

# Joel Tay - Creation.com -- Church Service- Creation: Impacting our Culture

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Preacher: Joel Tay

- [ 0 : 00 ] Joel's married to his wife Joyce, and they have two young children. So, Joel, you come up, and I'll help get this TV situated while you come up. Thanks. Can you hear me? Okay.
- So, good morning, church. Before I start, can I have a show of hands? Can you see me, or should I stand up here, maybe? How many of you were here for the first Sunday school session?
- Okay, so that's... Okay, thank you. For those who are not here, you can tell that I sound different from most of you, and that's because I'm actually from Singapore. And Singapore is that little dot on the other side of the world.
- Where's that? Oh, yeah, the TV screen is there. Okay, let's give that a little while and see if you can get that... Maybe it's a connection here. Okay, it's turning up.
- So, I come from Singapore. Now, I work for Creation Ministries International, our US office. We are based in Atlanta, in Georgia. So, I've moved to the States now, and let's see if we can have a picture of where Singapore is, if you do not know.
- [ 1 : 16 ] All right. Let me just continue. So, we live there in Atlanta, Georgia. Creation Ministries, we are an international ministry. We exist in seven countries around the world.
- Okay, and every year we go to churches, we give over a thousand talks on creation and evolution. So, we are very much about evangelism, because we believe that the churches is where we need to really equip you guys with the truth, so that you can use this to share and to reach your families and friends.
- So, I like to say that Creation Ministries, we are an information ministry. Oh, it's not showing up. Okay, let me try to restart that again. Okay, so that's Creation Ministries, right?
- So, we are an international ministry. We exist in seven countries around the world, like I say, but we are an information ministry. And what do I mean by that? I like to phrase it this way. How many of us have ever had questions like this?
- Hasn't science proven millions of years and evolution to be fact? And is there evidence of a worldwide flood? And we'll be looking at that in this session here. And don't the falses prove millions of years?
- [ 2 : 23 ] And did God use evolution and millions of years to create? And the big one, if God is God of love, why is there so much death and suffering? So, when I say that we are an information ministry, we provide answers to these questions that we have.
- So, can I have a show of hands? How many of us, if maybe at some point in time in your life, you ever had questions like that? Okay, do me a favour. Lift your hands up there. Okay, take a quick look around us.
- You see that? Okay, hands down. That's almost 90% of us. And so, that's what I mean when I say that we are an information ministry. We'll provide answers to questions that almost every single one of us have.

And we have a website that helps you guys to equip you with the answers to your faith. That's creation.com. Over 40 years of research. I think close to 14,000 articles on creation and evolution.

So, if you have a question, go to search engine, creation.com. Type it in into search engine at the top. And it's likely that there will be a reply on an article that's already there. We also have a free email newsletter.

[ 3 : 26 ] We call that Infobytes. So, what's that? This is just an email that we send out to supporters once a week. We do not spam you. We do not sell you information. This is just to update you with the latest news.

So, imagine you get home from work and the newspaper, in the headlines, it says, the latest ape man has been found. And then your neighbor comes up to you and says, how do you answer that? If you are part of this email newsletter, it's very likely that at the end of the week, there will be a reply waiting for you.

Just forward our article to your friend. They can use that as a stepping stone to share the gospel with them. So, if you're interested in that, that's called Infobytes. We just need your name and your email address.

And when we get to the office, we'll put that in the database. And we'll send you an email with a link. You can use that to download this two-part DVD. That's somewhat similar to the talk that you have here today. You can use that to reach out to your friends.

So, there's a form, your name, and your email address. Volunteers, if you want, you can hand out the sign-up sheets. Thank you. As they're doing that, let me get into my presentation. So, in the introduction, you may have heard that one of the degrees I have is a degree in evolutionary biology.

[ 4 : 35 ] When people hear that, they always turn around and ask me, why would a Christian study evolution? You see, I did my science degrees when I was in Australia. And when I was there, this is the streets of Brisbane, every Saturday, as far as I was able to, for those four years, I would be on the streets sharing the gospel with people.

And almost every single week in those four years, I would have at least one person asking me a question about creation and evolution. And I'm convinced that this whole issue of creation and evolution is the biggest intellectual excuse for why many people are not willing to even consider the Bible as the Word of God.

And the reason why is this. If the Bible gets it wrong in Genesis, why trust it in what it has to say about the rest of the Bible? If what it says about creation is wrong, why should I believe that Jesus was born of a virgin?

Why should I believe that Jesus died and rose up from the dead? It boils down to the authority of God's Word. And that's why we're addressing this issue here today. See, many times it's like this boy.

He goes to school. And what does he learn? Does he learn about creation or evolution? Evolution, millions of years and all those things. He goes to school. And his best friend, Johnny, Johnny tries to preach the gospel.

[ 5 : 44 ] Johnny says, hey, look, Jesus died for sinners. The Bible says so. His friend turned around and said, oh, come on. The Bible isn't true. Hasn't science proven evolution? And where do dinosaurs fit in the Bible?

And we addressed that in the last session. Don't force those to take millions of years to form. And is the Bible wrong about science? And Johnny turns around and he says, I don't know. Do you think Johnny's witnessing will be effective?

No. But it's worse than that because now Johnny has all these questions. And who does he ask? Mom, Dad, can you answer these questions? And does he get any answers?

Most of the time, the answer is no. And that's why sometimes we get people writing into us with sad testimonies. And this is one example. Here you have a college chaplain.

He's saying this. This constant brainwashing. He's talking about the idea of millions of years and evolution. This constant brainwashing destroys the faith of many Christians each year. Our surveys indicate that 80% of first-year students believe in a God who is there.

[ 6 : 45 ] By the second year, only 15% believe in God. Do you see that? This is in Australia. But in the United States, major denominations have done similar surveys and they all come to the same conclusion.

Here's a recent one. George Barna survey tells us that 64% of kids who grew up in church, so these are all kids with a church background, 64% of them, when they get to college, they leave the church, never to return.

Other denominations, anywhere from 61% to 88% of kids with a church background, when they get to college, they leave, never to return. When we see something like that, we need to ask another question.

Why? What's the reason? See, if this is really the case, then this is not a slight issue. This is something that should concern every single one of us. So a few years ago, we went to the colleges in the States and we interviewed hundreds of students.

And we called out the Fall Out Project. And we all asked these students one thing. Do you have a church background? Do you grow up in church? And if they say no, we leave them aside. We just wanted to see what these kids with a church background, right?

[ 7 : 52 ] What do they believe? And so to all these kids who grew up in church, we asked them this question. The first question, the second question rather, do you believe in creation or evolution? The vast majority actually said evolution.

And to this group that believed in evolution but grew up in church, we asked a third question. Have you ever been shown how science supports the Bible? And every one of them said no. And the final question, do you still attend church?

And every one of these kids who grew up in church, they were never taught to defend the faith and now believe in evolution. Every single one of them, except for one guy, no longer attends church. And then we went to the group that believed in creation.

Same question, have you been shown how science supports the Bible? Every single one said yes. And the final question, do you still attend church? And every single one of these kids who grew up in church and were taught to defend the faith and now believe in creation, every single one of them still attend church.

And we saw before our very eyes that the biggest intellectual excuse for why people are not willing to consider the Bible as a word of God, even though they may have been growing up in the church all their life, boils down to this whole issue of creation and evolution because it boils down to whether God's word can be trusted.

[ 9 : 10 ] Here's another survey. They say that among millennials, the greatest barrier to the Christian faith to give two reasons. Science refutes the Bible. And the second reason is refusal to believe in fairy tales. These two reasons are actually the same thing.

It's talking about creation and evolution. And what the Bible says in the book of Genesis. See, well, many Christians say, why can't we just say God uses evolution? Just teach that in churches, right?

