

# "What about evolution?"

## CHAPTER 3



### DEFINITION OF TERMS:

**Micro-evolution** = Small-scale variation or change within a species of animals and plants. Micro-evolution refers to the observable fact that living things can or must adapt to survive.

Micro-evolution is strongly supported by observation, research and science and is perfectly consistent with the Bible. The Bible tells us that all the different races of humans descend from a common human ancestor. Darwin's theory goes much farther than micro-evolution.

**Macro-evolution/Darwinian Evolution** = The theory that life began with simple single-cell creatures and then developed through random genetic mutation, natural selection and “*survival of the fittest*” into the vast array of plant and animal life that populate our planet.

Macro-evolution refers to changes from one species to produce a new species. This theory holds that evolution is an unguided, mindless, purposeless and God-less process.

For example: The 1995 official position statement of the American National Association of Biology Teachers states...

*"The diversity of life on earth is the outcome of evolution: an unsupervised, impersonal, unpredictable and natural process of temporal descent with genetic modification that is affected by natural selection, chance, historical contingencies and changing environments."*<sup>ii</sup>

This is not a Biblical teaching.

## **PROBLEMS WITH DARWIN'S THEORY OF EVOLUTION**

### **I. Darwin's theory of evolution can't explain where the universe came from.**

"Life prohibiting universes are vastly more probable than life permitting universes. How much more probable?"

The number of seconds in the history of the universe is about  $10^{18}$ . That is, 10 followed by 18 zeros or 10,000,000,000,000,000,000.

The number of sub-atomic particles in the entire known universe is said to be about  $10^{80}$ .

With those numbers in mind consider the following...

Donald Page one of America's eminent cosmologists has calculated the odds of our universe existing as being ...1 chance out of 10 to the power of  $10^{124}$ . A number that is so inconceivable that to call it astronomical would be a wild understatement."<sup>ii</sup> (Quote from Dr. William Lane Craig)

### **II. Darwin's theory can't explain how non-living things turn into living cells.**

Darwin's theory of evolution presupposes that nonliving chemicals, if given the right amount of time and circumstances could develop by themselves into living matter. But there is no scientific data to back up that belief. There is no scientific evidence that our universe has the power of self organization.

Mathematicians (even atheistic mathematicians) have calculated that the probability of life emerging from chance chemical interaction is impossible.

Sir Fred Hoyle<sup>iii</sup>, who is a respected astrophysicist from Cambridge University, calculated that the probability of one living cell developing by chance from non-living material would be  $1 \times 10^{40,000}$ .<sup>iv</sup>

This figure was endorsed by Chandra Wickramasinghe, (a Buddhist) professor of applied mathematics at the University of Cardiff, Wales.

Mathematicians commonly say that anything with a possibility less than  $1 \times 10^{50}$  is impossible.

So statistically speaking, it isn't even possible for life to appear by chance alone.

With these odds it is difficult to see how anyone could possibly believe that the origin of life was merely a random chance event. In fact, given the odds it is totally irrational to believe this. *"Yet, for some reason, we have been conditioned to accept this type of irrational belief structure as 'scientific.'"*<sup>v</sup>

Walter Bradley, former professor at Texas A&M University, author of the book *The Mystery of Life's Origin*<sup>vi</sup> said the following: “I think people who believe that life emerged naturalistically need to have a great deal more faith than people who reasonably infer that there's an Intelligent Designer.”<sup>vii</sup>

Sir Fredrick Hoyle once said, “The current scenario of the origin of life is about as likely as the assemblage of a Boeing 747 by a tornado whirling through a junkyard.”<sup>viii</sup>

Nobel Laureate Sir Francis Crick (one of the co- discoverers of the DNA molecule) has stated publicly that it is mathematically impossible for life to have randomly evolved on earth by chance processes alone.<sup>ix</sup>

He writes: “An honest man, armed with all the knowledge available to us now, could only state that in some sense, the origin of life appears at the moment to be almost a miracle, so many are the conditions which would have been satisfied to get it going.”<sup>x</sup>

### **III. Fossil evidence does not support Darwinian macro-evolution.**

Charles Darwin said that the lack of fossil evidence is “the most obvious and serious objection” to his theory.<sup>xi</sup> However, he predicted that future fossil discoveries would vindicate him. He believed that fossil hunters would eventually find a great many transitional intermediates between the major groups -- THEY DIDN'T.

