

Creation

Creation

1. Creation

Our world was created in the beginning by God. Genesis 1:1; 2:4—p. ____*

2. The Father and his Son were united in the Creation of all things. Genesis 1:26—p. ____*; Hebrews 1:1, 2—p. ____*; John 1:1-3—p. ____*
3. God created by the word of his mouth. Genesis 1:3, 9, 13, 14—p. ____*; Psalm 33:6-9—p. ____*
4. It is clear that the Prophets and many of the Psalms accept without reservation the doctrine of creation from nothing by the will of God. Psalm 33:6-9—p. ____*; Psalm 102:26—p. ____*; Psalm 121:2—p. ____*; Jeremiah 10:12—p. ____*; Isaiah 42:5—p. ____*; Isaiah 45:7-9—p. ____*
5. The Bible teaches us that the world was made out of that which did not appear or did not previously exist. Hebrews 11:3—p. ____*; Genesis 1:1—p. ____*
6. While no human being can understand or find out how God created everything out of nothing, yet that should not prevent us from studying his works to learn more about Him. Job 11:7-11—p. ____*; Romans 11:33—p. ____*

2. Creation of Inorganic Matter

When God brought our world into existence, he first created inorganic matter (Gen. 1:1-10), second the vegetable matter (Gen. 1:11, 12), and third the animals (Gen. 1:13-28—p. ____*). Observation teaches that this must have been the order in which God created this world and all in it; for animals subsist upon vegetables (Genesis 1:29, 30—p. ____*) and all vegetables grow out of the earth (Genesis 1:11, 12—p. ____*).

2. Inorganic matter includes sand, rocks, all forms of

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"to shew...things which must shortly come to pass;"

Revelation 1:1

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earthly substances, all of which constitute the mineral kingdom. No inorganic matter is alive but dead and does not reproduce itself.

3. "Everything we see, feel or handle, is a composition—a mixture of different elements....The soil and the rocks, and even the water, the air, and the light are compounds," (Science and the Bible, by Herbert W. Morris, A. M., p. 27). "It is now demonstrated, therefore, that every known substance existing in nature is a compound, and therefore cannot be eternal. And the whole is no greater than the sum of its parts. No number of finite substances can be eternal. The universe, then, cannot be eternal."—*Fables of Infidelity*, by Robert Patterson, p. 12
4. Every elementary particle of inorganic matter is non-living and inert; therefore they could not have united themselves to form compound substances. Knowing this, there must have been a compounder or a Creator; "for the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead." Romans 1:20—p. _____*
5. There are now known to be about 118 elementary substances, and we do not lack evidence to prove that these "elementary substances themselves had a beginning. The ultimate . . . atoms composing each of them are endowed with properties that have reference and adaptation to those of others—properties that qualify them to attract or repel, to unite or coalesce with those of others, so as to produce the endlessly diversified combinations and organisms of nature."—*Science and the Bible*, by Prof. Herbert W. Morris, Cincinnati, 1875, p. 28

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6. "IN THE BEGINNING, GOD"

geology, and the weary mind comes at length to the same terminus, In the beginning, God. We take the nebular theory, and melt down the earth to a fluid mass, and evaporate this into the thinnest ether diffused in space, and requiring age upon age of motion to give it solidity and form; we ask whence came the ether? In the beginning, God. Every where it is written, There is a God—a living God, a personal God, a present God. Can there be a higher privilege of love than to know God as a friend?"—*Man in Genesis and Geology*, Joseph P. Thompson, D. D. New York, 1875, p. 27

"to shew...things which must shortly come to pass;" "to shew...things which must shortly come to pass;"

Revelation 1:1

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6. "IN THE BEGINNING, GOD"

of creation were ordinary days."—*Prof. D. N. Lord's Geognosy, New York, 1857, p. 35*

8. The Sabbath was instituted at the end of the first week to commemorate creation. Genesis 2:1-3—p. _____*; Exodus 20:11—p. _____*; Exodus 31:17—p. _____*

6. "In the Beginning, God"

1. "History before us affirms that the earth, and all things therein, were created by God, and had a beginning. And to a beginning, indeed, all things around us, above us, beneath us, obviously carry us back."—*Science and the Bible, p. 26*
2. "The material universe is the manifestation of one grand creative thought as comprehensive in the diversity of parts as it is grand in the unity of the whole. These parts have been so wondrously joined and skillfully wrought together, that each is linked with each, and one with all. In this divine economy nothing is wanting, nothing is superfluous, and what seems to our feeble vision least important is as essential to complete the unity of the plan as our own glorious manhood."—*Religion and Chemistry, by J. P. Cooke, London, 1881, pp. 14, 15*
3. "Until one has become conscious of the infinite beauty and skill with which the numberless parts of nature have been fashioned and adjusted, one cannot appreciate the force of the conviction which the impression gives."—*Ibid, p. 66*
4. "We wander back in quest of the origin of our race and of the world we inhabit, till we meet this sublime declaration, in the beginning, God. We traverse the whole field of speculative philosophy, and reach the same result, In the beginning, God. We roam through the interminable ages and cycle of ages in the eras of

