

Reasons to Believe Your Bible - Scientific Reasons

Sign Title: Scientific Reasons to Believe Your Bible

February 6, 2011

If you are new, I would like to welcome you in the name of Christ. My name is Kurt and I am one of the pastors. This morning, we continue our teaching series called *Reasons to Believe Your Bible*. In this series, we are learning rational reasons we can trust the Bible is what it claims to be,... the very words of God. This morning, we are looking at *Scientific* reasons to trust this book. Specifically we will enter into the creation versus evolution debate. Did we evolve, as our children's high school biology text books tell us or are we special creations of God, as the Bible tells us. This morning, we will walk away with solid reasons to believe this book.

The July 29, 2002 issue of U.S. News & World Report cover article was entitled, "The New Reality of Evolution: Where we came from and where we are going." Let me read a few quotes from the article.

By now, scientists say, evolution is no longer "just a theory." It's an everyday phenomenon, a fundamental fact of biology as real as hunger and as unavoidable as death.

Scientists have confirmed virtually all of Darwin's postulates.

I'm begging people to treat evolution as a science and not just tack it on as an explanation afterward.

The evidence against evolution amounts to little more than "I can't imagine it,"...

After reading the article, I felt that if I didn't believe in evolution, I was an ignorant, unscientific, religious fanatic that tossed reason to the wind and my brains out the door. Of course, this isn't the only place evolution is considered an established fact. Evolution is also considered an established fact in our

children's high school biology text books. This morning we will interact with them.

So we are left with an obvious problem,... Has science proven evolution or is there a whole body of evidence that U.S. News and high school biology text books continue to ignore because they have a commitment to see the theory of evolution proven true? This is the question before us. This morning we are going to examine a few of evolution's fatal flaws in the areas of 1) Geology 2) Biology and 3) Mathematics.

Evolution doesn't add up in Geology.

The Geological Column

Pg. 419 of the Spirit Lake High School Prentice Hall Biology text book shows us an example of how the Geological Column taught in high school



biology text books. The idea behind the column was first developed by scientists in the 19th century. The column says that the deeper you dig, the farther back in time you go, so stacked in the earth is a column that goes back in time revealing our evolutionary ancestors. According to this column the most complex animals are buried most shallowly in the earth and our evolutionary ancestors, such as trilobites, are buried deep below.

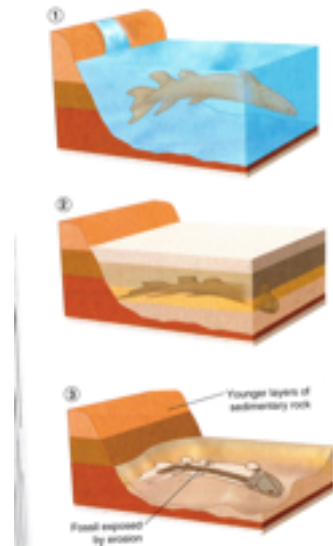
This column, which is the foundation upon which modern geology is built, has some persistent problems in it.

First of all, **it is based upon circular reasoning**. The age of the rock is based upon the animals found fossilized in it which assumes the geological column theory is true. The geological column theory is assumed true because evolution is assumed true. So evolution proves the geological column and the geological column proves evolution. This is circular reasoning.

Second, **the geological column only exists in theory**. There are no actual geological columns in existence. What you find in nature is geological layers out of order and missing. One of the great examples of the geological column, according to high school text books, is the Grand Canyon. They neglect to mention that only half of the geological column is found in the Grand Canyon.

Third, **there are countless examples of objects from one layer mixed with objects from another layer**. For example, in 1968 William Meister found trilobite fossils that geologists claim were extinct 230 million years before the appearance of man, right next to the trilobites he found a human sandal print. So a guy walking in flip-flops was stepping on trilobites but evolutionary scientists claimed trilobites were extinct 230 million years before humans appeared on planet earth. What do you do with this?

Fourth, **fossilization is no longer a regularly occurring event on planet earth.** Pg. 418 of the Spirit Lake Prentice Hall Biology text book show how fossilization takes place. Something dies, it is covered by sediment and eventually it becomes a fossil. There is a problem. Dead animals today don't become fossils, they decompose. Even the bones eventually decompose. Scientists realized this when they looked for traces of the millions of buffalo carcasses that used to roam the Great Plains. Did they turn to fossils? No, they decomposed. While no fossilization is occurring today, there was a massive amount of fossilization that took place at one time in the past. The billions and billions of fossils that exist simply could not be made by the way the world is operating today.



Mass fossilization is evidence of a global cataclysmic hydraulic event.

