

IN THE beginning

GENESIS: ADAM TO ABRAHAM

Lesson Two: And God Saw That it was Good

Genesis 1:3-2:3

Paul Goebel – January 24, 2023

1 ³ And God said, “Let there be light,” and there was light. ⁴ And God saw that the light was good. And God separated the light from the darkness. ⁵ God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And there was evening and there was morning, the first day.

6 And God said, “Let there be an expanse in the midst of the waters, and let it separate the waters from the waters.” ⁷ And God made the expanse and separated the waters that were under the expanse from the waters that were above the expanse. And it was so. ⁸ And God called the expanse Heaven. And there was evening and there was morning, the second day.

9 And God said, “Let the waters under the heavens be gathered together into one place, and let the dry land appear.” And it was so. ¹⁰ God called the dry land Earth, and the waters that were gathered together he called Seas. And God saw that it was good.

11 And God said, “Let the earth sprout vegetation, plants yielding seed, and fruit trees bearing fruit in which is their seed, each according to its kind, on the earth.” And it was so. ¹² The earth brought forth vegetation, plants yielding seed according to their own kinds, and trees bearing fruit in which is their seed, each according to its kind. And God saw that it was good. ¹³ And there was evening and there was morning, the third day.

14 And God said, “Let there be lights in the expanse of the heavens to separate the day from the night. And let them be for signs and for seasons, and for days and years, ¹⁵ and let them be lights in the expanse of the heavens to give light upon the earth.” And it was so. ¹⁶ And God made the two great lights—the greater light to rule the day and the lesser light to rule the night—and the stars. ¹⁷ And God set them in the expanse of the heavens to give light on the earth, ¹⁸ to rule over the day and over the night, and to separate the light from the darkness. And God saw that it was good. ¹⁹ And there was evening and there was morning, the fourth day.

20 And God said, “Let the waters swarm with swarms of living creatures, and let birds fly above the earth across the expanse of the heavens.” ²¹ So God created the great sea creatures and every living creature that moves, with which the waters swarm, according to their kinds, and every winged bird according to its kind. And God saw that it was good. ²² And God blessed them, saying, “Be fruitful and multiply and fill the waters in the seas, and let birds multiply on the earth.” ²³ And there was evening and there was morning, the fifth day.

²⁴ And God said, “Let the earth bring forth living creatures according to their kinds—livestock and creeping things and beasts of the earth according to their kinds.” And it was so. ²⁵ And God made the beasts of the earth according to their kinds and the livestock according to their kinds, and everything that creeps on the ground according to its kind. And God saw that it was good.

²⁶ Then God said, “Let us make man in our image, after our likeness. And let them have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the heavens and over the livestock and over all the earth and over every creeping thing that creeps on the earth.”

²⁷ So God created man in his own image, in the image of God he created him; male and female he created them.

²⁸ And God blessed them. And God said to them, “Be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth and subdue it, and have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the heavens and over every living thing that moves on the earth.” ²⁹ And God said, “Behold, I have given you every plant yielding seed that is on the face of all the earth, and every tree with seed in its fruit. You shall have them for food. ³⁰ And to every beast of the earth and to every bird of the heavens and to everything that creeps on the earth, everything that has the breath of life, I have given every green plant for food.” And it was so. ³¹ And God saw everything that he had made, and behold, it was very good. And there was evening and there was morning, the sixth day.

2 Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them. ² And on the seventh day God finished his work that he had done, and he rested on the seventh day from all his work that he had done. ³ So God blessed the seventh day and made it holy, because on it God rested from all his work that he had done in creation.

Discussion Questions:

1. How would you describe the relationship between science and the Bible? In what way do both require faith?
2. What is Special Revelation? What is General Revelation? What role does each play in God’s revelation of Creation?
3. What is the Literal View of the creation story? What are its strengths in interpreting the Biblical account of Creation? What are its weaknesses?
4. What is the Day-Age View of the creation story? What are its strengths in interpreting the Biblical account of Creation? What are its weaknesses?
5. What are the Literary Views of the creation story? What are their strengths in interpreting the Biblical account of Creation? What are their weaknesses?
6. What aspects of the creation story are essential to the Christian faith? Why?

ADDENDUM

Report of the Creation Study Committee

Presbyterian Church in America

(27th General Assembly – 1999)

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4 **Report of the Creation Study Committee**

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REPORT OF THE CREATION STUDY COMMITTEE

I. Introductory Statement

We thank our God for the blessings of the last two years. We have profited personally and together by the study of God's Word, discussion and hard work together.

We have found a profound unity among ourselves on the issues of vital importance to our Reformed testimony. We believe that the Scriptures, and hence Genesis 1-3, are the inerrant word of God. We affirm that Genesis 1-3 is a coherent account from the hand of Moses. We believe that *history*, not *myth*, is the proper category for describing these chapters; and furthermore that their history is true. In these chapters we find the record of God's creation of the heavens and the earth *ex nihilo*; of the special creation of Adam and Eve as actual human beings, the parents of all humanity (hence they are not the products of evolution from lower forms of life). We further find the account of an historical fall, that brought all humanity into an estate of sin and misery, and of God's sure promise of a Redeemer. Because the Bible is the word of the Creator and Governor of all there is, it is right for us to find it speaking authoritatively to matters studied by historical and scientific research. We also believe that acceptance of, say, non-geocentric astronomy is consistent with full submission to Biblical authority. We recognize that a naturalistic worldview and true Christian faith are impossible to reconcile, and gladly take our stand with Biblical supernaturalism.

The Committee has been unable to come to unanimity over the nature and duration of the creation days. Nevertheless, our goal has been to enhance the unity, integrity, faithfulness and proclamation of the Church. Therefore we are presenting a unanimous report with the understanding that the members hold to different exegetical viewpoints. As to the rest we are at one. It is our hope and prayer that the Church at large can join us in a principled, Biblical recognition of both the unity and diversity we have regarding this doctrine, and that all are seeking properly to understand biblical revelation. It is our earnest desire not to see our beloved church divide over this issue.

II. Background to the Current Discussion of the Creation Days

The debate over the nature of the creation days is, theologically speaking, a humble one. It cannot rank with the significant theological debates of our time (within Protestant and evangelical circles) such as whether there can be such a thing as legitimate, biblical Systematic Theology, whether human language is capable of conveying absolute truth, whether truth is propositional, what ought to be the church's doctrine of scripture, can the church's traditional doctrine of divine impassibility be biblically sustained, is it time to jettison the historic Christian formulation of the doctrine of God, does the church need to modify its commitment to the Reformation doctrine of justification by faith, and more.

Nevertheless, behind this matter of the Genesis days, and connected with it, are issues of some significance to the Bible-believing Christian community. Most obviously, the discussion of the nature of the creation days is a part of what has been one of the most

1 important sustained theological issues in the Western world over the last century or so: the
2 resolution of the conflicting truth claims of historic Christianity and modern secularism
3 which uses a naturalistic view of evolution as its prop. The doctrine of creation undergirds
4 all truth. Creation and providence are a constant revelation of God, rendering all men
5 inexcusable before him. The issues among us are more specific than the doctrine of
6 creation as such. Among the vast number of biblical texts about creation, we are primarily
7 discussing the exegesis of Genesis 1. For these reasons a sane and restrained discussion of
8 the creation days is warranted, and may prove to be helpful to the whole Christian
9 community as we seek to “take every thought captive” and make ourselves ready to “give
10 an apologia for the hope that is in us.”

11
12 In this light, it seems wise to offer an historical assessment of the church’s views on
13 the creation days, in order to provide a helpful framework for the current debate. We do not
14 appeal to this history as finally authoritative; the Bible alone must have the final word. But
15 a recounting of history may provide for us some helpful boundaries in this debate and give
16 us a sense of what the best theological minds of the ages have done with this issue.

17
18 In the fourteen centuries prior to the Westminster Assembly numerous
19 commentaries on the days of creation in Genesis 1-2 were produced. Frank Egleston
20 Robbins in his *The Hexaemeral Literature: A Study of the Greek and Latin Commentaries*
21 on *Genesis* (Chicago: U. of Chicago Press, 1912) lists more than 130 authors of works on
22 the six days of creation from Origen in the 3rd century to John Milton in the 17th century.¹
23 Robert Letham in his more recent article “In the Space of Six Days’: The Days of
24 Creation from Origen to the Westminster Assembly,” *Westminster Theological Journal*
25 61:2 (Fall 1999), adds several more to the list, including many whose writings the
26 Westminster Divines would have known.

27
28 Out of all of this literature it is possible to distinguish two general schools of
29 thought on the nature of the six days. One class of interpreters tends to interpret the days
30 figuratively or allegorically (e.g., Origen and Augustine), while another class interprets the
31 days as normal calendar days (e.g., Basil, Ambrose, Bede and Calvin). From the early
32 church, however, the views of Origen, Basil, Augustine and Bede seem to have had the
33 greatest influence on later thinking. While they vary in their interpretation of the days, all
34 recognize the difficulty presented by the creation of the sun on the fourth day.

35
36 Origen (c. 185-254), in answering Celsus’ complaint that Genesis has some days
37 before the creation of the sun, moon, and stars, and some days after, replies that Genesis
38 2:4 refers to “the day in which God made the heaven and the earth” and that God can have
39 days without the sun providing the light (*Contra Celsum*, VI: 50-51). Referring to his
40 earlier Commentary on Genesis (now lost), Origen says, “In what we said earlier we
41 criticized those who follow the superficial interpretation and say that the creation of the

¹An annotated “Index of Names” appears on pages 93-104.

1 world happened during a period of time six days long...." (*Contra Celsum*, VI: 60). In his
2 *De Principiis* IV, 3, 1 he says, "What person of any intelligence would think that there
3 existed a first, second, and third day, and evening and morning, without sun, moon, and
4 stars?"²

5

6 Basil (330-379) opposes the allegorical tendencies of Origen and takes a more
7 straightforward approach to the days of creation. He regards them as 24-hour days, but he
8 acknowledges the problem of the sun being created only on the fourth day. His solution:
9 "Before the luminaries were created as its vehicles the light caused day and night by being
10 drawn back and sent forth."³ This explanation drew some criticism, with the result that
11 Basil's brother, Gregory of Nyssa, later wrote a treatise defending his brother against those
12 critics "who alleged obscurity in the explanation of the making of the light and the later
13 creation of the luminaries."⁴

14

15 Although Ambrose (c. 339-397) largely followed Basil's treatment of the six days
16 as 24-hour days, Augustine (354-430) found Basil's explanation of the light and darkness
17 on the first three days before the creation of the sun too difficult to accept. It is partly for
18 this reason that Augustine says in *The City of God* XI, 6, "What kind of days these were it
19 is extremely difficult, or perhaps impossible for us to conceive..." Puzzled as to when God
20 created time, with the sun (by which our normal days are measured) created only on the
21 fourth day, Augustine opted for instantaneous creation, with the "days" of Genesis 1 being
22 treated as six repetitions of a single day or days of angelic knowledge or some other
23 symbolic representation. Augustine's view, with its emphasis on instantaneous creation,
24 would have an influence through the Middle Ages and still be held by some, such as Sir
25 Thomas Browne, at the time of the Westminster Assembly.

26

27 With the Venerable Bede (c. 673-735) there begins a trend in which
28 commentators preferred to understand the six days to be real days,
29 explaining Gen 2:4 by asserting that in the latter passage *dies* means "space
30 of time," not "day," and that all things were created at once in the sense
31 that the first heaven and earth contained the substance of all things, i.e.,
32 matter, which with Augustine they would not admit was made wholly
33 without form, and which was formed in six days into this world.⁵

34

35 Bede does hold to 24-hour days, but realizes that an explanation is needed for the
36 alternation of light and darkness in the first three days before the creation of the sun. He
37 says that "the light was divided so as to shine in the upper and not the lower parts of the
38 earth, and that it passed under the earth, making a day of twenty-four hours with morning

²See Origen: "Contra Celsum", translated with an introduction and notes by Henry Chadwick (Cambridge: at the University Press, 1965), 367, 375-376, and note 1.

³F.E. Robbins, *Hexaemeral Literature*, 49.

⁴Robbins, 54.

⁵Robbins, 78-79.

1 and evening, precisely as the sun does.”⁶ In the western or Latin church some
2 commentators, such as John Scotus Erigena, followed Augustine’s views, but most
3 followed Bede’s approach, sometimes combining various elements from both views as in
4 the case of Robert Grossteste (c. 1168-1253), who also emphasized the literary structure of
5 Genesis 1 with three days of ordering and three days of parallel adornment.⁷

6
7 On the question of the nature of the light before the creation of the sun, the Greek
8 church, following Basil, tended to have a different explanation from the Latin church:

9
10 One school, which Bonaventure [13th century] . . . had suggested was that of
11 the Greeks rather than the Latins, maintained that light originally came into
12 the world in an ebb-and-flow-like manner. Day was made when light
13 flowed into the world, night, when the light was drawn back . . . The more
14 common opinion of the Latins was that the first light, when it came into
15 being, had diurnal or twenty-four-hour rotation; it moved around the
16 universe in twenty-four hours, just as the sun will when it comes into being
17 three days hence. . .⁸

18
19 Although the first three days might be 24-hour days, in either view they were not solar
20 days. The eastern or Greek church also entertained a variety of views on the days of
21 creation, Theodore of Mopsuestia, Diodore of Tarsus, and Theodoret teaching more
22 fanciful versions than that of Basil.⁹

23
24 In the 16th century the Protestant Reformers mainly wanted to distance themselves
25 from fanciful allegorizations of the days of creation—which is how they regarded
26 Augustine’s solution to the problem of the nature of the days. Martin Luther acknowledged
27 some of the difficulties in Genesis 1, alluding to Jerome’s comment that the Rabbis
28 prohibited anyone under thirty from expounding this chapter, but he clearly held to six 24-
29 hour days.¹⁰ The issue of the sun being created on the fourth day lingered in the
30 interpretation of the Reformers and Puritans. John Calvin in his *Commentary on Genesis*
31 1:14 says of the fourth day:

32
33 God had before created the light, but he now institutes a new order in
34 nature, that the sun should be dispenser of diurnal light, and the moon and
35 stars should shine by night. And he assigns them this office, to teach us

⁶Robbins, 80.

⁷See Robert Letham, *loc. cit.*, who also shows how Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274) played down any incompatibility between Augustine’s view and one of sequential order.

⁸Nicholas H. Steneck, *Science and Creation in the Middle Ages: Henry of Langenstein (d. 1397) on Genesis* (Notre Dame and London: U. of Notre Dame Press, 1976), 54.

⁹Robbins, 57, 61.

¹⁰Martin Luther, *Luther’s Works: Volume 1: Lectures on Genesis 1-5*, ed. Jaroslav Pelikan (St. Louis: Concordia, 1958), 3-5.

1 that all creatures are subject to his will, and execute what he enjoins upon
2 them.¹¹

3
4 Commenting on the creation of light on the first day in Genesis 1:3, Calvin pursues the
5 same theme of God's sovereignty:

6
7 It did not, however, happen from inconsideration or by accident, that the
8 light preceded the sun and the moon. To nothing are we more prone than
9 to tie down the power of God to those instruments, the agency of which he
10 employs. The sun and moon supply us with light: and, according to our
11 notions, we so include this power to give light in them, that if they were
12 taken away from the world, it would seem impossible for any light to
13 remain. Therefore the Lord, by the very order of the creation, bears
14 witness that he holds in his hand the light, which he is able to impart to us
15 without the sun and the moon.

16
17 Then he goes on to say:

18
19 Further, it is certain, from the context, that the light was so created as to be
20 interchanged with darkness. But it may be asked, whether light and
21 darkness succeeded each other in turn through the whole circuit of the
22 world; or whether the darkness occupied one half of the circle, while light
23 shone in the other. There is, however, no doubt that the order of their
24 succession was alternate, but whether it was everywhere day at the same
25 time, and everywhere night also, I would rather leave undecided; nor is it
26 very necessary to be known.

27
28 Calvin does not directly address the issue of the exact nature of the days of creation
29 in the 1559 edition of his Institutes but rather, discouraging speculation, refers his readers
30 in a straightforward manner to the text of Genesis and to the help of such earlier
31 commentaries as Basil's *Hexaemeron* and the *Hexaemeron* of Ambrose.¹² It should be
32 noted that these commentators are explicit in their endorsement of a 24-hour view of the
33 Genesis days.

34
35 Calvin, along with the other Reformers, rejected the Augustinian approach to the
36 Genesis days. For Calvin, God did not merely accommodate himself to his people in the
37 way he *explained* his creative work, God actually accommodated himself in the way he
38 *performed* his creative work: "it is too violent a cavil to contend that Moses distributes the
39 work which God perfected at once into six days, for the mere purpose of conveying

¹¹ *Commentaries on the First Book of Moses Called Genesis* (Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1979) 1:83.

¹² Calvin, *Institutes* I.xiv.20, trans. Ford Lewis Battles, ed. John T. McNeill (Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1960).

1 instruction. Let us rather conclude that God himself took the space of six days, for the
2 purpose of accommodating his works to the capacity of men.”¹³

3
4 The implication of the sun’s being created on the fourth day apparently was lurking
5 in the mind of the great Puritan theologian of the late Elizabethan period, William Perkins,
6 who wrote in his *Exposition of ...the Creede*:

7
8 ...some may aske in what space of time did God make the world? I
9 answer, God could have made the world, and all things in it in one
10 moment: but hee beganne and finished the whole worke in sixe distinct
11 daies. In the first day hee made the matter of all things and the light: ...in
12 the fourth day hee made the Sunne, the Moone, and the Starres in heaven:
13 ...and in the ende of the sixth day hee made man. Thus in sixe distinct
14 spaces of time, the Lord did make all things...¹⁴

15
16 Some have seen in Perkins’ paraphrasing of “six distinct days” with “six distinct spaces of
17 time” an acknowledgment that the nature of at least the first three days may not be clear,
18 while others view him as holding the view of the Genesis days as normal calendar days.

19
20 With that background for the Westminster Assembly, whose members were well
21 acquainted with the works of Calvin and of Perkins as well as of William Ames and their
22 respected contemporary Anglican Archbishop of Ireland James Ussher, what are we to
23 make of their incorporation of the phrase “in the space of six days” in *The Confession of*
24 *Faith* and *Catechisms*? Clearly the use of “in the space of six days,” and not simply “in six
25 days,” is intended at least to differ with the view of instantaneous creation as advocated by
26 Augustine and those like him. The specific language appears to be picked up from the *Irish*
27 *Articles* of Ussher, who like Perkins and Ames may have derived the terminology from
28 Calvin.

29
30 Brief commentaries on Genesis 1 or on creation have come down to us from only a
31 few of the Westminster Divines. John White, John Ley, John Lightfoot, George Walker,
32 and William Twisse—all prominent members of the Westminster Assembly—held to six
33 24-hour days of creation.¹⁵ Lightfoot and Walker also expressed even more specific views
34 on the days of creation; they wrote that creation must have occurred on the equinox, but
35 Lightfoot claimed on the autumnal equinox, while Walker said on the vernal equinox.
36 Lightfoot also asserted that the first day was 36 hours long and that the fall of Adam and
37 Eve occurred on the sixth day, Adam having been created around 9 a.m. and Eve having

¹³Calvin, *Commentaries on the First Book of Moses Called Genesis*, 78.

¹⁴William Perkins, *Works*, 3 vols. (London, 1612), I: 143.

¹⁵John White, *Commentary upon the Three First Chapters in Genesis* (1656); John Ley in *Annotations upon All the Books of the Old and New Testaments* (1645, 1651, 1657); John Lightfoot, *Works* (1822), II, 71-74, 333-335, 411-414; IV, 62-66; VII, 372-379; George Walker, *God Made Visible in His Works* (1641), 44-47; William Twisse, *Of the Morality of the Fourth Commandment* (1641), 51.

1 been tempted around 12 noon. Such specific speculation was not incorporated into the
2 confessional documents. Nor was the expression “in the space of six 24-hour days,” a
3 specific qualifier that was proposed with regard to the Sabbath, but rejected by the
4 Assembly.¹⁶

5

6 Two differing interpretations of the Assembly’s meaning are currently being
7 articulated by historians of Westminster. One view says that the Assembly shows the same
8 reticence as Calvin and the caution of Perkins with his use of “six distinct days” or “six
9 distinct spaces of time” and that, therefore, the *Confession* supports an understanding of the
10 creative days of Genesis as representing a real ordered sequence, over against
11 instantaneous creation, but the question remains whether the phrase “in the space of six
12 days” is necessarily to be understood as six 24-hour days. The other view is that the
13 *Confession*’s phrase “in the space of six days” actually means six normal calendar days.
14 This view grants that the Assembly meant to rule out the Augustinian instantaneous view,
15 but not merely to do that. Those who hold this position note that there is no evidence that
16 any member of the Assembly held to a view other than the 24-hour view of the Genesis
17 days and that the only primary evidence that we currently possess from the writings of the
18 Divines or from the *Irish Articles* indicates that the phrase was an affirmation of the
19 Calendar Day view.¹⁷

20

21 Before we move on to review the history of the interpretation of the Genesis days to
22 the present, it seems appropriate to draw some conclusions from the first half of our study.
23 First, it is apparent that there existed in the church prior to the Reformation two broad
24 tendencies in the interpretation of the Genesis days: one more figurative, the other more
25 literal—the Calendar Day view. Second, the Calendar Day view was advocated in both the
26 eastern and western parts of the church (Basil, Gregory of Nyssa, Ambrose and Bede), as
27 was the figurative view (Origen, John Scotus Erigena and Augustine). Third, the Calendar
28 Day view appears to be the majority view amongst influential commentators. Certainly, it
29 is the only view held by contemporary Reformed theologians that is explicitly articulated in
30 early Christianity. Fourth, the issue of the length of the creation days was apparently not
31 taken up in any ecclesiastical council and never became a part of any of the early
32 ecumenical creedal statements. Fifth, the Reformers explicitly rejected the Augustinian
33 figurative or allegorical approach to the Genesis days on hermeneutical grounds. Sixth, the
34 Westminster Assembly codified this rejection, following Calvin, Perkins and Ussher, in the
35 Westminster Confession. Seventh, there is no primary evidence of diversity within the
36 Westminster Assembly on the specific issue of whether the creation days are to be
37 interpreted as calendar days or figurative days. Such primary witnesses as we have either
38 say nothing (the majority) or else specify that the days are calendar days.

¹⁶Minutes of the Sessions of the Westminster Assembly, ed. Alex F. Mitchell and John Struthers, 1874, reprint by Still Waters Revival Books, Edmonton, Alberta, 1991 B p. 216 for Session 615, April 6, 1646.

¹⁷Note the discussion of the *Irish Articles* in section V below, “Original Intent of the Westminster Assembly.”

1
2 As we look at views of the creation days after Westminster, we find little if any
3 difference over the matter within the Reformed community until the nineteenth century.
4 The earliest commentators on the *Confession* and *Catechisms* (Watson, Vincent, Ridgeley,
5 Henry, Fisher, Doolittle, Willison, Boston, Brown and others) affirm “six days” without
6 the kind of specificity that John Lightfoot provides, reject the Augustinian view, and
7 generally concentrate more on the assertion of creation *ex nihilo*. This suggests that there
8 was no significant diversity on the matter of the nature of the creation days in the Reformed
9 community between 1650 and 1800. Indeed, it would be 1845 before a commentary on the
10 *Confession* or *Catechisms* would explicitly discuss varying views of the Genesis days.¹⁸
11

12 At the turn of the nineteenth century, prior to Darwin and in the wake of the new
13 geology, Reformed Christians began to take a different look at the Genesis days. It was
14 during this time that the two oldest alternatives to the Calendar Day view were developed:
15 the Gap Theory and the Day-Age view. The Gap Theory was held by Thomas Chalmers
16 and for a time by Charles Hodge. It is found in the original Scofield Bible. The Day-Age
17 view, in varying forms and with varying emphases was adopted by orthodox Reformed
18 divines on both sides of the Atlantic: Charles and A. A. Hodge, Warfield, Shedd and
19 others in America, Shaw, Miller, James Orr, and Donald MacDonald in Britain. Kuyper
20 and Bavinck in the Netherlands did not hold to the Calendar Day view, but are difficult to
21 categorize in our terms. Meanwhile, the Calendar Day view continued to be articulated
22 alongside these newer views by significant theologians and educators in Britain and
23 America: Hugh Martin in Scotland, Ashbel Green, Robert L. Dabney, John L. Girardeau in
24 the United States.
25

26 Several things ought to be noted about this transition. First, the propounding of
27 these newer views apparently did not provoke ecclesiastical sanctions by the various
28 Presbyterian bodies in which these men held membership. Second, the most famous
29 nineteenth-century commentators on the *Confession* (Shaw, Hodge, Beattie and Warfield)
30 all held day-age views and asserted that the *Confession* was unspecific on the matter.
31 Beattie succinctly articulates their view:
32

33 It is not necessary to discuss at length the meaning of the term days here
34 used. The term found in the Standards is precisely that which occurs in
35 Scripture. Hence, if the word used in Scripture is not inconsistent with the
36 idea of twenty-four hours, or that of a long period of time, the language of
37 the Standards cannot be out of harmony with either idea. There is little
38 doubt that the framers of the Standards meant a literal day of twenty-four
39 hours, but the caution of the teaching on this point in simply reproducing
40 Scripture is worthy of all praise. The door is open in the Standards for

¹⁸ Some diversity is to be found in some figures outside the orthodox Reformed community, such as the late 17th century Anglicans Thomas Burnet and Isaac Newton and the early 18th century Baptist William Whiston.

