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Compiled by Janice Sherwin

This study guide is designed to help the student learn and understand the concepts presented in the book. Numbered questions in various styles enhance individual study as well as facilitate group discussion. Each section in this guide features a *quote* to highlight the chapter's focus, some *queries* to increase reading comprehension, and a *quest* to apply newly acquired knowledge to a hypothetical real-life situation. Answers to all numbered questions may be found within the pages of the individual chapters and at the end of this study guide.

Volume 1: Scripture and Creation

Volume 1 of *The Modern Creation Trilogy* provides a comprehensive treatment of the evidences and applications of the biblical doctrine of creation. From beginning to end, the Bible teaches the recent literal special creation of all things, with no intimation at all of evolution or long ages before man and woman were created.

Volume 1, Introduction

Quote

"There are only two basic concepts of the origin of the universe and its basic components and systems. Either they have all come about by strictly natural processes that are observable and repeatable, or they have not." (p. 9)

Queries

- 1. The basic difference between the evolutionary model and the creation model is that the latter postulates that some components of the universe have originated by ______ processes that are no longer observable and are not _____. These were special acts of a supernatural Creator. The evolutionary model indicates no existence of a _____.
- 2. Why can't the correct model be proven?
- 3. How is the Bible different from other ancient books which tell of the world's origin?
- 4. Why is the biblical account more important than the evidence from either the data of science or the effects in society?

Quest: If scientific discoveries seem to contradict what the Bible says, what should you do?

Volume 1, Chapter 1: The Biblical Record of Creation

Quote

"If creation is really a fact, this means there is a Creator, and the universe is His creation. He had a purpose in creation, and man is apparently at the center of that purpose, since only man is able to understand even the concept of creation. It is reasonable, therefore, that God, the Creator, would somehow reveal to His creature, man, the necessary information concerning the creation which could never be discovered by himself. This is exactly what He has done in His book of 'beginnings,' the Book of Genesis." (p. 13)

Oueries

- 1. Certain aspects of the origin of the universe cannot be determined from science. Science can answer _____ and ____ and ___ questions, but only rarely ____ and never ____ questions. The only tangible source with the answers for *when* and *why* questions is the _____.
- 2. Why should Christians accept the historical accuracy and divine inspiration of ALL the early chapters of Genesis?
- 3. Who recorded Genesis?
- 4. Name four patriarchs who may have helped to write Genesis.
- 5. True/False: The title "Genesis" probably came from a word which meant *generations*.
- 6. Who were the writers of the two accounts of creation?
- 7. In the entire Bible, God is the only subject that ever accompanies the verb " ... "Explain.
- 8. What are the three works of real creation?
- 9. Reread Genesis 1 and 2. List the days of creation in your own words.
- 10. Why can we say that the days of creation follow logic and symmetry?
- 11. According to Genesis, which came first, the chicken or the egg?

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- 12. According to the biblical account of creation, why do we believe that God did NOT create fossils in rocks?
- 13. List several reasons that the world was good.

_____ of the _____, ____, and _____ ___

- 14. List at least four ways in which the primordial world differed from the present world.
- 15. According to the Bible, what two major historical events changed the created world?

Quest: Evolution is based on the principle of uniformitarianism; that is, processes continue more or less the way they have always been. Refute this premise, based on what you have studied in this chapter.

Volume 1, Chapter 2: The Fall, the Curse, and the Flood

Quote

"Four great events changed the primeval world from the 'very good' world, as it was described by God

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| Οu | ieries |

| himself at the end of the six days of creation to 'this present evil world,' century of the present era." (p. 23) | as the apostle Paul called | it in the first |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Queries | | |
| 1. List the four great events that changed the primeval word, in chronological | al order. | |
| 2. Explain and give an example of the first law of thermodynamics. | | |
| 3. Explain and give an example of the second law of thermodynamics. | | |
| 4. Reread all the Scriptures listed on p. 24–25. Underline all of the verbs and | d chart them: | |
| Scripture reference Past tense, finished | Past tense, unfinished | |
| 5. Why is it important that we notice the use of and difference between the n | , | |
| 6. Sin came into the world when man first the Word of God. | C | |
| 7. Genesis 2:1–3 and Nehemiah 9:6 describe the law of thermo | dynamics. | |
| 8. Romans 8:20–22 describes the law of thermodynamics. | • | |
| 9. When were a majority of earth's fossils made? | | |
| 10. Which Scripture refers to #9? | | |
| 11. The curse and the flood constitute a permanent witness to us concerning (| God's hatred | and |
| His desire to c a m t r | • | |
| 12. Genesis 8:22 was twofold. God promised that, as long as the earth remain | ed, He would never | the |
| | | |
| by and that the would also the prime of rebellion against God in the forms of spiritual adu | ltery and idolatry in the w | orld's false |
| religions came from | | |
| 14. Why were the different physical characteristics of different national group | s indirectly the result of t | he confusion of |
| tongues by God at the Tower of Babel? | | |
| 15. True/False: It is possible for one human race to be superior to another. | | |
| Quest: Did God create fossils? Prove your answer first by using what you have Scripture references listed on p. 27 onto a separate paper. Note whether the thermodynamics. Try to determine the reasons God has given as to why the | ey apply to the first or the | |
| Volume 1, Chapter 3: Attempts to Compron | nise on Creation | |
| Quote | | |
| "The biblical record of creation, fall, and flood is so clear and straig | _ | • |
| a simple record of actual events, that it is amazing that large groups of ir | nfluential Christians have | tried to make |
| it say something else." (p. 35) | | |
| Queries | | |
| 1. True/False: God used evolution to accomplish His purpose in creation. | | |
| 2. Why do Christians seek to compromise Scripture with the assumed evolution | tionary history of the earth | n and man? |
| 3. God created at least ten different major groups or categories of organic lif | | |
| plant kingdom included the,, and | | |
| animal kingdom which are mentioned in Genesis are: | | |

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| 4. | What "kind" of organic life was listed separately from plants and animals? |
|-----|--|
| | There are natural limits to the variations in organic life. However, variations occur only; one |
| 6. | never becomes Evolution contradicts the biblical record of a creation. Which Bible verse proves that whenever the verb "created" is used in connection with the heavens and the earth, it is always in the <i>past</i> tense? |
| 7 | True/False: Evolution contradicts the second law of thermodynamics which indicates a tendency toward decay. |
| | List at least six attributes of God and tell why evolution is inconsistent with them. |
| | is creation by continuous evolutionary processes initiated by God. Evolutionary processes |
| | initiated by God, discontinued, but injected sporadically with non-evolutionary process is called |
| 10. | Both theistic evolution and progressive creationism espouse the to allow for |
| | geologic ages. What words did the writer of Genesis use to make sure that the time frame included six 24-hour days? |
| | Which Scripture passage links the six work days of God in duration to the six days of man's work week? |
| 12. | Complete this progression of circular reasoning: Evolution —>interprets the f —>which is |
| | the basis for identifying the gawhich provides the evidence for |
| | Which Scriptures teach that death did not occur on earth before man brought sin into the world? |
| 14. | The suggests that the literal creative days were each separated by vast spans of |
| 1.5 | geologic time, or that the six days were six days of revelation, rather than |
| | The places the geological ages in a supposed gap between Genesis 1: and 1: Explain the following statements in your own words: "The whole system of modern geology has been built upon the |
| 10. | dogma of uniformitarianism, not catastrophism The geological strata can be explained in terms either of global catastrophism or of uniformitarianism, but not of both together." |
| 17. | Every verse in Genesis 1 (except the first) begins with "and." How does this refute the gap theory? |
| 18. | Name at least three writers of Scripture who referred to the early chapters of Genesis, always accepting them as both factual history and authoritative doctrine. |
| Qu | est: Could man have evolved from apes? Use what you have learned in this chapter, with the Scriptures, to explain your answer. |
| | Volume 1, Chapter 4: Explaining Away the Flood |
| Qu | ote |
| | "The Bible, God's inspired and inerrant Word, records a global, world-destroying hydraulic cataclysm in the days of Noah. It will allow no other legitimate interpretation." (p. 65) |
| Qu | eries |
| | When must the whole geologic column with its associations of the fossil record have been formed? |
| | According to the Scriptures, the flood covered the of the |
| | True/False: The ark was large enough to carry two of every kind of animal. |
| | The flood of Noah involved not only rain from heaven but also water from where? |
| | The flood had to have been a worldwide event because God promised never again to destroy the earth by flood, and God always |
| 6. | In the absence of actual proof to the contrary, the dates of creation and the flood are quite reasonably placed in terms of the past several years. |
| Qu | est: Suppose that someone tried to explain that fossils are the result of a local flood, that a worldwide cataclysm is preposterous. How would you refute this claim? |
| | |

Volume 1, Chapter 5: The Age of the Earth

Quote

"As a strictly scientific question . . . the date of creation can and perhaps should be treated as a separate topic from the fact of creation. This does not make it expendable, however. It is an important and basic issue that deserves serious study in its own right, strictly in terms of the relevant scientific data. When the biblical

