



# THE CLARITY OF GENESIS

## Part II

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### INTRODUCTION

In our last program on The Clarity of Genesis (June 28, 2024, KDOV Notes 109), we emphasized the clear and understandable account of Genesis and its relevance to all Scripture, particularly the fact that the gospel message stands or falls on the accuracy of Genesis. If Genesis is true as written, then we can also trust the fact that the Genesis account of creation is complete and relevant to modern times as written. Yet, it is unfortunate that a growing number of believers and a noteworthy number of Christian colleges think the literal interpretation of the Genesis creation account is an irrelevant issue and/or needs to incorporate modern secular science to be relevant. However, there are few things more important to the Christian faith, because if you believe the Genesis account is not true, then nothing in Scripture is dependable and the rest of Scripture can become an unusable contradiction. If Genesis is not historically accurate, then everything else in Scripture is subject to personal preference.

Those who question the literal interpretation of Genesis typically believe that secular science proved long ago that Genesis is not real history but poetry, the facts of nature are likened to a sixty-seventh book of the Bible, the earth is billions of years old, natural selection caused life to evolve as we know it, the Noahic Flood was a local event in the Mesopotamian Valley and Adam and Eve were not the first humans on earth so we must

interpret the Bible in the light of secular science. The entire gospel message stands or falls on the historicity and accuracy of Genesis as the book of Genesis lays the foundation for the rest of Scripture. If the credibility of the Bible is destroyed, then it is easy to deny the Creator of the Bible and His death on the cross and subsequent resurrection from the grave three days later.

To emphasize the fact that the biblical account of creation in Genesis is accurate and complete (sufficiency of Scripture), we began to discuss (in detail) four essential principles of Genesis consisting of Theology, Perspicuity, Faith, and Reason. However, due to program time constraints, we ended by partially discussing the clarity of Genesis and the definition of the word “day.” As a result, let’s continue with the second essential principle of Genesis, Perspicuity and re-interpretation techniques that are commonly used to change the clear meaning of the Genesis creation account to incorporate the vast ages of secular science.

### **RE-INTERPRETATION TECHNIQUES**

Since we previously discussed in Part I the merits of the word *day* in the Genesis creation account meaning a literal 24-hour day (or a 24-hour solar day), Christians should be aware that there continues to be a concerted effort of attempting to insert secular science with its companion of billions/millions of years into the Genesis creation account to change the core timetable of Genesis from 24-hour days to billions and millions of years. So, let’s briefly overview common re-interpretation techniques that are commonly used to attempt this change:

#### **2 Peter 3:8-9<sup>1</sup>**

*“But do not forget this one thing, dear friends: With the Lord a day is like a thousand years, and a thousand years are like a day. The Lord is not slow in keeping His promise, as some understand slowness. He is patient with you, not wanting anyone to perish, but everyone to come to repentance.”* The first thing to note is that the context has nothing to do with the days of creation, and it is not defining a day because it does not say “a day is a thousand years.” The correct understanding, as always, is derived from the context of the text as Peter’s readers should not lose heart because God seems slow at fulfilling His promises about the second coming of Christ. God understands time much differently from man. From man’s viewpoint, Christ’s coming seems like a long time away. From God’s viewpoint, it will not be long.

#### **God’s Days Were Not Man’s Days<sup>2</sup>**

Some believe that the days of the creation week were God’s days and were not the same length as man’s days. Despite the overwhelming evidence from the rest of Scripture (and the Hebrew language) that the context of Genesis 1 indicates ordinary-length days, it is still asserted that the creation days are a special case and don’t have the normal meaning of *yom* in the Hebrew language of Genesis 1. Interestingly, God wrote the Bible to teach and be understood (2 Timothy 3:16-17). Scripture would have no ability to communicate

if words didn't mean the same to God and man. This whole approach is existentialist nonsense.

### **Calendar Day View<sup>3</sup>**

The argument is that days 1-3 could not have been literal because the sun was not made until day 4. Allegedly, the sun is necessary for the day-night cycle so advocates of the calendar-day view claim that none of the creation days are literal. Nevertheless, God can create light without a secondary source, and Scripture indicates that God created light and the earth on the first day. Scripture also indicates that in the heavenly city there will be no need for the sun or moon, because God's glory will illuminate it, and the Lamb will be its lamp (Revelation 21:23). Modern geokinetic astronomy substantiates that to have a day-night cycle, a rotating earth and light coming from one direction is necessary.

### **Theistic Evolution<sup>4</sup>**

Theistic evolution is heavily promoted in USA churches, seminaries, and Christian colleges and even professing evangelicals. They believe that God created the original matter that exploded in the "big bang" about 13.8 billion years ago and continued into original matter and the laws of nature that scientists have discovered. By natural processes, that original matter evolved into stars, galaxies, planets, and the first living cell. Over the last 3.8 billion years, the first cell has evolved by natural selection and mutations into all the plants, animals, and people that have ever lived. It is also believed that Adam and Eve were myths, or if historical, they evolved from some apelike creature over millions of years. Obviously, this viewpoint is in direct conflict with Genesis 1-2.

### **Day Age Theory (gap theory, ruin-reconstruction theory, etc.)<sup>5,6,7</sup>**

The Day Age Theory is used to insert long periods of time into Genesis by re-translating the word "was" in Genesis 1:2. It was then popularized by The Scofield Bible in 1909, almost universally accepted, and is still popular today. Due to its popularity, let's look at the details of how this is accomplished.

Genesis 1:1 and 1:2 reads as follows – (1:1) *"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. (1:2) Now the earth was without shape and empty, and darkness was over the surface of the watery deep, but the Spirit of God was moving over the surface of the water."* When these two verses are read as written, they appear to flow from the beginning of verse one to the end of verse two. However, the Day Age Theory modifies these verses as follows – (1:1) *"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth."* Then, in the next verse, the word "was" is re-translated or changed to the word "became!" So, the next verse would then read as follows – (1:2) *"Now the earth became without shape and empty; and darkness was over the surface of the watery deep, but the Spirit of God was moving over the surface of the water."*

According to this theory, Genesis 1:1 describes the initial creation of the universe by God. Following this, the standard events of cosmic evolution took place which eventually produced our solar system about 5 billion years ago. Then, on the earth, the various geologic ages followed as identified by their respective assemblages of fossils (such as

dinosaurs, etc.). Next, a devastating global cataclysm occurred that destroyed all life on earth leaving a vast global fossil graveyard. The cataclysm is thought to have occurred as a result of the rebellion of Satan and his angels against their Creator in Heaven with God casting them out of Heaven to earth. This condition is alleged to be what is described in Genesis 1:2.