1 either interpretation, and the utmost care should be taken not to shut that
2 door at the bidding of a scientific theory against either view.¹⁹

3
4 Third, there were however a number of voices of concern raised by nineteenth-
5 century Calvinists about these newer views. Ashbel Green, for instance, could say in his
6 Lectures on the Shorter Catechism (1841):

7
8 Some recent attempts have been made to show that the days of creation,
9 mentioned in the first chapter of Genesis, should be considered not as days
10 which consist of a single revolution of the earth, but as periods
11 comprehending several centuries. But all such ideas, however learned or
12 ingeniously advocated, I cannot but regard as fanciful in the extreme; and
13 what is worse, as introducing such a method of treating the plain language
14 of Scripture, as is calculated to destroy all confidence in the volume of
15 inspiration.

16
17 Dabney added his own expressions of concern in his *Lectures on Systematic Theology*
18 (1871). Fourth, while Hodge, Shaw, Mitchell, Warfield, Samuel Baird and Beattie held
19 that the *Confession* is non-committal on the issue of the nature of the creation days, James
20 Woodrow and Edward Morris (neither of whom held to a Calendar Day view) both held
21 that the *Confession* did teach a Calendar Day view, and Woodrow declared his view to be
22 an exception to the *Confession*. Woodrow continued to teach his view until he became an
23 advocate of theistic evolution—a position which led to his removal from his teaching post.
24

25 In the latter part of the nineteenth-century, there were vigorous theological
26 discussions about evolution and the Genesis account, but none of them was primarily
27 focused on the nature of the creation days. General assemblies of the Southern
28 Presbyterian church declared theistic evolution to be out of accord with Scripture and the
29 *Confession* on four occasions (1886, 1888, 1889, 1924).²⁰ This position was renounced by
30 the PCUS in 1969. Meanwhile, in the Northern Presbyterian church, most notably old
31 school Princeton,²¹ there was a greater openness to integration of dominant biological
32 theories of the day. During the twentieth century, there has generally been an allowed
33 diversity, if not without controversy, among the various conservative Presbyterian churches
34 on the matter of the creation days. Many Reformed stalwarts have held to some form of the
35 Day-Age view (Machen, Allis, Buswell, Harris and Schaeffer among them). Additionally,
36 by the 1960s the Framework view was growing in popularity in the Reformed community.

¹⁹ Francis R. Beattie, *The Presbyterian Standards*, (1896, rpt., Greenville, SC: Southern Presbyterian Press, 1997), 80-81

²⁰ The substance of this stated position is that Scripture, our Confession of Faith and the Catechisms teach that man was created body and soul by immediate acts of Almighty Power, without any natural animal parentage of any kind, out of matter previously created out of nothing. (Digest of Acts and Proceedings of General Assembly, page 6-8.)

²¹ This view parallels the Free Church of Scotland

1 The following declaration of the Presbytery of Central Mississippi (PCUS 1970) is
2 representative of some conservative Presbyterians that founded the PCA:

3
4 God performed his creative work in six days. (We recognize different
5 interpretations of the word “day” and do not feel that one interpretation is
6 to be insisted upon to the exclusion of all others.)²²
7

8 At the same time the Calendar Day view was likely the most widely held view in the
9 church.

10
11 What then accounts for the current state of controversy? There was a diversity of
12 opinion on the nature of the creation days at the inception of the PCA in 1973, and when
13 Joining and Receiving was accomplished with the RPCES in 1982 an even greater diversity
14 existed amongst the teaching eldership, without its being a controversial issue. Why then
15 are we now experiencing serious tensions over the issue of the creation days?
16

17 That is a difficult question to answer, but we offer the following surmises:
18

19 1. First, the four most prominent views of the creation days in the PCA are (in no
20 particular order) the 24-hour view, the Day-Age view, the Framework view and the
21 Analogical Day view. The Framework view was not widely held at the founding of the
22 PCA, although it does not seem to have become controversial until recently. The
23 Analogical Day view in its most recent expression was not circulated broadly until the
24 1990s. Presbyterians do not like to be surprised and that probably accounts for some of the
25 unfriendly reactions to these views.
26

27 2. Second, the Christian Reconstructionist community has heavily emphasized the
28 doctrine of creation in general and the 24-hour Day view in particular as a test of
29 orthodoxy. Their arguments have been widely read and are influential in PCA circles.
30

31 3. Third, the home-schooling curricula used by many in the PCA often come from a
32 young-earth creationist perspective, with its attendant polemic against “non-literal” views.
33 This has been influential in PCA homes and congregations.
34

35 4. Fourth, there is a conviction among many that Christians are engaged in “culture
36 wars” for the very survival of the Christian heritage and worldview. Reformed Christians
37 rightly agree that the doctrine of creation lies at the basis of the Christian worldview.
38 Criticisms or questions about the calendar-day exegesis may be perceived as questioning
39 the doctrine of creation itself. Calendar-day proponents are used to this coming from
40 outside the church, but not from within and therefore have labeled the non-Calendar Day
41 proponents as accommodating the secular culture. The mutual trading of accusations has
42 certainly raised the temperature of the debate.

²² Minutes of the Presbytery of Central Mississippi, 1970, 57-58, 81.

1
2 5. Fifth, there have always been men in the PCA who held similar sentiments to
3 Ashbel Green, Dabney, Girardeau and others, that is, they feared that non-literal
4 approaches to the Genesis days undercut the inspiration and authority of Scripture. As
5 these men and their disciples have become aware of the increasing numbers of men in the
6 PCA who hold non-Calendar Day views of the Genesis days, they have—not
7 surprisingly—become more concerned.

8
9 6. Sixth, the advent of the “Intelligent Design Movement” has put the matter of the
10 Bible and Science back on the front pages of theological discussion. The leadership of the
11 Intelligent Design Movement makes it a point to be non-committal on the age of the earth
12 or the nature of the Genesis days. Thus, Calendar Day proponents are taking pains to
13 reassert their view.

14
15 7. Seventh, the proponents of the newer non-Calendar Day views of the creation days
16 (Kline, Futato, Irons, Collins and others) believe that they have significant hermeneutical
17 insights into Genesis 1 that have not been sufficiently addressed by those who hold to a
18 Calendar Day view. This may be so. However, as has been the case with other issues
19 some of their students and disciples have gone before presbyteries without sufficient
20 knowledge or humility and sought to criticize the Calendar Day view. Thus these licensure
21 and ordination examinations have provoked adverse reactions. On the other hand the
22 motives of those holding the non-Calendar Day views have sometimes been uncharitably
23 judged.

24
25 8. Eighth and finally, it is probably fair to say that the PCA is more self-consciously,
26 consistently and thoroughly committed to Reformed theology now than it was at its
27 inception. The major contributing factor to this is that most PCA ordinands are now
28 educated in theological seminaries that are explicitly evangelical and Reformed in
29 apologetic approach, biblical studies, and theology whereas the ministry of the PCA in the
30 early 1970's had been largely educated in neo-orthodox denominational institutions where
31 they had to struggle just to keep their evangelical convictions intact. Hence, there are
32 higher expectations in examinations and more wide-ranging questioning in presbyteries—
33 including the area of creation. Rather than being a sign of theological downgrade, the
34 tension is an indicator of greater theological awareness.

35
36 **Conclusion**

37 A survey of recent PCA history and practice yields the following. First, it has been
38 assumed in the conservative Reformed community for more than 150 years (on the strength
39 of the witness of Shaw, Hodge, Mitchell and Warfield) that the *Confession* articulates no
40 particular position on the nature and duration of the creation days and that one's position
41 on the subject is a matter of indifference. Second, and in that light, many of the founding
42 fathers of the PCA took their ordination vows in good conscience while holding to non-
43 literal views of the creation days or while holding to that issue as a matter of indifference.
44 It would be less than charitable for any of us to view them as unprincipled. Third, recent
45 primary evidence uncovered by David Hall and others has convinced many that what the

1 Westminster Assembly meant by its phrase “in the space of six days” was six calendar
2 days. Fourth, one hears from some the complaint that the PCA has ‘broadened’ and from
3 others that it has ‘narrowed’ in its tolerance of positions on the days of creation. There is,
4 perhaps, something to be said for both these perceptions since there appears to be advocacy
5 for change in the PCA in both broader and narrower directions.

6
7 For instance, in light of the discovery and/or interpretation of new historical
8 evidence regarding the *Confession*’s teaching on creation, some who hold to an “exclusive
9 Calendar Day view”²³ have been encouraged to press vigorously for the whole
10 denomination to adhere to that view and that view only. This would be, irrefutably, a
11 change in the practice of the PCA. But those who hold this view justify the change on
12 constitutional and biblical grounds. Their argument goes like this: “we now know that the
13 constitution explicitly expounds a 24-hour day view and thus any deviation from that is a
14 contradiction of it, no matter what our past practice has been. Furthermore,” they say, “the
15 acceptance of the Calendar Day view is an indication of one’s commitment to Scriptural
16 authority.” Hence, when this or like views are advanced, some rightly perceive a move to
17 bring about a “narrowing change” in the PCA.

18
19 On the other hand, others advocate that the PCA now make explicit what they
20 consider to have been its implicit allowance of latitude on this issue. That is, they believe
21 that because the PCA has had a limited but broadly practiced implicit latitude on the matter
22 of the nature and length of the creation days we should now make that latitude explicit and
23 more uniform and comprehensive. This, too, entails an advocacy for change. For instance,
24 the only widely held alternative to the Calendar Day view held at the beginnings of the
25 PCA was the Day-Age view. The Framework view was not widely embraced or
26 understood by the PCA ministry in 1973, and the Analogical view of the Genesis days, as it
27 is now promulgated, was unknown. Thus, those who advocate that we make explicit our
28 implicit latitude intend that we acknowledge as legitimate and consistent with the
29 *Confession* views that were either generally unknown or non-extant at the time of the
30 PCA’s formation. Furthermore, they do not want presbyteries to note such views or
31 consider them exceptions or restrict their being taught. Hence, when this or like views are
32 expressed, some rightly perceive a move to bring about a “broadening change” in the PCA.

33
34 There is a third way to avoid such potentially provocative changes from our earlier
35 practice in 1973, declining the more extreme wishes of both the exclusive 24-hour side and
36 the totally inclusivist side. Retaining our practice of 1973 would be to retain the original
37 boundaries of that widely held earlier understanding of the PCA’s constitution, receiving
38 both the Six Calendar Day and the Day-Age interpretations without constitutional
39 objection, as was the habit in 1973, but noting that any other views were different and

²³By “exclusive Calendar Day view” we here indicate the position that the only view that should be allowed to be held, preached and taught in the PCA is the Calendar Day view. We hasten to add that not all of the Calendar Day proponents in the PCA are exclusive in their position. One might reasonably surmise that most Calendar Day proponents in the PCA believe in varying degrees of and approaches to inclusion.

1 ought to be considered carefully by the Presbyteries in light of their historic patterns. This
2 is the only way to both protect the rights of Presbyteries to set the terms of licensure and
3 ordination and at the same time preclude either a narrowing or a broadening of our historic
4 1973 practice. It should be acknowledged, however, that there are presbyteries that do in
5 fact receive men holding other views without requiring an exception, provided the men can
6 affirm the historicity of Gen 1-3 and do reject evolution.

7

8 **III. Brief Definitions**

9 The CSC recognizes that definition of terms has been a significant problem in this
10 particular debate. Often those asking questions and those giving answers have
11 misunderstood one another because they did not share a common understanding of the
12 specialized terminology connected with the interpretation of Genesis 1-3 and the issue of
13 origins. We are far from claiming that the debate is only a matter of semantics and that it
14 would be diffused if we merely clarified our usages. Nevertheless, we unanimously agree
15 that a better grasp of the nuances of meanings of certain terms could greatly help our
16 current discussion of this matter. Thus, the CSC has developed the following working
17 definitions to help sharpen the denotation and connotation of those who engage in debate
18 upon these matters.

19

20 We here summarize the definitions of key terms in our own discussions: literal,
21 historical, creationism, evolution, science, and harmonization. We also define some key
22 linguistic and philosophical terms that clarify some of the issues. For more detailed
23 treatment of these matters, please see the Appendices.

24

25 **1. Literal.**

- 26 • Hermeneutical sense: the meaning the author intended (focuses on communication
27 from author to original audience). Does not exclude beforehand figurative descriptions,
28 anthropomorphisms, hyperbole.
- 30 • Literalistic sense: take the text in its most physical terms, without allowance for
31 figures of speech (focuses on surface meaning). This tends to equate surface meaning with
32 intended meaning.

33

34 When we pursue a properly literal interpretation, only the hermeneutical sense of
35 “literal” has priority for us.

36

37 **2. Historical.**

38 “A record of something the author wants us to believe actually happened in the
39 space-time world.”

40

41 This does not decide ahead of time such things as whether the manner of description
42 is free from figurative elements, or whether the account is complete in detail, or whether
43 things must be narrated in the order in which they occurred (unless the author himself
44 claims it).

1
2 **3. Linguistic terms**

3 **a. Poetical.**

4

- 5 Popular definition: poetical language does not require an historical referent for its
6 power.

7

- 8 Linguistic/literary definition: the focus is on the kind of language and literary
9 style—there may be rhythm; but especially there will be imaginative descriptions and
10 attempts to enable the reader to feel what it was like to be there. Does not of itself oppose
11 “historicity.”

12 Those who would employ the term “poetical” for the creation account should clarify the
13 sense in which they are using the term and the conclusions they wish to draw from it.

14 **b. Analogy.**

15 “Similarity in some respects between things otherwise unlike.”

16 The key to understanding an analogy is therefore discerning the points of similarity and of
17 difference.

18 Two kinds of analogy that are important for theology are:

19

- 20 Metaphor: an implicit analogy, that is, we do not find the words “like” or “as” in the
21 statement, we infer them (e.g. “you are the salt of the earth;” “the tongue is a fire”).

22

- 23 Anthropomorphism: speaking about God as if he had human form or attributes (e.g.,
24 “let your ears be attentive and your eyes be open to hear the prayer of your servant” [Neh
25 1:6]; “in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day he ceased from
26 labor and was refreshed” [Exod 31:17]).

27 We must carefully resist any notion that a statement containing a metaphor or
28 anthropomorphism is “only a metaphor,” as if this sort of language is unsuited to God, or as
29 if such figures are contrary to historicity.

30 **4. Philosophical terms.**

31

- 32 Equivocation (technical sense): a fallacy committed if we use words in different
33 senses without distinction; or if we assume that what is true for one sense is true of the
34 other senses.

35

- 36 Equivocation (popular usage): the use of a word in a different sense than the hearer
37 is likely to understand it, or to be deliberately ambiguous.

38

- 39 Metaphysics: one’s convictions as to what the world is like, how its parts interact
40 with one another, and what role God has in it all.

41

- 42 Naturalism: a metaphysical position that the world exists on its own, and that God

1 exerts no influence on any object or event in the world.

2

3 • Deism: the view that God made the world, but that he no longer involves himself in

4 its workings.

5

6 • Catastrophism: the view that geological phenomena were caused by catastrophic

7 disturbances of nature, rather than by continuous and uniform processes. “Flood geology”

8 is a form of catastrophism, which explains many features of the world by the catastrophic

9 flood of Noah’s time. Although geological catastrophism is generally connected with

10 young earth geology, the connection is not a necessary one.

11

12 • Uniformitarianism: the view that, since natural laws do not change, the processes

13 now operating are sufficient to explain the geological history of the earth. There are two

14 forms of uniformitarianism:

15

16 • Methodological uniformitarianism: the view that, though the processes have always

17 been the same, nevertheless their rates and intensities may have varied over the earth’s

18 history (and therefore the earth’s history may in fact include catastrophic upheavals). This

19 is a very common position in modern geology. This position of itself does not deny the

20 possibility of an historical flood in Noah’s day, or of miracles.

21

22 • Substantive uniformitarianism: the view that, over the course of the earth’s history,

23 the intensities and rates of the geological processes have remained the same. This position,

24 associated with Charles Lyell’s 1830 *Principles of Geology*, is not widely held by modern

25 geologists.

26

27 **5. Creationism.**

28

29 • General meaning: affirms that the universe is a creation of God, and hence that a

world-view such as naturalism is untrue.

30

31 • Young earth creationism: the belief that the earth and universe are less than about

32 15,000 years old. This is commonly connected with the calendar day interpretation of

33 Genesis 1. Some adherents of the Calendar Day view, however, do not take a position on

34 the age of the earth; and some adherents of the other views do not require that the earth be

35 “old.”

36

37 • Old earth creationism: creationism that allows that the natural sciences accurately

38 conclude that the universe is “old” (i.e. millions or even billions of years).

39

40 Two sub-categories of old-earth creationism:

41

42 - theistic evolution: belief that natural processes sustained by God’s ordinary

providence are God’s means of bringing about life and humanity.

43

44 - progressive creationism: belief that second causes sustained by God’s providence

are not the whole story, but that instead God has added supernatural, creative

1 actions to the process, corresponding to the fiats of Genesis 1.

2
3 Some confusion can arise because progressive creationists vary in the degree of
4 biological change they are willing to countenance in between the creative events.

5
6 The progressive creationists and the young earth creationists agree on a key point:
7 namely that natural processes and ordinary providence are not adequate to explain the
8 world. They both fall into the category of supernatural creationists or special creationists.

9 **6. Evolution.**

10 • Basic meaning: change over time. (Simply a descriptive claim, with no comment
11 on how the change took place.)

12 • Biological evolution (neutral sense): genetic change over time. (This makes no
13 comment on where those changes came from, or on how extensive they can be.)

14 • Naturalistic evolution (“neo-Darwinism”): “The diversity of life on earth is the
15 outcome of evolution: an unpredictable and natural process of temporal descent with
16 genetic modification that is affected by natural selection, chance, historical contingencies
17 and changing environments” (National Association of Biology Teachers). This rules out
18 any supernatural activity of God in the origin and development of life and of humans, and
19 hence makes a naturalistic metaphysic the basis of science.

20
21 • Theistic evolution:

22 - precise sense: God designed a world which has within itself all the capacities to
23 develop life and its diversity.

24 - broader senses: some apply the term to all brands of old-earth creationism; some
25 apply it to versions of old-earth creationism that allow large-scale biological development
26 (e.g. all mammals share a common ancestor); some apply it to any view that allows
27 common ancestry for all living things.

28 - Woodrow/Warfield theistic evolution: Adam’s body was the product of
29 evolutionary development (second causes working alone), and his special creation involved
30 the imparting of a rational soul to a highly-developed hominid.

31 We employ the precise sense of “theistic evolution” because of its clarity and its relation to
32 Darwinism.

33
34 • Micro-evolution: genetic variations over time (or evolution) within certain limits
35 (i.e. within a type or kind).

36
37 • Macro-evolution: evolution that crosses the boundary of “kinds.”

38
39 **7. Science.**

40 • Loaded definition: “science is limited to explaining the natural world by means of
41 natural processes” (National Science Teachers Association).

1
2 • Proposed replacement: “The sciences are disciplines that study features of the
3 world around us, looking for regularities as well as attempting to account for causal
4 relations. In the causal chains we allow all relevant factors (including supernatural ones) to
5 be considered.”

6
7 **8. Harmonization.**

8 When we speak of finding a harmonization of two accounts, we mean that though
9 they have the appearance of being at odds, we want to find a way of adjusting our
10 understanding of one or both of them so as to allow them to agree. At its heart, this
11 enterprise assumes that the data from the two sources are true, but our interpretations of the
12 data may need adjustment.

13
14 This revision of interpretations works both ways: a theological conviction may
15 properly be used to reject a natural science position. However, we do not seriously
16 consider core Christian doctrines as open to revision on the basis of natural science.

17
18 Harmonization of our interpretation of the Bible and our interpretation of the
19 natural world is proper when:

20
21 • the scientific result in question does not require a world-view antithetical to the
22 Biblical one;

23
24 • the concerns of the scientific result are the same as those of the Biblical passage;

25
26 • the scientific interpretation will stand the test of time.

27
28 The result of all this is that we cannot make a blanket statement about
29 harmonizations, other than “be careful!” We should be cautious about trumpeting our
30 harmonization as “proving” the Bible is right, in view of the factors mentioned here; on the
31 other hand, under certain circumstances we can show that a harmonization is plausible so
32 the disputer cannot say that he has “proved” the Bible wrong. Nor should we reject out of
33 hand efforts to integrate the results of exegesis with the tentative conclusions of the
34 sciences.

35
36 **9. General Revelation**

37 Definition of General Revelation

38
39 In its very first sentence²⁴, the *Westminster Confession of Faith* recognizes a source
40 of revelation from “the light of nature and the works of creation and providence.”
41 Numerous Reformed theologians have discussed this revelation using the term *general*

²⁴ WCF, Chapter 1, Section 1

1 *revelation*, to distinguish it from the special revelation of Holy Scripture. This revelation
2 is general because it comes to all men everywhere, and is sufficient, as the *Confession*
3 states, to “leave men inexcusable” because of its testimony to the goodness, wisdom and
4 power of God.

5 Berkhof²⁵ in his well-known *Systematic Theology* comments:

6 The Bible testifies to a twofold revelation of God: a revelation in nature
7 round about us, in human consciousness, and in the providential
8 government of the world; and a revelation embodied in the Bible as the
9 Word of God.

10 With regard to the former he references the following passages of Scripture: Ps. 19:1,2;
11 Acts 14:17; Rom 1: 19,20. He goes on to quote Benjamin Warfield, who distinguishes
12 between general and special revelation in these words:

13 The one is addressed generally to all intelligent creatures, and is therefore
14 accessible to all men; the other is addressed to a special class of sinners, to
15 whom God would make known His salvation. The one has in view to meet
16 and supply the natural need of creatures for knowledge of their God; the
17 other to rescue broken and deformed sinners from their sin and its
18 consequences.²⁶

19 With this foundation, Berkhof then defines general revelation in the following words:

20 General revelation is rooted in creation, is addressed to man as man, and
21 more particularly to human reason, and finds its purpose in the realization
22 of the end of his creation, to know God and thus enjoy communion with
23 Him.

24 **IV. Description of the main interpretations of Genesis 1-3 and the Creation Days**

25 One of the difficulties in the current discussion regarding the proper interpretation
26 of the Genesis account of creation is understanding the various views. With the exception
27 of the Calendar Day view and the Day-Age view, other views are often misunderstood.
28 Friend and foe alike struggle to describe and explain the nuances of some of these views.
29 Consequently, confusion and suspicion often result. In order to address this problem, the
30 CSC has determined to provide a brief description of the main views represented in the
31 PCA, as well as a few other lesser known views. We have attempted to state the views in
32 such a way that its proponents would approve, while at the same time avoiding a polemical
33 tone. The “Objections” section gathered objections from opposing positions, and in some
34 cases offers responses to them. Such an objective presentation of the various views or

²⁵ Berkhof, L., *Systematic Theology*, 4th Edition (1941), p. 36ff.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 37, quoting Warfield’s *Revelation and Inspiration*, p. 6.

1 interpretations may thus prove useful to the church in bringing a satisfactory resolution to
2 the current controversy.

3

4 A. The Calendar-Day Interpretation

5 Definition of the Position

6 The Bible teaches that God created of nothing all things in six days, by which
7 Moses meant six calendar days. The view is often called the literal view, the traditional
8 view, or the twenty-four-hour view.

9

10 Description of the Position

11 Those holding the Calendar-Day view are fully committed to Bavinck's affirmation
12 regarding the importance of the doctrine of creation. "There is no existence apart from
13 God, and the Creator can only be known truly through revelation."²⁷ Elsewhere he says,
14 "The doctrine of creation, affirming the distinction between the Creator and His creatures,
15 is the starting point of true religion."²⁸ "Creation is thus more than just about the age of the
16 earth and the evolutionary origins of humanity, important as these questions are."²⁹

17

18 It is often suggested that the important thing to learn from Genesis 1 is that God is
19 the creator, but not the details about creation. It is the conviction of those holding the
20 Calendar-Day view that the length of the days is a detail that is 'truthful and exact' and is
21 thus an essential part of the creation account.

22

23 The Lutheran scholar H. C. Leupold speaks very pointedly to this subject. It is not
24 a case of "either — or", but of "both — and."

