

# Cosmic Delusions

**Book 1**



# Balfour Christian

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**Cosmic Delusions:**

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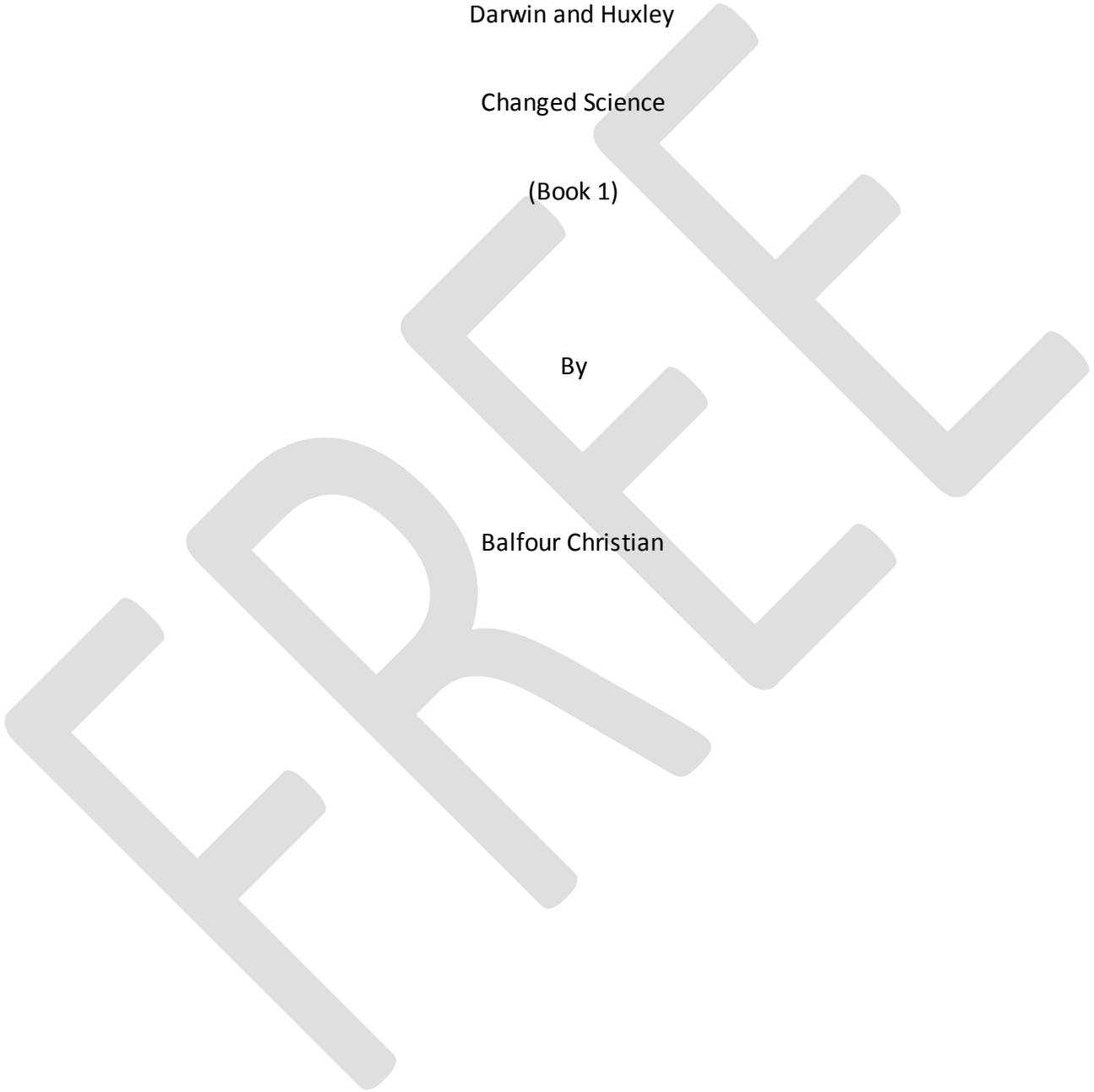
Darwin and Huxley

Changed Science

(Book 1)

By

Balfour Christian



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COSMIC DELUSIONS: How Darwin and Huxley Changed Science (Book 1)

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## Preface

Recent scientific data acquired from Earth and the far reaches of space are causing many scientists to rethink their assumptions about the universe. A close examination of Earth's biodiversity and ecosystems reveals that evolutionary theory is a dubious and questionable explanation of how life started. Astronomers have discovered immense light structures and huge reservoirs of water in the early universe. This new empirical data, from NASA and other sources, not only supports the Genesis model of creation, but also derails many of the tenets of evolution and cosmology.

