

A Day? Or “Ages of Time”?

Gen 1:1 In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

Gen 1:5 And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day.

Gen 1:8 And God called the firmament Heaven. And the evening and the morning were the second day.

Gen 1:13 And the evening and the morning were the third day.

Gen 1:19 And the evening and the morning were the fourth day.

Gen 1:23 And the evening and the morning were the fifth day.

Gen 1:31 And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good. And the evening and the morning were the sixth day.

Just in case there is any confusion as to what God meant by the word, “day,” (Hebrew word “yom,”) He defined what he meant six times in the very first chapter.

Also:

Ex 20:11 For in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the LORD blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.

Ex 31:17 It is a sign between me and the children of Israel for ever: for in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day he rested, and was refreshed.

Has God warned us about falling for evolutionary long periods of time?

2 Peter 3:3-4 Knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days scoffers, walking after their own lusts, And saying, Where is the promise of his coming? for since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were {evolutionary uniformitarianism} from the beginning of the creation.

Did Jesus believe the words of Moses?

Luke 16:31 **And he said unto him, If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead.**

Some theologians argue that the word “day” (or “yom”) could mean “ages of time” such as in the phrase, “the Day of the Lord.” Although this is true, the first place this occurs is in the Book of Isaiah - **long** after Moses and God’s creation.

Almost all scientific data indicates that the earth is very young; thousands of years. One exception is radiometric dating of igneous rocks by isotopes with half lives of billions of years. However, even radiometric dating methods, when used with isotopes of short half lives, indicate that the earth is very young! A very recent article by Dr John Baumgardner, a Los Alamos National Lab geophysicist, discusses this young age. If you would like to see the actual peer reviewed technical paper, you can find it at ICR.org. Click “Research” and look for the paper called, “Measurable ¹⁴C in Fossilized Organic Materials.”