25

26 The details are truthful, exact and essential, being in all their parts truth
27 itself. Only since this is the case, are the broad, basic truths conveyed by
28 the account also of infinite moment and in themselves divinely revealed
29 truth. Faith in inspiration, as taught by the Scriptures, allows for no other
30 possibility.³⁰

31

32 The words of Dr. Sid Dyer speak of the importance of accepting Genesis 1 in a
33 literal sense:

34

35 Forsaking the literal interpretation of Genesis 1 reduces its revelatory
36 significance. The literary framework hypothesis reduces the entire chapter
37 to a general statement that God created everything in an orderly fashion.
38 How God actually did create is left unanswered. We end up with too much
saying too little. The literal interpretation, on the other hand, takes the

²⁷ See p. 1 of this Report.

²⁸ Herman Bavinck, *In the Beginning, Foundations of Creation Theology*, edited by John Bolt, translated by John Vriend (Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1999), p. 23.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 18.

³⁰ H. C. Leupold, *Exposition of Genesis*, (Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1950), Vol. I, p. 105.

1 entire chapter in its full revelatory significance. Rather than seeing Genesis
2 as presenting God as a creative author, it sees God as the author of
3 creation, who brought it into being by His spoken word.³¹
4

5 We thus look upon the Church's shrinking from acceptance of the plain meaning of the
6 creation account, no matter how innocent the intent, as opening the door to the
7 undermining of the credibility of her gospel message
8

9 The Calendar-Day view may be described very simply. It accepts the first chapter
10 of Genesis as historical and chronological in character, and views the creation week as
11 consisting of six twenty-four hour days, followed by a twenty-four hour Sabbath. Since
12 Adam and Eve were created as mature adults³², so the rest of creation came forth from its
13 maker. The Garden included full-grown trees and animals, which Adam named. Those
14 holding this view believe this is the normal understanding of the creation account, and that
15 this has been the most commonly held understanding of this account both in Jewish and
16 Christian history.
17

18 This view accepts the Genesis account of creation as historical narrative. In answer
19 to the claims of some evangelicals that Genesis 1 is poetical in character, the late Dr.
20 Edward J. Young of Westminster Seminary says:
21

22 To escape from the plain factual statements of Genesis some Evangelicals
23 are saying that the early chapters of Genesis are poetry or myth, by which
24 they mean that they are not to be taken as straightforward accounts, and
25 that the acceptance of such a view removes the difficulties...To adopt such
26 a view, they say, removes all troubles with modern science...Genesis is not
27 poetry. There are poetical accounts of creation in the Bible—Psalm 104,
28 and certain chapters in Job—and they differ completely from the first
29 chapter of Genesis. Hebrew poetry had certain characteristics, and they are
30 not found in the first chapter of Genesis. So the claim that Genesis One is
31 poetry is no solution to the question.³³
32

33 The literary structure of Genesis 1-3 favors the calendar-day understanding of the
34 text. Typical of Hebrew narrative one finds in Genesis 1:1, "In the beginning, God created
35 the heavens and the earth," a general introductory statement regarding all of creation. As
36 Douglas Kelly says,
37

³¹ Sid Dyer, "The New Testament Doctrine of Creation" in *Did God Create in Six Days?*, ed. Joseph A. Pipa, Jr., and David W. Hall, (Taylors, SC: Southern Presbyterian Press and Oak Ridge, TN: The Covenant Foundation, 1999). p. 237.

³² See Bavinck, *Ibid.*, p. 249.

³³ Edward J. Young, *In the Beginning: Genesis 1-3 and the Authority of Scripture* (Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1976), pp. 18-19.

1 The writer of Genesis could not have made a broader statement than that.
2 ‘Heavens and the earth’ is a way of saying ‘everything that exists’, whether
3 galaxies, nebulae or solar systems, all things from the farthest reaches of
4 outer space to the smallest grain of sand or bacterial microbe on planet
5 earth; absolutely everything was created by God.³⁴

6
7 Having thus introduced the subject of creation the remainder of the chapter
8 speaks more particularly of how God created the heavens and the earth,
9 with particular reference to the earth. This whole account stands as an
10 introduction to the rest of the Book of Genesis and of the whole Bible. The
11 very next verse, Genesis 2:4, is important for the structure of Genesis, it
12 stands in the Hebrew text like a great signpost on a major highway,
13 pointing the way forward into the rest of the book. Its words ‘These are the
14 generations’ (in Hebrew *toledoth*) offers a clue that this is where the second
15 part of Genesis begins, with a great narrowing down of emphasis from the
16 whole creation to one selected area, namely, the story of mankind.³⁵

17
18 Genesis 2 is thus not seen as a second account of creation, but rather as a detailing
19 of the particulars regarding man, his creation, the Garden of Eden, the creation of woman,
20 the probation and fall. In chapter 3 we are brought to the purpose of the rest of the Bible,
21 namely, the account of God’s redemption of sinners.

22
23 The Calendar-Day view takes at face value the words of the text of Genesis 1.
24 There is a three-fold usage of the word “day” (*yôm*) in the Genesis account. In each case
25 the context is so clear that there is no question as to which meaning is intended. For
26 example, the light is called day (verse 5) and the darkness is called night, and in the same
27 verse the phrase “there was evening and there was morning, one day.” Also the whole
28 week of creation is called the “day in which the Lord created” (Genesis 2:4). The meaning
29 of the word “day” in each case is clear from the context.

30
31 The length of the creation days is the same as the length of any other day (*yôm*)
32 found elsewhere in Scripture. That this is the proper understanding of the length of the
33 day is to be seen in the fact that everywhere that the Bible uses the word day (*yôm*) as
34 modified by an ordinal (as ‘Day One’ and ‘Day Two’) it always means normal solar day.

35 Having created light and separated the day and night, God had completed His first
36 day’s work. “The evening and the morning were the first day.” This same formula is used
37 at the conclusion of each of the six days of creation. It is thus obvious that the duration of
38 each of the days, including the first, was the same. Beginning with the first day and
39 continuing through the sixth day, there was established a cyclical succession of days and
40 nights—periods of light and periods of darkness. The formula “there was evening and

³⁴Douglas F. Kelly, *Creation and Change, Genesis 1.1-2.4 in the light of Changing Scientific Paradigms* (Ross-shire: Christian Focus Publications, 1997), p.45.

³⁵*Ibid.*, p. 46.

1 there was morning" is used as a connective between the days of the creation week, and thus
2 does not occur following the seventh day, because a description of the eighth day does not
3 follow. That obviously does not mean there was not an eighth day, or that the seventh day
4 continues indefinitely. Adam and Eve in the Garden observed their first full day as a
5 Sabbath of rest and communion with God.

6
7 Henry Morris says:

8
9 In the first chapter of Genesis, the termination of each day's work is noted
10 by the formula: 'And the evening and the morning were the first [or
11 "second," etc.] day.' Thus each 'day' had distinct boundaries and was one
12 in a series of days, both of which criteria are never present in the Old
13 Testament writings unless literal days are intended. The writer of Genesis
14 was trying to guard in every way possible against any of his readers
15 deriving the notion of non-literal days from his record.³⁶

16
17 Though the creation of the sun and moon did not occur until the fourth day, this is
18 not a problem for the Calendar-Day view. The Book of Revelation indicates that there will
19 not be sun or moon, but God will be the light of the new heavens and the new earth. Thus,
20 for God, the sun and moon are not necessary as light bearers. The first three days were not
21 technically solar days (not governed by the position of the earth in relation to the sun), but
22 the Bible indicates that their lengths are measured in the same way as the last three, which
23 are true solar days.

24
25 The New Testament in its various citations of and allusions to Genesis 1-11 clearly
26 assumes the "plain, historical/chronological" understanding of the creation, the
27 establishment of the family, the fall, the curse and the unfolding of the coming redemption.
28 This favors the Calendar-Day view of Genesis 1. Douglas Kelly cites Hubert Thomas,
29 who has examined the New Testament allusions to the creation as follows:

30
31 In effect three main points are demonstrated by reading the list we provide.
32 These three points confirm that the New Testament can in no case
33 whatsoever be appealed to in order to sustain any sort of evolutionary
34 theory. First, without exception, references to creation and especially the
35 citations of Genesis 1 to 11 point to historical events. It is no different than
36 the historical death of the Lord Jesus Christ on Golgotha. As far as the
37 New Testament is concerned, creation ex-nihilo and the creation of Adam
38 and Eve, Cain and Abel, Noah and the Flood, there is no legend and no
39 parable; all deal with persons and events of historical and universal
40 significance.

³⁶Henry M. Morris, *The Genesis Record*: A Scientific and Devotional Commentary on the Book of Beginnings, (Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1976), pp. 55-56.

1
2 Second, without exception creation is always mentioned as a unique event
3 which took place at a particular moment in past time. Creation took place;
4 it was accomplished. Events occurred which corrupted the world, and now
5 it awaits a new creation which will take place in the future at a given
6 moment. Third, the details and recitations of the creation given in Genesis
7 1 to 3 are considered to be literally true, historical and also of surpassing
8 importance. The New Testament doctrine based upon these citations would
9 be without validity and even erroneous if the primeval events were not
10 historically true. For instance: consider the entry of sin into the world. If
11 Adam were not the head of the whole human race, then Jesus Christ [the
12 last Adam] is not head of the new creation.³⁷
13

14 **Documentation of the Position**

15 David G. Hagopian, ed., *The Genesis Debate* (Crux Press, forthcoming in May). This
16 work includes a defense of the Calendar-Day View by Ligon Duncan and David
17 Hall, in addition to presentations of the Day-Age Interpretation (by Hugh Ross and
18 Gleason Archer) and of the Framework Theory (by Lee Irons and Meredith Kline).

19 Joseph A. Pipa and David W. Hall, Eds., *Did God Create in Six Days?* (Greenville, SC:
20 Southern Presbyterian Press and Kuyper Institute, 1999). This work is the
21 proceedings of Greenville Presbyterian Theological Seminary's 1999 Spring
22 Theology Conference and includes articles defining the Calendar-Day View by
23 Morton Smith, Joey Pipa, Ben Shaw, Sid Dyer, Stuart Patterson, David Hall, and
24 Duncan Rankin and Steve Berry. In addition, alternative positions are defended by
25 Jack Collins, Mark Ross, and R. Laird Harris.

26 Robert L. Reymond, *A New Systematic Theology of the Christian Faith* (Nashville:
27 Nelson, 1998), 392-398.

28 Douglas F. Kelly, *Creation and Change: Genesis 1.1-2.4 in the Light of Changing
29 Scientific Paradigms* (Fearn-Tain: Mentor, 1997).

30 Wayne Grudem, *Systematic Theology: An Introduction to Biblical Doctrine* (Grand
31 Rapids, MI: IVP/Zondervan, 1994), 262-314.

32 Ken Gentry, *Reformed Theology and Six Day Creationism* (private, 1994).

33 Nigel M. de S. Cameron, *Evolution and the Authority of the Bible* (London: Paternoster,
34 1983,), 46-98.

35 E. J. Young, "The Days of Genesis," *Westminster Theological Journal* 25 (1962-63): 1-34,
36 143-171.

37 R. L. Dabney, *Lectures in Systematic Theology* (Richmond, VA: Committee of
38 Publication, 1871), 247-256.

³⁷ Hubert Thomas, *Mentions de la Creation (GE. 1-11) dans le nouveau Testament* Lausanne:
Association Creation, Bible et Science, 1933) as translated by Douglas F Kelly, and cited in his *Creation and
Change: Genesis 1.1-2.4 in the Light of Changing Scientific Paradigms* (Fearn-Tain: Mentor, 1997), pp. 129-
130.

1 **Strengths:**

2 1. The Calendar-Day view is the obvious, first-impression reading of Genesis 1-3, in
3 which each of the words is given its most common, plain meaning. This is the meaning
4 that the author has gone to great lengths to convey.³⁸ It is undoubtedly the meaning that the
5 unsophisticated (by today's standards) initial audience would have understood the account
6 to have. The view is neither difficult to explain nor to justify because of its simple and
7 straightforward relationship to the text. This fact is vitally important, for it means that the
8 average believer today can read the Word of God and understand it without the benefit of
9 some higher level of learning reserved only to the scholars. Thus this view best preserves
10 the perspicuity of Scripture (*WCF* I.7; *Psalm* 119:130).

11 2. The Calendar-Day view raises no questions and leaves no doubt as to the historicity
12 of Genesis 1-3.

13 3. The Calendar-Day view provides the basis for the theological logic of and is
14 confirmed by the Fourth Commandment as recorded in Exodus 20:11, in which the seven-
15 day cycle of work and rest is affirmed. "The Sabbath was made for man," said our Lord
16 Jesus (Mark 2:27).

17 4. The Calendar-Day view comports with the concept that Adam was the peak of
18 God's creation, the covenantal head and steward over all creation. It affirms that death is
19 penal, entering the created order upon the fall (Romans 5:12). Thus, before man's sin and
20 the resulting curse of God, there was no death among Adam's animal kingdom (Genesis
21 1:28, Genesis 2:21). "Cursed are you more than all cattle, and more than every beast of the
22 field" (Genesis 3:14). "For the creation", which God had announced to be "very good,"
23 "was subjected to vanity, not of its own will, but by reason of him who subjected it, in hope
24 that the creation itself also shall be delivered from bondage of corruption into the liberty of
25 the glory of the children of God. For we know that the whole creation groaneth and
26 travaileth in pain together until now." (Romans 8:20-22).

27 5. The Calendar-Day view was that of the earliest post-canonical commentaries (e.g.,
28 Basil, Ambrose), of the medieval Scholastics (e.g., Aquinas, Lombard), of the magisterial
29 Reformers (e.g., Luther, Calvin, Beza), and of the Puritans (e.g., Ainsworth, Ussher, Ames,
30 Perkins, Owen, Edwards)³⁹. It is the only view known to be espoused by any of the

³⁸ Douglas Kelly cites the liberal scholar Marcus Dods as follows: "The candid interpreter cannot avoid being literal, if for example the word 'day' in these chapters does not mean a period of twenty-four hours, the interpretation of Scripture is hopeless." from *Expositors Bible* (Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1888), p. 4, as cited by Kelly, *Ibid.*, p. 50. Kelly also says, "More recently, Oxford Professor James Barr (author of *Fundamentalism*, a recent book rejecting traditional supernatural Christianity with its high view of Scripture) has written to much the same effect as Dods: . . . as far as I know there is no professor of Hebrew or Old Testament in any world-class university who does not believe that the writer(s) of Genesis 1-11 intended to convey to their readers the ideas that (a) creation took place in a series of six days which were the same as the days of 24 hours we now experience . . ." pp. 50-51.

³⁹ "The other view adheres to the literal sense of the creation narrative, including that of six days. It

1 Westminster divines, which the Assembly affirmed over against the instantaneous view
2 (e.g., Augustine, Anselm, and Colet).⁴⁰

3
4 6. The Calendar-Day view stands on the basis of special revelation, rather than being
5 indebted to or dependent upon any particular ancient or modern scientific worldview,
6 whether it be that of uniformitarian geology, Darwinian evolution, Big Bang cosmology,
7 or even creation science. A theology wed to the science of one age is a widow in the
8 next.⁴¹

9
10 7. The Genesis 1 account builds in a logical manner from the inanimate to the animate,
11 finally climaxing with man as the focus of creation. The use of ordinals with *yôm*, which is
12 always an indication of sequence, reinforces this development. Elsewhere in the Bible,
13 every use of the ordinal with *yôm* correlates with its normal-day meaning, nor has any
14 contrary example been found in extra-biblical writings.

15
16 8. The Calendar-Day view is that of the Southern Presbyterian tap root of the PCA
17 (e.g., Dabney, Thornwell, Girardeau), which strongly resisted attempts from abroad (e.g.,
18 Chalmers, Miller), from her Northern cousins (e.g., Hodge, Warfield), and even from
19 within (e.g., Adger) to broaden the church on this point, as is documented in the Woodrow
20 Evolution Controversy⁴² last century and the Continuing Church movement's resistance to
21 the action of the 1969 PCUS General Assembly.⁴³

22 Calendar-Day proponents welcome structural and linguistic analyses of the Genesis
23 account, as long as these new tools are used in the light of analogy of Scripture and the rule
24 of faith. Critical care, informed by a full appreciation for the exegetical and theological
25 complexities involved, is required in order not to cast doubt on the truth, historicity,
26 chronology, and ultimately on the meaning of the text. Far from demanding some
27 alternative meaning, the context and markers all support the plain reading. Indeed, the

was followed by Tertullian, Basil, Gregory of Nyssa, Ephraem, John of Damascus. Later on it achieved almost exclusive dominance in Scholasticism, in Roman Catholic as well as Protestant theology, although the alternative exegesis of Augustine was consistently discussed with respect and never branded as heretical.” Herman Bavinck, *In the Beginning, Foundations of Creation Theology* (English translation, Grand Rapids: Baker, 1999)106.

⁴⁰ Of course, Augustine himself was not consistent in his position nor insistent on its acceptance. Nor did the universal respect that he enjoyed lead to acceptance. Indeed, as these quotes from Bavinck indicate, the view was widely rejected, perhaps as a result of the action of the Westminster Divines? “Augustine,. . .at times deviated from his own simultaneity theory.” p.117. “Augustine’s opinion. . . presented only as a possible, not as an undoubted, interpretation, was usually discussed by theologians with appreciation but (was) nevertheless quite generally rejected because it seemed to do violence to the text of Holy Scripture.” p. 123-4.

⁴¹ “(Theology) needs to be on its guard against making premature concessions to, and to seek agreement with, the so-called scientific results which can at any time be knocked down and exposed in their untenability by more thorough research.” Bavinck, p. 133.

⁴² *Did God Create in Six Days?*, Ed. By J. A. Pipa, Jr. and D. W. Hall, Chapter 3 by W. D. Rankin and S. R. Berry.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, Chapter 1 by M. H. Smith, p. 24.

1 author seems to have gone to great lengths to make it clear that it is this and no other
2 meaning that he is trying to convey. Therefore, unfolding the theological and apologetical
3 richness of the passage is not at odds with, nor does it raise any necessary objections to, the
4 Calendar-Day view.

5

6 **Objections:**

7 1. Because of the prevailing spirit of this “scientific” age, the traditional view is easily
8 caricatured as anti-intellectual and classed along with those of geo-centrists and flat-
9 earthers.⁴⁴ An objective study of contemporary works by scholars such as Walt Brown and
10 Henry Morris and numerous papers in journals such as the “Creation Research Society
11 Quarterly” will readily demonstrate the fallacy of this characterization.

12

13 2. Some argue that creation of the sun and moon on the fourth day provides a decisive
14 case against the calendar-day meaning of the first through third days. The argument is that
15 “whatever the nature of the first three days, they could not have been ordinary solar days
16 since there was no sun”. This argument—first made by the ancient pagan Celsus—fails to
17 recognize the anti-mythological polemic of Moses. Since the sun and moon were
18 worshiped by both the Egyptians and Mesopotamians, Moses reports that God did not even
19 create them until the fourth day, clearly demonstrating that they were therefore not
20 necessary for the establishment of day and night, thus strongly asserting their creatureliness
21 and the utter contingency of the created order. God Himself determines the nature of a day
22 on the first (and every other) day, not celestial bodies or pagan objects of worship. [“He
23 also made the stars.” Gen 1:16] God alone rules all of His creation, including time, which
24 is ultimately contingent upon Him alone.

25

26 This argument against ordinary days usually focuses on the absence of solar
27 illumination on those days, and various proposals have been put forward for alternative
28 sources of light that could mimic solar illumination. The argument and its rebuttals are
29 exercises in futility for a number of reasons. The first and most fundamental is that there
30 was no observer of the light on those days except God Himself, and Scripture tells us that
31 light and darkness are alike to Him (Psalm 139:12). Therefore, besides the irrelevance of
32 the sun’s presence or absence, we can know nothing of the nature of those days except
33 what God has chosen to reveal to us. And He has done that in this account in Genesis 1.
34 Far from “calling God’s veracity into question” (to quote another objection lodged against
35 the Calendar-Day view), this view simply takes God at His word. It is attempts to devise
36 alternatives to the days He describes that question what He is able to do and what He has
37 told us He has done. [“Hath God really said?”] Origen is quoted in the history section of
38 this paper as asking the question: “What person of any intelligence would think that there
39 existed a first, second, and third day, and evening and morning, without sun, moon, and
40 stars?” The obvious answer is that the author of Genesis did, and we have no hesitation in

⁴⁴ See, e.g., H. Ross and G. L. Archer, unpublished manuscript entitled, “The Day-Age Interpretation,” endnote number 109.

1 accepting his account. After all, we all believe he wrote under the direct inspiration of the
2 only Witness of these momentous events.

3
4 The argument concerning light before the sun was created suffers exactly the failing
5 that the calendar-day proponents are often accused of, namely, insistence on understanding
6 the creation account in technical, mechanistic terms. [Some attempts to rebut the objection
7 err similarly.] Those pursuing these arguments fret over an alternative source of “light,”
8 while the absence of the sun on the first three days would pose much more serious
9 problems for any naturalistic explanation than merely the absence of its illumination would.

10 For example, absent the gravitational potential of the sun, what determined the disposition
11 of the earth in space? The answer is obvious: God, through the working of His
12 supernatural providence, must have sustained the components of His as-yet-incomplete
13 creation however He wished ⁴⁵ and set them in their “natural” orbits as each took its place
14 in the incomplete creation. He is free to work “without, above, or against” second causes.⁴⁶

15 Obviously, He chose to sustain this portion of His creation without the intermediary of
16 secondary causes or agents.⁴⁷

17
18 The light issue seems to be superficial in yet another respect. What we call “light”,
19 and what the early readers of this account no doubt would have understood it to mean, is
20 visible light, which we know is but a minute fraction of the entire electromagnetic
21 spectrum. When God created “light” (Gen 1:3), we surely are to understand that He created
22 the entire panoply of wave phenomena that make possible all of the interactions that hold
23 the components of the universe together and serve as the vehicle for all nuclear, chemical,
24 and gravitational phenomena.

25
26 There have been various attempts to resolve the dilemma of “solar days” without
27 the sun. One suggestion is that perhaps the light bearers were actually created on the first
28 day and only “appointed” to their respective roles on the fourth day. Those who pursue
29 this line of argument usually propose that these heavenly bodies were hidden (from
30 whom?) by some sort of cloud cover until the fourth day. Except for the fact that this
31 assumption contradicts the clear statement in verses 14-19, such a scenario would pose no
32 difficulty to the Calendar-Day view, as it clearly does to those who posit “days” of eons in
33 length. An alternative view (dating back at least as far as Basil), that is much more
34 consistent with that proposed above, is that the light of the first three days was light
35 emanating from God Himself, just as the description of the final state indicates that God

⁴⁵ Bavinck, *Ibid.*, p.250. “. . . a miracle is not a violation of natural law and no intervention in the natural order. From God’s side it is an act that does not more immediately and directly have God as its cause than any ordinary event, and in the counsel of God and the plan of the world it occupies as much an equally well-ordered and harmonious place as any natural phenomenon. In miracles God only puts into effect a special force which, like any other force, operates in accordance with its own nature and therefore also has an outcome of its own.”

⁴⁶ *Westminster Confession of Faith*, Chapter V, paragraph 3.

⁴⁷ “The genesis of things is always controlled by other laws than their subsequent development. The laws issued by the creature are not the rule of creation, still less that of the Creator.” Bavinck, p. 132

1 will be the light, not the sun or moon. “And the city hath no need of the sun, neither of the
2 moon, to shine upon it: for the glory of God did lighten it, and the lamp thereof is the
3 Lamb.” (Rev 21:22) Thus the Bible opens with God shedding His light upon the creation
4 and closes with the same.

5

6 3. Some have asserted that this view “seems not to take science seriously and impugns
7 the veracity of God because, on the one hand, it dismisses central conclusions of the
8 current scientific consensus on cosmogony and, on the other hand, it supposedly requires
9 one to view the general-revelation evidence as to the age of the earth as misleading.” This
10 criticism is based on the assumption that man is able to interpret general revelation
11 correctly without the light of special revelation. That assumption reverses the proper
12 principle of Biblical interpretation, which is, that special revelation must govern our
13 understanding of general revelation. Those of us who hold the Calendar-Day view make
14 no apology for arriving, after careful consideration of the facts, at conclusions that differ
15 from this so-called consensus. It is not the veracity of God which is impugned but the
16 evolutionary presuppositions of the majority (not consensus) of the scientific community
17 whose assumptions are regularly passed off as facts. Furthermore, it seems disingenuous to
18 fault the Calendar-Day view for differing with current scientific dogma when creationists
19 of all stripes claim to reject the most dominant aspect of that dogma, namely, evolutionary
20 origins of the species. One unique strength of the Calendar-Day view is that it leaves no
21 room to accommodate any version of evolutionism, Theistic or otherwise, while some other
22 theories seem bent on finding some common ground with it.⁴⁸

23

24 4. “The view tends to read the text only against the background of a modern world and
25 life view, with its interest in timing and mechanisms. This obscures the fact that the
26 precise form as well as the content of Genesis 1 was predestined by God to be a means of
27 grace first to Israel (and, of course, no less to us), which had a very different world view. If
28 we are rightly to interpret the text, we must take full account of the historical process of
29 revelation.”