The subtle word change in Genesis 1:2 purportedly allows a gap of time to be inserted between the first and second verse so long periods of time can then be inserted between these two verses that allow for the billions and millions of years that the theory of evolution requires! Contrary to biblical Scripture, the Day Age Theory is still being advocated by a number of evangelical theologians. As an example, the 1997 Nelson Study Bible states the following in its footnotes on Genesis 1:1 and 1:2 – *“Here it means that God renewed what was in a chaotic state. God changed chaos into cosmos, disorder into order, emptiness into fullness.....the two words, without form and void, express one concept – chaos. The earth had been reduced to this state – it was not the way God had first created it.”*

Like virtually all of the other attempts to harmonize long ages with the Genesis creation account, the Gap Theory/Day Age Theory exhibits the following mistakes:

- Violates Jeremiah 20:6
- Puts death and suffering before the Fall/Curse
- Contradicts the Sabbath command of Exodus 20:8-11, which is based on the creation of the *‘heavens, earth, sea and everything in them’* in six ordinary days
- Has no basis in the Hebrew of Genesis as it violates the tenets of historical-grammatical exegesis
- Was never originated from the Bible, but arose due to the pressure of outside secular views

### **Progressive Creationism<sup>8</sup>**

Progressive creationism (also called *“process creation”*) is the belief that God created the heavens and the earth over a period of billions of years, not the six 24-hour days that is the basis for the traditional creationism view. Progressive creationists can be liberal or conservative in their theological belief system, but they generally agree on the following:

- The earth and universe are billions of years old, not thousands of years old
- The Big Bang was God’s way of producing stars and galaxies through billions of years of natural processes
- The days of creation were overlapping periods of billions and millions of years
- Death and bloodshed have existed from the very beginning of creation and were not the result of Adam’s sin. Man was created after the vast majority of earth’s history of life and death had already taken place
- Noah’s Flood was local, not global, and it had little effect on earth’s geology which allegedly shows billions of years of history

Progressive creationism is a belief that opposes the clear creation account that is found in Genesis 1-2. As an example, it teaches that death existed prior to the Fall, which undermines the biblical account that all physical death is a result of sin as stated in Romans 5:12 and 1 Corinthians 15:21-22. The teachings of progressive creationism are not new, but in recent years they have received favorable publicity through Christian radio, television, magazines, and books.

### **Framework Hypothesis<sup>9</sup>**

The most recent tactic of Christians who want to harmonize the Genesis creation account with the atheistic theory of evolution is called the Framework Hypothesis. It is taught by most theological colleges that say they accept biblical authority but not six ordinary days of creation. It was unknown until devised by Dutch Professor Arie Noordtzij (1871–1944) of the University of Utrecht, Netherlands, and published by him in 1924. In Noordtzij's viewpoint, the six days of Genesis 1 are arranged in a "*Framework*" of two parallel triads of days called "*creation kingdoms*" (the theme for the preparation of earth and the universe was in Days 1–3) and "*creature kings*" (the theme for the formation of the luminaries and creatures that have dominion over what Days 1–3 contained happened in Days 4–6).

God's miraculous activity is replaced by normal providence (evolution), and the chronological historicity of the biblical text is abandoned, Genesis chapters 1–11 are in effect deleted, the meaning of Genesis 1-11 is termed "*theological*" rather than historical or factual, and the whole Genesis account is regarded as being symbolic, not literal. The traditional biblical view is usually described as "*creation in six **literal** days*," whereas the Framework Hypothesis view is described as "*creation in six **literary** days*." Note the subtle difference between the two, and be aware of what it means.

### **HEBREW GRAMMAR**

In closing this section, let's use this section to look at some Hebrew grammar clarifications when applied to the length of the word *yom* (day):

- A serious exegesis by leading contemporary theological expositor Dr. Kenneth Gentry underscores five relevant points with Hebrew grammar as applied to the creation account in Genesis:<sup>10</sup>
  - Day is qualified by evening and morning (Genesis 1:5, 8, 13, 19, 23, 31), which specifically limits the time frame
  - The very same word *day* is used on the fourth day to define a time period that is governed by the sun, which must be a regular day (Genesis 1:14)
  - In the 119 instances of the Hebrew word day (*yom*) standing in conjunction with a numerical adjective (first, second, etc.) in the writings of Moses, it never means anything other than a literal day. Consistency would require that this structure must so function in Genesis 1
  - Exodus 20:9-11 patterns man's workweek after God's original workweek, which repeats the literality of the creation week

- In Exodus 20:11 the plural for the word “*days* of creation” is used. In the 845 instances of the plural *days* in the Old Testament, it never means anything other than literal days

Consider the following four noteworthy quotes:

*“Probably, so far as I know, there is no professor of Hebrew or Old Testament at any world-class university who does not believe that the writer(s) of Genesis 1-11 intended to convey to their readers that creation took place in a series of 6 days which were the same as the days of 24-hours we now experience, and Noah’s Flood was understood to be worldwide”*

*James Barr, past Regis Professor of Hebrew,  
Oriental and Laing Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture,  
Oxford University<sup>11</sup>*

*“I have not met any Hebrew professors who had the slightest doubt about this unless they were already committed to some alternative by other considerations that do not arise from a straightforward reading of the Hebrew text as it stands”*

*Hugh Williamson, current Regis Professor of Hebrew at Oxford University<sup>12</sup>*

*“For the biblical people this was history, difficult as it is for us to accept this view”  
Emanuel Tov, J.L. Magnes Professor of Bible, Hebrew University of Jerusalem<sup>13</sup>*

*“There isn’t much in the way of observational evidence in astronomy to conflict with a very young age for the sun and earth; less than 7,000 years”*

*Evolutionist John Eddy, one of the world’s leading Astronomers<sup>14</sup>*

Two additional side points of interest are:<sup>15</sup>

- “God called the light *Day*, and the darkness He called *Night*” – Genesis 1:5. This verse begins the cycle of the day. With the creation of light, it is now possible to have a cycle of light and darkness, which God labels “*day*” and “*night*.” Evening is the transition from light/day to darkness/night. Morning is the transition from darkness/night to light/day. Having an evening and a morning amounts to having one full day. Hence, the following equation is what Genesis 1:5 expresses – Evening + Morning = one day. Consequently, by using a most unusual Hebrew grammatical construction, Genesis 1 is defining what a day is
- According to 2 Peter 3:10-13, the universe and earth will ultimately melt in fervent heat that ends human history, as we know it. However, Revelation 21:1 says that a new heaven and earth will be made as a replacement. If it is believed it took evolution and/or God billions and millions of years to create the original universe and earth, will it also take billions and millions of years to re-create the new heaven and earth or will God create it in an instant by the *word of his mouth*?<sup>16</sup>

Therefore, in a biblical and Hebrew context in the Genesis account of creation, the word *day* means a literal 24-hours. The resultant consequential implications are:

- **The long periods of time that an evolutionary perspective requires does not fit anywhere within the 6-day creation account**
- **The evolutionary process within the 6-day creation week is also not possible**
- **There is no room for evolution, anywhere, in the biblical account of creation**

To conclude the aforementioned comments on the meaning of the word “*day*,” if the text of Genesis does not mean to teach traditional chronology and literal 24-hour days, then how are the following questions answered that have been posed by Dr. Jud Davis, Associate Professor of Greek and Hebrew at Bryan College:<sup>17</sup>

- Why do nearly all world-class Hebraists assume that the writer of Genesis intended normal days and the text as history?
- Why did the ancient, medieval, and modern church – until about 1800 – have few commentators (if any) who believed in an ancient universe?
- Why is there little or no classical Rabbinic support for an ancient universe?
- Why does Jesus take Genesis 1 & 2 as teaching history (Matt 19:4, Mark 10:6)?
- Why does Paul take Genesis as history (Romans 5:12, 1 Corinthians 11:8-9, 15:21-22, 15:45, 1 Timothy 2:12-14)?
- Why do all of the ancient translations and paraphrases, such as the Aramaic Targums, take the words in Genesis 1 at face value and translate them as “*days*” with no hint that they might mean “*ages*?”
- Why are there well-qualified Ph.D. scientists who still support physical data as consistent with a young-earth view?

