

EVOLUTION

Evolution – a credible belief?



“
One cannot look at this Universe with all living productions & man without believing that all has been intelligently designed - Charles Darwin
”



Evolution

Does it disprove what the Bible teaches?

- 1 Evolution – an introduction
- 2 Issues with Evolutionary theory – the questions that need answering
- 3 It isn't only Christians who have issues with Evolution: Evolutionists have them too
- 4 Is the concept of Evolution actually scientific?
- 5 Is evolution based on outdated science?
- 6 Is the concept of a Universal Designer - a Creationist God - necessarily unscientific?
- 7 Why couldn't a Christian believe God has used Evolution to create everything?
- 8 What Evolutionary thinking ultimately leads to
- 9 Reference section

1. Evolution – an introduction

'Evolution', in this context, is defined as:

'the process by which different kinds of living organism are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth'

Its major exponent was Charles Darwin who, in 1859, published a book called 'The Origin of Species'. Ironically, in view of its title, the book never set out to explain the origin of life – in other words, where the matter that first brought us the earth's organisms first came from. So it didn't – and never wanted to – 'disprove God'. Instead, the book advanced a theory called 'Natural Selection', outlining a way that creatures and living organisms had evolved over time to their current state.

What sort of 'Evolution' are we talking about?

After all, there are essentially two kinds:

- 'Micro-Evolution' - variation between kinds. Different breeds of dogs, for example, or birds or insects
- 'Macro Evolution' – variation between species: a dog changing into a cat or an ape into a human being

It's important, in considering questions on this issue, that we define the kind of evolution in question.

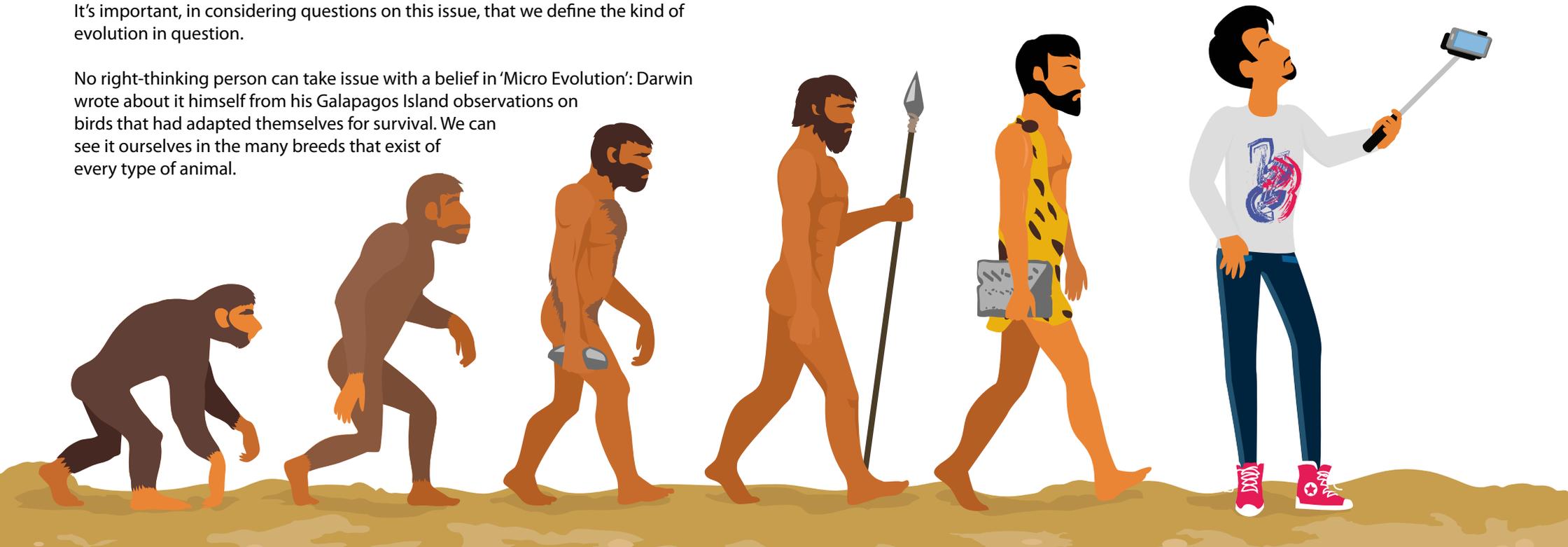
No right-thinking person can take issue with a belief in 'Micro Evolution': Darwin wrote about it himself from his Galapagos Island observations on birds that had adapted themselves for survival. We can see it ourselves in the many breeds that exist of every type of animal.

