

## Session 4: IS GENESIS HISTORY?

December 31, 2017

Today we are going to cover two more chapters of **Is Genesis History?**; **The Genius of Design** and **The Potential of Created Kinds**. We'll be considering the complex design of life and the similarities and differences in species. We'll contrast how the traditional evolutionary theory explains these versus how the Bible explains them.

### **The Genius of Design** (interview with Robert Carter, PhD, Marine biologist)

Although evolutionary theory says all creatures descended from a common ancestor, when one looks at animals today (or in the fossil record), they appear to be unique creations with the ability to change to fit their environments. That ability to live and change is programmed in at the deepest levels of the genome in ways we do not fully understand. What we do see is that the human genome works as a four-dimensional "computer": our three billion letter sequence of DNA is able to turn sections of itself on and off; it is coiled into 3D fractal spheres where sections folded near each other combine to create new levels of information; and it changes shape over time to expose different areas of DNA needed to create tens of thousands of different proteins. This level of complexity is not just limited to the genome, but can be seen in the interdependent relationships between living creatures throughout every ecosystem in the world. Such highly-engineered structures and relationships can only exist if they are created simultaneously in a short space of time---which is exactly how Genesis says God created everything. (from the guide to **Is Genesis History**)

### **The Potential of Created Kinds** (interview with Todd Wood, PhD biologist)

One of the conclusions of evolutionary theory is that natural selection working over millions of years formed all the diversity of life we see in the world. Genesis, however, says God created animals fully formed "according to their kinds". When one studies the similarities and differences of animals, a better explanation is that each created kind possesses enormous potential for genetic change. These changes within kinds have often been pointed to as arguments for evolution, but changes between kinds have not been observed. Instead of a single tree of life growing from a common ancestor, each created kind has its own unique tree forming an orchard of life. Humans are part of their own kind and include relatives like Neanderthals, but not extinct primates like Australopithecus. God made Adam and Eve in His image, and gave them the unique role of stewarding His creation. (from **Is Genesis History** guide)