Dr. Davis concludes his questions with the following statement – “*Nobody has provided me with answers that point to anything but a traditional view of the original meaning. Anyone who says that a closer study of the Hebrew leads elsewhere is simply incorrect. The original intent is plain—a day was a day, from the very first miraculous day*”

## FAITH

In the first two sections of our discussion on the Clarity of Genesis, we initially considered the perspectives of Theology (the study of God) and Perspicuity (the clarity and ability to understand Scripture) as being essential and fundamental to understanding the creation account from two basic viewpoints:

- First, only God was present and responsible for the one-time miraculous events of creation. His eyewitness account of everything we see (universe, earth, and all living things) that were created in six consecutive calendar days is found in the first two chapters of Genesis
- Second, secular science takes an aggressive and bold approach that is based on the premise that evolution and vast ages, not God, was responsible for everything we see (universe, earth, and all living things) and happened from slow micro-changes over billions and millions of years

However, this diversity of opposing viewpoints creates a significant challenge for every person as either a person believes the biblical account of creation or they believe the scientific model of evolution. These two choices are succinctly summarized by Dr. George Wald, a Nobelist from Harvard, when he said – *“When it comes to the origin of life on this earth, there are only two possibilities; creation or spontaneous generation (evolution). There is no third way.”*<sup>18</sup> As a result, each person either accepts the biblical account of creation by **faith**, or they must reject it. Equally, a person must either believe evolution by faith, or they must reject it.

From a biblical perspective, the issue of faith is the central theme of Hebrews 11:1-3 as follows – *“Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. By faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that the things which are seen were not made of things which are visible.”* These three verses tell us that:

- True faith is not based on empirical (observed) evidence but on divine assurance
- The worlds (everything we see) were framed by God
- Everything that we see was not made from things that we see

Along with the eleventh chapter of Hebrews are numerous other verses that unequivocally state that God created everything we see. Additionally, it is also important to remember the meaning of several Hebrew words that are used within the Genesis creation account as they indicate how God created everything we see as follows:

- *Ex Nihilo* – This word means God created out of nothing. Before the act of creation, nothing existed (except God)
- *Bara* – This word is a perfect verb meaning the action of creating – as stated in the Genesis creation text – is finished. So, when this verb is used (i.e., Day 1, etc.), it means that the act of creation during that particular time frame needed no further action – it was finished and is why the creation account repetitively uses the phrase – *“Then God said, and it was so.”* From another perspective, God did not start the creation procedure and then let evolution finish the process. He spoke something into existence and *“it was so”*

Now, let’s look at some additional verses that clarify God was solely responsible for everything we see (notice the repetitious use of the word **“all”**):

- *“All things were made through Him, and without Him nothing was made that was made”* – John 1:3
- *“All things were created through Him and for Him. And He is before all things, and in Him all things consist”* – Colossians 1:16-17
- *“Since the day that God created man on the earth”* – Deuteronomy 4:32
- *“O Lord, how manifold are Your works! In wisdom You have made them all”* – Psalm 104:24
- *“Who created all things through Jesus Christ”* – Ephesians 3:9
- *“I have made the earth, and created man on it”* – Isaiah 45:12



- *“For You created all things, and by Your will they exist and were created” – Revelation 4:11*
- *“Who created heaven and the things that are in it, the earth and the things that are in it, and the sea and the things that are in it” – Revelation 10:5*
- *“The Creator of the ends of the earth” – Isaiah 40:28*

A common theme of Scripture from Genesis to Revelation is God is the Creator who made everything. Not surprisingly, the authors of the Old and New Testament confirm the Genesis record. As an example, there are 165 passages from Genesis that are directly quoted or referred to in the New Testament, and every New Testament author refers to Genesis. When an organization and/or an individual either rejects and/or feels that it is necessary to modify the creation account by combining it with secular science, then God is denied as the Creator. Therefore, no matter how much more convenient it would be to adopt a re-interpretation of the Genesis creation account, there is still the primary issue of *faith* of believing the inerrant and literal words of Scripture as opposed to the words of the godless and humanistic secular scientific ideologies. If Scripture is not considered authoritative on all subjects with which it deals, the following chain of conclusions can become a reality:<sup>19</sup>

- God is not really a God of grace and mercy after all, for He seems to have created a world filled with animals suffering and dying for a billion years, and He did so for no apparent reason, assuming that His ultimate goal was to create human beings for fellowship with Himself
- The Bible is not really an authoritative guide, for if it's wrong in these important matters of science and history, which we supposedly can check for ourselves using the usual criteria of scientific and historical investigation, then how can we trust it in matters of salvation, heaven, and everlasting life, which we have no means of verifying scientifically? Jesus said, *“If I have told you earthly things and you do not believe, how will you believe if I tell you heavenly things?” – John 3:12*
- Death is not really the wages of sin, as the Bible says, for violence, pain, and death reigned in the world long before sin came in. God is directly responsible for this cruel regime, not Adam. Furthermore, when God observed the completed creation of *“everything that He had made...the heavens and the earth...and all the host of them,”* it was all *“very good”* – Genesis 1:31 – 2:1. This seems to imply that God is sadistic, taking pleasure in observing the suffering and dying of His creatures
- The Bible teaches that Jesus Christ was our Creator before He became our Savior – John 1:1-3, 10; Colossians 1:16; etc. But Christ taught that it was *“from the beginning of the creation”* (not billions of years after the beginning of the creation) that *“God made them male and female”* – Mark 10:6, quoting from the record of the creation of Adam and Eve – Genesis 1:27. If He had really been there at the beginning, He would have known better. Furthermore, if God had really created a world of nature *“red in tooth and claw”* leading to *“the survival of the fittest,”* how is it that His Son later taught His

followers that *“whoever desires to save his life will lose it”* – Mark 8:35, and that they should love their enemies and *“do good to those who hate you”* – Matthew 5:44?

- Still more significantly, if physical human death wasn’t really an important part of the penalty for sin, then the agonizingly cruel physical death of Christ on the cross wasn’t necessary to pay that penalty and thus would be a gross miscarriage of justice on God’s part
- This would lead us to further conclude that we have no real Savior. Christ is no longer here on Earth, but sin and death are still here, so the promises in the Bible concerning future salvation seem to have been just empty rhetoric. If God’s Word was wrong about creation and about the meaning of Christ’s death, it becomes obvious that its prophecies and promises concerning the future are of no value either
- Finally, there remains no reason to believe in God at all, at least not in the personal, loving, omniscient, omnipotent, holy, righteous God the Bible makes Him out to be. If that kind of God really exists, He would never have created the groaning, suffering, dying world implied by the long ages required for evolution. If suffering and death in the world—especially the suffering and death of Christ—are not the result of God’s judgment on sin in the world, then the most reasonable inference is that the God of the Bible doesn’t exist. The slippery slope of compromise finally ends in the dark chasm of atheism, at least for those who travel to its logical termination

So, the primary issue is from our discussion to this point is, do you believe the Genesis account of creation as written (literal history) or not?

## REASON

When considering the creation account, the original sin by Adam and Eve, the resultant death of Christ on the cross and His subsequent resurrection, one has to wonder why God originally created perfection when He knew it would be ruined by sin and require the death of His Son to offer mankind eternal life in place of death. Isaiah 46:9 states — *“My purpose will be established, I will accomplish all My good pleasure.”* So, why did God create the universe, the earth, and all living things to accomplish *all His good pleasure*?

The answer is found in Ephesians 3:9 that states — *“And to make all see what is the fellowship of the mystery; which from the beginning of the ages has been hidden in God who created all things through Christ Jesus; to the intent that now the manifold (diverse) wisdom of God might be made known by the church to the principalities and powers in the heavenly places, according to the eternal purpose which He accomplished in Christ Jesus our Lord.”* This verse tells us that God created all things so that He could display His redemptive salvation through the church so He could be praised forever in eternity.

