

Today, I invite you to join with me in looking at a life-altering question, **"Did God Create Life? A Look at Evolution."**

This is part of 2 week series entitled, *Creation & Conception: Obstacles to Faith*.

Next Sunday, I invite you to spend part of your Thanksgiving holiday with me as we examine: **"Why Are Christians So Pro-Life? A Look at Abortion."**

The Bible's message begins both artistically and simply: **"In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth."** (Genesis 1:1)

God's creation of the heavens and the earth is central to Christianity.

The historic Apostles Creed picks up on the importance of this when it begins with these familiar words, **"I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth."**

Further, the Bible teaches that God has ongoing care for His creation.

His role with creation is *not* one act and He moves on.

Rather, we learn God is caring for even the smallest matters of the universe: **"Are not two sparrows sold for a penny? And not one of them will fall to the ground apart from your Father."** (Matthew 10:29)

Now, every worldview starts with a story how everything came into being.¹

And today, I want to contrast 2 ways to see our world: naturalistic evolution vs. biblical Christianity.

Science has presented the Christian faith with some unique challenges over the past century or more.

Charles Darwin did *not* invent evolution for evolutionary thought was around long before Darwin.

In fact, Darwin's grandfather, Erasmus Darwin embraced evolution and was known for this teaching in Britain before his grandson.²

Even ancient Greek thought was divided over this matter.

But the publication of Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species* popularized the debate of evolution.

So from the days of Darwin (the mid 1800s) to our day, the question has been essentially this: **Can the theory of evolution be reconciled with the Christian faith?**

Many do not see evidence of God, or the biblical God, in our universe.

Today's media and literature are full of what could be called "**deconversion**" stories.

Essentially, many are "coming out of the closet" as skeptics even though they spent time in church in their earlier years.

S. A. Joyce gives us his.

In the years after leaving the military I went back to college— not as a serious attempt to earn a degree, but just to improve myself. . . . I came across and pieced together, bit by bit, a humanistic set of values which turned out to be far more self-consistent and pertinent to the modern world than a petrified Decalogue of biblical taboo. It was becoming clear to me that the universe behaved pretty much as might be expected if God didn't exist, or at least didn't care. It gradually dawned upon me that in the grand scheme of things there was in fact no grand scheme. . . . God performed no observable function and had no valid purpose. The question entered my mind, "What is a God without purpose and for which there is no evidence?" "Non-existent," came the obvious answer. The blinders of dogma and the yoke of

dread were finally off. For me the universe now shone in a wholesome new light, the comforting glow of reality no longer distorted, either by the almost cartoonish artificial “glory” of myth and miracle or by the dreadful glare of hellfire. I was free!

He titles his deconversion testimony “One night I prayed to know the truth. The next morning I discovered I was an atheist.”³

At the heart of many people’s objections to Christianity is the teaching of evolution.

My Purpose

Today, I speak to the person who is rejecting Christianity because of the teachings of evolution.

This morning, I aim to give this person **pause** and ask you to reconsider the evidence.

I speak also to believers in order to equip you to deal with objections to the Bible’s teaching on the origins of life.⁴

Yes, I know that I am no scientist and do not pretend to be.

If you think my message this morning is biased, then I encourage the more scientifically minded to do some research themselves.

Your Reaction

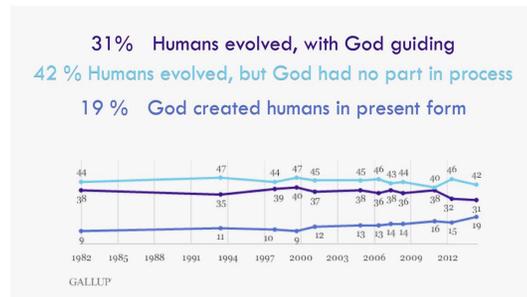
Now, in some places to question the teachings of naturalistic evolution risk being **laughed out of the building**.

In Richard Dawkins' book, *The Greatest Show on Earth*, he goes so far as to suggest that deniers of evolutionary theory should be as intellectually scorned and marginalized as Holocaust deniers.

It is a fact Dawkins asserts — a fact he says no intelligent person can deny.

Yet, still others receive a message like this with enthusiastic agreement.

To proponents of evolutionary teaching and those who are skeptical of the Bible's claims on the origin of life, I would ask might offer me a respectful if even uncommitted hearing.⁵



Today, polls regularly show Americans are divided concerning evolution.