David M. Raup, the curator of the Field and Science Museum of Natural History in Chicago said this:

*“We now have a quarter of a million fossil species, but the situation hasn't changed much ... We have even fewer examples of evolutionary transition than we had in Darwin's time.”<sup>xii</sup>*

Michael Denton said the following in his book entitled *Evolution: A Theory in Crises*:

*“...the universal experience of paleontology ...[is that] while the rocks have continually yielded new and exciting and even bizarre forms of life ...what they have never yielded is any of Darwin's myriads of transitional forms. Despite the tremendous increase in geological activity in every corner of the globe and despite the discovery of many strange and hitherto unknown forms, the infinitude of connecting links has still not been discovered and the fossil record is about as discontinuous as it was when Darwin was writing the Origin. The intermediates have remained as elusive as ever and their absence remains, a century later, one of the most striking characteristics of the fossil record.”<sup>xiii</sup>*

### **What does the fossil record show?**

Major gaps remain in the fossil record. Most of the “*missing links*” that Darwin predicted would turn up are still missing. “*Despite the illustrations in scientific textbooks showing a gradual transition from ape to man, there is no hard evidence for it. In the case from ape to man, virtually every ‘missing link’ has turned out to be either man or ape, but not a transitional kind of ‘ape/man.’ Some finds were deliberate hoaxes.*”<sup>xiv</sup>

Phillip E. Johnson, the author of *Darwin on Trial* reminds us: “*There is no fossil history of single-celled organisms changing step by step into complex plants and animals. On the contrary, the major groups of animals all appear suddenly in the rocks of the Cambrian era - and no new groups appear thereafter.*”<sup>xv</sup>

**What is the “Cambrian Explosion?”** The Cambrian Explosion is a term to describe the layers of sediment from the Cambrian geological period, estimated to be about 550 million years ago, that show a sudden appearance of about 100 phyla of plants and animals. Biochemist Michael Behe uses the phrase “*Biological Big Bang*” to describe this geological period.

Commenting on this period, the atheistic biologist Richard Dawkins says this: “*...the Cambrian strata of rocks, vintage about 500 million years, are the oldest ones in an advanced state of evolution, the very first time they appear. It is as though they were just planted there, without any evolutionary history. Needless to say, this appearance of sudden planting has delighted creationists...The only alternative explanation of the sudden appearance of so many complex animal types in the Cambrian era is divine creation...*”<sup>xvi</sup>

Dr. Jonathan Wells (who earned a doctorate in religious studies at Yale Graduate School and a doctorate in molecular and cell biology from the University of California at Berkeley) said: “*This is absolutely contrary to Darwin’s ‘Tree of Life.’ These animals, which are so fundamentally different in their body plans, appear fully developed, all of a sudden, in what paleontologists have called the single most spectacular phenomenon of the fossil record.*”<sup>xvii</sup>

Stephen Meyer, Director and Senior Fellow at the Discovery Institute's Center for Science and Culture, explains: *"To put [the Cambrian period] into perspective, if you were to compress all of the Earth's history into twenty-four hours, the Cambrian explosion would consume only about one minute ... The Cambrian explosion represents an incredible quantum leap in biological complexity. Before then, life on Earth was pretty simple – one celled bacteria, blue-green algae, and later some sponges and primitive worms or mollusks. Then without any ancestors in the fossil record, we have a stunning variety of complex creatures appear in the blink of an eye, geologically speaking...All this totally contradicts Darwinism, which predicted the slow, gradual development in organisms over time. Darwin admitted the Cambrian explosion was 'inexplicable' and 'a valid argument' against his theory. He insisted ... 'nature takes no leaps.' He thought he would be vindicated, however, as more fossils were discovered, but the picture has only gotten worse."*<sup>xviii</sup>