When this concept is applied to creation, it is the beginning of the purposes of God in redemption. 2 Corinthians 4:6 states — *“For it is the God who commanded light to shine out*

*of darkness, who has shone in our hearts to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ.*" In this verse, Paul is drawing a parallel between God creating light out of darkness during the first day of creation, and the light He can also shine in the dark sinful heart of mankind. Jonathan Edwards, a Christian preacher and theologian during the 1700's — and widely acknowledged to be one of America's greatest intellectuals — observed that as the light replaced the darkness on the first day of creation, God still needed additional time to complete His creative work, and at the end of the sixth day, everything was very good prior to the final day of rest on day seven. Jonathan Edwards, and Dr. John MacArthur, president of Masters Seminary, compared this to the life of a believer that when God replaces the darkness with light in a sinner's heart, that person begins to live in the light and grow until one day he enters into eternal rest.<sup>20</sup>

If the Genesis account of creation is rejected or modified by the tenets of evolution, a person is meddling with the instantaneous miracle of God who replaced darkness with light in creation as a parallel to the same God who can instantaneously replace darkness with light in a sinner's heart. This is the wonder of redemption that is also within the creation account. Therefore, don't minimize, modify, or reject God the Creator and His ability to change a sinner's heart!<sup>21</sup>

## **SECULAR SCIENCE, FACTUAL SCIENCE, SCRIPTURE, AND VAST AGES**

The final authority, the Bible, shows that the earth cannot be billions of years old as the long periods of time that an evolutionary perspective requires does not fit anywhere within the six-day creation account. Additionally, a belief in vast ages for the universe and earth conflicts with the biblical account of creation in six ordinary days, a recent creation of man on the sixth day, and death of humans and animals arising from Adam's sin. Moreover, secular science (defined as science without God) cannot override Scripture, especially when secular science is limited in dealing with the past, so it cannot be used to prove or disprove the Bible. As a result, this discussion has centered on the Clarity of Genesis and its account of God creating "*all things*" as detailed in John 1:3 — "*All things were made through Him, and without Him nothing was made that was made,*" and in six literal 24-hour calendar days (Genesis 1:1-31).

Although the ideology of vast ages and/or billions and millions of years is constantly used by the secular science/media to allegedly replace or minimize the biblical creation account of literal 24-hour days, it is also surprising that with the constant mantra of vast ages, secular science ***does not justify*** the scientific theory of vast ages and/or billions and millions of years for the age of the universe and earth. Interestingly, there are many categories of evidence for the age of the universe and earth that indicates they are much younger than is generally declared by modern secular science. All ages (called clocks) result from calculations that must involve making assumptions about the past as secular

science is without any eyewitness accounts concerning the beginning of the universe or earth which then places the validity of secular science dating in question. Instead, ages of billions and millions of years are all started by initially *assuming* the rates of change of processes in ages past were the same as we observe today. This is called the principle of *uniformitarianism*, which is a foundation of modern secular science dating methodology.<sup>22</sup>

Still, in the absence of observation, there is no independent natural and/or reliable secular clock that uniformitarian assumptions of vast ages have witnessed, tested and verified. So, the balance of this discussion is not trying to prove the biblical age of thousands of years with factual science. Rather, it is demonstrating that factual science is overwhelmingly in favor of an age far younger than billions and millions of years.

The following list is a summary of current evidences that challenge the validity of the current dating assumptions of secular science and point towards the reality of young ages for the universe and earth. They are not listed in any particular order, are strong arguments for a young age of the universe and earth, and scientifically speak for themselves. As radiometric dating methods are a major argument for vast ages, let's begin with how this methodology works and the assumptions behind it, and then we will continue with some other scientific evidences that do not support the evolutionary perspective of vast ages. Remember, even though this section grants the vast-agers premises about uniformitarianism (for the sake of argument), the *science* is overwhelmingly in support of an age for the universe and earth far younger than billions of years, yet evolutionary theory needs billions of years for any alleged credibility.

## **DATING METHODS**

Radioactive dating has served as a cornerstone for the "*vast ages hypothesis*" that is being taught as settled science in educational systems throughout the Western world and is one of the main reasons people believe in billions and millions of years of time. Over the past 400 hundred years, secular scientists have tried various methods to determine the age of this planet. In the twentieth century, scientists began to use radioactive dating (also known as radiometric or radioisotope dating) as a selective means to date surface rocks on earth (which are considered to be the oldest substances on the earth's surface), which is then applied to the age of the earth. The following typical secular quote summarizes how this is accomplished:

*"The age of the Earth is measured by studies of radioactive elements. Radioactive elements are unstable and 'parent' atoms decay into other 'daughter' elements at a steady rate. For example, through a series of steps, atoms of uranium decay into atoms of lead. By measuring the abundance of 'parent' and 'daughter' atoms in rock samples and knowing the decay rate, geologists can calculate the age of the rock. Using several different sets of parent and daughter elements, geologists have measured the age of a variety of rocks, including terrestrial and lunar*

*rocks as well as meteorites, which originate primarily from asteroids. The results consistently indicate an age of about 4.56 billion years for the Earth.”<sup>23</sup>*

Why should there be an active interest in radioactive dating when — according to the previous quote — the basic premise of modern earth dating techniques with their companion of billions of years appears to be a reliable and trustworthy scientific methodology? From the perspective of this discussion, the answer is much more than just using radioactive dating to date the time frame of the earth as the perspective of time is also a foundation upon which the Christian faith rests, and begins in the book of Genesis. Without Genesis, death has reigned on the earth for millions and/or billions of years before the Fall, there was no basis for sin, and therefore, no reason for the sacrificial death of Jesus Christ. Radioactive dating is the support upon which the secular scientific theory of vast ages stands and depends on. If it fails, then the theory of vast ages fails as a viable explanation for origins without God (evolution).

Ultimately, the allegation that radioactive dating “*scientifically proves*” that the earth is about 4.56 billions years old (and dinosaurs disappeared about 65 million years ago) is not science but rather a belief.<sup>24</sup> These beliefs are based on the secular Humanist Manifestos<sup>25,26,27</sup> and accompanying articles and books.<sup>28,29,30</sup> Without an absolute authority, secular humanism is simply the opinion of a few very privileged people. The absolute authority that they adopted and cling tightly to is science — at least the science according to their definition.<sup>31</sup>

Now, let’s specifically turn our attention to the important facets of radioactive dating methods by starting with the fact that all radioactive dating methods depend on four fundamental assumptions. The following assumptions are not observable, repeatable or testable, and most notably, are secular scientific assumptions:<sup>32</sup>

- *Decay constants are constant throughout time:*

For many years, specific radioactive constants were assumed to be constant over long periods of time and based on uniformitarianism. This particular uniformitarianism-based assumption is common to all vast age earth variances. But, recent secular research<sup>33,34</sup> has indicated that radioactive decay rates can accelerate by as much as 10<sup>9</sup> over present decay rates under certain extreme conditions. This supports the data that decay is not constant over time which negates the secular uniformitarianism dependence on constant decay rates

- *The dated artifact is a closed system during the age of that system:*

For accuracy, current dating methods require a closed system. This means that no matter enters or leaves an artifact during the entire age of the system. This also means that the artifact to be dated and is alleged to be billions/millions of years old must have existed as a closed system for billions/millions of years. Given the amount of volcanic, chemical, and hydrothermal activity on and in the earth’s crust, this seems

to not only be a very bad assumption, but one that defies common sense. Therefore, can any artifact remain unaffected by its environment over an alleged billions and/or millions of years

- *The initial concentrations of radioactive material being used for dating an artifact are known:* When dealing with artifacts and vast ages for measurements, the initial concentrations of parent and daughter elements (explained in the next paragraph) must obviously be known to achieve an accurate measurement of the elements. Originally, these initial concentrations were determined by educated guesses and then adjusted to fit the vast ages perception of evolutionary thought. Currently, some adjustments have been made although they still have unanswered problems. From a simple perspective, if an artifact is going to be dated and will potentially fall into the range of vast ages, how is it possible to accurately know the initial concentration of parent and daughter elements that are billions and/or millions of years old
- *Enough decay has occurred to enable measurement of daughter elements to be measured:* Lastly, there must be enough radioactive decay of the parent element to allow measuring of resulting daughter elements. Therefore, for an object that is thought to be one billion years old, it is necessary to measure daughter decay concentrations of 1 to 80 parts per million in the object of interest which is a formidable task even for modern technology. Not surprisingly, the measurement problem increases for time frames less than one billion years. There are also other radioisotope dating methods such as potassium-argon, rubidium-strontium, and lead-lead, but they all operate on the same basic principle and with the same restrictions.

