



ACADEMY OF ANCESTRAL WISDOM

SUPERIOR COURSE  
IN THEURGY - 7



Conversation About The Cosmos - Part 1

## Lesson 279

Ven. Master T. A-O Domingo Días Porta  
With Astronomer Francisco Fuenmayor

Astronomer Francisco Fuenmayor opens the conversation:

**S**o, Master, we are going to watch a video of a very famous series in the USA and all over the world called Cosmos, which was produced by a very well-known American astronomer called Carl Sagan. We are going to watch the first chapter which is the introduction of a series where he explains what his purpose is in making that presentation, that series called Cosmos. And maybe..., we are going to listen to it from the beginning, so that we can then look carefully at what we want to do. The first chapter is called A Personal Journey...

—It's beautiful, how it starts, like a beach... —Master Domingo comments.

—Yes, the coast of the cosmic universe, of the cosmic ocean —answers astronomer Fuenmayor—.



Voice of Carl Sagan, **“The beaches of the cosmic ocean...”**

—We should say the shore, right? —argues the Master.

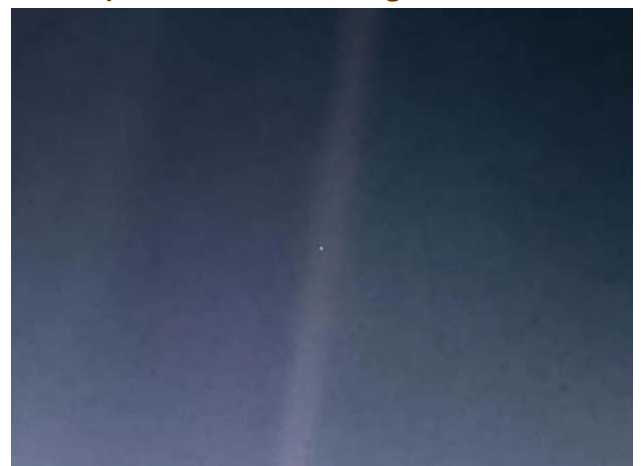
—Powerful waves, cliffs. Yes, and man is a very small figure in that immensity —comments the astronomer Fuenmayor.

Carl Sagan continues, **“... it is all that is, all that was, all that will be. Contemplating the Cosmos excites us, there is a tremor in our limbs, our voice breaks, there is a vague sensation, like a distant memory of falling from a great height. We know that we are approaching the greatest of mysteries.”**

**“The size and age of the Cosmos are beyond human understanding, and lost somewhere in the immensity and eternity, is our small planetary home, Earth. For the first time we have the power to decide the destiny of the planet and of ourselves. It is a time of danger, but our species is young, curious, brave; it is promising.”**

**“In the last millennia we have made the most amazing and unexpected discoveries, the great restlessness of the Cosmos and our place in it. I believe that our future depends greatly on how well we understand this cosmos in which we float like a speck of dust in the morning sky.”**

**“We are going to begin a journey through the Cosmos; we will see galaxies and suns, and planets, life, and consciousness appearing, evolving and perishing, ice worlds and diamond stars, massive atoms like the Sun, and universes small as atoms. It is also the story of our planet and the plants and animals that share it, and it is the story of us, how we achieved our current knowledge of the Cosmos, how the Cosmos is shaping our evolution and our culture, and what our destiny may be.”**



**“We wish to seek the truth no matter where it may lead us, but to find it, we need imagination and skepticism. It will not do us any good to speculate, but we will be careful to distinguish speculation from fact. The Cosmos is full of waves and hidden truths, of mathematical interrelations, of the amazing machinery of nature. The surface of the Earth is the beach of the Cosmic Ocean. On this beach we have learned much of what we know. We have already ventured into this ocean a little, perhaps, up to our ankles, and the water is pleasant, some part of our being tells us that this is our cradle. We wish to return, and we can, for the Cosmos is within us. We are made of stars. We are the means of the Cosmos knowing itself.”**



**“The journey for us begins here. We are going to explore the Cosmos in the ship of the imagination, freed from ordinary limits of speed and dimension, carried by the music of cosmic harmonies that will lead us through time and space. Perfect as a vital snowflake, this ship of our imagination is like a dandelion seed, subtle. It will take us to worlds of dreams and great truths... Come with me.”**

Master: Yes, there are many interesting points, it says, “We are made of stars, and that is not poetry, that is true, because our body is made of cells, which are molecules — several molecules form a cell— and each molecule is made of atoms, and an atom is like a solar system: it has a nucleus around which electrons rotate as if they were planets. And

then, ancient wisdom has a motto that says, “The universe is a great man and man is a small universe.” In what body are we living and in what organ of this gigantic body, for us, but he is in his world, and he is the same height as us. (I am 1.60... 1.80). But then, I say, when one studies the atom, one is also studying the Solar System.