Let them believe that. Let's not try to stop any controversy. But that doesn't work. And the atheists themselves know that. We already saw the studies. And here you actually have a fellow atheist.

And he's writing to his atheist friends. And he's encouraging them to do this. He said, make allies. Be cooperative. We need help. Build bridges. Work with religious groups.

Our best allies for defending evolution are members of the mainstream clergy groups. See, even the atheists understand from these studies that if you get churches teaching evolution, further down the line, these kids always leave the church.

[10:08] They're not even shy about this anymore. So we really need to equip the church. But when I speak about creation, people turn around. They come to me. And it's a good thing. They say, you know, the Bible speaks about creation. I believe creation.

And I always say that's wonderful. Because the Bible has to be our foundation, the Word of God. But it's not enough to just stop there. Yes, we believe in the Word of God. But the Bible also commands us to train ourselves, to equip ourselves, to tear down worldviews, to destroy arguments that every lofty opinion weighs against the knowledge of God, and to take captive to obey Christ.

Yes, we believe the Word of God. But we also train ourselves to be able to tear down worldviews that contradict the Word of God. So that we can use this to share with our kids, our friends, our families, make a difference.

So if you want to be a faithful Christian, yes, to believe God's Word, but then make the commitment to train yourself to reach out to those around you. You see, I love science. But here's a quiz for you.

Who has more science? Creation or evolution? Who has more scientific data? Okay, so who says creation has more evidence? Who says evolution? Who says the same?

[11:13] Okay, who says I don't know? Okay. Let me try to phrase that a different way, and maybe you see where I'm going with that. So here in my hands I have a fossil clam.

So just imagine two scientists, one creationist, one evolutionist. When they're looking at this fossil clam before your very eyes, are they looking at the same clam or different clam? The same.

Two scientists looking at a star. Are they looking at the same star or different star? It's the same star. So let me ask that question again.

Who has more evidence, creation or evolution? See, we have the same scientific data. The reason why we come to a different conclusion is not because we have a different science.

We come to a different conclusion because we have a different worldview. And it's that worldview that interprets the data, bringing us to a different conclusion. See, data doesn't speak for itself. It must always be interpreted by a worldview.

[12:13] And when I speak about science, you must understand there's actually two types of science. When I say science, what comes to mind? Most people think of technology. Automobiles, cars, laptops, projectors.

But we get all this technology from what we call operational science or experimental science. So what's that? In experimental science, it's science that is in the present. It's science that's observable.

It's science that's repeatable. And it's science that's testable. So what do I mean by that? Well, this is an illustration, right? So if I were to let this ball drop, what would happen to it?

It falls because of gravity, right? So let's do an experiment. What happened? It dropped. If you do not believe me, what can you do?

Just do it over and over again. And that's called experiment. And experiments allow us to read out explanations that do not match with reality. And so experimental science or operational science is what gives us the technology that we see today.

[ 13 : 16 ] But when we're dealing with creation evolution, we're actually dealing with a different type of science. We're dealing with what we call historical science. And historical science is different because it's not in the present, it's not observable, it's not repeatable, and not testable.

What do I mean by that? I grew up in Singapore. During World War II, Singapore, we were under the Japanese occupation. I wasn't alive back then. So if I want to find out what life was like under the Japanese, what can I do?

I can go on the internet, do some research, Google search, I can go to the library, I can speak to my grandmother. She used to tell me firsthand accounts of what life was like under the Japanese.

But see, whatever I do is in the present. I cannot go back in time and carry on an experiment back in time. All I can do is take bits and pieces in the present and try to piece together a story of what life was back then.

And because I don't have the benefits of experimentation back in time, it's going to be far more subjective and my worldview will play a bigger role in the way I piece together that story.

[ 14 : 21 ] And that's one reason why historians disagree among themselves all the time. That very same piece of evidence and another historian for Japan might come up with a slightly different story. So historical science is going to be far more subjective because we don't have the benefits of experiment.

If you do not understand where I'm going with that, I'm sure this will help you. Okay, so here is a quiz again and I want everyone to choose something. So I have two lines, two curved lines there. So what's missing and how did this look like originally?

A, B, C or D? Okay, have you made a choice? Who thinks the original picture is A? B? One B.

C? A few happy faces there. D? Quite a few Ds. Alright, hands down. Do you want to know the answer? Nothing is missing.

You see, I trick you, but that's my point, isn't it? Why did you think something was missing? I asked you a leading question.

[ 15 : 27 ] I suggested to you something was missing. I essentially gave you a worldview. And with the idea that something is missing, you look at A, B, C and D. And all four options are entirely consistent with the two lines.

But because you have the wrong starting assumption, you interpret the evidence differently, coming to the wrong conclusion. Now imagine, before I show you the four options, I say to you, consider the possibility that nothing is missing.

If I said that to you, and then show you the same four options, would you have chosen something else? Everything is the same. So why would you come to a different conclusion? It's the worldview that interprets the evidence.

Do you see where I'm going with that? So I would encourage you to start with the Word of God. So circular scientists, they look at the rock layers. Oh, look at all those rock layers and fossils. There are fossil tons and tiseles in there.

There's a record of millions of years of death and suffering. But start with the Word of God. Use that as the worldview to look at the evidence. And those same rock layers become evidence of the worldwide flood, of a recent creation, of an event that occurred after sin entered the world, like Noah's flood.

[ 16 : 37 ] So we're going to look at some of that today. So I'm sure we've all seen documentaries of the Grand Canyon, right? Who has been to the Grand Canyon? Okay, quite a few of you. So you see all the rock layers there in the millions of years?

Wait a minute, what did I just say? See, when you hear something like that, take a step back and say, wait a minute, what's the evidence? And what's the interpretation? So what's the evidence? Rock layers.

What's the interpretation? Millions of years. Learn to separate that out in your mind. So those are rock layers and they contain fossils, things that was once alive, but now dead.

And so even, we find marine fossils. And not many people are aware of this, but even at the top of Mount Everest, we actually find lots of marine fossils like fish and clams. And evolutionists, they agree.

See, Mount Everest was once under the ocean. And over millions of years, the rock layers are being pushed up. And that's why we see the fossils that we see today. But when you start with the Bible, can you think of an event in the Bible that will explain how we get these fossils at the top of Mount Everest?

[ 17 : 40 ] The flood. You see, the same evidence but different interpretation. So the same fossil clam right here or the fossil shellfish you see there, if you find it on the top of Mount Everest, how do we start with the Word of God to explain that?

Ask yourself that question. The Bible tells us that after the flood, that very quickly the mountains rose and the valley sank down to the place you appointed for them. When the rock layers were still soft, they were being pushed up very quickly, not over millions of years.

And that's why we see the same fossils up there today. But you know, I always tell people that when you start with the Word of God, everything makes much more sense. Why do I say that?

Yes, we find clams at the top of mountain ranges. But what do we see about clams? How many of us like to eat clams? Some of you? Okay, but the rest of us, I'm sure we have been to the seashore.

We look at clams on the seashore. When a clam die, does it remain closed or does it open up? Opens up. Within a few days, the top half separates from the bottom half.

[ 18 : 37 ] So why is it that the vast majority of fossil clams are all in a closed position? Is this a clam that's waiting for millions of years to be buried? Or does the closed position suggest to you that maybe something happened very quickly so it's forever buried in a closed position?

Like catastrophe, like worldwide flood. So the vast majority of clams that we find all over the world and shellfish are all in a closed position. That's catastrophe.

Start with the Word of God, everything makes much more sense. It's like this cartoon say, clam therapy. I wasn't even dead yet. It happened so suddenly. It happened to my entire family and I couldn't even open up.