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and theological data are also considered, the doctrine of recent creation becomes critically significant, integrally interwoven with the doctrine of creation itself." (p. 74)

| Queries1. Why was the creationist revival of the early 1900s sho | ort-lived? | | |
|--|------------------------------|---|--|
| 2. What is the basic purpose for believing in vast geolog | | | |
| 3. Old-earth evolutionists depend on the assumption that | | fficient to explain all past geological | |
| formations. This is known as | | | |
| 4. What assumption provides the only realistic explanati | on for the great geologica | al structures on the earth? | |
| Quest: Jesus Christ used Scripture to clearly affirm that the world. Do you agree? (Before proceeding, you may | | | |
| Volume 1, Chapter 6: Supposed B | iblical Difficulties witl | h Recent Creation | |
| Quote | | | |
| "God made everything in heaven and earth in shint anywhere in Scripture of evolution or long ages in the Bible." (p. 93) | • | · · | |
| Queries | | | |
| 1. True/False: There are no written records of any histor | ical events prior to about ? | 2500 B.C. | |
| 2. True/False: The Genesis records cannot feasibly be st | | | |
| 3. In 1654, proposed that | B.C. was the beg | ginning of history. | |
| 4, one of the greatest scientist | | | |
| 5. All Old Testament Hebrew authorities agree that the i | ntent of the biblical writer | rs was to teach a literal | |
| and a flood. | 1: 001 dota familla oca afil | ha comb | |
| 6. What is the real reason that people today reject the bil 7. How can you refute the claim that the two accounts of | _ | | |
| 8. Give three reasons that explain how Adam could have | | | |
| 9. According to the text, what did God do after the sever | | one day. | |
| Quest: Discuss the biblical concept of man's dominion as | • | tal asset rather than just income. | |
| Volume 1, Chapter 7: The | Dangerous Route of C | ompromise | |
| Quote | | | |
| "The compromise road eventually ends in a pre either in apostasy or oblivion as far as their Christian | _ | | |
| | i illinistry is concerned. | (p. <i>93)</i> | |
| Queries | | | |
| 1. List some Scriptures which warn against compromise | | and most amal way of avalving now | |
| 2. French biologist Jacques Monod believed that natural species. Therefore, evolution and the geologic age sys and | | | |
| 3. If evolution can explain the origin and development o | f all things, then | is not needed. | |
| 4. If there was no Adam, there was no If the | | | |
| was no hell, there was no need of | | | |
| destroying the Christian faith. | | - | |

Quest: Rebellion against God is bound ultimately to deprive mind and heart and body of the spiritual sustenance they require from their Creator. Read Matthew 16:26. Evaluate whether or not you are trying to gain the favor of the world while endangering your own soul.

6. Number the progression of compromise: __ creationism, __ progressive creationism, __ theistic evolutionism, __

5. Review Isaiah 11:6–9 and discuss the divinely intended relationships in God's animal kingdom.

atheistic evolutionism.

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Volume 1, Chapter 8: The Importance of Creation

| Quote |
|-------|
|-------|

"Creation is the foundation of all the basic doctrines of the Christian faith, and even of true science, as well as of our American nation." (p. 113)

| well as of our An | nerican nation. (p. 113) | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Queries | | | | |
| | is there a statement of the | of the universe it | self. All other accounts sta | art with the |
| | · | | | |
| | faith of Hebrews 11 is that the wor | | so that th | nings which are |
| | le of things | | | |
| | work of Christ as outlined in Colos | | The messer was d | |
| | Christ, one must first present Him e rebelled against our Creator. | as | The reason we need | a |
| | minion mandate outlined that man | should have "dominion | over the of th | na saa and over |
| _ | f the air, and over the | | | |
| | the earthBe, and | | | |
| | n over the fish of the sea, and over | | | |
| • | reat founding fathers of science wh | no were creationists. | | |
| | t three books of the Bible refer at le | | hapters of Genesis. | |
| 8. The normal respon | nse to the beauty and order of creat | ion is <u>t</u> , and <u>p</u> | , as is especial | ly noted in the |
| Book of P | • | | | |
| | Volume 1, Chapter 9: Jesu speak of God, whether as Creator 6 | | | of the |
| Lord Jesus Chris | i. (p. 125) | | | |
| Queries | | | | |
| 1. God is our great K | ing of, space, | , energy, | , angels, nations, and all | l the |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | -1 G 1 : | | 414 TT1-11 | 1 |
| | al Son became incarnate forever as a faith because it acco | | | |
| | highly faith because | | | COSITIC |
| | at everyone who "confesseth not the | | | of God." |
| | orn of a virgin, because, in order for | | | |
| | | | 101111, 110 1100 10 110 | |
| | ates of September 29 and December | er 25 can both relate to th | ne birth of Christ. | |
| | erses that explain why Jesus came | | | |
| 8. What are some of | the facets of the creation account of | of Genesis which were au | thenticated by Christ's ow | n words, |
| | elieved in the Genesis account? | | | |
| 9. Both creation wee | k and redemption week involved a | week of and | d a day of | |
| | 142–147. In your own words, compesent the gospel using the plan in the | | - | eek. Then plan |
| | | | | |

Volume 1, Chapter 10: Creation and the Eternal Kingdom

Quote

"God is omniscient and omnipotent, and He certainly cannot fail in His purpose in creation." (p. 155)

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| Queries |
|--|
| 1. What is considered to be the most certain of all scientific principles? |
| 2. Describe this law in your own words. Then list a Scripture reference to support your statement. |
| 3. Because they are subject to the second law, p processes cannot tell us anything about the p |
| events of the creation period, nor the $\underline{\mathbf{f}}$ events of the deliverance period. |
| 4. What is the best source for information of these other two periods of time? |
| 5. How does Ecclesiastes 3:14 support the first law of thermodynamics? |
| 6. How does 2 Peter 3:10 relate to the big-bang theory? |
| 7. Why must this happen? |
| 8. List at least four ways that the new earth will differ from our present earth. |
| 9. Jesus will come a second time to all and a third time to His on |
| Quest: Do the words in Psalm 100:3–5 mean something different to you after having read this chapter? Why or why not? |
| Volume 1, Chapter 11: Creation Evangelism |
| Quote |
| "A sound presentation of biblical creation, as supported by solid evidence in the sciences, is an effective means of preparing people to receive Christ as Saviour and Lord, especially those who may be ignorant or skeptical concerning the Bible." (p. 163) |
| Queries |
| 1. Early Christian evangelists began their witnessing at the level of faith already possessed by their listeners. However, when preaching to pagan (unchurched) audiences, Paul began to preach from the of |
| 2. Except for a "fundamentalist minority," modern disbelief or of the Scriptures is exceeded only by of the Scriptures. |
| 3. The true and whole gospel is founded on, empowered at the, and centered on Christ's coming |
| 4. True/False: Because of the widespread belief that science has disproved Scripture, especially its accounts of creation and the flood, Christians should avoid such controversial questions. |
| 5. True/False: Scientific creationism can and should play a vital role in evangelism, in Christian faith and life, in science, and in education, especially when dealing with those who have been educated in public schools and colleges. |
| 6. True/False: The Institute for Creation Research has discouraged attempts to force the teaching of scientific creationism in the public schools. |
| Quest: Imagine that you are engaged in a discussion with someone who wants to sue the local school board for teaching evolution exclusively. Using the ICR position on this matter, how would you respond to this person? |
| Volume 1, Chapter 12: Bypaths in Creationland |
| Quote |
| "The theme of creation is so rich and so vital, that one can also explore many intriguing vistas of insights into the beauties of God's plan and the designs in God's Word in relation to His world." (p. 185) |
| Queries |
| 1. Noah was a spiritual in the eyes of the Lord. |
| Noah also did according to that God commanded him. He was warned of God of things as yet, and was diligent to the saving of his (hold). |
| 2. According to the Bible, the stars are as great in number as the of the |
| 3. Name at least four purposes of the stars. |
| 4. Psalm 19 testifies of the heavens and of God himself: |
| a) verse 1: The universe is an orderly system, a, not |

b) verses 2–3: Its testimony is ______, although silent c) verse 4: It is known to men of all _____ and of all _____.

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| | d) verses 4–6: Since its power affects all life on earth in some way, the sun is a figure of the |
|-----|--|
| | e) verses 7–9: God's Word helps man to understand God's Word; the of |
| | righteousness is also the of the world. |
| | f) verses 10–14: To make God's written Word effective, we must receive it in faith and o; for the |
| | incorruptible Word is powerful enough to cleanse and anoint the <u>t</u> and the <u>m</u> . |
| | Which creature is associated more with evolution than any other creature? |
| | Dinosaurs in Scripture are referred to under which four names? |
| | True/False: Dinosaur tracks have been found in many different types of sediments, all over the world. |
| 8. | The day that the ark rested on Mount Ararat was an anniversary of the day Jesus |
| 9. | The resting ark, the grounded fish of Jonah, and empty tomb all speak of God's sin and sin. |
| | est: The 215 pages of this text could be summed up in one verse of Scripture, namely Proverbs 1:7 (The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge: but fools despise wisdom and instruction.) Which portions of Scripture and creation have affected you the most profoundly? Which topics do you plan to discuss with others? |
| | Volume 2: Science and Creation |
| | Volume 2 of <i>The Modern Creation Trilogy</i> outlines scientific evidence for recent special creation, with no reference cripture. The authors show that no true scientific evidence for evolution is possible, it did not take place in the past, is it occurring in the present; indeed, all real scientific data supports creation. |
| | Volume 2, Introduction |
| Qu | |
| | "Thousands of scientists have abandoned the evolutionary model of origins, believing that true science |
| | supports the concept of primeval special creation. Furthermore, they are convinced that the Creator is not some |
| | impersonal 'force' or 'cosmic consciousness,' but rather an omnipotent, omniscient Person, capable of |
| | simply calling the majestic universe into being by His own power and wisdom." (p. 9) |
| Que | eries |
| 1. | True/False: Creationism correlates the known facts of science better than evolutionism. |
| 2. | True/False: Creationism is purely biblical; it is not scientific. |
| 3. | True/False: Evolutionism is purely science, not religious. |
| _ | est: Suppose that a colleague claims that evolution is based on the unchanging teachings of science and that creation cannot be proven. How do you reply? |
| | Volume 2, Chapter 1: The Biblical Record of Creation |
| Que | ote |
| • | "There is literally no scientific evidence whatever — past, present, or future — for any real evolution. |
| | Belief in evolution is strictly a matter of faith evolution and creation are on the same ground. Both must be |
| | seen with the eye of faith, because neither can be seen taking place with our physical eyes." (p. 13) |
| One | eries |
| _ | "Science" means |
| | Some changes seen in living species are changes. These occur at the same level of organized complexity |
| | such as different of dogs or horses. |
| | Some changes seen in living species are changes. These include and extinctions. |
| | True/False: A choice between evolution and creation can only be made by faith, because neither can be seen nor |
| | proved or disproved scientifically. |

