Timothy*

1Timothy 1:1-7 (1) Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the commandment of God our Saviour, and Lord Jesus Christ, which is our hope;
(2) Unto Timothy, my own son in the faith: Grace, mercy, and peace, from God our Father and Jesus Christ our Lord.
(3) As I besought thee to abide still at Ephesus, when I went into Macedonia, that thou mightest charge some that they teach no other doctrine,
(4) Neither give heed to fables and endless genealogies, which minister questions, rather than godly edifying which is in faith: so do.
(5) Now the end of the commandment is charity out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned:
(6) From which some having swerved have turned aside unto vain jangling;
(7) Desiring to be teachers of the law; understanding neither what they say, nor whereof they affirm.
This is the first of Paul's three pastoral epistles. Timothy was Paul's stalwart young disciple, to whom he gave many responsibilities, meeting him at Lystra, probably while on his first missionary journey. Paul invited him to join with him on his second missionary journey when he again came to Lystra. Perceiving that he not only had the grace of God, but very considerable gifts, and abilities for service in the ministry; and having a good testimony of his agreeable life and conversation, the apostle was very desirous he should go along with him, and be his companion in his travels, and be an assistant to him in the work of the ministry. Timothy is often spoken of in the epistles of Paul, as his fellowlabourer, and one that served with him in the Gospel of Christ, and who was very dear unto him. Turn to;
Acts 16:1-3 (1) Then came he to Derbe and Lystra: and, behold, a certain disciple was there, named Timotheus, the son

of a certain woman, which was a Jewess, and believed; but his father was a Greek:
(2) Which was well reported of by the brethren that were at Lystra and Iconium.
(3) Him would Paul have to go forth with him; and took and circumcised him because of the Jews which were in those quarters: for they knew all that his father was a Greek.
But because of the unbelieving Jews, Paul knew they would not allow an uncircumcised person to teach in their synagogues, nor would they hear him. Therefore having a mind to take Timothy with him to assist him in the preaching of the Gospel, he thought it proper to circumcise him, that he might be received by the Jews, and be the more acceptable to them; who would otherwise have taken an offense at him. Timothy had been diligently trained in the Scriptures by his mother and grandmother (II Timothy 1:5), and then was evidently led to Christ by Paul himself, for Paul regarded him as his son in the faith (I Timothy 1:2). Paul warned Timothy of dangers to the church from occultic teachings and from a counterfeit scientific philosophy, having the appearance of science, but nonetheless false. Turn your Bibles to;
1Timothy 6:20-21 (20) O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science falsely so called:
(21) Which some professing have erred concerning the faith. Grace be with thee. Amen.
The false teachers boasted of their science and knowledge, but it was not true, solid, spiritual, and saving; it was not the excellent knowledge of Christ, which has eternal life connected with it; it was merely speculative; it was idle, empty, and useless, mere Pagan philosophy, and vain deceit, upon which they formed contrasting oppositions and objections to the truths of the Gospel; and even opposed themselves, and the word of God, as well as the faithful ministers of it. Knowledge is not determined by a "show of hands." Even

though the majority of people believe something, that does not make it true. Even high school science students are taught that measurements can be precise without necessarily being accurate. A classic example is the archer whose arrows consistently cluster closely together, albeit four feet left of the target. The archer is precise but inaccurate. Many people today do not believe in Noah's flood. It was so in Noah's day, but the unbelievers all perished! Many fervently believe in evolution and try to compromise the scriptures with it. Science falsely so called, stands as a stark warning to those who do not try everything through God's Word. These warnings are as appropriate today as they were in the first century, with New Age practices and evolutionary philosophies abounding today in most every field of science. An evolutionary scientist is such a pseudo! Who comes to work at 9 am contemplating the evolutionary significance of a single tooth for instance that is on his desk. He has until 5 pm to turn his mole-hill into a mountain of evolutionary philosophy, having the appearance of science. For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine, and they shall turn away their ears from the truth, and shall be turned unto fables. Fables you say? Surly not an evolutionary scientist.

