

Contents

Chapter 1: Does God exist?	7
Is there objective evidence that God exists? What are the consequences of atheism? Where did God come from? Can we know God personally?	
Chapter 2: Six days? Really?	27
Are the days of creation ordinary days? Could they be long periods of time? Why six days? Is Genesis Poetry? Does the length of the days really affect the gospel? How can there be 'days' without the sun on the first three days? Does Genesis 2 contradict Genesis 1? What about the framework hypothesis?	
Chapter 3: What about gap theories?	53
What is the ruin-reconstruction theory? Is the 'soft gap' idea better?	
Chapter 4: What about carbon dating?	67
How does the carbon 'clock' work? Is it reliable? What does carbon dating really show? What about other radiometric dating methods? Is there evidence that the earth is young?	
Chapter 5: How can we see distant stars in a young universe?	87
If the universe is young and it takes millions of years for light to get to us from many stars, how can we see them? Did God create light in transit? Was the speed of light faster in the past? Does this have anything to do with the 'big bang'?	
Chapter 6: How did bad things come about?	99
If God's original creation was 'very good', why is 'nature red in tooth and claw' now? Did God create animals with defence-attack structures? Or were they re-designed after the Fall? Wouldn't there be a population explosion if animals did not eat each other?	
Chapter 7: What about arguments for evolution?	109
Do similarities between creatures prove that they had a common ancestor (evolved)? Is human and chimp DNA very similar? Do human embryos go through animal stages as they develop? Do we have useless left-over bits of animals in us? What about 'ape-men'?	
Chapter 8: Who was Cain's wife?	127
It is now not lawful to marry your sister. So if Adam and Eve were the only two people God created, how could their son Cain find a wife? How is this important to the Gospel?	
Chapter 9: Were the 'sons of God' and/or nephilim extra-terrestrials?	141
Has Earth been visited by extra-terrestrials? Could life exist 'out there'? What about UFOs and government cover-ups?	
Chapter 10: Was the Flood global?	151
Does it matter? Does the Bible say that Noah's Flood covered the whole earth? Is there any evidence outside the Bible for such a Flood?	

Chapter 1

Does God exist?

- Is there objective evidence that God exists?
- What are the consequences of atheism?
- Where did God come from?
- Can we know God personally?

THE Bible begins with the statement: *'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth'* (Gen. 1:1). God's existence is assumed, self-evident. In Psalm 14:1 we are told, *'The fool has said in his heart, There is no God! They acted corruptly; they have done abominable works, there is none who does good.'*

Here we see that the Bible connects corrupt thoughts about God—especially denying His very existence—with corrupt morals. And it is true that, if there is no God, no Creator who sets the rules, then we are set adrift morally. When the children of Israel forgot their Creator in the times of the Judges, when they had no one leading them in being faithful to God, *'... every man did that which was right in his own eyes'* (Judges 21:25), and chaos reigned.

We see the same thing happening today. Countries where the people once honoured God, recognizing that *'God was in Christ reconciling the world to Himself'* (2 Cor. 5:19), experienced unprecedented security and prosperity. Those same countries today are crumbling as people turn their backs on God. *'Righteousness lifts up a nation, but sin is a shame to any people'* (Prov. 14:34).

2. Specifically for those who advocate ‘deep time’ within the church: in order to overcome the charge that they are motivated by ‘science’ and not the biblical text, they often *claim that interpreters throughout history have allowed for long creation days*. Therefore it’s important to examine the evidence for this claim.

The church fathers

Basil the Great (AD 329–379), in a series of sermons on the six days of creation, the *Hexaëmeron*, argued that the plain meaning was intended: the days were ordinary days; God’s commands instantaneously filled the earth with shrubbery, caused trees to shoot up and suddenly filled the rivers with fish; that animals did not originally eat each other; that the sun was created after the earth; etc. He also spoke against evolutionary ideas of humans springing from animals.¹¹ Note that Darwin did not invent evolution; such ideas go back to anti-theistic philosophers before Christ—such as Anaximander, Epimenides and Lucretius. It has been a pagan, anti-God idea from its earliest origins.

Some have misconstrued the church fathers’ positions because they have not read them carefully. It was usual in the Eastern Orthodox Church (EO) to view the Creation Week as real, but they often, in parallel, viewed it as typologically pointing to a total Earth history of seven thousand years until the end. They most definitely did not regard the days of Creation Week as long periods of time.

The late Seraphim Rose, an EO priest, meticulously documented the views of the church fathers of the EO church, showing that they viewed Genesis the way modern creationists do.¹² Terry Mortenson, who earned a Ph.D. in the history of geology, reviewed the book:

‘His [Rose’s] primary sources are early “Fathers” who wrote commentaries on Genesis: John Chrysostom (344–407), Ephraim the Syrian (306–372), Basil the Great (329–379) and Ambrose of Milan (339–397). But he also used many other “Fathers” of that and later centuries who wrote on some aspect of Genesis 1–11.’¹³

11. Batten, D., 1994. Genesis means what it says: Basil (AD 329–379). *Creation* 16(4):23. <creation.com/basil>, after Basil, *Hexaëmeron* 2:8.