6. What is a scientific theory?

5. What is a scientific hypothesis?

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Quest: List several reasons that mutated fruit flies are not a valid means to explain natural selection nor evolution. Explain how natural selection actually provides a better defense for creation than for evolution.

Volume 2, Chapter 3: Evolution Never Occurred in the Long Ago

Quote

"The creation model does not preclude extinction of types of plants or animals, any more than it precludes the death of individuals, but it does preclude the development of entirely new types from older types, either in the present or in the past. Therefore, it predicts that there will be no true transitional forms, from one type into another type, found in the fossil record. There may well be many variations within types, including transitions from one variety to another variety, and possibly from one species to another, but not true transitional intermediates from one basic type to another. It predicts that whenever a new type of plant or animal first appears in the fossils, it will already be a fully typical representative of that type. . . . The sudden appearance of all taxonomic categories, or phyla, approximately a half-billion years or so ago in the Cambrian, with no fossil record of their prior development, is especially hard to incorporate in the evolution model." (p. 50–51)

| Qu | eries |
|-----|--|
| 1. | The has long been considered as the main evidence for evolution. |
| 2. | If evolution is true, there should be evidence of in the fossil record. |
| 3. | What is a transitional form? |
| 4. | The gaps in the fossil record are regular and systematic, as predicted by the model, rather than random |
| | and accidental, as predicted by the model. |
| 5. | What is the geologic column? |
| 6. | Fossils are found in rocks. |
| 7. | Instead of referring to the imaginary ages assigned to fossils in rocks, a better way to refer to them is by stressing their |
| | actual |
| 8. | True/False: Billions of fossils exist, most of which are close species or genre of currently existing plants and animals. |
| 9. | True/False: Charles Darwin was puzzled by the lack of transitional forms. |
| 10. | What did Charles Darwin predict about the missing transitional forms? |
| 11. | What is the "Cambrian explosion"? |
| 12. | Has a transitional form between a one-celled Precambrian animal to a many-celled Cambrian invertebrate ever been |
| | found? |
| | Name some physical changes which would have to occur for a marine invertebrate to evolve into a fish. |
| | Do all three subdivisions of the bony fishes appear in the fossil record at different times? |
| 15. | There are no known transitional forms between fish and, amphibians and, nor between |
| | reptiles and and |
| | True/False: Practically all classes, as well as all phyla, have existed unchanged since their earliest appearance. |
| 17. | True/False: The alleged transitions between reptiles and mammals do not exist, due to the skeletal structure and lack |
| | of clarifying soft tissues. |
| 18. | Evolutionists have hailed <i>Archaeopteryx</i> as a transitional form between reptile and bird because it had, |
| | , and a long, bony |
| | True/False: Teeth are a reptilian characteristic. |
| 20. | Archaeopteryx is classified as a true bird because it had and |
| Qu | est: An acquaintance insists that <i>Archaeopteryx</i> is an example of a transitional form. Explain that <i>Archaeopteryx</i> is really a "curious mosaic" rather than a <i>bona fide</i> transitional form. Also provide other examples of mosaics. |

Volume 2, Chapter 4: Neither Did It Happen in the Recent Past

Quote

"The Tertiary 'period' is the so-called age of mammals.... Whether one wants to talk about horses or rodents or any other mammalian order, there are a number of similar types in each group, but no evolutionary 'tree' apparent in any one of them! Each order is completely distinct from all others and from any possible predecessors." (p. 73, 76)

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| ٧u | CITCS |
|-----|---|
| 1. | The "dawn horse,", has been reclassified as a relative of the |
| 2. | The horse family is more like a because some of the various animals coexisted, with no |
| | apparent transitional forms. |
| 3. | The "" was thus named only because its teeth and skull were found in terrestrial sediments. |
| | However, no fossils of body or leg bones have been found. |
| 4. | The various "whales" were more like what other creatures? |
| 5. | If evolution is true, it would seem that creatures, living and extinct, should be forms, in the |
| | process of into new, higher forms. |
| 6. | The premise that pre-human fossils have supposedly been exposed to decay factors for the shortest period of time |
| | means that |
| 7. | According to all existing evidence apes have always been, and people have always been |
| 8. | True/False: Cranial capacity has no correlation with human intelligence or mental ability. |
| 9. | What completely separates man from all animals? |
| 10. | Neanderthal Man and Cro-Magnon Man are now universally accepted as; in other words, as |
| | modern man. |
| 11. | Ramapithecus is not an early hominid, but simply an |
| 12. | Peking Man has been lost for over years. |
| 13. | Java Man was an artificial construct of a human and the of a |
| | Nebraska Man was found to be an |
| | Neanderthal Man is actually a |
| | Australopithecus was an extinct, probably living at the same time as |
| 17. | True/False: A stone hut, obviously constructed by a human being, has been discovered in a strata below the levels of |
| | fossils of both Australopithecus and Homo erectus. |
| | Fossils of <i>Homo erectus</i> (erect man, who walked upright) have been found on which three continents? |
| 19. | Although his brain was small, Homo erectus contained Broca's area — used for which uniquely human characteristic? |
| 20. | Thus, <i>Homo erectus</i> or otherwise know as <i>Homo habilus</i> , was a, not an intermediary form |
| | between an ape and man. |
| | Homo erectus more closely resembled, and could be grouped, as a |
| | What known characteristics of Neanderthal man and Cro-Magnon man proved that they were fully human? |
| 23. | Neanderthal's somewhat stooped posture, heavy skull, and other physical peculiarities may have been caused by |
| | · |
| | What human capability has no parallel in the animal world? |
| | True/False: Man has a certain fundamental being that is incapable of being reached by scientific analysis. |
| 26. | The uniqueness and fundamental unity of the human race is evident in man's ability to |
| | Animals cannot do this. |
| | Regardless of the vocal sound differences, all languages have a universal |
| 28. | True/False: Evolutionists and creationists both believe that all of man's tribes, races, and languages came from a |
| | single source. |
| | True/False: More ancient languages, as well as today's "primitive" languages are simpler than other languages. |
| 30. | What is the ultimate purpose of language? |
| Qu | est: Using what you have a learned in this chapter, tell why man's physical/"racial" features and the universality of his |

Volume 2, Chapter 5: Evolution Never Happened at All

Quote

linguistic ability cannot be explained by evolution.

Oneries

"There have always been distinct types of plants and animals, with clear-cut and apparently permanent gaps between them. Each type is highly complex and is organized to function in its environment. There is no evolutionary flux apparent at all, except for small 'horizontal' changes at the same level of complexity. Each organism thus has the ability to adapt (within limits) to changing environments without become extinct." (p. 101)

"The basic types of living plants and animals have actually been in a period of practical stasis ever since

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they first appeared in the fossil record. Many types have existed unchanged throughout the whole geologic column, and the geological ages that it is supposed to represent. Others have deteriorated and/or become extinct, but none have ever evolved into higher types, so far as the record show." (p. 113)