Now, let's look at two popular dating methods that are currently utilized to produce the alleged dates that are commonly used to substantiate vast ages as applied to the age of the earth and other items within the area of vast ages.

### **Radioisotope Dating**

Radioisotope (or radiometric) dating is normally limited to dating rocks which are considered the oldest objects on earth. There are three basic kinds of rocks found on earth:

- Metamorphic (granite — the result of pressure and heat)
- Igneous (lava — the result of molten magma)
- Sedimentary (sediments such as sandstone, limestone, shale, mud, etc.)

Rocks that can be dated with radioisotope methods are *metamorphic and igneous* rocks and are dated by comparing the amount of unstable radioactive “*Parent*” elements and their “*Daughter*” elements. Parent elements are unstable radioactive elements that decay into daughter elements over a period of time. Again, there are also other radioisotope dating methods such as potassium-argon, rubidium-strontium, and lead-lead, but they all operate on the same basic principle and have the same previously mentioned four

negative assumptions. Let's look at how radioisotope dating works using the uranium (U-238) – lead (Pb-206) method:

- The dating process starts with the assumption that U-238 has a half-life of 4.5 billion years. This means that it takes that amount of time for half of the original U-238 to decay into Pb-206. A measurement of the amount of the intermediate isotopes that are present in the rock are taken, including the amount of uranium-238 and lead-206. This will purportedly yield the age of the rock from the ratio of the uranium-238 to lead-206 that is found in the rock. The fatal flaw to this supposition is that science cannot confirm that the decay rate has been constant over 4.5 billion years, the rock sample has never been contaminated over 4.5 billion years, and potentially most importantly, the *original* quantity of radioactive element (i.e., uranium 238) being measured cannot be known in an alleged 4.5 billion year-old rock, it can only be assumed.<sup>35</sup>

At this point in our discussion, a legitimate question is — “*how accurate are radioisotope dating methods?*” Based on the current measurements of rocks of known ages, radioisotope-dating methods are extremely inaccurate! The following are a few examples:<sup>36,37,38</sup>

- The Kaupelehu Flow, Hualalai Volcano, Hawaii, is known to have erupted in 1800-1801. Yet, radioisotope dating ranges from 1.32 to 1.76 million years old
- Lava flows from Mt. Kilauea, Hawaii, are known to have erupted in 1959. Yet radioisotope dating gives dates between 1.7 to 15.3 million years old
- Lava flows at Mt. Ngauruhoe, New Zealand, are known to have erupted in 1954. Yet radioisotope dating methods have yielded dates up to 3.5 million years old
- Mt. Saint Helens, Washington, erupted in May 1980. Yet, radioisotope dating of the lava flows yielded dates between 350,000 and 2.8 million years old
- The Mt. Etna volcano in Sicily, erupted in 1972. Yet, radioisotope dating of the lava flows have yielded dates between 210,000 to 490,000 years old

The previous examples give credibility to the reaction that radioisotope dating does not work on rocks of known ages, but is assumed to work on rocks of unknown ages. In many cases, it is a fact that published dates are in reality, selected dates by secular science. Therefore, the published date by secular science for the age of the earth is an assumption based on an inaccurate methodology. These studies show large-scale errors for rocks known to be less than a century old. Similar results have been previously published for many other modern lavas which allegedly yielded exceedingly old ages.

Consider the following quote:

*“Dating methods may be further summarized by the simple statement that there are really no reliable long-time radiological clocks, and even the short-time radiocarbon clock is in serious need of repair”*

*Dr. Melvin Cook, Physical Chemistry, Yale*

Although radioisotope dating is used on rocks, it is not used on past living things, such as plants, animals and human remains. In this case, carbon-based radiometric dating (carbon-14) is used. Let's look at this secular dating method and consider its basic parameters and noteworthy limitations.

### **Radiometric Dating (Carbon-14 or $^{14}\text{C}$ )**

Although  $^{14}\text{C}$  is *not* used to date rocks, it is likely the more recognized of the two popular dating methods (radioisotope and  $^{14}\text{C}$ ) and is based on the simple principle of the ratio between carbon-12 ( $^{12}\text{C}$ ) and carbon-14 ( $^{14}\text{C}$ ). Geologists and archaeologists use  $^{14}\text{C}$  to date trees, plants, and animal/human remains as well as human artifacts made from wood and leather and so on. Carbon is found in different forms in the environment — mainly in the stable form of  $^{12}\text{C}$  and the unstable form of  $^{14}\text{C}$ . Over time,  $^{14}\text{C}$  decays radioactively and turns into nitrogen. A living organism takes in both  $^{12}\text{C}$  and  $^{14}\text{C}$  from the environment in the same relative proportion that they existed naturally. Once the organism dies, it stops replenishing its  $^{12}\text{C}$  and  $^{14}\text{C}$  carbon supply. However, the total  $^{14}\text{C}$  content in the organism slowly decays so the ratio can be then measured. Here is how it specifically works:

- $^{12}\text{C}$  is a stable form of carbon and along with the gas nitrogen 14 ( $^{14}\text{N}$ ), they are both naturally found in our atmosphere. When  $^{14}\text{N}$  is bombarded by cosmic rays from outer space, the unstable radioactive isotope  $^{14}\text{C}$  is formed. Being a cyclical process,  $^{14}\text{C}$  is continually being formed and decaying back into  $^{14}\text{N}$ . Things that were once living tissue (plants, animals, dinosaurs and man) absorb  $^{12}\text{C}$  and  $^{14}\text{C}$  atoms while breathing and eating. Once an animal, plant, or human dies, they stop absorbing  $^{12}\text{C}$  and  $^{14}\text{C}$  atoms. The unstable  $^{14}\text{C}$  atoms then begin to revert back to  $^{14}\text{N}$  resulting in the ratio of  $^{12}\text{C}$  to  $^{14}\text{C}$  atoms changing over time.