30

31 In answer, we contend that, if this account is historical, then it had “timing and
32 mechanisms.” The only question of interest to us is whether God has chosen to reveal
33 anything of that timing to us. We believe He went to great lengths to do so. And the only
34 “mechanism” we propose is God’s speaking all things into existence and then sustaining
35 them by means known only to Himself. As explained in section 2 above, this had to
36 involve the exercise of supernatural providence.⁴⁹

37

38 As to Israel’s different world view, it would seem to us that the world view of a
39 technically primitive people would have far more in common with our plain reading of the

⁴⁸This appears to be true especially of the Gap, Day-Age and Progressive-Creation views.

⁴⁹“All the works of God *ad extra*, which are subsequent to creation, are works of His providence.” Bavinck, p. 244; “(I)t is the same omnipotent and omnipresent power of God that is at work both in creation and in providence.” Bavinck, p. 247.

1 record than with views requiring 20th century scientific and linguistic tools. And, of
2 course, it is views such as Day-Age that rely on mechanistic details (such as overlapping
3 long “days”) that have far more in common with the prevailing scientific paradigm than
4 with the simple picture unfolded in Genesis.

5

6 5. “God created the luminaries on the fourth day ‘to serve as signs to mark seasons
7 and days and years’ (Genesis 1:14). These bodies are a kind of standard so that human
8 beings can identify days and years. Trying to give a timing for the first three days ignores
9 this role which Genesis 1 gives to the sun in governing the day (Genesis 1:16). This should
10 make us hesitate to offer a timing for the first three days.”

11

12 This seems to be in the character of a straw-man issue in that the sun could not have
13 served in this assigned role during the first three days, even if it were already there, since
14 there were no human beings present to be concerned with identifying days and years. We
15 too would hesitate to invent or impose a timing for the first three or any other days. But we
16 have no hesitation about accepting, at face value, what God says about them. Doing so in
17 no way diminishes the significance of the roles for which these bodies were created nor our
18 affirmation of those purposes.

19

20 6. Several similar objections have been expressed. They all have to do with the
21 relationship between the account in Genesis 1 and that in the early verses of chapter 2. It is
22 claimed that the Calendar-Day view presents a difficulty in harmonizing the accounts of
23 Genesis 1:1-2:3 and 2:4-25 because Genesis 2:5 offers an ordinary-providence based
24 reason for there being no shrub or herb, namely that there was no rain. “The Calendar-Day
25 view offers no explanation” for the different order of narration found in Genesis 1 and
26 Genesis 2. And, “In creating the garden of Eden, God caused trees to grow up (Genesis
27 2:9). The specific language indicates not creation in a moment, but rather a process of
28 growth.⁵⁰ The text gives no indication that an extraordinarily quick growth of trees is
29 intended. The Israelite would understand the words in terms of his experience of the
30 growth of trees. The Calendar-Day view does not explain this timing in relation to Genesis
31 1.”

32

33 Genesis 2:9 refers to God’s causing trees to grow out of the ground while the
34 preceding verse refers to the garden He “had planted” and the man He “had created” (NIV).
35 While the tenses of the verbs in chapter 1 are unambiguous, those here in chapter 2 can be
36 understood as either past or past perfect. The principle of interpretation that says one
37 should interpret obscure passages in terms of clearer ones would suggest that it is the past
38 perfect tense that is indicated here. Assuming the simple past tense unnecessarily
39 introduces an apparent conflict with the timing and sequence of the account in chapter 1.
40 This seems to be what Bavinck had in mind when he said, “In the first chapter, therefore,
41 the story of the creation of all other things (i.e., other than humanity) is told at some length

⁵⁰ Robert Alter translates, “And the LORD God caused to sprout from the soil every tree...” *Genesis, Translation and Commentary* (New York: Norton, 1996) 8.

1 and in a regular order, but the creation of humanity is reported succinctly; the second
2 chapter presupposes the creation of heaven and earth, follows no chronological but only a
3 topical order, and does not say when the plants and animals are created but only describes
4 the relation in which they basically stand to human beings.”⁵¹

5
6 As for what the first audience would have understood, they surely would have
7 known that Genesis 1 was an account of God’s supernatural creation of all things and
8 would have had no difficulty in accepting this account in chapter 2 of His equally
9 miraculous preparation of a special place for the crown of His creation. “Genesis 2:4b-9
10 does not imply that the plants were formed after human creation, but only that the garden of
11 Eden was planted after that event.”⁵² And they surely understood that He initially created
12 trees and not merely seeds that eventually grew into trees.⁵³ If Genesis 2:4-25 is
13 complementary to Genesis 1:1-2:3, the creation week should be longer than six calendar-
14 days. It is only on insisting that all of the developments taking place in this extraordinary
15 time had to have occurred via natural processes that a timing problem arises that needs to
16 be explained. In our view there is no timing problem and we don’t feel obligated to try to
17 explain problems inherent in others’ views.

18
19 **B. The Day-Age Interpretation**

20 In attempting to produce a template document about the Day-Age interpretation of
21 creation for the Committee to discuss, edit, append and adopt, we divided the discussion
22 into eight sections which we introduce with the following eight questions, the answers to
23 which are, for us, fundamental to a fuller understanding of this view.

24
25 1. What is the ‘Day-Age’ interpretation?
26 2. What is the meaning of the Hebrew word *Yôm*?
27 3. Who has held a view that allows for creative days of unspecified length?
28 4. Is the Day-Age interpretation just a reaction to Darwinism?
29 5. How do you deal with the issue of death within this view?
30 6. How do you deal with the issue of time within this view?
31 7. What are the strengths of the Day-Age interpretation?
32 8. What are the difficulties for the Day-Age interpretation?

33
34 1. **What is the ‘Day-Age’ interpretation?**

35 The ‘Day-Age’ interpretation of the creative days in Genesis 1 has taken various
36 forms in its contemporary expressions, and those which have been held within conservative
37 Reformed circles are outlined below and contain certain common features. This view has

⁵¹ Bavinck, p. 138

⁵² *Ibid.*, p. 138

⁵³ “For the world was not created in a state of pure potency, as chaos or a nebulous cloud, but as an ordered cosmos and human beings were placed in it not as helpless toddlers but as an adult man and an adult woman. Development could only proceed from such a ready-made world, and that is how creation presented it to providence.” Bavinck, p. 249.

1 been held by such conservative Reformed theologians as those from the Old Princeton
2 Seminary tradition of the Hodges and Warfield⁵⁴ and more recently as expressed by J.
3 Oliver Buswell, Jr.⁵⁵ and R. Laird Harris,⁵⁶ both of whom were on the original faculty of
4 Covenant Theological Seminary and taught there for many years.

5

6 a. The ‘six days’ are understood in the same sense as “in that day” of Isaiah 11:10-
7 11⁵⁷ —that is, as periods of indefinite length and not necessarily of 24 hours duration.
8 There are other similar uses of the Hebrew word for “day” (*yôm*) in Scripture to support
9 this view of periods longer than 24 hours including that in the very context of Genesis 2:4.
10 Another argument for this approach is that the seventh day in Genesis 1 is not concluded
11 with the boundary phrase, “and there was evening, and there was morning” as with the
12 other days, and therefore it continues, as indicated by Hebrews 4:1-11’s quotation⁵⁸ of
13 Psalm 95:11.

14 b. The six days are taken as sequential, but as overlapping and merging into one
15 another, much as an expression like “the day of the Protestant Reformation” might have
16 only a proximate meaning and might overlap with “the day of the Renaissance.” While
17 exponents of this view might be willing to concede a rough parallel between day one and
18 day four, day two and day five, day three and day six, they would tend to deny that this is
19 an intended parallel by Moses as author, as is commonly claimed in the Framework
20 interpretation.

21

⁵⁴ Charles Hodge *Systematic Theology*, 3 vols. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1952 (1871)], I, 568-574; cf also James M. Boice, *Genesis: An Expositional Commentary*, 3 vols. [Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1982] I, 68 [Grand Rapids: Baker, 1998], I, 78-79.

⁵⁵ J. Oliver Buswell, *A Systematic Theology of the Christian Religion*, 2 vols. [Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1962], I, 139-162.

⁵⁶ R. Laird Harris, “The Length of the Creative Days in Genesis 1” in Joseph A. Pipa, Jr. and David W. Hall, eds., *Did God Create in Six Days* [Taylors, S.C: Southern Presbyterian Press and Oakridge, TN: The Covenant Foundation, 1999] 101-111.

⁵⁷ In that day the Root of Jesse will stand as a banner for the peoples; the nations will rally to him, and his place of rest will be glorious.¹¹ In that day the Lord will reach out his hand a second time to reclaim the remnant that is left of his people from Assyria, from Lower Egypt, from Upper Egypt, from Cush, from Elam, from Babylonia, from Hamath and from the islands of the sea (Isa 11:10-11).

⁵⁸ Therefore, since the promise of entering his rest still stands, let us be careful that none of you be found to have fallen short of it.² For we also have had the gospel preached to us, just as they did; but the message they heard was of no value to them, because those who heard did not combine it with faith.³ Now we who have believed enter that rest, just as God has said, “So I declared on oath in my anger, ‘They shall never enter my rest’” And yet his work has been finished since the creation of the world.⁴ For somewhere he has spoken about the seventh day in these words: “And on the seventh day God rested from all his work.”⁵ And again in the passage above he says, “They shall never enter my rest.”⁶ It still remains that some will enter that rest, and those who formerly had the gospel preached to them did not go in, because of their disobedience.⁷ Therefore God again set a certain day, calling it Today, when a long time later he spoke through David, as was said before: “Today, if you hear his voice, do not harden your hearts.”⁸ For if Joshua had given them rest, God would not have spoken later about another day.⁹ There remains, then, a Sabbath-rest for the people of God;¹⁰ for anyone who enters God’s rest also rests from his own work, just as God did from his.¹¹ Let us, therefore, make every effort to enter that rest, so that no one will fall by following their example of disobedience (Heb 4:1-11).

1 c. The Day-Age interpretation claims that the narrative of Genesis 1 is from the point
2 of view of the earth as being prepared for the habitation of man. In this context, the
3 explanation of day four is often that the sun only became visible on that day, as
4 atmospheric conditions allowed the previous alternation of light and darkness to be
5 perceived from the earth to have its source from the position of the previously created sun
6 and other heavenly bodies.⁵⁹ However day four is understood, the point is made that only
7 on that day is the diurnal cycle of days governed by the sun begun, so that it is difficult to
8 know the nature of the first three days.

9

10 2. **What is the meaning of the Hebrew word Yôm?**

11 The Hebrew word *yôm*, “day,” is obviously used in the Bible, like our English word
12 ‘day,’ to mean a period of 24 hours, however, also like its English counterpart, it may be
13 used to distinguish from the night and therefore represent a period less than 24 hours, such
14 as “in the cool of the day,”⁶⁰ and it is capable of meaning a period of unspecified length, as
15 in the prophetic references to “the day of the Lord.”⁶¹ In fact, in Genesis 2:4 the word *yôm*
16 is used in the singular to describe all that transpired in God’s creation as described as a
17 period of six days in Genesis 1. As linguist Dr. Robert B. Longacre has communicated to
18 the committee concerning the range of meaning of *yôm*:

19

20 As for the Hebrew words, *yôm* in the immediate vicinity of Gen 1 there
21 occurs an obviously figurative use of the term: “And these are the
22 generations of the heavens and the earth in the day when the Lord God
23 made the heavens and the earth” (Gen 2:4). Here it is evident that all six
24 days of creation—however conceived—are summarized as “the day when
25 the Lord God made the heavens and the earth”—where the *NIV* simply
26 translates “the day” as “when.”

27

28 The time of the taking of Jerusalem, sacking the City, burning its palaces,
29 breaking up and salvaging the massive bronzeware of the temple,
30 destroying the walls of the City, and taking people exile is referred to in
31 Lamentations 1:20 and 2:21 as “the day of God’s anger.” Obviously, the

⁵⁹ Such a view is described in Charles Hodge, *Systematic Theology*, I, 569-570 and is also discussed in William G.T. Shedd, *Dogmatic Theology*, 3 vols. (Grand Rapids Mich: Zondervan, 1950; reprint of 1988-94 edition), I, 479-480, 483. That this view was contemplated even in the 17th century may be shown by John Milton’s account of the first day in *Paradise Lost*, Book VII, lines 243-249:

Let there be Light. Said God, and forthwith Light
Ethereal, first of things, quintessence pure
Sprung from the Deep and from her Native East
To journe through the airie gloom began,
Spheare’d in a radiant Cloud, for yet the Sun
Was not; shee in a cloude Tabernacle
Sojourn’d the while

⁶⁰ Gen 3:8

⁶¹ Eze 13:5, 30:3; Joel 2:11; Oba 1:15; Zep 1:14

1 events described in II Kings 25 and Jeremiah 39 took place over a period of
2 time; and, in fact, the actual capture of the City may have spread over a
3 month because the City then and in Roman times was cleft by the
4 Tyropoeon valley. The taking of the newer part of the City with the wall
5 built in Hezekiah's time evidently occurred first. Then the Babylonian
6 army, after catching its breath, advanced to the rest of the city where the
7 temple mount and public buildings were located and reduced that. Pillage,
8 burning, and consolidation of the conquest probably took even longer. The
9 Romans in their later reduction of the City attacked first the older part and
10 then the Western hill—in opposite order from the Babylonians. But the
11 sacking and pillaging, as we have said above, is all referred to as “the day
12 of God’s anger” in Lamentations (Lam 1:2 1)—even as those same nations
13 rejoiced saying “This is the day we have waited for” (Lam 2:16).

14
15 It would be laboring the point to argue that the eschatological “day of the
16 Lord” likewise most probably indicates a period of God’s judgement not a
17 single calendar day.⁶²

18
19 It is interesting to note that two of the five Westminster Divines who are known to
20 explicitly support 24-hour days of creation acknowledge this range of interpretation for
21 *yôm*. John White in his commentary⁶³ says about Genesis 2:4 “in the day”: “That is, in
22 that Time that it pleased God to take up in forming them, which we know was in Six days,
23 and not in One. But we find the Word, Day, in Scripture is used commonly to signify
24 Time Indefinitely.” John Ley in the *1645 Westminster Annotations* on Genesis 2:4 “in the
25 day”: “The day is not here taken (as in the first Chapter and in the beginning of this) for
26 the seventh part of the week, but with more latitude for time in general wherein a thing is
27 done, or to be done; as verse 17 & Luke 19.42. 2 Cor 6.2. Ruth 4.5.”

28
29 The interpretation of the creative days as 24-hour days is not to be determined
30 merely by the use of the word *yôm* in Genesis 1.

31
32 **3. Who has held a view that allows for creative days of unspecified length?**

33 The Day-Age approach is not merely of 19th-century origin as a response to
34 Charles Darwin and evolutionary science. From ancient times there was a recognition that
35 the word “day” could mean an extended period of time, although there is no formal
36 evidence of a ‘Day-Age’ view in orthodox Reformed circles before the time of such figures
37 as Hugh Miller⁶⁴ and Robert Shaw⁶⁵ in the Free Church of Scotland. There may have been

⁶² Point 1 in Bob Longacre’s communication to the Committee

⁶³ 1656 *Commentary Upon the Three First Chapters of Genesis*

⁶⁴ 1847: *The Foot-prints of the Creator*; 1857: *The Testimony of the Rocks*

⁶⁵ 1845: *Exposition of the Westminster Confession*

1 other fragmentary antecedent views that treated the creative days as longer periods, but not
2 a thoroughly formulated Day-Age system of interpretation.⁶⁶

3
4 The Jewish apocalyptic *Book of Jubilees*, written most likely in the 2nd century
5 B.C., says in 4:29-30: “At the end of the nineteenth jubilee, during the seventh week—in
6 its sixth year [930.]—Adam died. All his children buried him in the land where he had
7 been created. He was the first to be buried in the ground. He lacked 70 years from 1000
8 years because 1000 years are one day in the testimony of heaven.⁶⁷ For this reason it was
9 written regarding the tree of knowledge: ‘On the day that you eat from it you will die.’
10 Therefore he did not complete the years of this day because he died during it.”

11
12 Augustine of Hippo (A.D. 354-430) discussed creation in five or six different
13 places, speculating in various ways as to the meaning of the six days, but advocating
14 mainly a position of instantaneous creation taking place in Genesis 1:1. In the *City of*
15 *God*⁶⁸ he said, “What kind of days these were it is extremely difficult, or perhaps
16 impossible for us to conceive.”

17
18 John Calvin used the expression “in the space of six days” in his Commentary on
19 Genesis 1:5, evidently to distance himself from Augustine’s speculations and position of
20 instantaneous creation. In the *Institutes* I. xiv.20, Calvin avoids recounting the history of
21 the creation of the universe, but refers favorably to the works of Basil and Ambrose. Basil
22 in his *Hexaemeron*⁶⁹ clearly regards the sun as being created only on the Fourth Day.
23 Likewise in Ambrose’s *Hexaemeron*⁷⁰ the sun did not exist until the Fourth Day. Calvin’s
24 Commentary on Genesis 1:14 indicates his belief that the stars, sun, and moon were made
25 only on the Fourth Day.

26
27 William Perkins (1558-1602), like Calvin, distanced himself from a view of
28 creation “in one moment” and spoke of creation in “six distinct days” or “six distinct
29 spaces of time,” with the sun, moon, and stars not created before the fourth day.⁷¹

30
31 The Westminster Divines, deriving the language of “in the space of six days” from
32 Calvin, Perkins, and the *Irish Articles* (1615) of Archbishop James Ussher, left the duration
33 of the days of creation unspecified in the *Confession and Catechisms*, perhaps out of

⁶⁶ Michael B. Roberts in his article “Geology and Genesis Unearthed” in *Churchman*, vol. 112, No. 3 (1998), pages 225-255, describes how orthodox and evangelical clergymen in England and Scotland generally were at peace with geological evidence for an old earth in the period 1790-1820. In the period 1820-50 some such clergymen, but only a minority, began to react against such long ages for the existence of the earth.

⁶⁷ Cf. Psalm 90:4 and 2 Peter 3:8

⁶⁸ Book 11, Chapter 6

⁶⁹ Homily VI, 2, 3, and 8 in *Nicene and Post Nicene Fathers*, VIII, 82, 83, and 87.

⁷⁰ *Six Days of Creation*, Book II, 22; Book III, 27; Book IV, 1 and 3; *Fathers of the Church*, Vol. 42, pp. 65, 87, 125-126, and 132.

⁷¹ An Exposition of the Symbole or Creed of the Apostles, in Perkins, *Works*, 3 vols.; London, 1612, Vol. I, pp. 143-144.

1 awareness that the days before Day Four were not normal solar days. Although some
2 members of the Westminster Assembly, particularly the great biblical scholar John
3 Lightfoot,⁷² were explicit about 24-hour days, the main concern seems to have been to
4 differ from instantaneous creation, a view held by such contemporaries as Sir Thomas
5 Browne and John Milton.⁷³

6
7 Soon after the Westminster Divines, explicit evidence for the Day-Age approach
8 appears, although among less than fully orthodox sources. Thomas Burnet (1635-1715), a
9 chaplain to King William III until dismissed for some of his views on Genesis, argued that
10 the six days might represent periods of undetermined length,⁷⁴ in a work praised by his
11 friend Sir Isaac Newton. Burnet's view stemmed partly from his understanding that the sun
12 was created only on the fourth day. In 1698, William Whiston, an English Baptist known
13 to modern readers for his edition of Josephus' works, regarded the days as years.⁷⁵ The
14 Dutch theologian Hermann Venema (1697-1787) opposed the view "that Moses speaks not
15 of ordinary days but of years and of centuries," showing that such a view was held by some
16 in his circles in the 18th century.

17
18 In the 19th century, before Darwin's 1859 *Origin of Species* and in the midst of
19 much discussion of a geological basis for an "old earth," Robert Shaw described favorably
20 the possibility of interpreting the days of creation as ages.⁷⁶ Professor Tayler Lewis of the
21 Reformed Church of America advocated long ages in his *The Six Days of Creation*,⁷⁷ as did
22 Donald MacDonald, a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, in his *Creation and the
23 Fall: A Defence and Exposition of the First Three Chapters of Genesis*.⁷⁸ Of the Old

⁷² Lightfoot held to a number of very specific points that may not have been shared by other Westminster Divines. He argued for creation on the autumnal equinox (*Works* [1822], Iv,64; vii, 372-373), whereas Westminster Divine George Walker argued for the vernal equinox (*God Made visible in His Workes* [1641], 44-47). Lightfoot held that Adam was created at 9 am, on the Sixth Day (*Works*, II, 335), Eve was tempted "about high noon, the time of eating" (*Works*, II, 73), and they thus fell on the Sixth Day, on which Day the angels also fell (*Works*, II, 74; VII, 373-376). He also believed that the First Day was 36 hours long (*Works*, II, 333-334).

⁷³ Basil Willey, *The Seventeenth Century Background* (New York: Columbia U. Press, 1967), says that Milton, "like Philo or Sir Thomas Browne, considered that [creation] must 'in reality' have been instantaneous" (p.237). Browne, a medical doctor and an Anglican layman, wrote *Religio Medici* for private purposes in 1635; it was first published by a friend in 1642, and then he published an authorized version in 1643, the first year of the Westminster Assembly. Willey says, "Brown cannot think that God took six days to create the world; the six days must rather symbolise the conception of the work in the mind of God" (p.68). This work and others by Browne were criticized by Claudius Salmasius and by Alexander Ross, but his views show that belief in instantaneous creation was being fostered contemporaneously with the Westminster Assembly.

⁷⁴ Telluris theoria sacra or the *Sacred Theory of the Earth* (Latin version 1681, English 1684)

⁷⁵ 1698: *A Vindication of the New Theory of the Earth*

⁷⁶ 1845: *Exposition of the Westminster Confession of Faith*

⁷⁷ 1855: this work was reviewed favorably in the *Southern Quarterly Review* of April 1856, which was edited by James Henley Thornwell.

⁷⁸ 1856: of this work Charles Haddon Spurgeon said, "We do not hesitate to designate this volume as the most complete examination of the literature and the exegesis of the Creation and the Fall which has

1 Princeton theologians, Charles Hodge, A. A. Hodge, and Benjamin Warfield supported a
2 Day-Age approach, as did also J. Gresham Machen,⁷⁹ O. T. Allis,⁸⁰ and E. J. Young⁸¹ of
3 Westminster Seminary.

4
5 J. Oliver Buswell, Jr. also took this position.⁸² In the Reformed Presbyterian
6 Church, Evangelical Synod and Covenant Seminary tradition, so also did R. Laird Harris⁸³
7 and Francis Schaeffer.⁸⁴

8
9 In his three-volume Commentary on Genesis, James Montgomery Boice considers
10 evolution, theistic evolution, the gap theory, six-day creationism, and progressive
11 creationism in chapters 5 through 9 of Volume 1⁸⁵ and concludes by favoring a Day-Age
12 view.⁸⁶

13
14 **4. Is the Day-Age interpretation just a reaction to Darwinism?**

15 Much of the negative sentiment brought against the Day-Age theory of creation
16 within the reformed church has been engendered by a strong reaction against the teachings
17 which grew out of Charles Darwin's seminal work on the "Origin of Species." In its so-
18 called neo-Darwinian form, this teaching holds that random mutations, which are
19 continually occurring within the population gene pool of any species, can confer a survival
20 advantage on individuals within the species, and that gradually over long periods of time,
21 this increased biological fitness leads to the emergence of new species with more complex
22 biological systems, through an unguided process termed 'Darwinian Evolution.' Extension
23 of this concept back in time to an initial primordial elemental soup (which arose some time
24 after the 'Big Bang'⁸⁷) that gave rise to the first 'life', has substituted for the Biblical
25 account of creation in the proud minds of men. This view has been so aggressively taught
26 within our schools and colleges that it is the predominant view of the origins and diversity
27 of life. Consequently, we in the church today find ourselves in such a reactionary stance
28 against this incessant tide of unsubstantiated indoctrination of our children, that we 'blame'

appeared in England" (*Commenting and Commentaries*, Banner of Truth reprint ed., 1969, p. 53).

⁷⁹ J. Gresham Machen, *The Christian View of Man* (Edinburgh and Carlisle, Pa.: Banner of Truth, 1965), pp. 115-116 (or New York: Macmillan, 1937, or Grand Rapids, Mich.: Eerdmans, 1947, pp. 130-131): "It is certainly not necessary to think that the six days spoken of in that first chapter of the Bible are intended to be six days of twenty-four hours each. We may think of them rather as very long periods of time."

⁸⁰ Oswald T. Allis, *God spake by Moses* (Nutley, N.J.: Presbyterian and reformed 1958), pp. 10-11: "We cannot be sure, and must not be dogmatic...concerning the length of the days of creation."