| extinct, but none have ever evolved into higher types, so far as the record show. (p. 115) |
|--|
| Queries |
| 1. What does the term "punctuated equilibrium" mean? |
| 2. Why is dependence upon chance mutations an unreasonable means to explain the origin of new features in organisms |
| 3. The idea of the first bird hatching from a dinosaur egg is an example of the theory. |
| 4. True/False: There would have to be at least two hopeful monsters — one male and one female — occurring simulta- |
| neously in the same populations, in order to assure survival of a new type. |
| 5. Why do most contemporary evolutionists hold to the punctuated equilibrium theory? |
| 6. Evolutionary stagnation, or stasis, corresponds to what premise in the creationist world? |
| 7. According to evolution, a long-stationary population must become before a new type can expand and |
| take over the vacated ecological niche. |
| 8. What is a living fossil? |
| 9. Give at least two examples of living fossils. |
| 10. What is a zone fossil, or index fossil? |
| 11. Why is zone fossil dating a misleading premise? |
| 12. Just as no transitional forms have been found between marine and terrestrial animals, no transitional forms have been |
| found between the two types of |
| 13. What changes in insects have occurred since their fossil counterparts died? |
| 14. What is meant by "co-evolution"? |
| 15. Of all the living families of terrestrial vertebrates, what percentage have been found as fossils? |
| 16. True/False: collections of otherwise similar, if not completely identical, fossils tend to get different names for no |
| reason other than their supposedly significant age differences. |
| 17. True/False: The previous statement explains why dinosaurs are referred to as ancient, extinct animals. |
| 18. Dinosaurs strongly resemble which other creatures? |
| 19. How can we be sure that dragons were not just imaginary animals? |
| 20. There is nothing in the present world, but the world was vibrant with many creatures that |
| are now gone. |
| Quest: Imagine that you find a child's library book that shows a bird hatching from a reptile egg to explain evolution. Us |
| what you have learned in this chapter to tell why evolution has never occurred. Refer to evolutionary terms such as |
| "hopeful monsters," "punctuated equilibrium," and "zone fossils" in your explanation. |
| The second of th |
| Volume 2, Chapter 6: Evolution Is Not Even Possible |
| Quote |
| "All the real scientific evidence conforms elegantly and unmistakably to natural predictions from the |
| creation model the reason <i>why</i> evolution does not happen is that it is precluded by the very laws of sci- |
| ence." (p. 125) |
| • |
| Queries |
| 1. What is the scientific law of cause and effect? |
| 2. Explain why evolution and entropy are opposing and mutually exclusive concepts. |
| 3. The two Greek words in "thermodynamics" mean and |
| 4. Thermodynamics is the science of the contained in and its conversion to other forms of |
| energy. |
| 5. True/False: Everything that exists in the universe is some form of energy, and everything that happens is some form |
| energy conversion. |
| 6. The first law of thermodynamics states that |
| 7. The second law of thermodynamics is often referred to as the law of |
| 8. The second law explains why a chemical reaction results in a loss of and why there is a |

tendency toward decay and _____.

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| 9. | The law of increasing entropy is a universal law of complexity, whereas evolution is supposed to be a |
|-----|--|
| 10 | universal law of complexity. |
| | True/False: Exceptions to the law of entropy have been observed. |
| 11. | The evolutionist argument that the earth is an open system implies that it receives more from |
| 12. | Explain why the premise in #11 still cannot prove evolution. |
| 13. | What are the four criteria to initiate a growth process? |
| 14. | A well-organized plan or design always implies that there's a |
| 15. | Can a mutation be considered a code or design? Why or why not? |
| | The entropy principle is evidence for the model; it contradicts the model. |
| 17. | Vortices in a turbulent flow behind a bridge pier and small whirls in a cup of hot coffee are examples of "," which are used to imply that order could arise from chaos. |
| 18. | True/False: The chaos of extinction generates the higher complexity required by vertical evolution. |
| 19. | Could dissipative structures lead to evolution? Why or why not? |
| 20. | Name at least three illustrations of the universal law of entropy. |
| Qu | est: Use what you have learned in this chapter to explain why evolution is not possible. Begin by summarizing the |
| | following scientific statement in your own words. "In any ordered system, open or closed, there exists a tendency for |
| | that system to decay to a state of disorder, which tendency can be suspended or reversed only by an external source of |
| | ordering energy directed by an informational program, and transformed through an ingestion-storage-converter |
| | mechanism in the specific work required to build up the complex structure of that system." (p. 146) |
| | Volume 2, Chapter 7: The Probability of Life Is Zero |
| Qu | ote |
| Qu | "The creation model of origins fits the actual scientific data (from genetics, paleontology, thermodynam- |
| | ics, etc.) far better than the evolution model. As predicted from the creation model, there is no evidence at all |
| | that the transmutation of any species into a more complex species has ever occurred in the past, is occurring |
| | now, or could ever occur in the future." (p. 161) |
| _ | |
| _ | eries |
| | The origin of life by natural evolutionary processes without benefit of a Creator is known as a |
| 2. | The proposal that life on earth came through seeding by aliens from some distant planet is known as |
| 3. | Typical naturalistic reasoning supposes that anything can happen if enough is available. |
| 4. | Disorder never spontaneously turns into Organization requires |
| 5. | A basic tenet of neo-Darwinism is that random mutation combined with natural selection eliminates the need for |
| 6 | In this chapter, aspects of statistics and probability (i.e., 200 components) were used to illustrate that an ordered |
| 0. | system arise by a random process from non-ordered components. |
| 7 | True/False: Disorder in a system is tremendously more probable than any kind of order in that system. |
| | Without a living God to, the laws of probability and complexity prove beyond doubt that |
| 0. | life could never come into existence at all. |
| Q | The real tendency in the natural world is from order and organization to disorder (second law of thermodynamics). So |
| ٦. | that growth in order or information can occur, four conditions must be present: 1) an system; 2) available |
| | to direct growth; and 4) |
| | ; 3) a to direct growth; and 4) to change external energy into highly specific internal growth. |
| 10 | Prigogine's contain neither the program nor the conversion mechanisms to create perma- |
| 10. | nently increased order in an open system. |
| 11. | The presence of solar energy cannot explain the origin nor the evolution of life, because an influx of raw heat energy |
| • | to an open system the disorder. |
| 12. | True/False: Since it has neither a control system nor a conversion mechanism, evolution will never happen. |
| | The protein structure of living organisms containshanded amino acids; whereas the molecules in non- |
| | 1 |

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| living systems are and |
|---|
| 14. Solar energy sustains the earth's atmospheric circulation and the hydrologic cycle necessary for life, but it does not |
| 15. True/False: The particular reaction which transmuted chemicals into living cells has been discovered. |
| 16. Stanley Miller's "soup" experiment supposedly proved that amino acids necessary for life could come from non-life in a reducing, or oxygen-free atmosphere. Why does evidence of 1100-million-year-old seaweed cause confusion? |
| 17. DNA is commonly referred to as the "blueprint for life." DNA could not evolve, because DNA requires for formation, and proteins cannot form without Each is necessary for the other. There is no known way that they could have from simpler chemicals. |
| Quest: DNA and photosynthesis are intrinsic to life on earth. Explain how these two components conform to requirement for life listed in #9 above. |
| Volume 2, Chapter 8: The Heavens Don't Evolve Either |
| "Furthermore, despite all the elaborate theories of stellar evolution, no one has ever observed a star evolve out of interstellar dust, nor one type of star evolve into a different type In sum, everything that we can actually observe in the physical world — whether at the level of giant stars or at the level of the microscopic atom — either stays at the same level of complexity or deteriorates to a lower level. Evolution to a higher level is never observed to occur anywhere. In today's world, all present processes and systems explicitly support the predictions of the creation model, whereas they explicitly negate the evolution model." (p. 204–205) |
| Queries |
| The theory is evolution's explanation for the origin of the universe. This theory states all molecules, stars, galaxies, and planets all evolved from the expanding gases from an ancient from a single primeval atom. Explain why the observed second law of thermodynamics contradicts the big-bang theory. Could the orbital motion of planets be a result of a big bang? Explain. |
| 5. One of the supposed evidences for the big-bang concept is the of the universe. |
| 6. The universe is believed to be expanding because of the, or the shift to the red spectra from |
| distant galaxies. 7. True/False: According to red shift observations, galaxies with greater velocities should have retreated to greater distances than those with smaller velocities. |
| 8. True/False: The red shifts of quasars and certain galaxies are nearly the same.9. True/False: Either the brightness of quasars with the same red shift can vary greatly or their red shifts are not a measure of their distance. |
| 10. True/False: According to big-bang and expanding universe theories, two equi-distant galaxies should have the same red shift. |
| 11. True/False: All documented evidence on red shift supports the big bang theory. |
| 12. Cold, dark matter; hot, dark matter; black holes; white holes; multiple universes; and anti-matter are all concepts that have been discussed by cosmologists to explain the origin of the universe. However, all such theories rely on mathematics and simulations, because actual experimentation is |
| 13. True/False: The origin of the earth's moon has been determined. |
| 14. The creation model of origins, applied to the universe itself, in no way harmonizes with the big-bang theory or any other theory of evolutionary cosmology. The universe was created supernaturally in a period of special a the beginning, by an omnipotent and transcendent, a universe fully functioning, perfect, and, right from the start. |
| |

Quest: An acquaintance believes that the stars were a result of the big bang. Refute this premise. Be sure to mention hydrogen, helium, metallicity, and stellar wind in your explanation.

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Volume 2, Chapter 9: The Circumstantial Evidences Say No to Evolution

Quote

catastrophically, rather than by slow sedimentation.