You see, the Bible tells us that there was a worldwide flood. But it's not just in the Old Testament. It's also in the New Testament. See, in 2 Peter 3, it talks about this. He says this, knowing this first of all, that scoffers will come in the last days with scoffing, following their own evil desires.

What are scoffers? Unbelievers. People come mocking the Bible. He continues, they will say, where is the promise of His coming? For ever since the fathers fell asleep, all things are continuing as they were from the beginning of creation.

[ 19 : 49 ] There's no flood, no catastrophe. It's always been that way from the beginning of time. He continues, he says this, for they deliberately overlooked this fact that the heavens existed long ago and that the earth was formed out of water and through water by the word of God and that by means of this, the world that then existed was deluged with water and perish.

Do you see what it says? In the last days, scoffers will come along and one of the characteristics is that they will deny the worldwide flood. But it says they deliberately overlook. What's that?

If you have to deliberately overlook something, it tells you that with the right worldview, you should be able to see evidence of the flood all around us. And that's what we're going to look at today.

See, when I speak about creation, sometimes people come up to me, why must you believe in a six-day creation? I'll come to that later more, a little bit more later. But they say, why must you believe in a six-day creation? I mean, it doesn't say that a day is like a thousand years.

Anyone ever heard of that? Where does that passage come from? It's two verses after this. And this is what it says. But do not overlook this one fact, beloved, that with the Lord, a day is as a thousand years.

[ 20 : 57 ] And it stopped there. As you read the rest of the verse, a thousand years is as a day. You're back to square one. But it continues. The Lord is not slow to fulfill His promise at some kind of slowness, but is patient towards you, not willing that any should perish, but that all should reach repentance.

This passage is not talking about creation days at all. See, God is outside of time. There's no such thing as God's time. When the Bible says God created the world in six days, evening and morning, one day, that's earth time.

That's not God's time. So what is this passage really saying? It's talking about the patience of God. He's not willing that any should perish, but that all should reach repentance.

Who should reach repentance? Remember, this is just two verses after the passage we just read. Those who are storing up the wrath of God from themselves by denying what the Word of God says about the flood and other things like that.

This is a warning against those who will compromise on what the Bible says. So I'll speak about science. And one of the great things we saw earlier on, remember the Grand Canyon, all the rock layers and fossils in there?

[ 22 : 05 ] How do we address that if the world is only about 6,000 years ago? Well, this is Mount St. Helens, right? So if you notice something, this volcano is interesting because it's missing its sight.

Because when it exploded, it blew its sight out. So who was around when Mount St. Helens erupted? Okay, so now I know your age. When Mount St. Helens blew its sight, we saw many interesting things happening in a short period of time.

So here you have a cliff and you see the person at the bottom for scale. This entire cliff was formed in three separate events, each taking less than a single day.

So when the volcano erupted, the entire first layer was laid down in one day. Not millions of years. If a catastrophe, rock layers get laid down very quickly. And then later, one month later, it blew its sight.

And a hot ash and debris ran down the mountainside, forming this entire second layer in just three hours. Just three hours. Let's zoom into this second layer.

[ 23 : 08 ] Do you see that? Circular geology textbooks will tell you, look at all those micro-laminations. Each must have taken one year to form. This must have been tens of thousands of years. Except that operational science, we saw the entire layer being laid down in just three hours.

When you have a catastrophe like that, these things can form very quickly. And the final layer, top layer, was when the mud flow ran through the area, laying down the top deposit in less than one single day.

Friends, we have a catastrophe like a worldwide flood. You get formations like this forming very quickly. In this case, hot ash and debris running down the mountainside in one small volcano, Mountain Helens.

So you say to me, yeah, maybe you're right, you know, rock layers can form quickly if there's a worldwide flood. But I've been to the Grand Canyon, and everybody knows that's the Colorado River. Look at the high sites.

That must have taken millions of years to carve out the canyon. Does it? Well, first of all, you have to understand that the Colorado River runs in the opposite direction of the gradient of the land.

[ 24 : 14 ] So how does this form? Let's look at Mountain Helens. Remember the top layer? There was a mud flow that ran through the area. That mud flow actually covered a canyon in one single day as well.

And that canyon is known as Little Grand Canyon. And it's called Little Grand Canyon because it's 140th the size of the Grand Canyon in one single day. This is Little Grand Canyon.

Do you see the same high sites and the stream that runs through that? Did that stream take millions of years to carve out this canyon? Or was the stream what was left after the catastrophe?

Do you see how changing your starting worldview changes the way you look at some of this evidence? Friends, Mountain Helens is a tiny volcano. What would a worldwide flood do?

The Bible says it lasts over one year long. What would that have done all over the earth? In fact, Mountain Helens you can look at this. These are not soft volcanic rocks that were just laid down. These are volcanic rocks that are hard.

[ 25 : 15 ] You can even see the striations that are left behind as it dug out that canyon. This is just one out of six different canyons that were caused as a result of Mountain Helens' eruption.

So you say to me, okay, maybe you're right. Rock layers can be laid down quickly. Canyons can be covered quickly if there's a canyon. But earlier on, you said that there are fossils and everybody knows fossils take millions of years to form.

Is that true? Well, how does a fossil form? Some of you, you were here for the Sunday school, you know how a fossil form. Can it form over millions of years? Well, this is what a museum says.

So, dinosaur, he dies, it sinks to the bottom of the ocean and over millions of years is buried. There's a rock that you see there and one day due to erosion, the bones are exposed and that's how you get for yourself a fossil.

Can you really get a fossil that way? I'm sure we've all seen documentaries of the ocean floor. Is it covered with millions of fish waiting to be buried? No.

[ 26 : 14 ] Why not? It decays away. It gets eaten away. If you do not believe me, do an experiment. So here we are Freddy the fish. Okay, and when no one is looking, you take a few drops of cyanide.

Okay, if this happened in the ocean, what would you expect to see? The fish dies. After a few days, sometimes it bloats, it floats, it goes to the top. Other fish along comes, nibble or dead.

Scraps fall to the bottom. Lobsters, scavengers come along. Within a few weeks, nothing is left. So how can you get a fossil waiting in the open for millions of years to form?

It doesn't work that way. In fact, scientists have done experiments. So here, they actually took a pig, they freshly killed this pig, and they put it in deep water, cold water, and low oxygen waters.



So you do not expect this pig to decay that quickly. They just wanted to see what scavengers would do to this pig. So they tied down, you can see the ropes at the side, so it would not float away. And then they put a big cage, so the big fish and sharks would not eat that.

[ 27 : 15 ] They just wanted to see what shrimps and lobsters and scavengers would do to this. The next picture, this same pig, seven days later. Do you see that?

Do you notice how scattered the bones are? This is just seven days. The bones don't fall in a nice position, they're scattered about. So how then do you explain well-preserved fossils in the fossil record?

So here, you're talking about a marine reptile, ichthyosaur. Notice how well-preserved it is. The bones are intact, they're not scattered about. In fact, this fossil is so well-preserved, it's a huge marine reptile, so well-preserved, I can even tell you it's a female.

How do I know that? It's giving birth. I know some of you ladies hear your stories of long labour. Did that take a million years? This should tell you.

Rapid catastrophe, rapid barrier all over the earth. Massive creatures buried in its place, just like that. And we talk about that in Creation Magazine. This is a quarterly magazine that I will talk about later on.

[ 28 : 20 ] But in Creation Magazine, we have a chart like that, buried birth. Do you think you can take a chart like that, go to your kids and say, hey, look, this is good evidence for what the Bible says about a worldwide flood. So how then do you get a well-preserved fossil?

As I mentioned, fadding the fish swimming along. The Bible says when the flood started, all the fountains of the Great Deep Burst opened. Water from the ocean coming onto the land. So you're going to have worldwide tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanic activities, all these tsunamis coming onto the land and, oh no, it's buried.

