, that a teaspoonful of it would weigh 1,000 tons here on earth. And a teaspoonful of the mass of a neutron star would weigh 10 billion tons! Such an unimaginably high density of matter means that a light ray passing by a neutron star will be deflected very strongly by its powerful gravity.

But that is not the end of the scale of density. Other objects—called *black holes*—possess such a strongly compressed mass that a light ray in the proximity of such an object simply disappears: it is ‘swallowed’, as it were, by the black

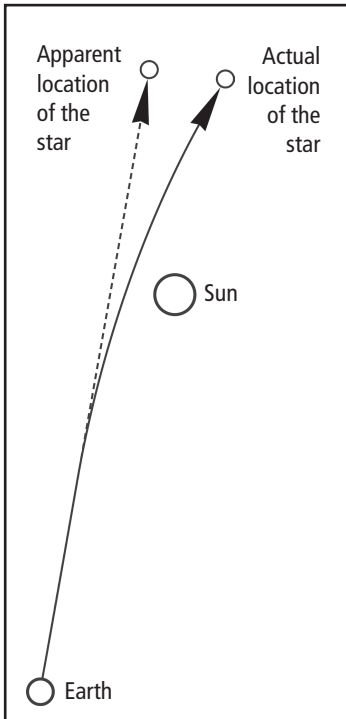


Fig. 9: Deflection of a light beam by the mass of the sun.

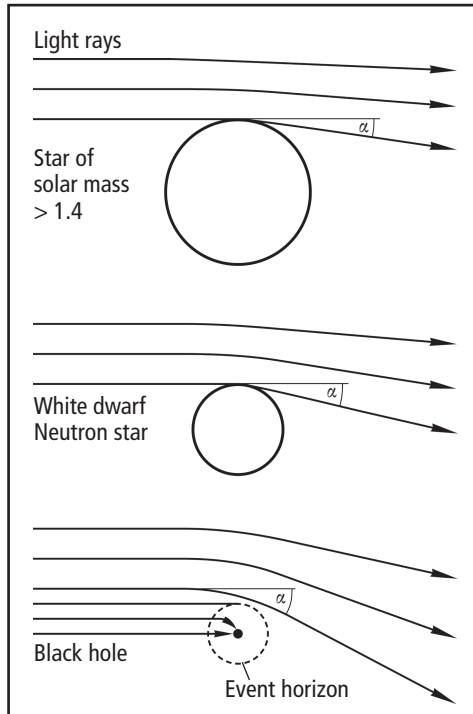


Fig. 10: Deflection of a light beam by different celestial bodies. Near a black hole, the light beam is sucked in.