

some genera, some species, most subspecies, varieties, etc.). In its disfavor, it is unable to provide answers to the crucial questions of ultimate origins; to provide a mechanism by which biological evolution operates; or to explain how evolution occurred at higher levels of the biological classification scheme (most species, genera, and families; all orders, classes, phyla and kingdoms).

As a hypothesis, the supernatural creation view has much to be said in its favor, and some things to be said in its disfavor. In its favor, it is able to provide answers to questions of ultimate origins, to assimilate large bodies of scientific data, to provide a unifying principle among the various scientific disciplines, and to demonstrate its explanatory power and "fit" on all levels of the biological classification scheme. In its disfavor, some of its adherents persist in doing or maintaining bad scriptural exegesis and bad science, thereby bringing the creation view, the Bible, and Xy into unnecessary disrepute.

Of course, it should be pointed out that the natural evolutionary view has some things to be said in its favor only if God does not exist, whereas the supernatural creation view has much to be said in its favor only if God exists!

5. GOD EXISTS

How do I know this?

I know it because God has revealed Himself in space-time history. The God who cannot be "seen" directly has "spoken" many times and in many ways; and He has made Himself known. He has spoken in His general and special works, in His written Word, and in His incarnate Son. His written Word confirms and states His general works in creation; His written Word confirms and records His special works in providence and redemption; His written Word reveals His incarnate Word; and His incarnate Word confirms the authority of His written Word.

These last two propositions may seem to be circular reasoning, but this is the case only if each functions in the same way. But they do not, as may be seen in John Warwick Montgomery's "crux validation" of Scripture, as outlined by Gordon R. Lewis in Testing Christianity's Truth Claims (p 307). Lewis says:

"Six steps are involved: (1) The Gospels are tested critically and found historically trustworthy. (2) From these sources Jesus is known to have historically exercised divine prerogatives and made divine claims resting them on His