Lots of water, quick barrier, and rich minerals. In the right conditions, you can get for yourself a fossil forming very quickly. So when you think of fossils, think of catastrophe, think of the flood.

That's why we get things like that. Here you have a fish that's buried before it could even finish its breakfast. How long does a fish take to eat? Surely not millions of years.

But doesn't the fossilization process itself take millions of years? Not really. Here we actually have a teddy bear. This teddy bear was petrified in just three to five months.

[ 29 : 28 ] In fact, this is actually made in England, northern England. I have a teddy bear made from the very same spring here. And that's the teddy bear you see on the right side there. And I have a fossil display.

So at the end of today, go and check out some of these fossils for yourself. So this teddy bear was just made in three to five months. You can see on the left side, that's how they make that. They hang all these artifacts, the bears and all that. And just let the spring water drip on that.

In three to five months, the whole thing gets completely turned into stone. And by the way, in case you're wondering, that's not a real human head, that's just an artifact. Okay, so in the 1800s, Scientific America actually had an article about this very same spring.

And in those days, they would try to preserve all kinds of things. So carcasses of fox, cats, dogs, birds, and you can see the lobster hanging there. And at the bottom, it talks about how in one case, a cat was so completely petrified that when it broke off its head, no organic material was left.

The whole cat had actually turned into stone. See, the key here is lots of minerals and lots of water. Exactly what you expect with the worldwide flood. Not millions of years.

[ 30 : 34 ] This next one was on the fossil table back there. This is a paper rose. The curved thing, that's the metal wire, and you can see the paper rose there. How long do you think it'd take to make this rose? Just two weeks, from the Czech Republic.

In my office in Georgia, I have this bear here that also took two weeks to form. Not millions of years though. The flood, that's the key. Conditions provided by the flood. When I speak about fossils and the flood, one of my favourite examples are what we call polystrate fossils.

Or you may have heard the term, petrified forest. Anyone heard of the term petrified forest? Some of you, right? So if you go to the national parks, you have all this, like you see in the picture here, these tree trunks that are growing through all these rock layers.

And the evolutionary story is that the tree must have been there when the rock layers built around it. But that doesn't make sense. That's wood. It would have decayed away. And what's interesting, many of these trees don't have much leaves.

Many of them do not have much roots. Sometimes you get a small root ball, a little bit of roots, but that's about it. Many of them don't have bark. And they're there through all these rock layers. And the evolutionary explanation is that these trees must have grown in place.

[ 31 : 45 ] But that doesn't make sense. In fact, here you can see what it looks like. They overlap one another in the so-called rock layers. What's a mystery for many years until Miles and Helen's blew its side?

So remember it blew its side? That force caused it to blow millions of trees into a nearby lake. And so because of the force of the explosion, many of them do not have leaves. Many of them were blown off the ground.

They do not have roots. Some have a small root ball and that's about it. And they float on the water surface. And this is what it looks like in Mount St. Helens. And they rub against one another and within a few weeks, the bark would fall to the bottom and form a low-grade coal.

As they begin to float on the water surface, after a few months, the root end would begin to get waterlogged. So the root end would sink and it would float in a vertical position. And when the whole thing gets completely waterlogged, it sinks to the bottom just like that.

Like what you see here in this picture. And this is a picture from Mount St. Helens. You see all the tree trunks starting to float in a vertical position. In fact, the scientist who was there, who was recording the whole thing under the water, said it was dangerous because some of these trees were starting to fall to the bottom.

[ 32 : 52 ] So that's how you get a petrified forest. Not millions of years. This is a small lake, Mount St. Helens, right? Beside Mount St. Helens. But some of these formations that we see in the geological record, these are massive, huge areas.

In fact, here you have a circular geologist and he's saying this. If one estimates the total thickness of the British coal meshes as about 1,000 meters, 3,000 feet, we cannot escape the conclusion that sedimentation was at times very rapid indeed.

What kind of a local flood would give you 3,000 feet of sedimentation? Do you know what he's saying here? If these three chunks are growing through all that, that means the same rock layers will form in an equally short period of time.

That's a worldwide flood you're looking at. But what does the Bible say about creation? The Bible say that God created the world in six days. So earlier on, we dealt with one of the common objections.

Doesn't it say in the Bible a day is like a thousand years? I assure you that the other half of the verse say a thousand years is like a day. It's not talking about creation days at all. But if you stretch each day to a thousand years, you're still stuck with 6,000 years.

[ 34 : 02 ] Where do you get the idea of billions of years? It's not in the Bible. And if you say you stretch each day to a billion years, you're in real serious trouble. And why do I say that?

What was created on the third day of creation? Plants. What was created on the fourth day? Sun, moon, and stars. You see, God said he created a light source on day one.

Let there be light. So there was a light source. So the rotating earth, evening, and morning, one day. But the actual sun, moon, and stars that we see today were only created on the fourth day.

Do you see why that's an issue? If you take it as a real literal day, evening, and morning, one day, from the third day, plants, to the fourth day, that's 12 hours, evening, and morning. That's not an issue.

It's like what we have today, morning, night, and day. But if you stretch each day to a billion years, now you have your plants going for billions of years without the sun, moon, and stars. So why would you want to do something like that?

[ 35 : 01 ] You end up with a position that's neither compatible with evolution and the Big Bang idea, and neither is it compatible with the Bible. It's so much better just to take God's word as it says. And this is just one example of how the order of creation in the Bible contradicts the evolutionary Big Bang model.

Turns out there are at least 24 contradictions in the order. You cannot reconcile both together. Either one of them has to be correct. So the Bible is clear. God created the world in six days. He created man on six days, but he did not just stop there.

The Bible gives us a chronology from Adam all the way to Jesus. See, the reason why Jesus can die on the cross for our sins is because he's our blood relative.

He's our kinsman redeemer, going all the way back to Adam. The first man, Adam, brought sin, death, and suffering to this world. Therefore, Jesus Christ, the last Adam, can pay the penalty for sins by dying on the cross so that one day we can be restored.

You cannot understand why Jesus had to die a physical death on the cross if we do not understand that the first man, Adam, brought sin and death and suffering into this world. But the Bible doesn't just give us a genealogy.

[ 36 : 11 ] It gives us a chrono genealogy, a genealogy with numbers. The Bible gives us a date. Adam was 130 years old when he had his necks in line.

Seth was so and so when he had his necks in line and so on. When you have a genealogy with numbers, you cannot have any gaps in between. We know how long it was from Adam all the way to Abraham, all the way to Joseph.

We know when was the exile. We know when Moses was around. We know when Jesus died on the cross. It's just a matter of adding those numbers up. And the Bible gives us a watertight chronology of an earth that is around 6,000 years ago.

You cannot put millions of years between Adam and this present day. The Bible doesn't allow you to do that. But can you put millions of years before Adam? It doesn't work.

Why do I say that? Well, consider this. This takes a bit of thinking but try to follow along with me because if you get this, this will be key for you. So if you believe in evolution, you believe in the Big Bang, you believe that the universe is 13.7 billion years old.

[ 37 : 15 ] So draw a timeline, 13.7 billion years. According to evolution, mankind, Homo sapiens, came in about 300,000 years ago. They used to say 200,000, now they changed that to 300,000.

But it's the same. 13.7 billion years, if humans come in 300,000 years ago, humans are at the very end of this timeline. You follow with me? If you believe the earth is 6,000 years ago, God created man on the sixth day of creation.

man's at the very beginning of creation. Two very different timelines, one at the end and one at the beginning of creation. Who is right? When Jesus was teaching about marriage in the book of Mark, what did he say?

But from the beginning of creation, God made them male and female. Jesus taught that the earth is young. Jesus taught that the earth is young.