On screen: In 2014 Gallup Poll, 31% felt that humans have evolved with God guiding the process.

On screen: In the same poll, some 42% felt that God created humans just as they are presently.

On screen: And the remaining 19% felt that humans had evolved and God had no part in the process at all.⁶

Today's Modus Operandi

There is really only two options – either all of life originated by chance or by a choice.

Either we were created or we self-created.

There is a dichotomy operating in our culture that essentially says that people of faith operate by blind faith while people who are secular and nonbelievers live their lives based on evidence and reason.⁷

When you come to the fork in the road between believing the origins of life began by either chance or choice, **you must understand that both explanations are "faith" statements.**

The choice before you is not knowledge verse faith but it is **faith vs. faith.**

No human was present to witness the origins of the universe.

No human expert actually knows what happen but rather he/she believes.

The origins of the beginnings of life is not a biological question but a historical question.⁸

You may have your theories but in the end, **all of our thoughts are but faith explanations.**⁹

Many think that to reject the Bible's story line of creation is to think for yourself.

Yet, I aim to give this person pause so they may reconsider the evidence.

For the next few minutes, I want to explore some biblical obstacles to this blind belief in the Darwinian evolutionary process.¹⁰

I want to compare and contrast the biblical teaching against current evolutionary teaching.

Preview

1) **Evolution: A Closed Box**

2) **A Finely Tuned Universe**

3) **Creation: An Open Truth**

1) **Evolution: A Closed Box**

Evolution teaches that the universe is a closed box where everything is explained in purely natural processes and principles.

Evolution is a closed box and no intelligent, living being can intervene.

In other words that rules out any outside intellect or force that might interfere with the universe.

Definition of Evolution

What do we mean by the word "evolution?"¹¹

Evolution, if it is not carefully defined, can be a tricky word.

If evolution means simply "change over time" then no one would disagree with this.

A classic example of this is what is referred to as **microevolution**, or limited change within a certain species.¹²

Yet, "change over time" is not what is meant by the word in many circles today.

“Evolution” can mean anything from the uncontroversial statement that bacteria “evolve” where they gain resistance to antibiotics to the grand claim that the universe and mankind “evolved” entirely by purposeless, mechanical forces.

Evolution is that all living things evolved by a gradual, natural process — from nonliving matter to simple microorganisms, leading eventually to man.

I want to highlight 3 aspects of the evolutionary theory specifically.

1.1 Life Evolves from Common Ancestors

Our planet has millions of species - over 300,000 beetles alone and 17,000 butterflies.

Thousands of mammals, fish and birds, all astonishingly different.

How did so many species come to be?

The *National Association of Biology Teacher's* Board of Director's adopted the following definition of evolution in 2011: “The principle of biological evolution states that all living things have arisen from common ancestors.”¹³

Evolution argues for his theory where all present life emerging gradually over time from one or very few original common ancestors.¹⁴

We're like that monkey I heard about who was coming out of a library with two books under his arm, one was the Bible and the other was Darwin's *Origin of the Species*.

Somebody asked him what he was doing, and he said, “I'm trying to find out if I'm my brother's keeper or my keeper's brother.”

Again, the *National Association of Biology Teacher's* continues by saying, **On screen:** "Even as biologists continue to study and consider evolution, they agree that all living things share common ancestors and that the process of evolutionary change through time is driven by natural mechanisms."¹⁵

The thought behind life arising from common ancestors goes like this:

Somehow this initial cell evolved into a **fish**, and this fish evolved into an **amphibian**. This **amphibian** evolved into a **reptile**; this **reptile** evolved into a **mammal**; this **mammal** evolved into a **bird**; this **bird** evolved into an **ape**, and the **ape** evolved into a **human being**.

In essence, the evolutionist wants us to believe that nothing times nobody, equals everything.

Perhaps the best way to summarize evolution is this poem:

**Once I was a tadpole beginning to begin,
And then I was a frog with my tail tucked in;
Then I was a monkey hanging from a tree,
And now I'm a professor with a Ph D.**

1.1 Life Evolves from Common Ancestors

1.2 Life from Non-Life

But not only do human being evolve from a common ancestors, but evolution believes life itself emerges from non-living matter.

The theories of how this happened change as science evolves as time goes along.