Therefore, to use the  $^{14}\text{C}$  method to date a past living plant, animal, dinosaur or human, the amount of  $^{12}\text{C}$  is *assumed* to remain constant and is compared to the amount of the unstable  $^{14}\text{C}$  that is left.<sup>39</sup> However, the  $^{14}\text{C}$  dating method does have noteworthy limits:

- Many people believe that  $^{14}\text{C}$  dating methods can be used to justify billions and/or millions of years, but this is not the case because  $^{14}\text{C}$  decays so fast. The half-life of  $^{14}\text{C}$  is only 5,730 years, which means that every 5,730 years it has decayed to only half its initial amount. After two half-lives, a quarter is left; after three half-lives, only an eighth is left; and after 10 half-lives, less than a thousandth is left, and so on. That is why the *practical* limit of  $^{14}\text{C}$  dating method is about 50,000 years within the secular scientific timescale and is considered as "*carbon dead*."<sup>40</sup> However, very sensitive instruments (accelerator mass spectrometry) can still measure  $^{14}\text{C}$  that has decayed beyond ten half-lives. Therefore, if there is any measurable  $^{14}\text{C}$  in a sample containing carbon, by definition, the sample is less than 100,000 years old<sup>41</sup>



- $^{14}\text{C}$  also depends on the same four assumptions that hamper radioactive dating methods (see pages 13-14). Because these assumptions are not observable, repeatable or testable, they are not provable

The four assumptions on pages 13-14 should clearly illustrate that over an alleged billions/millions of years, it is impossible to verify a constant decay rate, assume no contamination, such as water leaching (that is why a global Flood creates a major problem for secular science), and know the original quantity of the stable isotope  $^{12}\text{C}$ . Remember that there is clear evidence of a worldwide catastrophic Flood as 75% of the earth's crust is sedimentary! Consider the following quote:

*"No matter how useful it is, the radiocarbon method is still not capable of yielding accurate and reliable results. There are gross discrepancies, the chronology is uneven and relative, and the accepted dates are selected dates"*

*Anthropological Journal of Canada, "Radiocarbon, Ages in Error"*

A surprising outcome of  $^{14}\text{C}$  dating is the fact that  $^{14}\text{C}$  has been scientifically found to be a friend of the biblical creation account rather than a foe. To state this viewpoint another way, any carbon-containing materials that are truly older than 50,000 years should be *carbon dead* with  $^{14}\text{C}$  limits below current detection limits. This scientific fact challenges the vast ages assumptions of secular science for any materials with detectable amounts of  $^{14}\text{C}$ .<sup>42</sup> Recently, readily detectable amounts of  $^{14}\text{C}$  have been the rule rather than the exception, and has been true for samples from throughout the fossil-bearing parts of the geologic record from around the world with secular scientific alleged dates extending to hundreds of millions of years.<sup>43</sup> Obviously, the detected  $^{14}\text{C}$  atoms simply should not exist in these "*ancient*" materials and the discovery of  $^{14}\text{C}$  in "*ancient*" samples has been startling to the conventional radioactive (radioisotope) dating community.

## **GEOLOGY**

### **Coal and Diamonds**

Coal is thought to be between 360 to 290 million years old, and diamonds are thought to be 3.5 to 1 billion years old.<sup>44</sup> Yet, readily detectable amounts of  $^{14}\text{C}$  (remember our previous discussion on  $^{14}\text{C}$ ?) has been detected in samples of coal, diamonds, and even fossils that are dated at 500 million years old. Conventional  $^{14}\text{C}$  laboratories have been aware of this anomaly since the early 1980's, and are unable to account for it as this points towards an earth that is thousands of years old, not billions of year's old.<sup>45</sup> Specifically, the following examples of detectable  $^{14}\text{C}$  in ancient materials are taken from the book "*Thousands.... Not Billions*,"<sup>46</sup> and written by the scientists who participated in the Radioisotopes and the Age of the Earth (RATE) project by submitting sample ancient materials to *secular* laboratories for examination:

- Ten coal samples were collected from major coalfields across the United States for comparative research studies. The coal was from the Pennsylvanian Period, dated by

secular dating methods to be about 300 million years old. Results indicate that a residue of  $^{14}\text{C}$  atoms were detected in all ten samples and were found to average 0.25 percent of that in the atmosphere today

- Diamonds are presumed to be many millions and/or billions of years old. Twelve diamond samples from West and South Africa were analyzed for possible  $^{14}\text{C}$  content, and similar to the earlier results for coal, all twelve diamond samples had detectable  $^{14}\text{C}$  content. The average  $^{14}\text{C}$  content was 0.09 percent that of modern carbon, about one-third that found in coal
- The presence of  $^{14}\text{C}$  in “*very old ancient*” materials consisting of coal and diamonds is clearly in major conflict with the vast ages time scale alleged by secular dating methods and ideology. Additionally, this  $^{14}\text{C}$  data is firmly on the side of the biblical young-earth view of history

### **Seafloor Sediment**

The latest geologic theories (plate tectonics) indicate that the ocean floors are 200 million years old. At the present rate of sedimentation from the continents, there should be many feet of sediment on the ocean floors. Yet on the average, the ocean floors have only about 800-feet of sediment. This implies that the present ocean floors have existed less than 15 million years, which is insufficient time for evolutionary theory.<sup>47</sup>

### **Salt in the Sea**

Salt is pouring into the sea much faster than it is escaping, but the sea is not nearly salty enough for this to have been happening for billions of years. Even granting generous assumptions to evolutionists, the seas are less than 62 million years old — far younger than the billions of years believed by evolutionists (this indicates a maximum age, not the actual age). Remember that evolutionary theory believes that life evolved in the ocean billions of years ago, so if the estimated age of the ocean(s) is significantly less than billions of years, this computation is contrary to evolutionary theory.<sup>48</sup>

### **Earth’s Magnetic Field**

The energy in the earth’s magnetic field, which comes from the earth’s core of iron and nickel, is decreasing with a half-life of about 1,465 years. Evolutionary theories cannot explain this rapid decrease as well as how the earth could have maintained its magnetic field for billions of years. Evidence indicates that the field’s total energy has always decayed at least as fast as recent studies. At this rate, the field could not be more than 20,000 years old.<sup>49,50</sup>

### **Zircon Crystals**

Zircons (a type of crystal) often contain abundant helium, produced by much radioactive decay. Yet, these small and inert atoms should long ago have diffused out of the zircon crystals. This indicates that it was recently produced no more than 6,000 years ago by accelerated radioactive decay.<sup>51</sup>

## Flat Gaps

Flat gaps are smooth boundary lines between rock strata layers (formally called *paraconformities*), and are readily visible in the Grand Canyon. These show that there has



Figure 1. Paraconformities

been no time for significant erosion between geological rock layers that are allegedly separated by millions of years as illustrated in Figure 1.<sup>52</sup> This indicates a much younger age for the rock strata and boundary lines than billions and/or millions of years.

## BIOLOGY

### Soft Tissue in Fossils

This is a foremost problem for the evolutionary dating process and the perspective of vast ages with its companion of millions of years. To summarize, in 2005, a research group led by Dr. Mary Schweitzer, University of Montana, reported the discovery of fresh red blood cells, hemoglobin, soft fibrous tissue, intact bone cells, fragments of collagen (primary protein in bone), <sup>14</sup>C and complete soft blood vessels in the fossilized femur (leg bone) of an alleged 68 million year old T-Rex (Figure 2).<sup>53</sup> Remarkably, the tissue had retained its pliable and soft characteristics that allowed it to be stretched and then quickly return to its original shape. This discovery provides direct physical evidence that the T-Rex fossil

was not millions of years old which stands in a direct contradiction of contemporary secular dating systems. Not surprisingly, this discovery created an enormous amount of skepticism as it was obvious that if dinosaur fossils are at least 68 million years old, any residual tissue should have decomposed millions of years ago and any fossil examined for  $^{14}\text{C}$  after this time frame should be completely *carbon dead*.

Interestingly, the research group led by Dr. Schweitzer was not the first to detect such tissue (over 100 documented to date). For several decades, researchers have reported detecting amino acids in dinosaur fossils,<sup>54</sup> and microscopic observations of fresh dinosaur cells and potentially even proteins.<sup>55</sup> These reports attracted a minimal amount of attention and/or curiosity from the general scientific community until Dr. Schweitzer published her findings — in color — in the prominent science journal *Science* that reaches a wide and scholarly readership.