See, the moment you try to put millions of years, human comes in at the end. My question to you is this, do you believe Jesus? Do you believe Jesus? Do you see why this is so important now?

[ 38 : 25 ] Jesus himself said this, if I have told you earthly things and you do not believe, how can you believe if I tell you heavenly things? So when I speak in churches, people say, oh, yeah, we are a gospel-centered church, we are a gospel-centered church, and I say, fantastic, let's preach the gospel.

But how did apostle Paul preach the gospel? In 1 Corinthians 15, he declares the gospel. But how does he do that? He goes back to Genesis. He says, for as by a man came death, by a man has also come, sorry, for as by a man came death, by a man has come also the resurrection of the dead.

For as in Adam all died, so in Christ shall all be made alive. If you want to understand why Jesus had to die on the cross, you need to understand how sin, death, and suffering came in through the first man, Adam.

See, one of the big questions we get a lot is this, if God is a God of love, why is there so much death and suffering? You know, I believe Christianity is the only one that can answer this question. Why? Because the Bible tells us that God created the world to be very good.

There was no death, no disease, no suffering. Death is an intruder into this world, an enemy into this world, that came as a result of Adam's rebellion against God. And one day, the Bible tells us, because of what Jesus did on the cross, he paid the penalty for all sins so that those who repent and believe in him, one day will rise up again.

[ 39 : 47 ] One day, death itself, the last enemy, will be abolished. Death itself will be removed. Death is an intruder into this world, it's not a good thing, and death itself will be done away with.

You see, if you believe in evolution, death is a good thing. Because in evolution, death and suffering is what leads to the progress of man. So if you believe in evolution, why are you complaining about death and suffering?

If you believe in Islam, the Quran says that Allah created cattle for food, that's death from the beginning. If you believe in Hinduism, if you believe in Buddhism, if you believe in reincarnation, what's that?

A cycle of life and death from the beginning. Christianity is unique because death is an enemy, it's an intruder into a perfect world, and death itself will be done away with.

If you want to answer the problem of evil, go to the gospel, go to what the Bible says in Genesis. The problem of evil, the gospel is the solution.

[ 40 : 47 ] And to understand that, you go back to Genesis. As the apostle Paul says in the same chapter, thus it's written, the first man Adam became a living being. The last Adam become a life-giving spirit.

Do you see that? The reason for the cross goes back to Genesis. Notice that he doesn't say the first Adam. He says the first man, Adam. Adam was the first man that got created out of the dust on the earth.

See, where does this whole idea of millions of years come from? It's not from the Bible. It's an outside idea that has been imposed upon the Bible. And the millions of years is really an interpretation of the rock layers.

And the rock layers contain fossils, things that was once alive. In the fossil record, we see evidence of cancer, arthritis, broken bones, bite marks. In the earlier session today, I talked about how we actually see dinosaurs biting one another.

So here, we have a dinosaur tooth that is stuck in between two joints of this dark-billed dinosaur. And the bone healed around that. It fused the two bones together. Lots of suffering.

[ 41 : 51 ] That should tell you that the fossil record is evidence of an event that took place after Adam and Eve fell into sin. It's not a record of millions of years old. It's a record of the flood.

And we covered this briefly in the first section. You see, when God created all animals, they were not eating one another. The Bible tells us God created all animals to eat green plants for food.

They only began to eat one another after sin entered the world. But again, if you believe in evolution, from the very beginning of time, death is a good thing. Struggle for survival and death leads to the progress of man.

So if you really want to put millions of years into the Bible, this is what you're saying. God saw all he had created and it was very good in putting Adam and Eve, this garden in Eden, on the power of millions of years of death, disease, and suffering.

Is that very good? Do you see how this undermines the goodness of God? What else do we see in the fossil record? We see fossil thorns and tistles.

[ 42 : 59 ] We actually see even human bones in the same fossil record. So how can this be millions of years old? But it makes sense when you start with what the word of God says in Genesis.

The Bible tells us when Adam Eve sinned, part of the curse is that the ground would now produce thorns and tistles. It's evidence of the fall, meaning the rock layers is a record of an event of the sin, the flood.

And do you remember what Jesus wore on his head when he was on the cross? The crown of thorns. Why? A symbol that he came to undo the curse that came in through the first Adam, first man Adam.

So like we say, if you believe in millions of years, if I go to a church and I say, how many of you believe in evolution? Maybe a few hands will go up. But if I say, how many of you believe in millions of years? And many hands goes up.

But people fail to understand that the moment you put millions of years in the Bible, you're putting all those rock layers of death and suffering before Adam. It doesn't work that way. You cannot have death before Adam's fall into sin.

[ 44 : 04 ] See, evolution and millions of years says that millions of years in death and suffering leads to man. But the Bible is clear, man's action brought death into this world. And many Christians, they try to come up with all kinds of ways for how we can try to put millions of years in the Bible.

These are just some examples. I don't have time to go through every single one of them here today, but they all share one thing in common. They try to put millions of years into the Bible. The moment you do that, you always place death before sin.

So here we have Frank Ziegler, the former president of American 80s, and he said this in a debate. The most devastating thing, though, that biology did to Christianity was the discovery of biological evolution.

Now that we know Adam and Eve never were real people, the central myth of Christianity is destroyed. If there never was an Adam and Eve, there never was an original sin.

If there never was an original sin, there's no need of salvation. If there's no need of salvation, there's no need of a savior. And I submit that puts Jesus, historical or otherwise, into the ranks of the unemployed.

[ 45 : 11 ] I think the evolution is absolutely the death now of Christianity. You know something? This 80s understands the gospel better than many professing Christians.

You understand that if you put millions of years and death before Adam, the gospel has lost its foundation. So when somebody comes along and says, we are gospel-centered church, we are gospel-centered church, I always say this, can you really be gospel-centered if you have already undermined the very foundation upon which the gospel stands?

If you want to understand the reason for the cross, you need to go back to the book of Genesis. At the end of the day, it boils down to this question, what is your authority? Is it the word of God?

If it is the word of God, then let us learn to start with the word of God as a worldview to interpret the evidence all around us, and everything will make much more sense. Jesus himself said this, for if you believe Moses, you would believe me, for he wrote of me.

But if you do not believe his writings, how will you believe my words? Do you see what Jesus is saying? Jesus is taking his authority on the inerrancy of the books of Moses.

[ 46 : 21 ] Who wrote the first five books of the Bible? Moses. Moses wrote Genesis. If there are mistakes in the book of Genesis, what are you going to do with Jesus? This is a gospel issue.

Creation is not a gospel, but creation is a gospel issue because it's the foundation upon which we build the gospel. Earlier on in this talk, repeated studies over and over again show that the main reason people abandon the Christian upbringing is unanswered intellectual questions.

Most of it revolves around this whole issue of creation and evolution because it boils down to whether we can believe the word of God. We also see that two in three will leave the church when we get to college.

People come up to me and say, creation and evolution, that's divisive. I do not want to talk about it. That's just a side issue. But think of it, if I have three kids and two of them are going to leave the church because of this very issue, if I as a parent do not do anything to equip them to defend their faith and they leave their church, is that a side issue?

I don't think so. I think that's one of the most important things we can do as parents. If I have three kids and two of them are leaving the church, that is not a side issue at all. And we can make a difference.

[ 47 : 39 ] So early on, let's go back to our two friends. Johnny say, come, let me show you from the Bible. What about dinosaurs? What about millions of years? If Johnny can answer all these questions, do you think his witnessing will be far more effective now?

Yes, and not only that, he will not be stumbled by those very same questions. See, how many of us know that there's a battle for souls out there, a spiritual battle? And every battle, we need weapons, don't we?

And in this case, it revolves around this whole issue of whether God's word can be trusted, creation, or evolution, and what the word of God says. And that is why if you come in here, I hope you do not mind me being a little bit practical, but if you come to the church, you see the book tables there, why do we bring all these books here?

