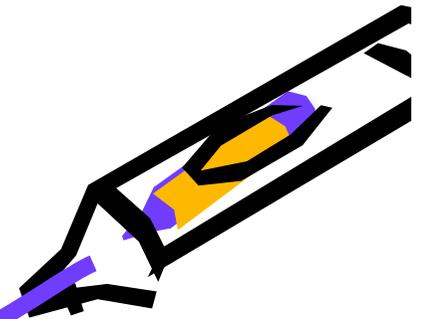


changes
in the
understanding
of
SCIENCE



By Ron Suter, Melbourne

Credit: ABeka Science Text Books for frames 3-7, 19.

16th Century

The earliest European scientists were all believers in God the Creator Who brought all things into existence, and Whose care governs the functioning of His world.

Could His laws be discovered?



"We may behold how
God, like a master-builder,
has laid the foundation of
the world according
to order and law."

—Johann Kepler
(1571–1630)

"A hundred passages of
holy Scripture teach us that
the glory and greatness of Almighty
God are marvelously displayed in
all his works and divinely read in
the open book of the heaven."

—Galileo Galilei
(1564–1642)

"The universe was rightly
designed a Temple of God.
This Being governs all things . . .
as Lord over all."

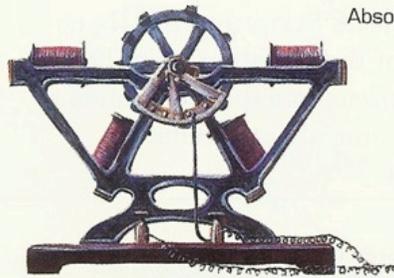
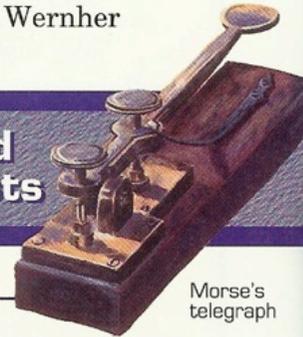
—Sir Isaac Newton
(1642–1727)

Faith in God

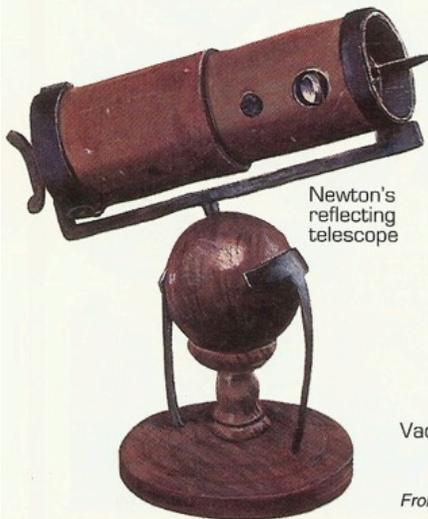
“**Law and order.**” Since the 1500s when modern science began, many of the world’s greatest scientists based their scientific thinking on the belief that God created the world and all that is within it and that therefore the physical universe operates by orderly laws.

Sir Isaac Newton, Lord Kelvin, Michael Faraday, James Clerk Maxwell, Louis Pasteur, and Albert Einstein were just a few of the great scientists who believed in divine Creation. Others include Joseph Lister, Gregor Mendel, Johannes Kepler, Samuel Morse, Carolus Linnaeus, and Wernher von Braun.

Notable Inventions, Discoveries, and Developments by Creationist Scientists



Henry's electric motor

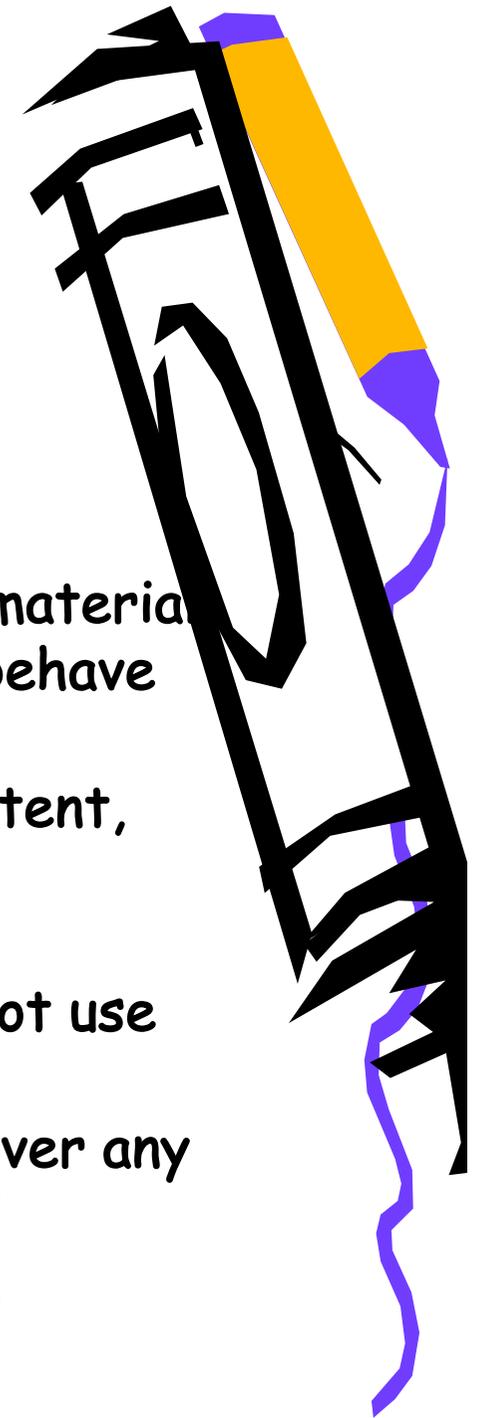


Newton's reflecting telescope

Contribution	Scientist
Absolute temperature scale	Lord Kelvin (1824–1907)
Actuarial tables	Charles Babbage (1792–1871)
Barometer	Blaise Pascal (1623–1662)
Biogenesis law	Louis Pasteur (1822–1895)
Calculating machine	Charles Babbage (1792–1871)
Chloroform	James Simpson (1811–1870)
Classification system	Carolus Linnaeus (1707–1778)
Double stars	William Herschel (1738–1822)
Electric generator	Michael Faraday (1791–1867)
Electric motor	Joseph Henry (1797–1878)
Ephemeris tables	Johannes Kepler (1571–1630)
Fermentation control	Louis Pasteur (1822–1895)
Galvanometer	Joseph Henry (1791–1867)
Global star catalog	John Herschel (1792–1871)
Inert gases	William Ramsay (1852–1916)
Kaleidoscope	David Brewster (1781–1868)
Law of gravity	Isaac Newton (1642–1727)
Miner's safety lamp	Humphry Davy (1778–1829)
Pasteurization	Louis Pasteur (1822–1895)
Reflecting telescope	Isaac Newton (1642–1727)
Scientific method	Francis Bacon (1561–1626)
Self induction	Joseph Henry (1791–1867)
Telegraph	Samuel F. B. Morse (1791–1872)
Thermionic valve	John A. Fleming (1849–1945)
Transatlantic cable	Lord Kelvin (1824–1907)
Vaccination and immunization	Louis Pasteur (1822–1895)

From Acts & Facts, Vol. 11, No. 1, January 1982. Used by permission of author.

Unless material things behave in a consistent, orderly manner, we cannot use science to discover any “laws of nature”.

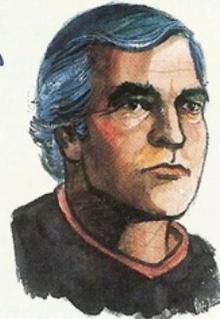


Scientific Fields of Study Established by Creationist Scientists

Field of Study	Scientist
Antiseptic surgery	Joseph Lister (1827–1912)
Bacteriology	Louis Pasteur (1822–1895)
Calculus	Isaac Newton (1642–1727)
Celestial mechanics	Johannes Kepler (1571–1630)
Chemistry	Robert Boyle (1627–1691)
Comparative anatomy	Georges Cuvier (1769–1832)
Computer science	Charles Babbage (1792–1871)
Dimensional analysis	Lord Rayleigh (1842–1919)
Dynamics	Isaac Newton (1642–1727)
Electrodynamics	James C. Maxwell (1831–1879)
Electromagnetics	Michael Faraday (1791–1867)
Electronics	John A. Fleming (1849–1945)
Energetics	Lord Kelvin (1824–1907)
Entomology of living insects	Henri Fabre (1823–1915)
Field theory	Michael Faraday (1791–1867)
Fluid mechanics	George Stokes (1819–1903)
Galactic astronomy	William Herschel (1738–1822)
Gas dynamics	Robert Boyle (1627–1691)
Genetics	Gregor Mendel (1822–1884)
Glacial geology	Louis Agassiz (1807–1873)
Gynecology	James Simpson (1811–1870)
Hydraulics	Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519)
Hydrography	Matthew Maury (1806–1873)
Hydrostatics	Blaise Pascal (1623–1662)
Ichthyology	Louis Agassiz (1807–1873)
Isotopic chemistry	William Ramsay (1852–1916)
Model analysis	Lord Rayleigh (1842–1919)
Natural history	John Ray (1627–1705)
Non-Euclidean geometry	Bernhard Riemann (1826–1866)
Oceanography	Matthew Maury (1806–1873)
Optical mineralogy	David Brewster (1781–1868)
Paleontology	John Woodward (1665–1728)
Pathology	Rudolph Virchow (1821–1902)
Physical astronomy	Johannes Kepler (1571–1630)
Reversible thermodynamics	James Joule (1818–1889)
Statistical thermodynamics	James C. Maxwell (1831–1879)
Stratigraphy	Nicholas Steno (1631–1686)
Systematic biology	Carolus Linnaeus (1707–1778)
Thermodynamics	Lord Kelvin (1824–1907)
Thermokinetics	Humphrey Davy (1778–1829)
Vertebrate paleontology	Georges Cuvier (1769–1832)