Yet, relatively short time frames for the deterioration of organic material in fossils is not unknown to the scientific community. As an example, in 2007, Dr. Schweitzer and her co-authors admitted that the “*present state of knowledge*” holds that there will be “*total degradation of recognizable organic materials in days or years*.”<sup>56</sup> This conclusion is enhanced by three additional scientific perspectives:

- A secular lab that specializes in analysis of archeological samples has concluded that the warmer climate of the Hell Creek, North Dakota, formation (where the T-Rex fossils were found) would accelerate collagen degradation, resulting in only 1% remaining after less than 15,000 years
- Protein decay models demonstrate that under certain ideal conditions, some protein can survive for several thousand years. These models are fully consistent with proteins in a 4,000 to 6,000 year old T-Rex fossil. However, they directly contradict claims that protein can survive in a 68-million-year-old T-Rex fossil
- The active life of radioactive carbon ( $^{14}\text{C}$ ) has a limit of about 50,000 years to be detected in a fossil. Any fossil examined for  $^{14}\text{C}$  after this time frame should be *carbon dead*. Therefore, the Schweitzer T-Rex fossil that is alleged to be 68 million years old should be carbon dead many times over. Yet, significant levels of  $^{14}\text{C}$  remain in a variety of fossils (including Schweitzer’s T-Rex fossil) as well as coal and other so-called “*pre-historic*” organic materials<sup>57,58</sup>

Additionally, the discovery of the presence of soft tissue, fresh blood cells and proteins not only dissolves the underpinnings of the evolutionary timescale, but also demonstrates there never was an “*age of dinosaurs*,” never an “*age before humans*,” and never an “*age of long evolutionary progression*.” There is only one earth history. This is not a history of life crawling up from the pre-biotic ocean and/or swamp through vast ages, but a recent history; a history of God’s created world; a history revealing His creative



power. It is a history that serves as a testimony that He, and not eons of time, created all things.<sup>59</sup>

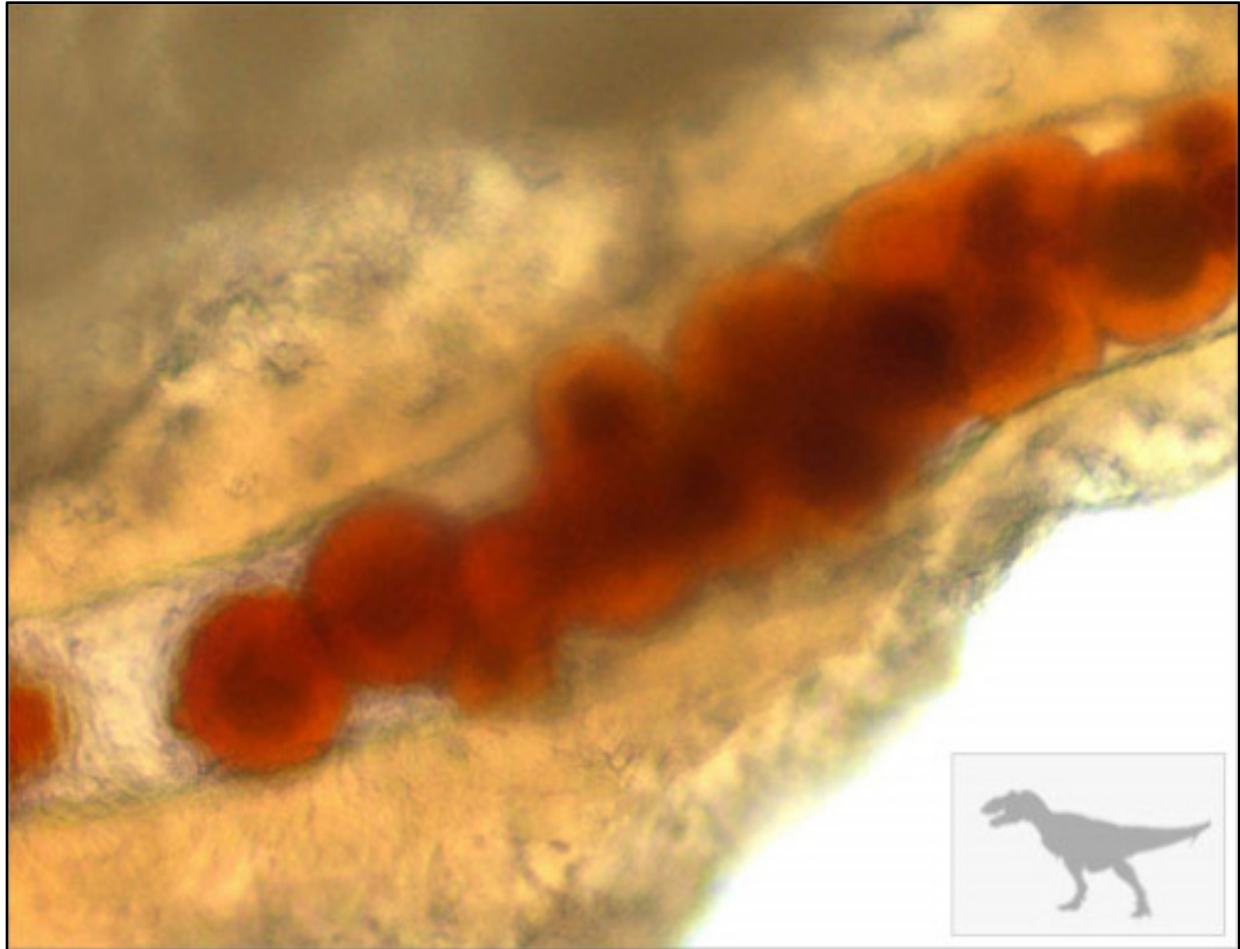


Figure 2. Fresh red blood cells and hemoglobin from a T-Rex leg bone fossil

This discovery (which is not the first for Dr. Schwitzer or other scientists) makes an obvious statement — *“It is inconceivable that such things could be preserved for millions of years. Evidence of hemoglobin, and the still-recognizable shapes of red blood cells, in ancient dinosaur bone is a powerful testimony against the whole idea of dinosaurs living millions of years ago. It speaks volumes for the Bible’s account of a recent creation.”*<sup>60</sup> So, if dinosaur bones cannot be millions of years old, how old are they? The simple answer is — *a few thousand years old, not millions of years old!*

## GENETICS

The field of Genetics is unique in that no other scientific field directly records a species ancestry. Fossils, geography, anatomy, and physiology are not inherited. DNA is the actual chemical that is passed on in sperm and egg. Therefore, only the field of genetics acts as a direct record of species ancestry, and by the virtue of the manner in which DNA changes each generation, DNA also records the passage of time. DNA exists in the form of a twisted ladder. Each rung of the ladder represents a chemical letter, and the *different*

colors of the rungs represent the four different DNA letters (TACG) as illustrated in Figure 3. When fertilization occurs at the moment of conception, the copying process is imperfect, resulting in copying errors changing the color of one of the rungs to a different rung color. Over time, the number of color-changed rungs increases, acting like a clock

