**On the Physical and Religous Cosmology**

The works of Eddy Susanto aim to archieve two important overlaping histories around 17th centuries regarding Physical Cosmology and Religous Cosmology. On the Physical Cosmology, Eddy Susanto takes textes from the book Telluris Theoria Sacra *(Sacred Theory of the Earth)* written by Sir Thomas Burnet in 1689. These textes are used to “paint” the artworks produced at the same era derived from the book of Genesis, a sample of Religous Cosmology on the origin of Universe. Part of this Religous Cosmology is the creation of Adam and Eve. These histories remind us the current situation where religions, tribes, nations become parts of political identities that separate people and the world population.

Physical cosmology is the scientific study of the orginin of the universe, its structures and dynamics as well as the laws of science that govern its evolution toward its final form. The Physical cosmology has been a subject of many studies. In its earliest time, physical cosmology is associated with it "celestial mechanics", the study of the heavens. Several Greek philosophers such as Aristotle and Ptolemy proposed different cosmological theories. It was initially thought that Earth was the center of Universe until in the the 16th century when Nicolaus Copernicus, and subsequently Johannes Kepler and Galileo Galilei, proposed a Universe system for which the Sun is the center. During his lifetime, Galileo’s championing of heliocentrism was controversial. He faced opposition from the Roman Empire in 1615, which concluded that heliocentrism was considered absurd in philosophy and contradicts the Holy Scriptures. Modern physical cosmology is dominated by the Big Bang theory. It has begun in 1917 with Albert Einstein's publication of his final modification of general relativity.

In 1681, a version of physical cosmology was written by Sir Thomas Burnet entitled Telluris Theoria Sacra *(Sacred Theory of the Earth)*. His book was an approach on theological views using connection to geological processes. He focused on an explanation of how the earth was formed. Burnet proposed that before the Genesis flood the earth was an oval shape, smooth and uniform with water inside. It was resembling a paradise. As the surface of the earth fractured, water underneath was released creating Noah Flood. Then oceans and mountains were formed and over time the modern “corrupted” world was created. Burnet was influenced by Rene Descartes who wrote in 1644 the Principia philosophiae on the subject of origin of Earth. In 1685, a criticism on his work was published by Herbert Croft, which accused Burnet of not following the Book of Genesis.

Religious or mythological cosmology is a body of beliefs based on mythological, religious and traditions of creation. A sample of religious cosmology is what written in Book of Genesis. Book of Genesis is the first part of Torah and later adapted in Old Testament. Part of this Religious Cosmology is the creation of Adam and Eve. On the “6th day” God created his own image; a man made of out the dust called Adam. He then took Adam’s ribs and made a woman.

A study shows that the origin of human being is not only part of religions but also traditions. Every culture and nation have its own creation myth. These myths develop as an effort to answer questions about the origin of their races. The Minahasa people have stories about Toar and Lumimut which are described as their ancestors. Batak people believe that they are descendants of one ancestor named Si Raja Batak. Lakota in America believe that before the earth was created, the gods lived in heaven while humans lived in the underworld that had no culture. The Mande nation in southern Mali believes that in the biginning there was only Mangala. Mangala is a powerful and powerful single creature.

The first human being has became a subject of much debate. Abrahamic traditions such as in Judaism, Chistianity and Islam believe in “sudden creation” as written in Book of Genesis. Meanwhile the Darwinism developed by the English naturalist Charles Darwin (1809–1882) on biological evolution states all species including human being arise and develop through the [natural selection](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_selection)  to compete, survive and [reproduce](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reproduction) which gained general scientific acceptance after Darwin published [*On the Origin of Species*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/On_the_Origin_of_Species) in 1859.

Eddy Susanto takes several images on the subject of Adam and Eve by artists on the Renaissance Era derived from Religous Cosmology. He then overlaps the images with the textes from a book on the Physical Cosmology entitled *Sacred Theory of the Earth* written by Sir Thomas Burnet from the same era. These visual and textual archieves are a reminder of the conflics, debates and resulting problems of the past revolving on interpretation of doctrines and sciences.

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