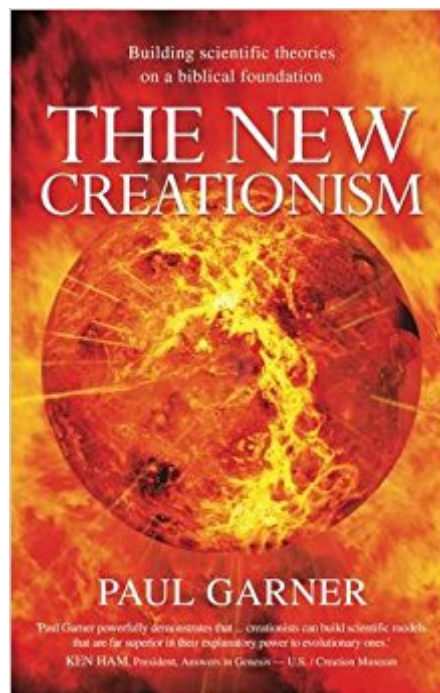




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The New Creationism: Building Scientific Theory On A Biblical Foundation



Synopsis

The academic culture in which science is practiced today is one of tacit - if not explicit - atheism. Nowhere is this more evident than in the scientific study of how the universe began and developed - the field of origins. This book has been written in the conviction that the first eleven chapters of the book of Genesis - the Bible's book of beginnings - provide a trustworthy and accurate account of the early history of the universe. In the increasingly secular age in which we live, it is all too easy to forget that the major disciplines of science were founded by men of broadly Christian convictions. Their names are perhaps familiar to us - Boyle, Ray, Hooke, Newton, Faraday - but there is often an embarrassed silence concerning the spiritual beliefs that motivated these scientific giants. Like the astronomer, Kepler, these men perceived that in their scientific insights they were thinking God's thoughts after him'. Today, however, there is a sense of collective amnesia about the religious motivations of these men.

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Customer Reviews

For those needing an up-to-date and comprehensive introduction to the science and issues surrounding biblical origins this book stands above the rest. --Dr JOHN H. WHITMORE, Associate Professor of Geology, Cedarville University, Ohio, USA
This book ... introduces the reader to the best contemporary creationist models in astronomy, geology, biology, and so on and at a level the layperson can understand. --KEN HAM, President, Answers in Genesis U.S. / Creation Museum
Paul is one of the few creationist speakers and writers who are qualified in the two key areas of science geology and biology... His study of the various topics is thorough and I can detect

no scientific or biblical flaw in his arguments... I am very happy to commend this publication and trust it has a wide readership. --J. H. JOHN PEET, B.Sc, M.Sc, Ph.D, C.Chem, FRSC, The Biblical Creation Society

PAUL GARNER is a researcher and lecturer with Biblical Creation Ministries. He has a degree in Environmental Sciences (Geology/ Biology) and is a Fellow of the Geological Society. He is married with two children and resides in Cambridgeshire, England.

Paul Garner, *“The New Creationism – Building Scientific Theories”* Review In this book, Paul Garner has sought to demonstrate that the narrative provided by the Biblical book of Genesis is indispensable if one is to understand correctly how the universe, the Earth, living things and humans themselves came into being: *The Christian Transcendental Argument* (Carpenter 2014): Everything about Jesus Christ can only be understood in the context of God’s revelation, i.e. the inspired sacred record written in the Bible. Specifically, the Triune God (in the person of the Holy Spirit) provides the structure of logic and knowledge that allows human reason to understand this record. Finally, without God, understanding is not possible. As writer Van Til (1969) explains, “A truly transcendental argument takes any fact of experience which it wishes to investigate, and tries to determine what the presuppositions of such a fact must be, in order to make it what it is (a fact).” Note that this argument is clearly different from either inductive or deductive reasoning. Explicitly, (as Martin Luther professed) it is only by the power of the transcendent Holy Spirit that I believe in Jesus Christ or in the life and words He says. Thus, we argue that the words of Holy Scripture can be grasped by human reason. Jesus Christ lives, and rules in the present and the Kingdom of God is imminent (likely to occur at any moment). Let this be Garner’s Transcendental Argument. The first eleven chapters of Genesis, are full of genealogical, geographical and cultural detail. Furthermore, the historicity of Genesis is affirmed time and again by the rest of Scripture. There are 200 quotations from, or references to, Genesis in the New Testament. Let these references be the Presuppositions upon which his Argument depends. More than half of these references are to Genesis 1-11, and 63 are from the first three chapters. Twenty-five are from the lips of the third person of the triune God, the Lord Jesus himself. The characters of Genesis 1-11 including Adam, Eve, Cain, Abel, Enoch, Noah and Shem are referred to in the New Testament as real people; the events of Genesis 1-11 including Creation, the Fall and the Flood are referred to as real events. This surely has implications for our understanding of the origins and development of the world in which

we live. If we do not take these statements of Scripture seriously, and seek to build upon the insights they give us, we will surely fail to glorify God in our thinking. We need to be those who seek to cultivate the mind of Christ in every area of life and study "including in the realm of origins. Secondly, we have also seen that the book of Genesis provides us with the framework for good science. In order to study the world by the scientific method, we must presuppose three things: first, that the universe really exists and is not an illusion; second, that the universe can be understood because it operates by regular laws and principles; and, third, that the human mind is able to come to an understanding of the way in which the universe operates. None of these things can be proved to be true, but in order to do science we must accept them by faith anyway. What is significant is that the Bible's account of origins uniquely provides us with the basis for accepting these above three presuppositions of science. There is one other thing that the book of Genesis provides for us. This most important thing is the fact that Genesis provides us with the foundation to the Christian gospel. This transcendental argument is ultimately why the question of origins is so important "because it has enormous implications for understanding who we really are, our relationship to God, the nature and consequences of our sin, and God's plan of salvation. Kudos to Paul Garner for his excellent book: The New Creationism!

