

Science, Faith, and the Bible

Which of the following statements are right?

We either study origins scientifically or accept the teaching of the Bible

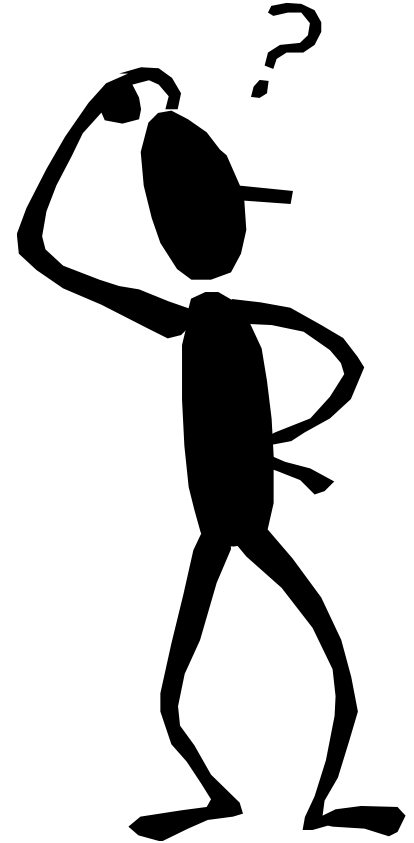
The Bible is right and science is wrong

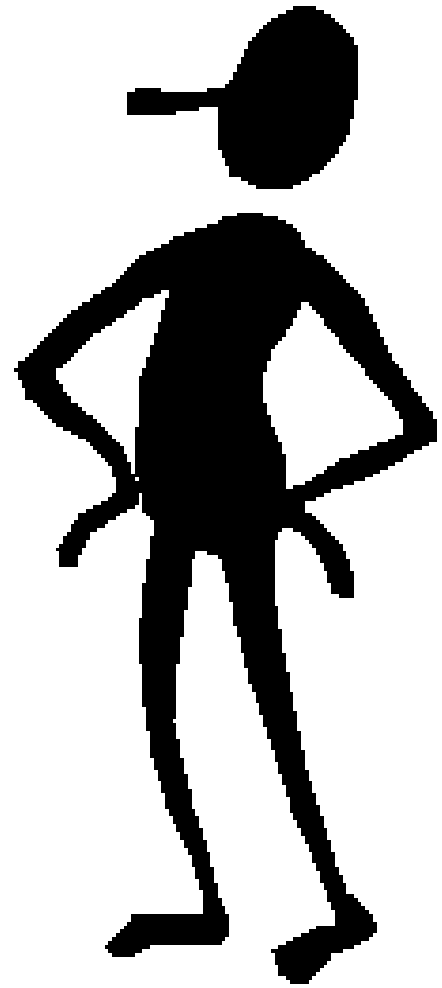
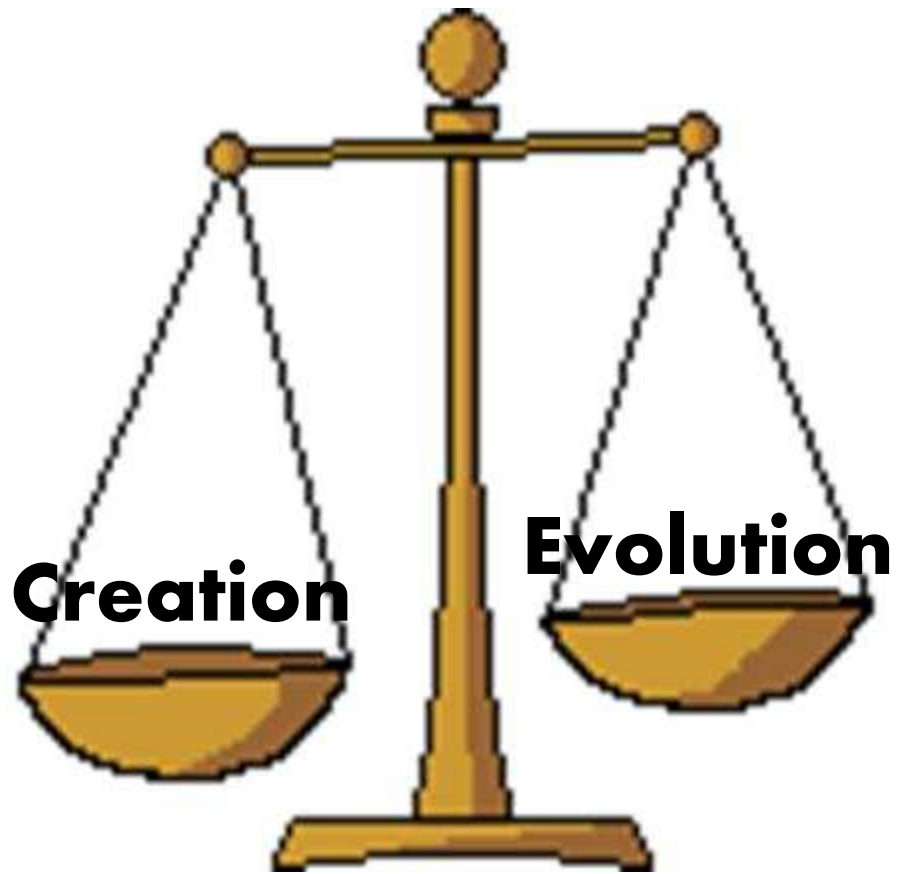
Science teaches one view of origins and the Bible teaches another

Science, Faith, and the Bible

How about this one:

None of them!





Observation:

What happened

Hypothesis/Prediction:

Why/how did it happen

Experimentation:

Re-create what

happened in a **controlled manner**

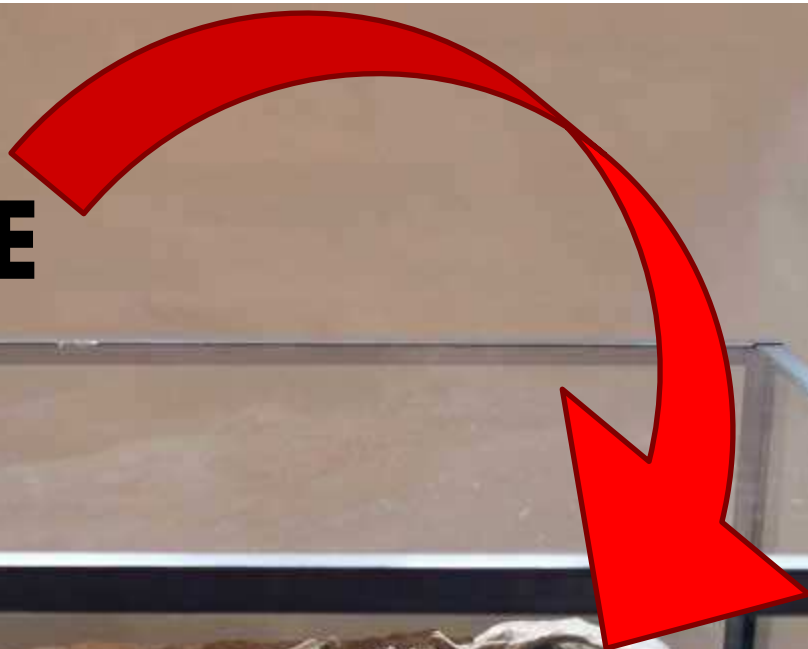
Conclusion:

Is the hypothesis strengthened or weakened?