But that's very different from one species somehow changing into another – one thing becoming something else completely different, even if over a very long period of time. That's the theory 'Macro Evolution' advances – and it's important to note that, contrary to what many believe, it remains a 'theory': no fundamental scientific proof has ever fully verified it.

The same doubt applies to the four other forms of 'Macro Evolution' advanced by scientists since Darwin's time:

- 'Cosmic Evolution' – the origin of space, time & matter
- 'Chemical Evolution' – the origin of higher elements from hydrogen
- 'Stellar & Planetary Evolution' – the origin of stars and planets
- 'Organic Evolution' – the origin of Life from non-living material

All these are heavily theoretical: all rely on one thing turning into something else completely different. And all, go far, far further than simply suggesting small variances of individual species. From here on in, we're going to assume that the word 'Evolution' applies to 'Macro Evolution' and its theoretical spin-offs and look at whether its arguments are sound.



2. Issues with Evolutionary theory – the questions that need answering

There are many. Here are just a few of the most common issues raised, not only by Christians but by enquiring minds the world over:

Let's start with the key unanswered questions:

- When, where, why and how did life come from non-living matter?
- When, where, why, and how did life learn to reproduce itself?
- With what did the first cell capable of sexual reproduction reproduce?
- Why would any plant or animal want to reproduce more of its kind, since this would only make more mouths to feed and decrease the chances of survival?

From there, we can progress to others. Like...

- The lack of Fossil evidence to support Evolutionary theory
- No animal has ever been observed producing a different kind of animal, so it must have happened over many, many years. In which case, you'd expect to find plenty of fossil evidence supporting the fact. Unfortunately for evolutionists, this doesn't exist.

If you're told that it does, ask for specifics. The problem is that discovery after discovery claims to provide this 'missing link', findings which are then publicised. Then further investigation has repeatedly found such findings to be fraudulent – and that *isn't* publicised, so people are left thinking 'proof' has been found when it hasn't. Examples of this are continual. In the last century, we've had Nebraska Man, Piltdown Man, Neanderthal Man, Peking Man, Java Man and a selection of bones known as 'Lucy' found in the Ethiopian deserts in 1974, later identified as being that of a tree-climbing monkey. [More details in 'Fraudulent Fossil Evidence' in the Reference section at the end.]

Part of the problem with using fossil evidence is that the carbon dating and radiometric dating processes behind it are flawed, based on assumptions of uniform rates of decay – and that's a **big** assumption. Carbon dating is only really accurate in the short term. Try and apply it to longer periods and you end up with false results. As an example of this, the Californian Creation Institute recently carbon dated a traffic cone – and found it was 5,000 years old....

If we *are* going to talk fossil evidence though, interestingly, the most compelling evidence of it actually *supports* the Creationist argument. If human beings evolved after dinosaurs, why have dinosaur and human footprints been found side by side in the same limestone layer in the Dinosaur Valley State Park? And

why have over 50,000 Inca stones in Peru (each one several thousand years old) been found picturing dinosaurs and humans together, with dinosaur skin representations that match patterns on recently found preserved dinosaur skin? In other words, those ancient artists must have seen live dinosaurs to know what their skin looked like. How could those people have done so if they 'evolved' after those creatures lived?



How can mutations create any new, improved varieties?

Mutations are, by definition, created by a recombining of the genetic code. But how can that work? After all, re-combining English letters will never produce Chinese books. Then there's the fact that science itself has found 95% of mutations to be actually bad and none of the remaining ones function outside of species in Macro-Evolution form.



Some scientists have advanced 'the Chimp argument' based around the fact that 95% of their DNA is the same as ours. But 60% of a lettuce's DNA is the same as ours! The issue is that the remaining difference that creates humans – even if it's 5% in the case of a chimp – is of vast importance. It's like the difference between a toy car and a Rolls Royce.

How did creatures and organisms survive during their many years of Evolutionary transition?

It's hard to imagine. On your car, what good is half of a wheel? What good is half of a motor? On an animal, what good is a half of a leg or half of a wing? The animal can't fly, and it can't walk. To give just one example, if any creature lacked just one component in its blood clotting system, it would bleed to death. And even if it could survive transition, how would it reproduce? To do so, all creatures would need to find a 100% compatible male or female in the same place, at the same time and in exactly the same stage of the evolutionary process. What are the odds of that?

Suffering – how does that square with a decent world view?

Most people today would condemn needless suffering. Indeed, they often condemn a Creator God that 'allows it'. Yet at the same time, most of them believe in an Evolutionary process actually based on billions of years of suffering, that of Survival of the Fittest, as outlined in Natural Selection. This process, over billions of years, sees weaker organisms discarded in favour of stronger ones. How can that square with a viewpoint that sees suffering as wrong?