Davy



Faraday



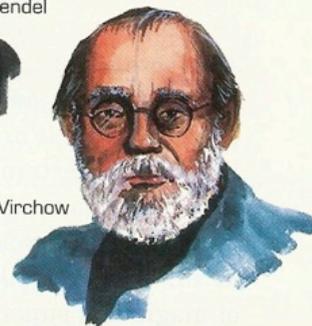
Pascal



Maxwell



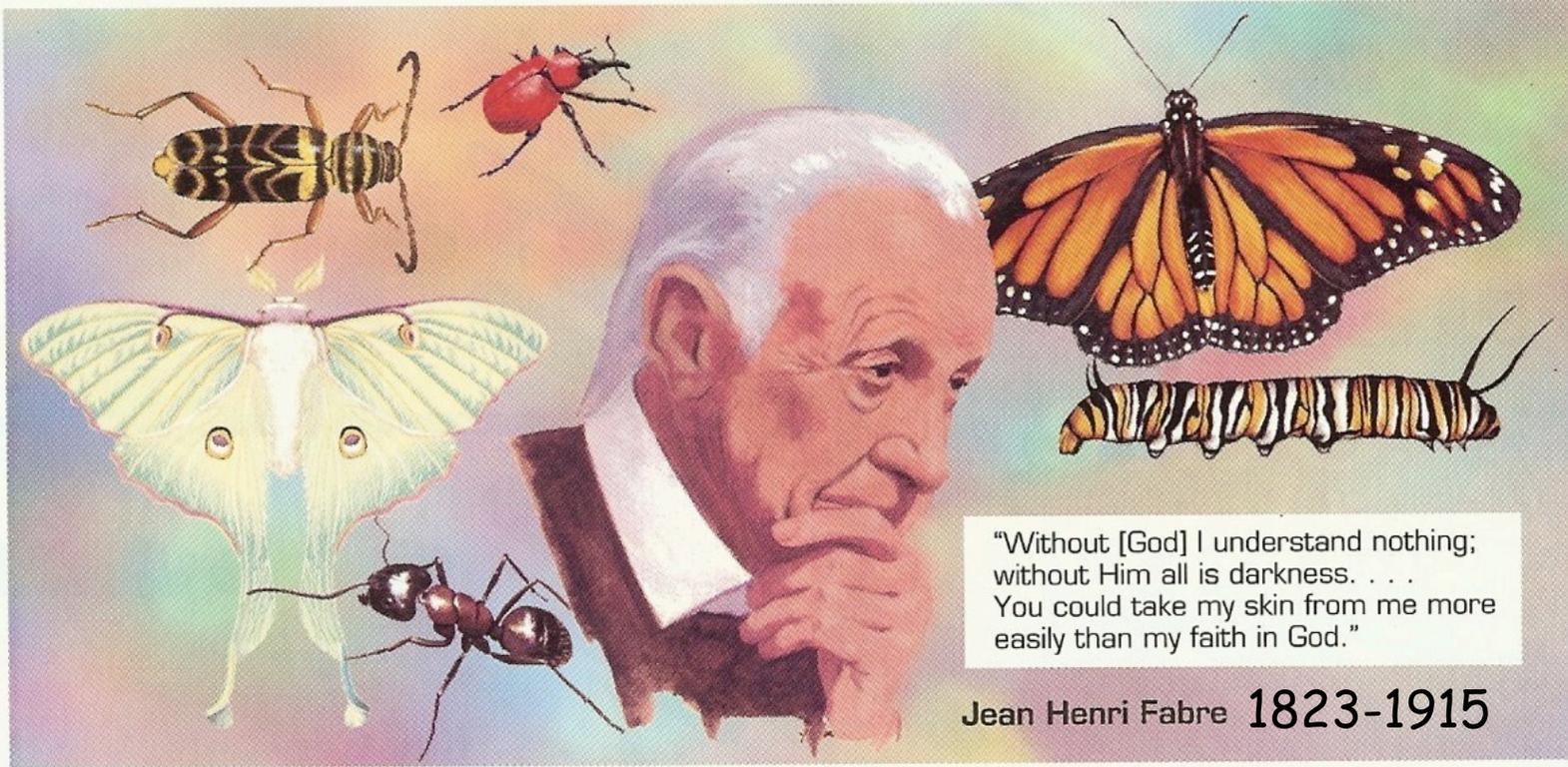
Mendel



Virchow

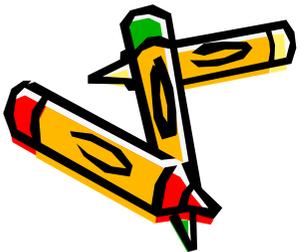


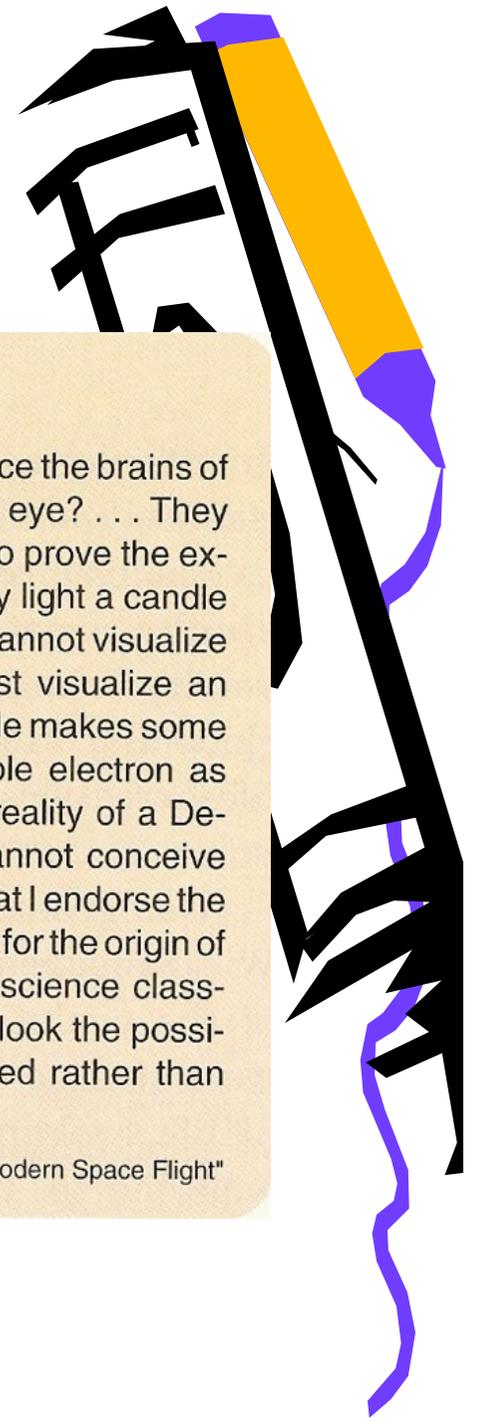
All of the
scientists in
this
list believed
in a
God who
created
an ordered
universe.



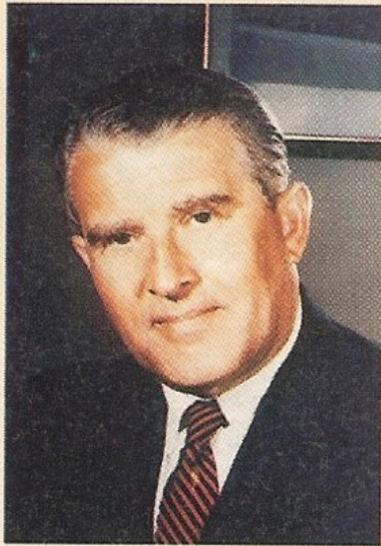
"Without [God] I understand nothing;
without Him all is darkness. . . .
You could take my skin from me more
easily than my faith in God."

Jean Henri Fabre 1823-1915





Design and Purpose



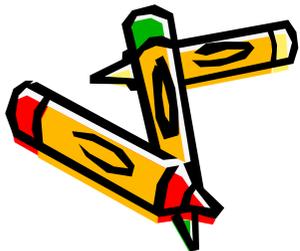
"One cannot be exposed to the law and order of the universe without concluding that there must be design and purpose behind it all. . . . The better we understand the intricacies of the universe and all it harbors, the more reason we have found to marvel at the inherent design upon which it is based. . . . To be

forced to believe only one conclusion—that everything in the universe happened by chance—would violate the very objectivity of science itself. . . .

What random process could produce the brains of a man or the system of the human eye? . . . They (evolutionists) challenge science to prove the existence of God. But must we really light a candle to see the sun? . . . They say they cannot visualize a Designer. Well, can a physicist visualize an electron? . . . What strange rationale makes some physicists accept the inconceivable electron as real while refusing to accept the reality of a Designer on the ground that they cannot conceive Him? . . . It is in scientific honesty that I endorse the presentation of alternative theories for the origin of the universe, life and man in the science classroom. It would be an error to overlook the possibility that the universe was planned rather than happening by chance."

—Wernher von Braun, "Father of Modern Space Flight"