Astronomer: In fact, an atom is a universe, it is surrounded, first of all, by electrons, which are particles that “envelop” the atom, but at a great distance towards the interior, a great distance, I mean, relative distance. An atom measures a ridiculous amount in millimeters, but inside the encasement, the distance at which the nucleus is found, is much smaller, and inside that nucleus there is a whole structure, it is not a simple little box, but there is a structure that are the protons and neutrons, and inside these protons and neutrons there is also a structure that are the quarks. And we do not yet know what there may be inside the quarks, what structure they possess, because we have not had enough energy to penetrate to these distances. But we hope that this can be done in the future.



Master: Yes, as we enter into that world, which is tiny for us, we enter into a field of energy, rather than solid matter, those particles are energy...

—Almost pure energy, yes. —clarifies the astronomer.

And, when we ascend towards the large groups like molecules, cells, etc., because they are also energy since they are made up of atoms, but they are slower energies, their vibration is slower. On the other hand, in the subatomic particles the vibration is very strong and very fine, it is like our nervous system, one does not feel the nervous currents because they are more subtle than the circulation of the blood and breathing, etc.

Astronomer: Another interesting point that Sagan mentioned in this introduction, in this small introduction, is about the position of man, of the entire human species in the Universe, our descendants, who are a young species. Rather, we have thirty, or forty, or fifty thousand years on Earth, when a previous species, Neanderthal, was one hundred and twenty thousand years. For example: we have not even reached half of the existence of the Neanderthal species, which was a successful species, it was successful! But it disappeared because it did not adapt to the changes that occurred. And this can happen to us in the sense that within a certain finite time, we cannot adapt to life on Earth, either because we have endangered it in order to be able to live on it, and as is currently happening already.

Many countries complain that the population index of the individual over time, reproduction has decreased over time, and it may be that in about 100... 200 years, the population of the Earth will no longer be sufficient for technological development; to continue with the part of technological development, I mean.

Master: Well, that is cyclical. For example, the Mayans say that time is circular, there is a return, but in a spiral. So, there are periods in which humanity decreases a lot, and periods in which it multiplies a lot. And this is not the only humanity that has existed on Earth. There have been many humanities that have fulfilled their mission, have graduated, let's say, from the Earth Academy, and then have ascended to other more advanced levels. We are conceiving the Universe as an educational system for the development of consciousness, of penetrating that knowledge and above all, penetrating ourselves, as you say: what we are, where we come from. Humanity is not fifty thousand years old, it is millions of years old. This humanity, currently, but seeing it in a very broad sense.

We had talked about it, and I suggested to you that the origin, the first Humanity was in the ocean. All the



living forms that came out onto the mainland were gestating in that womb that is the Ocean; it is the womb of the Earth, of Mother Earth. And when the first land emerged, the first island, let's say, then, fish became amphibians, including human beings. Thus, science has not yet been able to prove it, but one can get ahead of science. One cannot wait for science to prove it in a thousand years, when we have a heritage, an ancient wisdom, that comes from Ancient Egypt and much earlier than Ancient Egypt. In the ancestral cultures of America, Asia, etc., we have a very beautiful heritage that opens

horizons for us, and one can get ahead. But, science is obliged to prove, to verify, to experiment; it goes slowly, but that does not prohibit humans from getting ahead of scientists.

Astronomer: —Yes, of course, as you say, it is good to speculate... sometimes, [laughter]... Let's continue listening to Carl Sagan.

Master: One point he said that we are like a grain of dust in space, right? But that obeys a law. No matter how big a star or a planet is, the living beings that live there need to have their little house, their little cave, their beehive, their nest. Everything big needs the small and the small needs the big. So, in the face of the infinite universe, stars, no matter how big they are, are points in space, one sees little points, the Sun is a point, and they are so big for us, but then, we cannot separate the small from the big because they need each other.

A country is big compared to the individual, but individuals give life to the country, in a big way, the small gives life to the big. Our body is a colony of a quantity of microorganisms, germs, microbes, everything; It is an Amazonian jungle. One is not aware that one is not one, one is an us. One thinks with the brain, thanks to the little cells of the brain; one is fed thanks to the little cells of the intestine, the pancreas and the liver, which absorb [nutrients]. So, digestion, breathing, is a cellular phenomenon. Breathing is done by the lung, it is the cells of the lung that take the oxygen globules and pass them on to the red blood cells. Likewise, the liver, the liver cells are the ones that do the work.

Astronomer: Let's continue then, listening to Sagan.