3. It isn't only Christians who have issues with Evolution: Evolutionists have them too

Most evolutionists are atheists but it's interesting to note that Darwin himself never became one. History records that he abandoned his intended studies to be a minister because of the issue of suffering, primarily the loss of his favourite daughter Annie. Before ironically later in his life proposing a theory of Natural Selection based on development of creation exactly *through* death and suffering – the 'survival of the fittest'.

Rumours persist that he re-committed his life to Christ on his deathbed. The facts we *do* know are that he financially supported – and was an honorary member of – the South American Missionary Society for the whole of his life. And that throughout his life after proposing Natural Selection, his letters reveal constant observations of God that appear to be in conflict with it:

'One cannot look at this Universe with all living productions & man without believing that all has been intelligently designed' [letter to John Herschel].

'...to suppose that the eye could have been formed by Natural Selection, seems, I freely confess, absurd in the highest degree.' [The Origin of Species - p.217]

'There is grandeur in this view of life, with its several powers, having been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one.' [2nd edition of The Origin of Species]

[for Further references – see *Darwin and God* by Nick Spencer published in 2009 by SPCK]

These conflicts and doubts have been shared by Evolutionists ever since. For example, the famed Evolutionist Arthur Keith wrote the forward for the 100th anniversary printing of Darwin's *Origin of Species*, where he had to admit that 'Evolution is unproved and unprovable. We believe it only because the only alternative is special creation which is unthinkable.'



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4. Is the concept of Evolution actually scientific?

Well, for a start, it completely conflicts with science's own laws. Specifically...

The Law of Biogenesis

Spontaneous generation has long been shown to be impossible (by Louis Pasteur in 1859) and this law affirms that 'life only comes from life, and life only produces after its own kind'. This scientific fact is indisputable and no experiment has yet disproved this scientific Law. No life has been made in the lab. No life has evolved from nothing. Despite this, the Evolutionist is content to believe that there could have been a time when this might have happened.

It conflicts with two other recognised scientific laws too:

The Law of Irreducible Complexity

Evolution – or 'Natural Selection' – by its very nature includes a period of transition towards fully functioning beings and will eliminate anything not bringing an immediate benefit. But the idea of an incompletely formed organism cuts right across science's 'Law of Irreducible Complexity' based around the idea that 'nothing works until everything works.'

The classic example is a mousetrap, which is irreducibly complex and won't function if one of its several pieces is missing or not in the right place. What good is a mousetrap without a spring, or indeed any of the systems, features, and processes of irreducibly complex life? A circulatory system without a heart? An eye without a brain to interpret the signals? What good is a half-formed wing? Doesn't matching male and female reproductive machinery need to exist at the same time, fully-functioning if any reproduction is to take place?

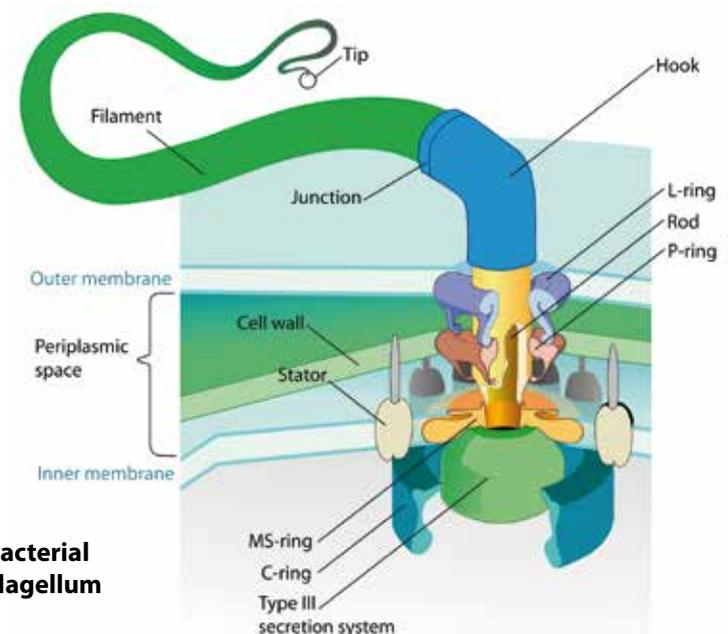
The Second Law of Thermodynamics

This refers to the universal tendency for things, on their own, to 'mix' with their surrounding environment over time, becoming less ordered and eventually reaching a steady-state. So a glass of hot water becomes room temperature as does an ice cube, buildings decay into rubble and the stars will eventually burn out. However, the Evolutionist's theory contends just the opposite, proposing that over time things somehow, on their own, became more ordered and structured. Somehow the energy of a 'Big Bang' structured itself into stars, galaxies, planets, and, through Evolution, on to living things. All this is contrary to the Second Law.