Paleontologist, Stephen Gould writes the following:

*"All paleontologists know that the fossil record contains precious little in the way of intermediate forms; transitions between major groups are characteristically abrupt."*<sup>xix</sup>

*"The extreme rarity of transitional forms in the fossil record persists as the trade secret of paleontology ...The evolutionary trees that adorn our textbooks have data only at the tips and nodes of their branches; the rest is inference, however reasonable, not the evidence of fossils."*<sup>xx</sup>

#### **IV. Darwin's theory of evolution can't explain the irreducible complexity in molecules.**

On page 154, of *"The Origin of Species"* 6th ed., Darwin says this:

*"If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight modifications, then my theory would absolutely break down."*<sup>xxi</sup>

Darwin imagined the cell to be something rather simple. Recent discoveries have shown that a one-cell organism is more complicated than anything we've been able to recreate through supercomputers.

Bruce Alberts, the President of the National Academy of Sciences said this, *"We have always underestimated the cell ...The entire cell can be viewed as a factory that contains an elaborate network of interlocking assembly lines, each of which is composed of a set of large protein machines ...Why do we call them machines? Precisely because, like machines invented by humans to deal efficiently with the macroscopic world, these protein assemblies contain highly coordinated moving parts."*<sup>xxii</sup>

Michael Behe, the author of *Darwin's Black Box*,<sup>xxiii</sup> (a book the *National Review* called one of the most important non-fiction books of the twentieth century)<sup>xxiv</sup> explains that recent bio-chemical discoveries show numerous examples of this very kind of "irreducible complexity" and that molecules are made up of many parts that interact in complex ways, and all the parts need to work together. Any single part does not have useful function unless all the other parts are also present -- much like a mouse trap would not function if one part were removed.

*"To Darwin, the cell was a 'black box.' Its inner workings were utterly mysterious to him. Now, the black box has been opened up and we know how it works. Applying Darwin's test to the ultra-complex world of molecular machinery and cellular systems that have been discovered over the past 40 years, we can say that Darwin's theory has 'absolutely broken down.'"* (Michael Behe, biochemist, *Darwin's Black Box*, 1996).

Molecular biologist James Shapiro of the University of Chicago wrote this in *National Review*:

*"There are no detailed Darwinian accounts for the evolution of any fundamental biochemical or cellular system, only a variety of wishful speculations."*<sup>xxv</sup>

Michael Behe says this: *"Maybe these 'molecular machines' and these biological systems look designed because they really were designed."*<sup>xxvi</sup> *The only force known to be able to make irreducibly complex machines is intelligent design ... Why ignore intelligent design when it's a good match to the data? Yes, we have to keep an open mind in science, but we shouldn't be ignoring the most obvious explanation for all the evidence we have today."*<sup>xxvii</sup>

## **V. Darwin's theory can't explain the highly complex information in DNA.**

*"Life does not just consist of matter (chemicals) but also information. A theory of life not only has to explain the origin of matter but also the origin of the information."*<sup>xxviii</sup>

*Information is different than matter. For example, if all the copies of Shakespeare's plays were destroyed, nothing would be permanently lost because actors who had memorized the roles could easily re-create the text."*<sup>xxix</sup>

In living systems, the guidance that is needed to assemble everything comes from DNA. Every cell of every plant and animal has to have a DNA molecule.

**Scientists say that a single strain of DNA holds enough information to fill a 6,000 volume encyclopedia.**<sup>xxx</sup> *"There is, in fact, no entity in the known universe that stores and processes more information, more efficiently than the DNA molecule."*<sup>xxxi</sup>

Suppose you were in a cave and you believed that you were the first person ever in this part of the cave. As you were trudging through this cave, you discovered ancient pictographs painted all over the wall. Would you still believe that you were the first human in this cave?