Yet, in a 1976 debate on the existence of God, philosopher and creationist Thomas Warren asked renowned, (and then) atheistic, evolutionary philosopher Antony Flew this question: Did a non-human being ever transform into or give birth to a human being?

The debate occurred just up the road at the University of North Texas.

Flew answered that he knew of no human being emerging from non-human beings.

Later in the debate, he added this: "About whether I have met anyone who was not unequivocally either human or non-human: yes, I am afraid I have. I have met people who were very senile. I have also met people who were mad... Can we say that these former people are people any longer?"¹⁶

In a poll conducted in the spring of this year, nearly ^{2/3} of atheists and almost half of agnostics said that for them personally, the idea that "life began from non-life through an unguided process of chemical evolution" has made the existence of God "less likely."¹⁷

This idea that life arose by chance from non-life caused more people to lose their faith than any other idea.

The late Dr. Robert Jastrow, a well-known geologist, astronomer, and physicist, who was an agnostic, said, "Perhaps the appearance of life on the earth is a miracle. Scientists are reluctant to accept that view, but their choices are limited. Either life was created on the earth by the will of a being outside the grasp of scientific understanding, or, it evolved on our planet spontaneously, through chemical reactions occurring in non-living matter lying on the surface of the planet."¹⁸

1.1 Life Evolves from Common Ancestors

1.2 Life from Non-Life

1.3 Natural Selection

Lastly, evolution holds that humans come into being by a process through **natural selection**.

This is really important: Every time you see evidence of design in a species, evolutionary thought believes that natural selection is responsible for this.

In place of Divine intervention, change happens through a blind, unconscious process.

In fact, Harvard evolutionary biologist Ernst Mayr says this: **On screen:** "The real core of Darwinism, however, is the theory of natural selection. This theory is so important for the Darwinian because it permits the explanation of adaptation, the 'design' of the natural theologian, by natural means, instead of by divine intervention."¹⁹

Natural selection is an important component for evolutionary teaching where we are told that **cows eventually turned into whales**.²⁰

Where a Christian sees the handiwork of God, the evolutionist sees an apparent design because natural selection.

Natural selection is the substitute for the Divine Designer.²¹

As George Gaylord Simpson would assert in 1967 book, *The Meaning of Evolution*: **"Man is the result of a purposeless and natural process that did not have him in mind. He was not planned."**²²

And at the heart of much of evolutionary teaching is naturalism, which functions for atheism.

Richard Dawkins in his book *The Selfish Gene* suggests that Darwinism is what allowed him to become **an intellectually fulfilled atheist**.

The idea that all life formed from an unguided process of mutation and natural selection was the second biggest factor in atheists and agnostics losing their faith.²³

Evolution answers the question, “Why are we here,” by excluding God.

Remember **1) Evolution: A Closed Box**

2) A Finely Tuned Universe

There is something remarkable about our universe – everything is just right to make life flourish.

Or, as many have said, “the universe is finely turned.”

Even Stephen Hawking has noted in his popular book, *A Brief History of Time*, “The laws of science, as we know them at present, contain many fundamental numbers, like the size of the electric charge of the electron and the ratio of the masses of the proton and the electron.”²⁴

On screen: “The remarkable fact is that the values of these numbers seem to have been very finely adjusted to make possible the development of life.”²⁵

Someone has referred to this fine-tuning of our universe as life being **balanced on a knife’s edge**.

2.1 The Force of Gravity

When the Big Bang occurred years ago, the matter in the universe was randomly distributed.

There were no stars, planets or galaxies—just atoms floating about in the dark void of space.

As the universe expanded outwards from the Big Bang, gravity pulled ever so gently on the atoms, gathering them into clumps that eventually became stars and galaxies.

But gravity had to have just the right force—if it was a bit stronger, it would have pulled all the atoms together into one big ball.

The Big Bang—and our prospects—would have ended quickly in a Big Crunch.

And if gravity was a bit weaker, the expanding universe would have distributed the atoms so widely that they would never have been gathered into stars and galaxies.

The strength of gravity has to be exactly for stars to form.²⁶

The force of gravity is determined by the gravitational constant.

If the gravitational constant had been out of tune by just one of these infinitesimally small increments, the universe would either have expanded and thinned out so rapidly that no stars could form and life couldn't exist, or it would have collapsed back on itself with the same result: no stars, no planets, no life.²⁷

If this constant varied by just one in 10^{60} parts, none of us would exist.