1912-1977

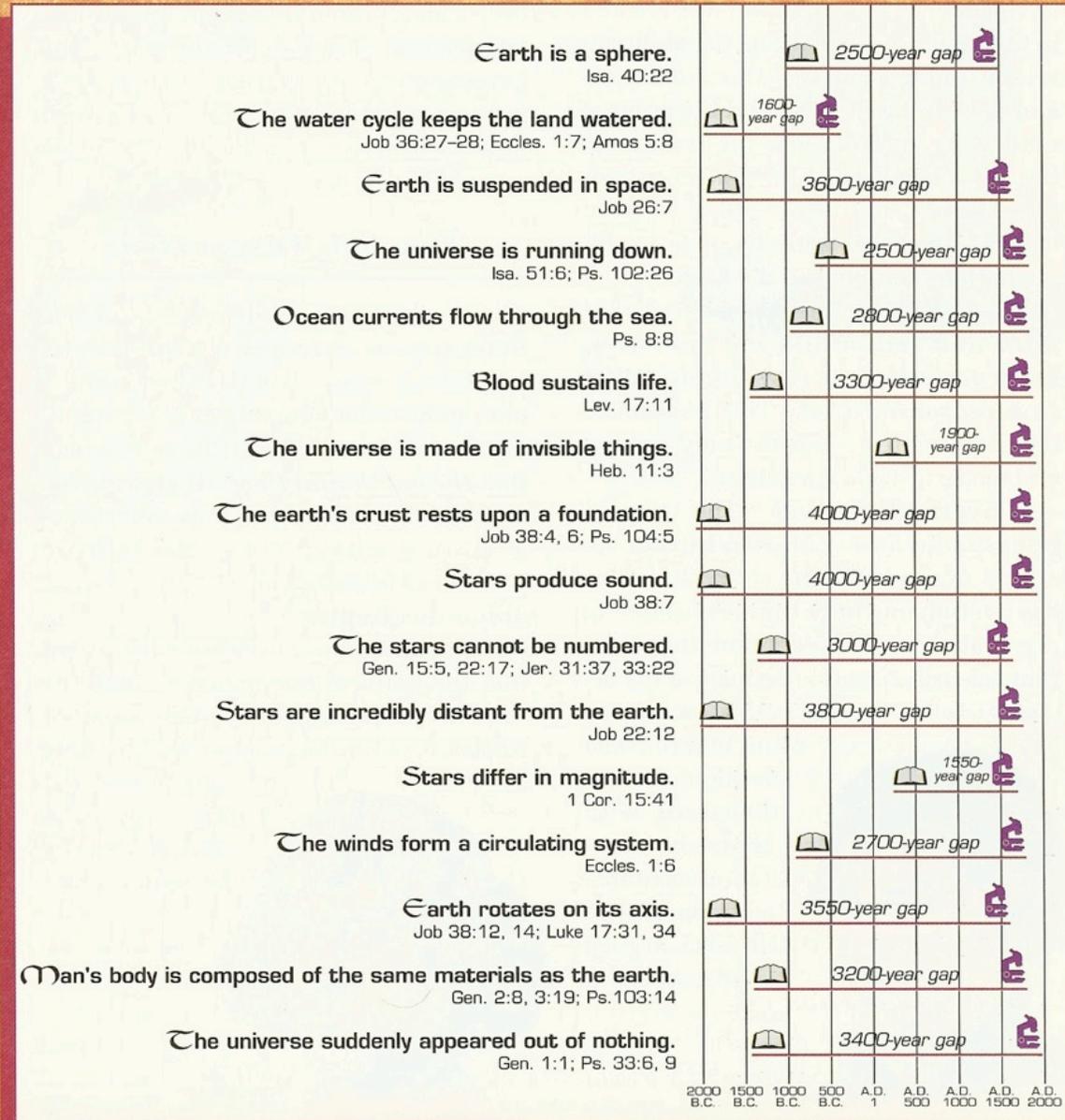


Time Gaps between Science and the Bible

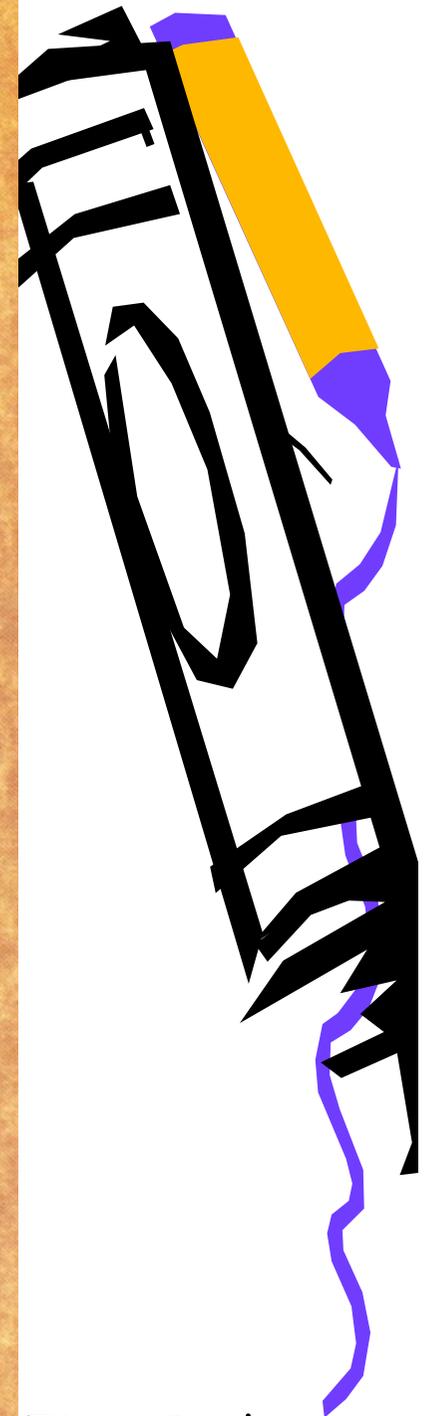
Many important scientific truths were revealed in the Bible thousands of years before they were discovered by scientists.

 date revealed by God in the Bible
 date discovered by men of science

The Bible had it first.



Time Scale



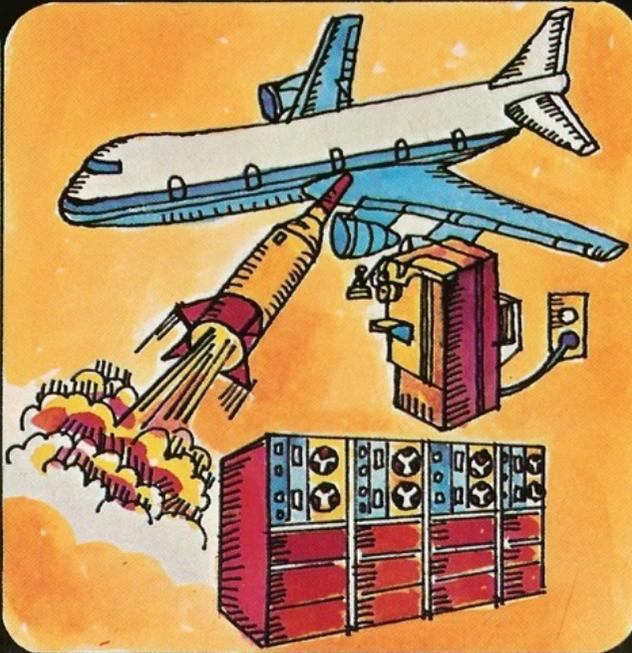
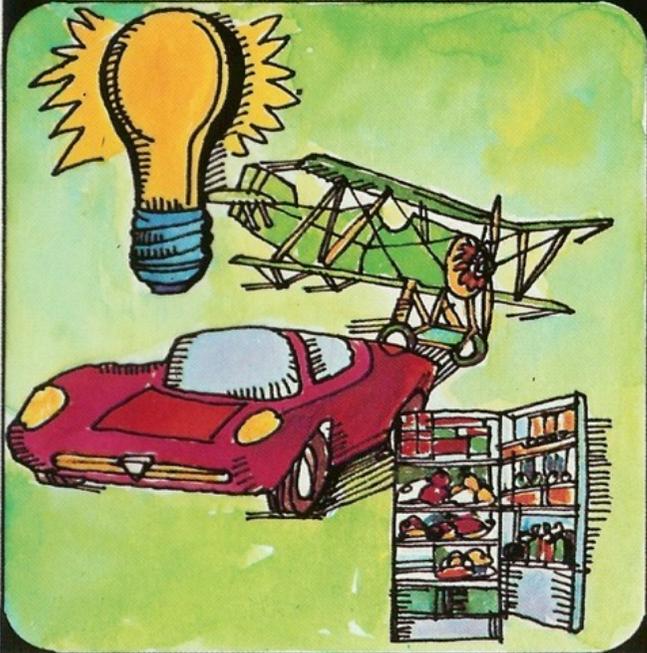
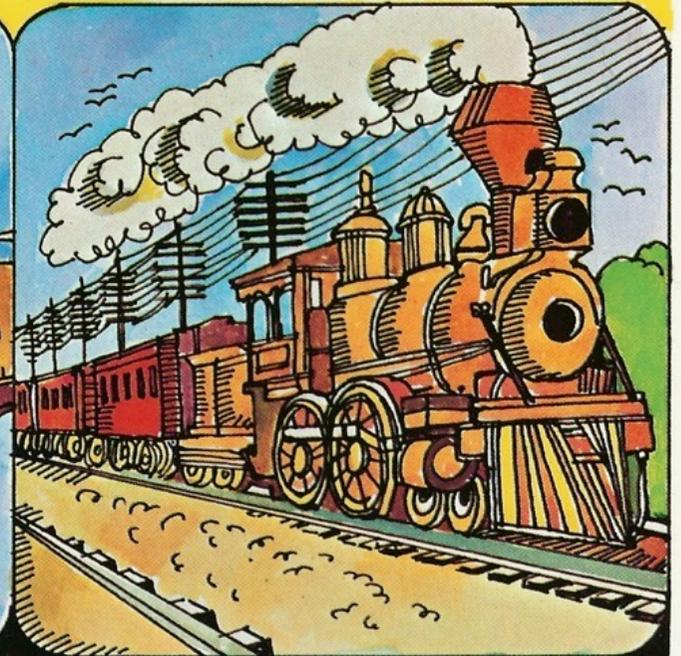
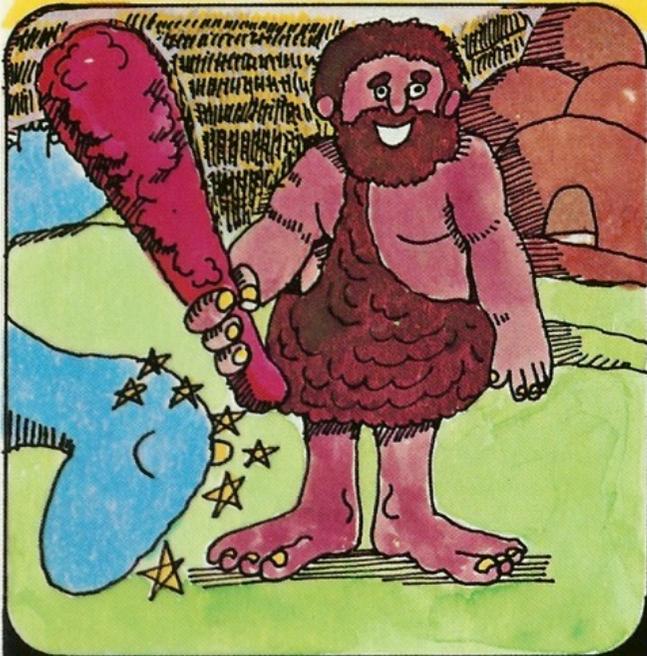
Technological Progress

- Much progress took place in science and technology (applied science) resulting from the studies and initiatives of these God-fearing, careful scientists.



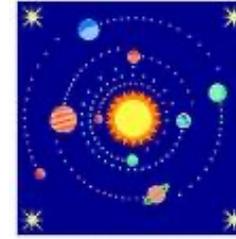
THE GROWTH OF TECHNOLOGY

Ever onward
and upward?