⁸¹ Edward J. Young, *Studies in Genesis One* (Phillipsburg, N.J.: Presbyterian and Reformed, 1964, 1999), pp. 102-104: "The Bible does not say how old the earth is..." and "The length of the days is not stated."

⁸² 1962, *A Systematic Theology of the Christian Religion*, Vol. I, pp. 139-162.

⁸³ 1971, *Man, God's Eternal Creation*, p. 47.

⁸⁴ 1972, *Genesis in Space and Time*, p. 39: 1975, *No Final Conflict*, p. 134.

⁸⁵ 1982, 1998, *Genesis*, Grand Rapids: Baker.

⁸⁶ Vol. I, pp. 78-79 in the 1998 edition: Vol. I, p. 68 in the 1982 edition.

⁸⁷ The cosmological theory known as the 'Big Bang' states that the entire Universe—including matter, energy, space and time—all came into being from an infinitesimally small point in a gigantic explosion about 15 billion years ago.

1 Darwinian evolution as the evil that gave rise to such interpretations of the Genesis account
2 of creation as the Day-Age theory. This is not so, however, as we can clearly appreciate
3 from the discussion under question 3) above where we see that a view open to the
4 possibility of creative days of unspecified length was held by prominent and influential
5 church fathers, some of whom lived long before Charles Darwin. We must remember this
6 in our new examination of the theory and remain clear-headed in our evaluation of how
7 these early, as well as contemporary, church fathers adopted the view as their belief. We
8 must also deal with Darwinian evolution rationally and provide a cogent case for its
9 deception and the complete lack of physical evidence to substantiate it.

10

11 5. **How do you deal with the issue of death within this view?**

12 The specific point for consideration here is whether death within the animal
13 kingdom is linked to the death of Adam. Some hold the view that prior to the fall and the
14 resultant curses by God, the perfect state of the world and everything in it left no place for
15 death of any kind. The proponents of this view understand Romans 5:12 ("Therefore, just
16 as sin entered the world through one man, and death through sin....") to be speaking of all
17 death, both that of man and all under man's dominion, entering God's perfect creation
18 through the one sin of Adam. It is clear that death at least in the plant kingdom was to be a
19 natural process since God gave every green plant as food to all that had the breath of life in
20 it including man, the beasts of the earth, the birds of the air and all the creatures that move
21 on the ground (Gen 1:29-30). Others, including John Murray in his commentary,⁸⁸
22 understand Paul here to be speaking of the death of man only. Such proponents see in the
23 very contrast made by Paul in Romans 5:12-21,⁸⁹ of death through Adam being subjugated
24 by life through Christ, that the righteousness and eternal life brought by Christ to man
25 alone indicates through its very antithesis that death through Adam is to man alone.

26

⁸⁸ *An Epistle to the Romans*, 2 vols. (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1959, 1968), I 178-191, especially p. 191, n. 23.

⁸⁹ Therefore, just as sin entered the world through one man, and death through sin, and in this way death came to all men, because all sinned—¹³ for before the law was given, sin was in the world. But sin is not taken into account when there is no law.¹⁴ Nevertheless, death reigned from the time of Adam to the time of Moses, even over those who did not sin by breaking a command, as did Adam, who was a pattern of the one to come.¹⁵ But the gift is not like the trespass. For if the many died by the trespass of the one man, how much more did God's grace and the gift that came by the grace of the one man, Jesus Christ, overflow to the many!¹⁶ Again, the gift of God is not like the result of the one man's sin: The judgment followed one sin and brought condemnation, but the gift followed many trespasses and brought justification.¹⁷ For if, by the trespass of the one man, death reigned through that one man, how much more will those who receive God's abundant provision of grace and of the gift of righteousness reign in life through the one man, Jesus Christ.¹⁸ Consequently, just as the result of one trespass was condemnation for all men, so also the result of one act of righteousness was justification that brings life for all men.¹⁹ For just as through the disobedience of the one man the many were made sinners, so also through the obedience of the one man the many will be made righteous.²⁰ The law was added so that the trespass might increase. But where sin increased, grace increased all the more,²¹ so that, just as sin reigned in death, so also grace might reign through righteousness to bring eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord (Romans 5:12-21).

1 Those who fall into this latter category suppose that the carnivorous fish of the
2 ocean, which were created on the fifth day (a day before man and therefore the earliest
3 opportunity for the fall), ate other fish and/or birds between their creation and the fall, just
4 as they do today. The alternatives are that either they did not eat during this period or that
5 they ate only plant material before the fall (which would require a completely different
6 digestive system and tooth structure, for example). In addition, proponents of this view
7 believe the carnivorous animals, created on day six prior to man, fed in the way they are
8 expertly designed to do on other animals, in the manner we observe them doing today
9 between their creation and the fall, which (if, as some believe, the fall occurred on day six)
10 must have been at the very least several hours in duration to allow time for Adam to work
11 and take care of the garden, name the kinds, sleep while God created Eve, interact with the
12 serpent, eat the forbidden fruit, hide from God, speak with God, and receive the judgements
13 and curses.

14 A Biblical text associated with the account of the fall has also caused some to
15 ponder the timing of death in the animal kingdom. Immediately after the fall, God
16 graciously made garments of skin—probably animal hides (Gen 3:21)—to clothe Adam
17 and his wife to cover their shame. While the exact timing of the sequence of events leading
18 up to God’s gift of clothes to Adam and Eve is not given, it seems certain that the dialogue
19 between God and Adam was on the same day as God was walking in the garden.
20 Furthermore, it seems most likely that God’s judgements and curses were uttered
21 immediately upon Adam’s admission of guilt, and that God clothed them with the animal
22 hides at the same time to complete His dealings with them. The question then arises as to
23 the time that the skin was taken from the animals and processed into leather hides that the
24 Lord God used to make the garments. Could it be that animals had already been killed by
25 other animals or man for food, or slaughtered for hides that may have been used for
26 bedding and baskets for carrying things, for example?

27 **6. How do you deal with the issue of time within this view?**

28 Much could be said in response to this question since it is inherent in the title of the
29 theory under discussion (Day-Age) and at the very heart of the reason why the committee is
30 meeting. First we are told that God is from eternity past,⁹⁰ from everlasting to
31 everlasting,⁹¹ an eternal God.⁹² Time itself was a part of His creation. Time, as Herman
32 Bavinck⁹³ expressed it, “is the measure of creaturely existence.” What he terms ‘intrinsic
33 time’ is “a mode of existence of all created and finite beings.” By ‘extrinsic time’ he
34 means “the standard employed to measure motion... We derive it from the motion of the
35 heavenly bodies, which is constantly and universally known, Gen 1:14ff.” It is this

⁹⁰Ps 93:2.

⁹¹Neh 9:5; Ps 90:2.

⁹²Gen 21:33; Deu 33:27; Isa 26:4; Jer 10:10; Rom 16:26; 1 Tim 1:17; Heb 9:14.

⁹³Herman Bavinck, *The Doctrine of God*, trans. William Hendriksen, Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1951, pp. 154-157.

1 ‘extrinsic time,’ time as we know and measure it, which has its beginning only on the
2 fourth day when we are told:

3
4 *And God said, “Let there be lights in the expanse of the sky to separate the
5 day from the night, and let them serve as signs to mark seasons and days
6 and years” (Gen 1:14).*

7
8 On the other hand, ‘intrinsic time,’ the possibility for beginning, end, and sequence
9 of events, comes into existence with the beginning of creation. The Lord is sovereign and
10 not part of His creation; He is outside of it and therefore outside of our perception of time
11 (and space). Inasmuch as God created the space we know (the heavens and the earth on
12 day 1) before He constituted our natural measure and knowledge of time (on day 4), it
13 seems logical to conclude that He at least began His creation in His own sense of “time.”
14 Perhaps the Lord is trying to communicate this to us through the psalmist in the Old
15 Testament (Ps 90:4) and Peter in the New Testament (2 Peter 3:8) when we are told that
16 “With the Lord a day is like a thousand years, and a thousand years are like a day.” In
17 other words, our perception of time is not the Lord’s.

18
19 If this is the case, are we being presumptuous, or even arrogant imposing the time
20 we know on the Lord for His creative work? For our sake, so that we might know that He
21 undertook His creative work in six discrete steps of “time”, He gives the refrain “And there
22 was evening, and there was morning—the nth day.” Even the order of the two times of day
23 in the refrain is peculiar from our perception of time and work; they bracket the nighttime.
24 We characteristically work during the daytime, and so if we were writing such a refrain
25 describing our creative work it would be far more logical to write, “And there was morning
26 and there was evening—the nth day.” So even this refrain hints at something unusual
27 about the time of creation, that may have been designed for us to notice.

28
29 **7. What are the strengths of the Day-Age interpretation?**

30 a. This view is not concerned with the absolute period of time God used in each of His
31 six days of creation. It recognizes this period in earth’s ‘history’ as special when time, as it
32 has been given to us (and space), was created. In as much as this creative event appeared
33 to have occurred on the fourth ‘day,’ this view prefers not to stipulate periods of man’s
34 perception of time for the first three days, since the Sovereign Creator of them is Himself
35 outside of them. It also acknowledges that the Creator may have used the process of
36 growth⁹⁴ for example, as we now perceive growth, a “time-consuming” activity, to bring
37 forth vegetation. In addition, the ‘days’ (ages) within the Day-Age model, can be
38 overlapping to allow insects and birds to be created in time to facilitate plant reproduction,
39 when plants had grown to reproductive age.

40
41 b. This view does not need to consider the so-called ‘appearance of age’ problem; that
42 God might have created things differently from how we perceive the order of nature

⁹⁴ Gen 2:5, 9

1 (general revelation⁹⁵) today from the present interpretations of the findings of science. e.g.
2 that the speed of light has changed; that carnivorous animals and fish were once
3 herbivorous; that stars were created with strings of light attached; that rocks were created
4 with isotope ratios suggesting age; that fossils were created with the appearance of age; that
5 fossils, have apparently different ages with some of them being very old.

6
7 c. The Day-Age construct preserves the general sequence of events as portrayed in the
8 text.

9
10 d. The position can, and has been, arrived at through exegesis of the text, particularly
11 what is said about the sun on the fourth day and what is said about growth and development
12 in Genesis 2 and does not require the influence of Darwinian evolutionists, or any of the
13 natural sciences.

14
15 e. The position accounts for the description of the events on the fourth day, including
16 the beginning of solar days, and no non-literal explanation of the text dealing with this
17 creation is called for. Neither do we have to impose solar days on days 1-3 of creation
18 before the sun was in existence.

19
20 f. This viewpoint readily accommodates the preponderance of inference from present
21 day scientific interpretation from general revelation, in particular with data from
22 astrophysics, geology and the fossil record.

23
24 g. The time that might be envisioned for the accomplishment of the extensive list of
25 events that occur on the sixth day of creation present no problem to this view. On this day
26 the wild animals, the livestock and all the creatures that move along the ground were
27 created. Then Adam was created and put in the Garden of Eden to take care of it with the
28 single proviso that he was not to eat from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. Then
29 the Lord brought all the beasts of the field and all the birds of the air before Adam for the
30 man to name them, but from amongst them no suitable helper was found. So the Lord
31 caused Adam to fall into a deep sleep, took a rib from him and created Eve to be his wife
32 and helper. Some would also include in the events of this day, the dealings of Eve with the
33 serpent, the eating by Adam and Eve of the forbidden fruit, their sewing of fig leaves to
34 make coverings for themselves after the realization of their nakedness, their hiding from
35 the Lord and then accounting to Him of their sin, the Lord's cursing of the serpent, the man
36 and woman and the ground, the Lord's fashioning garments of skin for the man and the
37 woman to clothe them, and then banishing them from the Garden of Eden.

38
39 **8. What are the difficulties for the Day-Age interpretation?**

⁹⁵ See the section of the Committee's report dealing with General Revelation.

1 a. Without the concept of ‘age overlap,’ it allows that the universe as we know it
2 could have existed in intermediate states for long periods of time, e.g. vegetation requiring
3 insects/birds for propagation to be in existence without insects/birds.

4
5 b. Overlapping ‘days’ (ages) are hard to propose from a reading of the text which
6 more speaks of consecutive times (days).

7
8 c. Green plants were created on day 3. Although light had been created on day 1, we
9 know nothing about the nature of this light and its ability to substitute for sunlight (not
10 available until day 4) as the energy source for the plant life. Thus, it could be argued that
11 the green plants could not exist for a very long period without the sun.

12
13 d. Need to accept that at least the initial creatures of every species were created by
14 God with some appearance of age (since this view affirms that there was a primary creation
15 event of all species of plants, animals and man “each according to its kind” [Gen 1:24]).

16
17 **C. The Framework Interpretation**
18 **Description**

19 There are a number of versions of the Framework interpretation. Here we discuss
20 the position which has arguably influenced the PCA most, that of Meredith G. Kline and
21 Mark D. Futato.⁹⁶ In Genesis 1:1-2:3:

22
23 Exegesis indicates that the scheme of the creation week itself is a poetic
24 figure and that the several pictures of creation history are set within the six
25 work-day frames not chronologically but topically. In distinguishing
26 simple description and poetic figure from what is definitively conceptual
27 the only ultimate guide, here as always, is comparison with the rest of
28 Scripture.⁹⁷

29 In other words, the distinctive feature of the Framework interpretation is its
30 understanding of the week (not the days as such) as a metaphor.⁹⁸ Moses used the
31 metaphor of a week to narrate God’s acts of creation. Thus God’s supernatural creative
32 words or fiats are real and historical, but the exact timing is left unspecified.

⁹⁶For our purposes the positions of Kline and Futato are the same. See Kline, "Because It Had Not Rained," *Westminster Theological Journal* 20 (1958) 146-57; "Genesis," *New Bible Commentary: Revised* (Grand Rapids: William B. Eerdmans, 1970); with development of his themes, "Space and Time in the Genesis Cosmogony," *Perspectives on Science and Christian Faith* 48 (1996) 2-15; Lee Irons with Meredith G. Kline, "The Framework Interpretation," in the forthcoming volume edited by D. Hagopian; Mark D. Futato, "Because It Had Rained: A Study of Gen 2:5-7 With Implications for Gen 2:4-25 and Gen 1:1-2:3," *Westminster Theological Journal* 60 (1998) 1-21. Other presentations of the framework view will be noted below.

⁹⁷"Genesis" 82.

⁹⁸Hence "yôm" is understood in its normal sense.

1 Why the week then? Moses intended to show Israel God's call to Adam to imitate
2 Him in work, with the promise of entering His Sabbath rest. God's week is a model,
3 analogous to Israel's week. The events are grouped in two triads of days. Days 1-3
4 (creation's kingdoms) are paralleled by Days 4-6 (creation's kings). Adam is king of the
5 earth and God is King of Creation.⁹⁹

6
7 Two major arguments support the position:

8
9 1. The order of Gen 1 is difficult to square with Gen 2:5-6: "and no plant of the field
10 was yet in the earth, and no herb of the field had yet sprung up, for the LORD God had not
11 caused it to rain on the earth, and there was no man to till the ground." These verses
12 presuppose that God's preservation of the plants during the six days was by normal,
13 secondary causes (water), not by miracle. What Scripture presupposes is part of its
14 inspired meaning.¹⁰⁰ Without rain or a human cultivator, God would not create plants.
15 Verse 5's explanation for this assumes that the mode of preservation during the creation
16 period was ordinary preservation (the same as the Israelite knows, what is currently
17 operating).¹⁰¹

18
19 But normal preservation can not be easily harmonized with a week of 144 hours. If
20 Gen 1 is strictly sequential, Gen 2:5 must have occurred on Day 3, because dry land did not
21 exist before Day 3, and rich vegetation existed by the end of Day 3. But when Gen 2:5
22 occurred, it was too dry for plants. Land inundated with water only yesterday (Day 2) does
23 not dry out in a few hours, especially without the sun, which was not created until Day 4.
24 God could have preserved plants without rain, man, or the sun. But that is not the way Gen
25 2:5 explains the delay of the creation of plants. Rather it was because of the lack of water,
26 or secondary means of preservation. Therefore the six days in Gen 1 must be topical, not
27 sequential. The framework view does not state how long the week was, but affirms that it
28 must have been longer than one hundred forty-four hours.

29 2. Second, since God's mode of operation was ordinary providence, and since light
30 (Day one) without luminaries (Day four) is not ordinary providence, the six days of
31 creation in Gen 1 must be topical, not sequential.

⁹⁹"Genesis" 82-83.

¹⁰⁰"The whole counsel of God . . . is either expressly set down in Scripture, or by good and necessary
consequence may be deduced from Scripture. . ." *WCF* 1:6.

¹⁰¹"God in his ordinary providence maketh use of means, yet is free to work without, above and
against them." *WCF* 5:3. Of course, even normal preservation presupposes God's nearness and activity. "All
the second causes owe their potency to Him, and the whole system is effective only because of his indwelling
power." Donald Macleod, *Behold Your God* (Tain: Christian Focus, 1990) 50. For example, God causes it to
rain.

Note also that it is *preservation* that is said to be by second causes, not the creative words by which
He called the creatures into being. Kline writes, "Acts of supernatural origination did initiate and punctuate
the creation process." "Space" 13.

Futato's version of the Framework view argues that both Gen 1 and 2 are arranged topically. Moses wrote in the second millennium B.C. for the edification of the Israelites on the outskirts of the land of Canaan. The basic message of Gen 1 is that Yahweh, the God of the Exodus, not Baal, is the Creator of heaven and earth. He brought them into being by his Sovereign Word. They depend on him completely. Yahweh is God over rain and sun, moon and stars; hence they are not to be worshiped.

As mentioned above, there are variations on the framework theme. Kline has recently added a “two-register cosmology,” in further development of his earlier framework conclusions.¹⁰² Bruce Waltke summarizes his own reflections on the literary genre of the passage:

...it is a literary-artistic representation of the creation. To this we add the purpose, namely, to ground the covenant people's worship and life in the Creator, who transformed chaos into cosmos, and their ethics in his creative order.

Henri Blocher basically follows Kline. Gordon J. Wenham seems less clear about the historical claim of the text. We move into a different realm with Claus Westermann, who is driven by higher-critical commitments.¹⁰³

Comparison of the Framework Interpretation with Other Interpretations

The Framework position as taught by Kline and Futato shares a number of conclusions with the Calendar-Day, Day-Age, and Analogical-Day interpretations.

1. It teaches that Gen 1 is inspired verbal revelation. It teaches creation from nothing, the special creation of Adam and Eve, Adam as the covenant head of the race, and death and curse as the result of sin.

2. It affirms the historicity of Adam, his uniqueness as the image of God, and his covenant headship of the human race.¹⁰⁴

3. Along with the Calendar-Day view, it understands *yôm*, day, to refer to a regular day.

¹⁰²“Space.” This material would involve a separate analysis, beyond the scope of this report.

¹⁰³ Bruce K. Waltke, "The Literary Genre of Genesis, Chapter One," *Crux* 27 (1991) 9; H. Blocher, *In the Beginning, The Opening Chapters of Genesis*, Downers Grove: Inter-Varsity, 1984; M. W. Poole and G.J. Wenham, *Creation or Evolution: A False Antithesis?* (Oxford: Latimer House, 1987); Claus Westermann, *Genesis 1-11: A Commentary*, Minneapolis: Augsburg, 1984. (Happily, we have never met a PCA candidate who followed Westermann.)

¹⁰⁴ Commenting on Gen 2:7 Kline writes, “The creature thus animated was not previously alive and it was nothing short of man, the image of God, that now by this immediate divine action first became a living being (cf. 1 Cor 15:45).” “Genesis” 83.

1 4. With the Analogical-Day view, it says the days are structured to give a pattern for
2 our own work and rest. Also with the Analogical-Day view, it says that Gen 1 does not
3 intend to communicate the length of the creation week.

4
5 5. With the Day-Age view, but differing from the Calendar-Day view, it holds that the
6 length of the creation period is figurative. The Framework view differs from the Day-Age
7 view in that it does not understand *yôm*, day, as a long period of time. It differs with the
8 Calendar Day, Analogical-Day, and Day-Age views by denying that Moses intended to
9 relate the creation history sequentially.

10

11 **Evaluation**

12

13 **Strengths**

14 1. The Framework view interprets Gen 1 in the light of its immediate context in Gen
15 2.¹⁰⁵ It harmonizes Gen 1 and 2 concretely and contextually. It tries to attend to the Bible's
16 actual meaning within the ancient Near Eastern readership. This is particularly true of
17 Futato's stress on the literary features of the text.¹⁰⁶ Moses' audience in Genesis was
18 ancient Israel. To whatever extent he wrote to challenge paganism, his arrows were aimed
19 at ancient Baal religion, not at modern naturalistic astronomy, biology, or geology. He
20 wrote to strengthen the covenant people as they entered Canaan. However much we may
21 diverge in exegetical conclusions, and granting that metaphor is less descriptively precise
22 than prose, we may agree that for Israel, a technical scientific description of the timing and
23 mechanisms of creation was not the primary focus of Gen 1. Nevertheless, the Creator's
24 week is not window dressing, but a call to covenant obedience.

25

26 2. The view is fully compatible with the New Testament which emphasizes God's
27 Word of power and the created order, not the timing or length of creation. Specifically, it
28 is compatible with Heb 4:4-6, which presents Gen 2:2, the 7th day, God's creation rest, as
29 the consummation hope of the church. (See the Appendix, "The New Testament's View of
30 the Historicity of Genesis 1-3.")

31

¹⁰⁵ All interpreters admit the need to explain differences in the arrangement of material in Gen 1 and Gen 2. The Westminster Confession gives us this principle: "The infallible rule of interpretation of Scripture, is the Scripture itself; and therefore, when there is a question about the true and full sense of any scripture (which is not manifold, but one), it may be searched and known by other places that speak more clearly" WCF I:9. The Framework view accounts for the time-markers ("evening," "morning," "first day," etc.) of the passage by appealing to thematic concerns in Moses' composition. This is consistent with the Genesis narrative. Thematic organization and recapitulation are present in Genesis 2:4-4:26 and Genesis 5:1-6:6, both of which are accounts of human history from creation to the flood, but from different perspectives. Gen 2:4-4:26 narrates the history of the godly line from creation to Noah. Gen 5:1-6:6 relates that same span of history, from creation to the flood, in terms of the ungodly family of Cain. Moses recapitulates the same history from different perspectives.

¹⁰⁶ "Because" 20.

1 3. The Framework view is theologically rich, highlighting Moses' presentation of
2 biblical-theological themes such as covenant, image of God, and Sabbath. The literary
3 schema of days illuminates the glorious wisdom of God as the Sovereign architect of
4 creation, and the goal of all things.

5
6 4. With respect to the relation of scientific theory and theology it is open to the study
7 of general revelation regarding the age of the earth and the cosmos, within biblical
8 constraints.¹⁰⁷ Some of those are: creation *ex nihilo*, that Adam and Eve were the
9 genetically unique, specially created parents of the human race, and that the fall of Adam
10 introduced the curse into God's good creation. It denies all evolutionary origins, and
11 evolutionary philosophy as contradictory to the teaching of scripture.¹⁰⁸

12 13 **Objections**

14 1. The position has been severely criticized for rendering Gen 1 non-historical. For
15 example:

16
17 Evangelical framework theologians tell us that the Genesis account is not a
18 factual and historical account. Rather, it is an artistic expression, a divine
19 metaphor, affirming that God is the Creator; it does not inform us either of
20 the mechanism or time frame of the creative process.¹⁰⁹

21
22 The criticism is a serious one, because Christianity rests on the historicity of Gen 1-3.
23 However, Framework proponent Meredith Kline explicitly affirms the opposite. He writes,

24
25 . . . Gen 1-11 is not mythological but a genuine record of history. . . The
26 material in these chapters is unquestionably interpreted by inspired writers
27 elsewhere in Scripture as historical in the same sense that they understand
28 Gen 12-50 or Kings or the Gospels to be historical.¹¹⁰

29
30 This avowal of historicity may be highlighted by contrasting it with the comment of Roman
31 Catholic scholar J. A. Fitzmyer on Rom 5:12: ". . . Paul has historicized the symbolic
32 Adam of Genesis."¹¹¹ So the position should not be confused with the claim that Gen 1:1-
33 2:3 is myth or parable or allegory. The Framework position asserts unequivocally that the

¹⁰⁷ Though many of its proponents hold an old-earth position, the Framework interpretation is silent on the age of the earth. It can be held compatibly with a young or an old earth. Of course by its nature as special revelation, Scripture focuses and constrains the conclusions of the study of general revelation.

¹⁰⁸ Kline writes, "Paul understood this record of the woman's origins as straightforward history . . . Following that direction in the exegesis of Gen 2:7 particularly, we find ourselves led away from any theoretical reconstruction in which the creative act that produced Adam is attached organically to some prior life process evolving at a sub-human level." "Genesis" 84.

¹⁰⁹ *The Counsel of Chalcedon*, November 1998, 5.

¹¹⁰ "Genesis" 79.