You see, if you go to a library, do you ever find books about creation out there? No, we find evolution, millions of years, and so on. We drove all the way up from Georgia, we bring all these books.

Sometimes we fly anywhere in the States, we ship a whole pallet of books we do not sell, we ship it back. We do not earn much money from that, it costs us money. In fact, before I joined creation ministry, I used to think creation ministries, the main way we make money is by selling books.

[ 48 : 53 ] That's not really true, because it costs us money to do that. Creation ministry is mainly supported by people who come alongside us as a ministry to support us so we can bring books, because there's only one reason.

You guys are not going to be able to find these resources anywhere else if you go to the libraries, if you go to the public schools, and things like that. So for all the books that we bring, we have close to 700 resources in the warehouse, we just bring down the best ones, but there's still too many for most people.

So they always ask me, what should I consider first? I say, first thing you should consider is always creation magazine, because there's no advertising, this is purely designed to update your latest news, the family magazine, no advertising in there.

So this, I always think there's a projector behind me, but it's here in front. It's a quarterly magazine, and we try to make things easy for your families to understand. So one of the things that's in there, what's this?

You recognize this? Mouths and Helens, right? One of the big questions we get a lot is radiometric dating, doesn't that prove millions of years old? So Mouths and Helens, a few years after it erupted, a new lava dome form, just a little cone that you see there.

[ 50 : 07 ] So that's new rock, and we know how old a rock sample is. Scientists took this and we sent it to a lab to be tested using radiometric dating. So potassium argon, that's the method you use to test volcanic rocks.

So how old do you think that rock sample tested to be? 350,000 years. And then they took this rock, they grind it up to different minerals and separate the different minerals.

Felspar, 340,000 years, 900,000 years, 1.7 to 2.8 million years. This is all from the same rock.

How old was the rock sample at the time we tested? At the time of testing, less than 10 years old. See, it doesn't work. And so in Mount Enhance, at the top of this chart here, we did that on other volcanoes, some of them, the rock samples, 200 years old.

And on the right side, the millions of years using the radiometric dates. So at the bottom right, you see that? Up to 3.3 billion years old on a 200 year old sample. So that's the one you see at the top.

[ 51 : 11 ] So we tried this in many other volcanoes. So on the left side, you have all these volcanic samples of known ages, some 200 years, some 50 years, some 1,000 years. On the right side, you're going to see all the millions of years.

Let's take a look at that. Do you see that? Time and time again, in every single case of rocks of known ages, it gives us the wrong dates.

Look at the last one there, the sample from New Zealand at the bottom. Give us a date 3.5 million years old. So that's the one that's at the top of the screen here. At the time of testing, about 50 years old, give us 3.5 million years old.

What happens if we test this using different radiometric dating methods? Let's try a different method, right? 133 million years old. 197 million years old.

Try another one. 3.9 billion years old. The different methods don't even agree with one another. In fact, the actual sample and that 3.9 billion is more than 70 million times different.

[ 52 : 13 ] And so we see in a magazine, if all rocks of known ages give us the wrong dates, what makes you think it works on rocks of unknown ages? You see, you may not be able to explain all the complicated physics and mathematics, but you can take a chart like that and go to your kids and say, hey, look, this doesn't make sense.

Start with the word of God, the worldwide flood, everything begins to make much more sense. So again, this is in Creation Magazine. We try to make things easy to understand. If you're interested in that, you'll subscribe for this Creation Magazine.

It's a quarterly magazine. For one year, you get the first issue today, we'll bring home with you, we'll mail the rest to you. It's a quarterly magazine, right? So when you get back to the office, we'll send you an email link where you can download a digital version of the magazine up to five times.

Send it to your grandparents and their grandkids. They can read this on their laptops in their own time. And even the physical magazine that we give you, don't keep it. After you're done with it, give it around. Give it to your friends. Use that stepping stone to share the gospel.

That's the reason we wrote that magazine. Every magazine, we have one page that has the gospel in there as well. So Creation Magazine, if you have one year subscription, you get the first issue. We'll send you a digital version when you get back to the office.

[ 53 : 22 ] And because the quarterly magazine, in between those months, we give you monthly updates and periodicals as well. So we get the first issue today and the digital version if you pay for it. If you subscribe to two years, we get these two things, but we also send you a third DVD.

This is a high-quality documentary, take you down Charles Darwin's trip to Galapagos Islands. So we ask this question, this used to be \$19. If Charles Darwin was alive today, would he be a creationist or an evolutionist?

So we deal with questions like natural selection, speciation, and things like that. Then we're going to give a fourth one, the fallout DVD. This is the project that I talked about earlier on.

We've interviewed students, asking them why they left the church. So here, in their own words, the reason for why these students left the church. The second half of DVD, we go through the objections, one by one, and we answer those things.

So again, for a two-year subscription, you get all those things that are listed there on the screen. So this is what the form looks like. If you're interested in it, the volunteers will hand that out in a moment's time. Write your name, your email address, take this form, and later on when you pay forward at the book tables, you give them the form, they'll give you the free gift that I mentioned earlier on.

[ 54 : 33 ] So volunteers, you can hand out the sign-up sheets now. Thank you. So after Creation Magazine, the next thing you should consider is the Creation Answers book. That's the red one you have there. So I mentioned this briefly in the first session today in Sunday School.

Top 60 questions about creation, evolution, dinosaurs. That's chapter 19 in there. Some other chapters we have there. What about distant starlight? Have you ever wondered about that? How do you explain that in a 6,000-year-old creation?

What about continental drift? What about the ice age? What about radiometric dating? So all these questions, where did he get his wife? How did animals get to Australia? All answered in this one book alone. The second book that you see there, Refuting Evolution, we sold half a million copies.



This is a high school evolution, whale evolution, bird evolution, and the final one at the back is a DVD. It has a talk somewhat similar to what you hear today. If you're interested in lots of those quick fossils that you see there, check out the fossil table I have at the back, but we also have a book that covers some of the same fossils, teddy bears and roses in flood fossils.

Kids' books, on geology, upper elementary and above, there's one that I like here on geology, you have hands-on activities and things like that, and my favourite one on dinosaurs which I mentioned in the first session as well.

[ 55 : 50 ] Human Evolution, a very accessible book, this was in the movies last year, a high quality documentary talking about Neanderthals, ape mans, Lucy and things like that. If you have questions about that, I would highly recommend this DVD.

And my all-time favourite DVD is this one, Evolution Ecclesiou. We have actually won a few movie awards for this one, Best Evidence Against Evolution in one volume.

It also comes with a book if you like to read. So again, before I look at all that, please consider Creation Magazine first. That's my first recommendation to you. You see, friends, we have bring all these resources here.

Not one of these books existed 30 years ago. You see, this is a wonderful time to be a Christian. We have answers in these generations that previous generations could not have even imagined.

But most people only get to hear one side of the story. You see, my friend, he heard this message, he got very excited, and he wrote to us, he said this, how can we reach a campus of 20,000 people who have a negative view of religion, God, and Christianity?

[ 56 : 57 ] You know, me standing here on a Sunday, one or two hours, I cannot do that. But you know who can? Every single one of you. If every single one of us make a commitment and say, yes, I will equip myself to train myself, to make a difference in the life of my families, my kids, my colleagues, my church.

If we make that commitment to keep what the Bible says, to cast down imagination and every high thing that exalts itself against the knowledge of God, bring into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ.

If we all make that commitment to train ourselves, we can make a difference. We can make a difference for the kingdom of God. See, this is not about creation ministries. It's not about me here being here on a Sunday.

It's about you and your families. I know I covered a lot of things here today, but even if you forget every single thing I mentioned today, I want you just to remember this challenge here, 2 Corinthians 10, verse 5.

