

# Creation or Evolution?

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[0:00] The subject of evolution and creation. It's something that we're told a lot about in our schools and in society today. and every science type documentary, nature type documentary program.

! There's a lot of talk about evolutionists. And what do the evolutionists actually tell us? It's what we'll start with and then we'll move to what the Bible says and what we can believe in.

So what do the evolutionists tell us? Evolutionists tell us that man somehow developed from a line of apes. So I don't know if you've got any in your ancestry or not.

But this is what we know. Evolutionists tell us that man somehow is descended from a line of apes. And they put together this sort of picture. But the fact is the tips of the branches are known but the rest of the tree is speculation.

It's just pure speculation. There's no links, no missing links being found. None of the transitional links from an ape to a man. And we see how they put this kind of picture together and we somehow come from the Ramapithecus to what we are today.

[1:14] Homo sapiens. Man, as we are today. And so we'll go through some of these supposed creatures that we are descended from. This first one is called Ramapithecus.

He's placed on a human tree from a few teeth and jaw fragments. Late he was determined to probably be an orangutan. Next one is Australopithecus.

Many variants, the size and shape of teeth and palate thought to be more similar to a man. More detailed studies show him to either be an ape or a unique creature but not related to man.

The most famous of these is Lucy. Here's Lucy. A fossil skeleton about 40% complete believed to have walked upright based on knee joint found two miles away from the other part.

And the skeleton closely mapped as a rainforest chimpanzee. So it's no more human than other Australopithecus. Fancy trusting a part that was found more than 200 feet lower in the strata.

[2:20] 200 feet lower and more than two miles away. They connected that with the rest of it to make it look like it stood up on its, you know, as a man would stand. And you've got this other one, Homo erectus, which includes Java man, Peking man, Piltdown man and Nebraska man.

All are shown to be deliberate lies or wrong interpretation of data. Here's one. Java man was based on a skull cap and a leg bone found 50 feet apart.

So again, quite separate findings. The skull cap was ape-like and the leg bone essentially human. And then the man who discovered this, he disclosed 30 years later that he also found human skulls under these fragments.

So it's all quite mythical. The next one is Peking man. Here's a picture shown in the London Museum based on three teeth and dozens of pieces of broken up skulls.

All evidence except two teeth were lost during World War II and scientists concluded the fragments were decidedly monkey-like. Now, by the way, you see these pictures, these ape-looking creatures.

[3:29] Obviously, it's an artist's conception based on a few teeth and bones that they found. So it's all quite fanciful, really. Another one here, Piltdown man was based on fragments of a jaw, bone and pieces of skull.

Teeth were filed to make them appear more human. The jaw and skull were stained to give appearance of age. It was a hoax. It was a hoax and it wasn't discovered for 50 years.

This is what our kids are getting taught in school today, in biology and science lessons today. Now, these are the facts as you actually investigate them. Nebraska man is another supposed ancestor of man based on a single tooth.

One single tooth. A tooth was later found with more skeleton and was found to be an extinct pig. An extinct pig. Here you see, wunderbar, fossil evidence for early man.

And then the pig there, that's my tooth. So again, another fallacy. And then we have modern man, which really includes Neanderthal man, Cro-Magnon man.

[4:38] All are fully human. You know, they paint, they make them look hairy, but when you actually look at the skeletons, it's really just the same as you'd find for a modern human today.

And so you see, this is the line when you really investigate and analyze it. They are either apes or they are fiction. They are hoaxes. Friends, today you have two choices.

We have two choices today. Whether we believe in the evolution model, which says that about 15 billion years ago, the universe exploded into existence.

About 4.6 billion years ago, the earth evolved. About 3.5 billion years ago, life evolved. And humans evolved from ape-like creatures.

You can believe that. Evolution model, you need a lot of faith to believe that. Or, the creation model, it's a lot simpler. Sin was the cause of death. God destroyed the world by a worldwide flood.

[5:37] Man was created in the image of God. God created all things. And God created the universe and everything in it in six days.

Friends, today, evolution. We've seen the story, the fable of evolution, the theory of evolution. There is no evidence of fossils, of transitional life forms to bridge the gaps between the species.

There are no living transitional forms. Evolution contradicts some of the key laws of science. One basic law of science, we get a bit technical here, the second law of thermodynamics.

And what it really means is decay. It means that we're not as young and sprightly as we were 10 years ago, 20 years ago. Everything ages.