*“When archaeologists discovered the Rosetta stone, they didn’t think its inscriptions were the product of random chance or self-organizational processes. Obviously, the sequential arrangements of symbols was conveying information, and it was a reasonable assumption that intelligence created it.”<sup>xxxii</sup>*

Whenever we see written information we assume that there is intelligence behind it. *“Every experience we have about information – whether it’s computer code, hieroglyphic inscription, a book, or a cave painting – points toward intelligence. The same is true about the information inside every cell in every living creature.”<sup>xxxiii</sup>*

That which is encoded on DNA is purely and simply written information.  
**Who wrote the information rich DNA code?**

*“Consider the difficulty of generating just two lines of Shakespeare’s play Hamlet by [randomly] dropping Scrabble letters onto a table top. Then consider that the specific genetic instructions required to build a protein in even the simplest one celled organism would fill hundreds of pages of printed text.”<sup>xxxiv</sup>*

*“If nature is so ‘clever’ it can exploit mechanisms that amaze us with their ingenuity, is that not persuasive evidence for the existence of intelligent design behind the physical universe? If the world’s finest minds can unravel only with difficulty the deeper workings of nature, how could it be supposed that those workings are merely a mindless accident, a product of blind chance? ... If physics is the product of design, the universe must have a purpose, and the evidence of modern physics suggests strongly to me that the purpose includes us.”<sup>xxxv</sup>*

Stephen Meyer explains the importance of this issue:

*“This issue has caused all naturalistic accounts of the origin of life to break down, because it’s the critical and foundational question. If you can’t explain where the information comes from, you haven’t explained life, because it’s the information that makes the molecules into something that actually functions.”<sup>xxxvi</sup>*

Lee Strobel sums it up this way ... *“What do we make of the fact that DNA stores far more information in a smaller space than the most advanced supercomputer on the planet? What else can generate information but intelligence? What else can account for the rapid appearance of a staggering variety of fully formed, complex creatures that have absolutely no transitional intermediates in the fossil record? The conclusion was compelling: an intelligent entity has quite literally spelled out evidence of his existence through the four chemical letters in the genetic code. It’s almost as if the Creator autographed every cell.”<sup>xxxvii</sup>*

## **VI. Darwin's theory can't explain why we do not routinely observe beneficial mutation in living creatures.**

Genetic mutation “does not introduce new levels of complexity, and it cannot be shown that it is a step in the right direction. Most observed mutations are harmful, and there is no experimental evidence to show that a new animal organism or even a novel structural feature has ever been produced from the raw material produced by mutation.”<sup>xxxviii</sup>

Pierre-Paul Grasse of the French Academy of Sciences writes: “No matter how numerous they may be, mutations do not produce any kind of evolution.”<sup>xxxix</sup>

“Geneticist John F. McDonald has called this ‘a great Darwinian paradox.’ The kind of mutations that macroevolution needs – namely, large-scale, beneficial ones – don’t occur, while the kind it doesn’t need – large-scale mutations with harmful effects or small-scale mutations with limited impact – do occur, though infrequently.”<sup>xl</sup>

### **CONCLUSION**

More and more biologists, biochemists, astronomers, geologists, paleontologists, geneticists, mathematicians and other researchers - not just Christian - have raised serious objections to the Darwinian evolutionary theory in recent years.