In December of 1912, Charles Dawson, an amateur archaeologist, and Sir Arthur Smith-Woodward of the British Museum of Natural History, announced that they had discovered a man-like skull in a pit near Piltdown, England. Along with the skull was a jawbone that appeared to be very ape-like except for the teeth—which were more flattened, as would be expected in humans. Although a few scientists questioned the association of the skull with the jaw, most evolutionists were convinced that Piltdown Man was an authentic link in human evolution. It has been estimated that some 500 publications appeared on this subject. By 1950, a dating method [that employed fluorine] had become available for assigning a relative age to fossil bones. In 1953, after a

series of tests, it was determined that the Piltdown skull and jaw were of completely different ages. The skull was a few thousand years old (not one million as formerly alleged), and the jaw bone was that of a modern ape! As a consequence of this startling revelation, a careful study of the bones was begun. Eventually, it was discovered that the teeth had been ground down artificially to appear human. Moreover, as a result of chemical tests, it was determined that the jaw bone had been stained chemically with potassium bichromate and iron salts for the purpose of making it appear ancient. Actually the "fossil" turned out to be nothing more than a human skull with an ape's jaw attached. Someone had really been "monkeying" with a mole-hill.

The June 24th, 1922 Illustrated London News presented on its front cover a man and a woman that had been fabricated from a single tooth. The artist even incorporated into the drawings of this alleged "missing link" imaginary surroundings and clothing. Henry Fairfield Osborn, head of the department of paleontology at New York's famed American Museum of Natural History, received the tooth and was prepared to enter it as evidence at the 1925 Scopes "Monkey" trial. However, by 1927, scientists had concluded (somewhat begrudgingly), the Sketching of Nebraska Man was made from one tooth of a species of an extinct genus related to the modern wild pig. Can you imagine, some having swerved have turned aside unto vain jangling, *making a mountain out of a mole-hill.*

In 1982, a team of three Catalan archaeologists, headed by professor José Gibert, were digging near the village of Orce in Spain. During their dig, they uncovered an unusual bone fragment. A year later, they announced that the fragment belonged to a human child—causing an uproar in the evolutionary community. This discovery placed humans in Europe much earlier than evolutionists had ever predicted. Based on this find, some over-eager scientists reconstructed an entire human. Orce Man, as the find came to be known, was

said to represent the oldest human fossil ever discovered in Europe. Later, to the embarrassment of many, the bone was identified as the skull cap of a 6-month-old donkey! Yes, evolutionary scientist's can and do make a mountain out of a mole-hill. Now consider this; a common quibble laid at the feet of creationist is that they are not qualified to speak about scientific matters relating to the creation/evolution controversy. For instance, Mark Isaak, the editor of The Index to Creationist Claims, stated, "for every creationist who claims one thing, there are dozens of scientists (probably more), all with far greater professional qualifications, who say the opposite." Others assert that creationists make "the elementary mistake of trying to discuss a highly specialized field…in which they have little or no training." That statement is true, Christian's have little or no training in 'science falsely so called' however, they are subjected to a lot of jangling from supposedly greater professional qualifications that gave the world Peltdown man, Nebraska man, Orce man and a host of other frauds. Their ace in the hole?, that supposedly happened at least once, is spontaneous generation. But that is a discredited theory that living things could be produced spontaneously from non-living matter. They, having swerved, have turned aside unto vain jangling; that accordingly spontaneous generation happened at least once by simply changing it's meaning just a bit, to spontaneous generation is the ***formation*** *of *complex* life from non-living matter. Jangle, Jangle, Jangle.*

Dr. Richard Lewontin is the Alexander Agassiz Research Professor at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University.

During the week of February 14-18 2008, Dr. Lewontin was invited to speak at the American Association for the Advancement of Science's annual meeting held in Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Lewontin led off a session titled 'The Mind of a Toolmaker' by announcing that scientists know next

to nothing about how humans got so smart. We are missing the fossil record of human cognition, Mr. Lewontin said at the meeting, ***So we make up stories****. Peltdown man, Nebraska man, Orce man and a host of others are madeup stories. The empirical scientific evidences necessary in support of the evolutionary theory are missing, so what remains is not actually a science, just having the appearance of. Those who advance man's reason above faith, are in danger of leaving faith, or already have, or perhaps never had faith.*
Now turn with me to;
2Timothy 2:1-2 (1) Thou therefore, my son, be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus.
(2) And the things that thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also.
Paul gives Timothy many exhortations and directions, which can be of great use to both ministers and Christians. Paul encourages Timothy that he must take care of a succession in the ministry, that the office might not die, by committing the gospel to faithful men who shall be able to teach others also. He exhorts him to be resolute and persistent in this work, dedicated as a soldier, considering what will be the end of all his sufferings. Those who have work to do for God must stir up themselves to do it, and strengthen themselves for it. Where there is the truth of grace, there must be a labouring after the strength of grace. As our trials increase, we have need to grow stronger and stronger in that which is good; our faith stronger, our resolution stronger, our love to God and Christ stronger. Not confiding in your own sufficiency, but in the grace that is in Jesus Christ. Be strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might. On that ominous night when Peter promised rather to die for Christ than to deny Him, he was strong in his own strength; had he been strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus, he would have kept his standing better. Timothy must count upon sufferings, even unto blood, and