¹¹¹ *Romans, A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary*, Anchor Bible, vol. 33, (NY: Doubleday, 1993) 408.

1 passage teaches acts of supernatural origination by God's commands and the special
2 creation of Adam and Eve. It is an exegesis, not an attempt to balance prior philosophical
3 or scientific commitments with Scripture. (Those who hold the Framework interpretation
4 agree that God could create the world in one hundred forty-four hours, for instance.)
5 Because we believe in the inerrancy of Scripture, no one should be considered orthodox
6 who holds to the Framework view if he is motivated by naturalistic, higher-critical, or
7 evolutionisitic assumptions. Those assumptions would be an abuse rather than a proper use
8 of the Framework position.¹¹²

9

10 Affirming historicity while denying sequence is difficult. The most prominent
11 aspect of narrative as we write it may be the appearance of chronology. The marker of
12 history in our thinking tends to be "when and how did it happen?" On the surface it seems
13 contradictory to suggest that history is being narrated in a semi-figurative form, when time
14 markers are said to be figurative. This opens the interpretation to the abuse of those who
15 wish to deny the historicity of the events, or embrace naturalistic theories of origins, a
16 serious abuse indeed.

17

18 2. The position depends on the exegesis of Gen 2:5-6 that denies all miraculous
19 preservation during the creation week. If there were also supernatural preservation, Gen
20 2:5-6 would not require a non-sequential interpretation of chapter 1. Is mere natural
21 preservation so clearly assumed in Gen 2:5-6 as to require the affirmation that the week of
22 Gen 1 is a metaphor? Could God not have dried the land supernaturally before the
23 situation described in Gen 2:5? If so, would that render the reason given in Gen 2:5b
24 irrelevant, as Kline claims?

25

26 3. The relation of Exodus 20:11 to Genesis 1:1-2:3 raises another problem. Verse 11,
27 "for in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and
28 rested the seventh," employs an "accusative of duration." In other words, critics argue, Ex
29 20:11 gives an inspired interpretation of the length of the work of creation. This is decisive
30 for many. Those who hold the Framework position answer by noting that the revealed
31 pattern of six and one is a sufficient basis for man's imitation of God in ordering his time.
32 That is, the rest God requires in the fourth commandment (including physical rest) is an
33 analogy of God's seventh-day rest. God's divine refreshment on the seventh day (cf. Ex
34 31:17) is the theological basis of Israel's physical refreshment.

35

36 4. The Framework interpretation raises the question of what literary genre we may
37 understand Gen 1 to be. It seems to present a mixed form, which is difficult to interpret.¹¹³

¹¹²As presbyters we have the responsibility to inquire into a man's motives for a position. But suspicions notwithstanding no one can prove the motives of his heart. Love requires us to take a man at his word.

¹¹³Scholars have noted that Gen 1:1-2:3, if less than poetry is more than normal prose. R.E. Longacre of the Wycliffe Bible Translators noted to the Committee, "Nowhere else in the Hebrew Bible do we find an actor repeatedly referred to by a noun phrase which is not reduced to anaphora carried by the third person form of the verb. "And God did/said" occurs no less than thirty one times in chapter 1 and 2:1-3. In

1 How does one discern metaphor from straightforward prose? Proponents answer that this
2 is no more difficult in Gen 1 than anywhere else Scripture uses metaphor. Is 48:13 says for
3 example, “My own hand laid the foundations of the earth, and my right hand spread out
4 the heavens. . .”

5
6 The metaphors (“hand,” “foundations,” “spread out”) offer no difficulty. They do not
7 threaten the historical claim of the text, or the clarity of Scripture. In Gen 1 as elsewhere,
8 the analogy of Scripture, in its narrower and broader contexts, is determinative.

9
10 5. The view is complex and has been poorly, perhaps sometimes provocatively
11 expressed. It may legitimately be asked whether the Israelite reader could have understood
12 the week as a metaphor without denying its real historicity.

13
14 6. The Framework view is the most easily misunderstood of the options. Proponents
15 should recognize that it is complex, it has sometimes been poorly expressed, and it does not
16 answer every exegetical question. It should be handled with great pastoral tact and
17 sensitivity in today’s charged atmosphere.

18
19 **D. The Analogical Days Interpretation**

20
21 **Definition of the position**

22 1. The “days” are God’s work-days, which are analogous, and not necessarily
23 identical, to our work days, structured for the purpose of setting a pattern for our own
24 rhythm of rest and work.¹¹⁴

25 2. The six “days” represent periods of God’s historical supernatural activity in
26 preparing and populating the earth as a place for humans to live, love, work, and worship.

27
28 3. These days are “broadly consecutive”: that is, they are taken as successive periods
29 of unspecified length, but one allows for the possibility that parts of the days may overlap,

ordinary narrative style we would not, e.g., tell the story with multiple mention of his name: “And Abraham did A. Then Abraham did B. Then Abraham did C. Then Abraham did D.” etc. The sonority and dignity thus attained by repeating the name of the Divine Actor have no parallel in any other passage of Biblical Hebrew. Furthermore, the verb “be” *hayah* used in its special narrative form *wayehi* occurs with unusual force, while in most places the verb “be” has a lower status in narrating. Early in the creative process God says, “Let there be light … let there be a firmament… and let there be lights.” The *fiat* is exactly parallel in force to other commands such as “Let the waters be gathered together” and “let dry land appear.” Each divine proposal is answered by the corresponding feature springing into being *wayehi* or *wayehi ken*. “And it was (so).” Whether we want to call such diction and discourse structure a poem or not is somewhat arbitrary; it is certainly unusually elevated style and probably sui generis. It is in this context that *yôm* day appears ringing down with a periodicity of its own alongside the divine fiats and their responses in creation.” “Memorandum on the Six Days of Creation (Genesis 1),” sent to the Committee, November, 1998, emphasis his.

¹¹⁴ By “identical” is meant 24 hours long, following in direct contiguous sequence. By “analogous” is meant that they have a point of similarity, with a basis in our experience, by which we can understand something about God and his historical activity. See the discussion of “analogy” in the Definitions section of this report.

1 or that there might be logical rather than chronological criteria for grouping some events in
2 a particular “day.”

3
4 4. Genesis 1:1-2 are background, representing an unknown length of time prior to the
5 beginning of the first “day”: verse 1 is the *creatio ex nihilo* event, while verse 2 describes
6 the conditions of the earth as the first day commenced.

7
8 5. Length of time, either for the creation week, or before it or since it, is irrelevant to
9 the communicative purpose of the account.

10
11 **Historical background**

12 In the modern period, this view arose from perceived problems in the Day-Age
13 view, though it employs what were felt to be valuable observations by the proponents of
14 that view. William G.T. Shedd’s *Dogmatic Theology* (1888), i:474-477, drew on these
15 insights, as well as statements from Augustine and Anselm, to the effect that the days of
16 Genesis 1 are “God-divided days,” with the result that “the seven days of the human week
17 are copies of the seven days of the Divine week.” Franz Delitzsch’s *New Commentary on
18 Genesis* appeared in English translation in 1899 (German original, 1887), and argued the
19 same position.

20
21 The prominent Dutch theologian Herman Bavinck published the first edition of his
22 *Gereformeerde Dogmatiek* in 1895-1901, and the second edition in 1906-1911. The
23 section on creation has just appeared in English translation (Baker, 1999). There he
24 advocates a version of the Analogical Days interpretation:

25
26 It is probable, in the first place, that the creation of heaven and earth in
27 Genesis 1:1 preceded the work of the six days in verses 3ff. by a shorter or
28 longer period. . .

29
30 So, although. . .the days of Genesis 1 are to be considered days and
31 not to be identified with the periods of geology, they nevertheless—like the
32 work of creation as a whole—have an extraordinary character. . .The first
33 three days, however much they may resemble our days, also differ
34 significantly from them and hence were extraordinary cosmic days. . .It is
35 not impossible that the second triduum still shared in this extraordinary
36 character as well. . .It is very difficult to find room on the sixth day for
37 everything Genesis 1-2 has occur in it if that day was in all respects like
38 our days. . .Much more took place on each day of creation than the sober
39 words of Genesis would lead us to suspect.

40 For all these reasons, “day” in the first chapter of the Bible denotes the
41 time in which God was at work creating. . .The creation days are the
42 workdays of God.¹¹⁵

¹¹⁵ Excerpts from Bavinck, *In the Beginning* (Baker, 1999), 120-126.

1

2 More recently, C. John Collins has argued for this position: first in an article in
3 1994,¹¹⁶ and then a more developed version in 1999.¹¹⁷ This latter article in particular
4 employs the tools of discourse and literary analysis. Discourse analysis approaches texts
5 under the assumption that they are acts of communication, and studies the patterns of
6 linguistic usage as they relate to communicative intent. Linguist and PCA ruling elder
7 Robert Longacre summarizes the issues studied:¹¹⁸

8

9 . . . contemporary discourse analysis is interested in questions of genre
10 classification. . . ; the articulation of parts of a discourse such as formulaic
11 beginnings and endings, episodes, and high points in the story (called
12 peaks); the status of discourse constituents such as sentences, paragraphs,
13 and embedded discourses; the cast of participants in a given discourse. . . ;
14 author viewpoint and author sympathy as indicated in the text; the main
15 line development of a discourse. . . ; the role of tense, aspect, particles,
16 affixes, pronominalization chains, paraphrase, and conjunctions in
17 providing cohesion and prominence in a discourse; ways of marking peak
18 in a narrative; and the function of dialogue in discourse.

19

20 Conservative literary approaches share some of these concerns, and add some of their
21 own.¹¹⁹ These methods stem from the observation that the Biblical narratives are stories,
22 and hence involve characters, events (plot), and scenes. To call them stories is not to
23 downplay their historical claims (indeed, to do so would be a mis-reading of them); instead,
24 it directs our attention to the narrator's ways of portraying characters' good and bad traits,
25 and of displaying or hiding his own point of view.

26

Description of the position

27 The specific features of the Hebrew text of Genesis 1:1—2:3 (and of passages that
28 reflect on it) for which this interpretation (in its developed form) seeks to account include:

29

30 1. The verb tenses in Gen 1:1-2 mark those verses as background to the narrative:
31 further analysis indicates that verse 1 designates an event as an unspecified time prior to
32 the conditions of verse 2, while verse 2 describes the conditions as the first day begins in
33 verse 3 (which uses the narrative tense for the first time).

34

¹¹⁶ C. John Collins, "How old is the earth? Anthropomorphic days in Genesis 1:1B2:3," *Presbyterion* 20:2 (Fall, 1994), 109-130.

¹¹⁷ C. John Collins, "Reading Genesis 1:1B2:3 as an act of communication: Discourse analysis and literal interpretation," in Joseph Pipa, Jr. and David Hall, eds., *Did God create in six days?*, Southern Presbyterian Press and Kuyper Institute, 1999.

¹¹⁸ Robert Longacre, "The discourse structure of the flood narrative," in G. MacRae, ed., *Society of Biblical Literature 1976 Seminar Papers* (Scholars, 1976), 235-262.

¹¹⁹ The qualifier "conservative" designates those approaches that focus on the text having a meaning, as opposed to the "post-modern" kind which locate meaning only in the reader or in the reader's interpretive community, or which deny the possibility of communication altogether.

1 2. The absence of the refrain in the seventh day is most easily explained as indicating
2 that the day did not end (and John 5:17; Hebrews 4:3-11 seem to take that for granted),
3 hence this is not an “ordinary” day.¹²⁰

4
5 3. The refrain of the six days (“and there was evening, and there was morning, the nth
6 day”), when seen from within the culture of Moses, marks the end-points of the night-time
7 (cf. Numbers 9:15-16), which is the daily rest for the worker (Psalm 104:22-23; cf. Genesis
8 30:16; Exodus 18:13) and looks forward to the weekly Sabbath rest.

9
10 4. When the Pentateuch reflects on this account to enjoin Sabbath observance, it draws
11 on the analogy (and not identity) between our work and rest and God’s (Exodus 20:8-11;
12 31:17).

13
14 5. The use of the Hebrew narrative tense and the march of the numbered days in
15 Genesis 1, along with the accusative of duration in Exodus 20:11 (“over the course of six
16 days”) all favor the conclusion that the creative events were accomplished over some
17 stretch of time (i.e. not instantaneously), and that the days are (at least broadly) sequential.

18
19 6. The indivisibility of Genesis 2:4, as well as its content, points to the traditional
20 conclusion that Genesis 2:5-25 are an amplification only of the sixth “day” of the creation
21 week.

22
23 **Similarities to and differences from the other positions**

24 1. Conservative adherents of the Calendar Day view, the Day-Age view, and the
25 Framework view, share a number of points in common with the Analogical Days view.
26 These include the propriety of attributing “historicity” to Genesis 1-3 (see discussion of
27 that word in the Definitions section of this report); the rejection of source-critical theories
28 of these chapters as originally disparate, and ultimately incompatible; and adherence to the
29 authority of the New Testament as interpreter of these chapters.

30 2. The Calendar Day, Day-Age, and Analogical Day views all see the days as
31 sequential, while the Framework view sees sequentiality as optional at best. The Calendar
32 Day and Day-Age views take the strongest position on sequence, while the Analogical
33 Days view is more reserved about strict sequentiality (and hence cautious about
34 harmonization with geology).¹²¹

¹²⁰ The conventionality of this view can be seen in John Murray’s, *Principles of Conduct* (Eerdmans, 1957), 30-32. As Murray says, “There is the strongest presumption in favour of the interpretation that this seventh day is not one that terminated at a certain point in history, but that the whole period of time subsequent to the end of the sixth day is the sabbath of rest alluded to in Genesis 2:2...The considerations supporting this view may be conclusive and they are regarded as such by some careful and reverent scholars.”

¹²¹ Bavinck calls the Day-Age view a “concordistic theory” (page 117), and he rejects it as unsuccessful in its harmonization. On the other hand, he is not as distrustful of standard geology and paleontology as the young-earth adherents of the Calendar Day view tend to be.

1 3. With the Day-Age view, the Analogical Days view sees the days as potentially long
2 periods; unlike that view, it does not arrive at that position by appeal to “day” in its sense
3 “period of undefined length.” Instead it finds an analogical application of the ordinary
4 sense of the word “day.”

5
6 4. Finally, the Day-Age, Analogical Days, and Framework interpretations do not
7 involve rejection of conventional cosmology and geology. (The stance taken toward
8 evolutionary biology, a different science, is different; see the discussion of “evolution” in
9 the Definitions section.) Although some adherents of the Calendar Days view do not insist
10 on young-earth cosmology and geology, most do.

11
12 **Strengths of the position**

13 This position claims the following factors in its favor, which commend it to others’
14 acceptance:

15
16 1. It derives from a discourse-oriented study of the text of Scripture in the original
17 languages. Although it is in principle responsible to re-evaluate our interpretation of the
18 Bible in the light of widely accepted scientific theories, it is dangerous to set out with the
19 purpose of harmonization. This interpretation does not fall foul of such a warning. As an
20 exegetical position it is compatible with old-earth creationism as well as with young-earth
21 creationism, but requires neither.

22
23 2. The toolkit of discourse and literary methods, when applied to the rest of Genesis
24 2—3, yield such results as: rejection of source-critical theories of the passages’ origin;
25 affirmation that we do not have here two “creation accounts”; resolution of alleged
26 contradictions between Genesis 1 and 2 (e.g. at 2:5-6, 19); vindication of the Pauline
27 reading of Genesis 3, including Adam’s role as first human and covenant head of humanity,
28 and different role relationships for men and women within the context of their equal
29 bearing of God’s image. Application of these tools does not in any way question the
30 “historicity” of the events narrated in these chapters, but in fact supports it. These methods
31 attempt to systematize what good grammarians and exegetes through the ages have “felt.”

32
33 3. Though the interpretive scheme itself, as well as some of the arguments employed
34 for it, may sound novel to some, it does not actually involve any grammatical or semantic
35 innovations.

36
37 4. The developed arguments for the view claim to account for all the details of the
38 text.

39
40 5. This view is explicitly built on the desire to be ruled by Scriptural reflections on the
41 account, especially those regarding work and the Sabbath (Exodus 20:8-11; John 5:17;
42 Hebrews 4:3-11). In particular, it is strongly Sabbatarian in its orientation, and explains
43 how our Sabbath can be grounded in God’s by the principle of analogy.

1 6. The stress on the principle of analogy between God's work and ours means that it
2 has special creative events built into it, and hence while it favors some sort of intelligent
3 design model for biology it is incompatible with theistic evolutionary schemes.

4

5 **Objections to the position**

6 The following objections may be raised to this interpretation, which advocates must
7 be sure to answer:

8

9 1. The discourse and literary methods to which it appeals are new, and not
10 unanimously or consistently employed by Bible scholars.

11

12 2. The scheme requires explanation to show that it is not too subtle for the ordinary
13 Hebrew to have understood it, or for the ordinary believer today to understand it.

14

15 3. Other explanations for the absence of the refrain on the seventh day have been
16 offered by responsible commentators, and need to be considered.

17 4. No other Scriptural examples are offered where time indicators are used
18 analogically.

19

20 5. Though it may claim a kind of continuity with Augustine (as well as Anselm, and
21 sympathy from Aquinas), it is not really the same as his instantaneous creation view.
22 Hence its continuity may be said to be selective.

23

24 **E. Other Interpretations of the Creation Days**

25 There are other interpretive schemes that are probably represented in the PCA, but
26 are not represented on the Study Committee. We will summarize them briefly.

27

28 **1. The “intermittent day” interpretation**

29 In this scheme the days are calendar days of creative activity, separated by periods
30 of unspecified length. That is, the days are “normal,” and consecutive, but not contiguous.

31

32 This view is chiefly associated with Robert Newman and Herman Eckelmann, Jr.,
33 *Genesis One and the Origin of the Earth* (InterVarsity, 1977).¹²²

34 The strength of this view is that it aims to leave the days as ordinary ones while
35 pursuing a high level of concordance with scientific conclusions (except evolutionary ones,
36 which its advocates reject).

37

38 Among its weaknesses would be the lack of textual indicators for the intervening
39 spaces, as well as its intentionally high level of harmonization with modern scientific
40 results with little relevance for the ancient audience.

¹²² The English theologian William Ames (*Medulla theologica*, 1634) has been adduced as an advocate of this view (by J. Macpherson in *The Confession of Faith*, 1882); and though the Latin can bear this interpretation, Macpherson's reading has not gone undisputed.

1
2 **2. The “gap” (or “reconstitution”) interpretation**
3 This scheme sees the “creation week” of Genesis 1:1—2:3 as describing the re-
4 making of the earth after a primeval rebellion had spoiled it. It reads Genesis 1:2 as “and
5 the earth became formless and void,” a condition which it attributes to this rebellion.

6
7 This has been associated with such figures as Thomas Chalmers (as early as 1814),
8 Arthur Custance, and the Scofield Reference Bible (including the new edition).¹²³ The
9 Scofield Bible combines this with a day-age interpretation of the days.

10
11 It is argued that this scheme allows geology to tell us that the earth is old, and that
12 the fossils represent old animals, at the same time as it takes the “days” as calendar days.
13 (As indicated, the Scofield position would not endorse this last part.)

14
15 Its chief weakness is the grammar of Genesis 1:2: it is hard to see how the
16 construction can be interpreted as “and the earth became,” both because of the verb tense
17 and the absence of the normal idiom for “become.”

18
19 **3. The “days of revelation” interpretation**

20 The days are six consecutive 24-hour days in which God revealed the narrative to
21 Moses. This is associated with the British soldier and diplomat P. J. Wiseman, *Creation*
22 *Revealed in Six Days* (1958), and his son, the well-respected Assyriologist Donald J.
23 Wiseman, in “Creation time — what does Genesis say?,” *Science and Christian Belief* 3:1
24 (1991), 25-34.

25
26 **4. The “days of divine fiat” interpretation**

27 This view asserts that the days are six consecutive 24-hour days in which God said
28 his instructions, while the fulfillment of those instructions took place over unspecified
29 periods of time. This view appears in Alan Hayward’s *Creation and Evolution* (Bethany,
30 1995 [originally 1985]). Hayward is a progressive creationist who makes a strong and
31 responsible case against Darwinism.

32 **5. The “focus on Palestine” interpretation**

33 This view sees creation as restricted to Genesis 1:1 and argues that the account
34 shifts in Genesis 1:2 to a description of the preparation of the Promised Land for Israel.
35 This view comes from John Sailhamer, *Genesis Unbound* (Multnomah, 1996).¹²⁴

36
37 **6. Expanding time**

¹²³ See also Edward Hitchcock, *The Religion of Geology and its Connected Sciences* (1854). This book is reviewed in *Southern Quarterly Review* 1:1 (April, 1856), 21-50, and a major criticism of it is the requirement for 24-hour days.

¹²⁴ A 19th century version of a “focus-on-a-specific-land” interpretation is found in Milton Terry, *Biblical Hermeneutics*, 548-552.

1 This view is connected with the Israeli physicist Gerald Schroeder. Schroeder
2 propounds his position in his books *Genesis and the Big Bang* and *The Science of God*.¹²⁵
3 First, he contends that since the Jewish calendar begins with Adam, we may take the six
4 creation days as separate from this clock. Second, he employs Einstein's relativity theory,
5 under the assumption that the six "days" are days from a different frame of reference than
6 ours on earth, namely from the initial Big Bang (from our frame of reference, the universe
7 is 15 billion years old).

8
9 Under this scheme, the first day is 24 hours from the "beginning of time
10 perspective," and 8 billion years from ours. The second day, 24 hours from the beginning
11 of time perspective, was 4 billion years long from ours. The third day from our vantage
12 point was 2 billion years, the fourth day one billion years, the fifth day half a billion, and
13 the sixth day was a quarter billion years long.

14
15 To Schroeder's delight, this adds up to 15.75 billion years, the same as the modern
16 cosmologists' calculation.

17
18 The appeal of this view is that it does not need another meaning for "day," and at
19 the same time harmonizes with modern cosmology. The exegetical difficulty is that it
20 requires a vantage point other than that of earth, which the Genesis account seems to
21 presuppose. Philosophically, it must justify its strong impulse toward harmonization (see
22 the discussion of "harmonization" in the Definitions section).

23
24 **V. Original Intent of the Westminster Assembly**

25 The *Westminster Confession of Faith* 4:1 says,

26
27 It pleased God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, for the manifestation of
28 the glory of his eternal power, wisdom, and goodness, in the beginning, to
29 create, or make of nothing, the world, and all things therein, whether
30 visible or invisible, in the space of six days; and all very good.¹²⁶

31
32 What did the Westminster Assembly mean by the phrase "in the space of six days?"
33 Without casting a shadow over the good intentions of anyone, we would remind the Church
34 that these are not ideal circumstances for an unbiased, balanced interpretation. This study
35 has arisen in theological controversy B which frequently in history has been the matrix for
36 theological definition. The interpretation of this phrase has received more attention in the
37 last three years than in the previous three-hundred-fifty. No doubt, more light will be shed
38 on the phrase as research continues. In the meantime we should all exercise mutual love
39 and due caution in drawing conclusions.

¹²⁵ This description is summarized from Schroeder's article, "The age of the universe" (http://members.xoom.com/_XOOM/torahscience/bigbang1.htm).

¹²⁶ By implication we include Larger Catechism 15 and Shorter Catechism 9, which are not substantially different from *Confession of Faith* 4:1.

1
2 The Committee agrees on a number of facts bearing on the original intent of the
3 Assembly. These are listed as follows:

4

- 5 ▪ The doctrine of creation is of integral importance to the theology of the Standards.
- 6
- 7 ▪ The discussion of the length of creation days held by the Assembly was not in the
8 context of the variety of interpretations of Genesis 1 available today.
- 9
- 10 ▪ Throughout the ages of its history, the church has wrestled with the theological
11 implications of the existence of light before Day 4. This may have given rise to the
12 statement of William Perkins, of great influence on that generation of Puritanism,
13 who wrote, “six distinct days,” or “six distinct spaces of time.”¹²⁷
- 14
- 15 ▪ Throughout pre-Reformation history Augustine’s instantaneous creation view was
16 treated with respect, and, while not adopted by a majority, was never considered
17 heretical.¹²⁸
- 18
- 19 ▪ John Calvin employed the phrase “the space of six days” (*sex dierum spatum*) in
20 order to counter Augustine’s instantaneous creation view. The Westminster
21 Assembly by adopting this phrase excluded Augustine’s instantaneous creation
22 view.
- 23
- 24 ▪ The influence of the *Irish Articles* of 1615 and their primary author James Ussher
25 on the Assembly was very important. The first confessional use of “the space of six
26 days” is found in the *Irish Articles*.
- 27 ▪ The *Confession of Faith* 4:1, Larger Catechism 15, and Shorter Catechism 9 use the
28 phrase “in the space of six days” without further specification.
- 29
- 30 ▪ At least five divines affirmed the Calendar Day view, possibly more. No evidence
31 has been found of any view other than the Calendar Day in the writings of
32 individual divines.
- 33 ▪ Among Calendar Day advocates among the divines, there were differences on other
34 related matters, e.g., the length of the first day, the time of year of the creation of
35 Adam, the time of the fall of Adam, and the time of the fall of the angels.
- 36
- 37 ▪ In interpreting the Standards, as in interpreting Scripture, historical and literary
38 context must be observed as the most important indication of meaning. Thus, as we
39 seek to understand the original intent of the *Westminster Confession and*
40 *Catechisms* regarding creation, it is imperative that we consider the historical time

¹²⁷ William Perkins, “Exposition of … The Creede,” *Works*, 3 Volumes (London, 1612) 1:143.

