

CREATION

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Considerations to Ponder

Verses in the Bible concerning creation:

Genesis 1:1 In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

Colossians 1:16 For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether *they be* thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him:

Romans 1:20 For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, *even* his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse:

John 1:1-3 In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made.

Hebrews 11:3 Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear.

Psalms 14:1 The fool hath said in his heart, *There is* no God. They are corrupt, they have done abominable works, *there is* none that doeth good.

2 Peter 3:5 For this they willingly are ignorant of, that by the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water:

Acts 17:22-30 Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars' hill, and said, Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious. For as I passed by, and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, TO THE UNKNOWN GOD. Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you. God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands; Neither is worshipped with men's hands, as though he needed any thing, seeing he giveth to all life, and breath, and all things; And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation; That they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him, and find him, though he be not far from every one of us: For in him we live, and move, and have our being; as certain also of your own poets have said, For we are also his offspring. Forasmuch then as we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, graven by art and man's device. And the times of this ignorance God winked at; but now commandeth all men every where to repent:

God created things within their kind:

Genesis 1:11-12 And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, *and* the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed *is* in itself, upon the earth: and it was so. And the earth brought forth grass, *and* herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed *was* in itself, after his kind: and God saw that *it was* good.

Genesis 1:21 And God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind: and God saw that *it was good*.

Genesis 1:24-25 And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle, and creeping thing, and beast of the earth after his kind: and it was so. And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind: and God saw that *it was good*.

1 Corinthians 15:39-41 All flesh *is* not the same flesh: but *there is* one *kind of* flesh of men, another flesh of beasts, another of fishes, *and* another of birds. *There are* also celestial bodies, and bodies terrestrial: but the glory of the celestial *is* one, and the *glory* of the terrestrial *is* another. *There is* one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars: for *one* star differeth from *another* star in glory.

Evolution can take place within a kind. There are many types of dogs, but a dog will always reproduce a dog.

Creation was accomplished in six literal days:

Creation is stated in Genesis chapters 1 and 2. It is reiterated in Exodus 20:11:

Exodus 20:11 For **in six days** the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them *is*, and **rested the seventh day**: wherefore the LORD blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.

Creation vs. Evolution:

Creation is a fundamental doctrine of the faith because:

- If there is no creation, then there is no fall of man.
- If there is no fall of man, then there is no need for a Savior.

It takes more faith to believe in evolution than creation.

Evolutionists have tried to prove their theory with the mutation of the fruit fly:

Drosophila - the fruit fly has been bred in the laboratory for 1000 successive generations and continual radiational bombardment of this insect has produced a great variety of mutational deformities on it - but it is still a fruit fly. One would think 1000 generations would suffice to demonstrate some kind of evolutionary development, but none has appeared.

The evolutionist needs still more time and he has faith that given enough time, the kind will itself evolve into a different kind. This faith is not science, of course, but blind faith without any foundation in experiment or observation at all. It is indeed contrary to all evidence as well as contrary to the basic laws of thermodynamics.

Evolutionists cannot produce the missing link from ape to man.

They also cannot produce the following missing links:

- From nothing to something
- From something to life
- From life to consciousness

Our faith is not a leap into the dark, but a step into the light. It takes blind faith to believe in evolution - because it has absolutely *no basis or foundation* for what they believe.

There are 6 Weighty Reasons to Believe in Creation.

I) The Complexity of the Universe

A) How vast is our universe?

It is so vast that it takes a beam of light (which travels some 700 million miles per hour) over 100,000 years just to cover the distance length of our galaxy called the Milky Way. But our galaxy is only one among many billions in the known universe. To illustrate the size of our universe, consider the following four examples:

a. Paper stack model

1. Let us say the thickness of a sheet of paper represents the distance from the earth to the sun (some ninety-three million miles).
2. To represent the distance to the nearest star we would need a seventy-one-foot high stack of paper.
3. To cover the diameter of our Milky Way galaxy would require a 310-mile high stack
4. To reach the edge of the *known* universe would demand a pile of paper sheets thirty-one *million* miles high.

b. Orange and grain of sand model

1. Here an orange would represent the sun.
2. A grain of sand is the earth, circling the orange at a distance of thirty feet.
3. Pluto (most remote planet in our solar system) is another grain of sand circling the orange at ten city blocks away.
4. Alpha Centauri (the nearest star) is 1300 miles away from the orange.

c. Hollow sun illustration

1. If the sun were hollow, one million, three hundred thousand earths could fit inside.
2. A star named Antares (if hollow) could hold sixty-four million of our suns.
3. In the constellation of Hercules there is a star which could contain 100 million of Antares.
4. The largest known star, Epsilon, could easily swallow up several million stars the size of one in Hercules!

d. The relative speed illustration

1. Our earth is traveling around its own axis at 1000 m.p.h.
2. It moves around the sun at 67,000 m.p.h.
3. It is carried by the sun across our galaxy at a speed of 64,000 m.p.h.
4. It moves in orbit around our galaxy at 481,000 m.p.h.
5. It travels through space at one million, three hundred and fifty thousand m.p.h.
6. Every twenty-four hours we cover 57,360,000 miles.
7. Each year we travel 20,936,400,000 miles across empty space.