To understand how exceedingly narrow this life-permitting range is, imagine a dial divided into 10^{60} increments.

To get a handle on just how finely tuned gravity must be, compare it to the number of cells in your body (10^{14}).²⁸

Or compare it to the number of the grains of earth (above the water) (10^{20}).²⁹

2.1 The Force of Gravity

2.2 The Cell

Let's talk molecular biology for a moment.

"The cell has been called a micro-miniaturized factory containing thousands of exquisitely designed pieces of inner molecular machinery."³⁰

Michael Behe coined the term "**irreducible complexity**" to describe the complexity of such organisms as the cell.

Michael Denton, in his book *Evolution: A Theory in Crisis*, states "Although the tiniest bacterial cells are incredibly small, weighing less than 10^{-12} grams, each is in effect a veritable microminiaturized factory containing thousands of exquisitely designed pieces of intricate molecular machinery, made up altogether of one hundred thousand million atoms, far more complicated than any machine built by man and absolutely without parallel in the non-living world."

In a word, the cell is complicated.

Very complicated.

In other words, they are all-or-nothing: either everything is there and it works, or something is missing and it doesn't work.

As we saw before, such a system cannot be constructed in a gradual manner-it simply won't work until all the components are present, and Darwinism has no mechanism for adding all the components at once.³¹

2.3 Self-Contradictory Ethics

To hold that human beings are the product of nothing but the evolutionary process of the strong eating the weak...

...but then to insist that nonetheless every person has a human dignity to be honored...

... is an enormous leap of faith against all evidence to the contrary.

Evolutionary scientists will all agree that there is nothing more inevitable and natural than violence — evolution and natural selection are based on it.

Yet, we believe violence is bad.

- 1) Evolution: A Closed Box
- 2) A Finely Tuned Universe

3) Creation: An Open Truth

Robert Ingersoll, the atheist, once visited pastor and preacher Henry Ward Beecher.

Beecher took him into his study to show him some of his theological books.

In Beecher's study there was this magnificent globe of the world with all of the mountains and the valleys painted in.

It was a beautiful work of art.

Ingersoll, who was a very bright man and very highly educated, looked at the globe and said, “Dr. Beecher, that’s one of the most beautiful pieces of work I have ever seen. Who made it for you?”

Beecher smiled and said, “‘Oh, nobody made it, it just happened.’”³²

Creation from Nothing

“By faith we understand that the universe was created by the word of God, so that what is seen was not made out of things that are visible.” (Hebrews 11:3)

Science theories on the origins of the universe leave us wanting for more.

Kyle Simpson was 27 and raised a Christian.

He tells PBS this in his deconversion story:

“I don’t [believe in God] but I really want to. That’s the problem with questions like these is you don’t have anything that clearly states, ‘Yes, this is fact,’ so I’m constantly struggling. But looking right at the facts — evolution and science — they’re saying, no there is none. But what about love? What about the ideas of forgiveness? I like to believe they are true and they are meaningful.”³³

You see, only the Bible can tell us the why how of creation: ‘Ah, Lord GOD! It is you who have made the heavens and the earth by your great power and by your outstretched arm! Nothing is too hard for you.’ (Jeremiah 32:17)

Created in the Image of God

In the spring of this year, a poll was conducted concerning the impact of evolution on our faith.

45% of Americans as a whole (and 69% of atheists and 60% of agnostics) agree that “**evolution shows that human beings are not fundamentally different from other animals.**”³⁴

You are not a accidental collocation of atoms that just happened to come together by fate or chance.

“Then God said, ‘Let us make man in our image, after our likeness. And let them have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the heavens and over the livestock and over all the earth and over every creeping thing that creeps on the earth.’²⁷ So God created man in his own image, in the image of God he created him; male and female he created them.” (Genesis 1:26-27)

Further, the Bible insists on the direct creation of Adam and Eve.

“So the LORD God caused a deep sleep to fall upon the man, and while he slept took one of his ribs and closed up its place with flesh.²² And the rib that the LORD God had taken from the man he made into a woman and brought her to the man.” (Genesis 2:21-22)

The Bible is clear that Eve had no female parent as Adam had no male parent.

H. G. Wells, the famous historian who did not even profess to be a Christian, wisely said:

“If all of the animals and man evolved, then there were no first parents (that is, there were no Adam and Eve), no paradise (no garden of Eden), no fall (Adam and Eve did not disobey God and they did not eat the forbidden fruit), and if there had been no fall, then the entire historic fabric of Christianity, the story of the first sin, and the reason for the atonement (that is, Jesus coming to die on the cross) collapses like a house of cards.”