***"If Darwinists are to keep the Creator out of the picture, they have to provide a naturalistic explanation for the origin of life. They haven't been able to do it."***<sup>xli</sup>

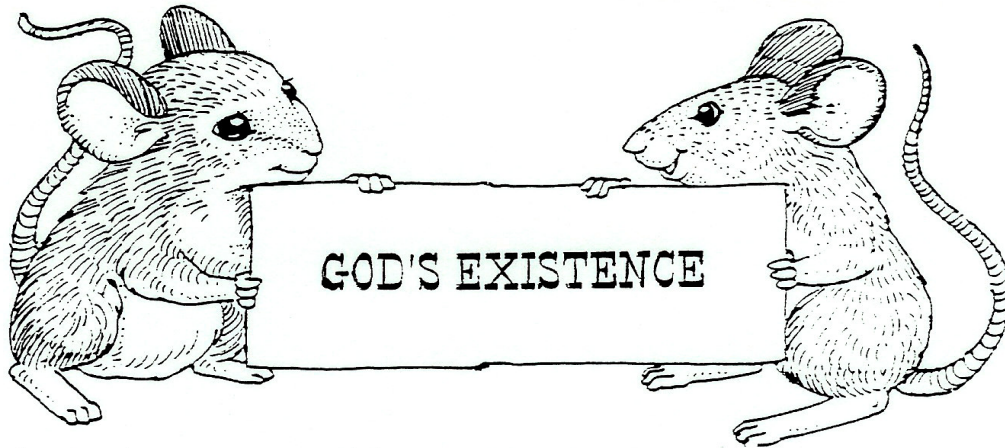
**(Phillip E. Johnson, author of *Defeating Darwinism*)**

Dr. James Tour is one of the world's leading nanoscientists. He is a professor at Rice University's Department of Chemistry and Center for Nanoscale Science and Technology and has earned a doctorate in organic chemistry from Purdue University and has done post-doctoral work at Stanford University and the University of Wisconsin. He has written over 140 technical research articles and holds more than 17 U.S. patents. Dr. Tour said this ...

***"Only a rookie who knows nothing about science would say science takes away from faith. If you really study science, it will bring you closer to God. I stand in awe of God because of what he has done through his creation."***<sup>xlii</sup>

The world-renowned paleontologist Colin Patterson (Senior paleontologist of the British Museum of Natural History and author of the book *Evolution*) in 1981, in front of an entire audience of his evolutionary colleagues said this...

*“Last year I had a sudden realization. For over twenty years I had thought I was working on evolution in some way. One morning I woke up and something had happened in the night; and it struck me that I had been working on this stuff for twenty years and there was not one thing I knew about it. That's quite a shock, to learn that one can be so misled so long ... So for the last few weeks I've tried putting a simple question to various people ... ‘Can you tell me anything you know about evolution, any one thing ... that is true?’ All I got was silence ... the absence of answers seems to suggest that ... evolution does not convey knowledge, or, if so, I haven't yet heard of it ... **I think many people in this room would acknowledge that during the last few years, if you had thought about it at all, you have experienced a shift from evolution as knowledge to evolution as faith.** I know that it's true of me and I think it is true of a good many of you here ... Evolution not only conveys no knowledge but seems somehow to convey anti-knowledge.”* <sup>xliii</sup>



### A PARABLE <sup>xliv</sup>

Once upon a time there was a family of mice who had lived all their lives in a large piano. Every day in their piano world they heard the beautiful music of the instrument, filling all the dark spaces with pleasant sound and harmony. At first the mice were impressed by it. They drew comfort and wonder from the thought that there was Someone who made the music – invisible to them – yet close to them. They loved to think of the Great Player whom they could not see.

Then one day a daring young mouse named Charlie climbed up part of the piano and returned very thoughtful. He had discovered how the music was made. In fact, Charlie was a little disturbed by what he had discovered. Wires were the secret! Tightly stretched wires of graduated lengths which trembled and vibrated. He carefully and thoughtfully wrote a book about his discovery and called it "*The Origin of Music.*"

At first, Charlie's theory was met with resistance. But eventually, it became the predominate view of where the music was coming from. The mice had to revise all their old, outdated beliefs. None but the most conservative mice could any longer believe in the "Mysterious Unseen Player."

The really cool mice designed "Charlie" stickers and wore them with pride to show the rest of the mice that they were not narrow-minded.