Many scientists believe the fossil record came to exist as the result of a global cataclysmic hydraulic event, which we call the flood. The geological column is the record of a mass extermination of life on the planet. The more primitive forms of life succumbed to the rising levels of water and mud first. The higher life forms were smart enough to climb hills and get higher places to last longer before they were finally snuffed out. This would explain why so many fossils are found in a buried alive position.

If you are following the news, you know they are trying to resurrect the Woolly Mammoths. These are elephants with fur coats. There are literally millions of Mammoths that were buried alive and flash frozen in Siberia and Alaska. Some of them still have food in their mouth. The only reason scientists can attempt to genetically reconstruct the Mammoth is because the Mammoths were frozen so quickly and so efficiently that their DNA was not destroyed. Where did this flash freezing come from? Some scientists believe it was the collapse of the vapor canopy that covered the earth.

Radioactive Dating

Currently scientists believe the earth is 4.5 to 5 billion years old. This belief is based on something called Radioactive dating. What this means is radioactive elements in a rock decay to their nonradioactive daughter elements at a regular rate called a half-life. You can look into a rock and learn the ratio between decayed daughter elements and radioactive parent elements and it allows you to estimate the age of the rock. Unfortunately, it is based upon a number of assumptions.

First, **it assumes there were no daughter elements in the rock to begin with.** Nobody knows what was in the rock when it was formed. We know what radioactive decay looks like but we have no way to know where the number of starting daughter elements begin.

Secondly, **it assumes the rate of radioactive decay is constant.** While radioactive decay is usually constant, cosmic radiation from the sun and massive heating, like volcanic lava, changes the rate of radioactive decay.

Thirdly, **water seepage migrates both radioactive elements and daughter elements into and out of rock.** So things are not consistent when it rains.

Let me give you an example of the problems. Living snails have radioactively dated at 2,300 years old. Wood from growing trees radioactively dates to 10,000 years old. Lava from a volcano in Hawaii, that we know is less than 200 years old, radioactively dates to over 3 billion years old.

Radioactive dating, while the most popular way of dating the age of the earth, is not the most reliable way of dating the earth. There are too many assumptions. Scientists love it because it gives the earth a very old age which allows more time for evolution to occur. Interestingly, there are other ways of dating the age of the earth that lead us to believe our planet is much younger than several billion years.

Meteoric Dust

Scientists have known that cosmic dust enters the earth's atmosphere at an essentially constant rate. These dust particles settle on the earth's surface. In fact every year the earth receives about 14 million tons of meteoric dust. If the earth is 5 billion years old, that means there



should be a meteoric dust layer on the surface of the earth 182 feet thick. But that isn't what we find. In fact, when the Apollo mission was sent to the moon, one of the worries scientists had about lunar lander was that if the moon was 5

billion years old the lunar lander would sink, like it was in quick sand, in meteoric dust. Guess what happened? The meteoric dust layer on the moon only ended up being 1/8th of an inch thick.

While the scientists don't have an answer why the moon has such a thin layer of meteoric dust on it, they do have an answer why the layer of meteoric dust layer on planet earth is not there. Some scientists believe the reason there is not a thick meteoric dust layer on the earth is because the dust has mixed into the surface soils over time. But there is still a problem. Meteoric dust has some very specific qualities to it. For one, it is densely concentrated with the element nickel. Nickel is a very rare element on planet earth. In fact, if you were to take the estimates of all the nickel in existence on planet earth and say it all came from meteoric dust entering our atmosphere, the age of the earth could not be more than a few thousand years old, rather than a few billion.

Why isn't this evidence talked about? Because scientists are committed to an old earth. They are committed to evolution and they hide the evidence that doesn't support their cause.

Say it with me friends. "Evolution just doesn't add up."

Evolution doesn't add up in biology.

Scientists tells us that we have great evidence that animals evolved. Is that true? Do animals evolve or is obvious that for some animals, evolution couldn't have taken place.

Sea Slugs

These slugs are one of the most fascinating and mysterious marine creatures out there. This slug lives in the oceans within the tidal zones



where it eats sea anemones. For my Iowa friends who did not grow up by the ocean, sea anemones are like jelly fish with long tentacles that are equipped with thousands of stinging cells on the tentacles that explode at the slightest touch plunging poisonous harpoons into the attacker. These poisonous cells are strong enough to kill human beings.



Even with this incredible defense mechanism, sea slugs eat sea anemones without being stung and without exploding the poisonous stinging cells and without digesting them. What is even more amazing is what the sea slug's body does with the stinging cells. The sea slug's stomach has special tubes with ciliated hairs in them. The stinging cells are swept down these tubes by the hairs and are stored in pouches which the sea slug can use for its own defense. Whenever the sea slug is attacked it excretes the stinging cells, which are just as potent as when they were part of the sea anemone.