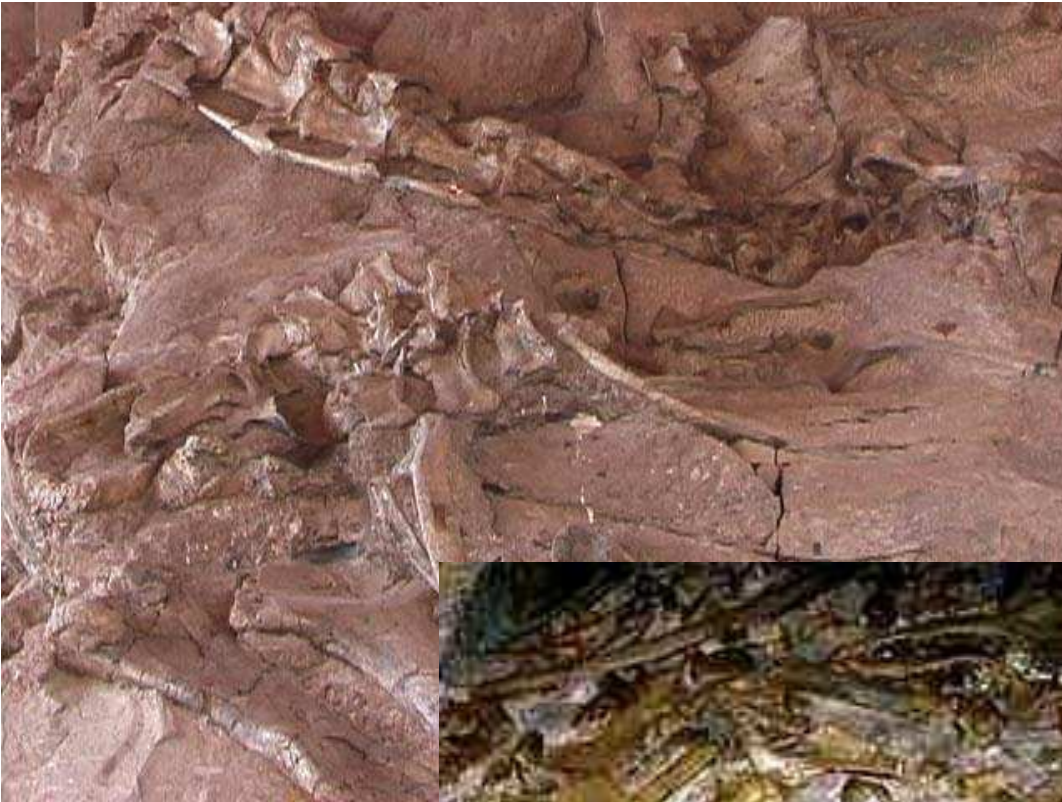
EVIDENCE



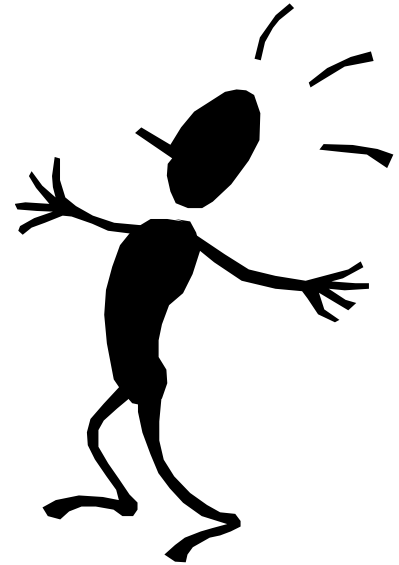
EVIDENCE



INTERPRETATION



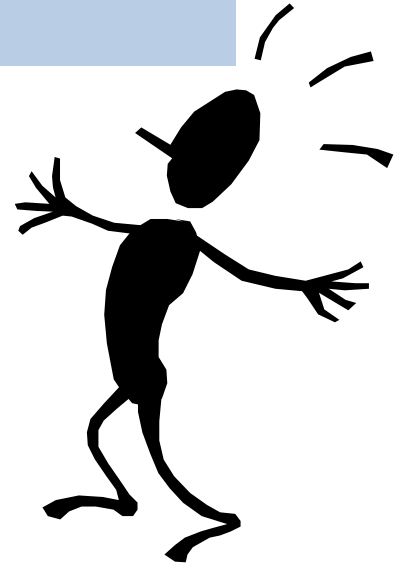
Dinosaur Graveyard
Bighorn, Wyoming

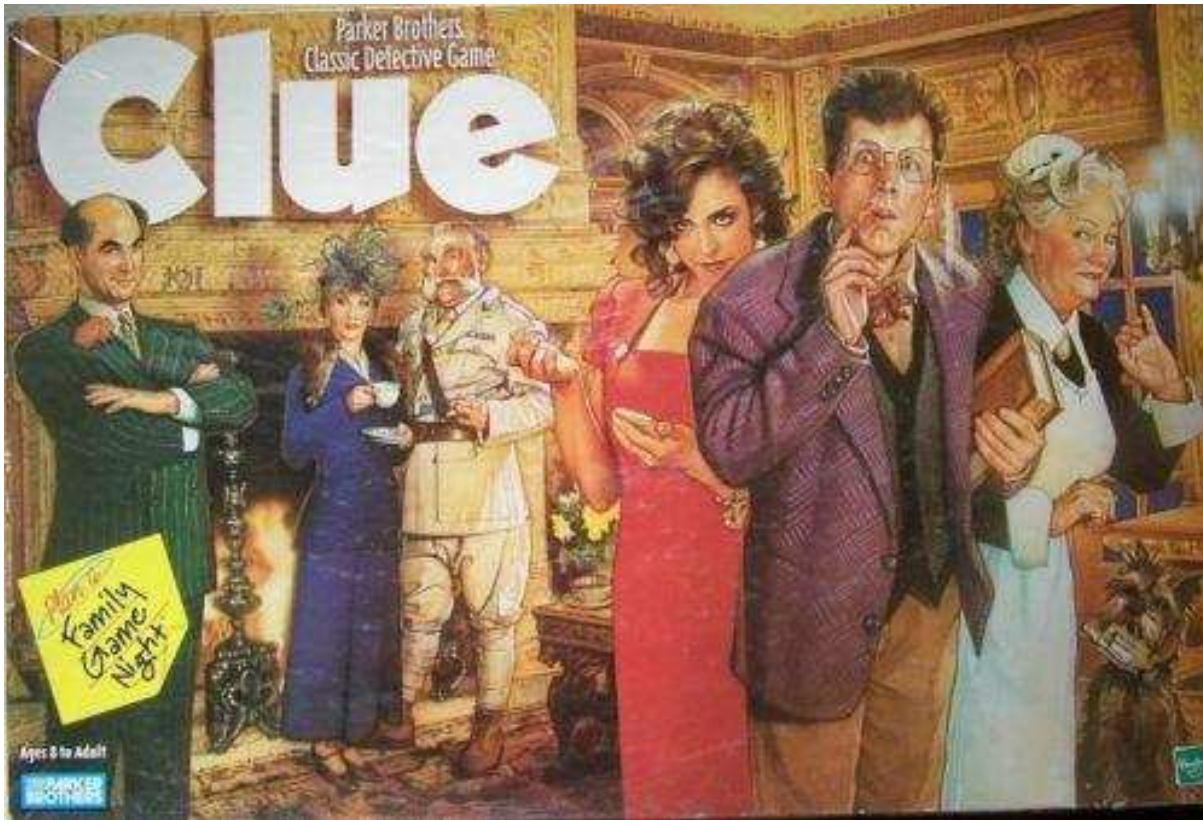


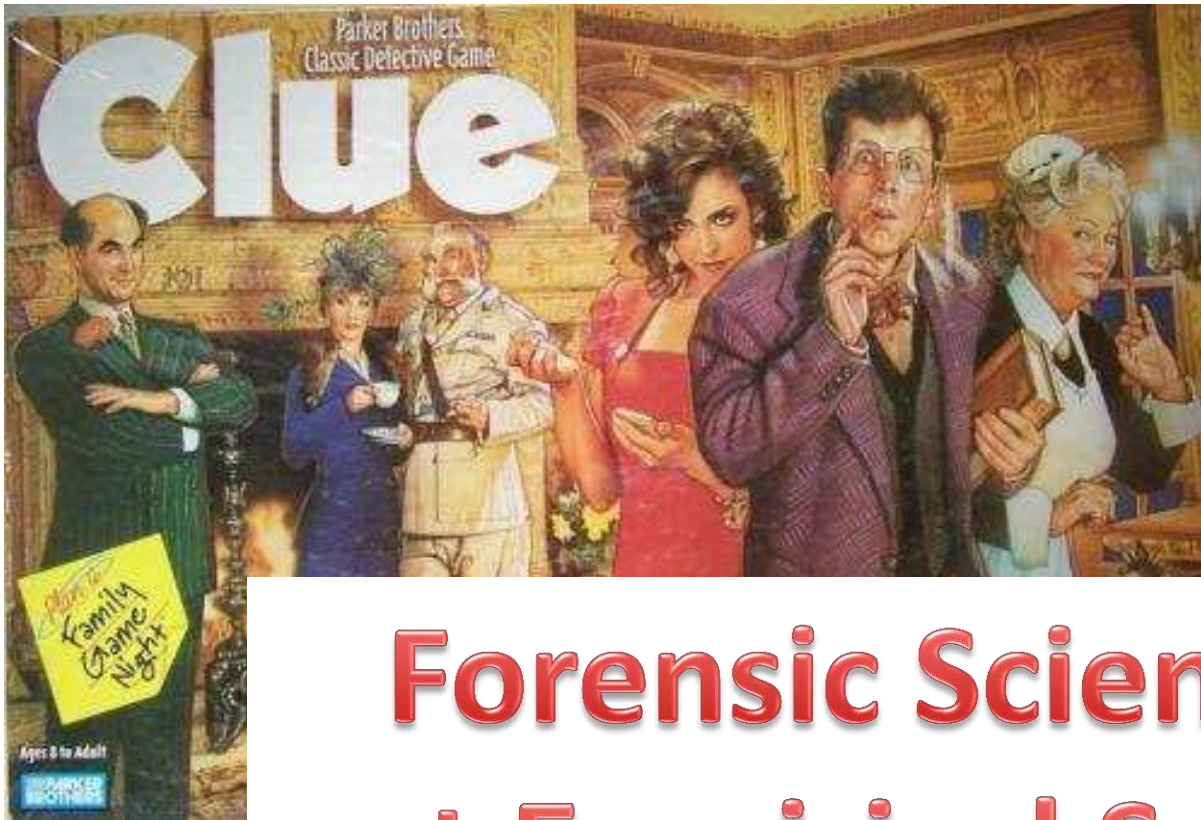
A reconstruction of the past *requires* us to make assumptions about the evidence.



Dinosaur Graveyard
Bighorn, Wyoming







Forensic Science, not Empirical Science



EVOLUTION:

We are the product of random, naturalistic processes. There is no ultimate cause for these random, naturalistic processes, or energy and matter itself.

CREATION:

We are the creation of an infinite God. There was a global flood. God is the ultimate Cause who created the universe and set it in motion.

NATURALISM:

We are the product of random, naturalistic processes. There is no ultimate cause for these random, naturalistic processes, or energy and matter itself.

CREATION:

We are the creation of an infinite God. There was a global flood. God is the ultimate Cause who created the universe and set it in motion.

NATURALISM:

We are the product of random, naturalistic processes. There is no ultimate cause for these random, naturalistic processes, or energy and matter itself.

CREATION:

We are the creation of an infinite God. There was a global flood. God is the ultimate Cause who created the universe and set it in motion.

Neither assumption is scientific



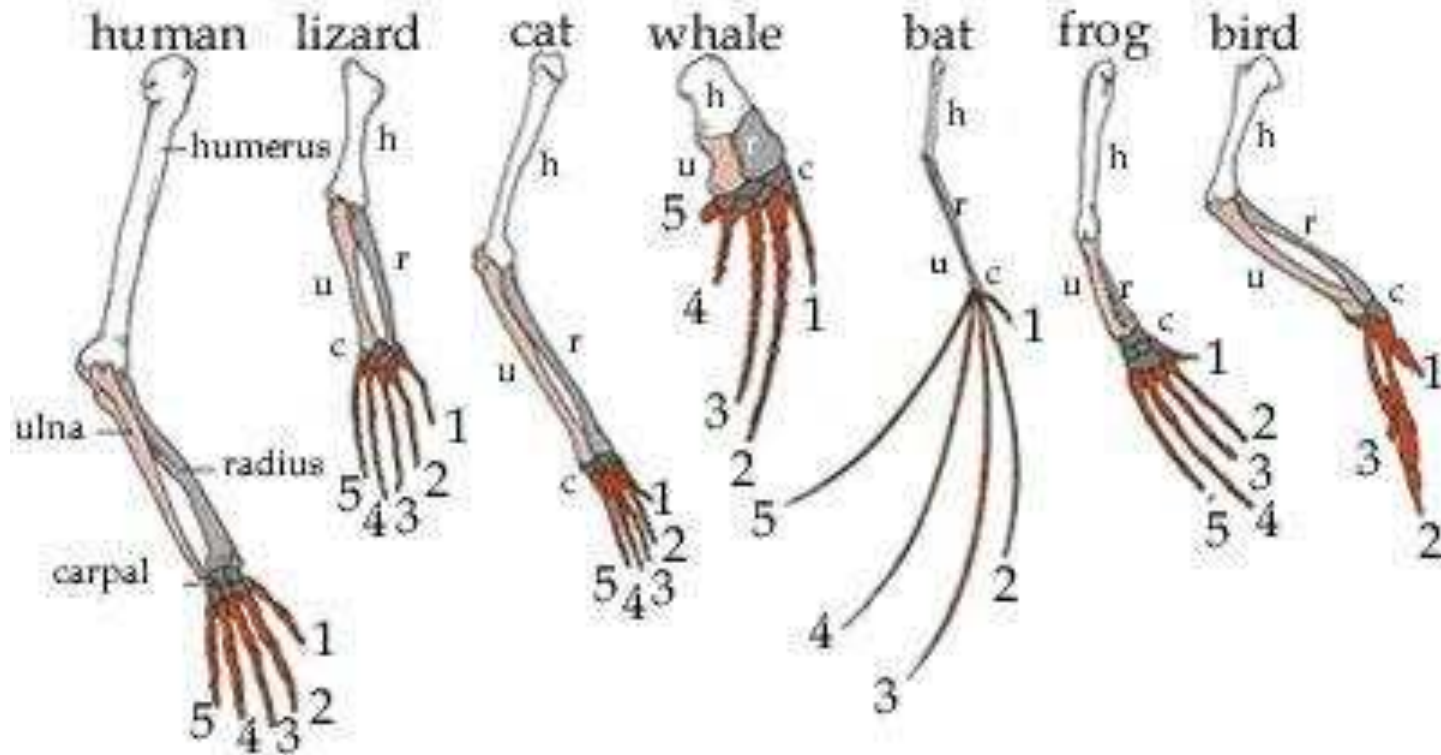
© 2005

Testing a Belief

1) The interpretation should be logically consistent with the assumption.

-If Naturalism, then a common ancestor.

-If Creation, then a common Creator.



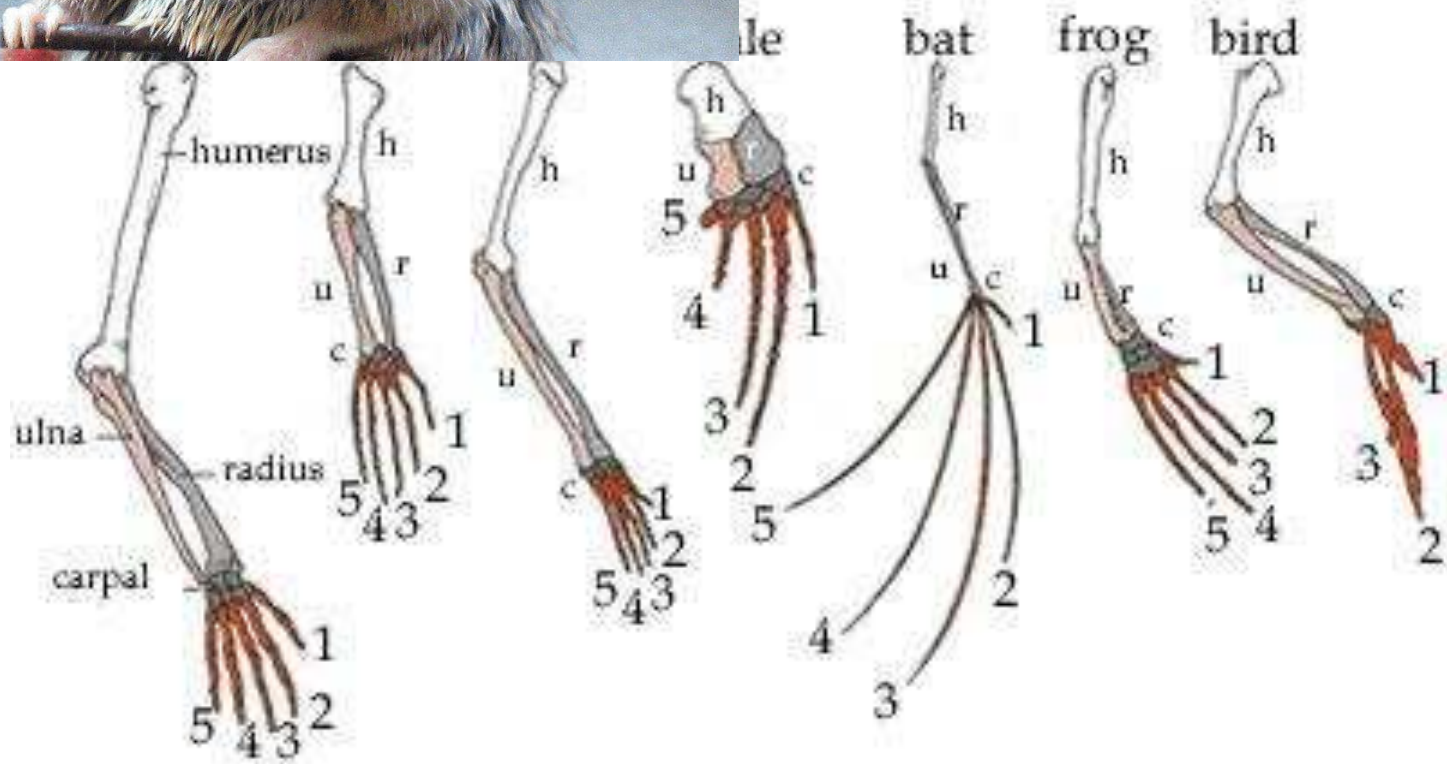


Testing a Belief

consistent with the assumption.

ancestor.

tor.