12. Fr. Rose’s papers were published posthumously in *Genesis, Creation and Early Man*, Platina, CA, 2000.

13. Mortenson, T., 2002. Orthodoxy and Genesis: What the fathers really taught. *Journal of Creation* 16(3):48–53. <creation.com/seraphim>.



Some creatures seem designed to kill and eat others.

bear on this question, remembering that the Bible gives us true, but not exhaustive, information. We may then try to fill in the gaps in our knowledge by reasoning, which will have to be somewhat speculative, using what we know about the living world. The Bible teaches:

- People and animals alike were given plants to eat in the beginning (Gen. 1:29–30). There was no meat eating before the Fall, whether by man or animal. The carnivorous part of the present ‘food chain’ did not exist. And God appropriately described His creation as ‘very good’ (Gen. 1:31).
- The Bible makes a clear distinction between the status of plants and animals. People and animals are described in Genesis as having, or being, *nephesh* (Hebrew)—see Genesis 1:20, 21, 24 where *nephesh chayyah* is translated ‘living creatures’, and Genesis 2:7 where Adam became a ‘living soul’ (*nephesh chayyah*). *Nephesh* conveys the basic idea of a ‘breathing creature’. It is also used widely in the Old Testament, in combination with other words, to convey ideas of emotions, feelings, etc. Perhaps *nephesh* refers to life with a certain level of consciousness. Plants do not have such *nephesh*, and so Adam eating a carrot did not involve death in the biblical sense.
- The world will one day be restored (Acts 3:21) to a state in which, once again, there will be no violence and death involving animals. Whether Isaiah 11:6–9 is taken to refer to a millennial kingdom or a new Earth, the point is the same. Lambs, wolves, leopards, children,

If Cain himself did not marry his sister, but rather a niece, that means that at least one of Cain's brothers must have married a sister, anyway.

However, here it seems that the Bible-believer is faced with a dilemma.

1. The (apparent) biological problem

In the rare instances of known brother-sister intermarriage, there is a very strong likelihood that there will be various defects and deformities in the offspring. This is a biological fact.

2. The (apparent) moral problem

Doesn't God Himself prohibit brother-sister intermarriage? Yes, God's Law, handed to the Israelites via Moses, makes it clear that close relatives may not intermarry. In fact, even marrying a half-sister was strictly forbidden in the laws detailed in Leviticus. The law codes of many countries reflect similar prohibitions.

The 'other people' escape hatch—does it work?

Some have tried to solve the problem by claiming that there must have been other people present at the time, i.e. that God originally created more than the one man and woman. However, this causes even bigger problems. First, as already alluded to, it undermines the plain reading of several different parts of the Bible that make it clear that Adam and Eve were the first man and woman, respectively. And most Bible sceptics are quick to point this out.


Also, Paul makes it clear in the New Testament that all people alive on Earth today are Adam's descendants. He says, 'From one man he [God] made every nation of men...' (Acts 17:26). And Genesis 2:20 (where Adam names the animals) indicates that there was no other member of Adam's kind present—no living creature on Earth at that time was suitable to be a mate for him.

More importantly, the suggestion that some humans did not descend from Adam and Eve undermines the logic of the Gospel presented in the New Testament. It is clear that a precondition for salvation is to be a physical descendant of Adam. Jesus Christ is called the 'last Adam' (1 Corinthians 15:45). The Lord Jesus is stated to be our 'kinsman-redeemer' (the definite sense of the word used in Isaiah 59:20, 'the Redeemer shall come to Zion'—this uses the same Hebrew word גֹּאֵל (*gōēl*) as used to describe Boaz in relation to Ruth (Ruth 4:14)). This is so because He, God the Son, took on human nature as well as being divine, becoming the perfect God-man.


increase. This is why each one of us carries *hundreds* of such genetic mistakes. They have been inherited from the accumulation of copying mistakes occurring as our ancestors had children.

So why don't we show all these hundreds of mistakes as defects or deformities? The main reason is that genes come in pairs.⁹ For a gene involved in a particular trait (the ability to make insulin, for example¹⁰)

MUTATION INHERITANCE





= Normal gene




= Defective gene


This person has normal instructions for this characteristic inherited from both parents—he/she will not express any defect for this particular characteristic.





This person has a defective gene from one parent. However, the gene from the other parent carries the normal instructions for this characteristic, functioning like a 'backup copy'. So this person will normally not show any defect for this characteristic.¹¹ This person is a 'carrier' for the defect, without showing it. We all 'carry' many such mistakes, which we don't show.