Charles Darwin's original intent was to discover the laws of Creation that were "impressed on matter by the Creator." Ironically, Darwin rejected the Bible as fiction early in life, which was a somewhat questionable approach since the Bible is a major source of information about God the Creator. Rejecting the Bible as truth is tantamount to rejecting the Creator as Architect of the universe. As he grew older, he became more skeptical of the existence of God. At the end of his career, he expressed regret using the terms create and Creator in his works, stating that these were not biblical terms but referred only to natural processes. Coupled with Thomas Henry Huxley, the pair essentially challenged the existence of a Creator and publicized the theory of naturalistic evolution. Their efforts resulted in an increasing firewall between science and any mention of the Creator, helping to validate agnosticism and atheism in the scientific arena.

Huxley saw that it was necessary to cast doubt on the Bible, particularly miracles, in order to promote the theory of evolution. However, his application of the scientific method in this instance was erroneous. It is improper to evaluate miracles from the distant past using this method, primarily because no physical data is available and there is no one to reenact them. Huxley was extremely critical of the invisible world mentioned by Jesus. However, scientists have now developed a theoretical framework for invisibility in a physical world and have been able to manufacture “invisibility cloak” prototypes.

In order to make way for the theory of evolution, scientists concluded that they had to attack and demolish the Creator God of the Bible. In the process, they created smaller gods that still act mysteriously and miraculously. These gods, such as abiogenesis and natural selection, act outside the known laws of nature. Instead of accomplishing their objectives in six days, like the Creator God of the Bible, they require millions and millions of years to create fully functioning animals with wings, eyes, and ears that work properly. This relatively new pseudo-scientific religion, initiated by Darwin and Huxley, comes complete with its gods and high priests. Its main goal is to ridicule and denounce the Creator, something that the world’s greatest scientists, Albert Einstein and Isaac Newton, would no doubt find appalling. In fact, both of these brilliant scientists saw God as being the sole creator of the universe.

Casting doubt on a Creator God and the Bible by the supporters of evolutionary theory has spawned numerous mythologies or pitfalls in the field of science. Generally, these myths are usually founded on nothing more than speculation. Scientists must manipulate the laws of

nature and basic mathematics, ignoring conflicting evidence, in order to produce a universe from nothingness and randomness. The quantity of antimatter derived from the alleged big bang should be abundant. However, NASA can only find negligible quantities in colliding stellar bodies. Unknown to the average person, current scientific data and empirical studies falsify the major claims of evolutionary thinking. In reality, evolutionary predictions usually run contrary, awry or opposite to actual observations in nature. If this were true in other scientific fields, abandonment of such a field would be the only option.

A proper understanding of the DNA of all living things suggests that life is far too complex to have evolved spontaneously from chaos or randomness. DNA is complex biological information. For complex information to exist in nature there must have been an intelligent source for this information, according to modern information theory, which is a sound scientific principle. Complex information simply does not arise extemporaneously from random, undirected events, irrespective of time or so-called "deep time." If this was not the case, any attempt at discovery in the universe would be pointless and a nightmare.

Essentially, the proponents of atheism support evolutionary theory, which is an unofficial religion, technically speaking. While these supporters try to shore up evolutionary theory by criticizing God beliefs and all religious activities, their criticisms and denouncements are fraught with error. Critic Richard Dawkins misdirects the scientific method in *The God Delusion* when using it to denounce the so-called "God Hypothesis." Victor Stenger's intensive use of logic and philosophy in *God: The Failed Hypothesis* to prove that God does not exist is deeply flawed. He

assumes that natural, physical laws alone are relevant in all dimensions and activities of the universe, which is highly speculative. Christopher Hitchens' conclusion that the Ten Commandments are irrelevant to modern society in *God is not Great* is based on a misunderstanding of their purpose and benefits.

However, these criticisms generally fall into the illogical trap of denouncing God as frumpy, violent and mean-spirited and then concluding that He is nothing more than a myth or fairy tale. A fictional, non-entity does not possess bona fide dispositions or characteristics worthy of denouncement. This is the inconsistent equivalent of arguing that a bad God does exist but He is not a reality.

Many of the criticisms of God beliefs stem from the performance of religion, which is, rightly speaking, nothing more than human attitudes that can be irreverent, erratic and nonsensical at times. The God of the Bible and religion are two very different entities. Not all religions claim to know God or obey His rules. God does not claim to be a religion or harbinger of all religions; and not all clergy claim or turn out to be true followers of God. *Cosmic Delusions* examines the many fallacies surrounding modern science, particularly the claims of naturalistic evolutionary philosophy, and religion in general. It also presents current scientific data that supports the Bible.

