

---

# CONTENTS

Introduction	<b>Philip Bell</b>	5
Chapter One	<b>Evidence for What?</b>	9
Chapter Two	<b>Evidence from the Heavens</b>	23
Chapter Three	<b>Evidence from the Earth</b>	35
Chapter Four	<b>Evidence from Life</b>	47
Chapter Five	<b>Evidence from Man</b>	69

---

## Chapter One

# Evidence for What?

**C**RIME SCENE EVIDENCE IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT. A SKILLFUL DETECTIVE can use fingerprints, DNA, clothing fibers, etc., to recreate the crime and identify the perpetrator. Our legal system also relies on evidence. The law defines evidence as 'material objects and verbal statements admissible at trial'. In a more general sense, evidence, when properly used, leads to the right conclusion or to a judgment that brings one to the truth.

In the origins debate, the evidence leads to one of two conclusions: evolution or creation. These two basic views are completely at odds and admit no middle ground. On the one hand, evolution relies on pure random chance as the agent by which matter and energy, over time, are assembled into living systems with all their mind-boggling complexity. The evolutionary process, we are told, requires billions and billions of years. Creation, by contrast, relies on the 'mechanism' of an outside intelligence which we define as the Creator, the One who made from nothing a universe exhibiting order and design. Vast stretches of time are not needed for creation.

The evidence leads to one of two conclusions: evolution or creation.

The evolution/creation debate centers on events in the past. It is an inquiry that seeks to detect and assemble evidence, just as a detective investigates a crime scene.

In both cases, the evidence collected will introduce clues to help us understand what happened in the past. As in a court of law, the evidence used in the origins debate can be verbal or material. That evidence must be qualified and have integrity so that it will be admissible to all who are in a position to make a judgment. Because there is a danger that the final verdict will be erroneous, if based on falsified evidence, the evidence submitted must be highly reliable to make its conclusions compelling to all who examine it with an open mind.

The evidence is employed by both sides. In the origins debate, both the advocates of creation and of evolution rely on the same physical evidence to prove their case. The origins debate is unique because it seeks to explain a one-time event. Therefore, historical data are relied on for clues as to what happened. Evidence from rocks, bones, stars, and living systems are interpreted to understand what happened in the past. The acquisition, processing, and analysis of evidence is always subject to error, and since no human was present to observe the origin of life, there is no verbal evidence of how everything came to be. How, after all, could we observe the big bang or see firsthand as God created the universe? The only way to understand these one-time events in the past is to sift through the evidence left behind—just like a detective at a crime scene.

Here are some important ideas to remember, as you consider the evidence:

1. Both sides use evidence.
2. We are limited in our capacity to assess the evidence. We are finite, biased, sinful, and unable to revisit the past to witness what took place at creation.
3. The creation/evolution debate is an historical inquiry that examines material and verbal evidence. The material evidence includes:
  - a. The fossil record
  - b. Geological formations
  - c. Complexity of living systems
  - d. Biological molecular structures/DNA
  - e. Astronomical objects
  - f. Light from astronomical objects
4. The verbal evidence is contained in the Genesis account in the Bible, the Word of God.

## Why does the same evidence lead to opposite conclusions?

Advocates of evolution and creation use the same evidence, but come to different conclusions. Why? When a fossilized dinosaur bone is discovered, the evolutionist will immediately interpret it as the consequence of eons of death and suffering that ultimately led to the dinosaur's extinction. The creationist, however, understands that fossil as evidence of a worldwide flood that created the chemical and physical conditions for fossil formation. This pattern is repeated time after time as the same evidence leads to opposite conclusions. The evidence is acquired with meticulous care and treated with the same scientific tools. Accurate measurements are made and analyzed; yet, at the end of the discovery process, there are two very different conclusions.

The reason for this is that both sides approach the evidence with opposite presuppositions or preconceptions. When evidence is presented in a court of law, the goal is to produce a verdict of guilt or innocence. The advocates on each side enter the courtroom with their minds made up. The prosecutor is looking for a guilty verdict and uses the evidence to persuade the court to that end. The defense builds a case for innocence, also, by using the evidence. It is important to acknowledge that both prosecutor and defender come to court with preconceptions. They presuppose their conclusions from the same set of data.

Likewise, defenders of evolution or creation look at the data in terms of their bias. Creationists, who use the Word of God to establish their presuppositions about the origin of life, reach dramatically different conclusions than do those who reject the Bible as a record of the past. Contrasting presuppositions always produce contrasting conclusions. Take a look at the presuppositions both sides bring to the origins question:

<u>Creation</u>	<u>Evolution</u>
Predetermined Order	Chaos
Outside Intelligence	Internal Self Ordering
Six Days	Millions of Years
Catastrophic Events	Slow Gradual Change

In Badlands National Park, located in southwestern South Dakota, the world's richest fossil beds which evolutionists assign to the Oligocene epoch are found.

The evolutionists who study these fossil beds conclude that over 12 million years of mammalian evolution took place. They approach these fossil sites with the presupposition that evolution is a fact, and therefore, come to a conclusion that all the different fossilized forms came to be by the process of gradual change over millions and millions of years. With the same fossil evidence that the evolutionists use, creationists reach very different conclusions. They find evidence of different kinds of mammals and propose that the layering of rocks and fossils was due to some sort of catastrophic event, such as a worldwide flood. Again, we find two competing conclusions from the same evidence. It comes down to one's presuppositions, or worldview.