"Deoxyribose nuclei acid . . . is the basic substance in all living organisms, specifying and coding their own reproduction, so that every individual is unique and yet the same type as its progenitors. It is even more remarkable, however, that evolutionists somehow think that this fact is an evidence for evolution." (p. 251)

| Qu | eries | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--|
| 1. | Are "vestigial organs" useless? Give examples. | | | |
| 2. | . Developmental stages of the embryo from conception to birth seems to trace an evolutionary history known as | | | |
| | "," which have been shown to be | | | |
| 3. | What is the result of manipulating genes or embryos? | | | |
| 4. | What is biogeography? | | | |
| 5. | Darwin's finches provide a good example of, rather than of evolution. | | | |
| | What are homologous structures? | | | |
| 7. | While both creation and evolution explain similarities between physiological structures, only can explain | | | |
| | their | | | |
| 8. | The molecular clock hypothesis maintains that the evolutionary time frames between similar features in different | | | |
| | creatures are intervals. | | | |
| | What is "junk" DNA? | | | |
| | What are pseudogenes? | | | |
| | True/False: Protein-coding portions of the genes account for only about 3 percent of the DNA in the human genome. | | | |
| 12. | True/False: Scientists have discovered that junk DNA is organized in some fashion but they have not yet ascertained | | | |
| | the purpose. | | | |
| Qu | est: The conclusion of chapter 9 states that it is dangerous to "argue from silence." Use examples from this chapter to | | | |
| | explain this premise. | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Volume 2, Chapter 10: The Rocks and Fossils Tell of Sudden Death | | | |
| Qu | "The fossil record obviously speaks of death, because fossils are the dead remains of once-living plants and animals. But how and when their deaths occurred is a key question in the conflict between the | | | |
| | creation and evolution models." (p. 257) | | | |
| On | eries | | | |
| _ | The supposed geologic ages of the earth are organized in terms of great "eras": the A, the | | | |
| 1. | P , the P , the M , and the C . | | | |
| 2. F | Each of the eras is subdivided into and these into | | | |
| | The is an imaginary cross section through the earth's crust, with the oldest rocks at the | | | |
| | and the at the top. | | | |
| 4. | The fossils in the rocks do not tell of the evolution of life over many ages; rather, the cataclysmic of life | | | |
| | in age. | | | |
| 5. | 5, or "the present is the key to the past," is not supported in the fossil record; rather, the is the | | | |
| | key to the | | | |
| 6. | 5. What does the term "phanerozoic" describe? | | | |
| 7. | What are mass extinction theories? | | | |
| 8. | 3. What is neo-catastrophism? | | | |
| 9. | Many scientists believe that the first major catastrophe to cause mass extinction was a(n) | | | |
| 10. | What major catastrophe do creationists believe caused the mass extinction? | | | |
| 11. | Uniformitarian geologists believe in the plausibility of floods; whereas creationists attribute the fossils to | | | |
| | a flood. | | | |
| 12 | True/False: Many geologists acknowledge that all types of geological structures formations and systems were formed | | | |

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| 13. | The desolate Gobi Desert yields prolific |
|-----|--|
| | Why is it disconcerting to find fossils of dinosaurs and mammals in the same strata? |
| 15. | What are evaporites? |
| 16. | Precipitation from a supersaturated solution does not require a lengthy time frame, only certain and |
| 17. | True/False: Oil formation takes a very long time. |
| | True/False: Oil can be rapidly produced from oily rock in a hot-water, pressurized, briny, cataclysmic environment. |
| | Explain how coal may have been formed. |
| | Why is a stalactite's size no longer a measure of its age? |
| | True/False: Earth's continents are drifting. |
| | What is Pangea? |
| | True/False: Everything we can actually see in the geologic records indicates formation by very rapid processes. |
| | Rather than accepting the possibility of a worldwide deluge, what other catastrophes do evolutionists suggest for fossil deposition? |
| 25 | What is a geologic unconformity? |
| | Give examples of types of rocks that may be found in any geological "age". |
| | The entire sedimentary geologic column, all over the world, is a unit, deposited c, from to |
| 21. | , without a significant break in time. As such, it really represents the vast destruction and burial of life |
| | , while the distribution of the contract |
| Qu | est: 1) A young child's school textbook shows the remains of a dinosaur slowly covered with the dust of time as it |
| | gradually becomes a fossil. Tell what is wrong with this scenario. 2) Will the slow accumulation of organic debris at |
| | the bottom of a lake or ocean produce fossils? Why or why not? |
| | Volume 2, Chapter 11: The Geologic Ages Are Vanishing |
| On | ote |
| ٧u | "We have seen abundant evidence that the so-called 'geological ages' really constituted only one |
| | primeval age, characterized by a year-round pleasantly warm climate everywhere, lush vegetation, and a great |
| | variety of animal life. That age came to a dramatic and traumatic end in a global, hydraulic/tectonic/volcanic |
| | cataclysm that produced the earth's great fossil-bearing sedimentary crust." (p. 312) |
| ^ | |
| • | eries |
| | Give an example of the reasoning involved in dating fossils and their corresponding rock strata. |
| | Which came first, the development of the geologic-age system, or radioactive dating? |
| | True/False: The age of a rock depends upon its mineral content. (Explain.) |
| | True/False: The age of a rock depends upon its placement in the geologic column. |
| | The idea that different fossils represent different ages is an assumption of |
| о. | The system of evolution arranges the, the fossils date the, and the resulting system of fossil- |
| 7 | dated rocks proves This is just an example of reasoning. |
| | If fossils can't be used to prove the age of their rock strata, what do they prove? |
| | Why are fossils of marine invertebrates normally found at lower elevations in a local geologic column? |
| | Why are fossils of birds, mammals, and humans normally found at higher geologic elevations? |
| | True/False: Each local geological column varies from every other. |
| | True/False: Each local column constitutes only a fraction of the total column. |
| | Geologically speaking, the oldest fossil-producing rocks belong to the age. |
| | True/False: Every phyla and most classes of the animal kingdom appear in Cambrian rocks. |
| | The geologic column actually represents the order of increasing in an ecological What is "stratigraphic disorder"? |
| | What is "stratigraphic disorder"? Evidence in the fossil record indicates which two climates? |
| | What indicates that the pre-flood atmosphere contained more oxygen? |
| | Creation scientists theorize that there might have been a around the whole earth, benefiting |
| 10. | it with a warming, effect. |
| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |

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Quest: Lithification involves converting loose sediment into stone, a process which requires a cementing agent, changes of temperature, pressure, and water. How could you use cement or plaster of Paris and common household objects to build a model of a geologic column?

Volume 2, Chapter 12: Really, How Old Is the Earth?

Quote

"The weight of the scientific evidence alone gives strong evidence that the earth is far too young for

| evolution to be even a feasible model of earth history." (p. 313–314) | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Queries | | | |
| 1. Any earlier than that of a few years of recorded history must necessarily be a matter of | | | |
| 2. What is the approximate date for the founding of Egypt's first dynasty? | | | |
| 3. What are the three assumptions that govern the dating standards of uniformitarianism? | | | |
| 4. True/False: It is scientifically possible to determine the age of the earth. | | | |
| 5. Starting with just one man and one woman, it would take only about years of exponential growth to | | | |
| produce the present world population of about billion people. | | | |
| 6. According to demographics, world population currently doubles every years or so. If evolution were tr | | | |
| the population would have doubled only every years. | | | |
| 7. According to the radiocarbon dating method, when something dies, it ceases to take in, while its carbon | | | |
| content continues to decay into nitrogen Consequently, the ratio of C-14 to C-12 in the organism at a time after death leads to the conclusion how long it has been | | | |
| 8. The C-14 production rate and decay rate do not balance, leading scientists to estimate that the earth may be than previously estimated. | | | |
| 9. Scientific evidence suggests that the earth's magnetic field was much in the past than it is today. | | | |
| 10. True/False: Scientific calculations concerning the ratio of river-salt to sea-salt yield a possible earth age of 50,000 | | | |
| years or less. | | | |
| 11. True/False: Only the handful of radiometric dating methods that allow for billions of years for certain rocks are very | | | |
| widely publicized. | | | |
| 12. What discrepancies may invalidate radioactive dating techniques? | | | |
| 13. None of the dating techniques take into consideration the of, which the may | | | |
| have put into the complete and fully functioning earth from the start. | | | |
| Quest: Chapter 10 discussed tautology in evolutionary explanations (i.e., fossils date the rocks and rocks date the fossils Similarly, in this chapter you learned that evolution necessarily requires great eons of time, and millions of years in dating methods are needed to prove evolution. Using the three requirements of uniformitarianism, refute evolution, based on population growth, earth's magnetic field, sea composition, or radiometric dating. | | | |
| Volume 3: Society and Creation | | | |
| Volume 3 of <i>The Modern Creation Trilogy</i> discusses the historical influence and harmful effects of evolutionary thought on human behavior and social movements. | | | |
| Volume 3, Introduction | | | |
| Quote | | | |
| "Evolutionism is a false religion, designed to turn men and women away from belief in the true God of | | | |
| creation and from participation in His wonderful gift of salvation and eternal life The corrupt fruits of | | | |
| evolution prove beyond question that evolution is a corrupt tree with corrupt roots." (p. 9) | | | |
| Queries | | | |
| 1. The purpose of volume 3 is to expose the true nature of evolutionism, with its long history and destructive influence | | | |
| on human life and society by: a) documenting that evolutionism our educational system and society; b) | | | |
| showing that evolutionism has religious, cultural, and political systems throughout history; and c) pres | | | |
| some ideas as to how we should to the problems | | | |

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Volume 3, Chapter 1: The Pervasive Influence of Evolutionism