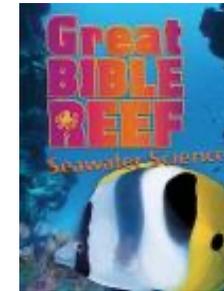
Experiments



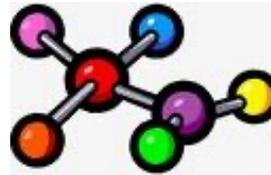
Observations



Involvements in Science



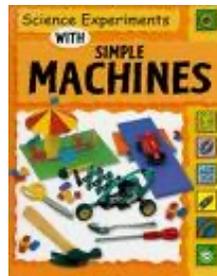
Science and Technology



Questions



Applications



i believe in science

Tool? or Scientism?

Significant Changes (19th Century)

began with those scientists who were specifically studying rocks and fossils (James Hutton, Charles Lyell) and the philosophers (prominently Herbert Spencer) who were supporting them.

These writers were intent on finding



answers to their questions about fossils and the age of earth's rocks that had no reference to the Bible. They did not accept that the Bible had any relevance to their lives or to their academic pursuits.



- Book:

"Why Scientists Accept Evolution"

by Clark, Robert T & Bayles, James D in 1966, (Baker, Grand Rapids, MI.), records the opposition of Lyell, Darwin, Spencer & others to the Bible in general and to "Moses" (Genesis Flood) in particular.

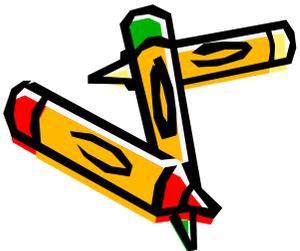


Anti-God Writers Proposed,

that only naturalistic processes should be studied for determining the rates at which things happen; and then assumed that such rates have been constant throughout geological time.

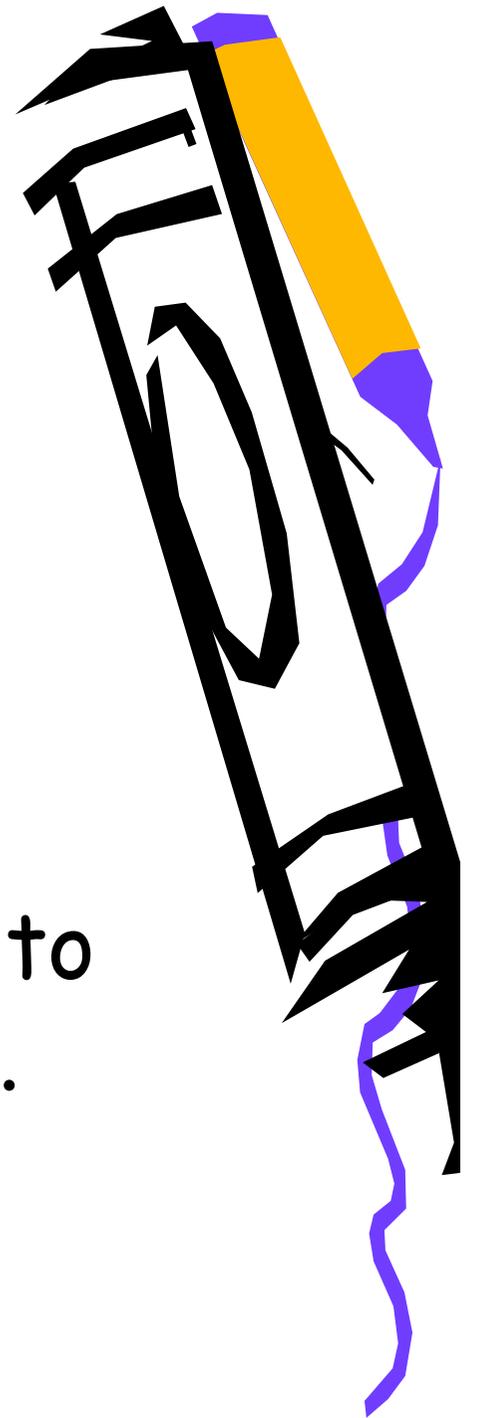
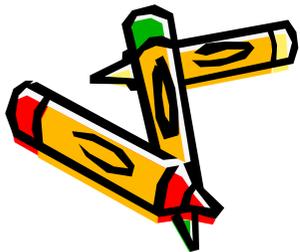
(Cf. Ps. 14:1, 53:1)

(Cf. 2 Pet.3:3,4)

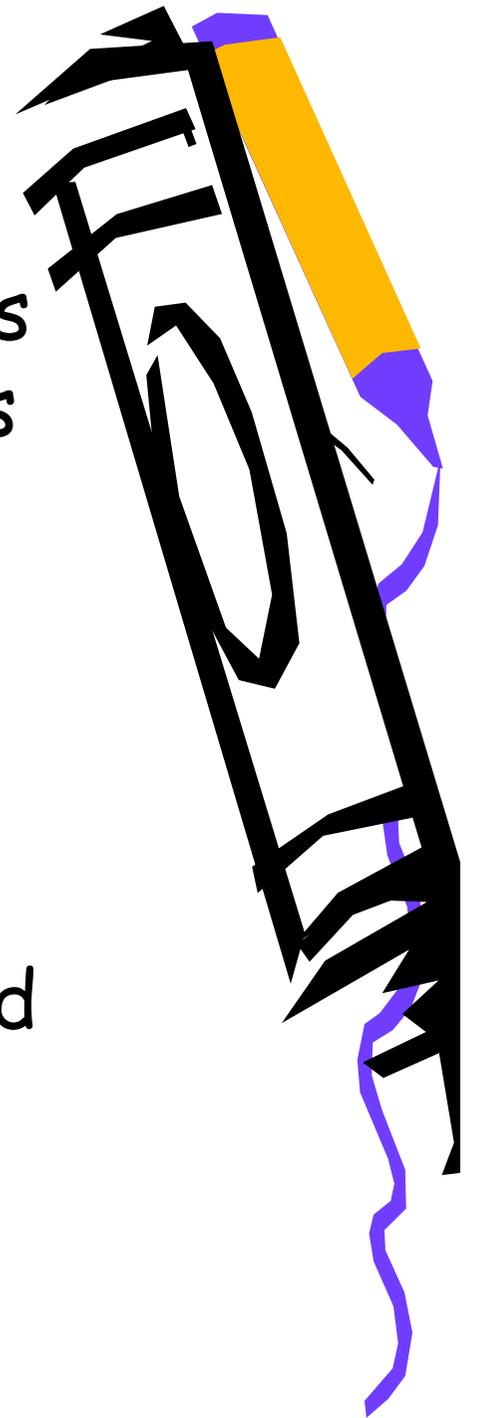
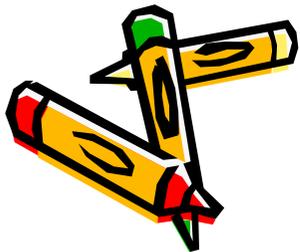


They then declared that:

1. Supernatural topics should not be introduced into scientific theories.
2. Scientific studies should only investigate natural objects & events.
3. Such empirical science is superior to any other ways of learning & knowing.
("Only materials exist.")



- Thus Science came to be understood as an activity using only peoples' own skills and cleverness, without having any reference to, or assistance from, God the Creator Who, for them, didn't exist. (Materialism)
- And the evolutionary hypothesis came to be accepted (wrongly) as established fact.



Assumptions behind schemes of evolution:

- Non-living materials gave rise to living things.
- Spontaneous generation happened only once.
- Viruses, bacteria, plants & animals are all related
- Protozoa gave rise to metazoa.
- The various invertebrate phyla are interrelated.
- The invertebrates gave rise to the vertebrates.
- Fish...amphibia, ...reptiles, ...birds & mammals.



(After G.A.Kerkut,
1960)

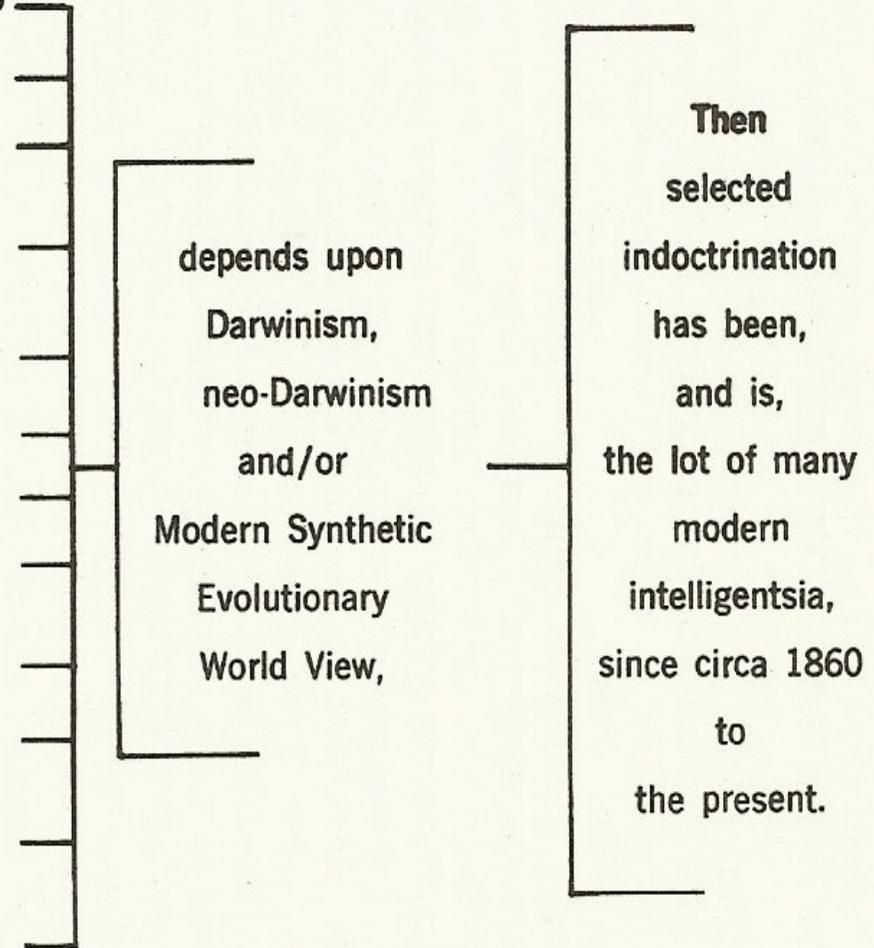


Impact of Modern Evolutionary Thought

IF research in the history of ideas can substantiate that the position of

1. **Marx and Keynes** in economics and social studies,
2. **Freud** in psychology and psychiatry,
3. **Dewey** in modern education,
4. **Fosdick** and "higher" biblical critics in modern theology,
5. **Nietzsche, James, and Positivists** in modern philosophy,
6. **Beard** in American history,
7. **Frankfurter** in modern jurisprudence,
8. **London and Shaw** in modern novels,
9. **Camus, Sartre, and Heidegger** in existential thought,
10. **White** in sociology,
11. **Simpson and Dobzhansky** in paleontology and modern genetics,
12. **Huxley and P. Teilhard de Chardin** in evolutionary humanism,

127



Positive affirmation of each of the antecedents in the above complex material implication is gained through full examination of the history of ideas.