therefore he must train up others to succeed him in the ministry of the gospel.
Having thus encouraged Timothy, he comes to the next place in directing him in his work. He must make it his business to edify those who were under his charge, to put them in remembrance of these things, faith, hope, charity; for this is the work of ministers; to encourage study. To rightly divide the word of truth and not misplace the gospel or invent a new one, but rightly divide the word committed to their trust.
The word which ministers of God preach must be the truth, for the author of it is the Messiah of truth. Ministers must shun profane and vain babblings. The way of error is down-hill; one absurdity being granted or contended for, a thousand follow. Their word will eat as doth a canker, when errors or heresies come into the church, the infecting of one often proves the infecting of many, or the infecting of the same person with one error often proves the infecting of him with many errors. Upon this occasion the apostle mentions some who had lately advanced erroneous doctrines. He names these corrupt teachers, by which he sets a brand upon them, to their perpetual infamy, and warns all people against hearkening unto them. They have erred, concerning fundamental articles of the Christian religion, which is truth.
Now see the subtlety of the serpent and the serpent's seed. They did not deny the truth (for that would have been a bold and avowed confrontation with the word of Christ), but they put a corrupt interpretation upon that truth. The babblings Timothy was to shun were profane and vain; they were empty shadows, and led to error. Such is in the world today, they do not deny the communion, but put a corrupt interpretation upon that true doctrine, saying Acts 20:7 does not mean every first day of the week. Or "this cup" does not mean "one"-- or to "break bread" does not mean the body broken. Listen; This cup is the new testament in my blood (Luke 22:20). *To my knowledge there is but one new testament, shown forth by*

"one cup."

And he took bread, and gave thanks, and brake it, and gave unto them, saying, This is my body (Luke 22:19). *Immediately after His giving thanks He brake it, and gave to them a broken loaf, emblematic of His broken body. You see then, that the knowledge which saves, and the belief which saves, both hang upon the cross; they both look to the wounds of that dear man, that blessed Christ, who was the propitiation for our sins, and who suffered in our room and stead. My hearer, are you trusting Christ? Do you seek to know more of Him? Is He all your salvation and all your desire? Are you in Christ? Have you put Him on? If you have not, take home the warning solemnly; that whatever else you know, you are unknown of Him. Now turn to;*

2Timthy 1:8-12 (8) Be not thou therefore ashamed of the testimony of our Lord, nor of me his prisoner: but be thou partaker of the afflictions of the gospel according to the power of God;

(9) Who hath saved us, and called us with an holy calling, not according to our works, but according to his own purpose and grace, which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began,

(10) But is now made manifest by the appearing of our Saviour Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel:

(11) Whereunto I am appointed a preacher, and an apostle, and a teacher of the Gentiles.

(12) For the which cause I also suffer these things: nevertheless I am not ashamed: for I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day.

Knowledge Without Faith Is Vain. It is like trying to run a chariot on one wheel. Atheist have knowledge of the gospel but have not faith. Knowledge is useful in the bud; mere reading, preaching too, are good as an exercise, but believing is the fruit which must grow upon the tree of knowledge or

else the knowledge will be of little use. Turn to;
1Timothy 1:12-16 (12) And I thank Christ Jesus our Lord, who hath enabled me, for that he counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry;
(13) Who was before a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious: but I obtained mercy, because I did it ignorantly in unbelief.
(14) And the grace of our Lord was exceeding abundant with faith and love which is in Christ Jesus.
(15) This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief.
(16) Howbeit for this cause I obtained mercy, that in me first Jesus Christ might shew forth all longsuffering, for a pattern to them which should hereafter believe on him to life everlasting.
Jesus once said, he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved. *When a man once gets into the life-boat, since it is certain that the lifeboat would never sink, he is saved as soon as he gets in. Now, obedient faith will put us into the lifeboat of Christ Jesus, and we are saved directly. You may have many a tossing, but you will get safely to shore at last, as long as you do not cast yourself out.*
If you want faith you must get it, by hearing the Word of God, studying the Word of God, listening to it, and seeking the spiritual blessings that are in Christ; but make use of your faith, or else it will be like stale manna, and will be of no use to you. Believe it as you come to know it; use it as you get it; and if you already know Christ to be a sinner's Saviour, and know that you are a sinner, then come and put your trust in Him, obey Him and be of good cheer, and He will never, never, never cast you away. Turn your Bibles to;
2Timothy 2:19-21 (19) Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, **The Lord knoweth them that are his**. And, Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity.