And it falls apart. Can you sympathise with that today? It falls apart and it wears out. Nothing stays as fresh as it was at the first. That's the second law of thermodynamics.

[6:39] We experience it every day in our lives. And yet, evolution claims that over millions of years, billions of years, everything is basically developing upward.

And becoming more orderly and complex. But this law of science, the second law of thermodynamics, says that everything is actually going downward. It's a simplification and disorder. The question is, when, why and how did life begin? Was it a meaningless accident? Evolutionists would have you believe, atheists would have you think that life, creation, the universe as we know it, was a meaningless accident.

It just happened. It just happened. It just happened. Or do we live within a God created universe? Here's a little clip to illustrate this.

Think of a watch. And the intricacies of watch. Would you believe that over millions of years, without any outside help, a watch just came together? All the parts just somehow came together.

[7:50] A miracle really, isn't it? All of those various parts, all of those, the complexity of it.

Why would you believe that the vastly more complicated human body had no designer? How could you believe that?

It makes you think, doesn't it? Common sense looks at design and realises there has to be a designer. And design points to a designer. It says in Genesis 1, verse 27, Male and female created he then.

God made mankind male and female. Why is man different? Man was made in the image of God. Specially made personally and purposefully. God breathed life into man. Man is close to God. Man can relate to God. These are all the truths that the Bible tells us.

[8:52] And man has dominion over creation. Man is more than just an animal. You are more than just an animal. More than just an insect or an animal. Or a bird or any other creature.

Man can choose to separate from or disobey God. And man brought death into the world. That's what the Bible tells us. And all the wonders around us.

All the wonders of creation. Consider the human body. Consider the human body. The most complicated machine in the world. Now there's a clip that I saw.

And I haven't included that. Just though a baby in the mother's womb. Are being fed through the placenta. Through the umbilical cord. The wonder of it. The amazing wonder of it. The most complicated machine in the whole world. We see with it. Hear with it. Breathe with it. Walk and run with it. It's bones, muscles, arteries, veins and internal organs. Are organised with a marvellous design.

[9:53] Every part of your body. Is made up of cells. The structural units that form our body. Some of these cells unite to form bones. Others to form nerves.

The liver. The inner layer of the stomach. The skin. Or the cornea of the eyeball. A human body. Is composed of over. 250 different kinds of cells.

And these cells come. In all different shapes and sizes. And perform many different tasks. Each cell. Has the right shape and size. For the different functions of the body.

There's approximately. 100. Trillion cells. Sitting right here. 100 trillion cells. Sitting in this man here. Working in great perfection. Almost.

There's 100 trillion cells there. It's a wonder isn't it? It's a miracle. 100 trillion cells. Make up your body today. They came from the division of one single cell. One single cell. That single cell which had the same structure as all the cells in your body now.

[10:55] Came from the union of your mother's egg cell. And your father's sperm cell. One single cell. One single cell. One single cell. One single cell. One single cell. One single cell. Which have the same structure as all the cells in your body now.

Came from the union of your mother's egg cell. And your father's sperm cell. One single cell. One single cell. Became 100 trillion.

The human design is miraculous and mysterious. Full of individual systems that somehow work together to make us whole. Let's start with the obvious.

Our skin's on the outside and the largest of our nine major organs. Our 10 pound waterproof coat protects us from an invasion of germs and chemicals.

It also keeps moisture in. And though our skin is thin, it's complex. In one square inch of a hand, the skin sprouts 30 hairs.

[11:54] Holds nine feet of blood vessels. A hundred and thirty four yards of nerves. Nine thousand nerve endings. And seven hundred pain, heat and pressure sensors. Our skin is wrapped around the muscles and bones that move our bodies and house internal organs.

Each of our 206 bones is light and strong. A skeleton made of steel would weigh five times as much. Our respiratory system connects the outside with our insides through breathing passages.

When we inhale, our lungs allow a quick exchange of carbon dioxide and essential oxygen. The circulatory system carries many of life's essentials through the bloodstream, including oxygen.

The heart drives this system. The four chambers of this muscle work as two separate pumps. One pumps blood to the lungs to pick up oxygen.

The other pumps blood through the body to drop oxygen and nutrients off. Nutrients are made available to the body through the digestive system.

[13:20] Whatever we eat moves from our mouths to the stomach. And our intestines. Where food is broken down into usable substances and absorbed by the blood or stored for later use.