3.3 God is a Show-Off

“The heavens declare the glory of God, and the sky above proclaims his handiwork.” (Psalm 19:1)

A young college student who came up to a pastor one time after he preached a message on creation and said, "Do you believe there is life on other planets?"

The pastor said, "No, I don't."

He said, "Well, if there's no life on other planets, why did God go to all of the trouble to create all these other galaxies?"

The pastor said, "What trouble?"

The Big Purpose of Creation is to show off God!

Closing

You are a magnificent creation of Almighty God born once physically, that you might be born again spiritually through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

You were created that you might serve God, and know God, and live with God forever and ever.

We were not with God in the beginning, but we can be with God in the end through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

¹ Nancy Percy, *Total Truth: Liberating Christianity from Its Cultureal Captivity* (Wheaton, IL: Crossway, 2004), 154.

² <http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/history/Edarwin.html>; accessed November 17, 2016.

³ Timothy Keller, *Making Sense of God: An Invitation to the Skeptical* (New York: Penguin Publishing Group), 29, Kindle Edition.

⁴ The following was omitted in the interest of time: **History of Controversy** The evolution/Creation debate was placed before Americans in the 1925 *Scopes Monkey Trail* in Dayton, Tennessee. The Scopes "Monkey Trial" was a

highly publicized debate and the retelling of it has reshaped the controversy. John Scopes was a high school biology teacher charged with illegally teaching the theory of evolution. The state of Tennessee has an anti-evolution statue in place at the time. <https://blogs.thegospelcoalition.org/evangelical-history/2016/07/11/the-scopes-trial-evolution-and-the-age-of-the-earth/>; accessed November 9, 2016.

<http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/scopes/evolut.htm>; accessed November 9, 2016.

⁵ Alvin Plantinga, *Where the Conflict Really Lies: Science, Religion, & Naturalism* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2011), 38.

⁶ <http://www.gallup.com/poll/21814/evolution-creationism-intelligent-design.aspx>; accessed November 10, 2016.

Interestingly, 43% of Republicans accept the validity of evolution while approximately 2/3's of Democrats accept its validity (and you thought you were going to escape politics ☺).

<http://www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/2014/01/09/evolution-belief-gop-democrats-science-god-faith-column/4396027/>; accessed November 10, 2016. The following was omitted in the interest of time: Still others are concerned about evolution being taught in schools and want an alternative taught alongside evolution to work as a corrective against the implications of the theory. I want to put your mind at ease at the moment. I am not saying we should not teach evolution in schools nor am I attempting to religiously coerce the scientific community into teaching a brand of religion. I believe that science should lead us to where the facts lead us. What I do want to evaluate is the philosophy behind much of scientific thought regarding evolution. In *Edwards v. Agullard* (1987), the US Supreme Court ruled that a Louisiana law requiring public school students to learn both evolution and "creation science" violated the Constitution's prohibition of the establishment of religion. <https://www.oyez.org/cases/1986/85-1513>; accessed November 10, 2016.

⁷ Exclusive rationality is the belief that science is the only arbiter of what is real and factual and that we should not believe anything unless we can prove it decisively using empirical observation.

⁸ This sentence is from RC Sproul. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yPFI8k5IMK0>; accessed November 17, 2016.

⁹ I owe this insight to my friend and former professor, William Tolar.

[http://storage.cloversites.com/fellowshipbiblechurch1/documents/Creation-Chance or Choice-Bill Tolar-1.pdf](http://storage.cloversites.com/fellowshipbiblechurch1/documents/Creation-Chance%20or%20Choice-Bill%20Tolar-1.pdf); accessed November 10, 2016.

¹⁰ <http://www.discovery.org/scripts/viewDB/filesDB-download.php?id=305>; accessed November 10, 2016.

¹¹ "Contrary to popular opinion, neither the term nor the idea of biological evolution began with Charles Darwin and his foremost work, *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* (1859). Many scholars from the ancient Greek philosophers on had inferred that similar species were descended from a common ancestor. The word "evolution" first appeared in the English language in 1647 in a nonbiological connection, and it became widely used in English for all sorts of progressions from simpler beginnings. The term Darwin most often used to refer to biological evolution was "descent with modification," which remains a good brief definition of the process today." <https://www.nap.edu/read/6024/chapter/4>; accessed November 11, 2016.