(20) But in a great house there are not only vessels of gold and of silver, but also of wood and of earth; and some to honour, and some to dishonour.
(21) If a man therefore purge himself from these, he shall be a vessel unto honour, sanctified, and meet for the master's use, and prepared unto every good work.

Sinners are taken in a snare, and in the worst kind, because it is the devil's. But if any long for deliverance, let them remember they can never escape, except by grace through faith, which is the gift of God. The Bible is a sure guide to eternal life. The prophets and apostles did not speak from themselves, but delivered what they received of God through the Holy Spirit. It is useful to all sinners and God has determined that those who receive His gift of grace are those who meet His requirements.

The gospel is the good news that God now forgives sin because Jesus lived a sinless perfect life and then suffered sin's penalty in man's place. His sinless perfect life teaches us that we must be doers of the gospel and not hearers only. We must have faith in Christ that is the effect of belief in the gospel, and be baptized that is the effect of faith; only those who believe the testimony of God, and by faith repent of their sins, and by faith confess Christ is the Son of God, and by faith are baptized for remission of sins, have the full and explicit testimony of pardon. This is the gospel. If you have not Christ, will you obey the gospel plea? If so please come and make your desire known. And if prayer is needed for other reasons, please come while we gently persuade with song.

This message approved by
Jack Warford
a Minister for Christ

Revised; 10152019
Ref. Frauds in Science by Wayne Jackson, M.A.
No Missing Links Here by Bert Thompson, Ph.D., Brad Harrub, Ph.D.
So We Make Up Stories About Human Evolution by Kyle Butt, M.A.
John Gill's Exposition of the Bible, 1Tim 6:20
Matthew Henry's Complete Commentary on the Bible
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‘Timothy’ presented to; BaronOk-Nov2013/

Frauds in Science by Wayne Jackson, M.A.

With a cultic-like aura surrounding them, these men and women are seen as the paragons of virtue in the intellectual community. They are a priesthood, arrayed in white apparel, tinkering with test tubes and peering through microscopes in a sophisticated "holy of holies." I am speaking, of course, of the twentieth century scientist. He is not to be questioned as he pontificates upon matters that have baffled the intellects of the ages. His dogmatic theories are sacrosanct, and never are his motives suspect. Though this is quite a common notion in today's world, it is woefully inaccurate. While it is true that there are many honest people working in the various fields of science, it also is only fair to point out that there have been, and likely will continue to be, some real charlatans in the scientific community. Consider, for example the following.

Exalted views of the objectivity of science and scientists were shattered recently when the New Scientist reported in its November, 1976 issue on the results of a survey it conducted on the subject of "Cheating in Science." Out of 204 scientists replying to the journal's questionnaire, 197 reported they were aware of cheating by their colleagues. They judged that 58% of the cheating was intentional, and they reported that only 10% of these intentional cheaters were dismissed; most of them, in fact, were promoted (Koshy, 1977, p. 86).

Two of the more notorious instances of scientific fraud provide an interesting and valuable case study in this regard.

THE EMBRYONIC RECAPITULATION HOAX

Ernst Heinrich Haeckel (1834-1919) was a German biologist and philosopher who asserted that the entire Universe (including the human mind) was the result of solely material processes—a mere machine in motion. He was a devoted follower of Charles Darwin—so much so, in fact, that he was dubbed "the apostle of Darwinism in Germany."

Haeckel received most of his fame as a consequence of his popularization of the so-called "theory of embryonic recapitulation." This is the now-defunct notion that successive stages of individual embryonic development repeat the evolutionary stages of one's animal ancestry. The argument is entirely specious, as even evolutionists have admitted. Famed Harvard evolutionist George Gaylord Simpson wrote, for example: "It is now firmly established that ontogeny [development of the individual—WJ] does not repeat phylogeny [development of the race—WJ]" (1957, p. 352).