Testing a Belief



consistent with the assumption.

ancestor.

tor.

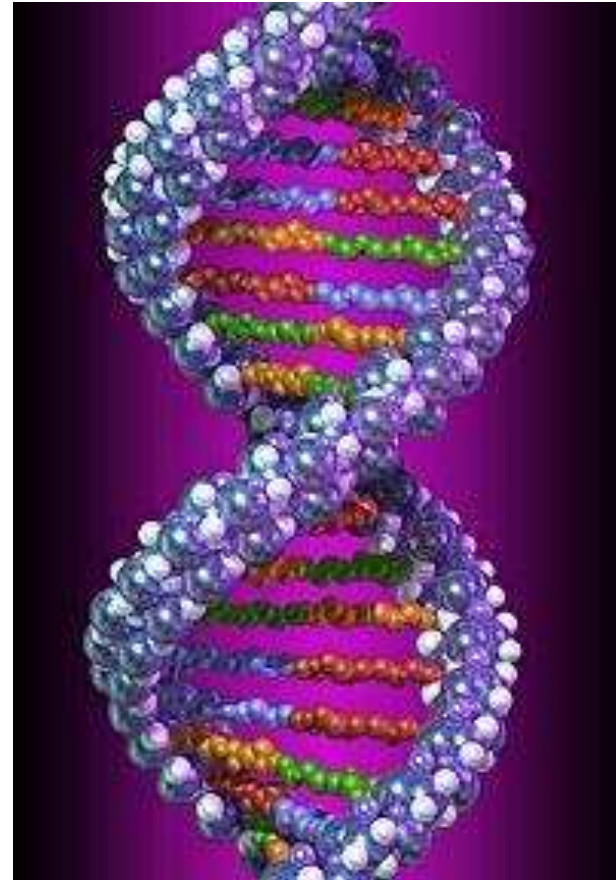


43



Testing a Belief

2) The interpretation should not explain away evidence (data).



Testing a Belief

3) An interpretation should have minimal or simple assumptions.

- The Big Bang Theory assumes the universe has no center or edge
- The Big Bang Theory assumes that the big bang created matter
- Many scientists assume the universe had no beginning, but is an infinite sequence of big – bang / collapse cycles.

The big bang today relies on a growing number of hypothetical entities, things that we have never observed—inflation, dark matter and dark energy are the most prominent examples. Without them, there would be a fatal contradiction between the observations made by astronomers and the predictions of big bang theory. **In no other field of physics would this continual recourse to new hypothetical objects be accepted as a way of bridging the gap between theory and observation.** It would, at the least, raise serious questions about the validity of the underlying theory.

<www.cosmologystatement.org/>, New Scientist, 22 May 2004.

Testing a Belief

3) An interpretation should have minimal or simple assumptions.

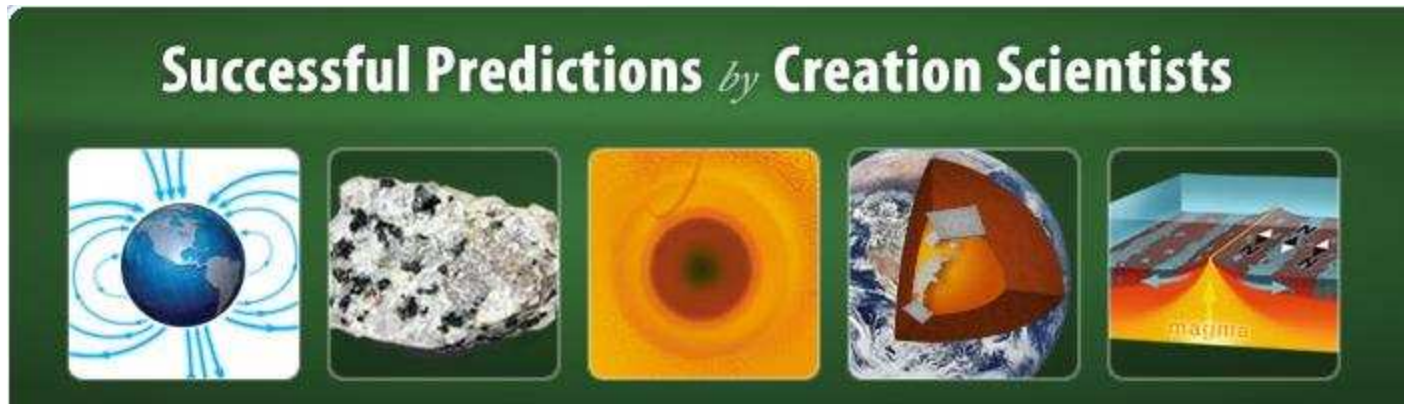
- The Big Bang Theory assumes the universe has no center or edge
- The Big Bang Theory assumes that the big bang started at a point
- Many scientists assume the universe had no beginning but is an infinite sequence of big – bang – collapse cycles.

The big bang today is riddled with a growing number of hypothetical entities, things that we have never observed—inflation, dark matter and dark energy are the most prominent examples. Without them, there would be a fatal contradiction between observations made by astronomers and the predictions of the big bang theory. **In no other field of physics would this continual recourse to new hypothetical objects be accepted as a way of bridging the gap between theory and observation.** It would, at the least, raise serious questions about the validity of the underlying theory.

<www.cosmologystatement.org/>, New Scientist, 22 May 2004.

Testing a Belief

- 4) Can the assumption make correct predictions about the kind of data expected?
With differing beliefs, the model which better predicts the evidence is the one more likely to be correct.



Strength of the Planets' Magnetic Fields

Decay and Helium Release (RATE)

Radiohalos in Sandstones

Cold Material near the Earth's Core

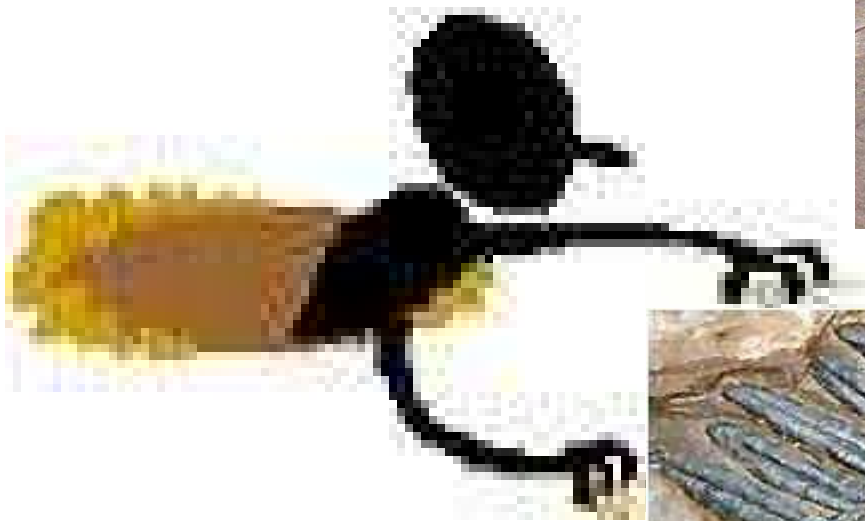
Reversal of Earth's Magnetic Field

WATCH OUT for
interpretations
presented as
evidence



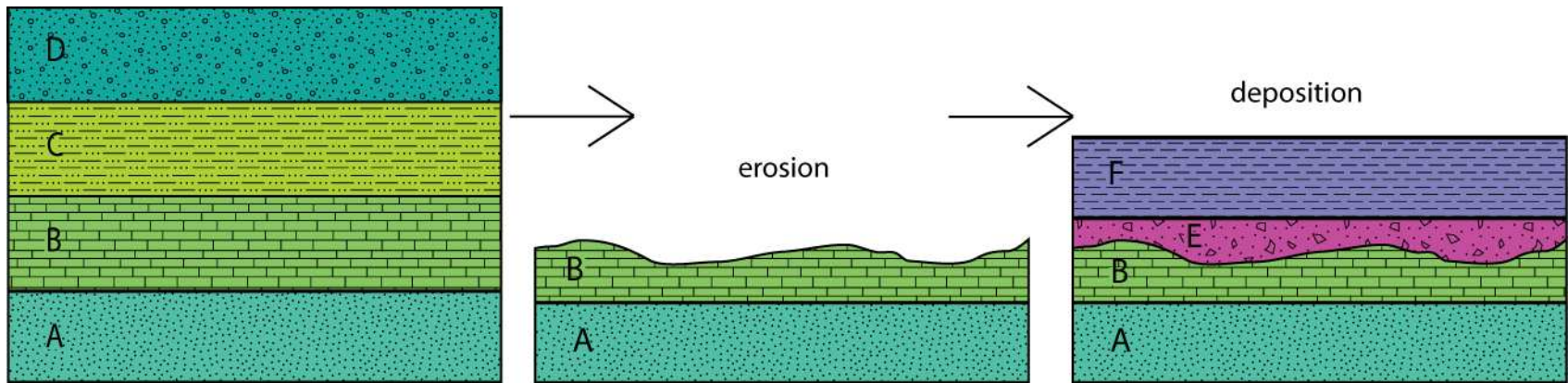
Observations from Geology that Support a Global Flood

1) 'Misplaced' fossils



Observations from Geology that Support a Global Flood

2) Continuous Deposition of Sedimentary Rock



Observations from Geology that Support a Global Flood

3) Polystrate fossils



Observations from Geology that Support a Global Flood

4) Surface Features



Observations from Geology that Support a Global Flood

5) Lack of soil layers



Observations from Geology that Support a Global Flood

6) Soft sediment deformation





What about *Dating?*



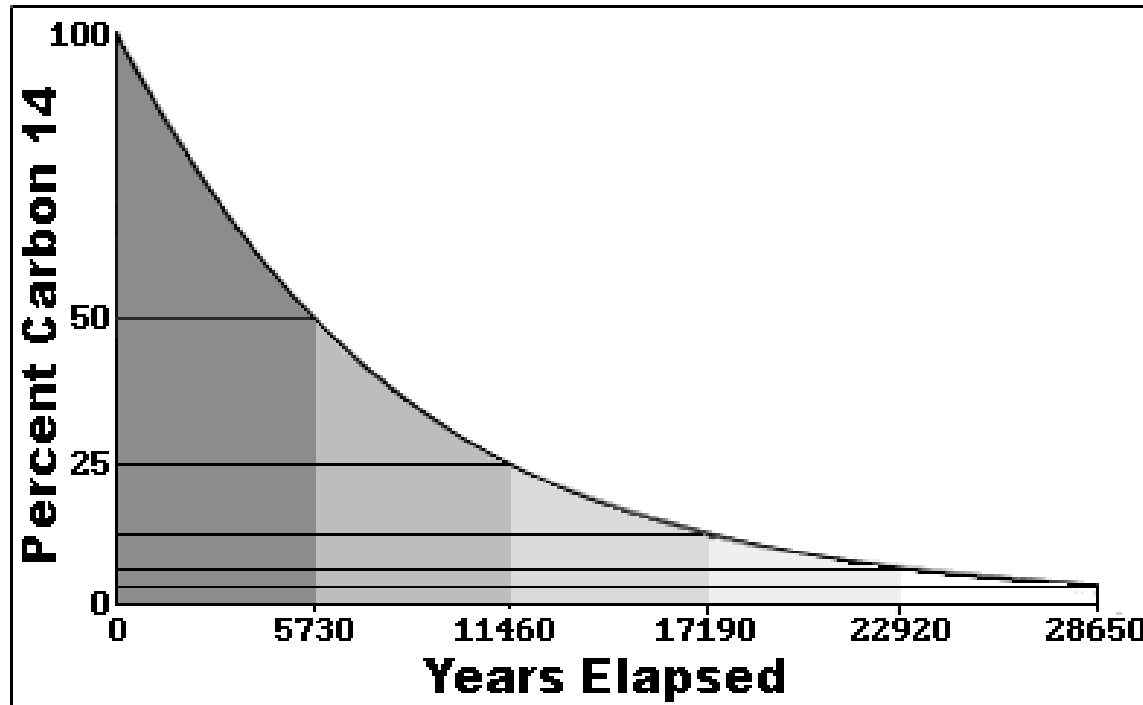
What about *Dating?*

That is... Radiometric Dating,

The naturalists dearest, most
cherished "evidence".