¹² An example of this comes Darwin's observation of the 12 species of finches on the Galapagos islands. Darwin spent 5 weeks on the islands in September of 1835 and little did he realize the profound change his work would have not only on the field of science but the way it has shaped religious belief as well. Darwin as well as modern scientists from Princeton University have discovered that a single year of drought can cause the finches to stronger, wider beaks. Natural selection was discovered to produce finches with beak size 4% bigger in just one generation. The stronger beaks are necessary when drought makes nuts more difficult.

<https://www.nap.edu/read/6024/chapter/4#10>; accessed November 11, 2016. Nancy Pearcey notes how the researcher's inference where a new species of finch might arise if 200 years of drought persisted. Pearcey, 159. See also, <http://www.hhmi.org/biointeractive/origin-species-beak-finch>; accessed November 11, 2016. Around 10 minutes in is the comment on the size of the beaks.

http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/evolution/library/01/6/l_016_02.html; accessed November 11, 2016.

¹³ <http://www.nabt.org/websites/institution/?p=92>; accessed November 10, 2016.

¹⁴ <http://naturalhistory.si.edu/exhibits/darwin/treeoflife.html>; accessed November 10, 2016.

¹⁵ <http://www.nabt.org/websites/institution/?p=92>; accessed November 10, 2016. It should be noted that while Darwin only had one illustration in his *Origin of Species*, this diagram was not intended to illustrate common descent but his principle of divergence. <https://raphaelscholl.com/2013/04/02/201342the-diagram-in-the-origin-of-species-is-not-about-common-des.html/>; accessed November 10, 2016. To see Darwin's diagram, see page 109 here: http://darwin-online.org.uk/converted/pdf/1861_OriginNY_F382.pdf; accessed November 10, 2016.

¹⁶ Antony G. N. Flew and Thomas B. Warren, *The Warren-Flew Debate on the Existence of God* (National Christian Press, 1977), 65. For the video of the debate, visit: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xqpVL_E5H3k; accessed November 19, 2016.

¹⁷ <http://www.discovery.org/scripts/viewDB/filesDB-download.php?command=download&id=12063>; accessed November 19, 2016.

¹⁸ Robert Jastrow, *When the Sun Dies* (New York: Norton, 1977), 62.

¹⁹ Michael Ruse, *Darwinism Defended: A Guide to the Evolution Controversy*, (Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1982), xi-xii.

²⁰ <http://www.livescience.com/474-controversy-evolution-works.html>; accessed November 20, 2016.

²¹ F. J. Ayala, "Darwin's Revolution," in *Creative Evolution?!* ed. J. H. Campbell and J. W. Schopf (Boston: Jones and Barlett, 1994), 5.

²² G. G. Simpson, *The Meaning of Evolution* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1967), 345.

²³ <http://www.discovery.org/scripts/viewDB/filesDB-download.php?command=download&id=12063>; accessed November 19, 2016. See page 4.

²⁴ Stephen Hawking, *A Brief History of Time* (New York: Bantam Books, 1988), 7.

²⁵ Hawking, 125.

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- ²⁶ <http://biologos.org/common-questions/gods-relationship-to-creation/fine-tuning>; accessed November 13, 2016.
- ²⁷ <http://quake.stanford.edu/~bai/finetuning.pdf>; accessed November 17, 2016.
- ²⁸ html <http://www.reasonablefaith.org/transcript-fine-tuning-argument>; accessed November 17, 2016.
- ²⁹ <http://thevirtuosi.blogspot.com/2011/07/grains-of-sand>; accessed November 19, 2016.
- ³⁰ Michael Denton, *Evolution: A Theory in Crisis* (Chevy Chase, MD: Adler & Adler, 2002), 250.
- ³¹ <http://www.ideacenter.org/contentmgr/showdetails.php/id/840>; accessed November 20, 2016.
- ³² This story was shared in James Merritt's sermon, "Creation or Evolution: What Really Happened?"
- ³³ <http://www.npr.org/2013/01/15/169342349/more-young-people-are-moving-away-from-religion-but-why>; accessed November 20, 2016.
- ³⁴ <http://www.discovery.org/scripts/viewDB/filesDB-download.php?command=download&id=12063>; accessed November 19, 2016.