¹²⁸ Herman Bavinck, *In the Beginning, Foundations of Creation Theology* (English translation, Grand Rapids: Baker, 1999) 106.

1 in which those documents were prepared. They were composed by the
2 Westminster Assembly, which met between 1643 and 1649. (The task of drafting
3 Chapter 4 of the *Confession* was assigned July 16, 1645. The Assembly debated
4 and concluded this chapter on November 18-20, 1645.)

5

6 **Three Interpretations of the Original Intent of the Westminster Standards**

7 As we considered these facts, three interpretations have presented themselves. To
8 some of us, the evidence leads to the conclusion that the Assembly meant “six calendar
9 days.” To others of us, the evidence is not strong enough to conclude that the Assembly
10 wished to exclude any view other than the instantaneous view of Augustine. To yet others
11 of us, the evidence suggests that the Assembly intended to express no more and no less
12 than what Scripture expresses in the phrase “in six days” (Exodus 20:11). A summary of
13 the three interpretations is given below.

14

15 **A. First Interpretation of Intent**

16 To begin with one must consider the context in which this phrase “in the space of
17 six days” is first used, and why the Westminster divines used it. The first known
18 appearance of the phrase is in Calvin’s *Commentary on Genesis*, in a passage in which he is
19 directly contradicting a figurative view of the creation days, in particular, Augustine’s
20 instantaneous creation view. It was included in the *Irish Articles*, authored by Archbishop
21 James Ussher, then Professor of Divinity at Dublin. The articles were adopted by the
22 Church of Ireland in 1615. Ussher’s language reflects Calvin’s concern to exclude the
23 Augustinian instantaneous creation view. Ussher held to six calendar days of creation,
24 along with his young earth view that is reflected in his chronology. It is natural to infer
25 from this that the *Irish Articles* specified the Six Calendar Day view.

26

27 This is of particular significance, for as Philip Schaff says these articles were “the
28 chief source of the latter (*Westminster Confession*).”¹²⁹ To use a phrase from an officially
29 recognized Confession of the Irish Church in any other sense than that which it meant in
30 that Confession is improbable. It was a phrase that had a particular meaning by the time of
31 the Westminster Assembly. The reason for their use of the phrase lies in just that fact. It
32 was a succinct way of describing the six days of creation of Genesis 1, with the
33 understanding that those days were normal, calendar days. The significance of this,
34 together with the findings of the Rev. David Hall¹³⁰ regarding the meaning of the phrase
35 “in the space of six days” essentially settles the issue of what the Westminster Divines
36 intended by this phrase. Hall finds a number of the Divines specifically referring to six
37 calendar days. Within such variation as existed among the Divines no evidence is provided
38 of support for views such as Day-Age, Framework, Analogical, etc. The original intent of

¹²⁹ Philip Schaff, *The Creeds of Christendom* (New York: Harper and Row: 1877 [Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1966]) III:526. Both Alex. F. Mitchell and B. B. Warfield consider the *Irish Articles* a primary source of the language of the Westminster Confession.

¹³⁰ See *Did God Create in Six Days*, Ed. Pipa & Hall, Chapters 2 & 11. Also: <http://capo.org/creation/Revise.html>

1 the *Westminster Confession and Catechisms* by the phrase “in the space of six days” is
2 clearly the affirmation that creation took place in six calendar days.

3
4 That this was the interpretation of the Church of the 17th century is clear from the
5 early commentaries on the Standards. Vincent affirms six calendar days, as does Thomas
6 Ridgeley in his *Commentary on the Larger Catechism*, published in 1731.¹³¹

7
8 **B. Second Interpretation of Intent**

9 Other committee members interpret the facts differently. The second interpretation
10 is that the intent of the Westminster Assembly was to express duration of time in the
11 creation days without being specific as to the exact nature or length of those days. The
12 evidence is not strong enough to conclude that the Assembly wished to exclude any view
13 other than the instantaneous view of Augustine. Their view is as follows:

14
15 As we seek to understand the teaching of the original intent of the *Westminster*
16 *Confession and Catechisms* regarding creation, it is imperative that we consider (1) the
17 historical time in which those documents were prepared, as well as (2) the function of the
18 phrase “in the space of six days” in the teaching of the *Confession*.

19
20 1. What is required of us at this time is to seek to understand clearly the context in
21 which the phrase “in the space of six days” is first used, and why the Westminster divines
22 used it. The first appearance of the phrase is in Calvin’s *Commentary on Genesis*. It also
23 appears in the influential Elizabethan Puritan William Perkins’s *Exposition of ...the Creede*,
24 where he refers to the work of creation being done “in six distinct days,” which he also
25 paraphrases as “six distinct spaces of time.” The *Irish Articles* of 1615, produced by
26 Archbishop James Ussher, who was much admired by the Westminster divines, says in
27 Article 18: “In the beginning of time, when no creature had any being, God, by his word
28 alone, in the space of six days, created all things, and afterwards, by his providence, doth
29 continue, propagate, and order them according to his own will.” Clearly there is a tradition
30 in Reformed circles prior to the Westminster Assembly to use this phrase, which is no more
31 or less specific regarding the nature and length of the days in the *Irish Articles* than in the
32 *Westminster Confession*.

33
34 What is also clear is that this phrase is employed, at the very least, to distance one’s
35 position from a view of instantaneous creation such as Augustine had advocated (and as
36 was still being propagated at the time of the Westminster Assembly, as evidenced by the
37 popular *Religio Medici* by Sir Thomas Browne, published in 1643). What is not so clear is

¹³¹Thomas Vincent, *An Explanation of the Assembly’s Shorter Catechism* (Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication, c. 1854 - first published in 1674): “He could have created all things together in a moment, but he took six days’ time to work in, and rested on the seventh day,...” (p. 57, Q. 4 on S. Cat., Q. 9)

Thomas Ridgley, *Commentary on the Larger Catechism* (Edmonton, Alberta: Still Waters Revival Books, 1993), 2 vols.: “We are now to consider the space of time, in which God created all things, namely, in six days.” (Vol. 1, p. 331).

1 whether the phrase required six 24-hour days. All of the relevant sources (including the
2 Westminster divines whose writings on this subject are available) understand the sun,
3 moon, and stars to be created only on the fourth day — one of the facts from Genesis 1 that
4 moved Augustine to his speculations about the creative days and to a preference for
5 instantaneous creation. This caused Calvin to ponder about the light created on the first
6 day:

7

8 Further, it is certain, from the context, that the light was so created as to be
9 interchanged with darkness. But it may be asked, whether light and
10 darkness succeeded each other in turn through the whole circuit of the
11 world; or whether the darkness occupied one half of the circle, while light
12 shone in the other. There is, however, no doubt that the order of their
13 succession was alternate, but whether it was everywhere day at the same
14 time, and everywhere night also, I would rather leave undecided; nor is it
15 very necessary to be known.¹³²

16

17 This same sort of reticence about the nature of the days before the creation of the sun may
18 explain Perkins's paraphrasing of "six distinct days" with the expression "six distinct
19 spaces of time." Whatever the nature and duration of the first three days, they were not
20 solar days (that is, not in the sense of days determined by a 24-hour rotation of the earth in
21 relation to the sun).

22

23 It has not been demonstrated that a majority of the Westminster divines intended for
24 the phrase "in the space of six days" to mean six 24-hour days. At least five prominent
25 members of the Assembly did so: John White, John Ley, John Lightfoot, George Walker,
26 and William Twisse. Evidence that has been offered for up to twenty-one divines holding
27 to such a view includes: the mere use of the expression "in six days," but this begs the
28 question of the nature of the days; agreement with James Ussher's chronology for the age
29 of the earth since the creation of Adam, but this is based on the genealogies of Genesis 5
30 and 11 and does not depend on the creative days being 24-hours; or the endorsement of
31 certain works by members of the Assembly, but mere endorsement does not prove
32 agreement to every statement in a book.

33

34 Among the five Westminster divines who clearly hold to six 24-hour days, some
35 held to other specific points that the Assembly did not endorse. Lightfoot declared that
36 creation must have been on the autumnal equinox, but Walker said it must be on the vernal
37 equinox. Lightfoot also has Adam created at around 9 a.m. on the sixth day and Eve
38 tempted around noon, with the fall of the human race occurring on the sixth day. Such
39 speculations were not adopted by the Assembly.

40

41 2. How does the phrase "in the space of six days" function within the teaching of the
Confession? The Assembly placed great emphasis on the doctrine of creation in the

¹³²From his commentary on Gen 1:3, *Commentaries on the First Book of Moses Called Genesis* (Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1979) 1:76f.

1 systematic teaching of the Standards. Like the sufficiency of Scripture, the decrees of God,
2 and God's covenant with man, the doctrine of creation by the Triune God is integral, part
3 of the fabric of the document.¹³³ However, the more specific question of the length of the
4 creation is mentioned only once, briefly. The *length* of creation does not hold the same
5 integral place in the *Confession* as the broader doctrine of creation.

6
7 Moreover, the Assembly as a body chose not to specify the length of the days,
8 whatever individual commissioners may have believed. It is well known that the Assembly
9 was not shy to define its positions in detail, but it never did so on this matter. In the final
10 analysis it is what they wrote, not what they thought, that is determinative of meaning. It
11 is not a sound principle of interpretation to take the statements of individuals as defining
12 the intent of a deliberative body.¹³⁴

13
14 Moreover, the Assembly did not require the more specific views of the influential
15 Lightfoot in its statement on the creation days. This is because the Assembly was seeking
16 to confess the faith common to all. On October 20, 1645, unimpeachable supralapsarian
17 Calvinist George Gillespie, contrary to his own specific opinion, urged reserve on the
18 Assembly in its statement on the decree of God. Strong words had been proposed.
19 Gillespie stated, "When that word is left out, is it not a truth, and so everyone may enjoy
20 his own sense."¹³⁵ Unlike the studied ambiguity of modern creedal statements that allow
21 unbelief, such reserve was motivated by the desire to establish unity on the most important
22 matters of biblical truth in the three kingdoms (England, Scotland, and Ireland). And in its
23 first chapter the Assembly confessed that sincere Christians will not agree on everything in
24 Scripture.¹³⁶

25
26 It would appear that the question of the length of the creation days was not of
27 paramount importance to the Assembly. No evidence has been produced that the Assembly

¹³³More or less explicit references to the doctrine are found in twenty eight places in the Confession alone: 1:1 (twice); 1:6; 2:2 (three times); 3:1, 5, 7; 5:1 (twice), 2, 4, 7; 7:1 (three times); 9:1; 10:4; 19:1, 5; 20:4; 21:1, 2, 7; 22:6; 23:1; 32:1.

¹³⁴On another vital doctrine John Murray writes, "From early times in the era of the Reformation and throughout the development of the covenant theology the formulation has been deeply affected by the idea that a covenant is a *compact or agreement between two parties.*" *The Covenant of Grace*, (Phillipsburg, NJ: Presbyterian and Reformed, 1988, 5, our emphasis). Murray proceeds to critique this definition from Scripture. Today many are more inclined to define a covenant as "a bond in blood, sovereignly administered," (O. Palmer Robertson) or "a sovereign administration of grace and promise" (Murray). None of us today considered himself out of accord with the intent of Chapter 7 of the *Confession of Faith*, though his view of covenant may include more than many of the divines as individuals would have intended.

¹³⁵*Minutes of the Westminster Assembly of Divines* (1874 [Reprint, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada: Still Waters Revival Books, 1991], A.F. Mitchell, and J. Struthers, eds.) 151. Warfield comments "...the decision had been arrived at in the interest of what we may call, perhaps, comprehension — though this must be understood, of course, as generic Calvinistic, and not universalistic Christian comprehension. The Assembly had been led in this policy by the strictest Calvinists in the body." *The Westminster Assembly and Its Work*, (New York, Oxford University Press, 1931 [Grand Rapids, Baker Book House, 1991] 135.

¹³⁶WCF 1:7: "All things in Scripture are not alike plain in themselves, nor alike clear unto all..."

1 intended to exclude any view but the instantaneous creation view. Even granting that no
2 long-day view has been found among the members of the Assembly, some of us believe
3 that in light of these contextual considerations it goes beyond the evidence to claim that the
4 phrase “in the space of six days” excludes any view other than instantaneous creation.
5

6 **C. Third Interpretation of Intent**

7 A third position held by some members of the Committee is that although there is
8 evidence that certain individual members of the Westminster Assembly held to a creation
9 week of six calendar days, the best evidence of intent is the language of the constitutional
10 documents themselves. This position holds that the confessional language “in the space of
11 six days” is substantially equivalent to Scripture, and that the clear expressed intention of
12 the Westminster Assembly is thus to be no more or less explicit than Scripture itself.
13

14 Under this analysis—that the constitutional language was intended to be
15 substantially equivalent to Scripture—the matter under debate is no longer a Constitutional
16 issue, because if a candidate were to take exception to the language “in the space of six
17 days” then he would be deemed to have taken exception to the language of Scripture itself,
18 such as Exodus 20:11: “[f]or in six days the LORD made the heavens and the earth, the sea,
19 and all that is in them. . . .” If an examining court allows latitude in the interpretation of
20 Genesis 1 and related passages regarding the length of creation days, that same latitude
21 should be allowed for the candidate’s interpretation of the phrase “in the space of six days”
22 contained in the Standards, and no exception should be noted. If, on the other hand, an
23 examining court does not grant latitude in the interpretation of Genesis 1 and related
24 passages, no exception should be allowed, because the PCA obviously does not permit
25 exception to the language of Scripture.
26

27 **VI. Advice and Counsel of the Committee**

28 The Committee reminds the Assembly of the tremendous theological significance of
29 the Biblical doctrine of creation. As Bavinck points out, “The doctrine of creation,
30 affirming the distinction between the Creator and his creature is the starting point of true
31 religion.”¹³⁷

32 He goes on to say:

33 There is no existence apart from God, and the Creator can only be known
34 truly through revelation. . . . This creation is properly said to be *ex nihilo*,
35 ‘out of nothing,’ thus preserving the distinction in essence between the
36 Creator and the world and the contingency of the world in its dependence
37 on God.

38 . . . Creation also means that time has a beginning, only God is eternal. As
39 creatures we are necessarily *in time*, and speculation about pretemporal or
40 extratemporal reality is useless speculation. The purpose and goal of
41 creation is to be found solely in God’s will and glory. It is especially in the

¹³⁷ Herman Bavinck, *In the Beginning, Foundations of Christian Theology*, (Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1999), p. 23.

1 Reformed tradition that the honor and glory of God was made the
2 fundamental principle of all doctrine and conduct. A doctrine of creation is
3 one of the foundational building blocks of a biblical and Christian
4 worldview.¹³⁸

5
6 The orthodox view includes the following elements: that Scripture is the inerrant
7 Word of God and self-interpreting, the full historicity of Genesis 1-3, the unique creation of
8 Adam and Eve in God's image as our first parents, and Adam as the covenant head of the
9 human race. A necessary corollary of this view is the fact that the curse and the resultant
10 discord in the universe began with the sin of Adam. It is the incomprehensible God who
11 has revealed himself clearly in nature and in Scripture. He has revealed exactly what He
12 intended, and those areas which are not revealed belong to the Lord our God (Deut 29:29).

13
14 There are areas in which there are differences of interpretation of both Scripture and
15 of our Standards, which we need to continue to explore patiently and respectfully before
16 God.

17
18 In light of the present diversity regarding the creation doctrine in the PCA., the
19 committee was established to study the exegetical, hermeneutical, and theological
20 interpretations of Genesis 1-3 and the original intent of the Westminster Standards' phrase
21 "in the space of six days," . . . [and to] report. . . its findings, along with its non-binding
22 advice and counsel if any.

23
24 As we have studied the history of this matter, reflected in Section II, it is clear that
25 there has been a good deal of diversity of opinion over the issue of the length of the days
26 throughout the history of the Church. It is this kind of diversity that is found in the PCA
27 today. The fact is that the Church, while affirming with one voice the creation of all things
28 visible and invisible by the triune God, has not come to a unity of position on the matter of
29 the nature and length of the days, as she has with regard to such doctrines as the Trinity and
30 the Person of Christ. This indicates that the Westminster divines were correct in their
31 affirmation that "all things in Scripture are not alike plain in themselves, nor alike clear
32 unto all. . ." (WCF I, 7). We believe that this is the reason that this Committee has not been
33 able to reach unanimity. We have come to a better understanding of each other's views,
34 resulting in a deeper respect for one another's integrity.

35
36 We are aware that this is a divisive issue. It is the hope and purpose of the
37 Committee to give advice that could avoid any division of the church. While affirming the
38 above statement of what is involved in an orthodox view of creation, we recognize that
39 good men will differ on some other matters of interpretation of the creation account. We
40 urge the church to recognize honest differences, and join in continued study of the issues,
41 with energy and patience, and with a respect for the views and integrity of each other.

138 *Ibid.*

1 It should be observed that the ordinary courts of jurisdiction for officers in the
2 church are the presbytery for the teaching elders and the session for the ruling elders and
3 deacons. These are the courts that deal with the theological position of the officers, and it
4 is not the prerogative of the Assembly to interfere with the judgments of these courts,
5 except by way of review of the presbytery minutes, or by judicial process.

6
7 The advice of some who hold the Calendar Day view is that the General Assembly
8 recognize that the intent of the Westminster divines was the Calendar Day view, and that
9 any other view is an exception to the teaching of the Standards. A court that grants an
10 exception has the prerogative of not permitting the exception to be taught at all. If the
11 individual is permitted to teach his view, he must also agree to present the position of the
12 Standards as the position of the Church.

13
14 Others recommend that the Assembly acknowledge that the four views of the
15 interpretation of the days expounded in this report are consistent with the teaching of the
16 Standards on the doctrine of creation, and that those who hold one of these views and who
17 assent to the affirmations listed below should be received by the courts of the church
18 without notations of exceptions to the Standards concerning the doctrine of creation.

19
20 The advice of others on the committee is that the PCA has existed for over 25 years
21 with a variety of viewpoints regarding creation being accepted, and a diversity of
22 presbytery and sessional practices. These members of the Committee recognize that it
23 would be disturbing to the Church if the Assembly sought to change the present practice of
24 the Church which has provided for various ways of receiving candidates for office, who
25 make the following affirmations.

26
27 All the Committee members join in these affirmations: The Scriptures, and hence
28 Genesis 1-3, are the inerrant word of God. That Genesis 1-3 is a coherent account from the
29 hand of Moses. That *history*, not *myth*, is the proper category for describing these chapters;
30 and furthermore that their history is true. In these chapters we find the record of God's
31 creation of the heavens and the earth *ex nihilo*; of the special creation of Adam and Eve as
32 actual human beings, the parents of all humanity (hence they are not the products of
33 evolution from lower forms of life). We further find the account of an historical fall, that
34 brought all humanity into an estate of sin and misery, and of God's sure promise of a
35 Redeemer. Because the Bible is the word of the Creator and Governor of all there is, it is
36 right for us to find it speaking authoritatively to matters studied by historical and scientific
37 research. We also believe that acceptance of, say, non-geocentric astronomy is consistent
38 with full submission to Biblical authority. We recognize that a naturalistic worldview and
39 true Christian faith are impossible to reconcile, and gladly take our stand with Biblical
40 supernaturalism.

41
42 **PROPOSAL FOR REPORTING TO THE 28TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

43 The Creation Study Committee recommends that the Assembly hear its report for
44 up to one hour under the rules for "informal consideration" (*Robert's Rules of Order Newly*
45 *Revised*, 1990 ed. pp. 533-34), along with adoption of a rule (2/3rds vote required) that

1 under this procedure no motions with respect to the report or recommendations be in order.
2 During this period of informal consideration the committee will review its report, respond
3 to questions and lead in discussion. Since instructed by the Assembly to bring “non-
4 binding advice and counsel” (M26GA, p 191), the committee further recommends that at
5 the conclusion of the allotted time, the following recommendations be adopted as a unit
6 without amendment.

7

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

9

10 We, therefore, recommend the following:

- 11 1. That the Creation Study Committee’s report, in its entirety, be distributed to all
12 sessions and presbyteries of the PCA and made available for others who wish to
13 study it. *Adopted*
- 14 2. That since historically in Reformed theology there has been a diversity of views of
15 the creation days among highly reected theologians, and, since the PCA has from
16 its inception allowed a diversity, that the Assembly affirm that such diversity as
17 covered in this report is acceptable as long as the full historicity of the creation
18 account is accepted. *Adopted as amended*
- 19 3. That this study committee be dismissed with thanks. *Adopted*

20

21 VII. Appendices

22

23 A. **Definitions (a fuller version than above).**

24 In order to be clear about where we agree and where we disagree, we must first be
25 clear on just what we mean by the words we use. A number of terms appear in discussions
26 of Genesis 1—3, and the various parties may actually mean different things by them. A
27 theme running through this discussion is the problem created by there being several
28 meanings available for these terms, and we must decide which sense of the word is relevant
29 to our discussion.

30 Among these terms are: literal, as in “we prefer a literal interpretation of Genesis”;
31 historical, as in “do we affirm that Genesis 1—3 are historical narratives?”; poetical, as in
32 “is the narrative of Genesis 1 poetical?”; and creationism/creationist, as in “is the PCA a
33 creationist body?” Other words that we must also be careful to define include evolution in
34 its many senses (are all of them objectionable?); and science (in what sense might the Bible
35 and science be in conflict?); and, finally, harmonization (is it proper to find a Biblical
36 interpretation that harmonizes with scientific conclusions?). In the course of this
37 description we will also define some linguistic and philosophical terms we use: analogy,
38 metaphor, anthropomorphism, equivocation, metaphysics, naturalism, deism,
39 catastrophism, and uniformitarianism.

40
41 Our aim here will be to present in broad stroke form the main issues and
42 conclusions upon which everyone in the PCA can agree.

1 **1. Literal.** As Protestants we say we believe in the importance of the “literal”
2 interpretation of a passage. But what do we mean by that? The term comes out of
3 medieval discussions of the various meanings of a text, such as the “literal,” the
4 “anagogical,” the “allegorical,” and so on. The Reformers stressed the “literal” meaning as
5 the one of primary interest. In this context they meant that we ought to care about the
6 meaning the author intended; we should ask, “what would a competent reader from the
7 original audience have gotten from this text?” Now, it is important to recognize that this
8 puts no requirements on us, say, for excluding such things as figurative descriptions,
9 anthropomorphisms, exaggerations, and so on: instead we try to follow the conventions of
10 the particular literary form we are studying.

11 We must make this proviso because there are other meanings of the word “literal”
12 that can confuse us. For example, often when we say “take a statement literally” we mean
13 that we take it in its most physical terms, without allowance for figures of speech such as
14 metaphor. This is the “literalistic interpretation,” and we owe it no loyalty at all. We find
15 literalism of this kind amusing if our children apply it to idioms such as “raining cats and
16 dogs,” and we find it frustrating when we are discussing the meaning of “all” in Romans
17 5:18. It is not difficult to marshal exegetical arguments to suggest that by the word “all” in
18 Romans 5:18 Paul meant “all those represented by the respective covenant head,” and we
19 may legitimately claim that this is in fact the intended or properly “literal” meaning. This
20 helps us to see that the properly literal meaning of a text need not be the same as the
21 meaning that lies on the surface.

22 What does this mean for our interpretation of Genesis 1—3? Quite simply, it keeps
23 our attention on the communication act between Moses and the generation of Israelites he
24 led into the Sinai desert. That is, part of the argument in favor of our interpretation should
25 be its relevance and intelligibility to competent readers from the original audience. This
26 will also have a bearing on the validity of some kinds of harmonization.

27 **2. Historical.** In ordinary language, when we say that an account is “historical” we
28 mean that it is a record of something the author wants us to believe actually happened in
29 the space-time world. There is no question but that the Genesis 1 account should be taken
30 as being “historical” in this sense: after all, this is how every Biblical author who refers
31 back to it treats it (e.g. Exod 20:11; Heb 11:3; Rev 4:11; Isa 40:26; Jonah 1:9). Again, we
32 must be careful to understand what that does and does not say. This does not decide ahead
33 of time such things as whether the manner of description is free from “figurative elements”
34 (i.e. that the account demands what we have called a “literalistic interpretation”), or
35 whether the account is complete in detail, or whether things must be narrated in the order in
36 which they occurred (unless the author himself tells us).