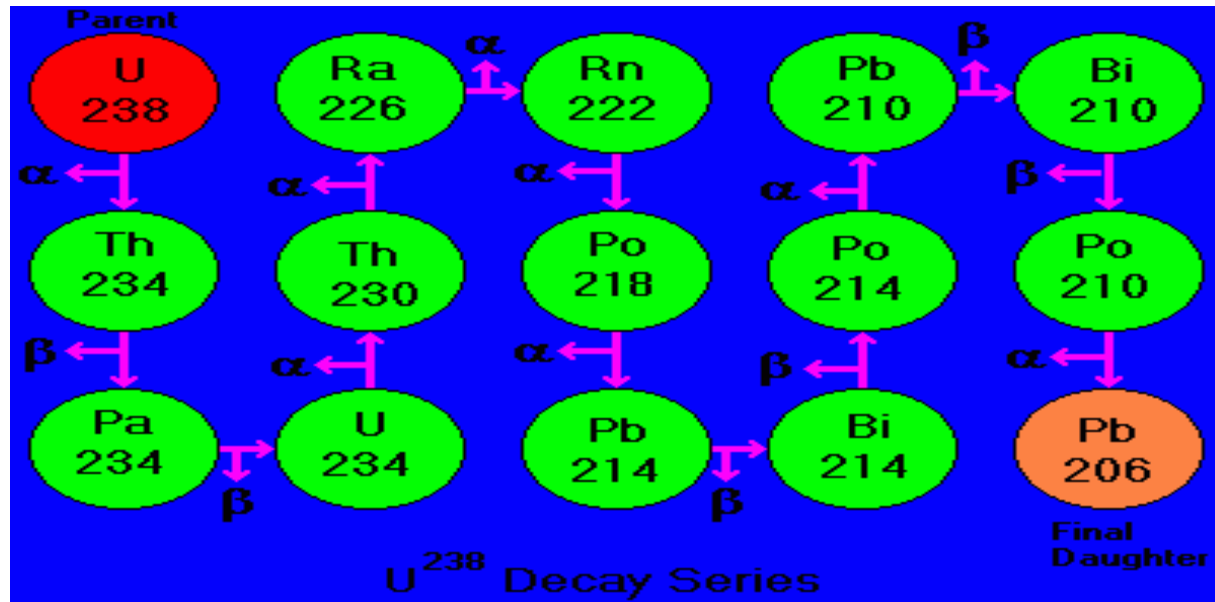
News Release:

C-14 dating cannot and has never been used to prove anything is millions of years old.



Basic Assumptions of Radiometric Dating

- 1) The original quantities of the various isotopes.
- 2) None of the parent-daughter concentrations, nor any intermediate products, some of which are highly mobile gases, have been altered in the entire history of the rock.
- 3) The decay rate has been constant all the time.

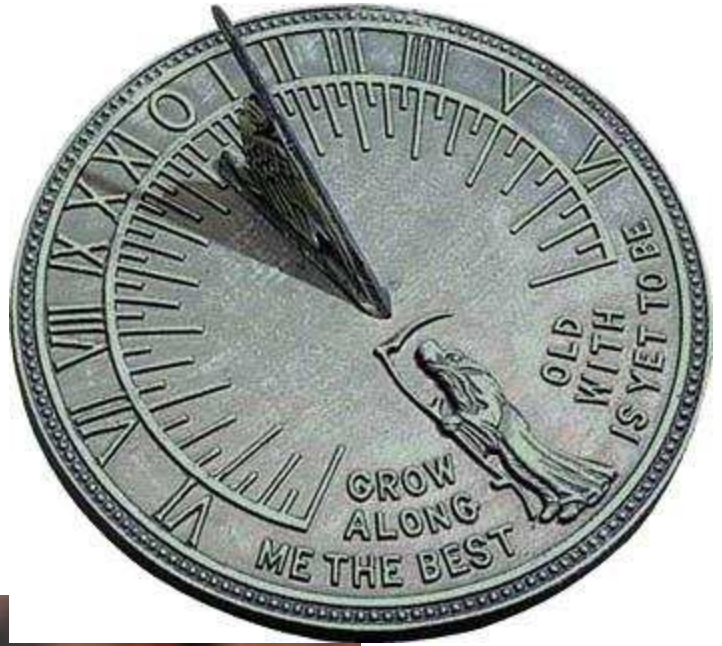


Basic Assumptions of Radiometric Dating

- 1) The original quantities of the various isotopes.
- 2) None of the parent-daughter concentrations, nor any intermediate products, some of which are highly mobile gases, have been altered in the entire history of the rock.
- 3) The decay rate has been constant all the time.







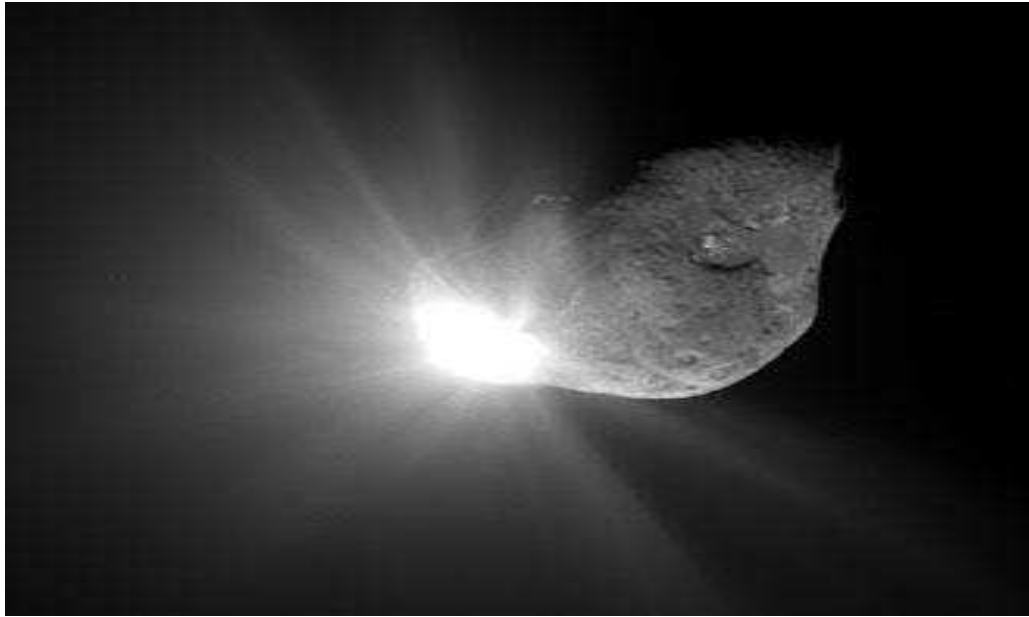


-Diamonds are thought to be 1-3 billion years old

-If this is the case, they should contain no C-14

-The radiocarbon lab reported C-14 content 10 times greater than the detection limit.

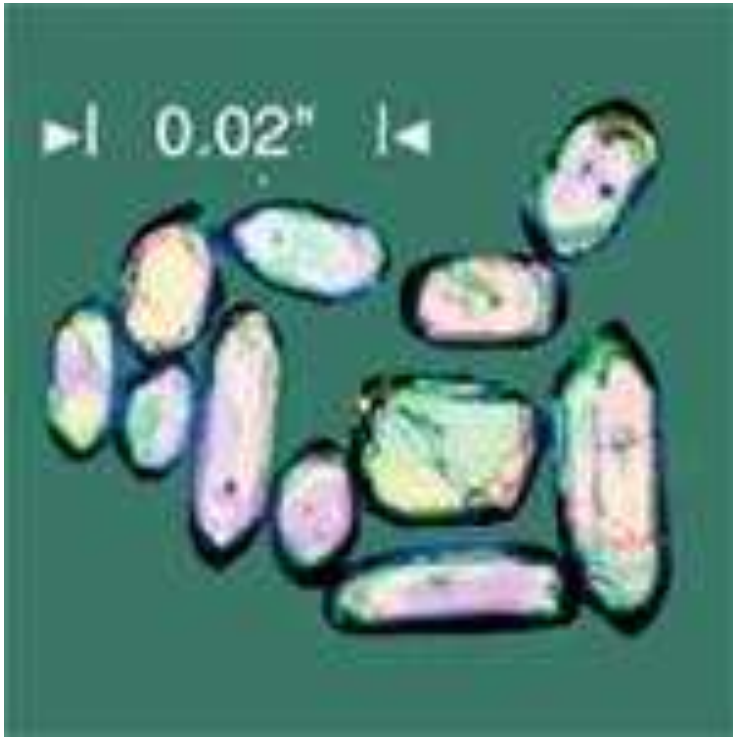
-The radiocarbon 'age' is far less than 1 million years!



Comets cannot survive much longer than 100 000 years, yet they are supposed to be the same age as the solar system: about 5 billion years.

The solution: Comets must therefore be supplied from an unobserved “Oort Cloud” well beyond the orbit of Pluto

Zircon Crystals in Igneous Rock

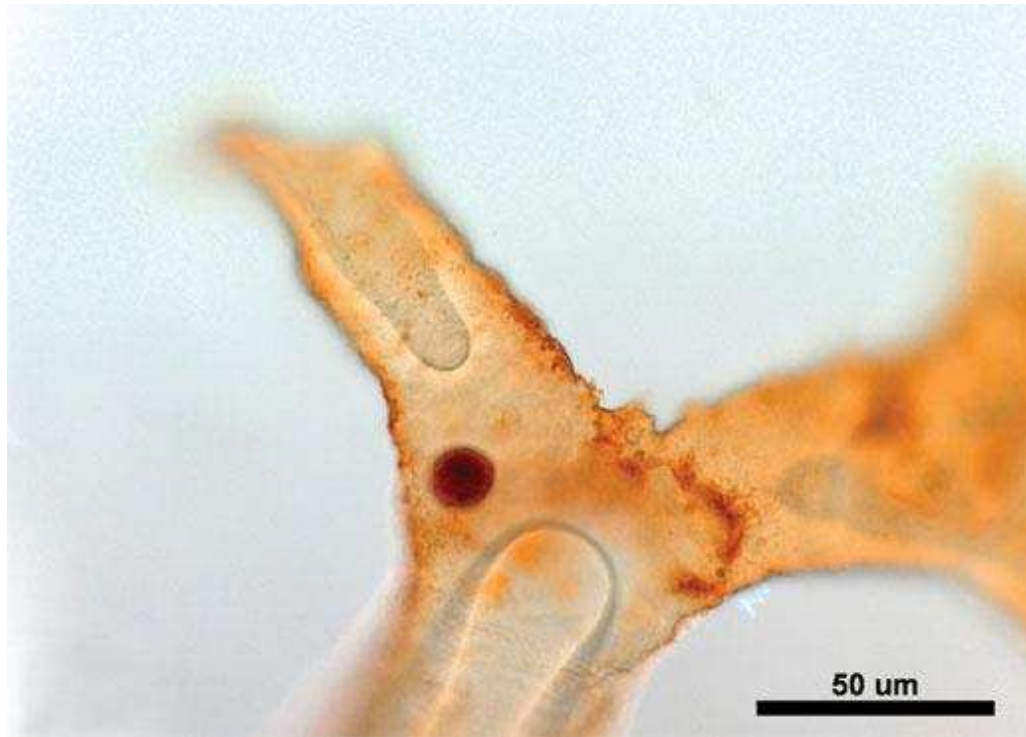


Dr. Russell Humphreys predicted the different rates at which helium diffuses out of zircons assuming

- 1) 6000 year old rock
- 2) 1.5 billion year old rock.

Results from the lab fell right on the 6000 year prediction.

***The assumptions in radiometric dating
need to be re-visited.***



**Soft, fibrous tissue and complete blood vessels
were found in T-rex fossils supposed to be
65 million years old!**

***Evolutionists now need to assume that soft
tissue can evade decay for 65 million years...***

-Creation VS Naturalism will not be solved by science

-They are *beliefs* because they require *assumptions*

-Assumptions require *faith*

-People would rather *add assumptions* to their belief than change their belief.