Quote

"The evolutionary-uniformitarian cosmology is far more than a mere biological or geological hypothesis. It is a complete world view, a comprehensive philosophy of life and meaning. One cannot really believe in an evolutionary *history* of the world without also believing in an evolutionary *future* of the world. A person's philosophy of origins will inevitably determine sooner or later what he believes concerning his destiny, and even what he believes about the meaning and purpose of his life and actions right now in the present world!" (p. 11–12)

| Que | ries | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| 1. | In the evolutionary model, what is God's role in the universe? | | | |
| 2. | 2. Describe how the modern study of biological sciences shows man as the highest product of the evolutionary process | | | |
| 3. | 3. The physical and earth sciences promote the idea that the universe has evolved without a, from a single | | | |
| | primeval happening. | | | |
| 4. | Name four philosophers or dictators whose naturalistic evolutionary philosophies have reaped societal chaos. | | | |
| 5. | Amoralism and atheism are fruits of the philosophies that man is only an and God is | | | |
| 6. | "Once man has rejected the and other authority, there is no more constraint | | | |
| | toward <u>h</u> or <u>p</u> or <u>c</u> or any other ethical associated with divine revela- | | | |
| | tion." (p. 22) | | | |
| 7. | True/False: Most non-Christian religions are fundamentally evolutionary systems. | | | |
| 8. | What usually happens to Christian institutions which incorporate evolutionary philosophy? | | | |
| Oue | est: Suppose that someone states that all the world's religions are basically the same, and that they all worship "God." | | | |
| | How would you respond, using what you have learned in this chapter and in Scripture? | | | |
| | Volume 3, Chapter 2: The Long History of Evolutionism | | | |
| Que | ote . | | | |
| | both God and the angels also had "evolved" out of the waters! God may have appeared before him, they were of the same essence, and therefore equal. Satan therefore said in his self-delusion, 'I will be like the most High' and the long tragic history of the outworking of human unbelief as centered in the grand satanic delusion of evolution has been the result." (p. 56) | | | |
| One | eries | | | |
| _ | Most people today assume that evolutionism began with the person of | | | |
| | State at least five facts about Charles Darwin's life. | | | |
| | Name two books that heavily influenced Darwin. | | | |
| | What was the complete title of Darwin's revolutionary book? When was it published? | | | |
| | What in the book's title did Darwin never discuss within its pages? | | | |
| | Charles Lyell influenced the promotion of, with a vast span of geologic | | | |
| | Why was Lyell's doctrine so important for Darwin's theories? | | | |
| | Who coined the phrases "struggle for existence" and "survival of the fittest" — usually attributed to Darwin? | | | |
| | Which ambitious agnostic vehemently lectured against Christianity and greatly promoted Darwin's ideas? | | | |
| 10. | Name some scientific "giants" of the 17th–19th centuries who believed in the authority of the Bible? | | | |
| | A stationary earth and a geocentric universe are often equated with the church's position before the Reformation. The reality, though, is that these philosophies came from and, not Scripture. | | | |
| 12. | How do religions based on pantheism (god is in everything), polytheism (there are many gods), and occult supernatu | | | |
| | ralism (evil spirits, Satan worship) all agree? | | | |
| | Aristotle believed in s g | | | |
| 14. | Plato and Aristotle believed that the world was the of the | | | |
| | True/False: Aristotle believed that the world is eternal — without beginning and without end. | | | |
| | True/False: Study of the ancient people of Greece, Rome, Egypt, Canaan, India, and Babylon all show deified hu- | | | |

manities with superhuman powers from nature.

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| 17. How is astrology connected with evolutionary theory? 18. Most cosmogenies begin with an already existing ancient world with a large amount of 19. How does the Genesis account differ? 20. What Scriptures explain that Satan is the originator of the concept of evolution? |
|---|
| Quest: Use what you have learned in this chapter to explain how New Age philosophy isn't new, and how the Bible is the only authority for science and philosophy. |
| Volume 3, Chapter 3: The Corrupt Fruits of Evolutionism |
| Quote "Practically all the harmful practices and deadly philosophies that plague mankind have their roots and pseudo-rationale in evolutionism." |
| Queries |
| The "great chain of being" usually traces structural forms from to "Ontogeny recapitulates philogeny" is a(n) belief that embryonic growth of the fetus in the womb (supposedly) repeats the evolutionary history of the species. The standard geologic column is found only in; all of the supposed "transitional forms" are from the themselves. |
| 4. The key "proof" of evolution is based on the of evolution.5. How do racism, promiscuity, and abortion relate to evolutionism?6. God established as the first institution. |
| What was God's first commandment to mankind? Throughout history homosexuality and drug use has been present mostly in cultures. True/False: Use of hallucinogenic drugs is actually a substitute for a person's desire for fellowship with their Creator 10. Mankind's tendency toward violence is not due to in their evolutionary ancestry, but is rather due to in their |
| Quest: Use what you have learned in this chapter to evaluate your own position on the abortion controversy. Is an unborned child an animal life form that has not yet evolved, or is it a human being created in the image of god? How will your new knowledge affect your stand as you discuss this volatile subject with others? |
| Volume 3, Chapter 4: Evolutionism and Its Deadly Social Philosophies |
| Quote |
| "Ever since Babel, when God separated the rebelling human populations into different nations and languages, there has been a sinful tendency for each national or tribal group to consider itself as either superior or inferior with respect to other groups The only supposed <i>scientific</i> rationale for racism, however, has been evolutionism, especially Darwinism As far as the Bible is concerned, the only 'race' is the human race On the other hand, the subtitle of Darwin's <i>Origin of Species</i> was 'The Preservation of Favored Races in the Struggle for Life.' " (p. 92) |
| Queries |
| How are the phrases "struggle for existence" and "survival of the fittest" related to modern business tactics? Adolph Hitler showed his evolutionary philosophy, for the title of his book means |
| 6 is the root of these social reforms philosophies: social <u>D</u> , <u>i</u> , |
| N, M, and c 7. Marxism advocates the complete destruction of 8. To speed up the process of evolution, communism advocates rapid 9. New-Age-ism is a modern form of M and teaches of a coming world 10. What "sciences" are components of New Age beliefs? |

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| AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF | | |
|--|--|--|
| 11. True/False: New Age beliefs appeal to man's religious nature and to his intellectual pride. 12. What is "gaia"? 13. Honor/worship of "mother earth" is associated with the movement. 14. The ultimate goal of these beliefs is global g, f, c, and r | | |
| | | |
| Quest: Robert Muller, former Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, believes that the most fundamental thing man can do today is to believe in evolution. Why? | | |
| Volume 3, Chapter 5: Evolution Everywhere | | |
| Quote | | |
| "Evolutionary leaders are engaged in a deadly game with very broad goals, and these social goals are all based on evolution. The rules of this evolutionary game definitely do not include fair play for creationists, or for Christians in general. If the reigning naturalists continue to win, the prize will eventually be a world government controlled by a political, economic, and educational system grounded and built on evolutionary humanism." (p. 179) | | |
| Queries | | |
| 1. The essence of evolutionism is that the for existence, with of the weak and unfit, leads to of the fittest, this war of nature will eventually lead to civilizations. 2. The "dominion mandate" in Genesis distinguishes between which creatures? 3. To "dress and keep" the earth implies using it and for it, not abusing nor wasting it. 4. The dominion mandate was for the benefit and and the of God. 5. How do we know that people don't have to be vegetarians? 6. List some ways that God cares for animals. 7. The optimum balance of using earth's resources should be between needs and ecological 8. The purpose of scientific study is to characteristics. 9. What is the purpose of technology? 10. With modern use of technology, the earth could potentially be home to f people. 11. Studies of population statistics estimate that the earth is not millions of years old, but roughly years old. 12. True/False: Scientific evidence promotes the fact that life exists on other planets. 13. Are the high-tech skills evident in ancient civilizations evidence for alien contact? Explain. 14. Does the feminist movement simply strive for equality with men? Explain. 15. True/False: Public school educators like to claim that evolution is science, but creation is religion. 16. "Dualism" implies that evidence evolution also means evidence creation. 17. True/False: Separation of church and state is part of the U.S. Constitution. 18. What was the purpose of the above policy, and how has it been altered? | | |
| Quest: Suppose that someone says that whether or not evolution is true is irrelevant. How will you respond to show that evolution is related to many aspects of modern culture? Explain why all of the struggles man sees in society relate to these two models of origins. Use the main topics in this chapter and incorporate concepts from questions 13-14 above. | | |
| Volume 3, Chapter 6: Evolution and Compromising Christians | | |
| Quote "Evolutionism, thus, has impacted society in many, many areas, including religion, even evangelicalism and fundamentalism. The Bible makes it clear that Satan, the father of lies (John 8:44) is the one who has deceived the whole world (Rev. 12:9). By various and devious means, all through history and in every nation, he has sought to keep men from knowing the true God of creation and redemption, and also to confuse and dissuade and discourage those who do know Him." (p. 195–196) Queries | | |
| Whereas Darwinism speaks of struggle and survival of the fittest, Jesus Christ stressed that Christianity should show and self, with special concern for the and helpless. Jesus Christ was our before He became our | | |

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| 3. | If man is a product of evolution, then he does not need a | , because he is capable of | himself. |
|----|--|--|----------|
| 4. | Dr. Hugh Ross is an astronomer who teaches that the big bang ori | gin of the universe is equivalent to _ | |
| | Tell whether or not you agree. (See p. 193–195.) | | |
| 5. | Tell why the terms "theistic evolutionist" and "progressive creation | nist" are illogical. | |
| | | | |

Quest: Suppose that a friend tells you that the "Rock of Ages" is what matters, not the "age of rocks." How would you explain that a compromise on evolution is an offense to the Cross?

Answer Key for The Modern Creation Trilogy Study Guide Volume 1: Scripture and Creation

Introduction: 1. supernatural; repeatable; Creator **2.** We cannot repeat history and observe what happened. **3.** The Bible is the only ancient book that gives the *origin* of the entire universe of space, time, and matter, as well as the origin of life and man. Other books begin with space/time/matter and discuss its evolution to present form. **4.** The Bible is the inspired, infallible, and authoritative record of the Creator who was there.