This is an excellent book as far as giving a positive argument on behalf of young earth creationism rather than against Darwinian evolution. I would have liked it to be more detailed and technical, but that would have been less readable for the general public. I would have also preferred more secular sources as far as the references go because there are many secular studies that support some of his conclusions. Otherwise, it was readable and concise and is a nice introduction to the different young earth models. Many of these models are still in somewhat of an infancy stage because of a lack funds as the vast majority of government money goes towards evolutionary research, but there is good research going on by creationists and this book references some of it. Evolutionists will criticize it for purely philosophical reasons. For a book that exposes the fatal flaws in the evolutionary axiom I would recommend starting with Dr. Jonathan Sarfati's "Refuting Evolution" which would be a good companion with this book for giving a good overview of the creationist side to this debate.

If you are even considering reading this book please do it. This is such an important topic and this book handles it very well. Lots of eye opening stuff.

Great service. Quality matched description exactly. Thx.

Not readable on a kindle on my chromebook or on my android phone.

I needed this book for school. It was great quality, accurately described, reasonably priced, and shipped to me within a few days. I am so grateful!

The book arrived on time and looks brand new. Thank you.

In 1982 *What Is Creation Science? (WCS)* by Henry M. Morris & Gary E. Parker appeared. It endeavored to explain a very generalized scientific creation world view to a lay audience. Parker, a biologist, wrote the first part dealing with the life sciences and Morris, a hydraulics engineer, scribed the section on the physical sciences. This book presented the case for creation without reference to Biblical arguments and citations. The Institute for Creation Research (ICR), at that time, was promoting its two model approach which compared and contrasted the evidence for the creation and evolution models to origins. WCS and the earlier more technical *Scientific Creationism* (general edition) (1974) were published years before the rise of the Intelligent Design (ID) movement. ICR's two model approach and ID both strove to decouple Biblical bias from their creation/design arguments. WCS is filled with quotes of evolutionists who themselves point out the weaknesses of their own theory. These quotations and resulting discussions were made to show the merits of the creation model from a strictly scientific perspective and to allow for a wider readership by secular audiences. While much in the earlier volume is similar to Paul Gardner's *The New Creationism (TNC)* there is a significant difference in emphasis. TNC is specifically geared to the Christian market and includes many Biblical references as it sets forth the Biblical view of origins emphasizing the Creation, the Fall, the Flood and post-Flood eras. TNC is written in a lay friendly manner and while confrontation with evolutionary theory is inevitable it is de-emphasized in favor of establishing a Biblical creationary overview. Garner writes, "In this book, I will, where necessary, offer criticisms of conventional theories; however, my main aim is to summarize the work of modern-day scholars who are seeking to restore the biblical foundations of the scientific enterprise and build positive creationist theories in the field of origins." (p. 15) What are some of the differences between these two books? In the Morris & Parker book much space is given to the importance of the second law of thermodynamics as a major hindrance to macro evolutionary theory (WCS, pp.

156-188) while in *The New Creationism* the "law of entropy" is mentioned once, (p. 37). TNC does strongly present the importance of the curse (Genesis 3) on creation (pp. 155-164). Unlike WCS, Garner's book involves not just recent creationary research unavailable in 1982, but details very specific creation theories that can be confirmed or falsified. It discusses the original time dilation theory of Russell Humphrey, Catastrophic Plate Tectonics, the RATE research, Kurt Wise's floating forest ideas, Michael Oard's Ice Age studies, the growing discipline of Baraminology and many other innovative creation concepts. Garner believes these are the most promising of recent creationary proposals. He wisely cautions, "Although I have tried to summarize what I regard as the best research at the time of writing, not all the ideas in this book will stand the test of time. Some of these theories will have to be revised or abandoned while Scripture remains true for all time." (p. 16) TNC starts with cosmological questions like the Big Bang theory, and proceeds to the formation of galaxies, stars and the solar system and Earth. It discusses the issue of the Biblical time frame versus the deep time paradigm of the secular science establishment with critiques of radiometric dating, origin of life studies, uniformitarianism, and evolution evidences. It discusses Flood catastrophism, the fossil record, post Flood events such as the Ice Age, distribution of mankind, the origin of races, and other issues. Garner, who holds advanced degrees in both biology and geology, writes in a very easy to understand style that many non-specialist readers will appreciate. This volume is good introduction to current creationary thinking. It has numerous helpful diagrams and illustrations, bibliography, website listings, index, extensive endnotes and numerous commendations.

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