Typical comeback you will hear:

**-Naturalism is not a faith
because it leaves God out of it...**

-Creation VS Naturalism will not be solved by science

-They are *beliefs* because they require *assumptions*

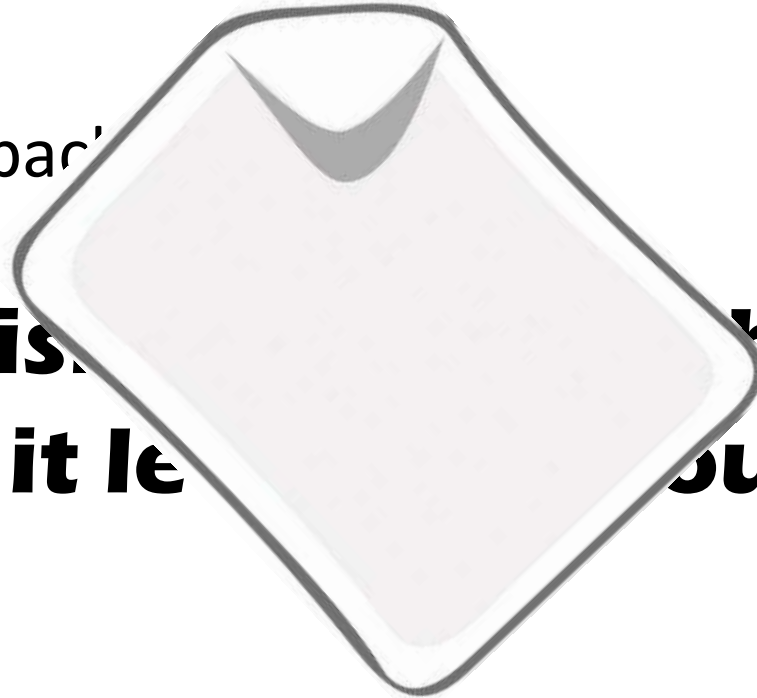
-Assumptions require *faith*

-People would rather *add assumptions* to their belief than change their belief.

Typical comebacks

-Naturalism
because it leads to atheism

out of it...



-Creation VS Naturalism will not be solved by science

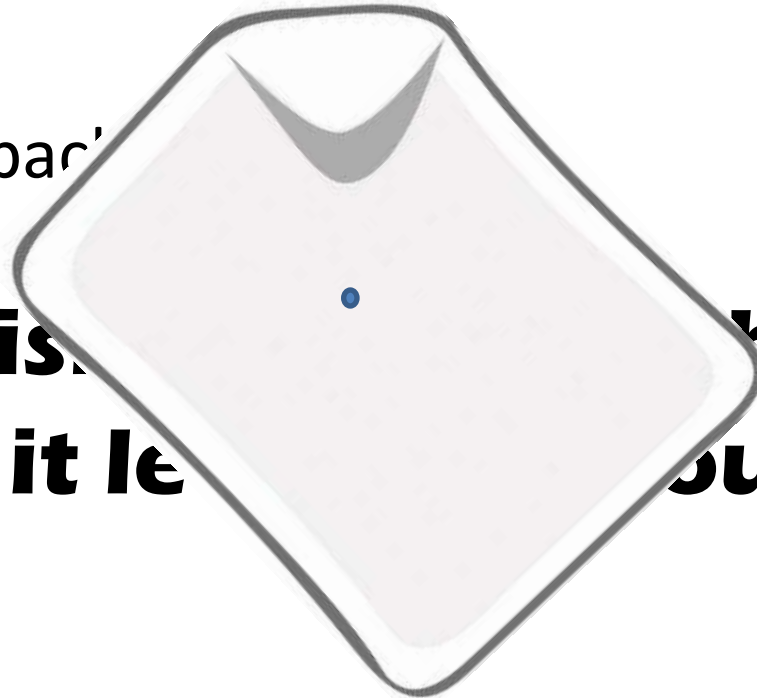
-They are *beliefs* because they require *assumptions*

-Assumptions require *faith*

-People would rather *add assumptions* to their belief than change their belief.

Typical comebacks

-Naturalism
because it leads to atheism



-Creation VS Naturalism will not be solved by science

-They are *beliefs* because they require *assumptions*

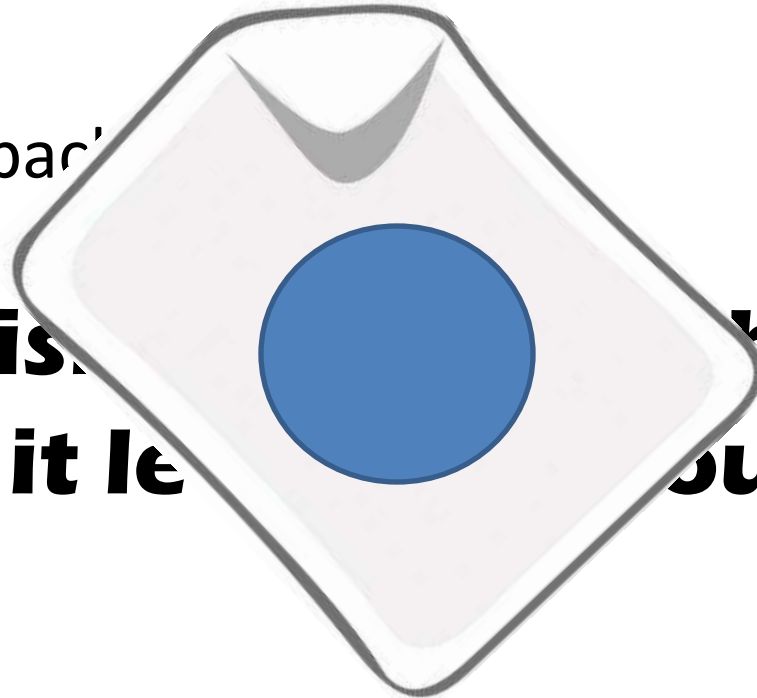
-Assumptions require *faith*

-People would rather *add assumptions* to their belief than change their belief.

Typical comebacks

-Naturalism
because it leads to atheism

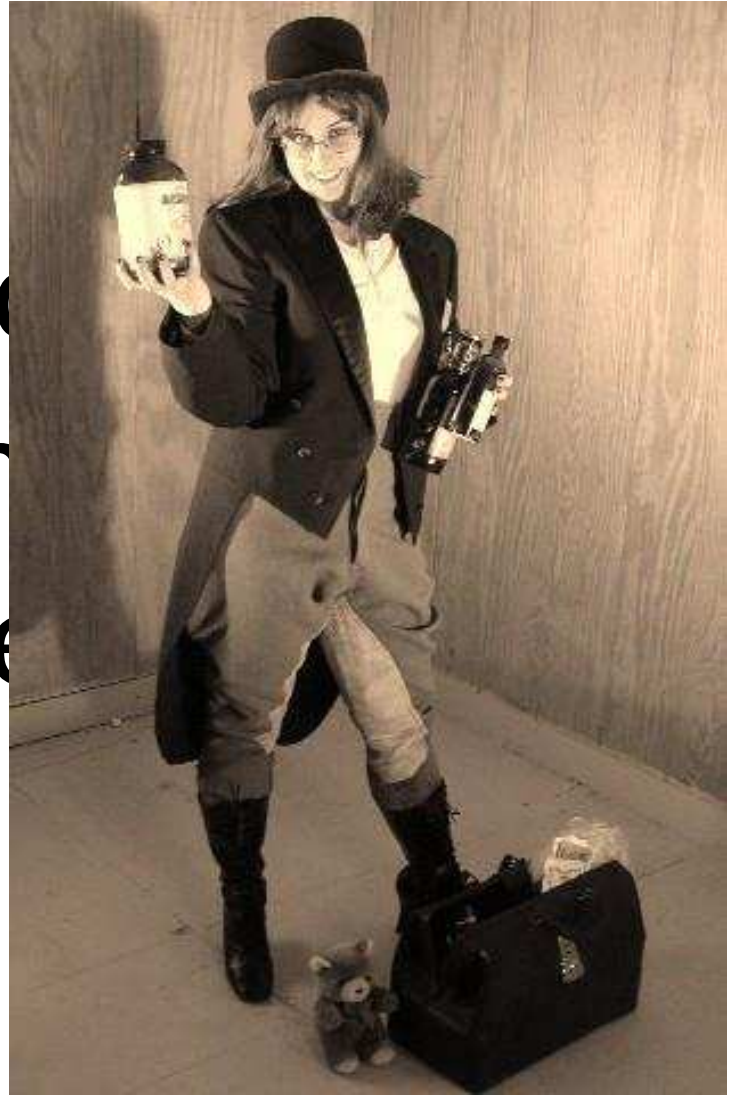
out of it...



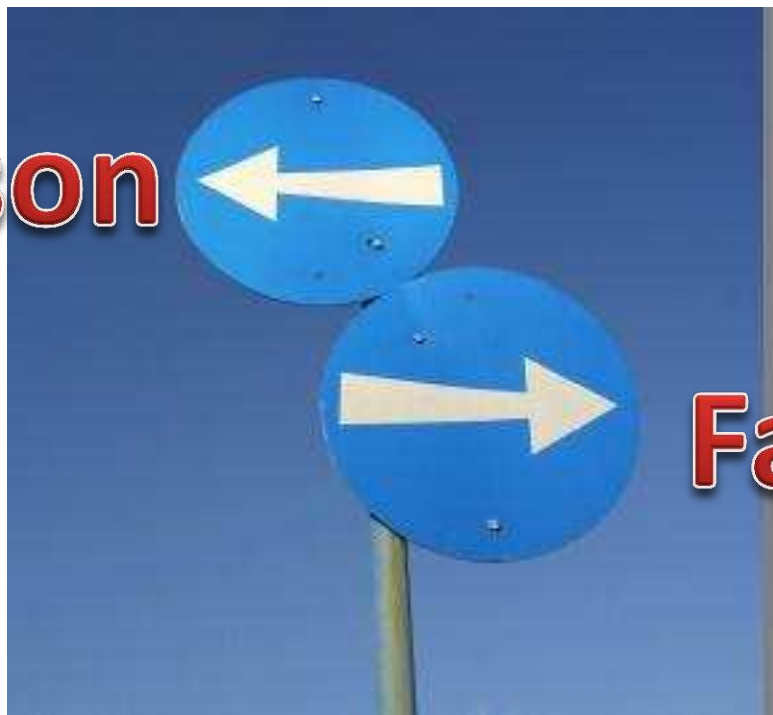
Faith is only good if it is
placed in the right
source.