## CHAPTER I

*“The question is...whether there exists a Creator and Ruler of the universe; and this has been answered in the affirmative by some of the highest intellects that have ever existed.”*<sup>1</sup> **Charles Darwin**, English Naturalist (1809-1882)

### Charles Darwin’s Dilemma

Rev. Dr. Malcolm Brown, Director of Mission and Public Affairs of the Church of England, wrote an article in 2008 praising natural selection, insisting that the church owed Darwin an apology.

*Charles Darwin: 200 years from your birth, the Church of England owes you an apology for misunderstanding you and, by getting our first reaction wrong, encouraging others to misunderstand you still. We try to practice the old virtues of 'faith seeking understanding' and hope that makes some amends. But the struggle for your reputation is not over yet, and the problem is not just your religious opponents but those who falsely claim you in support of their own interests. Good religion needs to work constructively with good science – and I dare to suggest that the opposite may be true as well.*<sup>2</sup>

Dr. Brown, a theological consultant, proclaimed that Darwin was a “model of good scientific method.” In his view, “Darwin’s meticulous application of the principles of evidence-based research was not the problem.” The real problem, according to Brown, was that Darwin’s theory “challenged the view that God had created human beings as an entirely different kind of creation to the rest of the animal world.” Darwin’s critics were being emotional, not

intellectual, when they rejected his proposed ascent of humans from apes through natural selection, insisted Brown.

If good science is the study of the universe that God created, and good religion is about the Creator of the universe, then good religion and good science are compatible. However, a problem arises with Brown's assessment when science does not see God as the Creator of the universe. In reality, the theory of evolution introduced by Charles Darwin eventually dismissed God as the Creator of the Universe, causing a formal separation between science and religion.

A limited, shallow reading of Darwin's work will no doubt give the impression that he was certain about the God of this Universe being the initiator, beginner, or planner of all life on this planet, as presented in the Bible. At one point, he did seem confident that a Creator ruled over the universe, which, according to him, was definitely a fact established by "some of the highest intellects that have ever existed" in his thinking.<sup>3</sup> Here is one view, which is the very closing statement of *The Origin of Species*:

*There is grandeur in this view of life, with its several powers, having been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one; and that, whilst this planet has gone circling on according to the fixed law of gravity, from so simple a beginning endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful have been, and are being evolved.*<sup>4</sup>

'Originally breathed by the Creator' is a term reminiscent of a process recorded in the Bible, particularly the first chapter of the book called Genesis, which essentially simplifies the creation

of the physical universe, as we know it, into six days. The expression “by the Creator” does not appear in the first edition (1859) of *The Origin of Species*, while it appears in subsequent editions.

It appears as though Darwin’s original position in the majority of his scientific writings is that life came into existence because there is a universal Creator. Apparently, he was initially convinced that “an omnipotent and omniscient Creator ordains everything and foresees everything.”<sup>5</sup> However, in a letter to J. D. Hooker he poignantly reveals his true thoughts concerning this matter.

*It will be some time before we see "slime, protoplasm, &c." generating a new animal. But I have long regretted that I truckled to public opinion, and used the Pentateuchal term of creation, by which I really meant "appeared" by some wholly unknown process. It is mere rubbish, thinking at present of the origin of life; one might as well think of the origin of matter.*<sup>6</sup>

Obviously, the term *creation* in his writings had little to do with the concept of a biblical God creating the universe.

Darwin seems to have had strong God beliefs in his early childhood days. He positively reminisces in his autobiography that at age sixteen he experienced the power of God in his life as he prayed.<sup>7</sup> There are no other references to the power of prayer or belief in God in his autobiography, although he admitted to being fond of “inventing falsehoods” during his boyhood days in order to create excitement.<sup>8</sup>

It is not crystal clear why any religion that believes in God as the Creator of the universe would make a formal apology to Darwin. Clearly, Darwin’s views about the Bible, God and creation seemed to have evolved with time, emerging contrary to the religious beliefs of his contemporaries.

## Dwindling Belief in the Bible

It is uncertain how much Darwin's 'penchant for fiction' may have influenced his scientific work, but the evidence is there. His belief in God seems to have dwindled, as he got older, becoming more ill-defined and contradictory. Although he originally intended to become a clergyman, he found the Bible to be "unintelligible".<sup>9</sup> It is doubtful that he made any concerted endeavor to understand it, similar to the efforts made by the famous Sir Isaac Newton who studied the Bible on a daily basis. Darwin also found Mathematics, particularly Algebra, to be "repugnant", refusing to expend extra time, patience and energy in learning basic mathematical principles, which he later deeply regretted.<sup>10</sup>

While sailing around the world on the Beagle (December 27, 1831 to October 2, 1836), Darwin states that he gave up belief in the Bible completely, which was after he insisted to crewmembers that it was the only valid guide for morals. This persistence of quoting the Bible caused the crew to ridicule him. Later he claimed that he had credibility problems with such a "false history of the world", referring to the Genesis creation story, The Tower of Babel, the rainbow as a sign, etc. He was troubled by the doctrine of everlasting punishment where all non-believers will be punished everlastingly, calling it a "damnable doctrine". Disbelief in a Creator did not come overnight, according to Darwin, but it "crept upon him slowly" and finally took control.