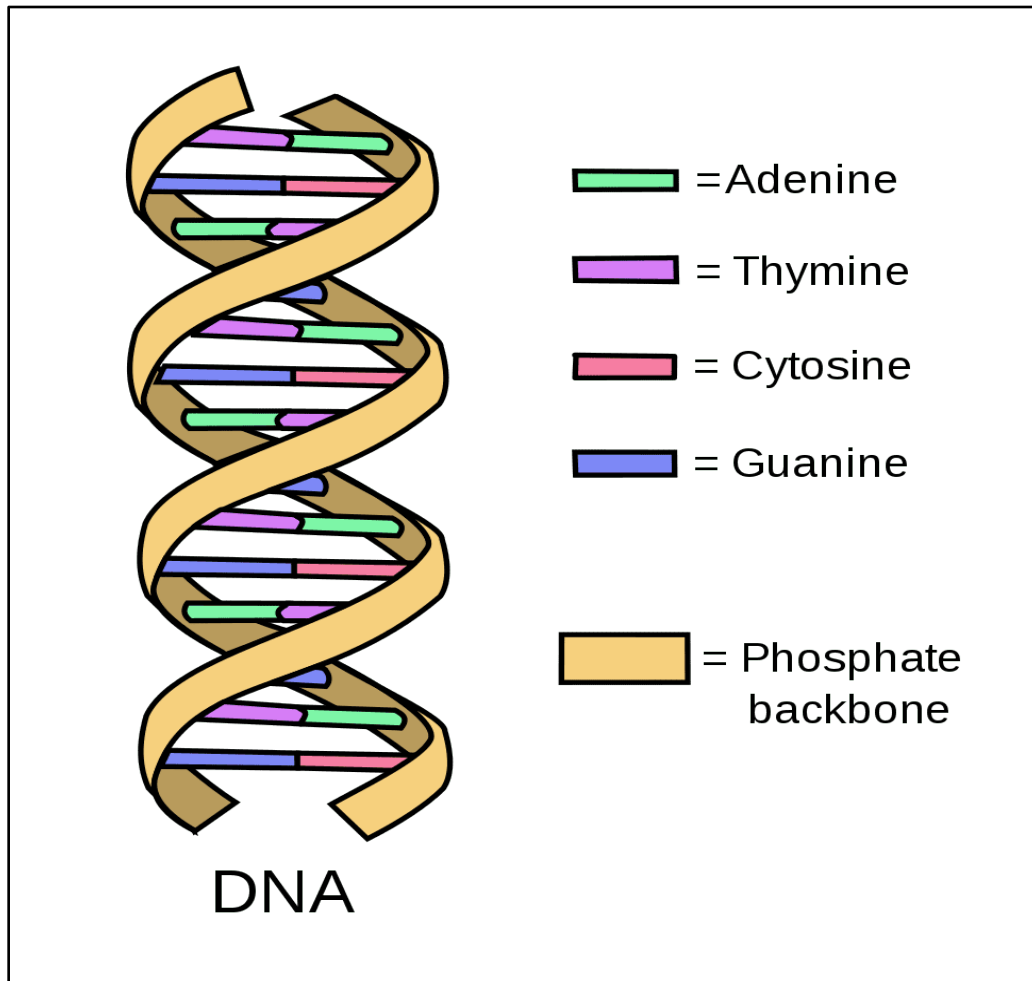


Figure 3. DNA

(referred to as the DNA clock) that measures time since the DNA sequence first came to be. By comparing the rungs of the DNA ladder among various species reveals a stunning result. If species have been in existence for millions of years, a large number of the DNA rungs should have a different color. In contrast, the vast majority of these rungs are the same and it's as if species originated in the last few thousand years. When the direct genetic record of a species origin is examined, very few genetic differences — far too few for species to have arisen over millions of years are observed — but just the right amount if the species originated within the last few thousand years. In other words, if species originated within the last 6,000 years, very few ticks on the DNA clock would have occurred, and this is exactly what is observed.<sup>61</sup>

## **ASTRONOMY**

### **Moon Recession**

The moon is slowly receding from earth at about 12-inches per year. Even if the moon had started receding from being in contact with the earth, it would have taken only 1.37 billion years to reach its present distance from earth (this gives a maximum possible age of the moon, not the actual age). This is far too young for evolution and much younger than the radiometric dates that have been assigned to moon rocks.<sup>62</sup>

### **Saturn**

On September 15, 2017, the Cassini spacecraft from the Cassini-Huygens mission sent back data on Saturn, its satellites, and its exotic ring system. This mission surprised secular scientists by illuminating some key characteristics that point towards a young universe. Following is a few of the discoveries:<sup>63</sup>

- The observed changes in Saturn's rings showed that Saturn's rings are far younger than the alleged 4.5 billion years age for the universe
- The measured gravitational pull within the rings is too light to have lasted billions of years
- Measurements of the dust coming from the outer solar system show that the icy rings are too clean to be billions of years old
- Measurements of Saturn's core and gravitational forces showed that the planet cannot be billions of years old

### **Short-Lived Comets**

According to evolutionary theory, comets are supposed to be the same age as the solar system (about 4.5 billion years old). A comet is nothing more than frozen ice and dust that spends most of its time far from the sun in the deep freeze of space. When a comet's orbit comes close too close to the sun, much of the comet's ice and dust are dislodged to form a tail. As comets have little mass, each close pass by the sun greatly reduces the comet's size, eventually fading the comet away. Yet, many comets have typical ages of less than 10,000 years.<sup>64</sup>

### **Faint Sun Paradox**

Current evidence supports the power from the sun comes from the fusion of hydrogen into helium in the core of the sun. However, as the hydrogen fuses, it should change the composition of the sun's core, gradually increasing the sun's temperature. This means that the earth should have been below freezing 3.5 billion years ago, when life supposedly evolved. Evolutionists refer to this problem as the "*faint young sun paradox*."<sup>65</sup>

### **Supernova Remnants**

According to astronomical observations, galaxies like our own (Milky Way) experience about one supernova (a violently-exploding star) every 25 years. The gas and dust remnants from these explosions rapidly expand outward and should remain visible for over a million years. Yet, the nearby parts of our galaxy (in which we can observe such

gas and dust shells) contain only about 200 supernova remnants. That number is consistent with only about 7,000 years-worth of supernovas.<sup>66</sup>

Additional applicable lists of factual scientific evidences for a young earth, universe (and mankind) can be found at:

- *Age of the earth – 101 evidences for a young age of the earth and the universe, creation.com*
- *Evidence for a Young World, Dr. Russell Humphreys, [www.icr.org](http://www.icr.org)*
- *10 Best Evidences From Science That Confirms a Young Earth, Dr. Andrew A. Snelling, [www.answersingenesis.org](http://www.answersingenesis.org)*

## CONCLUSION

This discussion has summarized the importance of trust and faith when applied to the Bible, and particularly the Genesis account of creation. Unfortunately, many people either reject Genesis or find Genesis hard to believe even though they claim to believe in the authority and inerrancy of the Bible. This dilemma is best explained as outlined in Romans 1:18-22 — *“(18) For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of people who suppress the truth by their unrighteousness, (19) because what can be known about God is plain to them, because God has made it plain to them. (20) For since the creation of the world his invisible attributes-his eternal power and divine nature have been clearly seen, because they are understood through what has been made. So people are without excuse. (21) For although they knew God, they did not glorify him as God or give him thanks, but they became futile in their thoughts and their senseless hearts were darkened. (22) Although they claimed to be wise, they became fools.”*

However, the real question is *“What is the best explanation for your purpose in life?”* If creation is true (and the evidence from science and Scripture indicate that it is), then each person should be concerned with their future destiny and specifically, where you will spend eternity. The Bible clearly says — *“All have sinned and come short of the Glory of God”* — Romans 3:23, and those without a personal acceptance of God will spend eternity in a lake of fire (Revelation 20:15). Nevertheless, God has provided an alternate choice, and that choice is a free gift that only needs to be accepted by you — *“For God so loved the world, that He gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life”* — John 3:16, and *“For whosoever shall call upon the name of the LORD shall be saved”* — Romans 10:13. This is God’s message to you, so have you accepted his free gift of eternal life?

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