In any case, Haeckel had a passion for promoting the recapitulation theory, which he termed "the fundamental biogenetic law." And, as one writer has noted:

To support his theory, however, Haeckel, whose knowledge of embryology was self-taught, faked some of his evidence. He not only altered his illustrations of embryos but also printed the same plate of an embryo three times, and labeled one a human, the second a dog and the third a rabbit "to show their similarity" (Bowden, 1977, p. 128).

Haeckel was exposed by professor L. Rutimeyer of Basle University. He was charged with fraud by five professors, and ultimately convicted in a university court. During the trial, Haeckel admitted that he had altered his drawings, but sought to defend himself by saying:

I should feel utterly condemned and annihilated by the admission, were it not that hundreds of the best observers and biologists lie under the same charge. The great majority of all morphological, anatomical, histological, and embryological diagrams are not true to nature, but are more or less doctored, schematized and reconstructed (as quoted in Bowden, 1977, p. 128).

Not only did Haeckel misrepresent evidence in his own drawings, but even "went so far as to alter pictures of embryos drawn by others. A professor Arnold Bass charged that Haeckel had made changes in pictures of embryos that he (Bass) had drawn. Haeckel's reply to these charges was that if he is to be accused of falsifying drawings, many other prominent scientists should be accused of the same thing..." (Davidheiser, 1969, p. 76).

Evolutionist H.H. Newman of the University of Chicago said that Haeckel's works "did more harm than good to Darwinism" (1932, p. 30). Yet in spite of the fact that Haeckel's drawings proved to be an embarrassment to the evolutionary establishment, they still are employed in

some modern writings as a “proof” of the accuracy of the theory of evolution (e.g., see Asimov, 1981, p. 83).

THE PILTDOWN HOAX

In December of 1912, Charles Dawson, an amateur archaeologist, and Sir Arthur Smith-Woodward of the British Museum of Natural History, announced that they had discovered a man-like skull in a pit near Piltdown, England. Along with the skull was a jawbone that appeared to be very ape-like except for the teeth—which were more flattened, as would be expected in humans. Working with Dawson and Smith-Woodward was Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, a Jesuit priest in his late 20s who labored incessantly to harmonize evolution and the biblical record of creation.

Although a few scientists questioned the association of the skull with the jaw, most evolutionists were convinced that Eanthropus dawsoni (or, as he was more commonly known, “Piltdown Man”) was an authentic link in human evolution. It has been estimated that some 500 publications appeared on this subject. It is a curious thing, however, that the bones were kept under tight security—even from evolutionists. Sir Arthur Keith, an eminent British authority in this field, was allowed to view the fossils for only twenty minutes, and was forced henceforth to work with plaster casts of the originals (see Weiner, 1955, p. 121). The famous anthropologist, L.S.B. Leakey also complained that he was denied access to the fossils (Leakey, 1960, p. vi.).

By 1950, a dating method [that employed fluorine] had become available for assigning a relative age to fossil bones. In 1953, after a series of tests, it was determined that the Piltdown skull and jaw were of completely different ages. The skull was a few thousand years old (not one million as formerly alleged), and the jaw bone was that of a modern ape! As a consequence of this startling revelation, a careful study of the bones was begun. Eventually, it was discovered that the teeth had been ground down artificially to appear human—and that it had been a sloppy job at that. Abrasion marks were still evident, the surfaces were flattened at different angles, etc. Moreover, as a result of chemical tests, it was determined that the jaw bone had been stained chemically with potassium bichromate and iron salts for the purpose of making it appear ancient. Actually the “fossil” turned out to be nothing more than a human skull with an ape’s jaw attached. Someone had really been “monkeying” (forgive the pun) with the evidence.

But who was the perpetrator of this elaborate fraud? S.J. Weiner of Oxford University, who was instrumental in the exposure of the hoax, suggested (without making any formal accusation) that the weight of the evidence pointed in the direction of Dawson—although he did allow that perhaps Dawson himself was a victim of this devious scheme. The renowned United Nations scientist, A.E. Wilder-Smith, though again making no formal charge, commented:

It does strike one as remarkable that Professor Smith-Woodward allowed very few other scientists to study the original skull or even to handle it. Plaster casts were always made and the studies carried out with their aid. Plaster casts, however, do not give the very fine details needed for study, nor can one determine with their help whether a find is a fossil or not. Even more important, no one can analyze a skull chemically with only a plaster cast to work with! (1968, p. 133).

