

THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE

- I. _____ and the _____ Principles of Science
- A. The universe is a continuum of _____, _____, and _____ / _____ (Gen. 1:1-3)
1. Initially in _____ (1:2)
 2. _____ when God said “Let there be _____” (1:3)
- B. The earth is _____ by _____ (Gen. 1:6-13)
- II. _____ and the Laws of _____
- A. First law, of _____ of mass-energy (Gen. 1:11; 2:2)
1. Nothing is now being _____ or _____ (Eccl. 1:9-10; 3:14; Neh. 9:6; Isa. 40:26; 2 Pet. 3:7; Col. 1:17; Heb. 1:3)
 2. Living things _____ “after their _____” (1 Cor. 15:37-39; James 3:12)
- B. Second law, of _____ (Gen. 2:17; 3:17)
1. Introduced as the consequence of _____ (Rom. 5:12; 8:20-22)
 2. Currently, only _____ is _____ (e. g., James 1:17)
3. Will be _____ when the _____ is _____ (e.g., Isa. 66:22; Rev. 22:3)

III. Scientific Allusions in Scripture

- A. Uses non-_____ language
- B. _____ scientific insights (see chart “Scientific Allusion in Scripture”)

IV. Alleged Scientific _____ in Scripture

- A. “_____ calculation of π ” (1 Kings 7:23), but Bible employs convention of “_____ figures”
 - B. “Describes _____ earth with four _____” (Rev. 7:1; 20:8), but means literally “four _____” using convention of cardinal _____ from given focal point
 - C. “Describes _____ in the _____ of the cosmos” (Josh. 10:12; Ps. 19:6), but Bible uses convention of “_____ motion”
 - D. “Describes _____ as ruminants” (Lev. 11:6), but the Hebrew *arnebeth* was probably an animal now _____ and unknown
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- E. “_____ are scientifically _____”