Commit yourself to train yourself to make a difference. And thank you. all right.

[ 58 : 10 ] Thank you, Joel. We're going to do a couple of things to wrap up here. One is we're going to take a love offering. We don't do that often here.

So is this? Oh, thank you, Keith. love offering. So can I get, Ethan, could you help lead this up, taking this offering, and maybe grab a few volunteers, and then I will get, Caleb, I'm going to have you do the microphone.

You want to go back and run around the microphone? Go back to Keith. And while we're taking this love offering, by the way, if you are writing a check, please write the check out to Grace Bible Church, and then we will consolidate that and write a single check out to CMI.

We're not very good at this, are we? The whole taking an offering thing. But Joel, if you'd come back up, and while we're doing that, the first question I'm going to ask you, while other people kind of get their questions together, is why is the kind of academic scientific community so opposed, so, lean so heavily into the evolution, how come there aren't a lot of creation scientists Christians in these, in academia and different things?

Before you answer that. This is a really special occasion, so I want you to know we're going to be generous with the clock, I don't care about the time, okay?

[ 59 : 48 ] If anybody has an obligation whereby they have to leave, feel free to excuse yourself and leave, but this is a rare opportunity and we don't want to fight with the clock, so this is going to be as relaxed, as long as you have questions, they'll have answers.

So let's enjoy the time together and not be so clock conscious. Thank you. All right, thank you for that. Yeah, that's great. Yeah, so why so much of our academic institutions are, what's 100% evolution, right?

Yes, that's right. One reason is that actually a lot of creationists know you have, in the studying academy they choose to use, to go under the cover because if you're in science field and you try to believe in evolution and all that, in many cases they're being discriminated against.

So people have lost their jobs and things like that. But why are they so strong on this? This is a well-known atheistic philosopher, you saw this in the first session during Sunday school. But I think this sums up the reason why.

He says, I want atheism to be true and I'm made uneasy by the fact that some of the most intelligent and well-informed people I know are religious believers. It isn't just that I don't believe in God and I truly hope I'm right in my belief.

[ 60 : 59 ] It's that I hope there is no God. I don't want there to be God. I don't want the universe to be like that. As I said in the first earlier Sunday school, there are consequences to ideas. If there is a God, we are His creator, we are His creation, then God has the right to tell us what is right and wrong.

We cannot live our life any way we choose. One day we're going to stand before God to give an account for our lives. But it doesn't matter if you choose not to believe in God.

And if God still exists, you're still going to stand before Him. So we cannot just cover eyes and pretend that God doesn't exist. And many people are not willing to consider that. Because what's the consequences?

If it's true, there's a worldwide flood. It's true that God created the world recently. Hey, then we have to get our lives right before God. Yeah. And I think sometimes people just don't want to do that.

There was a movie that came out 10 or 15 years ago called Expelled. Yes. And it was not a Christian who put that movie together. I think it was Jewish. But it was all about how in academia and other scientific institutions, there is a bias against Christians or anybody who would teach or promote not just evolution but even intelligent design.

[ 62 : 16 ] Yes, that's right. that there was a creator, an intelligence behind our design and people who would believe that are being pushed out. Yes. They're being intentionally pushed out.

So when you think about it, you know, the state, you know, and so much of our academia and other institutions are controlled heavily by the state and the state, they want to be God, right?

A lot of times, right? And so the real God, our creator, is in competition. And so you see that happening a lot. Okay, John? I just want to know, what did you say to the name of the movie?

The name of the movie is called Expelled. And there's the subtitle. What's the subtitle? Expelled. No intelligence allowed. Expelled. No intelligence allowed. Yeah. So look that up.

Okay, back in the back here. Scott. Okay. My wife kind of whispered a question in my ear during the video, said, why don't they ever find human remains, you know, with the dinosaur bones and the trees and buried deep?

[ 63 : 19 ] Yes. That's a good question. Why don't we find human bones where we find dinosaur bones? I have a talk with Robert Carter on our YouTube channel.

So if you go to YouTube, you type Christian Ministries International. This is actually one of our top, most watched videos, where all the human fossils. And you understand that if you look at the fossil record, you do see a general order of fossils, but with many exceptions.

So at the bottom layer, what do you see? You see a lot of the marine fossils like clams. Go higher up, you see the fish. Go higher up, you see the amphibians and then the mammals, birds at the top. But if you think about what the Bible says, the fountains of the great deep is open.

When the flood happened, waters from the oceans coming into the land, what would get buried first? Sea, bottom, dwelling creatures, land, then amphibians, mammals and birds at the top.

And that's exactly what we find. So the question is, why don't we, so there's a general order in the fossil record, but why don't we see human fossils in there? Well, so we see all these dinosaur fossils, but we don't see a fish called silicon, silicon fish.

[ 64 : 26 ] But the silicon fish we know today is still alive, where evolutionists, we find them with dinosaur layers, but not above that. But the fish is still alive today. So just because you don't see them in the fossil record doesn't mean that they are not living at the same time.

Second thing more important than that, why do we find so many flood fossils of all kinds of animals and not humans? It comes down to what we call mathematics. We call this the needle in a haystack.

You see, when God created Adam and Eve, they were the only two humans at the beginning. Okay, so two. So by the time of the flood, about 1,600 years later, how many humans do we have? We do not know.

But if we are going to be realistic, if we be very generous, let's say 10 million humans by the time of the flood. Flood cover the earth. If we divide 10 million humans with the land surface of the earth, you get almost one human for every 70 square kilometers.

So it is almost impossible to find a human fossil. How many of those were actually fossilized? It is almost impossible. So it is very unlikely that we will find a pre-flood human.

[ 65 : 34 ] But what about other animals? How many ceratoption dinosaur did God create at the beginning? Did he start with two? No, that is only for humans, right? How many earthworms did he start at the beginning?

How many clams did he start at the beginning? God could have started with millions of these creatures at the very beginning of creation. So by the time of the flood, 1,600 years later, this could have been everywhere.

So it is just a matter of mathematics. Because humans start with two, the Bible states at the beginning, just by the ratio of animals to humans, humans would be really rare, while other animals would be all over the earth.

So we call this a needle in the haystack. So it is very unlikely we will find a pre-flood human together with all the other flood sediments as well. So I hope that kind of explains where we are coming from.

There are many other explanations as well that is found in the Creation Answers book, book, but my favorite one is this needle in a haystack explanation that I just gave you. Great.

[ 66 : 34 ] Anybody next? Do we have anybody? Okay. Marvis up front. Caleb, you want to come up here? Right in the middle.

Raise your hand. There you go. I was just wondering, when Mount St. Helens blew and, you know, that was formed so quickly, did the evolutionists, how did the evolutionists respond to that when they knew that it was formed within a short period of time?

I mean, they were surprised, I mean, especially like some of these things that I just showed you out there. But to them, you see, it's very much a worldview issue.

It's a worldview that interprets the evidence. So if you don't have that worldview, you're looking at the evidence and you really cannot make much sense of it. You may say, yeah, this is a one-time thing, but you don't have the framework to put everything in the big picture.

So I like to say this, does evolution get anything right? I say, yeah, there's some things they get it right because some things can match their theory, but a lot of things doesn't match that. So they can only explain some things when you start with evolution.

[ 67 : 49 ] But when you start with creation, you have the correct worldview and then you can make sense of the whole big picture and every single thing that you find in there. So I think that's one reason because they have the wrong starting worldview. Like, were you here for the Sunday school?

You saw how I talked about Mary Schweitzer, she's finding soft tissue. And she did it over and over again and she cannot explain what she's saying before her in the very eyes because she doesn't to make sense of the data.

Yeah. By the way, if you missed this morning, at the very least after church today, go on Google and just Google dinosaur soft tissue and look at YouTube. I mean, if you've never heard of that, you'll be blown out of the water.