This person has inherited the defective gene from both parents. He/she does not now have any normal instructions for this characteristic, so the characteristic itself will be defective/deformed.¹² We are all related, but the closer your relatedness with the person you marry, the greater the chance you have some of the *same* mistakes. This makes it more probable that a child of such a marriage will inherit the same mistake (mutation) from both parents, thus giving rise to the expression of overt deformities and defects.

9. Not all mutations cause overt defects; many are neutral because they occur in a non-critical part of the instructions. We are referring here to those with functional significance.

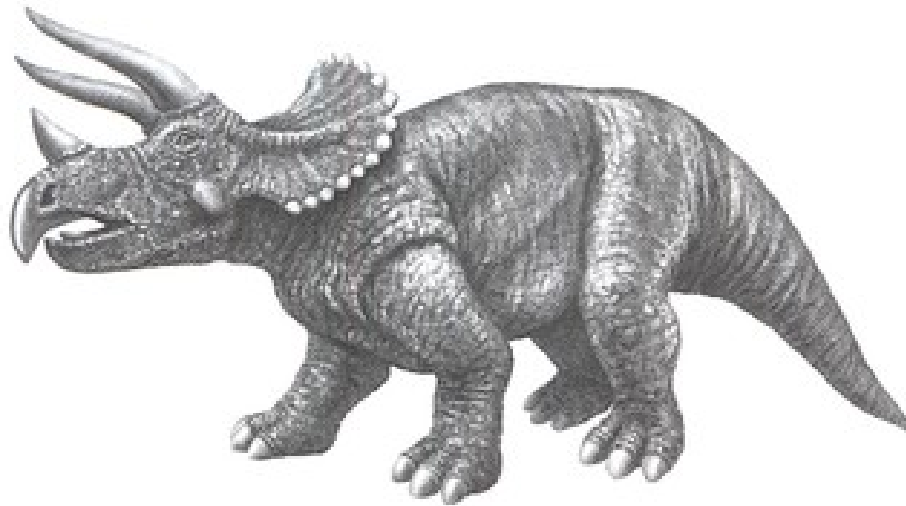
10. This is the important hormone that controls blood sugar levels.

11. Some defective (mutated) genes are harmful even if the person only has one of them. This is much rarer, and such genes are more likely to be eliminated by natural selection (the person dies before reproducing).

12. The genetic system is incredibly complex, and this will inevitably be an oversimplification, though not misleading in its essence.

long-age paradigm.

Dinosaurs—a key witnessing tool



© Dave Beckins.com

for Christians

Given the evolutionists' difficulty in facing up to such confronting (to them) evidence, you'd think that the church in general would be proclaiming it loudly in the quest to reach out to the many who think that evolution is true. ('Evolution is true' means the Bible is wrong in saying Christ is Creator, and therefore, by definition, there can be no salvation in Christ.) In the light of the Bible, the supposed dinosaur 'mystery' completely disappears.

Sadly, however, many Christians are not actively using dinosaurs as a witnessing tool, for a variety of reasons. For some, it is because they are unaware of just how powerful addressing the dinosaur issue can be when witnessing to a culture bombarded by evolutionary teaching about dinosaurs. Children in particular are being indoctrinated in evolution with its millions of years through captivating their imaginations using dinosaurs.

For others, it is because they think the contradictions between 'science' and the Bible are solved through adopting one of the oft-taught 'compromise' positions, e.g. Gap Theory (which of course doesn't solve anything—see Chapter 3). Such Christians can be gently 'won over' by pointing out examples of Curse-affected dinosaurs—e.g. fossilized

FREE STUDY GUIDE:
STUDY.CREATION.COM

ANSWERS TO MORE THAN **60 QUESTIONS** IN 20 CATEGORIES

- 1 Does God exist?
- 2 Six days? Really?
- 3 What about gap theories?
- 4 What about carbon dating?
- 5 How can we see distant stars in a young universe?
- 6 How did bad things come about?
- 7 What about arguments for evolution?
- 8 Who was Cain's wife?
- 9 Were the 'sons of God' and/or the nephilim extra-terrestrials?
- 10 Was the Flood global?
- 11 What about continental drift?
- 12 Noah's Flood—what about all that water?
- 13 How did the animals fit on Noah's Ark?
- 14 How did fresh and saltwater fish survive the Flood?
- 15 Where are all the human fossils?
- 16 What about the Ice Age?
- 17 How did animals get to Australia?
- 18 How did all the different 'races' arise?
- 19 What about dinosaurs?
- 20 What can I do?



CREATION
BOOK PUBLISHERS

FREE STUDY GUIDE AVAILABLE:
STUDY.CREATION.COM