5. Is Evolution based on outdated science

Darwin's 'Origin of Species' was published in 1859 at a time when all the science of the day knew of man was his existence as a blob of protoplasm. At that time, it seemed quite possible that such a relatively simple thing might have evolved through Natural Selection. We now know that the complex mechanisms that make us are unbelievably complicated – and far more so than in any other mammal:

- tie the strands of DNA in your body together in a continuous line and they would stretch to the moon and back over five million times
- a thimbleful of cultured liquid can contain more than 4 billion single cell bacteria, each packed with circuits, assembly instructions and miniature machines the complexity of which Darwin could never have imagined
- in the last 40-50 years, scientists have found out, for example, that life is essentially run by little molecular machines. Take the bacterial flagellum, the parts of which only come into focus when parts of the cell are magnified 50,000 times: essentially, it's a little outboard motor spinning at 100,000rpm. And it's made up of over 40 different parts, so would have been discarded through any Evolutionary process in its development [see the 'Law of Irreducible Complexity' in the last section]



Bacterial Flagellum

It seems inconceivable that had Darwin been armed with this information, he would have advanced such a simplistic theory. In fact, we know he wouldn't. Darwin wrote himself:

'If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed which could not possibly have been formed by numerous successive slight modifications, my theory would absolutely break down'

The bacterial flagellum alone is sufficient evidence of this. Yet Evolutionary science still blindly accepts the basic Natural Selection theory – albeit with developments.

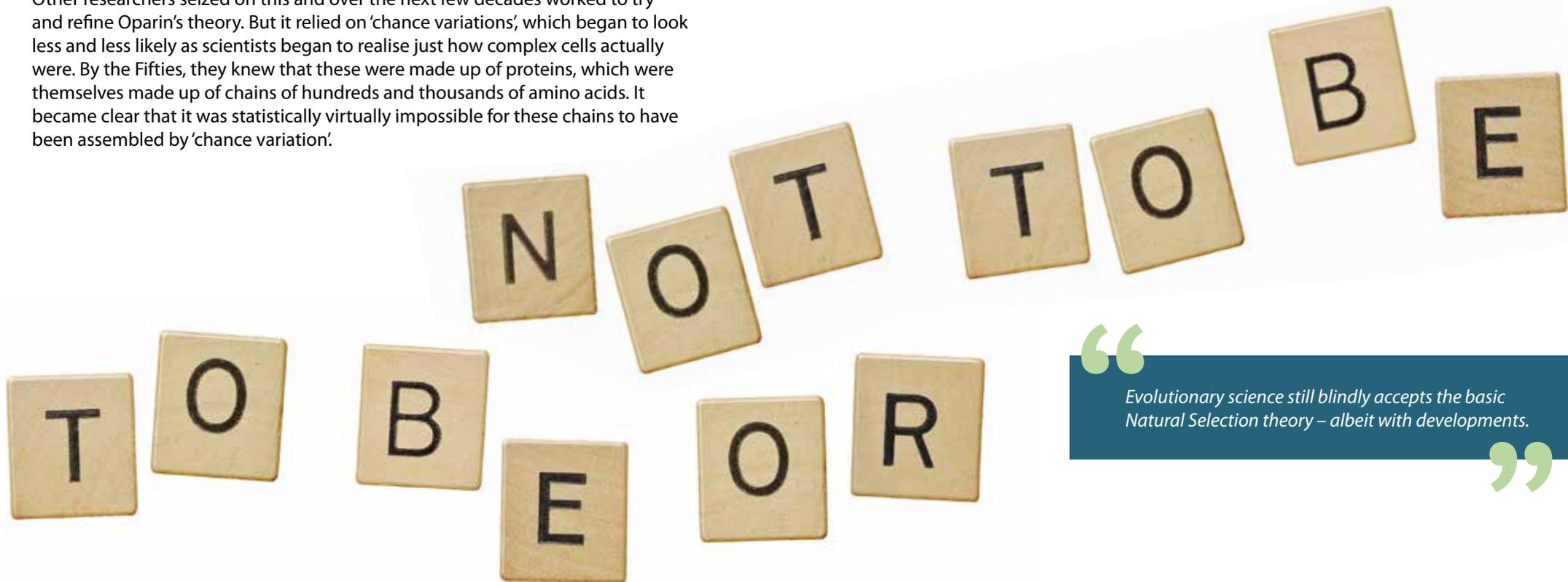
Darwin himself advanced no theory for the earliest origin of life except a vague idea of chemicals reacting together in some kind of 'warm pond'. Scientists subsequently wanted to develop that and in the 1920s and 1930s, Russian scientist Alexander Oparin advanced the theory of 'Chemical Evolution'. This suggested the idea of life's origins coming from simple chemicals configuring and re-configuring to form larger molecules. These larger molecules, with the help of chance variations then, he thought, could have organised themselves in line with the Natural Selection theory into a single cell.

