1. Life has always existed.

2. The life forms presently on the planet are the ones that have always existed.

3. There is an immutability to life (life does not change).

4. All biological types remain the same through time.

5. Man is at the apex of this static ladder of nature.

6. There is a fixed hierarchical order to life.

7. There is a “Great Chain of Being” that extends unchanged and unbroken from the beginning of time to now.

8. Some lower life forms may spontaneously arise, if proper conditions exist.

9. No life forms have ever become extinct.

10. Fossils are merely chance aberrations in rocks.

11. Nature is simply the monotonous and eternal recurrence of the same things.
1. Life originated as an act of divine intervention.

2. Life forms continue to arise by spontaneous generation.

3. There is a “Vital Force” that drives the formation of life.

4. Within each living group, there is an inherent perfecting power.

5. In the animal group, this perfecting power slowly and continuously directs the evolution of the group towards the human type.

6. Man evolved from an orangutan-like hominoid somewhere in the vastness of Asia.

7. Species are not fixed, but are changeable.

8. Species change in slow, gradual steps, never in sudden leaps.

9. There are two basic laws which govern these changes:

   A. In every animal which has not passed the limit of its development, a more frequent and continuous use of any organ gradually strengthens, develops, and enlarges that organ, and gives it a power proportional to the time it has been so used; while the permanent disuse of any organ imperceptibly weakens and deteriorates it, and progressively diminishes its functional capacity, until it finally disappears.

   B. All the acquisitions or losses wrought by nature on individuals, through the influence of the environment in which their race has long been placed, and hence through the influence of the predominant use or the permanent disuse or any organ, all these are preserved by reproduction to the new individuals which arise, provided that the acquired modifications are common to both sexes, or at least to the individuals which produce young.

10. Evolution, therefore, is the gradual change of species as a result of accumulated acquired modifications.
1. Water is the basic stuff of the cosmos.

2. Life first appeared in water.

3. A primordial slime formed in the waters of the Earth.

4. The primitive oceans of the Earth were filled with preformed, free-floating organs.

5. These organs came together haphazardly, by chance, to form organisms.

6. Most of the resulting organisms were monstrosities and perished in the struggle for existence.

7. Some of the organisms were successful in survival and reproduction, giving rise to the organisms presently here.

8. Fossils are proof of the monstrosities which failed to survive.

9. Life forms first developed in water and then moved onto the land.

10. Plants formed first, then animals.

11. The line leading to man moved through a fish-like stage.
1. The origin of life is unknown, but life is certainly very old.

2. At its core, there is a basic sameness to all life.

3. All organisms tend to increase their population numbers at a geometric rate.

4. Over many generations, however, the number of individuals in a species tends to remain constant.

5. There must, therefore, be a struggle for survival in which some individuals die or in other ways are prevented from reaching their full reproductive potential.

6. Variations (some of which may be inherited) are found among the individuals in each species.

7. Some variations are favorable to an organism and help it to survive and reproduce abundantly.

8. Surviving organisms pass their hereditary variations to their offspring.

9. In time, great differences arise, until a new species evolves from an old species.

10. Evolution is, therefore, the change of species as a result of the natural selection of favorable variations in inherited characteristics.
1. Physical events can have non-physical causes.

2. Life on this planet resulted from a single act of creation by a divine being.

3. Each of the major kinds of plants and animals was created functionally complete from the beginning, and did not evolve from some other kind of organism.

4. Changes in basic kinds since their creation are limited to “horizontal” changes (variations) within the kinds, or “downward” changes (e.g., harmful mutations, extinction).

5. The processes used by the Creator are no longer operating anywhere in the universe.

6. Processes today operate primarily within fixed natural laws; however, there is always the possibility of miraculous intervention in these processes by their Creator.

7. There is strong scientific evidence to indicate that most of the earth’s fossil-bearing sediments were formed in a recent global hydraulic cataclysm.

8. The Bible is infallible and completely authoritative on all matters with which it deals; it is free from error of any sort, scientific and historical as well as moral and theological.