

## Darwin's Dogma

What did Kepler, Faraday, Newton, Pasteur, Lister, Linneaus, Morse, Kelvin, and Mendell have in common? They were all scientists who believed in the biblical account of creation before the dark days of Darwin's dogma. They proved to the world in their day as well as today, that faith in God and science really do mix. Every part of God's beautiful creation can be accepted through the eyes of science, for all laws of science were put into motion by the master Creator himself. How then can it be that today

some have strayed so far from belief in God's creation and accepted the idea of Satan's evolution? When did the scientific community take a wrong turn? Did the rise of evolution have everything to do with science and nothing to do with religion? As we look closely at the history behind "Darwin's conspiracy" we see that it had more to do with religion than we may realize.

It is not at all surprising that we can trace some of the history of evolution back to the heathen Greek culture, for it is here that we discover men like Anaximander and Empedocles teach that man evolved from fish, and animals from plants.(21) But modern day evolution can be traced more exactly to France in the late 1700s, when people began to make bold advances questioning the authority of the Holy Bible. Throughout the Middle Ages such thought was considered blasphemous. During the French Revolution a revolt was staged against both the king and the church who admittedly served the people poorly. In 1793 the French Legislative Assembly burned the Bible and renounced belief in God. Philosophers like Descartes (1596-1650) and Rousseau (1712-1778) challenged the Scriptures by promoting a philosophy that removed God from their thinking.(12)

England, however, still clung to its belief in God. Its Protestant background held more firmly than did the French Catholic past. Yet by the late 1700s breezes were beginning to blow from Satan's mouth in England too. A small group of fourteen men formed a mysterious group called the Lunar Society of Birmingham that met each full moon. This group of influential men continued to invent ways to reduce the power of the church in England. To do this they decided that attacks on the "creation" would be the most beneficial way to achieve their goals. It was by no coincidence that the founder of this group was Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802), grandfather of Charles Darwin. The writings of grandpa later became the guiding force behind the pen of Charles Darwin. Erasmus even included the term "evolution" in his writings.(12)

James Hutton (1726-1797) and Charles Lyell (1797-1875) are credited with turning a sharp corner in favor of the theory of evolution. They convincingly wrote about the theory of uniformitarianism which says that the "present is the key to the past". In other words, they claimed the earth was molded by a long and slow ongoing process. This process has always gone on at the same rate which we observe today. This completely ruled out the Genesis creation as well as the great flood. If Genesis was found to be a fable, there would be no need for a God or Bible, and if there was no need for a God, the sovereignty of the king who was enthroned by God would also not be necessary. Darwin said of Lyell, "Lyell is most firmly convinced that he has shaken the faith in the deluge far more efficiently by never having said a word against the Bible...he insists strongly that direct attacks against Christianity produce little permanent effect; real good seems only to follow slow and silent side attacks."(11)

Charles Darwin entered the scene in the mid 1800s. Born into a wealthy family in 1809, he began to follow in his father's steps and studied medicine for two years before deciding to become a minister. In 1831 at age 22, he again sought a change by refusing a parish and setting out on a worldwide trip aboard the HMS Beagle as a naturalist. When he left on the trip he commented that he in no way doubted a single word of the Bible. However, in a few short years he completely abandoned his faith in the Scriptures. Two very influential books were written by Darwin, "On the Origin of Species" and "The Descent of Man", which claimed that all living things have ascended through many generations of change by means of necessity and survival of the fittest. Since the stage had been set by previous philosophers that billions of years were necessary for evolution, Darwin finally placed the entire process into a neat and orderly setting. Evolution would now be ready to change the world.(12)

Darwin's books quickly gave him instant popularity. They became best sellers and noted men like Huxley and Marx began to follow his views. The time had come to prove the

existence of a creation without the need of a creator.

Today this theory is considered the most fundamental idea governing the world of science. It wasn't long before the first major step was taken to introduce the theory into the textbooks in schools throughout the United States. At the famous Scopes trial in Tennessee in 1925, evolution received textbook acceptability. In the mid 1960s an evolutionist group called the Biological Sciences Curriculum Study Group produced a series of biology books that were to be used in over half the high school biology classes in the United States. When resistance came against this singular teaching of evolution, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1968 that the banning of the teaching of evolution was unconstitutional.(11)

It began as an attack on the Bible and Christianity, not a newfound science. Yet we are led to believe that this is a purely scientific battle. Today every effort is being made to keep creationism out of classrooms because of the threat it poses to evolution. Satan has won a

battle, but the war is far from over.

## READING BETWEEN THE LINES

Discuss the following quotation by Richard Bozarth:

"The day will come when the evidence constantly accumulating around the evolutionary theory becomes so massively persuasive that even the last and most fundamental Christian warriors will have to lay down their arms and surrender unconditionally. I believe that day will be the end of Christianity."(12)

## LET'S TALK

1. Why is it so difficult for the Creationist to survive in today's educational system?

2. Was Lyell correct when he said it is much easier to attack the creation story than to attack Christianity as a whole?

3. Why did evolution fit so neatly into communism?

- 4. Will it ever be possible to swing the pendulum back to the teaching of creation in public schools?
- 5. How was it possible for a minister like Darwin to reject the Holy Scriptures?

## WORDS FROM THE CREATOR

1. How does 2 Timothy 3:7 speak to men like Charles Darwin?

2. What does Satan do to the eyes of the unbelieving world according to 2 Corinthians 4:4?		
3. How does 1 Peter 5:8 serve	as a warning to us?	Prisit
4. According to Ecclesiastes 3:	22, does man have the ability to look into the future?	
5. Of what should the Christian	be aware according to Matthew 13:37-39?	