Other researchers seized on this and over the next few decades worked to try and refine Oparin's theory. But it relied on 'chance variations', which began to look less and less likely as scientists began to realise just how complex cells actually were. By the Fifties, they knew that these were made up of proteins, which were themselves made up of chains of hundreds and thousands of amino acids. It became clear that it was statistically virtually impossible for these chains to have been assembled by 'chance variation'.

Biologists have compared the amino acid order in these chains to the letters of the alphabet. If the letters are arranged correctly in a word, you'll get meaningful text: if they're not, you'll get gibberish. So it is here. Could the amino acids have somehow, by chance, have arranged themselves into the right sequence to form the simplest protein? No. To illustrate the point, imagine the Shakespearean quote: *'To be or not to be, that is the question'*

Now imagine taking a bag of Scrabble letters and dropping them on a tabletop. Then computing the odds of the 26 letters working correctly in the 30 letters of the quote. The statistical odds of this occurring have been computed at one chance in 2,000 eight hundred trillion octillion. But these are reasonable odds compared to the chances of just *one* properly functioning protein being randomly assembled by a chance meeting of all its elements. And even if that *did* happen, the simplest cell would have to have over 600 such fully functioning protein for it to be alive. It's inconceivable.

As a result, scientists no longer believe in any sort of chance or randomness in accounting for the origins of the building blocks of life. The problem is that they have no other solution – apart from the one most will not accept: *the presence of a Universal Designer.*



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6. Is the concept of a Universal Designer - a Creationist God - necessarily unscientific?

You judge. Certainly dismissing such a concept goes against everything all the branches of science already do – and pretty much everything we know in life.

Human beings correctly detect the activity of intelligence whenever they observe a highly improbable event that also matches a recognisable pattern.

So, scientists don't, for example, look at Egyptian hieroglyphics on ancient stones and think they weren't done by a designer. Archaeologists don't look at the faces of the four US Presidents carved into the mountainside at Mount Rushmore in South Dakota and think these carvings were formed by wind and erosion. We don't see a picture marked in the sand on the beach and assume it was formed by the chance interaction of sand and sea. Yet in this *one* area, that of Creation, most of humanity still looks at itself, a supreme 'activity of intelligence', and discounts the likelihood of a designer at work.

Why is this?

Can the idea of a universal designer actually make scientific sense? Well, why shouldn't it? Even the celebrated atheist Richard Dawkins admits that 'life gives the impression of a designer'.

In addressing this from a scientific viewpoint, it's probably first necessary to point out that Christianity and Science have never, by definition, been in opposition to one another. Indeed, if you look at the first few words of the Bible at the beginning of Genesis, you see the five core essentials and elements of science:

'In the beginning [time], God [power], created [energy] the heavens [space] and the earth [matter]'

Christians believe God made us with a 'con-science', a 'with knowledge' literally. A desire to do what science does – try and explain the 'how' and the 'what' behind things. But science recognises it can never explain the 'who' and the 'why' behind things. That's why faith and science should never conflict.

If we address that 'how' and 'what' to questions on the creation of the Universe we live in, it's clear that this could only have had three possible causes:

- Either the Universe made itself
- Or it began by accident from nothing
- Or it was created by a Creator



All are difficult. Christians believe that the third possibility though, makes more sense – and therefore by definition is more scientific than the others.

All scientists agree that the Universe is expanding. Therefore, it must once have been smaller. Run its life in reverse like a film and you would see the Universe contracting until it disappeared in a flash of life, leaving nothing. However, physicists theorise that from this state of nothingness, the universe somehow began with a gigantic explosion 'about 16.5 billion years ago'. This theory of the origin of the universe is commonly known as 'the Big Bang Theory'.

The problem with this theory is that it leaves so many questions un-answered, it's hard to see it as very scientific. Even if we ignore the scientific fact that explosions destroy rather than create things, a 'Big Bang' theoriser must tell us where the matter that created this event came from, how it got so perfectly organized and where the energy came from to do it. A scientist promoting 'Big Bang' thinking only recently (on the TV programme 'Euro News') admitted that a Big Bang event would have left dense particles littering the galaxy – which don't exist.....

Moreover, such a theoriser has not only to explain how the 'Big Bang' could have happened but how it could have happens millions or billions of years ago. After all, if the start of life was so long ago, how can the following be explained?:

- A relatively sparsely populated earth – even allowing for the tiniest possible rate of population increase of human beings and animals, an earth that was even 100,000 years old would be standing room only!
- The silting up of the oceans – geologists tell us that oceans are silting up at a rate which, had they been in existence over 100,000 years, would have rendered them extinct by now
- The dead stars – Astronomers have observed that over thirty years, a star 'dies' and bursts into a supernova. If the universe is billions of years old, how is it that there are less than 300 supernova 'dead' stars? There should be several hundred million of them – and certainly a lot more than 300 we would be able to see.