Badlands National Park, SD

### **Worldviews at war**

The evolution/creation debate has been around for a long time. It flared up in the nineteenth century after the publication of Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species*, which quickly became popular in England and spread across Europe. Many believe that Darwin discovered evolution. In reality, its roots can be traced to the prehistoric confrontation between men and their Creator. According to Henry Morris, a scientist and author widely considered to be the father of the modern creation movement, Darwin happened along at the right historical moment to spark a movement that was really just the renewal of an ancient idea:

The fact is, however, he really only served as the catalyst for revival of ancient paganism, coming at just the right time in history to bring to fruition a revolt against God for which many in Western Europe had been preparing for over a century.<sup>1</sup>

Evolution, since Darwin, has gradually taken over Western culture. Today, it has taken root in all major academic disciplines. Sadly, some church bodies have subscribed to evolution in some form or fashion, evidently not understanding evolution's atheistic premise. Churches accept evolution because it comes dressed

in the garb of scientific authority but, in fact, it is a movement whose main thrust is to do away with God. Evolution has gained such acceptance in higher education that it is regarded by many elites in education and the media as the only intellectual option. It has become an accepted worldview.

A worldview may be defined as a framework for understanding reality. It is that set of core beliefs by which knowledge is filtered, decisions made, values established, and priorities set. Every human being, young or old, has within himself a worldview. It is nurtured in childhood and adolescence and grows ever more deeply ingrained with age. Worldviews can, however, dramatically change as, for example, when an individual is born again and becomes, as the Bible puts it, “a new creature in Christ.” Those who encounter Christ and commit themselves to the Word of God experience a transformation that often radically alters their worldview.

Opposite worldviews lead to opposite presuppositions in the evolution/creation debate.

A creationist worldview starts with belief in God, the Creator of all things. It is centered on the inspired Word of God that provides an account of the beginning of the universe and of man. It also supplies an early history of the world in the first eleven chapters of Genesis. It characterizes creation as “very good” in Genesis 1. In Genesis 3 it describes the Fall of man and the ramifications that are observed in a world placed under God’s curse. Genesis records a great judgment in chapter 6, the worldwide flood that produces effects that influence the way the world appears today. The establishment of different nations with unique languages and cultures is recorded in Genesis 10–11. The events recorded in Genesis 1–11 form the creationist worldview and demonstrate man’s accountability to his Creator.

The evolutionist worldview, by contrast, has no place for God. Evolutionists regard the universe as self-creating, with eternal matter and energy. Some evolutionists briefly acknowledge God as the great initiator who, after starting time, space, and matter, stepped away to simply let natural law take over. In the evolutionist worldview, man is in control of his destiny and basically good—the latter an idea that sharply departs from the Christian concept that man is a fallen, sinful creature saved only by God’s grace. The evolutionist worldview has no moral absolutes, because all things are believed to change with time as evolution progresses. According to the Christian worldview, however, moral absolutes are

part of the structure of reality as created by God.

Creationist Worldview

Based on God's Word

Creator/Outside Intelligence

Absolutes

Accountability to God

Evolutionist Worldview

Based on Man's Word

Unknown Internal Process

Relativism

Accountability to Man

### **Is evolution a scientific fact?**

Our everyday lives revolve around science and technology. The cars we drive, the food we eat, and the vitamins we take are the result of the application of some scientific principle. Just as science is important to everyday life, so it sets foundational principles by which evidence is acquired, analyzed, and transmitted.

Evolution is widely accepted as indisputable fact when, in truth, it is a belief system.

Science is a process in which we procure knowledge from empirical data. The data are from what we observe and record with our senses. Science is a systematic study of the world around us, based on observations, classifications, and descriptions that can lead to experimental investigation and theoretical explanations. Both deductive and inductive reasoning are employed in the scientific process. The National Academy of Science in the 1998 publication, *Teaching about Evolution and the Nature of Science*, confines the activity of science

to empirical evidence, stating: "Explanations that cannot be based on empirical evidence are not a part of science."<sup>2</sup>

Valid science must have integrity, dependability, reliability, and be trustworthy. How can you come to true conclusions when experimental data is falsified? Testing and measuring are also important tools for verification. When scientific research is reported in scientific journals, it should be written so that experimental procedures can be repeated, since repeatability is another tool used for verification.

Science relies on observation, fact, hypothesis, theory, and law. These can be defined, briefly as follows.



# EVIDENCE FOR CREATION

Intelligent answers for open minds



Renowned science educator Tom DeRosa presents evidence from astronomy, geology, biology, and history to show why Darwin's theory is at odds not just with Genesis, but with the facts of science itself.

Discover why:

- The fossil record defies the predictions of evolution.
- Physical laws support creation, not evolution.
- The 'irreducible complexity' of the cell rules out evolutionary theory.
- Grim social consequences follow when political leaders embrace evolution.

The facts, as DeRosa demonstrates, are more consistent with the Genesis account of creation, the Fall, and Noah's Flood. So be prepared for challenging, intelligent answers.

Tom DeRosa is Founder and Executive Director of the Creation Studies Institute. A chemistry and physics instructor for over 30 years, DeRosa holds a Master's degree in Education.

**CREATION**<sup>TM</sup>  
BOOK PUBLISHERS  
CreationBookPublishers.com



9 781921 643927 >