Therefore, modern secular educational content results in selected indoctrination of many of the intelligentsia of the United States, and of Western Civilization, in general.

In 1947 C.S. Lewis wrote...

"Men became scientists because they expected Law in Nature, and they expected Law in Nature because they believed in a Legislator.

"In most modern scientists this belief has died."



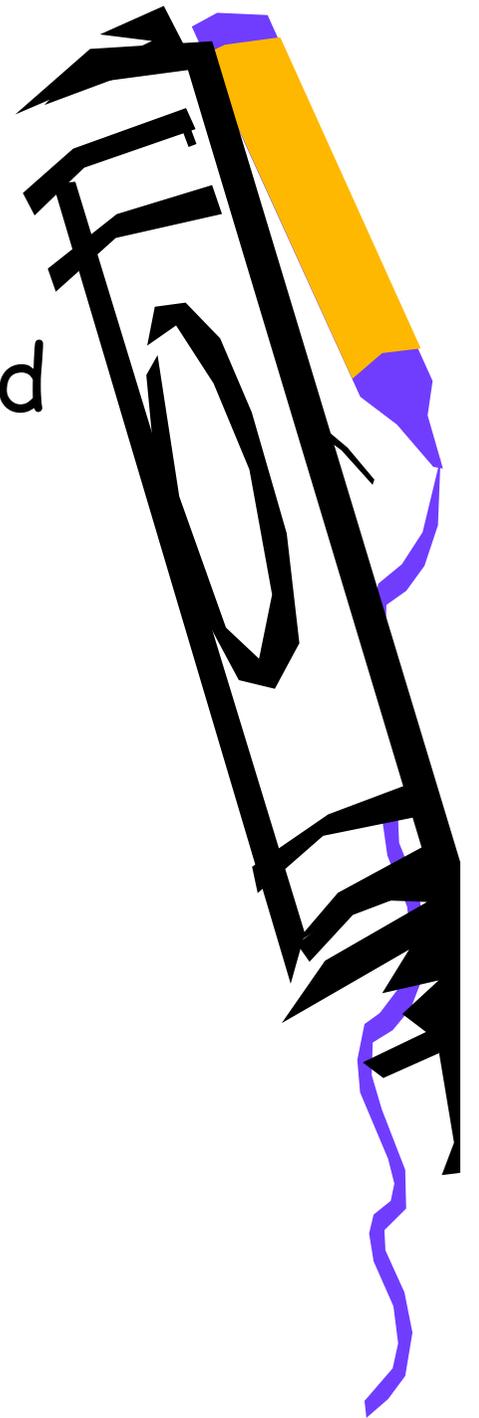
There Were Witnesses:

George Macready Price, during the 1920's - 1940's, was writing strongly in favour of creation by a Designer & Biblical catastrophism.

Henry Morris & John Whitcomb, in 1961, wrote *The Genesis Flood*, sparking a revival of Biblical creationism which continues today.

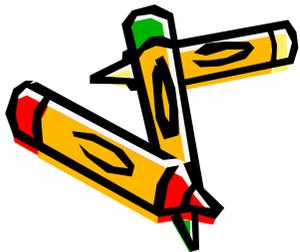


- Zola Levitt, a Christian journalist, interviewed Dr. John N. Moore and then published "Creation - A Scientist's Choice" in 1976.
- Michael Denton, an evolution-believing microbiologist wrote "Evolution - A Theory in Crisis" in 1986.



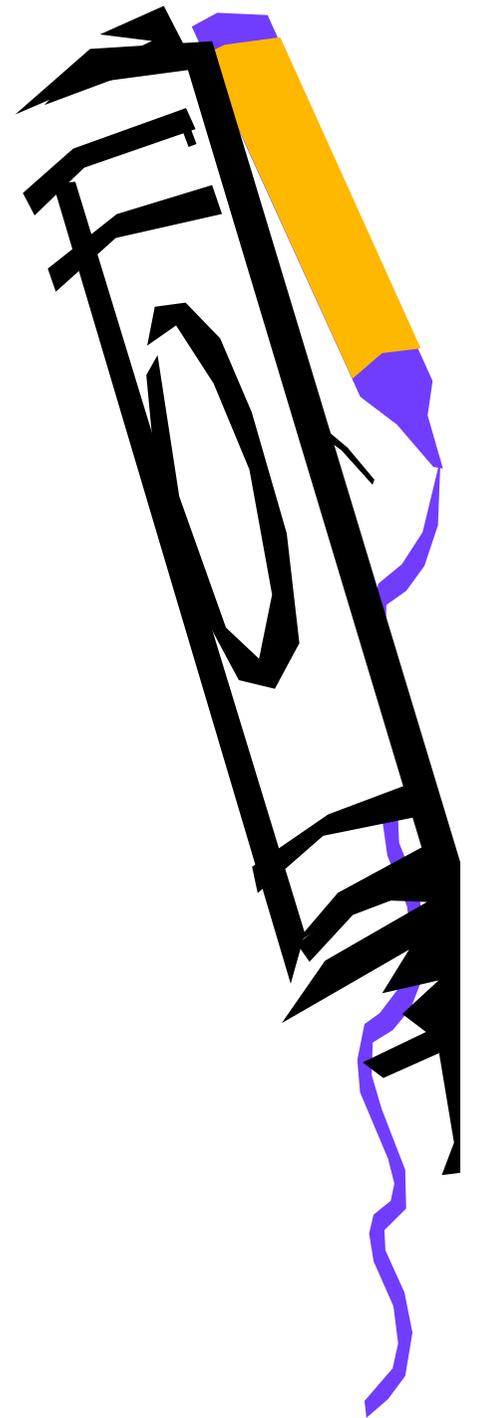
Thus, at the Dawn of 21st Century,

- There are many secular scientists who want to pursue their science in a totally secular way.... and
- There are growing numbers of informed Christians who realize the lack of evidence for evolution and the strength of evidences that support the biblical outline of history.



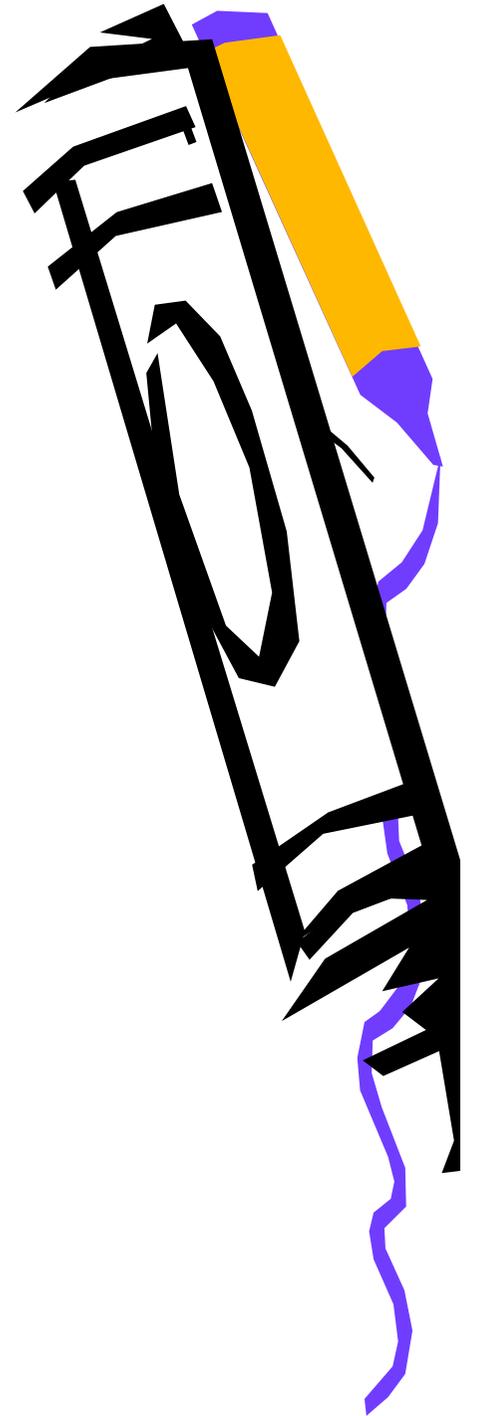
Secular (1)

- Richard Lewontin, geneticist, 1997. "It is not that the methods & institutions of science somehow compel us to accept a material explanation of the phenomenal world,... we are forced by our *a priori* adherence to material causes to create an apparatus of investigation and a set of concepts that produce material explanations, no matter how counter-intuitive, no matter how mystifying to the uninitiated. Moreover, that materialism is an absolute, for we cannot allow a Divine Foot in the door."