All these are credible scientific reasons for believing in a relatively 'young' earth. And the hard facts are that the most scientifically credible of the three difficult arguments that we have for this planet's creation is that of the hand of a Creator.

Evolution's whole dismissal of God could also be argued to be unscientific

Science does not allow for the possibility that something could come out of nothing. Yet an Evolutionist must believe that:

- Everything came from nothing
- Everybody came from nobody
- Everywhere came from nowhere

Can this really make scientific sense? The universe around us is 'something'. Since scientifically it cannot have come from nothing, then either it is eternal or something or someone outside of it is eternal. We know that the universe cannot be eternal since its current expansion proves it once had a beginning. Therefore, God (that 'something' or 'someone' outside of the universe) must exist and must have created the universe. If He created the universe, then He would have created the elements and beings in it. Evolution denies this fact but can advance no directly replacing scientific argument to verify its claims.

Evolution's denial of God creates huge scientific issues

The famous atheist Richard Dawkins says (in his book 'Put Your Money On Evolution' [p.35]) that 'it is absolutely safe to say that if you meet someone who claims not to believe in Evolution, that person is ignorant, insane (or wicked)'.

Based on the facts above, it's clearly possible for a Creationist to turn that quote around, were he or she inclined to be as rude. An Evolutionist has not only to cut across the facts of life, history and scientific law but unfortunately in dismissing God must go a lot further in having to try and explain the unexplainable. How was the earth fine-tuned for life – in its perfect positioning in a very narrow band not too far from or not too close to either the sun or the moon? How was the human body's very delicate chemical balance created and maintained? And how did human language and reproduction somehow develop? These are just a few of the questions to somehow be answered. It takes an enormous stretch of scientific belief to accept that all of these things somehow 'mutated' or 'evolved' into their current form. A bigger stretch than any credible scientist would be prepared to make in any other field of study. Hundreds are now rejecting it. Go to the website www.dissentfromdarwin.org to find a list of hundreds of eminent scientists who now reject Evolutionary theory.

The Creationist Kent Hovind has offered \$250,000 dollars to anyone who can prove the theory of Evolution in front of an independent body of scientists. He is still waiting for takers.



7. Why couldn't a Christian believe God has used Evolution to create everything?

Because this theory contradicts the Bible over and over again.

Here are just a couple of examples....

- Natural selection uses death as part of 'survival of the fittest', so death must have been present from the very beginning. Yet the Bible teaches that death only came into the world when Adam sinned. Romans 5:12 says that 'death is a result of sin', not of creation.
- Genesis 1 tells of God's command that all animals 'bring forth after their own kind'. That doesn't leave room for macro-evolution. It's a solid fact that dogs produce dogs, and cats produce cats. Lizards don't produce birds, and apes don't produce humans. There are no exceptions, living or fossilized.

In fact, the Bible and Evolution are constantly at odds with one another....

	THE BIBLE states...	EVOLUTION states...
1	Earth before the sun	Sun before the earth
2	Oceans before land	Land before oceans
3	Light before sun	Sun before light
4	Land plants first	Marine life first
5	Fruit trees before fish	Fish before fruit trees
6	Fish before insects	Insects before fish
7	Plants before sun	Sun before plants
8	Marine animals before land animals	Land animals before marine animals
9	Birds before reptiles	Reptiles before birds
10	Atmosphere between two layers of water	Atmosphere above water
11	Man brought death into the world	Death brought man into the world

Many Christians try and compromise with Evolutionary theory by professing to believe the six days of Creation quoted in Genesis were actual 'eras of time' during which Natural Selection happened. Why can't we believe this?

Because it implies faith in a very small, ineffectual God

In other words, a Creator who isn't capable of creation in a timeframe of His choosing. If there is a God of our gigantic universe, ought He not to be able to create something as relatively insignificant as our earth in six days – or six minutes or six seconds if He chose? The Creational account makes it clear that these days were literal 24 hour periods: if they hadn't been, the plants created on the third day would have died before the sun was created on the fourth.

Because you wouldn't want to believe in a God like that.

By definition, a god that would need to use evolution to populate the earth is a Creator who is cruel and wasteful – hardly the God of the Bible. Over to Jacques Monod, a Nobel Prize winning scientist in Biology who has stated that:

'Natural selection is the blindest and most cruel way of evolving new species and more and more complex and refined organisms....The struggle for life and elimination of the weakest is a horrible process, against which our whole modern ethics revolts. An ideal society is a non-selective society, on where the weak are protected; which is exactly the reverse of the so called natural law.'