At one point in his life, he believed that he deserved "to be called a Theist" because there must be "a First Cause having an intelligent mind in some degree analogous to man". This idea seemed strongest while writing *The Origin of Species* but it weakened over time. He finally

states in his autobiography that he was uncertain about a God as Creator: Declaring, "...the beginning of all things is insoluble" by human beings, therefore, he was "an Agnostic", a term coined by Thomas Huxley, the promulgator of his evolutionary thinking.<sup>11</sup> This is somewhat ironic, considering he also shared his experience of praying to God as a child and never changed the wording about the existence of a Creator as the source of life in the final edition of *The Origin of Species*.

Strangely enough, at one point, Darwin was extremely sensitive to the criticism that his life's work bordered on atheism and found it hurtful. He defended his works by stating that he could not find a logical explanation why a loving God would create animals that ate each other, so he concluded that other factors were at play apart from the actual creation. He concluded that nature, as we know it today, was the result of "...designed laws, with the details, whether good or bad, left to the working out of chance." He believed that these "...laws may have been expressly designed by an omniscient Creator, who foresaw every future event and consequence."<sup>12</sup>

Darwin's final denial of the existence of God as creator seems to have had more to do with rejecting the erroneous theology of his contemporaries, rather than any understanding of biblical facts about God. He wrote, "At the present day the most usual argument for the existence of an intelligent God is drawn from the deep inward conviction and feelings which are experienced by most persons."<sup>13</sup>

Darwin suspected this argument was false from his observations of various cultures while travelling around the world, and the testimony of men while living with “savages”. Many of these primitive tribes that he encountered during his worldwide travels did not have a name for God, much less any innate knowledge of such a concept, tending to believe more in the existence of evil spirits. He was convinced that there “was no evidence that man was aboriginally endowed with the ennobling belief in the existence of an Omnipotent God.”<sup>14</sup>

If his knowledge of scripture were complete, Darwin would have realized that his conclusion about the absence of aboriginal God thoughts in humanity was correct and in line with teachings of the Bible. Unfortunately, this lack of Bible knowledge caused him to doubt the existence of God rather than question the accuracy of this unsupported religious doctrine, which is also prevalent today.

As human beings, we are not born with an innate or natural knowledge of God. Learning about the existence of God is a conversion process for each individual, whether it occurs during early childhood or later in life. Atheism and agnosticism are also socially acquired beliefs. Children are generally not born knowing, doubting, or denying the existence of God.

According to the Bible, after God introduced himself to the children of Israel on Mount Horeb, Moses was very concerned that they would forget about Him. To prevent this from happening, they were to *teach* their children and their grandchildren about God, His commandments, and their experiences.<sup>15</sup> Jesus made it plain that the purpose of his mission was “not to call the

righteous, but sinners to repentance.”<sup>16</sup> A sinner is someone who has no prior knowledge of God, or has forgotten God. Someone has to educate, or remind, a sinner about God since he or she were not born with this knowledge.

Jesus’ final message to his disciples was “to teach all nations” the very same things that they had been taught. It would be unnecessary to teach anyone about God if all human beings were borne with an instinctive or aboriginal knowledge of God. Indeed, missionaries and publishing ministries would be redundant and a waste of resources if such aboriginal knowledge was true.

Darwin was also correct in rejecting the theological idea that the punishment of non-believers will continue everlastingly. This teaching concocts the idea that evil people—people who have not turned from sin—will burn in hell forever with much pain and suffering. Individuals who dream or envision they died and went to hell, reinforce this tall, sordid tale. They ‘return’ deeply shaken from their nocturnal, or diurnal, subconscious ventures with vivid stories of people tortured by Satan and his angels in some subterranean cavity with volcanic heat, screaming, moaning and groaning perpetually.

Obviously, a doctrine of everlasting torture does not reflect well on the personality of a deity who is supposed to be a loving Creator and in charge of the universe, who admonishes believers to love their enemies. It tarnishes God’s character and speaks more of a super sadist, someone who delights in an excessive, superfluous infliction of pain and suffering, and it magnifies Satan’s powers.

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