“Before us is the Cosmos, the largest scale we know. We are far from the shores of Earth, in the unknown reaches of the cosmic ocean. Scattered like sea foam on the waves of space, are countless diffuse filaments of light, some containing hundreds of billions of ‘suns’. These are the galaxies, forever adrift in the cosmic darkness. In our imaginary ship, we are halfway to the shore of the known universe. On this, our first voyage through the Cosmos, we will begin to explore the universe revealed by science.”



“Our course will eventually take us to a distant and exotic world, and from the depths of space we will not be able to detect even the cluster of galaxies in which our Milky Way is located, much less the Sun or the Earth.”

“We are in the domain of galaxies, eight billion light years from home. No matter where we travel, the patterns of nature are the same, like the shape of that spiral galaxy. Invariable physical laws apply everywhere throughout the unfathomable Cosmos, and we are only just beginning to understand these laws.”



“The Universe is rich and mysterious. Near the center of a swarm of galaxies, there is sometimes a rogue elliptical galaxy, made of billions of ‘suns’ that devour their neighbors. Perhaps this cyclone of stars is what terrestrial astronomers call a Quasar.”

“Our ordinary distance measurements are inapplicable here in the domain of galaxies. We need a much larger unit, the light year, which measures the distance that light travels in a year, almost ten trillion kilometers, it does not measure time but enormous distances.”

Astronomer: —If you want, we can pause from here.

Already? —Asks the Master.

Yes. —The astronomer nods.

Astronomer: In this segment, he talks about dimensions. The Universe is huge, very large, infinitely large! They are measured in kilometers, they are billions of trillions of kilometers, and most of that universe is dark, there is nothing. And, the galaxies, however, occupy all the directions that one can look at, and each galaxy can have up to a hundred billion stars! Like our sun, and, in each one, as you mentioned a while ago, there may be a grain of life, a corpuscle where life develops. And not only in one, if we have a hundred billion ‘suns’ and the possibility of life existing around a star is 10%; then, now there are ten billion planets in a single galaxy that can harbor life! it does not matter if it is identical or not to ours, but some kind of life.



And there are a hundred billion galaxies! Multiply the hundred billion galaxies by the hundred billion stars and you have an enormous number. In short, it means that intelligence, I hope, is what dominates the Universe, because where consciousness, intelligence, develops, there are conscious beings that explore that universe just as we try to do.

Master: Listen, but is there a definite idea of what a universe is?

Astronomer: As he says, we are learning what a universe is. It is all there is.

Because we talk about universes —argues the Master.

Everything that exists —comments the astronomer.

Ancient wisdom, right? “Universes” is one of many —insists the Master.

In science, in astronomy, it is a hypothesis that there may possibly be multiverses in the sense that, in our known universe, it is not the only one, but others. We, with our physical laws that we have, can hardly come to know in a reasonable time, what these other universes are like, if they exist, because we would need new laws that can be applied and whose measurements tell us: yes, we are observing another universe. That moment has not yet arrived.

We are still penetrating deep into the Universe through our telescopes. This December 22 [2022], in a few days, NASA's Web space telescope will be launched into space. Which I am sure will help us answer many questions like the one you mention, which are speculations. Now we can have arguments to really know what kind of universe we live in. That is the question...

Master: And what are the limits of the Universe. The Universe can be conceived as a globule that has its “skin”, right?

Astronomer: Yes...

Master: And there is the other universe and the other.

Possibly —speculates the astronomer.

And in the Tradition, there is also talk of universes in other dimensions, not physical, non-physical universes that are more subtle, and more subtle, and more subtle, and more subtle.

Astronomer: Yes, well, creations of the imagination, maybe, why not?

Master: Yes, because sometimes we want to measure the Universe with our human, terrestrial measure. Like the book you had the other day, three minutes... What did it say?

Astronomer: The first three minutes of the Universe, yes.

Master: Ah! And a question. What conception of time do you have? Where do those three minutes come from? Who invented that? What are the three minutes based on?

Of course. —nods the astronomer

What are they based on?

The laws of physics —answers the astronomer.

In the movement of the Earth and the Sun

No —the astronomer denies.

Three hundred and sixty-five days.

We are talking... —the astronomer tries to clarify.

Twenty-four hours... and each hour has sixty minutes.

Yes —says the astronomer.

But during those first three minutes, there was no Earth, there was no Earth time, there was no right to say three minutes [laughter] because there was no Earth nor that measurement of twenty-four hours and sixty minutes. So, there was a weakness in that approach.

Astronomer: Well, we have arrived at that approach by studying the times taken by subatomic reactions, atomic reactions, first of all, because a particle has a time of existence before colliding with another, turning into others, etc. That time can be measured and it is fractions of a second, as I said, to the – 30 s. So we can say, well,

how long does it take to fill a universe with so much matter that it is possible, for example, for the first stars to form? That speculation can be made, and of course, it is a speculative figure, but it is a fairly close approximation to what it could be. It took a hundred thousand years, in our measurement, for the universe to create the first stars; three hundred thousand years possibly, for the universe to... to invade the universe with light, and so on.

