

BIOLOGY & SCIENCE FACT SHEET

KEY VERSES:

Genesis 1
Mark 10:6

John 1:1–3
Colossians 1:16–17

Hebrews 11:3

KEY PUBLICATIONS:

Answers Magazine | www.answersingenesis.org |

Creation Research Society Quarterly | www.creationresearch.org |

Acts & Facts | www.icr.org |

KEY QUOTES:

Evolutionists

"Evolution is a fact amply demonstrated by the fossil record and by contemporary molecular biology. Natural selection is a successful theory devised to explain the fact of evolution."¹

"Man is the result of a purposeless and natural process that did not have him in mind. He was not planned. He is a state of matter, a form of life, a sort of animal, and a species of the Order Primates, akin nearly or remotely to all of life and indeed to all that is material."²

"Biology teaches us that the species man was not specially created but is merely, in a long chain of evolutionary changes of forms of life, the last link, made in the likeness not of God but of nothing so much as an ape."³

"With me, the horrid doubt always arises whether the convictions of man's mind, which has been developed from the mind of lower animals, are of any value or at all trustworthy. Would any one trust in the convictions of a monkey's mind, if there are any convictions in such a mind?"⁴

Creationists/ID

"The essential point of creation has nothing to do with the timing or the mechanism the Creator chose to employ, but with the element of design or purpose. In the broadest sense, a 'creationist' is simply a person who believes that the world (and especially mankind) was designed, and exists for a purpose."⁵

"Science is possible only because we live in an ordered universe which complies with simple mathematical laws. The job of the scientist is to study, catalogue and relate the orderliness in nature, not to question its origin. But theologians have long argued that the order in the physical world is evidence for God. If this is true, then science and religion acquire a common purpose in revealing God's work."⁶

"A science which deals with origin events does not fall within the category of empirical science, which deals with observed regularities in the present. Rather, it is more like a

¹ Carl Sagan, *Dragons of Eden*, (New York: Random, 1977), p. 6.

² George Gaylord Simpson, *The Meaning of Evolution*, (New Haven, CT: Yale University, 1971), p. 345.

³ Kurt E. M. Baier, "The Meaning of Life," in *Critiques of God*, ed. Peter Angeles, (Buffalo, NY: Prometheus, 1976), p. 315.

⁴ Charles Darwin in *The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin*, Francis Darwin, ed. (London: J. Murray, 1888), Vol. 1, p. 316.

⁵ Phillip Johnson, *Darwin on Trial* 2nd ed, (Downers Grove, IL: IVP, 1993), p. 113.

⁶ Paul Davies, *God and the New Physics*, (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1983), p. 144.

forensic science, which concentrates on unobserved singularities in the past. That is, a science about origins is a singularity science about the past; it differs from a scientific understanding about singularities in the present. A science about the past does not observe the past singularity but must depend on the principle of uniformity (analogy), as historical geology and archaeology do.

Just as a forensic scientist tries to make a plausible reconstruction of an unobserved (and unrepeatable) murder, so the evolutionist and creationist attempt to construct a plausible scenario of the unobserved past singularities of origin. So neither view is operation science. Rather, both are in the domain of origin science.

Some events of origin may have nonnatural primary intelligent causes. But to insist on finding a natural cause where there is evidence for primary intelligent causes is like demanding that a geology class remain at Mount Rushmore until it discovers some natural process of erosion to explain the faces formed on the mountainside."⁷

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⁷ Norman Geisler and Kerby Anderson, *Origin Science: A Proposal for the Creation-Evolution Controversy*, (Grand Rapids, MI: Baker, 1987), pp. 14, 25, 30.

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