

## Fossil Evidences

We have been living in an age of deep skepticism. A century of evolutionary philosophy, with its seeds of naturalism and atheism, has yielded the bitter fruits of violence, nonmoralism, and despair.

Nevertheless, even in such an age as this, God “did not leave Himself without witness, in that He did good and gave you rains from heaven, rains and fruitful seasons, satisfying your hearts with food and gladness” (Acts 14:17).

There is also another silent, yet eloquent, witness in the very rocks of the earth’s crust. In every nation, in the land beneath our feet, and in the hills and valleys through which we travel reposes a vast cemetery. Therein lie the bones and shells, the teeth and trails of innumerable animals, along with the compressed and carbonized remains of immense forests that once filled a beautiful world. Here and there, scattered widely throughout the rocks, can be found artifacts or other fossil evidences even of the human life of long ago. (From Forward by Henry M. Morris, 11)

The world at that time was destroyed, being flooded with water” (2 Peter 3:6). With these words, the apostle Peter establishes beyond any reasonable doubt the validity of what has come to be known as “biblical catastrophism” or “Flood geology.” Anticipating the day when men would deny the possibility of God’s direct intervention in global judgment at the end of history (“Where is the promise of his coming?”), Peter uses the analogy of the Great Flood of Noah’s day to dispel forever the validity of the pseudo-scientific philosophy of total uniformitarianism. (From Preface by John C. Whitcomb, 13)

(The World That Perished: An Introduction To Biblical Catastrophism, Revised Ed., by John C. Whitcomb, Grand Rapids, Michigan: Baker Book House, 1996 [1988], 11, 13)