I will say too, you know, back during the financial crisis, remember with all the bank bailouts and big companies that we bailed out and there was this phrase that went around, these businesses are too big to fail. And that's the same thing with evolution.

It's an idea. It's a lie. It's a myth that's too big to fail. That's how people see it. We have to protect it at all costs because the, you know, it's, what are the consequences if there's a creator?

[ 68 : 53 ] Well, he might judge the world one day like the Bible says and, you know, well, we can't have that. So, any other questions? Back here, Roger Neff? Thank you. What is your answer to Lucy and Cro-Magnum and all that evolutionary stuff?

Okay, that's a whole one-hour talk. Which one do you want me to address or just in general, everything? Yeah, just pick one, I guess. Okay, when it comes to apes, the so-called ape man, let me just try to, I'll just give a brief overview, but the fossils, actually what I, I did my degree in evolutionary biology.

Since that time, 20 years ago, every single candidate that they say was our ancestor, every single one of them has gone out the window and they become side chains and things like that. And evolutionists today are less sure about who our direct ancestor is.

They cannot even agree among one another. They're less sure than they were many years ago. I'll just show you this quotation by some of the leading evolutionary experts in paleoanthropology.

This is a chart that I like a lot. This is by Bernard Woods. This is one of the leading paleoanthropologists. Look at all this. Oops, where did you go again? Let's see.

[ 70 : 22 ] No, I'm not here. Let's go further down. This is, I think, where did it go? Yeah, 28. That's what I want. Here you actually have a chart by Bernard Woods, famous evolutionaries.

This is the evolutionary tree that you see here today. You notice something? All these things, the blue-colored bar, that is actually the humans. Those are the humans at the top right-hand corner.

And then you have that line in between. And the one in between are all the mixed fossils, where we know that these are collections of humans and ape bones mixed together. So the bottom, everything below that line are all the ape-like creatures. The ones on top are the humans, human bones.

And you notice something? All the branches, a lot of them are floating in mid-air. That's the question marks. They do not know how one link to the other. And they used to think that these ape-like creatures, what they call Australopithecines, or Lucy and all that, evolve into humans.

But look at that tree. They don't even share the same stem. That's, look at that. The humans at the top, the apes there, and the two bunches don't even mix with one another.

[ 71 : 35 ] So where's the human evolution there? Here's another famous evolutionist. For anthropology students, 30 years ago, learning human evolution was a breeze. It went from Australopithecines, that's the ape-like creatures, to Homo habilis, to Homo erectus, to ravius homo sapiens.

It was a straight shot that one could learn in a few minutes a night while cramping for an exam. But in the late 1970s, we entered a golden age of human fossil discoveries. They repeatedly punched holes in a naive idea that our evolution would be clear, clean, and straight.

The straight lines have blossomed into a spreading, rather uncontrolled bush, and we don't like it. We want our history to be nice and neat. But the fossils keep messing us up.

We want the last 200,000 years of human evolution, the time when modern sapiens appear, to make some sense. But it doesn't. They don't even know who is our last ancestor. By the way, 200,000 years now is outdated.

Now they say it's 300,000 years. Here's another famous evolutionist, probably the top evolutionist out of Africa. He says this, every new hominid species found further complicates our understanding of human evolution.

[ 72 : 43 ] They don't even know who is our last common ancestor. So they just believe we came from some chim-like ancestor, common ancestor many years ago, but who is our direct ancestor?

They do not know. So human fossils, I could go into the whole talk, it takes an hour, but I'll just use this to sum up this chart here. Chart 58. Oops.

Okay. Do you see that? Our human fossils can be pretty much classified into two main groups. One is the ape-like creatures that you see on the left. So you have Australopithecus afarensis, that's Lucy, and a few others.

And on the right side, Homo sapiens, Homo denosovus, Homo florensis, that's the hobbit, Homo erectus, and all that. Notice something? The way they name it, even the evolutionists name it, one is Australopithecus and one is the humans.

Because the features the hip and the pelvis and all that, they fall in two very nice classes. So for example, the ape-like creatures, they have a very sloping forehead. The human creatures, they have a very human anatomy.

[ 73 : 46 ] Very two different groups and not much in between. What they used to say, Homo habilis, Australopithecus, and Sederba, those are the two in the center. Many evolutionists call them basket taxon.

What's that? Just means it's a wastebasket of humans and ape bones mixed together. So we have two very clear groups. What about Neanderthals? They're fully humans. What about Homo erectus?

Sorry, that's humans. What about Lucy? Those are ape-like creatures, Australopithus, two very clear class of groups. In fact, Neanderthals have been interesting because last decade or so, we actually have lots of DNA.

And we find that Neanderthals share DNA with humans, which means that they have been inbreeding with humans. They're the same kind. There's another group called Denisovans, which is fully human as well. We find one fossil, they manage to extract DNA where one parent was a Neanderthal, one parent was the Denisovan.

These are all humankind. They breed with one another. Denisovan DNA is found in a large population in Southeast Asians. Neanderthals are found, some of the DNA, a lot more is found in Europeans today.

[ 74 : 52 ] So these are all part of the human family. Then you have the ape-like creatures like Lucy and all that, which are completely different altogether. We actually have Neanderthal Y-Chromosome just coming out last year, and it's human.

So two very clear groups. The more we understand from genetics, the more we see that this is exactly what the Bible says. God created animals to reproduce after their own kind, the ape-like creatures, and humans have always been humans.

We do not share a common ancestry at all. By the way, who has heard of the idea that humans and chimps are 98.5% similar? Anyone heard of that? Do you know where that comes from?

That actually comes from the 1970s by a bird expert called Dr. John Elquist. This is John Elquist. I see I can find his photo for you. John Elquist.

John Elquist. Where is he? We interviewed him in Creation magazine, actually, John Elquist. This is not the right one.

[ 75 : 53 ] Where did John Elquist go? John Elquist. John Elquist. One thing about John Elquist is that John Elquist actually became a creationist later on.

He realized if we are 2% different on DNA, the gap is too big for evolution to explain. He looked at the result, he became creationist. What does he hold today? He believes that the DNA is only about 85% similar, meaning that there cannot be any common ancestry between chimps and humans.

We don't see that in the news today. By the way, John Elquist just passed away recently a few years ago. The guy who came out with that figure became a creationist. Again, it's a worldview issue.

You can look at it as, we have this matching DNA sections, so that must mean that there's ancestry involved. But the other worldview position is, well, maybe it was the same designer, who used the same design in creating different creatures.

I've heard a statistic about the DNA between a sea sponge and human DNA. Isn't there quite a, I can't remember what the number is, but it's something you wouldn't expect as far as the match between human DNA and even the DNA of a sponge.

[ 77 : 06 ] That's right. In fact, even when we compare human chimps and humans, we have, I'd say 85% similar, but we actually, that's in our DNA, right? We have hundreds of gene families that are not found in chimps, and chimps are hundreds of gene families that are not found in humans.

And not only that, but when you look at the Y chromosome, Y chromosome is something that all guys carry, X and Y chromosome, right? The human Y chromosome and the chimpanzee Y chromosome, half of it is missing.

You can't even compare it. And the other half is similar enough to compare. It's only about 70% similar. Genetics tells us there cannot be any common ancestry between chimps and humans.

So that's very clear, I think. Any more? We'll maybe another five minutes here. Or we can finish up.

All right. Okay. Well, great. Well, I'll say thanks again to Joel for the presentation. It was thoroughly enjoyable and encouraging for me and I'm sure everybody else here.

[ 78 : 11 ] Stick around, please. Check out, if you haven't already, the books at the book table. Like Pastor Marv said, if you don't know what to buy, just get one of each.