B) How Minute is our Universe?

Simply stated, it is as unbelievably small as it is big.

Consider the following:

- a. All material in the universe consists of *atoms*. Atoms in turn are made up of three "building blocks," which are *protons* and *neutrons* (which two go to make the center of an atom called the nucleus) and *electrons* (which circle the nucleus as our earth does the sun).
- b. On the tip of a ballpoint pen are so many atoms that if they were carried by an army marching four abreast, an atom to a man, it would take over 20,000 years for a march-past.
- c. It would take 25 trillion protons laid side by side to span a linear inch.
- d. There are as many protons in a cubic inch of copper as there are drops of water in the oceans of the world, or grains of sand on the seashores of the earth.
- e. The size of an electron is to a dust speck as the dust speck is to the entire earth.
- f. The *space* between an electron and the nucleus is 10,000 times as great as the size of that nucleus. For example, if the outer shell of electrons in an atom were the size of the Houston Astrodome, the nucleus would be the size of a Ping-Pong ball in the center of that stadium.

C) How much Energy Exists within our Universe?

- a. The protons and neutrons within the nucleus of an atom are held together with the density of one billion tons per cubic inch. This is around forty pounds of energy between each proton.
- b. This energy force is one followed by thirty-eight zeroes times stronger than regular gravitational forces. How big is this number? It is over 100 trillion times larger than the number of all the grains of sand on earth's seashores.

D) How Complex is our Universe?

Here we refer to life itself. The wonders of an atom and the glory of the galaxies are but drab tinker toys when compared to the miracle of living organisms.

- a. The smallest insect on this earth is made up of millions of living cells. There are some seventy-five trillion such cells in the body of an average man. But each individual cell is unbelievably complex. It has been demonstrated that the simplest living cell is vastly more complicated than the most sophisticated giant computer on earth.
- b. Each cell is a world brimming with as many as 200 trillion tiny groups of atoms called protein molecules. It is a micro-universe in itself.
- c. The largest molecule is called the DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid). The DNA strand carries the hereditary information from the parent to the offspring in all living things. It contains the genetic code and determines whether you will turn out to be a man, mushroom, dandelion, or dinosaur.

II) The Complexity of Science

Not only are there physicists and chemists, biologists and geologists, and other such basic scientists, but also physical chemists, organic chemists, nuclear physicists, classical physicists, and numerous other specialists within these basic disciplines. Many fields of science which once were special emphases in physics or one of the broad sciences have developed into independent branches of their own - sciences such as meteorology, hydrology, ecology, metallurgy, paleontology, and many others.

This points up both the extreme breadth and complexity of science and also the impossibility of any one scientist ever becoming a real first-hand authority in more than a very restricted scientific specialty. Furthermore, scientists as individuals are real people and therefore subject to the same conceits, prejudices, and other weaknesses as non-scientists. Scientists should accordingly be very cautious about making broad pronouncements on sociological or religious matters in the name of "science," and laymen should be carefully skeptical about such pronouncements when they do make them.

Here is where young people will have to make a decision for themselves. Philosophers and some scientists, it is true, are rejecting the whole idea of causation, and especially the idea of a first cause, but they are doing this primarily, not because anything in modern science leads them to such a conclusion, but because they are proceeding on the assumption that there must not be any rational argument for God, nor any ground for postulating a First Cause, and, therefore, they must get rid of the whole idea that underlies this truth. One of our brilliant philosophers, Etienne Gilson, in his new work, *God and Philosophy*, has not made too severe an indictment against such men, when he says, "They prefer to say anything rather than to ascribe existence to God on the ground that a purpose exists in the universe. For centuries final causes have been mistaken for scientific explanations by so many generations of philosophers that today many scientists still consider the fear of final causes as the beginning of scientific wisdom."

Professor Stace in his work, *A Critical History of Greek Philosophy*, states, "Every science except the purely mathematical sciences affirms the truth of the law of causation. Every student of logic knows that this is the ultimate canon of the sciences, the foundation of them all. If we did not believe in the truth of causation, namely, everything which has a beginning has a cause, and that in the same circumstances the same things invariably happen, all the sciences would at once crumble to dust. In every science this truth is assumed."