However, there is a point in the first phase of the formation of the Universe that was from a singularity that we call the Big Bang, the great explosion, and it is the following: there is no point in talking about small or big, it is what it is, even because the Universe that developed from the explosion, from the first unit that we call the primitive singularity, the first singularity, was space-time that expands; it does not make sense to talk about anything other than that, it does not make any sense, what exists from there to there does not exist, what exists is what the Universe itself is expanding; from our point of view of the laws of physics.

So, it does not make sense to talk about small or big, it is what it is. Until today the Universe has the “appropriate” size, which we say: yes, it is big. But at that time for a microscopic particle inside that singularity, the Universe was very big for it, but it was for us seen from now, it was probably not too big. So, it is true, everything is relative according to the parameters we use to measure space-time.

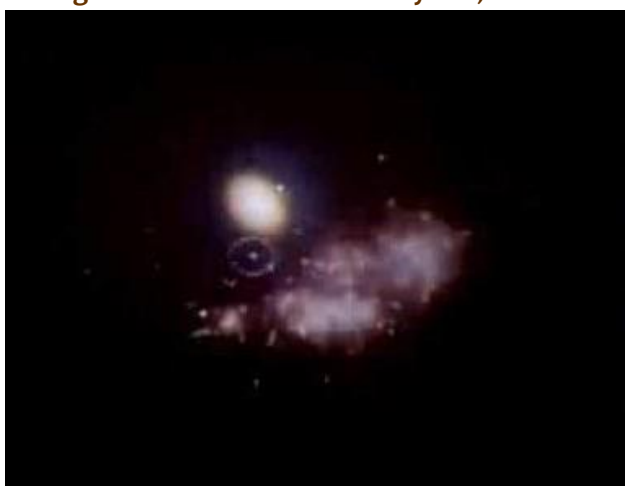
Master: —And everything actually starts from a point which is the human being before gestation in the womb. A point that is in the spermatozoid when it reaches the egg, only the head of the sperm, which is tiny, the egg is very large compared to the sperm, is what enters. And it delivers the little point, it is what one is, and in that seed, which is the egg, the little point is fed by what is there. Like in the plant seed, the tree is in a little point in the seed, you break the seed, and you do not see the tree, but it is there. It is feeding itself, it is dressing itself and then, the little tree appears.

So, everything starts from a point; we imagine it to be infinitely small, but in that point, there is life.

Honestly, there is the formula —the astronomer finishes.

In a small seed there is the great tree, a hundred meters high, the essence, let's say, the virtue is what is there. Then, the body of the tree is formed, but in the seed, the body of the tree is not there yet; it is tiny, but it is there... everything that it will have later, is already there planned. And that happens in the chicken egg, in the human ovum, etc.; everything starts from a point. Whether the point is small or large, as you say, that is very relative, we cannot dogmatize, but we can speculate a little.

Voice of Carl Sagan: **“In the Hercules group, the individual galaxies are separated by about three hundred thousand years, so the light takes three hundred thousand years to go from one galaxy to another. Like stars, planets, and human beings, galaxies are born, live, and die. Some often experience turbulent adolescences. During their first hundred million years, their centers can explode. Seen on radio vision, great jets of energy are propelled, and the echoes are heard throughout the Cosmos. Worlds near the center or the jets would be incinerated. How many planets and civilizations would be destroyed?”**



**In the Pegasus cluster, there is a galaxy of rings, what is left of the collision of two galaxies, a splash in the cosmic pond. Individual galaxies can explode and collide, and their stars can also explode. In this supernova explosion, a single star stands out in the entire galaxy. We are approaching what terrestrial astronomers call “the local group.” Three million light years wide, it contains about twenty galaxies, it is a rare cluster, a typical chain of islands in the immense cosmic ocean. We are now only two million light years from home.**

**On space maps this galaxy is called M31. The great Andromeda galaxy is a vast storm of stars, gas and dust. As we pass overhead we see one of its small satellite galaxies. Groups of galaxies and the stars of individual galaxies are held together by gravity. Surrounding M31, are hundreds of globular star clusters, we are approaching one of these.**

Each cluster travels in orbit around the massive center of the galaxy, some contain up to a million individual stars. Each globular cluster is like a swarm of bees held together by gravity; each bee a sun.

The Pegasus cluster, we have travelled two hundred million light years to the local group, dominated by two enormous spiral galaxies. Beyond M31 is another very similar galaxy, its spiral arms rotate slowly, once every two hundred and fifty million years, this is our Milky Way, seen from the outside.



---

Superior Course in Theurgy, By the Ven. Master T. A-O Domingo Días Porta

All Rights Reserved