We get rid of undigested parts of food. And our excretory system removes excess liquid waste and regulates the levels of salt in our bodies. The brain behind all these systems is three pounds of soft tissue full of 14 billion nerve cells.

Give or take a few. Thinking produces electrical signals between these nerves and makes a network of connections. Repeated thoughts and actions build stronger connections. The brain communicates with the rest of the body through the spinal cord.

From the brain's perspective, our bodies look like this. Hands, tongues and lips seem huge because these areas of our skin are loaded with nerves and more sensitive than other parts of the body.

The work of procreation is carried out by the reproductive system. When an egg and a sperm get together, another variation on the magnificent human design is in the making.

[14:38] While each of our bodies systems operate separately, they depend on each other for support. Together these systems help us function and make us human.

It's truly amazing isn't it? We see all those different parts of the body, skin, bones, the respiratory, circulatory systems, the heart, the digestive system, the brain, the spinal cord.

It's a wonder isn't it? In all these various systems, truly we can say, as the psalmist did, I will praise thee for I am fearfully and wonderfully made.

Marvelous are thy works and that my soul knoweth right well. I will praise thee for I am fearfully and wonderfully made. Friends, we can rejoice in the great wonder of God's creation.

Even the simplest living cell, don't forget you're made out of 100 trillion of them. Even the simplest living cell, one single living cell is an incredibly complex machine.

[15:44] You could, you know, we could take the microscope and look at the human body and that single cell, it must be capable of detecting malfunctions, of repairing itself, of making copies of itself.

And man has never succeeded in building a machine capable of these same functions. If all the cells of the human body were set end to end, they would encircle the earth over 200 times.

The cells in your body. If it were written in English, the DNA, that code in the structure of the body, the DNA in one single, one single human cell would fill a 300 volume set of encyclopedias of approximately 2,000 pages each.

The late evolutionist Carl Sagan wrote in the Encyclopedia Britannica that a single bacterial cell, one single cell, contained a trillion bits of information. So if a person were to count every letter, every letter, in every word, in every book, in the largest library in the whole world, which is over 10 million volumes, the final tally would be approximately a trillion letters.

A single cell, therefore, contains the same amount of information content that the whole thing is, as all the books in the world's largest library of more than 10 million volumes.

[17:09] Rational people recognise that not a single one of these books in such a library just happened. Rather, each and every one is the result of intelligence and painstaking design.

The whole of creation stands in contradiction to the theory of evolution. Creation is what you could call, there's a term, irreducibly complex.

Now, I'll make it simple here. Irreducibly complex. Now, to explain that, a feature is irreducibly complex when it consists of a number of parts.

So, complex parts, none of which can be removed without destroying the function of the feature.

So, a common example is the mouse trap. You've got, for example, all of these parts go to make up a mouse trap.

A mouse trap's a fairly simple thing. And, take one of those parts away and it wouldn't work.

Likewise, too, think of your body, of the various systems in your body.

[18:13] There's some seven systems. Your breathing, reproduction, digestion, circulation, your immune system. All of these parts of your body, the skeletal system.

There's all of these body systems. They're complex and they're interrelated. You can't have one without the other. Yet, evolution would have you believe, would have you think, that somehow all of these various systems happen together and somehow created a human.

Think of these various things for a moment. The various parts of your body. Your amazing brain.

The creator designed man with 100 billion neurons or brain cells.

100 billion. Each is connected to at least 10,000 other neurons. Giving well over 500 trillion connections in the brain. Your brain is amazingly complex.

The brain is a swarm of cells in which everything is seemingly connected to everything else. And the connections follow a plan and an order. There's all those electrical impulses going on in the brain.

[19:20] It's amazing creation. Consider smell. The senses. Smell. There's 40 million that help you to be able to smell. How many do you think a dog has? They've got a better sense of smell. They've got one billion of those cells. They've got a greater sense of smell. Think of your vision.

There are over 10 million special cells in the retina of the eye. And each of these minute photoreceptor cells is vastly more complex than our mind. The cells have to be able to be able to be able to be able to be able to smell. How many do you think a dog has? They've got a better sense of smell. They've got one billion of those cells. They've got one billion of those cells. They've got a greater sense of smell. They've got a greater sense of smell. Think of your vision. There are over 10 million special cells in the retina of the eye.

Packed together with a density of 200,000 per square millimetre. And each of these minute photoreceptor cells is vastly more complex than our most sophisticated computer. All these parts of the eye make it work in perfect harmony. And there's 10 billion calculations every second in the retina before the image even gets to the brain.