Chapter 1 — The Biblical Record of Creation: 1. how; what; where; when; why; Bible 2. because the Bible is the word of God and because Jesus Christ himself so believed it. 3. It is believed that Moses was the compiler and editor of Genesis. The original versions came from eyewitnesses and were handed down through the patriarchs. 4. Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses 5. true 6. The second was probably written by Adam, from his viewpoint. The first must have been written by God himself, since no other eyewitness was present. 7. create; it refers to God's ability to call something out of nothing 8. the basic elements of the universe; consciousness (life); the image of God in man 9. (Answers will vary.) 10. Each stage of the creation was an appropriate preparation for the succeeding stage, and all of them for the ultimate purpose of providing a suitable home for man. 11. the chicken; creation was mature from its birth. 12. Fossils tell of death, which is evil; God's creation was very good. 13. (Answers will vary.) abundant food, no death/carnivorous activity, no struggle to survive 14. there were waters above the firmament (radiation filtration); geography (different mountains, seas, and rivers); great reservoirs of water under pressure under the earth's crust; mild climates with more extensive flora and fauna; no death 15. death and decay came with the curse resulting from the fall of man into sin; the great flood sent by God in the days of Noah.

Chapter 2 — The Fall, the Curse, and the Flood: 1. the sin and fall of the first man and woman; the curse pronounced by God on the whole creation as a result of that sin; the flood that physically destroyed the world in the days of Noah; the confusion of tongues and dispersion of the nations at Babel 2, 3. Answers will vary. (See p. 24.)

| 4. | <u>Scripture</u> | Past Tense, Finished | Past Tense, Continuing |
|----|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | Col 1:16-17 | created | sustained |
| | Heb. 1:2–3 | made | upholding |
| | 2 Pet. 3:5, 7 | were | are kept |
| | Ps. 148:5-6 | commanded, created | hath established |
| | Is. 40:26 | created | (not) faileth |
| | Neh. 9:6 | hast made | preservest |
| | Gen. 2:1–3 | were finished, ended | |
| | | rested, had made | |
| | | sanctified, rested | |
| | | created, made | |

5. (see last paragraph on p. 25) **6.** doubted/rejected **7.** First **8.** Second **9.** during the worldwide flood in Noah's day **10.** Genesis 7:22 All in whose nostrils was the breath of life, of all that was in the dry land, died **11.** of sin; call all men to repentance **12.** destroy; whole earth; flood; seasons, day/night **13.** Babel **14.** They became genetically fixed by tribal inbreeding which occurred only after this event **15.** false; (see Acts 17:26)

Chapter 3 — Attempts to Compromise on Creation: 1. false 2. They fear the ridicule and rejection of their colleagues who have an evolutionary world view. Many are ignorant of what Scripture teaches. 3. grass, herbs, and fruit trees; sea monsters; marine; birds, beasts; earth, cattle, crawling animals 4. man 5. within kind; kind; another kind 6. finished; Hebrews 4:3 7. true 8. omnipotence, personality, omniscience, nature of love, purposiveness, grace. (see p. 39–40) 9. Theistic evolution; progressive creationism 10. day-age theory; yom, light, day, darkness, night, evening and morning 11. Exodus 20:8–11 12. fossil record; geologic ages; evolution 13. Genesis 3:14–19; Romans 5:12; Romans 8:20–23; 1 Corinthians 15:21–22; Revelation 21:4–5 14.

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day-age theory; creation **15.** gap theory; 1; 2 **16.** answers will vary; i.e., geology has no place for worldwide cataclysms. The rock strata are supposed to be explained by continuity of the processes of the past with those of the present. **17.** It implies continuous action. **18.** Moses, Joshua, Hezekiah, Nehemiah, Job, David, (Solomon), Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Amos, Micah, Paul, Peter, John, Jude, Jesus himself

- Chapter 4 Explaining Away the Flood: 1. after the fall of man, because death came by sin 2. tops; highest mountains 3. true, more than twice as large as necessary 4. fountains of the great deep 5. keeps His promises 6. thousand
- Chapter 5 The Age of the Earth: 1. it compromised with the day-age theory 2. deny the need for/existence of God 3. uniformitarianism 4. catastrophism past formations produced by intense convulsive processes
- Chapter 6 Supposed Biblical Difficulties with Recent Creation: 1. true 2. true 3. James Ussher 4. Isaac Newton 5. six-day creation; worldwide flood 6. They no longer believe the Bible. 7. There is no distinction in Hebrew between past and past perfect tense. The Lord God "formed" could also mean "had formed." 8. 1) Adam was much more intelligent than we are today; he probably only named the kinds, not the individual species; he may have only been acquainted with the animals which were to be associated with his daily activities. 9. He began His work of conservation, redemption, restoration, and reconciliation.
- Chapter 7 The Dangerous Route of Compromise: 1. 1 Kings 18:21; Matthew 6:24; Joshua 24:15; Revelation 3:15–16 2. love; mercy 3. God 4. fall; hell; Jesus Christ; Evolution 5. peaceful; no fear, no struggle, no death; cooperation with man 6. 1) creationism, 2) progressive creationism, 3) theistic evolutionism, 4) atheistic evolutionism
- Chapter 8 The Importance of Creation: 1. Genesis 1:1; creation; in existence 2. by the Word of God; which do appear 3. 1) creation; 2) conservation; 3) consummation 4. almighty Creator; Saviour 5. fish; fowl; cattle; earth; creeping; fruitful; multiply; replenish; subdue; every living thing 6. Kepler, Galileo, Newton, Boyle, Brewster, Faraday, Linnaeus, Ray, Maxwell, Pasteur, Kelvin 7. true 8. thanksgiving; praise; Psalms
- Chapter 9 Jesus Christ—Creator and Redeemer: 1. time; matter; life; redeemed 2. God's; son; man 3. reasonable; credulous 4. is come in the flesh; not 5. perfect, sinless 6. Christ may have been born during the Feast of Tabernacles in September; He would have been conceived nine months earlier, in December 7. John 3:17; 1 Timothy 1:15 8. (see p. 140–141) 9. work; rest
- Chapter 10 Creation and the Eternal Kingdom: 1. The law of increasing entropy/second law of thermodynamics/law of universal decay 2. everything runs down/gets worse/dies; Psalm 102; Isaac 51; or Romans 8:22 3. present; past; future 4. the Bible 5. whatever God does is forever; the total amount of matter and energy in the universe remains constant 6. It tells that the earth will END with a big bang. Much matter as we know it will be converted into energy. 7. to rid the earth of all evidence of suffering and death 8. full human occupation; no night; no sea; real, physical, recognizable immortal bodies capable of rapid travel 9. gather; believers; establish; kingdom; earth.
- Chapter 11 Creation Evangelism: 1. evidence; creation 2. distrust; ignorance 3. creation; cross; kingdom 4. false 5. true 6. true
- Chapter 12 Bypaths in Creationland: 1. giant; grace; all; not seen; house 2. sands; seashore 3. useful for light, navigation, and chronology; source of beauty and inspiration of mankind; enlarge our appreciation and adoration of the glory of God; something for man to explore in eternity 4. a) cosmos; chaos; b) continuous; c) places; times; d) Lord Jesus Christ; e) written; living; sun; light; f) obedience; tongue; mind 5. dinosaur 6. dragons, behemoth, leviathin, serpent 7. true 8. arose from the dead 9. judgement on; salvation from

Volume 2, Science and Creation

Introduction: 1. true 2. false 3. false

- Chapter 1 The Scientific Case for Creation: 1. knowledge 2. horizontal; varieties 3. downward; mutations 4. true 5, 6, 7: see p. 14, last full paragraph 8. observed 9. tested/refuted 10. greatest; smallest; smallest; creation 11. evolution 12. creation 13. uniformitarianism; present; past 14. catastrophism 15. floods, eruptions, earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis, hurricanes
- Chapter 2 Evolution Does Not Occur in the Here and Now: 1. conservation; disintegration; creation; evolution 2. common ancestor 3. functions 4. creation; evolution 5. variety, species, genus, family, order, class phylum, kingdom 6. ancestor 7. designer 8. like 9. ad; cb 10. the variation occurs only within variety or species (no large changes) 11. microevolution small changes at the same level of complexity 12. adaptation 13. Edward Blyth 14. of survival of the fittest; only those strong individuals capable of adapting reproduce and raise more offspring 15. no; it is circular reasoning; survival of the fittest means only

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the fittest can reproduce **16.** error; DNA; beneficial **17.** false; any beneficial changes yield an organism that is still at the same level of complexity, no large-scale changes; mutated fruit flies usually sterile **18.** false — no change; moths start and finish; it shows only horizontal variation, not increasing complexity **19.** adaptation/conservation **20.** creation; evolution

Chapter 3 — Evolution never Occurred in the Long Ago: 1. fossil record 2. transitional forms 3. (answers will vary) an animal that has characteristics that are only partially developed 4. creation; evolution 5. an idealized cross-section through the earth's crust, supposedly recording earth's history, the bottom layers being the oldest 6. sedimentary 7. physical nature 8. true 9. true 10. that they would be discovered through further fossil exploration 11. the incredible amount of diversified invertebrate creatures, complete and fully formed, with no known ancestors or transitional forms 12. no 13. i.e., hard parts on the outside to hard parts on the inside 14. no; all three bony fishes appear at approximately the same time 15. amphibians; reptiles; mammals; birds 16. true 17. true 18. teeth; claws; tail 19. false 20. wings; feathers

