

APOLOGETICS 27 – DEFENDING CREATION – PART 19

DEFENDING THE BIBLICAL MODEL PART 6

INTRODUCTION

Apologetics - ἀπολογία apologia

The definition of Christian Apologetics is “the information that enables a believer to provide a defense for why a doctrine is believed.”

1 Peter 3:15 – But sanctify Christ as Lord in your hearts, always being ready to make a defense to everyone who asks you to give an account for the hope that is in you, yet with gentleness and reverence.

We have attempted to defend the creation account from Genesis 1-2 not only from a Scriptural standpoint but also from a scientific standpoint. We addressed evolution theory head-on and demonstrated that evolution is a faulty pseudo-science that is not only not possible but also that the evidence in nature affirms the biblical creation account.

After addressing evolution, we have begun a series on defending the biblical model.

We continue our defense of the biblical model by looking at our defense of the post-flood account and seeing how the civilizations and languages were created.

THE BIBLICAL MODEL – CIVILIZATIONS AND LANGUAGE PART 2

Acts 17:26—Although there are distinct ethnic differences (geography, culture, language), God has made us all part of one family.

Genesis 10:1-2, 6, 21-32

This passage explains the entire population of the Earth up to the point of the writing of this letter, emphasizing certain people groups with whom the Israelites would have contact.

Chapter 10 details the various people groups, from the 16 grandsons of Noah to about 70 nations, as they are listed according to their nation, family, and language.

Last week, we observed these genealogies and recognized how from these eight persons 4,500 years ago, we have all the current and extinct nations, ethnicities, and/or civilizations in our human history. Do we have observable scientific data that also demonstrates the biblical model?

1. The Human Genome Project is a large, well-organized, and highly collaborative international effort that generated the first sequence of the human genome carried out from 1990-2003
 - a. In April 2003, the consortium announced that it had generated an essentially complete human genome sequence, which was significantly improved from the draft sequence. Specifically, it accounted for 92% of the human genome.
 - b. On March 31, 2022, the Telomere-to-Telomere (T2T) consortium announced that had filled in the remaining gaps and produced the first truly complete human genome sequence.
 - c. What are the implications of this project?
 - i. All humans are related

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- ii. Further research on Mitochondrial Genetic information reveals a date of modern human origins of not more than 5,000 to 10,000 years ago.

“In 2012 and 2013, two major secular papers were published that each analyzed the rare mutational variants in human protein-coding exons among ~9,000 individuals of various ethnicities and found that, based on demographic models, as opposed to standard evolution-calibrated models, the rare mutational variation in the human genome could be no older than 5,000 to 10,000 years.”

- iii. More research on the Y chromosome indicates that the origin of modern man was from the Mesopotamian region, not Africa.

“In 2018, Carter, R.W., Lee, S.E., and Sanford, J.C.; further refined the history of the Y-chromosome sequence along with similar analyses for the mitochondrial genome. Among other details, one interesting outcome from the study was that both phylogenetic trees revealed a starburst pattern centering around specific historical individuals derived from the Middle East.

2. Language – If everyone is related to a very small number of persons about 5,000 years ago, how do we explain all the various languages?

The nature of language is a puzzle for secular scientists, anthropologists, historians, and evolutionists. If language came up from a natural progression, then we would see that all languages were connected.

Strange labels were given to nineteenth-century attempts to formulate some credible basis for language arising from primitive communication in social contexts. Some such were:

1. The “bow-wow” theory suggests that ejaculatory noises began to acquire specific meanings, much in the way that dogs may radiate pleasure, aggression, etc. through different barking styles.
2. The “ding-dong” theory, with calls for help as in today’s world of sirens, triggered messages with specific content.
3. The “yo-heave-ho” theory suggests that combined labor encouraged comments and directions to emerge.

There has never been a time when language was not part of the human experience. God created Adam and Eve with language; He did not teach them language. God used language before man was created. There is no indication that this was a thought projection, but “God said.” Language does not evolve from non-language, but various language dialects do morph from a root language.

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Research indicates that we see distinct markers for root languages that are very different from one another. There are various studies; one researcher states that there seem to be 16-20 root languages. This seems to fit with how many second-generation children were from Noah.

About 6,912 distinct languages exist in the world today. Linguists can infer family relations between languages and can partially reconstruct “protolanguages” and whole family trees.

Research has led some to conclude that there are about 16-20 root languages that align with the 16 grandsons of Noah. One researcher believes that there are 94 language families. This fits the great-grandsons of Noah.

The first generations after the flood lived to be very old, with some men outliving their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. This set them apart. The 16 grandsons of Noah were the heads of their family clans, which became large populations in their respective areas.

Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, Tiras, Cush, Mizraim, Put, Canaan, Elam, Asshur, Arpachshad, Lud, Aram.

The main point is that natural evolutionary pseudo-science does not explain language or the diversity of language. The biblical model is once again substantiated and is the best explanation for the nature of our existence.

Summary

Over the last 7 months, we have covered a great amount of Apologetic material.

We began with an examination of the philosophical arguments for the existence of God. We found that many of them are good arguments, but we also concluded that only the ones that are biblically founded are reliable.

The majority of our time has been spent on what is called the evidential apologetic. This is the belief that the history that is found in the Bible will be substantiated by extra-biblical data, archeology, and the scientific method.

Over the last lessons, we have opposed the natural evolutionary model and demonstrated that this is a faulty pseudo-science and is impossible.

Also, we have observed the first 11 Chapters of Genesis and how science confirms the biblical model of creation, the flood, and the development of civilizations and language.

Next, we will begin to discuss the question “Which god is God?”