The Bible says we are 'fearfully and wonderfully made'. By a just God, not a cruel one.



8. What Evolutionary thinking ultimately leads to

Evolutionary scientists think that Creationists and Christians have the faith – but *they* have the facts. As you can see from the preceding pages, the truth is that it's very much the other way around.

A final word about Evolution. If man is essentially just another animal, he should be treated just like another animal. If you have an animal on your land that is causing widespread harm to the environment and other animals, you should exterminate it – all of it. This is where Darwin's thinking eventually takes us – and has taken many.

If you doubt that, read this recent extract from the environmentalist magazine 'Wild Earth':

'If you haven't given voluntary human extinction much thought before, the idea of a world with no people in it may seem strange. But if you give it a chance, I think you might agree that the extinction of Homo Sapiens would mean survival for millions, if not billions, of earth-dwelling species... phasing out the human race will solve every problem on earth, social and environmental.'

Evolution has led to countless world evils since Darwin proposed it as a theory. Karl Marx turned his back on God after reading 'The Origin of Species' and founded Communism, an ideology based on the idea that all men come from slime and are animals. Of Marx's six children, three died of starvation and two others committed suicide. One of his most ardent followers was Josef Stalin. He too read Darwin's book and claimed that it changed his life forever. He is responsible for killing anywhere between 60 and 100 million of his own people.

No, look at the facts and it's clear that we are indeed 'fearfully and wonderfully made', not evolved. Thank God for it.

9. Reference section

Key websites for reference:

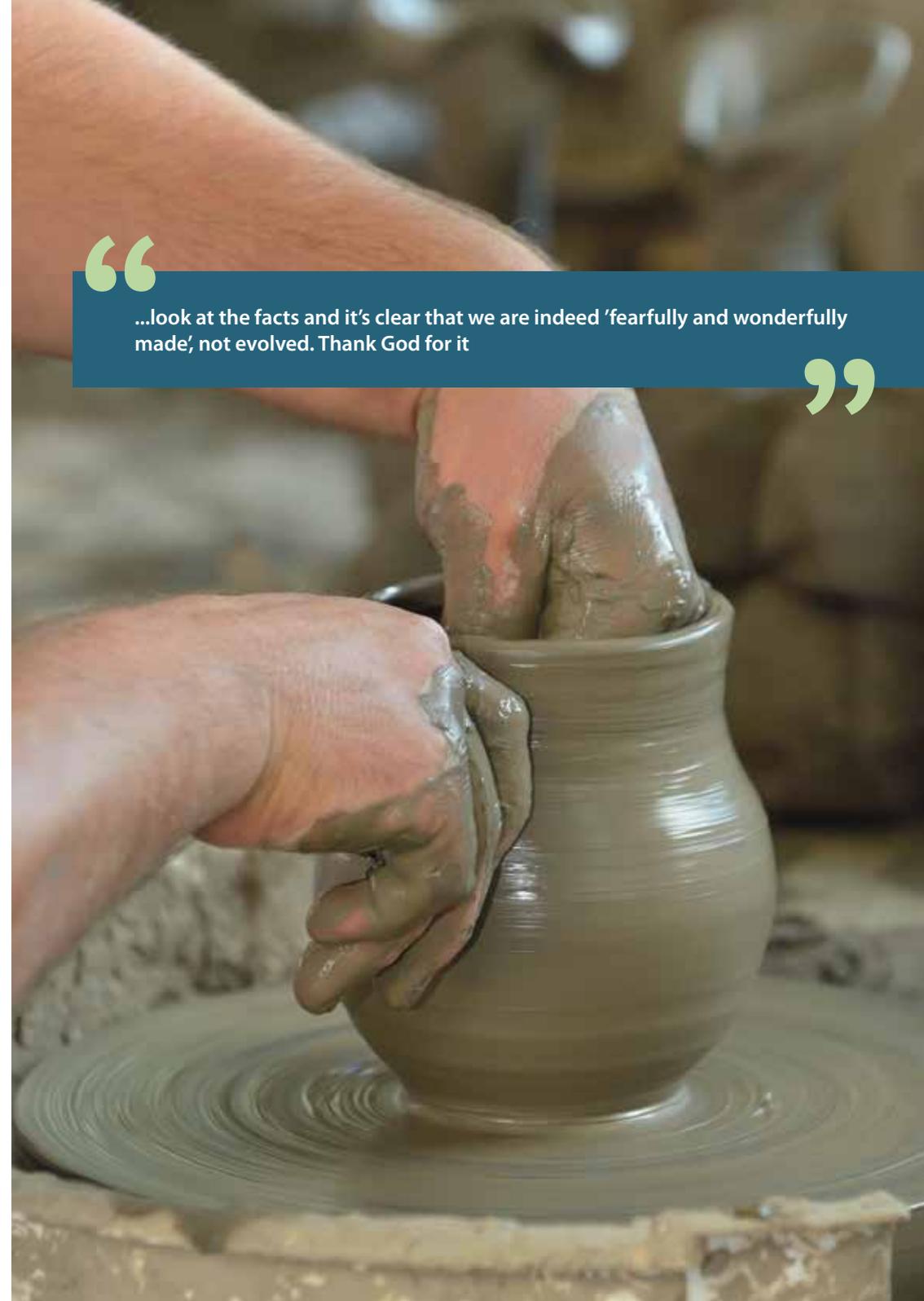
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www.davidberlinski.org/biography.php