How do we know water always freezes at 32 degrees? How do we know it is true that there are regions of the earth that in the same circumstances the same thing always happens, that like causes always produce like effects. But how do we know the truth of this law of causation itself? Science does not question the cause, it stresses its assertions back to this law, but goes no further. Its fundamental canon it takes for granted."

We should remember this passage from Professor Stace and frequently refer to it when we come upon contemporary denials of the whole fundamental law of cause and effect.

V) Law of Thermodynamics

In spite of the great number and variety of scientific processes, there are two statements that can be made about all of them without exception. These are:

1. All processes involve interchanges and conversions of an entity called energy, with the total energy remaining constant. Scientifically this is called the *law of conservation of energy*, or the First Law of Thermodynamics.
2. All processes manifest a tendency toward decay and disintegration, with a net increase in what is called *entropy*, or state of randomness or disorder, of the system. This is called the Second Law of Thermodynamics.

The first chapter of Genesis describes this creation, and it should be stressed as strongly as possible that it is only in the Bible that we can possibly obtain any information about the methods of creation, the order of creation, the duration of creation, or any of the other details of creation.

Since, according to both Scripture and the First Law of the science, nothing is now being created, therefore the scientific study of present processes can reveal nothing about creation except that it must have taken place. This is the most fundamental fallacy in the evolutionary theory. Evolution assumes that these present processes are the same processes by which all things have developed from primeval chaos into their present complexity. Both the Word of God and the First Law of science say otherwise.

The Second Law demonstrates that there must have been a beginning, or otherwise the universe would already be dead. The First Law demonstrates that the universe could not have begun itself, since none of its processes create anything. Thus the only logical conclusion is that "in the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth."

Furthermore they tell us plainly that the processes of nature are conservative and disintegrative, not innovative and integrative, as the evolutionist maintains. There is a universal process of change operating in the world, and often the evolutionist tries to define evolution merely as change. However, he really means a *directional change*, whereby molecules slowly change into men over eons of time. The real law of change, however, is one of decay, not of growth, a change "down" instead of "up." Thus the laws of thermodynamics sharply conflict with the philosophy of evolution. The latter is at best a religious faith, not science.

The Second Law is the law of entropy - the law of disorder. It is found in the Bible: Psalm 102:25-26: "Of old hast thou laid the foundation of the earth: and the heavens *are* the work of thy hands. They shall perish, but thou shalt endure: yea, all of them shall wax old like a garment; as a vesture shalt thou change them, and they shall be changed...."

All natural processes generate entropy, a measure of disorder. It is a law of progressive disorganization, of the complete disappearance of the initial condition.

If things are going from a state of order to disorder, then it must have started off in a higher order - creation.

VI) Law of Biogenesis vs. Doctrine of Abiogenesis

The marvel of life can only be explained by creation. One of the strangest phenomena of our supposedly scientific age is the insistent faith held by many scientists that somewhere, somehow life has arisen from non-life by naturalistic evolutionary processes. Science is supposed to be based on facts and knowledge, not speculation and wishful thinking.

The law of biogenesis, based on all the observed data of biology and chemistry, states that "life comes only from life." The doctrine of abiogenesis, on the other hand, teaches that certain unknown conditions in the primitive atmosphere and ocean acted upon certain mysterious chemicals existing at that time to synthesize still more complex chemicals which were able to reproduce themselves. These replicating chemicals, whatever they were, constituted the original living systems from which all living organisms later evolved. Thus, primeval *unknown* life forms which no longer exist were derived from *unknown* chemicals by *unknown* processes which no longer operate, in an atmosphere of exotic and *unknown* composition in contact with the primitive oceanic soup of *unknown* structure! This remarkable construct is today taught as sober *science* in our public schools, in spite of the fact that there is not one single scientific observation to demonstrate that such things ever happened or even *could* happen.

Of course, millions of dollars have been spent in the search for some such evidence. Amino acids have been synthesized, genes and viruses and cells have been disassembled and then reassembled, and "proteinoid" blobs have been constructed in futile attempts to manufacture true protein molecules. But all such activities are as far from the true creation of life as a rock-pile is from the Taj Mahal.

Psalm 115:4-8 "Their idols *are* silver and gold, the work of men's hands. They have mouths, but they speak not: eyes have they, but they see not: They have ears, but they hear not: noses have they, but they smell not: They have hands, but they handle not: feet have they, but they walk not: neither speak they through their throat. They that make them are like unto them; *so is* every one that trusteth in them."