

4. Creation Apologetics

- Both the claim for evolution and the claim for creation are propositions that have to be taken by faith.
- Does what we see around us best fit the expectations of evolution or creation?
- Which approach is most consistent with the evidence?

I. The Law Of Biogenesis

- The Law of Biogenesis: life only comes from life.

“One has only to contemplate the magnitude of this task to concede that the spontaneous generation of a living organism is impossible. Yet here we are—as a result, I believe, of spontaneous generation” (Harvard University biochemist and Nobel Laureate George Wald, 1954 in Scientific American).

- A few evolutionists propose that life was transported from another planet to the earth.
- Evolution is not scientific when it comes to the Law of Biogenesis vs. Spontaneous Generation.

II. The Laws Of Probability

“Time is in fact the hero of the plot. The time with which we have to deal is of the order of two billion years. What we regard as impossible on the basis of human experience is meaningless there. Given so much time, the ‘impossible’ becomes possible; the possible probable, and the probable virtually certain. One has only to wait; time itself performs the miracles” (Harvard University biochemist and Nobel Laureate George Wald, 1954 in Scientific American).

- Is there enough time in the universe for chance to produce the intricate design we see around us?
- “Chance” requires 10 billion attempts, on the average, to count from 1 to 10.
- What is the expected probability for chance to spell the phrase—“THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION”?
- “Chance” will, on the average, spell “the theory of evolution” correctly only 1 in 27^{23} outcomes.

- This computes to one success in 8.3 hundred quadrillion quadrillion attempts (8.3×10^{32})!
- If, as evolutionists would have us believe, the earth has been in existence for approximately 5 billion years, then “chance” could take 5 times this time to spell out “the theory of evolution,” even at one billion attempts per microsecond, a phenomenal rate of experimentation.
- According to Dembski, if anything has had less than 1 in 10^{150} chance of happening, it just could not have happened by chance.
- Evolutionist Julian Huxley said that the odds that the horse evolved was 1 chance in $10^{3,000,000}$, but that it still happened thanks to natural selection, or the survival of the fittest.
- ❖ Conclusion: Evolution is not consistent with the laws of probability.

III. The Fossil Record

- If evolution were true, then you would expect to see thousands of transitional forms in the fossil record. But after more than 150 years of digging, there are fewer examples of so-called transitional forms than in Darwin’s day.
- Creationists predict that there would be distinct “kinds” of organisms, based on what God made on Day 3, Day 5, and Day 6 of Creation Week. Distinct kinds of plants and animals are what we see in the fossil record.
- The fossil record suggests that the biblical creation is a much more reasonable proposition than evolution.

IV. The Laws Of Genetics

- Evolutionists argue that the variations among the kinds of animals, such as all the different kinds of dogs, are proof of the evolution that occurred through mutations and natural selection.
- But most of the changes we see within different kinds of animals are not due to mutations, but to different combinations of genetic information that has always been in their DNA.

- The various breeds of dogs that we see today actually have less genetic information than the original dog kind, not more information.
- A mutation can change existing genes, and thereby change (corrupt) the information of the DNA, but a mutation cannot add new information to DNA.
- Creationists would expect there to be limits to change within the various kinds of organisms. The observations of life around us indicate that there are limits to change.
- Evolutionists would expect to see evidence of change from one major kind of organism to another. The evidence the evolutionists want is not there.

Supplemental Material

The Young Earth—The earth isn't old enough for evolution.

- 90% of the dating methods used to determine the age of the earth argue for a young earth. For example,
- The Young Faint Sun Paradox: Life could not have evolved on earth billions of years ago since the sun would have been fainter in the past and thus the earth would have been too cold for life.
- Red blood cells and hemoglobin have been found in some dinosaur bones.
- The moon is slowly receding from earth at about 1.5 inches per year.
- Salt is pouring into the sea much faster than it is escaping. The sea is not nearly salty enough for this to have been happening for billions of years.

Questions For Evolutionists

Ask the Evolutionist:

1. How do you explain symmetry? Why does the human body have two arms on either side of the body, two eyes on either side of the face, two ears on either side of the head, etc.? Why are so many things almost perfectly proportioned?

2. How did emotions evolve? How did love evolve?
3. How did skin evolve?
4. How do you explain the evolution of teeth, eyes, and ears?
5. How did higher thinking evolve?
6. How did the process of photosynthesis evolve?
7. Which evolved first, the plants or the insects that live on and pollinate the plants?
8. Can you give me an example of a mutation that has added new information to the genome of an organism?
9. How do you explain the origin of the first living cell from non-living matter?
10. Why do some evolutionists who realize that life could not have come from non-life on this planet suggest that life was transported from another planet—when they know they are just moving the problem to another part of the universe?
11. If chance requires an average of 10 billion attempts to count from 1–10, and an average of 8.3 hundred quadrillion quadrillion attempts to spell “the theory of evolution,” how in the world could chance ever produce even the simplest living cell, which is billions of times more complex?
12. Do you really believe that everything came from nothing?
13. If you believe that matter/energy has always existed, how do you deal with the Laws of Thermodynamics which say that there is a set amount of energy in the universe, but that this energy is becoming more and more unusable? Would the universe not have run down by now?
14. Which is easier to believe, “In the beginning God” or “In the beginning hydrogen”?
15. Why do you insist that the earth is so old, when 90% of dating methods suggest that the earth is relatively young? 16. Are you sure your answers are reasonable, right, and scientifically provable, or do you just believe that it may have happened the way you have answered?