go
th
rce

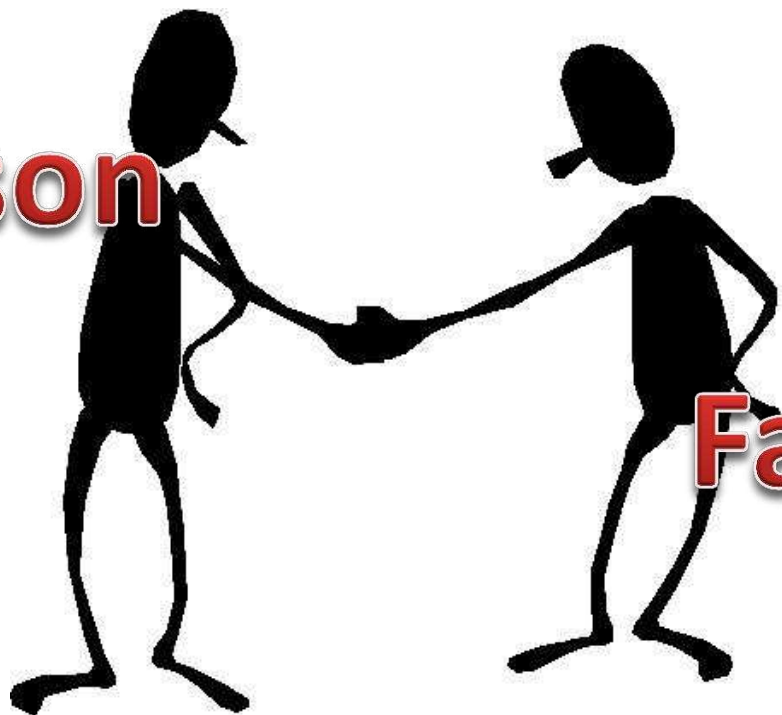


Reason



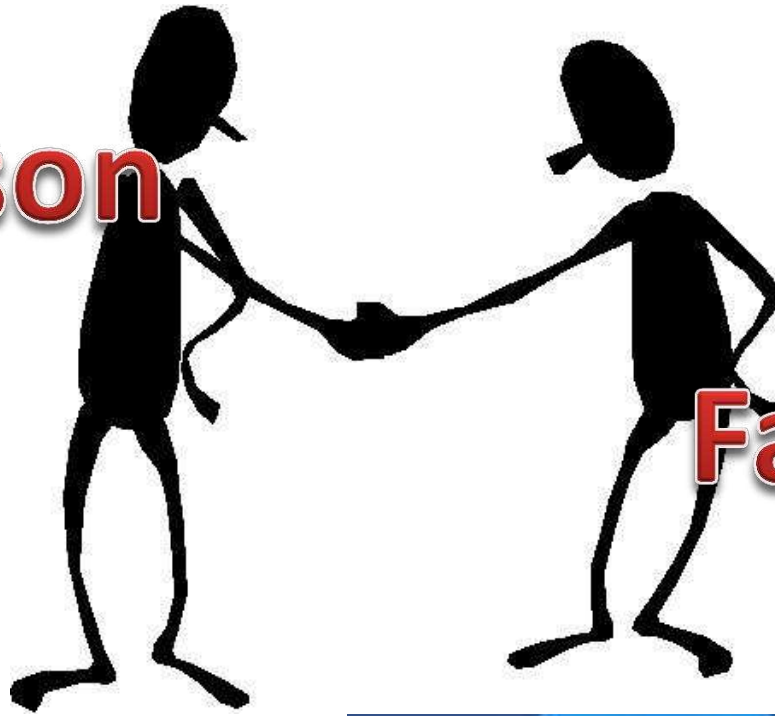
Faith

Reason



Faith

Reason



Faith

Unbelief




Faith







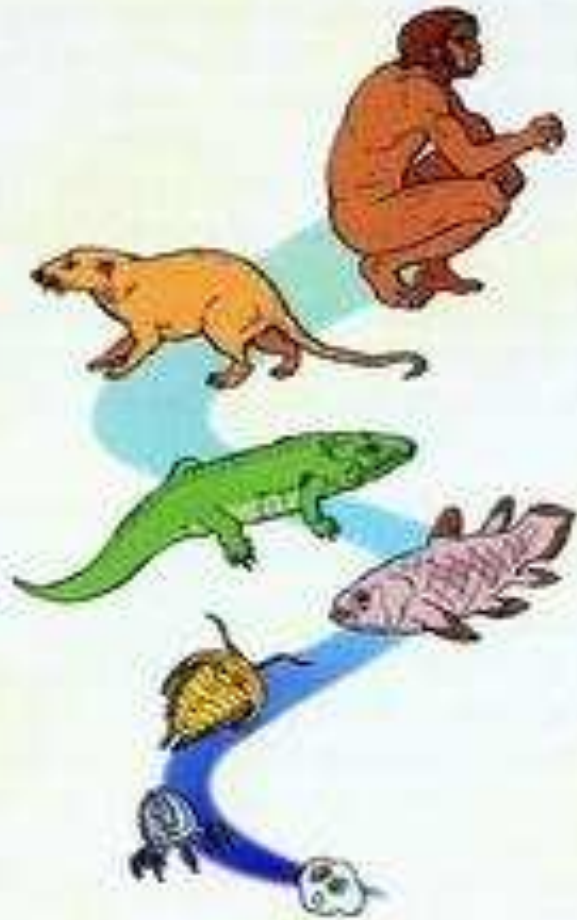


Through *faith* we understand that that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that the things which are seen *were not made with things which do appear...*

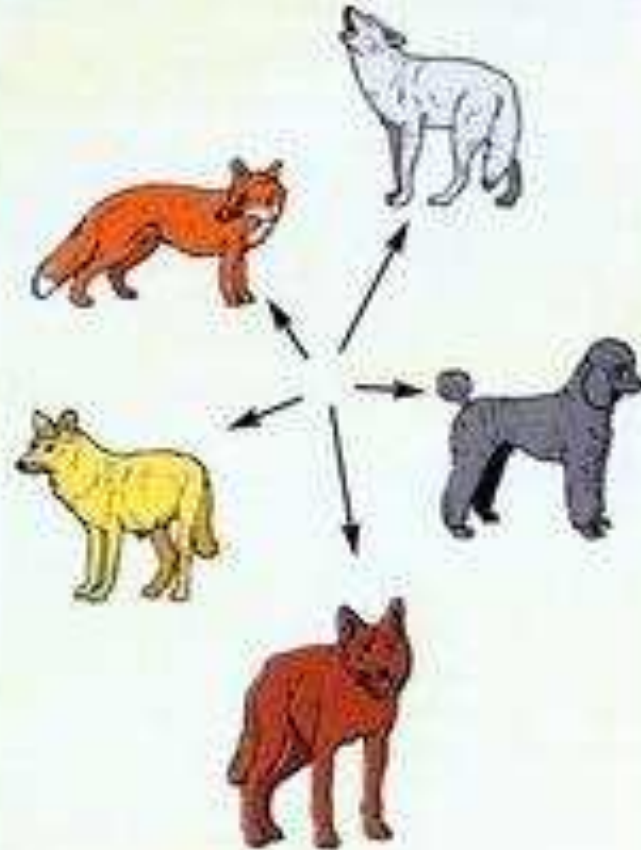
Hebrews 11:3

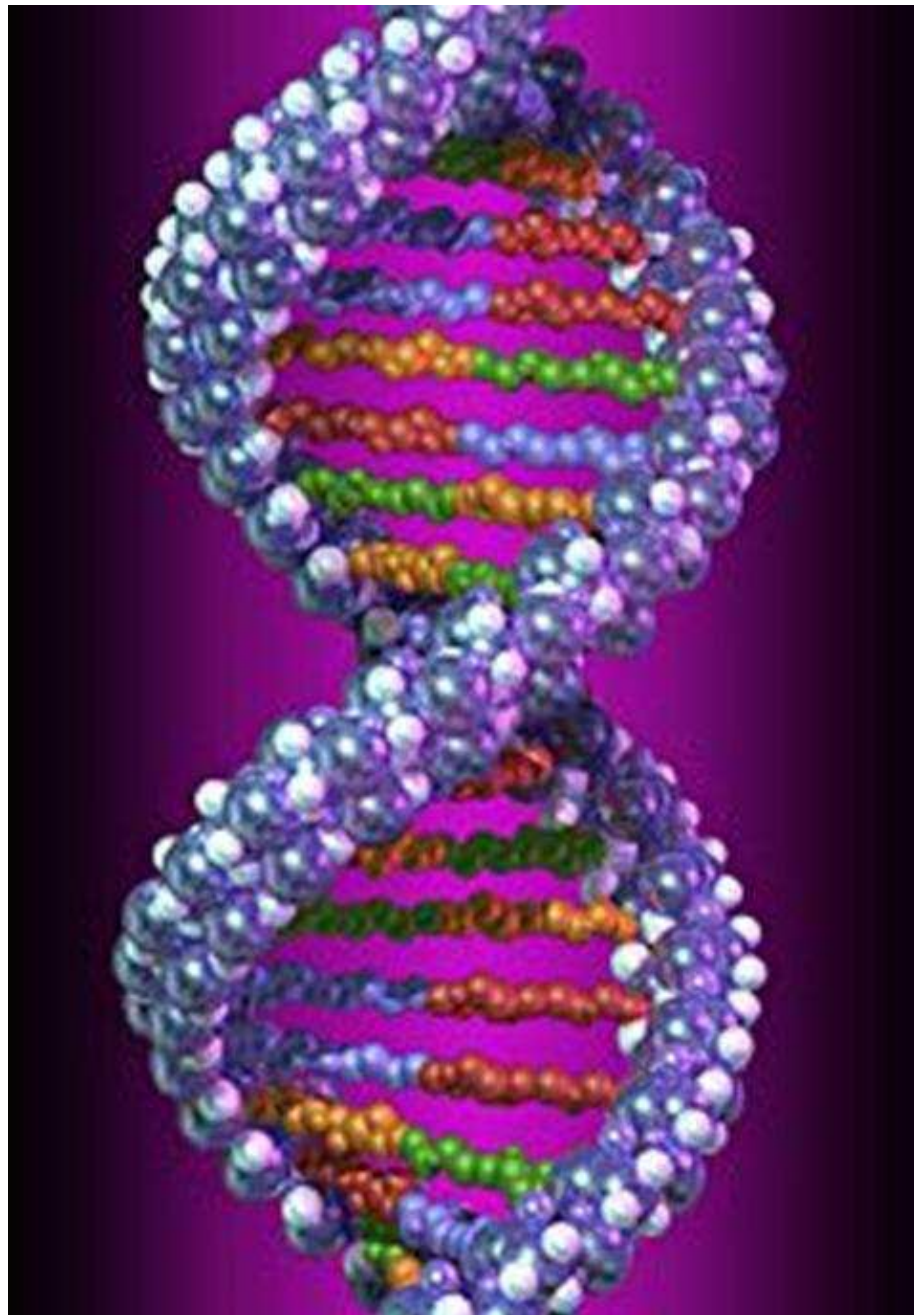


Macroevolution

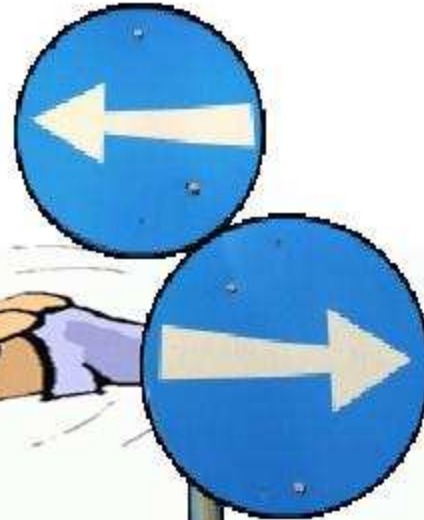


Microevolution





Macroevolution



Microevolution



-Learn to separate assumptions and interpretations from true evidence

-Do you have faith that assumptions based on God's Word will stand?

-This fueled the successful predictions by creationists that we discussed.

**Why is creation / naturalism
such an **emotional**
conflict?**

Why is there a conflict between **relativism** and **absolutism**?

Truth is relative...
There is no God...
Therefore miracles are impossible...
Death and struggle fuel progression...
Ultimately, there is no meaning to life...

Truth is absolute...
There is a God...
Therefore miracles are not impossible...
Death and struggle are a curse...
Ultimately, there is meaning to life...

conflict?

Because it's *not* primarily about science, but about our dearly held assumptions – called our *worldview*

Why is there a conflict between Science and Naturalism

Truth is relative...
There is no God...
Therefore miracles are impossible...
Death and struggle fuel progression...
Ultimately, there is no meaning to life...

Truth is absolute...
There is a God...
Therefore miracles are not impossible...
Death and struggle are a curse...
Ultimately, there is meaning to life...

conflict?

Because it's *not* primarily about science, but about our dearly held assumptions – called our *worldview*

All worldviews start with faith

“But without faith it is impossible to please Him; for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him.”

Hebrews 11:6

Where will you put your faith?

I'll put mine in the God of the Bible.

Presentation Notes

Slide 1

Introduction...

A lot has been written on the topic of science, and the topic of faith and the topic of the Bible, so what you hear tonight is not new material, and I don't take any credit for it. The goal is to answer the question: Do you have to choose between science and faith in God's Word? We live in a world that increasingly claims that science can explain everything. Is this the case? This claim is most strongly promoted through the topic of origins so that creation/evolution is generally considered to be an issue of science versus religion, or facts versus faith. Actually, we should call the debate creation versus naturalism. Evolution is a loaded term that can be used to mean different things, as we will see later. Creation is the belief that space, time, matter and life were created by God – and that their origin cannot be explained through natural processes. Naturalism is the belief that everything must be explained by natural processes with no exceptions allowed, even origins. So how should we characterize the controversy? Is it really science versus faith?

We'll start off by looking at three statements:

- 1) We can either study origins scientifically, or accept the teaching of the Bible.
- 2) The Bible is right and science is wrong...
- 3) Science teaches us one view of origins, and the Bible teaches us another...

Which ones are correct? How about this one:

Slide 2

None of them!

Did you know that a scientific analysis on origins has to start with faith? That is what I want to show you tonight. I'm sorry to inform you from the start that science on its own does not have all the answers. That also means if you're looking for something that will silence all non-creationists, you can go home now! There is no silver bullet that will cause everyone to believe in creation.

Slide 3

In fact, the creation/evolution argument is not about getting the biggest pile of evidence to win. Because as we'll see, the problem is not primarily a matter of evidence, but a matter of mindset. Have you ever held a baby in your arms? This alone is sufficient for me personally to accept that there is a Creator. For that matter, when I see the grass and the trees... I see them as incredible signs of a Designer! You need to be able to listen to an idea and say "Why was that presented as evidence... for whatever... what did they base it on?" To learn to do that, we'll go back to the scientific method to remind ourselves of the limitations of science and what evidence really is. Everybody ready to go back to grade 5? I think even I can handle that...

Slide 4

Here we have the scientific method, also known as empirical science.

It all starts with an observation... hey guys, an apple fell from the tree and hit me on the head!

Presentation Notes

Hypothesis, why did it happen.

Experimentation, re-create what happened in a controlled manner

Conclusion, is the hypothesis strengthened or weakened?

So far, so good. However, when we talk about origins, we have a problem with step three of the process. We can come up with a hypothesis on origins, but there is no controlled experiment that we can perform to repeat the observation and either confirm or refute the hypothesis*.

If we skip step three of the scientific method, our conclusion will be based on our hypothesis – whether we are talking about creation or evolution... By definition, this makes our hypothesis an assumption, and our conclusion an interpretation. That is very important to understand.