Think about how this intricate relationship just happened to evolve. First, in order to prevent the stinging cells of the anemone from exploding, the sea slug would have to develop a special chemical to temporarily neutralize them. Every time the slug developed the wrong chemical, he died. Then the slug would have

to randomly develop a completely new digestive system that could separate stinking cells from the rest of the anemone body, choosing to digest everything but the cells. Then it would happen to, just by chance, to develop pouches and ciliated hairs that would take the separated poisonous cells and store them. Not to mention the incredibly complex neurological system that controls it and the pores that secrete the poisonous cells. Of course, the sea slug would just have to evolve, by chance, a un-neutralizing solution that it would secrete on the poison cells as they are excreted. Anything goes wrong along the evolution process and the sea slug dies.

You tell me this delicate handling of toxic poisons just happened by chance. Evolution just doesn't add up!

Bombardier Beetles

The bombardier beetle is an insect armed with another impressive defense system. When threatened, it blasts irritating chemicals at 212 degrees Fahrenheit out of its two tail pipes right into the face of an unfortunate attacker.



This beetle accomplishes this incredible chemical feat by mixing the dangerous chemicals hydroquinone and hydrogen peroxide. In addition, the beetle has an inhibitor chemical that keeps these two chemical from exploding.

Whenever the beetle is approached by an attacker, it squirts the two chemicals into its combustion chamber tailpipes along with another chemical

called an anti-inhibitor. This results in a violent explosion right in the face of the attacker.

Think how this beetle just evolved over millions of years. If evolutionists are right, there were millions of generations of these beetles that just randomly developed these two chemicals and they exploded, like firecrackers, in the jungle. Eventually, the beetle developed the two volatile chemicals and an inhibitor chemical. But that did him no good. It is a completely useless combination until he just randomly develops an anti-inhibitor chemical. That does him no good because if he secretes the anti-inhibitor, he explodes again. That is until someone, just by chance of course, develops a tailpipe and a sophisticated neurological timing and delivery system to inject the anti-inhibitor into the chemical at just the right time and spray the whole thing in the face of an attacker; creating insect napalm. The problem is that none of this can develop one piece at a time. If it does, the beetle explodes.

Evolution just doesn't add up.

The Modern Horse

One of the common proofs of evolution in many biology textbooks is the evolution of the modern horse. This one comes from page 228 of the BCBS Biology text book used in Spirit Lake High School. Supposedly, the horse started as a little horse with multiple toes, but it eventually evolved into the single hoof riding horses we have



today. This is cited as proof of evolution. The truth is that the evolution of the horse is nothing more than an elaborate hoax.

First, **no complete set of horse fossils exist anywhere in the world.**

So it only works in theory.

Second, **to follow horse fossil evolution, they start in North America, then are only found in Europe, then switch back to only being found in North America.**

Third, **there are no transitional fossils between the different types of horses.** They each exist perpetuating their own kind in the skeletal record.

Fourth, **recent archaeological digs have unearthed the fossils of full-size modern horses existing with the fossils of the early horse ancestors.**

These ancestors were supposedly extinct for millions of years. So horse evolution is a joke, but it is still in the biology books as proof of evolution.

Lucy

I would like to introduce you to a young lady called Lucy. She comes from page. 325 of Modern Biology, a text book used in Spirit Lake High School. The biology book claims she is one of the transitional fossils that prove we evolved from apes.



What is the rest of the story on Lucy? Lucy is a skeleton that is only 40% complete. She was found in Ethiopia in 1974. According to National Geographic, “The angle of the thigh bone and the flattened surface at the knee joint prove she walked on two legs.”

They neglect to mention the knee joint used to prove Lucy walked on two legs was found 200 feet lower in the rock strata and over 2 miles away from the rest of the skeleton.

The knee joint was also crushed when it was discovered. Today the conclusions of Donald Johnson's archaeological team, the team that discovered Lucy, are no longer accepted as scientific work but are considered pure speculation. Lucy, and her relatives, are now reclassified as a type of ape. Yet, thirty years later, she is still in the biology text books. I wonder why. Do you think there is an agenda behind the science? An agenda to support the theory of evolution.

Friends, there is a lot we could say in this area. Let me just quickly mention three devastating problems for evolutionists.

How did something come from nothing? When you ask them how life started, what do they say? We follow Hawkins who says the universe is expanding and life started from a big bang. Ok, I can accept that. Where did the big bang come from? At some point you went from nothing to something, how did that happen unless it wasn't God. Evolutionists have no idea.