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6. "Sir John Herschel asserts that `every molecule or atom of matter has all the characters of a manufactured article; consequently, no atom can have been eternal. Hence appears the falsity and the baselessness of the pantheistic theory, that would substitute an eternal nature for an eternal God—every particle of matter in the universe, in a clear and emphatic voice, pronouncing condemnation."—*Ibid. p. 282*
7. That every inorganic compound is combined according to a definite "law of proportions" will be seen by the following illustration: "Twenty-three ounces of sodium will unite with exactly 35.5 ounces of chlorine; and if you use precisely these proportions of the two elements, the whole of each will disappear and become merged in the compound which is our common table salt. But if, in attempting to make salt, we bring together clumsily 23.5 ounces of sodium and 35.5 ounce of chlorine, nature will simply put the extra half ounces of sodium to one side, and the rest will unite. This law which governs all chemical combinations is known as the law of definite proportions."—*Religion and Chemistry, by Prof. Josiah Parsons Cooke, London, 1881, p. 266*
8. "The stones and soil beneath our feet, and the ponderous mountains are not mere confused masses of matter; they are pervaded throughout their innermost constitution by harmony of numbers. This principle is known as, the law of definite proportions, and its consequence is that every chemical element has a numerical property by which it is governed when entering into combination." There is also what is known in chemistry as the "law of multiple proportions."—*Youmans' Chemistry, New York, 1877*

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pp. 132, 133; see also *College Chemistry*, by Ira Remsen, New York, 1906, pp. 12, 13

9. “The primal particles are the work of the mind. Whatever may have been the primal condition of matter, whatsoever supposition we may form as of fluidity, or any mode of existence, it must have been naturally divisible into particles, and therefore composed of them,—into particles having in them the ordered potencies revealed in the evolutions from them, and therefore we say the work of the mind. But if they lie at the very foundation, are perfectly simple, and yet are the work of the mind, they must be so by creation. No other alternative is left. Mind must have given them their being.”—*The Creation of Matter*, by Rev. Prof. Prof. M. A., p. 171
10. Since, according to the science of chemistry, the inorganic non-living substances of our earth are made up of invisible infinitesimally small created particles of matter, which are united according to a definite law of proportions to form the various composite substances of our earth, it follows that there must have been an intelligent being who united these substances now composing our world; and since these particles are so infinitely small as well as infinite in numbers, it also follows that their Creator must be an infinite being.
11. The science of chemistry therefore confirms the following inspired declaration about creation:
“Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that that which are not seen were not made of things which do appear.”—Hebrews 11:3—p. _____*

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- (b) Lazarus was instantaneously restored to life by the command of Christ. John 11:43, 44—p. _____*
- (c) The fig tree withered at once at the word of Jesus. Matthew 21:19—p. _____*
3. This world and everything in it was created in six literal days. Genesis 2:1-3—p. _____*; Exodus 20:8-11—p. _____*
4. “No language could have been chosen more explicit, nor any terms found in Hebrew more definite than those here employed. There was a first day, a second day, a third day, etc., each opening and closing with a definite evening and morning—literally rendered. There was evening, there was morning, day one; there was evening, there was morning, day two, etc.”—*Science and the Bible*, pp. 80, 81
5. “Moses, who penned the record, we have every reason to believe, understood these days, and meant that his readers should understand them as literal days; for we cannot suppose for a moment that he ever had in his mind anything like the ideas suggested by modern geology.”—*Ibid*, p. 81
6. “God himself refers to them as literal days in the commandment given from Sinai, ‘Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested on the seventh day.’ No impartial mind can read these words and come to any other conclusion than that the six days, as well as the seventh, were literal days.”—*Ibid*, p. 81
7. On Exodus 20:11, Prof. D. N. Lord remarks: “We have thus explicit testimony of the Most High that the days

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10. care for them, The creation, therefore, of these animals must have been instantaneous.
11. If the animal kingdom was created suddenly, there is then reason to believe that the vegetable and mineral kingdoms may also have been created instantaneously.
12. The following illustrates the perfection and infinity of the Creator's works: "The finest thread in a spider's web, which can scarcely be seen, is, said to be composed of no less than 4,000 strands. On a single wing of a butterfly have been found 100,000 scales; and on that of a silkworm moth 400,000; each of these minute scales being a marvel of beauty and completeness itself. So thin are the wings of many insects that 50,000 placed over each other would only be a quarter of an inch thick; and yet, thin as they are, each is double. And when we consider, still further, the incomprehensibly delicate contrivances and exquisite borings and claspings and jointings which enter into the frame of an animated being a thousand times less than a mite, we cannot but be filled with adoring wonder in view of these productions of the Creator's hand."—*Science and the Bible*, p. 466