Slide 5

Having said all that, we can make many observations relating to the topic of origins. Look at the following display for example. Museums are full of these kinds of specimens inside of nice glass cases. Beside each specimen is an explanation of what it is, along with a story of its origins. We've come to consider the claims accompanying the displays as incredible evidence. The fact is, a specimen doesn't explain itself, nor does it come with a name tag or a date attached*.

Slide 6

The evidence is in the glass case...

Slide 7

...and the interpretation of the evidence is on the brass plate.

Slide 8

Imagine stumbling upon a large fossil deposit. What can be learned from it? The evidence consists of a pile of bones. Did the animals and plants found live together, die together, or were they buried together? Assumptions have to be made about how the fossils got to be buried together before an interpretation of the bones can be made*.

Slide 9

A reconstruction of the past requires us to make assumptions about the evidence.

Slide 10

We are very familiar with this concept in the field of criminal investigation. The prosecution and defense use the same evidence to promote their case. Usually, one case can be shown to be stronger than other. The same is true of the creation/evolution debate.

Presentation Notes

Slide 11

Having analyzed the scientific method, we see that empirical science cannot deal directly with origins and one of two fundamental assumptions must be made to explain the evidence:

Slide 12

1) We are the product of random, naturalistic processes.

Slide 13

And let me repeat here, that the debate is not really creation/evolution but creation/naturalism. Anyways, This is the naturalistic viewpoint. It has no ultimate cause for these random, naturalistic processes, or energy and matter itself.

2) We are the creation of the infinite God. This is the creationist viewpoint. Biblical creationism additionally takes a global flood as a defining assumption. Creationism insists that God is the ultimate Cause who created the universe and set it in motion.

Slide 14

Obviously, neither assumption is scientific. Neither was observed, nor can be proven through experimentation. I'm just trying to point out that both views require assumptions, your job is to think about it and determine what is right and why... OK, I'll give you a hand on this first one: according to logic and science, which of the two assumptions we just saw is better and why? Both involve supernatural events, the one appealing to an uncaused event, while the other appeals to the infinite God. However, an uncaused event is irrational, going against logic and science. Belief in God is rational and logical, and it does not go against science, although it does go beyond what science can show.

In any case, neither creationism nor evolutionism can truly be credited with being a scientific theory which must be testable and potentially falsifiable*; but this does not mean that we are left with irrefutable opinions.

Scientists must construct a logical explanation (interpretation) of the evidence which is consistent with their assumptions. The **evidence is the same regardless of the assumptions made.**

Slide 15

Since the evidence does not change, a different interpretation is the result of a different assumption. An interpretation of evidence, built on an assumption, is a belief, not science. The credibility of a belief can be tested logically in the following ways:

Slide 16

1. The interpretation should be logically consistent with the assumption.

-If I assume a Creator, then I interpret similar design to be evidence for a common Creator.

-If I assume Naturalism, then I interpret similar design to be the evidence for a common ancestor.

Presentation Notes

Ever heard that we are pretty much the same as apes because we share 90-99% (depending who you ask) of our DNA with apes?

Slide 17

Mice have 70 percent to 90 percent of their gene structure in common with humans*... which explains why I like cheese...

Slide 18

Banana's share 50% of their DNA with us*... Does that mean I'm ½ banana?! Perhaps it explains the phrase "Banana brain!"

Slide 19

2. The interpretation should not explain away or exclude certain evidence (data).

The arrow head on the left is interpreted by all archeologists to be evidence of intelligence and design, but the DNA molecule on the right is evidence of random chance?!

The amount of information that could be stored in a pinhead's volume of DNA is equivalent to a pile of paperback books 500 times as high as the distance from Earth to the moon, each with a different, yet specific content. Putting it another way, while we think that our new 1 terabyte hard drives are advanced technology, a pinhead of DNA could hold 4 *million* times more information*.

Slide 20

3. An interpretation should have minimal or simple assumptions

We are given the impression that the big bang is pure science, but in reality it has many unprovable assumptions:

The Big Bang Theory assumes the universe has no center or edge*

The Big Bang Theory assumes that the big bang created matter

Many scientists assume the universe had no beginning, but is an infinite sequence of big – bang / collapse cycles.

"The big bang today relies on a growing number of hypothetical entities, things that we have never observed— inflation, dark matter and dark energy are the most prominent examples. Without them, there would be a fatal contradiction between the observations made by astronomers and the predictions of big bang theory. In no other field of physics would this continual recourse to new hypothetical objects be accepted as a way of bridging the gap between theory and observation. It would, at the least, raise serious questions about the validity of the underlying theory." <www.cosmologystatement.org/>, *New Scientist*, 22 May 2004.

Slide 21

The big bang is based on FAITH.

Presentation Notes

Slide 22

4) Can the assumption make correct predictions about the kind of data expected? With differing beliefs, the model which better predicts the evidence is the one more likely to be correct.*

We don't have time to explain all of the predictions listed here** and how they were verified, but the point here is that all of the predictions listed went against popular scientific thought, yet they were proven to be correct.

To summarize, beliefs clearly can be compared and discredited according to objective criteria. On the other hand, a belief cannot be discredited simply because we don't like it, or disagree with its implications.

Slide 23

One thing you really have to watch out for is interpretations presented as evidence... consider the Geologic Time Scale which has been presented as rock solid evidence rather than an interpretation for over 100 years. When people believe that the interpretation being presented is a fact, it biases them against other interpretations.

In fact though, the Global Flood interpretation of the geologic column predicts much of the geological/fossil evidence seen today, while the evolutionary interpretation is "in spite of the evidence*." A few of these evidences include:

Slide 24

1) 'Misplaced' fossils: As an example, over sixty genera of woody plants, spores, pollen and wood itself have been recovered from the lowest trilobite rock*. Dinosaurs and mammals have been found buried together in significant quantities.**

Slide 25

2) Continuous Deposition of Sedimentary Rock: The great bulk of the geologic column, including all the fossil bearing rocks, represents continuous deposition, with no worldwide time gap. In other words, these rock layers show no evidence of a significant time gap between successive layers.*

Slide 26

3) Polystrate fossils: There are many fossils of trees, smaller plants and even some animals that extend through multiple rock layers indicating rapid burial.*

Slide 27

4) Surface Features: One very common feature, seen in many rock layers in many locations, is the presence of "ripple marks," formed as water moves over the surface. Animal tracks are also common. These features are very fragile and if present on any surface, unconsolidated material or hard rock, will not last very long.*

Slide 28

5) Lack of soil layers: There are extremely few recognizable soil layers anywhere in the geologic systems. This supports the explanation that only one soil existed before the depositional episode which resulted in the majority of the geologic record.*

Presentation Notes

Slide 29

6) Soft sediment deformation: In many places, successive rock layers are bent and deformed together indicating that this occurred when *all* the layers were *soft*. Hard rock is brittle and does not readily bend or deform.*

Slide 30

What about dating? No talk would be complete without talking about dating...

Slide 31

Radiometric dating that is...

Slide 32

Ever been challenged C-14 dating proves fossils are millions of years old? That statement proves whoever said it knows very little about dating methods. C-14 cannot be used to date anything in the order of millions of years. This is because C-14 decays at such a rate that none is left to measure well before the 100 000 year mark.* The “problem” is, that many items that naturalists claim are millions of years old still do contain C-14.** Remember though, if you really want to believe something, all you have to do is add another assumption and you’re OK again...

Slide 33

Now consider radiometric dating methods such as Uranium – lead. Uranium will decay into lead over time, through the chain of elements in the diagram below. Uranium is called the “parent” material and lead is called the “daughter” material. We can carefully measure decay rates in the present to guess the age of a rock... But consider some of the major assumptions that have to be made:

- 1) The original quantities of the various isotopes. We assume that at the start there was only uranium and no lead.
- 2) We assume that none of the parent-daughter concentrations, nor any intermediate products, some of which are highly mobile gases, have been altered in the entire history of the rock.
- 3) We assume that the decay rate has been constant all the time*, over billions of years. In fact, recent studies show evidence that special conditions can and have greatly increased the rate of radioactive decay.**, ***

Slide 34

In these cases, again my purpose is to show that it’s not all as scientific as you were led to believe. Assumptions were made and needed to be made to arrive at an age for the rocks.

There are many examples of recent rocks (from volcanoes) of a known age yielding dates that are in the millions of years*. Again though if you don’t like the age, you can just make another assumption to explain away the result as an anomaly.**

Presentation Notes

Slide 35 *

Scientists can impress us with all their scientific talk about half lives and decay rates, but fail to tell us that depending on their assumptions, they can obtain whatever date they like for a rock! Here's an analogy:

Picture a swimmer competing in a 1500m race.

We carefully record the time he touches the end of the pool with our trusty sundial... How long did it take him to complete the race?

Did you say there was a problem?

Slide 36 *

Ok, we'll trade in the sundial for a digital clock accurate up to 1millionth of a second. Now we can get an extremely accurate finish time for the race!

Did I hear something about a start time? Yes, we need a start time to get his actual race time. You might counter that don't need a start time if we measure his speed and calculate the time that way... but that assumes he went the same speed the whole time. Furthermore, that's still not good enough, because we also need to measure the amount of laps the swimmer has gone to ensure he really did 1500m. We also have to ensure he really touched the wall at the end of each lap. Without all of these conditions being met, we cannot be sure the time is valid.

Slide 37

Is there any evidence that the assumptions made by evolutionists are incorrect? I will give 4 examples, though there are more:

-C-14 in Diamonds: Diamonds are thought to be 1-3 billion years old... Geophysicist Dr John Baumgardner, part of the RATE research group investigated C-14 in a number of diamonds There should be no C-14 at all if they really were over a billion years old, yet the radiocarbon lab reported that there was over 10 times the detection limit. Thus they had a radiocarbon 'age' far less than a million years! Dr Baumgardner repeated this with six more alluvial diamonds from Namibia, and these had even more radiocarbon. *

Slide 38

-Comets. According to evolutionary theory, comets are supposed to be the same age as the solar system, about 5 *billion years*. Yet each time a comet orbits close to the sun, it loses so much of its material that it could not survive much longer than about **100,000 years**. Many comets have typical ages of **10,000 years**

Naturalists explain this discrepancy by assuming that comets come from an unobserved spherical 'Oort cloud' well beyond the orbit of Pluto. *

Slide 39

These tiny zircon crystals that you see are found in granite rock.

This granite rock was taken and dated according to the traditional uranium lead method, leading to an age of the rock of 1.5 billion years. The radioactive decay produces helium which quickly diffuses out of the rocks because it

Presentation Notes

is such a mobile gas. Tiny zircon crystals which contain helium are also found in this granite rock. Dr. Russell Humphreys predicted the rate at which helium diffuses based on two assumptions: A 6000 year old rock and a 1.5 billion year old rock.

Results from the lab (obtained by one of the world's most respected experimenters in this field) fell right on the 6000 year prediction.

The assumptions in radiometric dating need to be re-visited. You'll find a lot of people supposedly shooting down discoveries like these, and it is amazing how fast others will latch on to these instead of thinking about it. Dr. Humphreys has written many rebuttals to supposed contradictions in his findings... but that is not what people are interested in. Once they have someone willing to say that a finding is flawed, they can breathe a sigh of relief and forget about it! *

Slide 40

-Soft tissue in T-Rex fossils. The first time this was reported, it was thought to be a mistake... however, not only have more blood cells been found, but also soft, fibrous tissue, and complete blood vessels.* Naturalists now need to change their beliefs and assume that soft tissue can evade decay for 65 million years...

Slide 41

-Creation VS naturalism will not be solved by science because both are beliefs:

They are beliefs because they require assumptions

Assumptions are taken by faith

People are much more willing to add an assumption to prop up their belief than to change their belief according to where the evidence leads.

These are fighting words, and you may here a response such as: -Naturalism is not a faith because it leaves God out... This kind of statement is so naïve that it is laughable... what experiment are you going to do to prove God doesn't exist? Is naturalism proven? Consider the following proof that it is not...

Slide 42

Imagine that this piece of paper represents everything there is to know in the universe.

Slide 43, 44

Now draw a circle on the paper that represents everything that you know in relation to everything there is to know... Is it possible for God to exist in all that area beyond your knowledge? If the answer is "yes" then disbelief of God must be taken on FAITH! If you say "no", you must be god, because you know everything... so there still is a god!

Let's just take a moment to define faith now. Faith is confident belief, or trust. To have faith is to embrace and act on a belief; is this a bad thing?

Presentation Notes

Slide 45

Faith is only good if it is placed in the right source.

Slide 46

In this example, the legitimacy of your faith depends on who your doctor is...

In other words, faith can be rational or irrational depending on what or who you chose to place it in.

Slide 47

Contrary to popular thought, faith is not the opposite of logic and reason.

Slide 48

Faith and reason can get along very well if you place it in the right source.

Slide 49

Faith and unbelief are opposites. Whether they are reasonable or not is a whole other story.