Later, other explorers carried the explanation further. Hammers were now the secret -- numbers of hammers dancing and leaping on the wires. This was a more complicated theory, but it all went to show that they lived in a purely mechanical and mathematical world.

The Unseen Player came to be thought of as a myth.

All the while, the Pianist continued to play.

Silly mice.

# **QUESTIONS FOR DARWIN**

**by Russ Whitten**

**So you think you know the answer  
about how we came to be?  
Do you think our ancestors  
were really chimpanzees?**

**Did something really come from nothing  
complete with complexity?  
Is it human opinion  
that defines morality?**

**If everything in this world has a cause  
what caused the universe?  
If all art has an artist  
do you believe nature's art came first?**

**Did mind create matter or did matter create mind?  
Is random chance the father of life, complex order and design?**

**Who is responsible for the information in my DNA?  
Charles Darwin tell me where's the hope at the end of your day?**

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## NOTES

### CHAPTER 3: What About Evolution?

<sup>i</sup> Published in *The American Biology Teacher*, 58, no. 1 (January 1996): 61-62. Cited in Phillip E. Johnson, *Defeating Darwinism by Opening Minds* (Dover's Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 1997), 15.

<sup>ii</sup> Quote from Dr. William Lane Craig Audio Tape entitled "*Does God Exist? The Evidence For and Against*" (InterVarsity Christian Fellowship of the U.S.A), 1997.

<sup>iii</sup> Fred Holye, *The Intelligent Universe* (New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1983).

<sup>iv</sup> Ravi Zacharias and Norman Geisler, *Who Made God?* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan Press, 2003), 64.

<sup>v</sup> Michael A. Corey, *The God Hypothesis* (Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2000), 222.

<sup>vi</sup> Charles B. Thaxton, Walter L. Bradley, and Roger L. Olsen, *The Mystery of Life's Origin* (Dallas: Lewis and Stanley, 1984).

<sup>vii</sup> Lee Strobel, *The Case for a Creator* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2004), 42.

<sup>viii</sup> Fred Holye, *The Intelligent Universe* (New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1983).

<sup>ix</sup> Michael A. Corey, *The God Hypothesis* (Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2000), 220.

<sup>x</sup> Francis Crick, *Life Itself: Its Origin and Nature* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1981), 88.

<sup>xi</sup> Charles Darwin, *The Origin of Species*, 6<sup>th</sup> ed. (New York: New York University Press, 1988).

<sup>xii</sup> David Raup, "Conflicts Between Darwin and Paleontology", *Field Museum of Natural History Bulletin*, January 1979 – quoted in Lee Strobel, *The Case for Faith* (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan Publishing House, 2000), 91.

<sup>xiii</sup> Michael Denton, *Evolution: A Theory in Crisis* (Chevy Chase, Md.: Adler and Adler, 1986), 162. As cited in Lee Strobel, *The Case for a Creator* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2004), 56.

<sup>xiv</sup> *Creation and Evolution*, Wall chart/poster, (Torrance, CA: Rose Publishing, 1999).