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God created this world and everything in it suddenly by the word of his power. Genesis 1:3, 6, 7, 9—

p. _____*; Psalm 33:6, 9—p. _____*; Hebrews 11:3—p. _____*

2. That the Word of God acts instantaneously may be seen from the following:
 - (a) The storm was calmed immediately by the command of Christ. Luke 8:24—p. _____*

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3. Organized Matter—The Vegetable Kingdom

After God had created the inorganic substances now composing our earth, he then formed living matter out of this non-living matter; living matter divided into two great divisions called the vegetable (Genesis 1:11, 12—p. _____*) and animal kingdoms (Genesis 1:20-27—p. _____*). Living matter has a cellular structure, grows by assimilation, reproduces itself, and ferments and decays. Notice the difference between dead and living matter.

2. But since inorganic matter is dead it cannot therefore organize itself into life; spontaneous generation is therefore an utter impossibility. Living matter, which is formed out of dead matter, therefore proves the existence of a divine Creator. Romans 1:19, 20—p. _____*
3. The science of chemistry has demonstrated again and again that there is no known law by which man can organize nonliving matter into life. Professor Seubert of Tubwgen, says: "Chemistry has produced thousands of organic substances, it is true, but not one bearing in it the breath of life; the life force is still a mystery."—*Science and Christianity by Professor Bettex*, p. 196
4. "But it is now known that animal and vegetable substances obey the same laws of affinity as mineral matter, and the recent progress of chemistry has given us great reason to believe that we may be able one day to prepare all the materials of which plants and animals build their cells. Here, however, chemistry stops, and creation begins. The great Architect of nature alone can fashion this dead material into living forms."—*Religion and Chemistry*, p. 222
5. "The present standpoint (of science) is this: Science knows no example of living beings which have come into existence out of non-living matter; that is, without

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6. parents. Science has not disproved the first words of the Bible: ‘In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.’”—*Prof. Eug. Warming, of the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, in a lecture on Evolution in Our Time, Dansk Tidskrift, VII, December, 1904*
7. “From the beginning to the end of the inquiry there is not as you have seen, a shadow of evidence in favor of the doctrine of spontaneous generation. There is, on the contrary, overwhelming evidence against it.”—*Prof. Tyndal, quoted by Robert Patterson in his Errors of Evolution, p. 184*
8. “Liebig, Pasteur and Tyndal have, by oft-repeated and careful experiments, banished the theory of spontaneous generation from science.”—*Professor Bettex, Science and Christianity, Burlington, Iowa, 1901, p. 272*
9. Both Bible and true Science agree in teaching that organized or living matter proves the existence of a being who formed life out of non-living matter. Romans 1:19, 20—p.____*
10. The existence of the vegetable world, with its myriads of varieties and forms, is therefore another indisputable evidence of an infinite Creator whom we call God.

4. The Animal Kingdom

- A**fter God had created the vegetable kingdom he created the animal kingdom, which subsists upon the vegetables. Genesis 1:12-27, 29, 30—p.____*
2. But as there is no scientific evidence proving that inorganic matter or vegetable life originated animal life, much less that animal life evolved itself into life, it therefore follows that animals must have been

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3. created, and that is in harmony with divine inspiration. Genesis 1:12-28—p.____*; Romans 1: 19, 20—p.____*; Hebrews 11:3—p.____*
4. The Lord says that he made all the vegetables “after his kind,” and also all the beasts each “after his kind.” Genesis 1:12, 21-25—p.____*. Observation and experience teach that we reap the same kind of fruit that we sow or plant. When we sow wheat, we reap wheat, not potatoes. Beasts never change their kind; hogs do not change or develop into sheep, nor horses into cows.
5. True science also proves there is no change from one species to another. “Nowhere are there instances of gradual transition from one species to another.”—*Science and Christianity by Professor Bettex, p. 127*
6. Liebig, who is a German professor, says, “strict scientific investigation knows nothing of a chain of organic beings.”—(*Chemische Briefe, p. 366*) quoted in *Science and Christianity, p. 127*
7. At a congress of naturalists in Europe, “Wilsey made the bold statement, ‘He who is not done with Darwin hardly deserves to be called a naturalist.’”—*Ibid, p. 131*
8. Dr. K. Muller says: “It was a great thought of Darwin's to make all organisms evolve one from the other. Unfortunately, however, a glance at the fossil creatures of the various creation periods dispels this beautiful idea.”—*Ibid, p. 131*
9. The first animals, such as birds and mammals, must have been created in such a fully developed state that they could care for themselves from the very beginning. Had they been created in an infant state, they would all have perished for want of parents to