What bridged the gap between matter and life? Somehow we went from matter to life that can reproduce itself and has feelings, emotions, a sense of morality, a sense of right and wrong, a desire for beauty and the ability to perceive it. There is a gap between the material and the immaterial that evolutionists can not explain.

Where are the transitional fossils? After scouring the globe, evolutionists have no transitional fossils. Many of the fossils they thought were transitional turned out to be wrong. There is no bridge monkey between ape and man. There is no bridge animal between fish and land mammals. They aren't there.

Evolution just doesn't add up.

Evolution just doesn't add up in mathematics.

I know some of you have felt this series is hard to understand, but, I have tried to keep the cookies on the bottom shelf. Guess what, the cookies are going above the kitchen cabinet for this one. I will try to keep it simple, but this is some intellectual heavy lifting and it is a devastating argument against evolution.

Let's work with statistics and probability. We are often told evolution is just a product of chance. Given enough time and matter, the chances are that life will just randomly happen. As an example, we are told a monkey, just randomly hitting keys on a typewriter, will eventually type out an unabridged dictionary if we gave him enough time. Think about this. What are the possibilities of a monkey just randomly typing out the word *evolution*?

Mathematically we say that is 1 in 26^9 . That is 1 in 5,429,503,679,000 chance. That is the odds of randomly typing a nine letter word. What if we were to try something slightly more complex. Take twenty cards, number them one to twenty, and shuffle them. What are the odds, that after shuffling, we would put them down in the chronological order of one to twenty?? That is known as 1 in $20!$ (factorial) chance, which is 1 in 2,432,902,008,176,640,000 chance.

Now lets try something slightly more complex, but no where near as complex as the simplest piece of living matter. Let's try a 200 piece system. What are the chances the 200 pieces would be laid down in a particular order. The chances of this happening are 1 in 10^{375} . That is 375 zeros after the one! What are the chance of that happening. Let's do the math. Scientists tell us the number of electrons in the universe is 10^{80} . If you took every electron in the universe and collected them in groups of 200, numbering them 1 to 200, don't you think there is a chance that one of those sets would be in proper chronological order? Do the math, there is a 1 in 5×10^{77} chance of a properly ordered set. We need something at least as great as 1 in 10^{375} to have a decent chance of having a one to two-hundred chronological sequence randomly occur.

The evolutionist says, "I can see your problem right away. You only ordered the electrons of the universe into groups of 200 *once*. We need more time and to try it again and again. After all, doesn't evolution happen over time." Ok, how much time do you want? Let's keep reorganizing the electrons of the universe into groups of 200 at the rate of 1 billion new random combinations a second and lets keep doing it for 30 billion years. That gives us 10^{24} new recombinations. Add that to our previous equation of 5×10^{77} and it really doesn't help us much. Now we have a 1 in 5×10^{104} , still way too short of 1 in 10^{375} to have enough time to randomly put a 200 piece ordered set in proper chronological order.

So even if you used all the electrons in the universe recombining them 1 billion times a second for 30 billion years, you do not have enough of a chance to statistically get one proper chronological ordering.

That was just a simple 200 piece set. The simplest ordered set in anything living is an amino acid which is a 400 piece set. The chance occurrence of a self replicating piece of protein just randomly occurring is 1 in 10^{450} . The chance occurrence of self-replicating DNA is 1 in $10^{167,626}$. What is the chance formation of a brain?

So when someone tells you that given enough time and enough matter, self-replicating DNA will happen by chance, you can just laugh because statistically even if you took the smallest material in the universe (electrons) and the oldest age of the universe (30 billion years), there is not nearly enough matter or time in the universe to statistically produce one piece of DNA by chance.

Interestingly, mathematicians generally consider any event with a probability worse than 1 in 10^{50} to be a statistical impossibility. But as you can see, evolution is up against much worse odds than this.

Evolution just doesn't add up.

Conclusion

With these and many other arguments against evolution, why are there so many scientists out there calling it an established fact of biology? Kids, why is evolution in your biology text books and why do they keep supporting it by faulty information?

The reason evolution is universally taught and accepted is because the only other alternative is that we are special creations of God. If God created us, then we are accountable to him and we don't live unto ourselves.

As we close, I want us to remember that evolution doesn't add up. It takes more faith to believe that evolution is true than to believe the story of the Bible.

We are special creations of God.

Now may the grace of God and the fellowship of the saints be with us till we meet again. Amen.



Dr. Kurt Trucksess is ordained in the EFCA. He enjoys reading, writing, time with his family and wrestling with his sons. His favorite topics of study are ancient rhetoric and preaching. Feel free to contact him at ktruck@gmail.com or visit his web at www.christ2Rculture.com

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