To simulate 10 milliseconds of the complete processing of even a single nerve cell would require the solution of about 500 simultaneous nonlinear differential equations.

[20:32] In simple terms, it's just vastly more detailed and complex than some of our world's most advanced computers. The technological wonder of the eye.

How did the eye evolve? If that's what you really believe. That somehow your human eye evolved, let alone the whole body. This intricate scientific mechanism that gives us 3D colour vision in real time.

The Bible gives you the answer where the eye came from. In Proverbs 20 verse 12, The hearing ear and the seeing eye, the Lord, have made even both of them.

It's the only answer really. It's the only conclusion we can come to. The maker made us. The creator made his creation. Another amazing wonder is even our lungs.

They look like a pair of pink sponges. They contain about 600 million tiny air sacks and have 750 miles of blood vessels.

[21:36] And if flattened out, the lungs would cover about 1,000 square feet. Then you have your bones. Your bone is stronger than granite.

A block of bone half the size of a computer mouse supports 10 tonnes. Four times the capacity of concrete. An amazing strength that God has put into our bone structure.

And then our heart. It beats 2.8 billion times during the average lifespan. Resting between beats.

During the time of our lifetime, it pumps 600,000 tonnes of blood.

Through 60,000 miles of blood vessels. So, no wonder you're feeling tired sometimes. Think of the work that your heart is doing. It's an amazing wonder, isn't it?

An amazing wonder. Can a person reasonably hold that the masterpiece of the human body with its ingenious systems and amazing design is the result of blind chance?

[22:41] Blind chance operating over millions of years in nature as atheism suggests. Or would it be more reasonable to suggest that the human body is the result of purposeful design by a great designer?

You look at a watch. It had to be designed. And likewise too, the human body couldn't have made itself. It couldn't have just happened. It had to have come from a great designer.

One does not get a poem without a poet. Or a law without a lawgiver. One does not get a painting without a painter. Or a musical score without a composer.

And just as surely, one does not get purposeful design without a designer. Now we've just looked at one animal. The human body.

It's a wonder. It's an amazing complex creation. And we see that complexity right from the microscopic level of looking at the cells to the telescopic level.

[23:42] Looking at the design in the universe. It declares, it's apparent. And it declares plainly that God does exist. Psalm 19 verse 1.

The heavens declare the glory of God. And the firmament showeth His handiwork. The skies show the handiwork of God's creation. Of the Maker's creation.

Our universe. We look to that micro level, the microscopic level of our body. Now let's take a look at the skies just for a moment. And see the wonder of the world around us.

Our universe operates with complexity. With precision. With orderliness. We live in a tremendously large universe. While it's out of limits of yet to be measured, it's estimated to be as much as 20 billion light years in diameter.

It's estimated to be over 1 billion galaxies in the universe. And the Milky Way galaxy in which we live contains over 100 billion stars.

[24:44] And it's so large that even moving at the speed of light, it would require 100,000 years to travel across it. Think of our solar system now.

The temperature inside the sun is around 20 million degrees Celsius. The earth, however, is located at just the right place in relation to the sun.

At just exactly the correct distance from the sun to receive the proper amount of heat and radiation to sustain life as we know it. If the earth was moved just 10 percent.

If the earth was moved just 10 percent closer. Just 10 percent closer to the sun, there would be far too much heat and radiation. If the earth was moved just 10 percent further from the sun, there would be too little heat that would be available.

Either would spell doom for life on earth. The earth is rotating on its axis at 1,000 miles per hour at the equator. And simultaneously it's moving around the sun, 70,000 miles per hour.

[25:52] While the sun and its solar system are whirling through space at 600,000 miles per hour. In an orbit so large that it's been estimated it would take over 220 million years just to complete one orbit.

Interestingly, however, as the earth moves in its orbit around the sun, it departs from a straight line by only one-ninth of an inch every 18 miles.

If it departed by one-eighth of an inch instead of one-ninth of an inch, we would come so near to the sun we would be incinerated. If it departed by one-tenth of an inch from the sun, we would freeze to death.

The earth is about 240,000 miles from the moon, whose gravitational pull produces ocean tides.

If the moon were moved closer to the earth by just one-fifth, the tides would be so enormous that twice a day they would reach 35 to 50 feet high over most of the earth's surfaces.