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- <sup>xv</sup> Phillip E. Johnson, *Defeating Darwinism by Opening Minds* (Dover's Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 1997), 95.
- <sup>xvi</sup> Richard Dawkins, *The Blind Watchmaker* (New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1996).
- <sup>xvii</sup> Lee Strobel, *The Case for a Creator* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2004), 44.
- <sup>xviii</sup> Lee Strobel, *The Case for a Creator* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2004), 240.
- <sup>xix</sup> Stephen Gould, "The Return of Hopeful Monsters," *Natural History*, vol. LXXVI (6), June - July (1977), 24.
- <sup>xx</sup> Stephen Gould, "Evolution's Erratic Pace," *Natural History*, vol. LXXXVI(5), May (1977), 14.
- <sup>xxi</sup> Charles Darwin, *The Origin of Species*, 6<sup>th</sup> ed. (New York: New York University Press, 1988), 154.
- <sup>xxii</sup> Bruce Alberts, "The Cell as a Collection of Protein Machines," *Cell* 92 (February 8, 1998). As cited in Lee Strobel, *The Case for a Creator* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2004), 193.
- <sup>xxiii</sup> Michael Behe, *Darwin's Black Box* (New York: The Fress Press, 1996).
- <sup>xxiv</sup> Lee Strobel, *The Case for a Creator* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2004), 195.
- <sup>xxv</sup> Molecular biologist James Shapiro of the University of Chicago wrote this in *National Review* - quoted in Phillip E. Johnson, *Defeating Darwinism* (Downers Grove, IL: Intervarsity Press, 1997), 79.
- <sup>xxvi</sup> Lee Strobel, *The Case for a Creator* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2004), 79.
- <sup>xxvii</sup> Lee Strobel, *The Case for a Creator* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2004), 214.
- <sup>xxviii</sup> Phillip E. Johnson, *Defeating Darwinism* (Downers Grove, IL: Intervarsity Press, 1997), 75.
- <sup>xxix</sup> Phillip E. Johnson, *Defeating Darwinism* (Downers Grove, IL: Intervarsity Press, 1997), 72.
- <sup>xxx</sup> "Each nucleus of every cell in the human body contains a digitally coded database larger, in information content, than all 30 volumes of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* put together." (Richard Dawkins, *Climbing Mount Improbable*, 1996) quoted in Phillip E. Johnson, *Defeating Darwinism* (Downers Grove, IL: Intervarsity Press, 1997), 77.

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- <sup>xxx</sup> A quote from *Unlocking the Mystery of Life*, a video produced by Illustra Media.
- <sup>xxxii</sup> Lee Strobel, *The Case for a Creator* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2004), 238.
- <sup>xxxiii</sup> Lee Strobel, *The Case for a Creator* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2004), 78.
- <sup>xxxiv</sup> A quote from *Unlocking the Mystery of Life*, a video produced by Illustra Media.
- <sup>xxxv</sup> Paul Davies, *Superforce* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1984), 243.
- <sup>xxxvi</sup> Lee Strobel, *The Case for a Creator* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2004), 225.
- <sup>xxxvii</sup> Lee Strobel, *The Case for a Creator* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2004), 244.
- <sup>xxxviii</sup> Paul Davies and Kenyon, D., *Of Pandas and People* (Dallas, TX: Haughton Publishing Company, 1993).
- <sup>xxxix</sup> Pierre-Paul Grasse, *Evolution of Living Organisms* (New York: Academic Press, 1977), 88.
- <sup>xl</sup> Lee Strobel, *The Case for a Creator* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2004), 241.
- <sup>xli</sup> Phillip E. Johnson, *Defeating Darwinism by Opening Minds* (Dover's Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 1997).
- <sup>xlii</sup> Lee Stroble, *The Case for Faith* (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan Publishing House), 111.
- <sup>xliii</sup> Michael A. Corey, *The God Hypothesis* (Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2000), 5.
- <sup>xliv</sup> Author unknown. Adapted from an article in *Bulletin Digest*.
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*"I think it's indisputable that there has never been a time in history when the hard evidence of science was more confirmatory of belief in God than today."*<sup>xliv</sup> -- Dr. William Lane Craig

*"The best data we have are exactly what I would have predicted had I nothing to go on but the first five books of Moses, the Psalms and the Bible as a whole."*<sup>xliv</sup> -- Arno Penzias – (Nobel Prize winner).

*"I find more sure marks of authenticity in the Bible than in any profane history whatsoever."* -- Sir Isaac Newton (developed the laws of motion, calculus)

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*“With regard to the origin of life, science...positively affirms creative power.” -- Lord Kelvin - (established thermodynamics as a science)*

*“It is difficult to understand a scientist who does not acknowledge the presence of God...as it is difficult to comprehend a theologian who would deny the advances of science.” -- Wernher von Braun - (past director of NASA)*