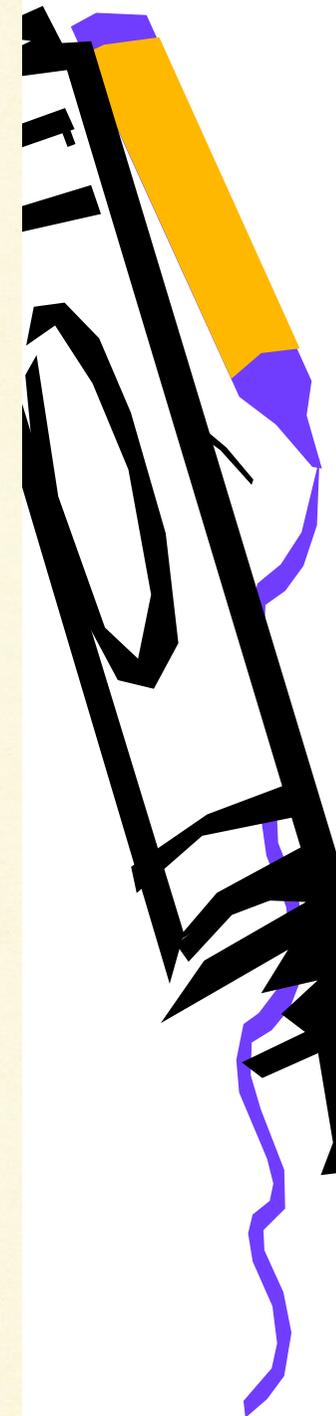
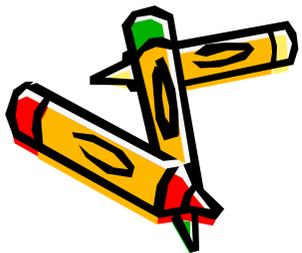
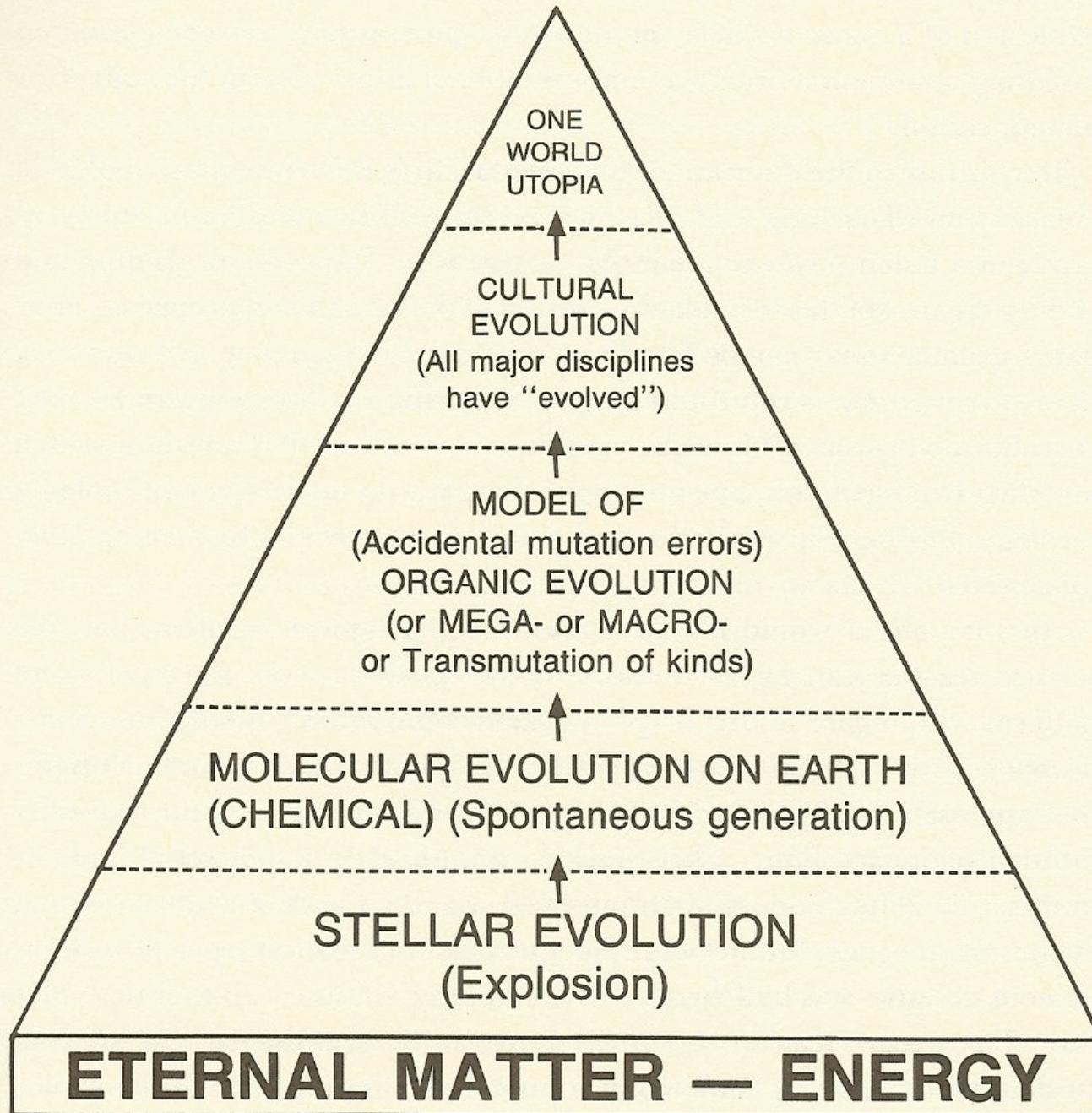


Secular (2)

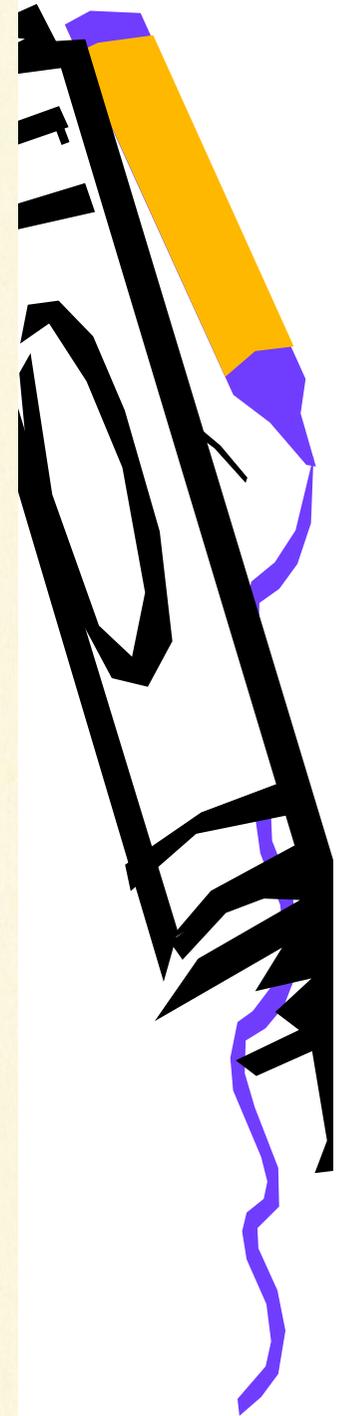
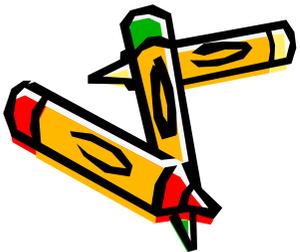
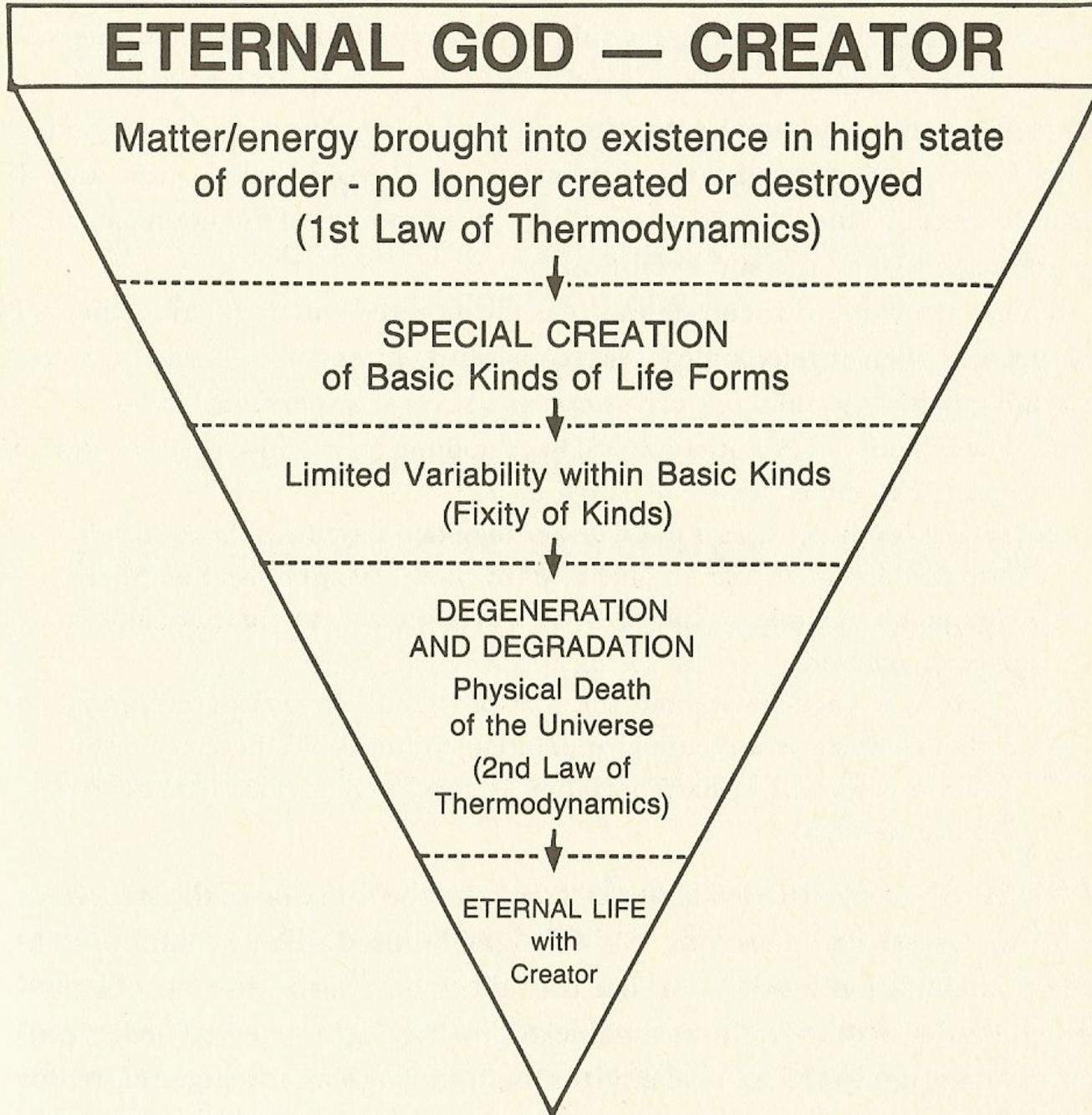
- Scott Todd, immunologist, 1999. "Even if all data point to an intelligent designer, such an hypothesis is excluded from science because it is not naturalistic."