Chapter 4 — Neither Did It Happen in the Recent Past: 1. *Echippus*; hyrax 2. tree; bush 3. walking whale 4. sea lion, extinct wolf-like mammal, extinct marine reptile 5. all; transitional; evolving 6. they should be better preserved, easy to find, and somewhat numerous 7. apes; people 8. true, for existing humans; false, according to evolutionists who associate small-scale cranial capacity with apes rather than man 9. man has a soul, or spirit 10. *Homo sapiens* 11. orangutan 12. 50 13. thighbone; skull; gibbon 14. extinct pig 15. modern man 16. ape; man 17. true 18. Asia, Africa, Australia 19. the ability to control speech 20. modern man 21. *Neanderthal*, or modern man 22. similar anatomy and brain size, buried dead, made tools, grew flowers/painted pictures 23. disease or dietary deficiencies 24. language 25. true 26. learn other languages 27. grammar 28. true 29. false; they are more complex 30. to communicate man to man and man to God

Chapter 5 — Evolution Never Happened at All: 1. long periods of stasis (state of equilibrium, or no change) marked by brief but dynamic episodes of marked upward changes 2. actual mutations are harmful; few survivors, seriously handicapped 3. hopeful monster 4. true 5. to explain the gaps in the fossil record 6. the conservation of various created types; no new "kinds" 7. extinct 8. an animal that supposedly became extinct in the ancient world, but which has been discovered still alive in the present 9. coelacanth (fish), Metasequoia dawn redwood tree, tuatara, a segmented mollusk, and a brachiopod shellfish 10. a fossil so identified with a specific rock strata that it is used to determine the age of the rock 11. most living plants and animals also have fossil representatives, yet they are not used as such indicators 12. plants 13. they have decreased in size and complexity 14. Plants and animals with a symbiotic relationship, such as insects and flowers, must have occurred at the same time. 15. 79.1%–87.8% 16. true 17. true 18. lizards, dragons 19. their descriptions have been found all over the world 20. new, ancient

Chapter 6 — Evolution Is Not Even Possible: 1. no effect can be greater than its cause 2. evolution; change is outward and upward (more orderly); entropy is downward and inward (toward disorder) 3. heat; power 4. energy; heat 5. true 6. the sum total of mass and energy in the universe is constant 7. entropy 8. heat energy; disorder 9. decreasing; increasing 10. false 11. energy; the sun/other sources 12. access to the sun's energy does not necessarily generate growth in complexity 13. an open system; available energy; a pre-existing (coded) plan; an energy-conversion mechanism 14. Designer 15. no; mutations are random which always lead to greater disorder 16. creation; evolution 17. dissipative structures 18. false 19. no; chaos leads to extinction not to higher complexity 20. (refer to italicized words, p. 158–160)

Chapter 7 — The Probability of Life Is Zero: 1. abiogenesis 2. directed panspermia 3. time 4. order; an organizer 5. God 6. can never 7. true 8. create life 9. open; energy; pre-coded program; conversion mechanisms 10. dissipative structures 11. increases 12. true 13. left; left-handed, right-handed 14. generate life 15. false 16. The seaweed required oxygen, indicating that oxygen was present in early earth atmosphere. 17. protein; DNA; evolved

Chapter 8 — The Heavens Don't Evolve, Either: 1. big bang 2. explosion 3. law; increased disorder as opposed to increased order 4. no; the result of an explosion is radial motion outward from a center, unlike motion of planets in orbit 5. expansion 6. red shift 7. true 8. false 9. true 10. false 11. false 12. computer, impossible 13. false 14. creation; Creator; complete

Chapter 9 — The Circumstantial Evidences Say No to Evolution: 1. no; appendix, coccyx (tailbone) 2. ontogeny recapitulates philogeny; false 3. mutants, lethals, or otherwise defective offspring 4. the geographical distribution of distinct types of plants and animals 5. variation, speciation, or microevolution 6. anatomical parts of one creature that are similar to features in another kind of animal 7. creation differences 8. regular 9. the part of DNA not needed for reproductive coding 10. genes that may have mutated and lost their function 11. true 12. true

Chapter 10 — The Rocks and Fossils Tell of Sudden Death: 1. five; Archaeozoic, Proterozioc, Paleozoic, Mesozoic, Cenozoic 2. periods; epochs 3. geologic column; bottom; youngest 4. destruction; one 5. uniformitarianism; past; present 6. all the fossil-bearing strata, collectively speaking 7. ideas that scientists use to explain the rapid death, burial, and fossilization of a great number of animals 8. the belief in long ages of stasis, followed by extinctions and evolutionary bursts 9. asteroid bom-

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bardment **10.** the global flood of Noah's day **11.** local; global **12.** true **13.** fossil graveyards of fossils and mammals **14.** dinosaurs belong to the Tertiary and mammals to the Cenozoic; they supposedly did not coexist **15.** salt beds supposedly formed by evaporation **16.** temperature, pressure **17.** false **18.** true **19.** see p. 268a **20.** growth may be attributed to mineralized bacteria **21.** false (see p. 270) **22.** all the continents in a single land mass **23.** true **24.** (see list of p.275a) **25.** a time gap in the sedimentation process **26.** (see p. 278d–279a) **27.** continuously; bottom; top; in one age

Chapter 11 — The Geologic Ages Are Vanishing: 1. the age of a fossil depends on the strata in which it was found; and vice versa 2. the geologic ages 3&4. false; rocks or all types have been found in all layers 5. evolution 6. fossils; rocks; evolution; circular 7. a single, sudden global hydraulic cataclysm 8&9. see p. 289c and 307a 10&11. true 12. Cambrian 13. true 14. elevation; habitat 15. when an "older" fossil appears above a "younger" one 16. a temperate to subtropical, followed by glacial 17. air bubbles in fossilized tree resin 18. vapor canopy; greenhouse

Chapter 12 — Really, How Old Is the Earth?: 1. thousand; speculation 2. 3100 B.C. 3. a closed system; constant process rate; zero starting point 4. false 5. 1100; six 6. 35; every 30,000 years 7. carbon dioxide; 14; 14; dead 8. younger 9. stronger 10. true 11. true 12. see p. 334 re:decay rates, closed system; parent/daughter elements 13. appearance, age; Creator

Volume 3, Society and Creation

Introduction: 1. dominates; penetrated/influenced; respond

Chapter 1 — The Pervasive Influence of Evolution: 1. nothingness; God is not needed in evolution 2. non-life to life, simpler to more complex, to higher forms, finally man 3. Cause 4. Marx, Neitzsche, Stalin, Hitler, Dewey 5. animal; dead 6. Bible; religious; divine; honesty; purity; charity; values 7. true 8. see p. 28 bottom

Chapter 2 — The Long History of Evolution: 1. Charles Darwin 2. (see p. 32–33) 3. *Principles of Geology* by Charles Lyell; *Principles of Population*, by Thomas Malthus 4. *The Origin of species by Natural Selection; The Preservation of Favored Races in the Struggle for Life;* 1950 5. the *origin* of any species 6. uniformitarianism; time 7. natural selection requires tremendous time stretches 8. Herbert Spencer 9. Thomas Huxley 10. i.e., Sir Isaac Newton, Michael Faraday, Maxwell, Kelvin 11. Aristotle, Ptolemy 12. they all reject a personal God who created all things out of nothing 13. spontaneous generation 14. center; universe 15. true 16. true 17. astrology — stars and planets are associated with "divinities" who control the physical universe and can communicate with mankind 18. water 19. Genesis tells that God existed in the beginning and He formed the world and then water. 20. Revelation 12:9; 2 Corinthians 4:4; John 8:44

Chapter 3 — The Corrupt Fruits of Evolutionism: 1. simple; complex 2. false/erroneous 3. textbooks; missing; rocks 4. assumption 5. they are based on the evol. principle that man is just a higher animal 6. marriage 7. have children 8. pagan/pantheistic 9. true 10. animals; sin; hearts

Chapter 4 — Evolutionism and Its Deadly Social Philosophies: 1. answers will vary: basic premise that the strongest one conquers the weak 2. my struggle 3. tongues, families, nations, lands; or nations, kindreds, peoples, tongues 4. in reality, false; in evolutionary theory, true 5. God hath made of one blood, all nations of men 6. Evolutionism; Darwinism; imperialism; fascism; Nazism; Marxism; communism 7. religion 8. revolution 9. Marxism; revolution 10. systems theory, computer science, mathematical physics, astrology, occultism, mysticism, nature worship 11. true 12. a belief in mother earth/nature (see p. 121) 13. feminist 14. government, finance, culture, religion

Chapter 5 — Evolution Everywhere: 1. struggle; elimination; survival; higher 2. *man* was to have dominion over *animals* 3. caring 4. man; glory 5. examples of God in Abraham's visitor; Christ at Passover 6. (see pp. 132-133)
7. human; maintenance 8. understand earth's 9. to utilize earth's resources for the benefit of all 10. fifty billion 11. 6000 12. false; no such evidence exists 13. no, just that early man was not "primitive," but rather smart from the start 14. no, it pushes for a return to matriarchal society and worship "mother earth" 15. true 16. against; for 17. false 18. see bottom of p. 167

Chapter 6 — Evolution and Compromising Christians: 1. love; sacrifice; weak 2. Creator; Redeemer 3. Saviour; saving 4. divine creation 5. either God is God and did do what He said He did, or the opposite is true; the terms cannot be joined.