More recently, in a scholarly investigation of the available data, Malcolm Bowden concluded that Teilhard de Chardin was likely the culprit (1977). Teilhard certainly had the motive because, as far as he was concerned, all views should bow to evolution which he viewed as “the light illuminating all facts” (1963, p. 44). Moreover, he had the the opportunity, since several of the fake finds were “discovered” by him. Also, he had the technical expertise to pull off such an elaborate ruse. He had taught chemistry (a knowledge of which would be essential in staining the fossils) at Cairo University.

Perhaps as embarrassing as the fraudulent nature of the Piltdown affair, however, was the fact that a number of the world’s leading evolutionary experts were fooled by the hoax for over 40 years. Dogmatic, sweeping statements that had been made with an air of absolute confidence ultimately required public retraction. Such was the concern in England that a motion was made

(and tabled) in the House of Commons “that the House has no confidence in the Trustees of the British Museum...because of the tardiness of their discovery that the skull of the Piltdown man is a partial fake” (see Bowden, 1977, p. 8). Duane T. Gish no doubt expressed the sentiments of many when he wrote: “The success of this monumental hoax served to demonstrate that scientists, just like everyone else, are very prone to find what they are looking for whether it is there or not” (1973, p. 92).

There is an important lesson that many Christians need to learn from situations such as these. There is no need to be intimidated by the so-called “discoveries” of an unbelieving world. Not all these discoveries are fraudulent, of course, but they nevertheless are subject to the interpretation placed on them by the discoverer. This, at the very least, should suggest caution in accepting the claims that evolutionists make from time to time.

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The Creation Worldview and the Scopes Trial by John D. Morris, Ph.D. *

Evidence for Creation

In these pages we often identify evolution as the scientific justification for an anti-Christian mentality. This long war against God was on full display at the famous Scopes Monkey Trail in 1925, where humanistic forces gathered to strike a blow against God and the necessity of submitting to Him in life's choices.

The whole affair was the inaugural case of the newly founded American Civil Liberties Union, which decided to use this opportunity to begin its long campaign against Christianity's influence in America. It openly advertised for any teacher who would be willing to be arrested for violating the Tennessee injunction against teaching human evolution. John Scopes was not a science teacher, but agreed to discuss evolution with one student in a staged meeting. The case brought national attention. Famous lawyers lined up on both sides. The verdict actually came down in favor of the creationists, but was later overturned on a technicality.

Well-known scientists prepared to bring evidence for evolution, but the law had obviously been broken and the judge refused to turn the case into a scientific debate. In a bizarre and unprecedented turn of events, the lawyer defending the creation law agreed to be a witness. He was tricked by the ACLU lawyer into defending creation and the entire Bible on the witness stand. Unfortunately, he himself had already compromised with long ages and local flood concepts, and couldn't give a consistent defense of either creation or biblical inerrancy. Through it all, biblical doctrine and Bible believers were mercilessly ridiculed in the press, an assault which continues today.

The end result? Christianity largely retreated underground and withdrew from the public arena. Interestingly, all the scientific evidences supposedly supporting evolution that were slated for use in the trial, and which were picked up in the surrounding media blitz, have been thoroughly discredited today. Even evolutionists no longer use them. Consider, among others:

Neanderthal Man—a fully human people group, with art, music, agriculture, weapons, etc.

Piltdown Man—an embarrassing scientific forgery; an ape's jaw coupled with a human skull-cap

Nebraska Man—touted as an ape-man, but represented by nothing more than a fossilized pig's tooth

Embryonic recapitulation—forged drawings of embryos that supposedly show humans related to the animals

Peppered moth—mere color shifts in a population that have now shifted back

Vestigial organs—thought to be evolutionary leftovers, but now known to be functional1

These discredited evidences are still repeated in school textbooks today. When confronted, evolutionists admit the faulty claims, but insist they still be used since there are no better claims that are so effective in teaching evolution. And so millions of American schoolchildren each year are indoctrinated in a false worldview.

Nevertheless, truth will win out. Christians are attempting to regain lost ground in the political, educational, and religious arenas. Interest in creation still flourishes today, spawning thousands of creation scientists, hundreds of creationist organizations, and millions of creation believers. Polls taken in America consistently show a majority of people hold to some form of creation, especially young-earth creation.

Things are not what they should be, but neither are they as bad as before. What a wonderful time to be a Bible-believing Christian/creationist recruit in the Lord's army.