Classroom Teaching Aid 4
DIAGRAM OF TOTAL EVOLUTION



Classroom Teaching Aid 5
DIAGRAM OF TOTAL CREATIONISM



A Biblically Informed Definition of Science

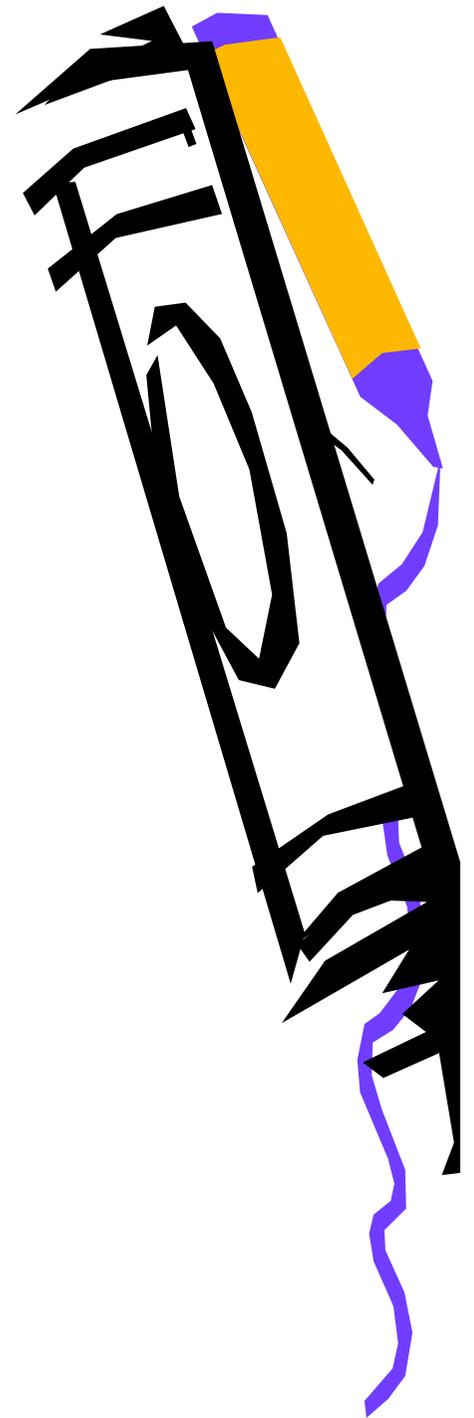
Careful, thoughtful observation by people
began when Adam named the animals and birds
(Genesis 2:19,20). Then Adam and Eve began to
enjoy fellowship with God in His special garden,
part of His perfectly created earth (Genesis
1:31). After Adam and Eve sinned by rebellion,
the whole earth was cursed (Genesis 3) and
remains under the curse until its ultimate
redemption and re-creation (Romans 8:18-23;
Revelation 21:1).



About 1700 years after creation, another series of events affected the whole earth's crust and living creatures during the Great Flood of Noah's time (Genesis 6:5-9:17).

Later, at the Tower of Babel (Genesis 11:1-9) there began major languages and cultures as groups of the human race started their migrations to many parts of the globe.

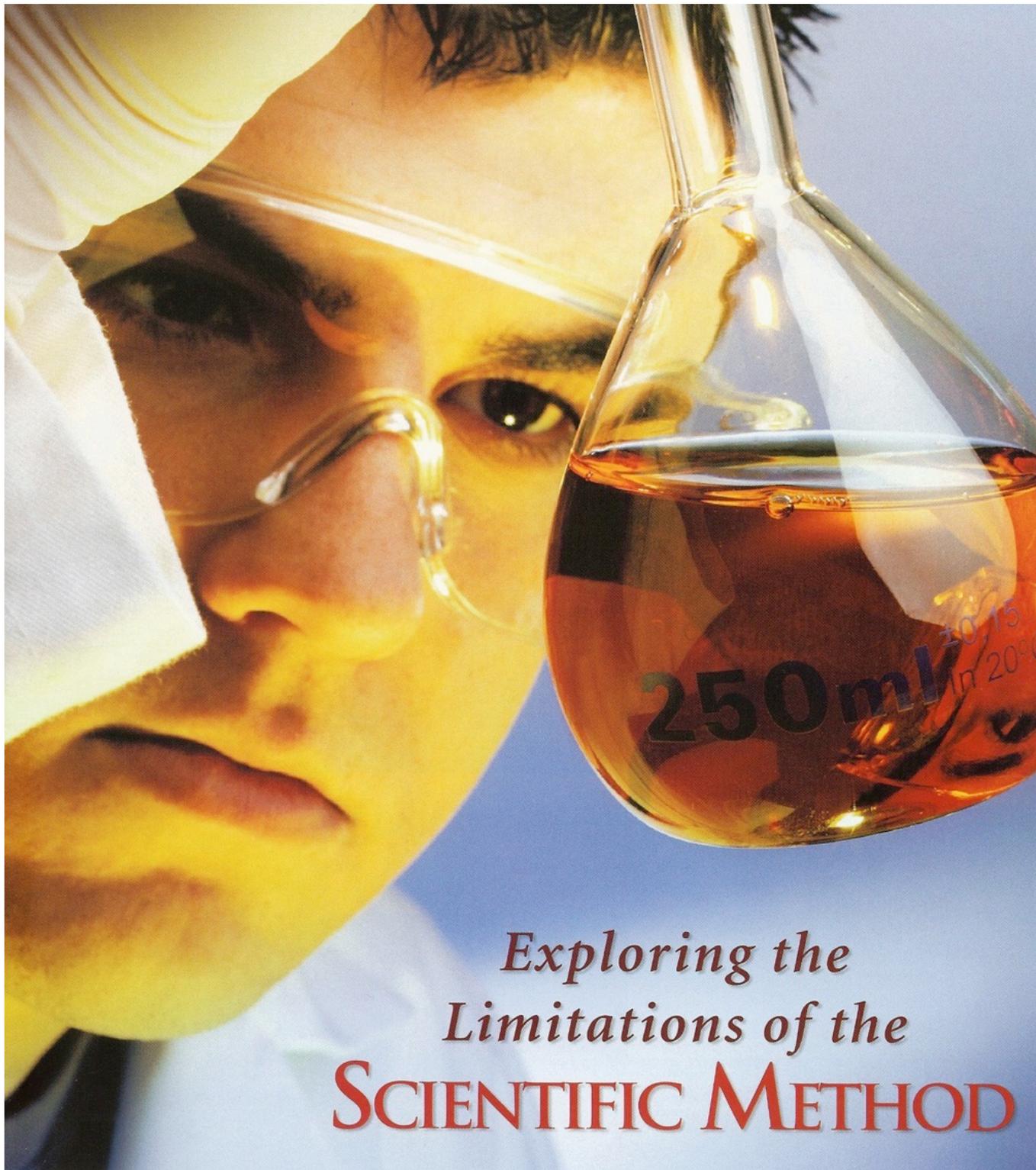
The earth that is now available for observation and description by trained & untrained, by artists and by scientists - each in their own ways - is God's earth spoiled by *sin*, by *deluge*, and by *division*.



In many ways this earth is Satan's, whom the Lord Jesus called "the prince of this world" (John 12:31, 14:30, 16:11); and it is a world that will be destroyed (2 Peter 3:10).

At best, however, people express worship before God, and earn their living honestly. They are called to know, and to use their surroundings responsibly (Genesis 1:27,28, 3:17b-19a, Exodus 20:3-17), the most responsible ways being those in which God can be honoured wholeheartedly.

The experiments and theorising now called "science" are how we find out about aspects of our God-given surroundings practically and systematically, honouring Him at all times.

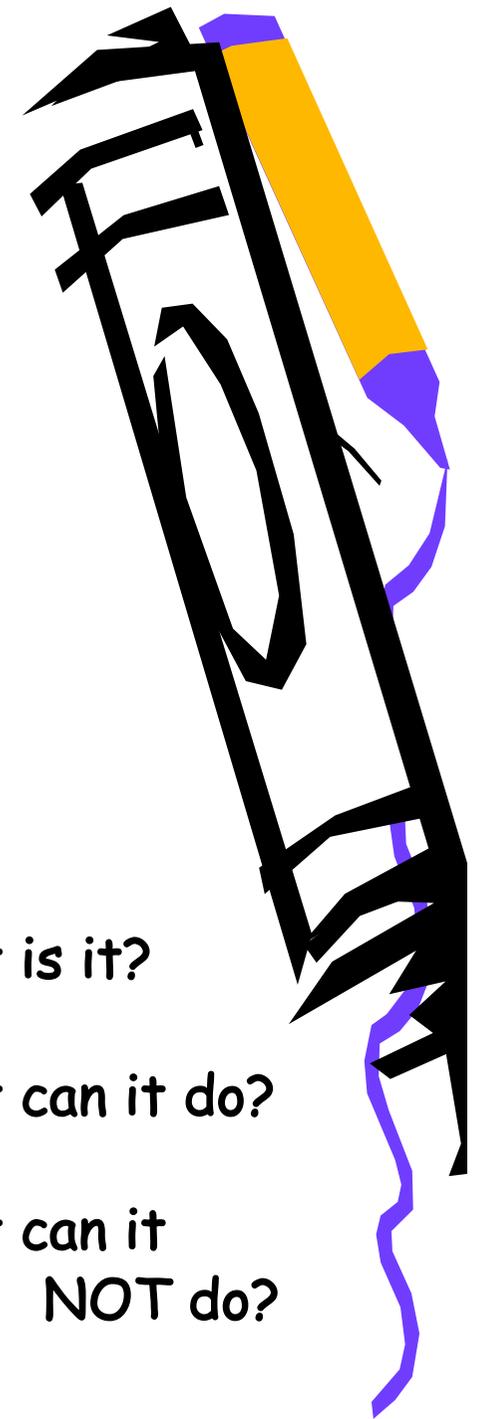


*Exploring the
Limitations of the*
SCIENTIFIC METHOD

What is it?

What can it do?

What can it
NOT do?

