

**THE MYSTERY OF HISTORY**  
**“Sneak Peek of Volume IV”**  
with author, Linda Lacour Hobar

**SESSION II: “STRONG FAITH - NO FAITH”**

**I. Hudson Taylor and the Taiping Rebellion (March 1854)**

- A. “Then go for me to China.” (Dr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor, *Hudson Taylor’s Spiritual Secret*, p. 23)
- B. Opium Wars
- C. Taiping Rebellion (1850) - Hong Xiuquan
- D. China Inland Mission
- E. Boxer Rebellion (1900)

**II. Charles Darwin and the Theory of Evolution (1859)**

- A. The *H.M.S.* Beagle
- B. “Disbelief crept over me at a very slow rate but was at last complete. The rate was so slow that I felt no distress.” (*World’s Great Letters*, p. 364.)
- C. Darwin’s Theory of Evolution
  - 1. “survival of the fittest.”
  - 2. “natural selection”
- D. The Shortcomings of Evolution
  - 1. Definition of Species. “. . . varieties cannot be distinguished from species - except, first, by the discovery of intermediate linking forms.” (Darwin, *On the Origin of Species*, p. 85)
  - 2. Missing Links. Darwin wrote, “Hence all the intermediate forms between the earlier and later states, . . . as well as the original parent-species, will generally tend to become extinct.” (Ibid, p. 155).
  - 3. The Fossil Record. According to Randall Niles, an attorney and former atheist, “Our museums now contain hundreds of millions of fossil specimens (40 million alone are contained in the Smithsonian Natural History Museum). If Darwin’s theory were true, we should see at least tens of millions of unquestionable transitional forms. We see none.” (<http://www.allaboutthejourney.org/fossil-record.htm>)
  - 4. Faulty research of embryos (Ernst Haeckel, pronounced HECK el)
  - 5. Lack of evidence in bacteria. University of Bristol bacteriologist Alan H. Linton, “. . . throughout 150 years of the science of bacteriology, there is no

evidence that one species of bacteria has changed into another. . . . Since there is no evidence for species changes between the simplest forms of unicellular life, it is not surprising that there is no evidence for evolution.” (Wells, p. 59)

6. The benevolence of mankind. Darwin wrote, “. . . those communities, which included the greatest numbers of the most sympathetic members, would flourish best, and rear the greatest number of offspring.” (Darwin, *The Descent of Man*, p. 130)

7. Galapagos Islands.

8. Eugenics. Darwin wrote, “Do the races or species of men, whichever term may be applied, encroach on and replace one another, so that some finally become extinct? We shall see that all these questions. . . must be answered in the affirmative, in the same manner as with the lower animals.” (Darwin, *The Descent of Man*, p. 22)

9. DNA.

### III. Alternate Theories

#### A. The Theory of Intelligent Design

1. DNA is *irreducibly complex*.

2. Antony Flew

3. Michael Behe

4. Stephen Meyer, *Signature in the Cell* (2009)

#### B. The Theory of Creation

1. Genesis 1:1, “In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.”

2. Genesis 1:26 “Then God said, “Let Us make man in Our image, according to Our likeness . . . So God created man in His own image, in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them.”

3. Darwin asked this question in the *Origin of Species*: “Do they [Creationists] really believe that . . . certain elemental atoms have been commanded suddenly to flash into living tissues? (Darwin, *On the Origin of Species*, p. 640.) My answer to Darwin is - yes.

4. Darwin wrote, “We cannot suppose that all the breeds were suddenly produced as perfect and as useful as we now see them.” (Ibid, p. 50) According to Genesis, all of God’s creation was “good”, “very good” and “perfect.” (See Genesis 1:10, 12, 18,21, 25, 31 and Deut 32:4)

5. Darwin concluded, “If numerous species, belonging to the same genera or families, have really started into life at once, the fact would be fatal to the theory of evolution through natural selection.” (Darwin, *On the Origin of Species*, p. 432)

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