- preserved bubbles which should have passed on through molten rock that supposedly took millions of years to cool.
- Why aren't the oceans much saltier at the rate they accumulate salt, at least like the Great Salt Lake and the Dead Sea, if they are so old?
- Why are Carbon-14 dating measurements continually finding mere thousands of years for fossilized trees, and why is C-14 being found in some diamonds and coal in which all the radioactive carbon, with a relatively short half-life, should be long gone because they are supposedly millions of years old?
- Why is there so little helium in the atmosphere since the quickly diffusing gas is escaping from base igneous rocks into the atmosphere at high rates?

While the evolutionists try to explain them away, the best answers to these and many other questions are the straightforward ones, and they are in favor of a young earth — which underwent some relatively recent cataclysmic changes. Remember, if, as the Bible says, the heavens and the earth were created in a few days by the spoken Word of God, the creation started out as a functionally mature one, and it would be wrong to mistake maturity for age. From the beginning, birds were able to fly, plants were bearing seed, so, therefore, land had topsoil. Adam and Eve began life as adults, not as infants, and stars were visible from the earth despite their great distance (Genesis 1).

The conclusion of very old age – while disallowing a created maturity, young earth evidence, and catastrophic change during earth history – is simply more bias from a world bent toward idolatry, in this case the philosophy of naturalism. To force this assumption on science is to force the idea of a very limited creator, if any, on science when that is completely uncalled for. Science is not restricted to an atheistic/agnostic philosophy.

Academicians and government bureaucrats who insist on the assumption of a particular philosophy are making certain sciences into pseudo(junk)-science and are promoting a certain religious philosophy to the exclusion of any other. The Bible says that by abandoning God they become fools, though they may appear and claim to be smart. "Professing to be wise they became fools, for they exchanged the truth of God for a lie...", Romans 1:22.

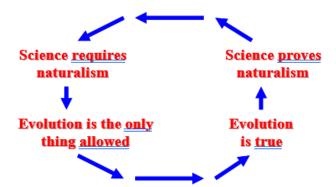
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Proclaiming Evidence for Truth

Tracts of Evidence When You Assume...



If you start by assuming "naturalism", you will, by definition of terms, conclude with godlessness. Here is an example of circular reasoning which props up the modern insistence on evolution and a secular society.

Naturalism is the philosophy which limits all phenomena to nonsupernatural causes and reduces ultimate reality to physical matter. It is the basis for evolution, for a godless creation, and for removing God from public institutions. Naturalism is now openly touted as a "necessity" for science. But this is not valid.

Science relies heavily on intuitive hypotheses, and these can easily come out of, or point toward, a super-natural cause. Indeed, this has been the perspective of most of the great scientists, especially at the time of the Scientific Revolution (1550-1700 A.D.). They were looking for the great principles of the "created order" established by an "ordered Creator" – the Judeo/Christian God!

Historical sciences, such as earth science, geology, and paleontology, will limit themselves if they assume that everything from the beginning has been according to the same natural phenomena and rates of change as we find today.

Assuming that everything has been the same as we find it today is called "uniformitarianism" and is a derivative of naturalism. This assumption says that the natural phenomena we measure and calculate today must be extrapolated back throughout history. Such an assumption is the same as assuming that a blind person in a wheelchair has been that way all his life – which, of course, may very well be incorrect.





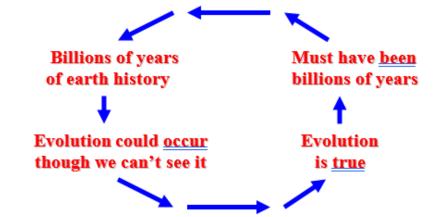
The "uniformitarian assumption" has become a foundation of modern historical sciences. Proposed by James Hutton (left) and Charles Lyell (right) in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, it paved the way for Charles Darwin's evolution thesis. James Hutton put it this way in 1785: "The past history of our globe *must be explained* by what can be seen to be happening now." For example, the slow, steady accumulation of sediments at currently measured rates "must" have occurred over millions of years of "geologic time" to get where they are today. It is a rigid methodical application of naturalism. The principle came to be accepted for all historical sciences and is stated simply as: "The key to the past is the present." The phrase could be restated as "everything continues as it has from the beginning", the very wording of the mistake that the Bible ascribes to those scoffing at the Christian faith!

In 2 Peter 3:5-6 the Bible says that "scoffers will come" saying "everything continues as it has from the beginning of creation". And it goes on to say, "For this they willfully forget: that... the world which then existed perished, being flooded with water."

If you are limited to the methods of naturalism (i.e., methodological naturalism), you will make a HUGE mistake if indeed the truth includes a catastrophic event (like a global watery cataclysm) outside the realm of uniformitarian thinking. Though your logic may be good, if the initial assumption/premise is wrong, you end up way off-base. Naturalism has thus become an assumption forced upon historical sciences which hides the truth about earth science and history.

Breaking free from uniformitarian assumptions and allowing for the possibility of God's interaction in earth or world history is the key to thinking outside the proverbial "box" of evolutionary dogma and coming to the truth.

The uniformitarianism represented by "geologic time" and championed by evolution is a particular uniformitarianism prejudiced in favor of veryold-earth measurements – because long ages are the requirement of evolution! Note the circular reasoning also present in this.



But there are actually many evidences for a young earth, and we can legitimately ask:

- **Why** do the earliest civilizations and written history date back less than 10,000 years?
- Why do the oldest trees happen to be just a few thousand years old?
- Why do some fossilized trees pierce through so many layers of supposed "geologic time"?
- Why are many gas and oil reservoirs under such high pressures, so that they become "gushers" and flow of their own accord, when rock porosity, permeability, and cracks are all around to relieve pressure over the supposed millions of years that the fossil fuels have been there?
- Why is the earth's magnetic field decaying so rapidly, extrapolating backwards to levels that should destabilize the earth within approximately 10,000 years?
- Why did the Apollo program Lunar Lander find so much less moon dust than expected for billions of years of dust accumulation?
- Why do we see so many comets in our solar system, since the comet tails are evidence of their volatile material boiling away as they pass by the sun? They should all have been consumed and invisible by now if the solar system is billions of years old.
- Why haven't the continents eroded nearly flat, and why haven't the oceans accumulated sediment thousands of feet deep if the earth is really billions of years old?
- Why are there radioactive halos preserved in granite rocks, from elements with half-lives of only several minutes? The halos are like