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More on fraudulent Fossil evidence



Nebraska Man - The only evidence ever found was one tooth. The discoverer found a tooth that he thought looked like a cross between a human tooth and an ape's tooth. They built a full half-human half-ape model, and even built him a wife. We're not told how, merely from looking at the shape of his tooth, they could have known what his wife would have looked like. Later they realised that the tooth came from a pig.



Pitldown Man - Pitldown Man was a deliberate fraud. In 1913 a paleontologist and Catholic priest named Pierre Teilhard de Chardin took a human skull and an ape's jawbone, filed them down to fit together, treated them with acid to make them look old, and buried them in a gravel pit. He later "discovered" the missing link. The truth about the incident was released 40 years later. During the 40 years before the fraud was uncovered, 500 masters and doctorate papers were written on Pitldown Man.



Neanderthal Man - In 1856, someone discovered a skeleton with its back bent over. It was initially believed to be a normal human who had died in the great flood. In 1859, Darwin's book was published and people began looking for evidence of evolution. Because man walks on 2 legs and apes walk on 4, and this man's back was bent, they thought "this man is evolving. He's slowly coming up." It was later proven that it was the skeleton of an old man with arthritis.



Homo Erectus (Java Man) - Made from a few scraps of bone found in 1891 in Java, Indonesia. Dutch anatomist Dr. Dubois believed in evolution and had gone in search of a missing link. He took an ape's skull cap, three human teeth and a human thigh bone (found a year later and 50 feet away) and announced his find as a missing link. He hid the fact that he found 2 normal human skulls in the same area. His deceit was revealed 30 years later, but the "missing link" still appears in some textbooks today.



Lucy (Australopithecus afarensis) - Donald Johanson found Lucy in the Hadar Valley, Ethiopia in 1974. He found 40% of a skeleton, the most complete "missing link" skeleton ever found. It was obviously the skeleton of a chimp or monkey, roughly 3 feet tall. The skull was crushed. No hand or foot bones were found. The only reason he thought it was a missing link is that the thigh bone angled off to the side, similar to a human's. A normal ape's thigh bone doesn't angle like a human's. However, tree-climbing monkeys do have angled thigh bones. Furthermore, the leg bone was found a year earlier, 200 feet deeper in a different rock layer, over a mile away.

Science proving the Bible

1. [taken from 'the Guardian' – 19th March 2010]

The story, still sometimes repeated in Creationist circles, goes like this: it is the 1960s, at Nasa's Goddard Space Flight Centre in Maryland, and a team of astronomers is using cutting-edge computers to recreate the orbits of the planets, thousands of years in the past. Suddenly, an error message flashes up. There's a problem: way back in history, one whole day appears to be missing.

The scientists are baffled, until a Christian member of the team dimly recalls something and rushes to fetch a Bible. He thumbs through it until he reaches the Book of Joshua, chapter 10, in which Joshua asks God to stop the world for . . . "about a full day!" Uproar in the computer lab. The astronomers have happened upon proof that God controls the universe on a day-to-day basis, that the Bible is literally true, and that by extension the "myth" of creation is, in fact, a reality. Darwin was wrong – according to another creationist rumour, he'd recanted on his deathbed, anyway – and here, at last, is scientific evidence!



2. Washington Post – June 2009

Genetic scientists were surprised to discover that all the races on the planet are linked to just three common groups. They had expected to find dozens of distinct groups, but instead have found that they can all be traced to a common heritage they identify as African, Eurasian, and East Asian.

[This in confirmation of The Bible's words written long before the word "genetics" was even invented: that all mankind is descended from three groups we know as the sons of Noah: Ham, Shem, and Japheth, through whom all the world's people groups trace their common heritage].



Want to find out more about the issues raised here?
Why not email us at info@lifediscovery.co.uk

– or check out:

www.spacetothink.tv