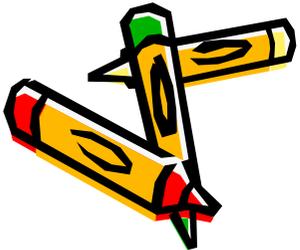


Objective Science

Each investigator uses his/her powers of reasoning and observation, sometimes aided by varied equipment and specialised instruments, to learn new things, or to confirm things that others have discovered.

One person's observations may even be critically re-evaluated by another person whose starting-point assumptions are different and who, therefore, may reach different conclusions.

Such research happens in *present* time for each investigator.

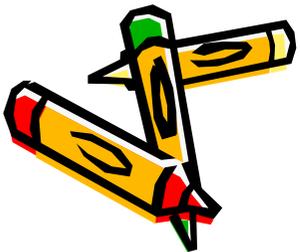


Science cannot repeat *past* events, even if those past events are truly historical. Sometimes, however, similar events can be studied in the present by an investigator living in the present.

Science can apply only partially to *future* events. E.g. weather predictions. E.g. the popular form of stories called science fiction, which is mostly fiction.

At some stages of history, science has been regarded by many as if it were a religion. However, science is not to be given the honour due to God, although scientific procedures are very useful in investigating and getting to know the cosmos that God created.

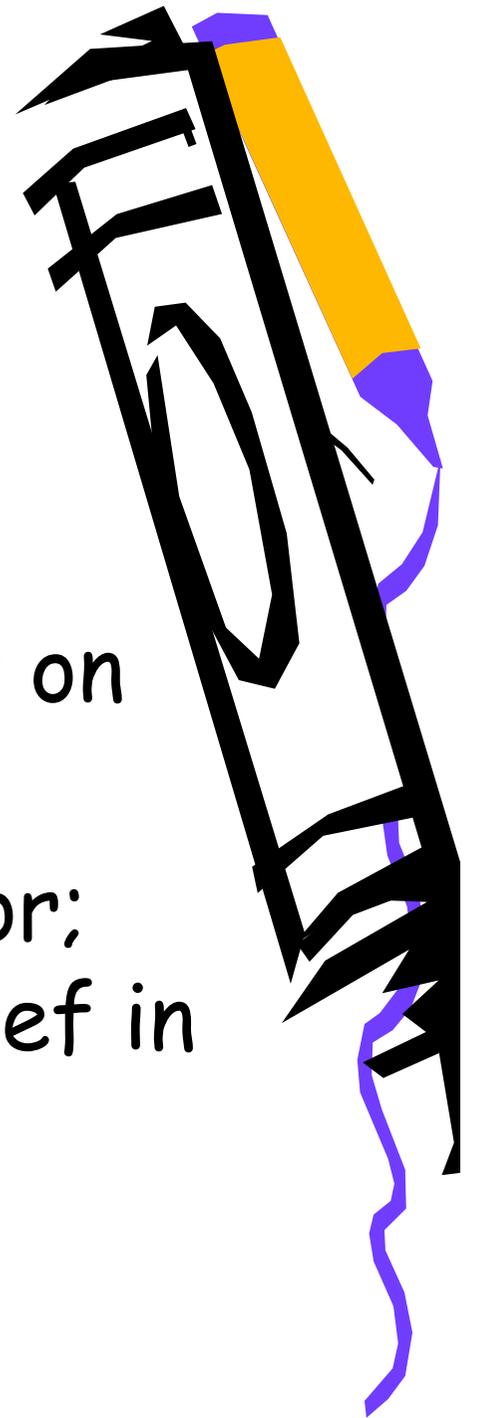
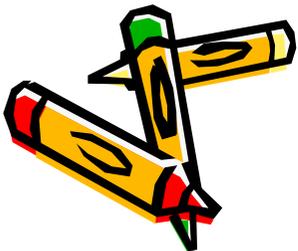
- Note that it is repeatable experiments, science in the present - sometimes called "operational science" - that has resulted in technological innovation.
- "Historical science" is an oxymoron, a contradiction in terms. Quite apart from any history of science, "historical science" attempts to set out *beliefs* about the past that many scientists accept with only superficial evidence.



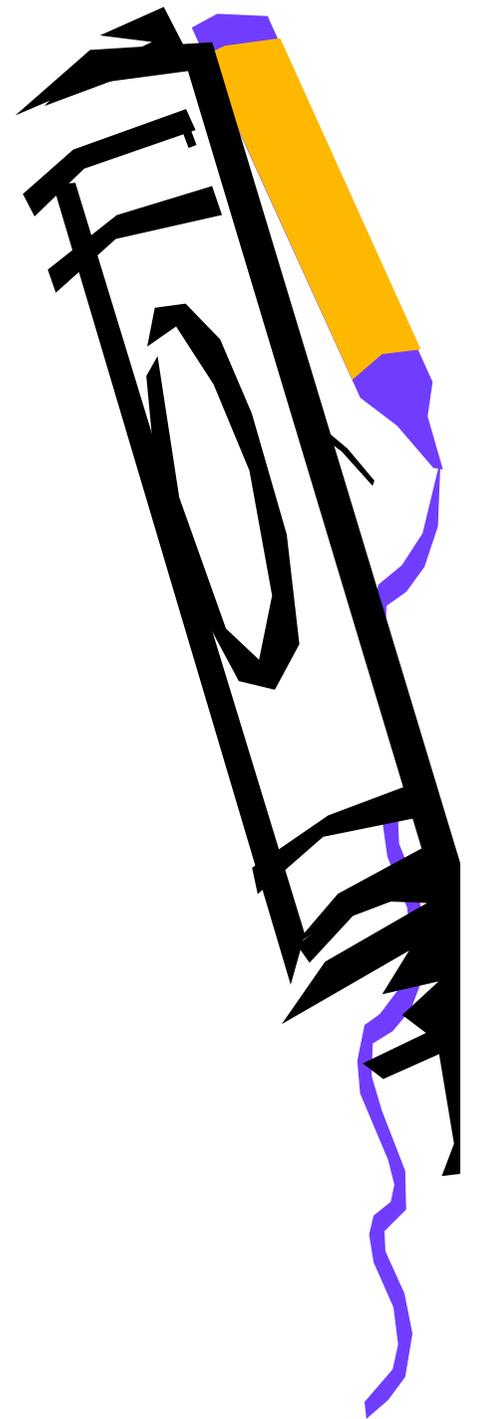
The "Great Debate"

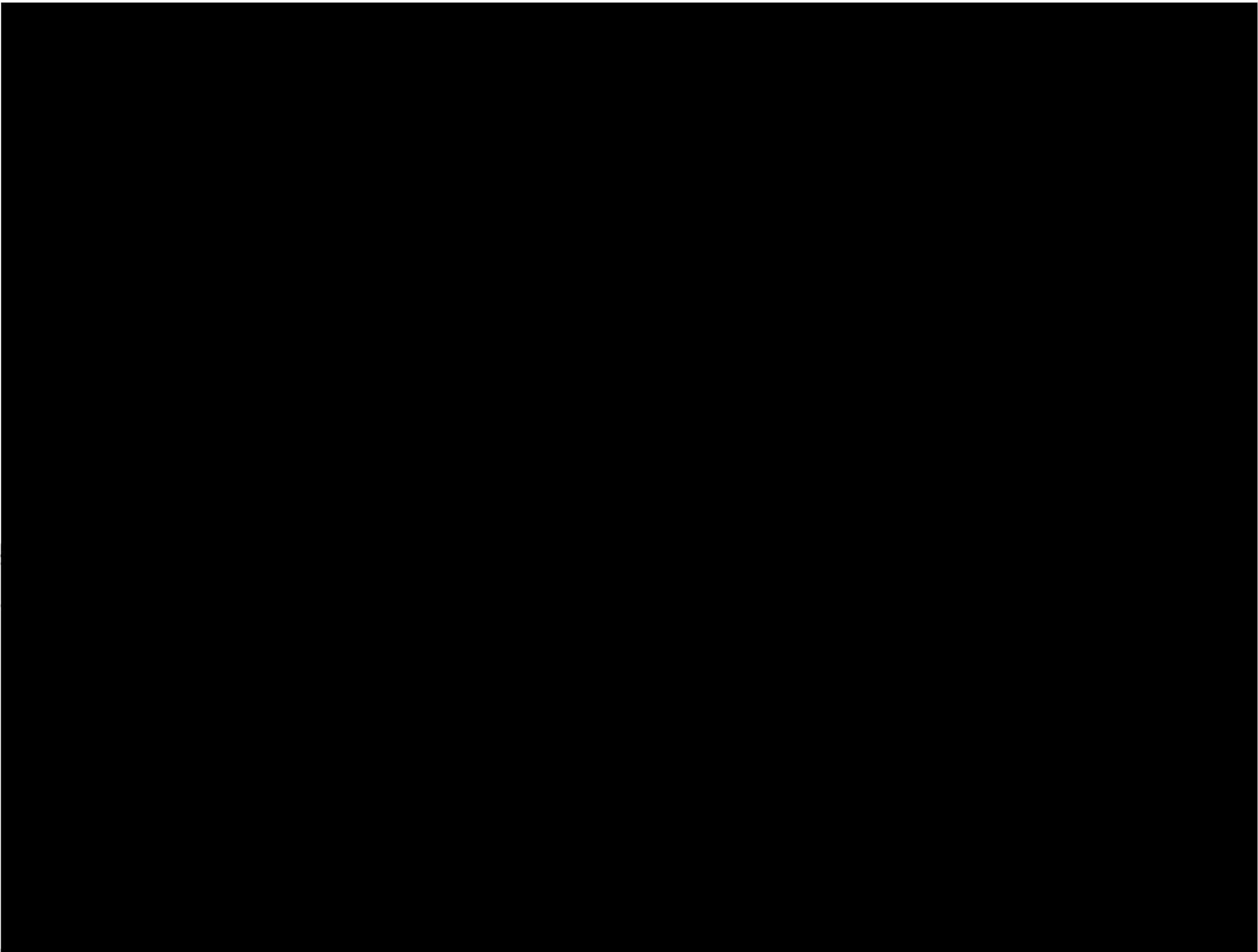
continues because there are very strongly committed protagonists on both sides.

Some will never believe in a Creator; some will never give up their belief in the Creator...



Yet, a fair and impartial review of a very large quantity of research results points to there being an Intelligent Designer Who, in the Bible, is revealed as God the Creator, the One Who initiated the cosmos and human history...





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