So is faith in the Creator reasonable? Many people continue to shrug off creationism because its fundamental assumption requires 'unscientific faith' in the Creator. The thought is: to stay as accurate as possible we should base all of our explanations about origins on processes that are observable in the present. Is this an assumption or a fact?

Slide 50

Here's a picture of the Porsche you all have in your back yards... lets study the processes going on inside the Porsche to determine how it was put together... Well, the main, driving force taking place in the car is the combustion of gasoline in the cylinders.

Slide 51

So now the assembly line mechanic should trade in his tools...

Slide 52

...for a gas tank and torch – since those are the main tools required to assemble a Porsche according to naturalism!

Slide 53

The Bible clearly states in Hebrews 11:3 Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that the things which are seen were not made with things which do appear... This statement completely contradicts the naturalistic assumption on which evolution is based. Take your pick.

Presentation Notes

Slide 54

In any case, evolutionists are convinced that random naturalistic processes are the correct way to explain origins. This is consistent with their experience that creative acts are not occurring in the present. Their assumption leads them to attribute the source of life to random chance and they explain the diversity of life through an exceptionally long chain of random mutations over millions of years. This can be seen on the left hand side, and is known as macroevolution. Although random mixing of chemicals does occur in nature, as well as mutations, these processes do not support or provide evidence for the evolutionary interpretation of “goo to you.” Life does not arise spontaneously; mutations, though they can be beneficial, do not cause species to become increasingly *complex*. To believe otherwise requires unbelievable faith.

Creationists are convinced that a Creator is the correct way to explain origins. Unlike evolutionists, creationists do not view the *origin* of life as a *process*; they view it as an *historical event*. Creationism does recognize naturalistic processes as being responsible for different species arising from a common “kind”; a common “kind” that already had the genetic potential for this to occur. This can be seen on the right hand side of the screen, and is called microevolution. Creationists believe in evolution! But the more we learn, the more we see that this kind of evolution is hopelessly insufficient to explain the *origin* of life and the *genetic diversity* we observe today.

Slide 55

Creationism recognizes that life contains information systems and apparent design, which together indicate an intelligent source according to humanity’s entire experience. Assuming a Creator is not a cop-out; it is consistent with the evidence.

Slide 56

Biblical creationists therefore maintain that life started with the creation of various “kinds” (this is how Genesis 1 describes them) of plants and animals which diversified over time through adaptation and natural selection. In other words, an original “dog kind” with a *genetically diverse* gene pool, over time, through natural selection and adaptation became the wolf, coyote, dingo, poodle etc. of today. What evolutionists would have you believe is that a non-existent gene pool came into existence and GREW over time to give us the diversity we see today.

Microevolution times 1000000 does not give you macroevolution. The two are travelling in opposite directions. Particles-to-people evolution requires changes that *increase* genetic information (e.g., specifications for manufacturing nerves, muscle, bone, etc.), but all we observe is *sorting* and, overwhelmingly, *loss* of information.* In other words, with microevolution (what we can observe in nature) the trend is an overall thinning of an original “kinds” gene pool giving rise to various species containing a subset or recombination of the original “kinds” gene pool. Macroevolution postulates that mutations producing greater and new genetic material drive the diversity that we see today. There is no evidence for this.

Slide 57

What I have tried to show you so far is that science is unable to tell us where we came from. We have to collect evidence and make assumptions about that evidence in order to arrive at an interpretation of what the evidence means. When you hear things in the news, or in school about supposed proofs for whatever the case might be... learn to recognize what the assumptions are, what is truly evidence and what is merely an interpretation. Learn

Presentation Notes

to separate the science from the assumptions – and have faith that assumptions based on God’s Word will stand. This is actually what fuelled the successful predictions made by the creationists that I referred to before.

Don’t expect people to accept views that are based on the Bible. Remember, it’s not only a matter of intellect, but also of the heart – and it’s the Holy Spirit Who leads people to start thinking God’s way. But you can all have the assurance that putting God’s Word first in the study of origins is not irrational nor is it a sin against science. Presenting naturalistic assumptions as more rational and scientific is a sin against reason and truth!

Don’t be fooled by the trap many Christians fall into: They say, “Sure the Bible is all true and trustworthy, it just doesn’t mean what it looks like it says. Now that we have modern science, we have a more sophisticated view of what the Bible really means.” What they are really doing is making the Word of God subject to the modern assumptions of man, because this is more appealing. You know, the disciples of the Lord were the same way when He told them He was going to suffer and die. They were like, “What does this mean? We know it doesn’t mean He’s literally going to die... we wish He’d just say what He really means!”

Furthermore, if the Bible doesn’t really mean what it says, can we believe the Bible when it tells us what God’s standards are morally? Perhaps modern thinking clarifies the Bible on that too? What about you... do you believe the Bible? There is an outline for church order in the Bible that goes against all modern thinking... should we add assumptions to the Word of God to make it fit what we want to hear? The Bible says sin will hurt us. The Bible says that fornication is sin... Modern thinking is that such ideas are outdated and ridiculous... It’s up to you guys... do you believe the Lord Jesus when He says there is joy in following His commandments? (John 15:10-11) Or will you allow society to define everything you believe?

People will laugh at you for putting God’s Word first... that’s OK... in other countries they shoot you for this same reason.

Slide 58

Finally, we might ask why the creation versus naturalism conflict is so emotional:

Slide 59

Well, it’s because it’s *not* primarily about science, but about our dearly held assumptions – called our *worldview*.

Our worldview is the way in which we perceive truth... naturalists may not admit it, but that does not change anything.

Naturalism says that: Truth is relative... There is no God... Therefore miracles are impossible... Death and struggle fuel progression... Ultimately, there is no meaning to life...

The Bible says that Truth is absolute... There is a God... Therefore miracles are not impossible... Death and struggle are a curse... from which Jesus Christ has come to set us free. Ultimately, there is meaning to life...

Slide 60

All worldviews start with faith, while again, the naturalist often denies that his view is faith based... Ultimately, such a position is unbelief.

Presentation Notes

The Bible embraces the fact that a worldview must start with faith, it's not something to apologize for or be ashamed of: putting God's word first is not only reasonable, it is what God *requires of us*.

Slide 61

"But without faith it is impossible to please Him; for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." Hebrews 11:6

The amazing thing is that God wants our faith to be sure. So God sent His Son from heaven to earth as His Witness! Jesus healed the sick, made the blind to see, walked on water and changed water to wine! He died for our sins and was declared to be the Son of God with power, according to the spirit of holiness, by the resurrection of the dead! (Romans 1:3) What greater witness do you want?

We can base our lives on faith in the Lord Jesus... and know that He created the universe in such a way that it can be discovered scientifically. This is something to worship Him for, not to explain Him away with! Science discovers the universe that God made, to discover how He made it we have to go beyond the reach of science! Science is a great thing, but it cannot explain all the things we need to know. God asks us to put our trust first and foremost in Him and His Word.

The Lord Jesus made the following promise about putting His word first:

"If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." (John 8:31-32)

Sources: (referenced by an * in the presentation notes.)

Slide 4: *Dr. David N. Menton, PhD, *Is Evolution a Theory, a Fact, or a Law? Or -- None of the Above?*, ©1993 by the Missouri Association for Creation [No. 4 in a series]

Slide 5: *From *The Lie, Evolution* by Ken Ham, Seventh Printing 1987; p37. Used with permission from the publisher Master Books, Green Forest AR, © formerly published by Creation Life Publishers - Master Books Division, El Cajon CA ©1987

Slide 8: *From *Thee Lie, Evolution* by Ken Ham, Seventh Printing 1987; p19. Used with permission from the publisher Master Books, Green Forest AR, © formerly published by Creation Life Publishers - Master Books Division, El Cajon CA ©1987

Slide 14: *From *The Young Earth* by John D. Morris PhD, 1994; p17. Used with permission from the publisher Master Books, Green Forest AR, © formerly published by Master Books, Colorado Springs CO © 1994

Slide 17: *From Patricia Mondore, *The Architect*, <http://creation.com/human-ape-dna>

Slide 18: *From *TJ (now Journal of Creation)* **18**(2):37–40 August 2004 by C.W. Nelson

Slide 19: *From Johnathan Sarfati, *DNA: marvellous messages or mostly mess?*, <http://creation.com/dna-marvellous-messages-or-mostly-mess>

Slide 20: *From *Creation* **25**(4):37–39 September 2003 by Gary Bates

Presentation Notes

Slide 22: *From *The Young Earth* by John D. Morris PhD, 1994; p23. Used with permission from the publisher Master Books, Green Forest AR, © formerly published by Master Books, Colorado Springs CO © 1994

***Successful Predictions by Creation Scientists*, <http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/features/successful-predictions>

Slide 23: *From *What is Creation Science?* by Henry Morris PhD and Gary Parker PhD, 1987; p165. Used with permission from the publisher Master Books, Green Forest AR, © formerly published by Master Books, El Cajon CA, © 1987

Slide 24: *From *What is Creation Science?* by Henry Morris PhD and Gary Parker PhD, 1987; p165. Used with permission from the publisher Master Books, Green Forest AR, © formerly published by Master Books, El Cajon CA, © 1987

**From *Science and Creation* by Henry M. Morris PhD and John D. Morris PhD, 1996; p264 Used with permission from the publisher Master Books, Green Forest AR © 1996

Slide 25: *From *What is Creation Science?* by Henry Morris PhD and Gary Parker PhD, 1987; p251. Used with permission from the publisher Master Books, Green Forest AR, © formerly published by Master Books, El Cajon CA, © 1987

Slide 26: *From *What is Creation Science?* by Henry Morris PhD and Gary Parker PhD, 1987; p168. Used with permission from the publisher Master Books, Green Forest AR, © formerly published by Master Books, El Cajon CA, © 1987

Slide 27: *From *The Young Earth* by John D. Morris PhD, 1994; p94. Used with permission from the publisher Master Books, Green Forest AR, © formerly published by Master Books, Colorado Springs CO © 1994

Slide 28: *From *The Young Earth* by John D. Morris PhD, 1994; p97-98. Used with permission from the publisher Master Books, Green Forest AR, © formerly published by Master Books, Colorado Springs CO © 1994

Slide 29: *From *The Young Earth* by John D. Morris PhD, 1994; p106. Used with permission from the publisher Master Books, Green Forest AR, © formerly published by Master Books, Colorado Springs CO © 1994

Slide 32: *Marshall Brain, *How Carbon 14 Dating Works*
<http://science.howstuffworks.com/environmental/earth/geology/carbon-14.htm>

**Andrew Lamb, *Carbon Dating into the Future*, <http://creation.com/carbon-dating-into-the-future>

Slide 33: *From *The Young Earth* by John D. Morris PhD, 1994; p51-57. Used with permission from the publisher Master Books, Green Forest AR, © formerly published by Master Books, Colorado Springs CO © 1994

**John Woodmorappe, *Billion-fold Acceleration of Radioactivity Demonstrated in Laboratory*,
<http://creation.com/billion-fold-acceleration-of-radioactivity-demonstrated-in-laboratory>

***Russ Humphreys PhD, *Helium evidence for a young world continues to confound critics*
<http://creation.com/helium-evidence-for-a-young-world-continues-to-confound-critics>

Presentation Notes

Slide 34: *From *The Young Earth* by John D. Morris PhD, 1994; p55. Used with permission from the publisher Master Books, Green Forest AR, © formerly published by Master Books, Colorado Springs CO © 1994

*From *The Young Earth* by John D. Morris PhD, 1994; p54. Used with permission from the publisher Master Books, Green Forest AR, © formerly published by Master Books, Colorado Springs CO © 1994

*From *The Young Earth* by John D. Morris PhD, 1994; p61. Used with permission from the publisher Master Books, Green Forest AR, © formerly published by Master Books, Colorado Springs CO © 1994

**Tas Walker, *The way it really is: little-known facts about radiometric dating*, <http://creation.com/the-way-it-really-is-little-known-facts-about-radiometric-dating>

Slide 35 and 36: *Tas Walker, *The fatal flaw with radioactive dating methods*, <http://creation.com/radioactive-dating-fatal-flaw>

Slide 37: *Johnathan Sarfati, *Diamonds, a Creationists Best Friend*, <http://creation.com/diamonds-a-creationists-best-friend>

Slide 38: *Danny Faulkner, *Comets and the age of the solar system*, <http://creation.com/comets-and-the-age-of-the-solar-system>

Slide 39: *Russ Humphreys, *Helium evidence for a young world continues to confound critics* <http://creation.com/helium-evidence-for-a-young-world-continues-to-confound-critics>

Slide 40: *ScienceDaily (Mar. 25, 2005), *NC State Paleontologist Discovers Soft Tissue In Dinosaur Bones*, <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2005/03/050325100541.htm>

Slide 56: **Arguments we think creationists should NOT use*, <http://creation.com/arguments-we-think-creationists-should-not-use>