[26:59] What would happen if the rotation rate of the earth were cut in half or double? If it were halved, the seasons would be doubled in length, which would cause such harsh heat and cold over much of the earth that would be difficult, if not impossible, to grow enough food to feed the earth's population.

If the rotation rate were doubled, the length of each season would be halved, causing the same kind of potential food shortage. So it's a wonder, it's an amazing wonder.

The earth is tilted on its axis at exactly 23 and a half degrees. If that tilt were reduced to zero, much of the earth's water would accumulate around the two poles, leaving vast deserts in their place.

If the atmosphere surrounding the earth were much thinner, meteorites would strike our planet with greater force and frequency causing worldwide devastation.

The oceans provide a huge reservoir of moisture that's constantly evaporating and condensing, falling on the earth as refreshing rain. Water holds its temperature longer and provides a natural heating and air conditioning system for the land areas of the earth.

[28:14] It's in beautiful harmony. It's perfect. Temperature extremes will be much more unpredictable than they are now if approximately four-fifths of the earth were not covered with water.

Also, humans and animals inhale oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide, while plants, they take in carbon dioxide and give off oxygen.

We depend upon plants for our oxygen supply. Yet we often fail to realise that almost 90% of our oxygen comes from the tiny plants in the sea.

If our oceans were much smaller, we would soon be out of air to breathe. Can a person reasonably be expected to believe that these exacting requirements for life, as we know it, have been met just by accident.

Just by accident. The earth is exactly the right distance from the sun. It's exactly the right distance from the moon. It has exactly the right diameter, exactly the right atmospheric pressure, exactly the right tilt, exactly the right amount of oceanic water, exactly the right weight and mass and so on.

[29:26] If these many requirements were met in any other area of life, the idea that they would be provided just by accident would be dismissed immediately as ludicrous.

Yet some people still suggest that the universe, the earth and life on earth, are all here as a result of a lucky accident.

The famous British astronomer, Fred Hoyle, Sir Fred Hoyle has suggested that the idea of randomness and disorder, somehow giving rise to design and order, is like saying that a tornado would sweep through a junkyard and assemble a Boeing 747 from all the scraps.

You know, maybe after a few million years of tornadoes, you know, can you believe it? It's obviously a staggering improbability that it just happened.

The only alternative is that an intelligent designer created it. God. In Colossians 1.16 of the Lord Jesus it says, For by Him were all things created, that are in heaven and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones or dominions or principalities or powers, all things were created by Him and for Him.

[30:56] Friends today, you are not here by accident. Now our children, our grandchildren are being trained that they're just an accident.

That we somehow just came out of the slime and turned into monkeys and then we turned into the great looking creatures we are today.

You know, that's somehow, and somehow all those body parts and systems, the microscopic complexity of your body and all its infinite complexity and detail and design, that somehow just emerged out of the slime.

Where did the slime come from? You know, they can't explain it. You know, where did this all come from? It must have been a pretty big bang for the universe to come about.

But friends, evolution is a myth. It's a fable. It's a fraud. It's a hoax. And it's a lie from the devil himself, the father of lies.

[31:58] One of his names. You are not here by accident. You are here by God's design. God has designed you. Every one of you. Every one of us here today. And the world in which we live.

The universe in which we live. God has made you. He's made you for the purpose of having fellowship with you. For you to glorify him.

For you to come to know him. And live with him eternally. Truly we can say, as John said in Revelation 4, verse 11, Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power.

For thou hast created all things. And for thy pleasure they are and were created. Let us pray. Heavenly Father, we thank you for the wonder of creation all around us.

We thank you, dear Lord, for the amazing complexity of life. Of our human body that we have. And yet we take it for granted.

[32:59] Yet you've designed us in such complexity and such wonder. And Lord, we praise you for that. We are fearfully and wonderfully made. We thank you, Lord, for making us. For putting us on this planet.

Lord, for putting us here. That we can learn of you. That we can grow to know you and love you. We pray for anyone present. That they'll come to know you as their saviour, as their master.

Not just to know you as designer, but to know you as Lord, as master. As one that we can come to have a relationship with, personally. We thank you that we can come to know you as our Lord, our master, our saviour and our maker.

And Lord, we thank you that you've designed us for a purpose, for a reason. Lord, that we might come to live and glorify you and live for you. Help us each one. Help us to tell others too.

That they might come to know you too. As their saviour, we pray. In Jesus' name, Amen. To be a■our. Thank you.