37 We have no difficulty in harmonizing the Gospel accounts by allowing that the
38 different authors may have grouped things by logical rather than chronological reasons; and
39 this does not take away in the least from their “historicity” (nor does a properly “literal”
40 interpretation require anything else from us).

1
2 Confessional Presbyterians have not hesitated to affirm, not only that the narrative of
3 Genesis 1—3 claims historicity for itself, but also that it is in fact historically true, and thus
4 worthy of our belief.

5
6 **3. Linguistic terms.** A number of terms from linguistics and literary studies are
7 relevant for any discussion of hermeneutics.

8
9 **a. Poetical.** In popular speech we tend to contrast the “poetical” with the “historical”
10 (or “factual”), as well as with the “literal,” because we take “poetical” to mean that it need
11 not refer to something in the external world.

12
13 A good example of the popular definition at work comes from J.R.R. Tolkien’s *The*
14 *Fellowship of the Ring*, in the chapter “A conspiracy unmasked.” Merry and Pippin have
15 just sung a song whose refrain is, “We must away! We must away! We ride before the
16 break of day!” In response Frodo says, “Very good! But in that case there are a lot of
17 things to do before we go to bed. . .” To this Pippin replies, “Oh! That was poetry! Do you
18 really mean to start before the break of day?”¹³⁹

19
20 On the other hand, at the literary and linguistic level, the focus is on the kind of
21 language and literary style: there may be rhythm; but especially there will be imaginative
22 descriptions and attempts to enable the reader to feel what it was like to be there. Quite
23 often the language is harder to process than ordinary prose; it may be repetitive or allusive.
24 These linguistic features reflect the different communicative purposes of poetic language:
25 e.g. to celebrate something special, to mourn over it, to enjoy the re-telling, to enable the
26 audience to see things differently. To call something “poetical” in this way is not of itself
27 to deny its historicity, for example (consider Judges 5; Psalm 105; 106).

28
29 Some have referred to the language of Genesis 1:1—2:3 as “poetical,” and they may
30 in fact mean poetical in the linguistic and literary sense; however, many people hear that as
31 a denial of its historical truth value, because they interpret the statement in light of the
32 popular definition. As a matter of linguistic detail it is probably not strictly correct to call
33 the language of this passage “poetical” anyhow. A better term would be “exalted prose
34 narrative”: this captures the feeling of celebration that competent Hebrew readers find in
35 the narrative, and the highly patterned use of language, while at the same time it keeps our
36 eyes on the fact that at the grammatical level we have a narrative.

37
38 **b. Analogy.** According to *Webster’s New World College Dictionary* (1999), an
39 analogy is “similarity in some respects between things otherwise unlike; partial
40 resemblance.” When we say of an argument that it “hits the nail on the head,” we are
41 asserting a similarity between the two entities. Thus the key to interpreting an analogy is

¹³⁹ This popular usage, by the way, has a venerable history. Both Aristotle (*Metaphysics*, I.2 [983a]) and Plutarch (*Moralia*, 16A) quote the Greek proverb, “poets tell many a lie” (*polla pseudontai aoidoi*).

1 correctly to identify the points of similarity and the points of difference. A successful
2 identification will require a close acquaintance with the world of the speaker and his
3 linguistic conventions: e.g., in different cultures a dog evokes differing reactions, and we
4 would make a mistake if our speaker assumes one view of dogs (say, that they are unclean
5 scavengers), while we assume another (say, a faithful companion).

6
7 Two types of analogy are important to exegesis and theology. They are, first,
8 metaphor, and second, anthropomorphism. A metaphor is an implicit analogy; that is, we
9 do not find the words “like” or “as” in the statement, we infer them. For example, when
10 Jesus tells his disciples “you are the salt of the earth” (Matt 5:13) or when James says “the
11 tongue is a fire” (James 3:6) we know from the nature of the things talked about that an
12 analogy is being made (because we know that in physical terms people are not salt, and
13 tongues are not fire). Properly to interpret Jesus’ statement requires that we know what
14 function salt had in first century Palestine; we then assume that is the point of similarity.
15 James provides his own clues, indicating that wild destructiveness is the point of
16 similarity.¹⁴⁰

17
18 An anthropomorphism is a way of speaking about God, as if he had human form or
19 attributes. When Nehemiah prays, he refers to God’s “ear” and “eyes” (Neh 1:6); and since
20 we know that God is not defined spatially like we are, this must be an anthropomorphism.
21 Similarly, when Moses tells us that “in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and on
22 the seventh day he rested [or, ceased from labor] and was refreshed” (Exod 31:17), we
23 know that God does not get tired, so the rest and refreshment must be anthropomorphic.
24 When we speak of God’s jealousy or wrath, we are referring to something real, something
25 similar to our jealousy and wrath — but also something altogether free of our impurity.

26
27 Analogy is the basis for all our thought. As C. S. Lewis pointed out,¹⁴¹ “When we
28 pass beyond pointing to individual sensible objects, when we begin to think of causes,
29 relations, of mental states or acts, we become incurably metaphorical.” And, as Herman
30 Bavinck noted,

31
32 We have the right to use anthropomorphic language with reference to God
33 because God himself has come to dwell with and in his creatures, and
34 because it has pleased him to reveal his name in and through creatures. . .[I]t
35 is altogether impossible to say anything about God apart from the use of
36 anthropomorphisms. We do not see God as he is in himself. . .He must
37 needs accommodate himself to our limited, finite, human consciousness. . .If
38 anthropomorphic, creaturely names do injustice to the being of God, then it
39 necessarily follows that we have no right to address him at all: we must

¹⁴⁰ A helpful treatment of this topic appears in John Beekman and John Callow, *Translating the Word of God* (Zondervan, 1974), 124-136.

¹⁴¹ “Bluspels and flalansferes,” in *Selected Literary Essays* (Cambridge University Press, 1969), 263.

1 needs be silent altogether, for every name by which we should wish to
2 designate him would be sacrilege, an attack on his majesty, blasphemy.¹⁴²
3

4 In view of this it would never be satisfactory to dismiss a Biblical statement as a “mere
5 analogy,” as if by virtue of being analogical it could not refer to something real. Quite the
6 contrary: these statements do refer to real things or events, and describe them in the only
7 way possible, by way of their similarity to other things of which we have experience.
8

9 **4. Philosophical terms.** Since the following entries involve the discussion of
10 worldview matters, we will need to define some of the philosophical terms employed.
11

12 **a. Equivocation.** When words have more than one meaning (as most do), they are
13 said to be equivocal. If in our argument we use words in different senses without
14 distinction; or if we assume that what is true for one sense is true of the other senses, we
15 commit the fallacy of equivocation. For example, “I know that peace is possible in the
16 world, since everyone in my church has peace in his heart” suffers from the fallacy because
17 it confuses a different sense of the word peace.
18

19 There is also another meaning of the word equivocate in popular usage. In this
20 informal usage, if someone uses a word in a different sense than the one the hearer is likely
21 to understand it in, or if he deliberately uses a term that is ambiguous, this may be called
22 equivocation.
23

24 The technical sense is the one used in assessment of arguments, and thus will be the
25 one that we use in this report.
26

27 **b. Metaphysics.** Metaphysics will here refer to one’s convictions as to what the world
28 is like, how its parts interact with one another, and what role God has in it all. It often
29 involves us in discussions of whether and how we can know the world and God’s role in
30 the world. Under this heading theologians have discussed such topics as the character of
31 “second causes” and their relationship to God’s providence, and the meaning of “miracle”
32 or “supernatural event.”
33

34 **c. Naturalism** is a metaphysical position that the world exists on its own, and that
35 God exerts no influence on any object or event in the world.
36

37 **d. Deism** is the view that God made the world, but that he no longer involves himself
38 in its workings. Historically, deists have generally held to a naturalistic metaphysic for
39 anything after the initial creation event.
40

41 **e. Geological terms.** Under this topic we can also treat two terms from geology,
42 namely catastrophism and uniformitarianism. Catastrophism is the view that geological

¹⁴² *The Doctrine of God* (Baker, 1977), 91-92.

1 phenomena were caused by catastrophic disturbances of nature, rather than by continuous
2 and uniform processes. “Flood geology” is a form of catastrophism, which explains many
3 features of the world by the catastrophic flood of Noah’s time. Although geological
4 catastrophism is generally connected with young earth geology, the connection is not a
5 necessary one; in fact, the majority of geologists in the early 19th century were Christian
6 catastrophists — including “old-earth” geologists.¹⁴³ Few geologists today hold to
7 catastrophism.

8
9 Uniformitarianism is the view that, since natural laws do not change, the processes
10 now operating are sufficient to explain the geological history of the earth. During the 19th
11 century, this became the dominant view in geology, and is the dominant one today.
12 However, we must be careful to make proper distinctions, since there are two forms of
13 uniformitarianism.

14
15 First, there is substantive uniformitarianism: the view that, over the course of the
16 earth’s history, the intensities and rates of the geological processes have remained the
17 same. This position, associated with Charles Lyell’s 1830 *Principles of Geology*, is not
18 widely held by modern geologists.

19
20 Second, there is methodological uniformitarianism: the view that, though the
21 processes have always been the same, nevertheless their rates and intensities may have
22 varied over the earth’s history (and therefore the earth’s history may in fact include
23 catastrophic upheavals). This is a very common position in modern geology. This position
24 of itself does not deny the possibility of an historical flood in Noah’s day, or of miracles.

25 Not surprisingly, the fact that there are these two meanings for “uniformitarianism”
26 leads to problems in communication. When geologists speak of the principle of uniformity,
27 they may mean either the substantive or the methodological kind. Many creationists feel it
28 necessary to defend catastrophism because to them its only alternative is uniformitarianism,
29 which they take to be the substantive kind, which (to them) is virtually deistic (or at least,
30 contradicts the flood account).¹⁴⁴ However, at least according to Davis Young, a practicing
31 geologist of Christian conviction, modern geology only affirms the methodological kind of
32 uniformitarianism.¹⁴⁵ Young contends, “One might even question whether the geologic
33 community as a whole ever did enthusiastically adhere to substantive uniformitarianism.”
34 After affirming methodological uniformitarianism, he even says, “methodological
35 uniformitarianism cannot reject a priori the Flood geology theory without looking at the
36 rocks.”

¹⁴³ Even “flood geology,” in some forms, need not require a young earth. Compare David Livingstone, *Darwin’s Forgotten Defenders* (Eerdmans, 1987), 14.

¹⁴⁴ For example, Walt Brown, *In the Beginning* (Center for Scientific Creation, 1995), 130, condemns uniformitarianism in terms that show that he has substantive uniformitarianism in view. He also says, “Uniformitarianism was intended to banish the global flood.”

¹⁴⁵ Davis Young, *Christianity and the Age of the Earth* (Zondervan, 1982), 135-148. His section on pages 141-142 is entitled, “Modern geology rejects substantive uniformitarianism.” Compare also Livingstone, *Darwin’s Forgotten Defenders*, 14, 42-44.

1
2 Any use of principles of uniformity to rule out supernatural events a priori is subject
3 to severe critique: not only from our theology, but also from the philosophy of science. On
4 the other hand, the belief that nature is uniform is hardly in itself contradictory to Christian
5 supernaturalism: after all, it is precisely our position that nature did not produce the
6 historical miracles, because nature can not. Further, it is not clear that there is any
7 necessary connection between uniformitarianism (in either of its senses) and Darwinism.
8 Charles Lyell himself long opposed Darwin's theory. On the other hand, many of the early
9 advocates of Darwinism (such as T. H. Huxley, "Darwin's bulldog") appealed to Lyell's
10 *Principles of Geology* in support of Darwinism.¹⁴⁶ It would be worth investigating whether
11 this is a proper employment of Lyell's views, or a use of their prestige that goes beyond
12 what the views themselves entail.

13
14 **5. Creationism.** The derivation of the word "creationism" simply suggests that it
15 affirms that the universe is a creation of God, and hence that a world-view such as
16 naturalism is untrue. In popular usage, however, the tendency is to use this as a term for
17 what is called young earth creationism, the belief that the Genesis days are consecutive,
18 contiguous calendar days, and therefore the earth and universe are less than about 15,000
19 years old. (Young earth creationism is typically associated with the Calendar Day view of
20 Genesis 1. There are those, however, whose interpretation of the Genesis days is separate
21 from the question of the age of the earth; and there are some adherents of the Calendar Day
22 view who have no opinion on the age of the earth.)

23
24 Additionally, there are other types of belief in divine creation. We shall leave aside
25 deistic views, since they are clearly not in the bounds of historic Christian belief.

26
27 Old-earth creationism allows that the natural sciences accurately conclude that the
28 universe is "old" (i.e. millions or even billions of years). Within this category there are two
29 sub-categories. First are the theistic evolutionists (or "evolutionary creationists"), who
30 believe that natural processes sustained by God's ordinary providence (God's providential
31 second causes) are God's means of bringing about life and humanity. (This employs a
32 specialized definition of "evolution," which we will discuss under "evolution" below.)

33
34 The second sub-category of old-earth creationists are often called progressive
35 creationists: these believe that second causes sustained by God's providence are not the
36 whole story, but that instead God has added supernatural, creative actions to the process.
37 Typically, these creative actions are thought to correspond to the fiats of Genesis 1.
38 However, individual progressive creationists differ on such points as whether these
39 recorded fiats are an exhaustive list of creative events, or simply a representative one;
40 whether and to what degree biological change took place between the creative events.
41

¹⁴⁶ See Michael Denton, *Evolution: A Theory in Crisis* (Adler & Adler, 1986), 69-77. The chapter has the illuminating title, "From Darwin to dogma."

1 It is difficult to identify the origin of this sense of the term “progressive
2 creationism.” In 1871 Hodge’s *Systematic Theology* (I:556-562) describes a standard
3 distinction between the first creation (or, “immediate”), namely the initial creation from
4 nothing event, and the second creation (or, “mediate” or “progressive”), namely “the power
5 of God working in union with second causes” to shape the creation for the divine purposes.
6 However, “progressive creation” does not here have the specific sense it has today. In
7 1954, Bernard Ramm’s *Christian View of Science and Scripture* (pages 76-79, 155, 191)
8 uses the term in the more contemporary sense, and even seems to assume that this meaning
9 is common knowledge. Hence the term in this meaning originated no later than 1954.
10

11 The progressive creationists and the young earth creationists agree on a key point:
12 namely that natural processes and ordinary providence are not adequate to explain the
13 world. They both fall into the category of supernatural creationists or special creationists.
14 It is this common affirmation that allows many in both camps to work together under the
15 umbrella of “intelligent design.” Among the supernatural events they both affirm are: the
16 origin of the universe; the origin of life and its diversity; and the origin of human beings.
17

18 **6. Evolution.** Keeping close track of the meanings of the word “evolution” is one of
19 the most difficult tasks facing the believer who wants to practice discernment in today’s
20 world. Many popularizers of naturalism-as-science build their arguments on equivocation
21 on this word, and thus many believers come to suspect that every use of the word is loaded
22 with naturalistic implications.
23

24 The basic meaning of the word is change over time. This basic meaning is simply a
25 descriptive claim, and makes no comment on how that change may have taken place, nor
26 on how extensive those changes might be. For example, in linguistics it is possible to
27 speak of the “evolution of the Germanic dialects,” and in so doing to imply nothing about
28 mechanism. When cosmologists speak of the “evolution of the cosmos” they need not be
29 saying anything other than that the cosmos is changing over time: if they are making a
30 metaphysical claim, they are cloaking their meaning with the term.
31

32 This basic meaning may be employed in biology, to the effect that the creatures we
33 see today are related to those whose remains we dig up in the fossils; and that the
34 differences have to do with genetic changes that the descendants have inherited. For
35 example, we can find authors who write of dingoes as having evolved from domestic dogs
36 brought to Australia by the aborigines. We also find authors (sometimes the same ones!)
37 who write of domestic dogs as having evolved from wolves. These two examples show
38 that when we use the word in this way we make no claim as to the mechanics of the
39 processes involved: in the case of the dingo, the process is a “natural” one, while in the
40 case of our existing domestic dogs the process is one of selective breeding (i.e.
41 “interference” with “nature”).
42

43 If this were the only meaning of “evolution” in biology there would not be the kind
44 of controversy that we find today. Christians who are supernaturalistic creationists would,

1 to be sure, disagree among themselves over just how much genetic relatedness the various
2 species have with each other: e.g. do dogs and coyotes share a common ancestor? What of
3 dogs and foxes? Dogs and cats? However, they would all reject the claim that natural
4 processes alone are adequate for explaining what we see.

5
6 The reigning beliefs about evolution in our culture generally make a strong
7 metaphysical claim of a naturalistic sort, and this introduces another meaning of the word.
8 For example, the National Association of Biology Teachers (NABT), in its official 1997
9 statement on teaching evolution, gives us this definition:¹⁴⁷

10
11 The diversity of life on earth is the outcome of evolution: an unpredictable
12 and natural process of temporal descent with genetic modification that is
13 affected by natural selection, chance, historical contingencies and changing
14 environments.

15
16 Any special or supernatural activity of God is excluded by this definition, and indeed, by
17 their definition of “science” (which, ironically, contradicts their claim that “evolutionary
18 theory, indeed all of science, is necessarily silent on religion and neither refutes nor
19 supports the existence of a deity or deities”). The non-theistic adherent of this view will
20 probably prefer the earlier version of this NABT statement, which called evolution an
21 “unsupervised, impersonal, unpredictable and natural process.”

22
23 This naturalistic description of evolution is commonly called “Darwinism,” in honor
24 of Charles Darwin (1809-1882). Darwin’s *Origin of Species* was published in 1859, and its
25 sixth edition came out in 1872. He was not the first to advocate some form of biological
26 evolution; his contribution was to describe a mechanism, namely small inheritable
27 variations on which natural selection then operates to determine which forms will survive.
28 He did not originally use the phrase “survival of the fittest,” but by the sixth edition had
29 adopted it from Herbert Spencer. He took as his opponents those who held to “the
30 immutability of species,” without considering whether opposition might come from some
31 other quarter (or from some other definition of “species” or “immutability”). In the *Origin*
32 he was unable to claim that life itself had a purely natural explanation: in the last
33 paragraph of the book he speaks of “life, with its several powers, having been originally
34 breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one”; earlier in the final chapter he
35 expresses the belief that “animals are descended from at most only four or five progenitors,
36 and plants from an equal or lesser number.” However, in a letter written in 1871 he
37 speculated:¹⁴⁸

38
39 It is often said that all the conditions for the first production of a living
40 organism are now present which could ever have been present. But if (and

¹⁴⁷ <http://www.nabt.org/evolution.htm>

¹⁴⁸ Quoted in Charles Thaxton, Walter Bradley, Roger Olson, *The Mystery of Life’s Origin* (Philosophical Library, 1984), 12.

1 oh! what a big if!) we could conceive in some warm little pond, with all
2 sorts of ammonia and phosphoric salts, light, heat, electricity, etc. present,
3 that a protein compound was chemically formed ready to undergo still
4 more complex changes, at the present day such matter would be instantly
5 devoured or absorbed, which would not have been the case before living
6 creatures were formed.

7
8 Darwin was not himself an atheist, although he was likely a deist. Charles Hodge saw
9 clearly the naturalistic bent of the theory, however, and in his *Systematic Theology* (ii:12-
10 24, 27-33), and especially in *What is Darwinism?* (1874; republished by Baker, 1994),
11 gave a trenchant critique and concluded that its exclusion of creative events from the
12 biological history of the world was tantamount to atheism.

13
14 The modern theory of evolution is not actually Darwinism, however; it is “neo-
15 Darwinism.” This theory, developed in the 1920’s and 30’s, makes use of advances in
16 genetic theory since 1900, which explain how traits can be passed on, and how mutations
17 can enter the gene pool. It also incorporated views on biochemical evolution or
18 “abiogenesis” (origination of life from non-living matter) evocative of Darwin’s “warm
19 little pond.” Further, rather than seeing a selective advantage in the improvement of an
20 organism’s fitness for survival, the modern focus is on its success in passing on its genes by
21 reproduction. This is the view behind the NABT statement quoted above, and has
22 eliminated all reference to special or creative divine activity.

23
24 The theistic evolutionist properly so-called affirms this, but instead of speaking of
25 “purposeless natural processes” speaks of God’s skill in designing and maintaining a world
26 which has within itself the capacities to develop the diversity of life (e.g. Howard Van Till
27 of Calvin College).

28
29 It is only right to note, however, that this description of “proper theistic evolution” is
30 based on the metaphysic underlying the view. Popular usage of the term “theistic
31 evolution” can be broader, and not entirely consistent: some apply the term to all brands of
32 old-earth creationism; some apply it to versions of old-earth creationism that allow large-
33 scale biological development (e.g. those that allow that all mammals share a common
34 ancestor); some apply it to any view that allows common ancestry for all living things.

35
36 A kind of “theistic evolutionary” view that has important historical relevance for
37 confessional Presbyterians is the one that allows that Adam’s body was the product of
38 evolutionary development (second causes working alone under divine providence), and that
39 his special creation involved the imparting of a rational soul to a highly-developed
40 hominid. This view has been associated with James Woodrow and Benjamin Warfield (at
41 least early in his career). We can supply a strong critique of such a construct from exegesis
42 of Genesis 1—2, where, as John Murray observed (*Collected Writings*, 2:8), in Genesis 2:7
43 the man became an animate being by the in-breathing, and by implication was not one
44 beforehand (for his body to have had animal ancestry, the man’s ancestors must have been
45 animate beings). We may also critique the view from the anthropology involved: man is a

1 body-soul nexus, and the body must have the capacities to support the expression of God's
2 image; such a body cannot be the product of second causes alone. Finally, we should note
3 that this kind of "theistic evolution" is an unstable metaphysical hybrid: it tries to combine
4 the naturalistic picture of the development of the capabilities necessary to support the
5 human soul, with the supernaturalist acknowledgment of the divine origin of what
6 distinguishes us from the animals. This combines elements from incompatible
7 metaphysical positions.

8
9 For our purposes we will restrict our attention to the more precise notion of "theistic
10 evolution" that we described above; this has the virtue both of being clear and of being
11 metaphysically self-consistent. This precise sense of "theistic evolution" ties in to the
12 naturalistic sense of the word "evolution," replacing its naturalism with an insistence that
13 only ordinary providence is operative.

14
15 The metaphysically neutral sense of the word "evolution" (genetic change over
16 time), though of itself inoffensive to Christian belief, nevertheless is frequently used as a
17 "proof" (actually, a proof by equivocation) of the naturalistic version. This appears, for
18 example, in the National Science Teachers Association (NSTA) 1997 "Statement on the
19 Teaching of Evolution":¹⁴⁹

20
21 Evolution in the broadest sense can be defined as the idea that the
22 universe has a history: that change through time has taken place. If we
23 look today at the galaxies, stars, the planet Earth, and the life on planet
24 Earth, we see that things today are different from what they were in the
25 past: galaxies, stars, planets, and life forms have evolved. Biological
26 evolution refers to the scientific theory that living things share ancestors
27 from which they have diverged: Darwin called it "descent with
28 modification." There is abundant and consistent evidence from
29 astronomy, physics, biochemistry, geochronology, geology, biology,
30 anthropology and other sciences that evolution has taken place.

31
32 Here they are employing the "metaphysically neutral" sense of the word, and applying it
33 across disciplinary boundaries. They go on to make a stronger claim, however:¹⁵⁰

34
35 There is no longer a debate among scientists over whether evolution has
36 taken place. There is considerable debate about how evolution has taken
37 place: the processes and mechanisms producing change, and what has
38 happened during the history of the universe. Scientists often disagree
39 about their explanations.

40
41 We should couple this contention with the assertion found earlier in their paper:¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁹ <http://www.nsta.org/handbook/evolve.htm>

¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

1
2 Science is a method of explaining the natural world. It assumes the
3 universe operates according to regularities and that through systematic
4 investigation we can understand these regularities. The methodology of
5 science emphasizes the logical testing of alternate explanations of natural
6 phenomena against empirical data. Because science is limited to
7 explaining the natural world by means of natural processes, it cannot use
8 supernatural causation in its explanations. Similarly, science is precluded
9 from making statements about supernatural forces, because these are
10 outside its provenance. Science has increased our knowledge because of
11 this insistence on the search for natural causes.

12
13 In this way it becomes clear that only natural-process-based explanations are to be allowed
14 as science, and hence they alone are considered to be adequate to explain how we came to
15 be. It would follow from this that only a naturalistic evolutionary theory can qualify as a
16 “scientific” (read: “true”?) explanation of ourselves, and of the world.

17
18 This shows that the doctrine of “common descent” is not at the heart of the
19 naturalistic theories of evolution; but is instead a consequence of the theories’ naturalism.
20 Someone who holds that living things all share common ancestry and that along the way
21 God carried out supernatural actions to introduce changes, is not a true “theistic
22 evolutionist” in the precise sense. (This is not an endorsement of such views, only an
23 attempt to put them in their proper place.) We can see further that it would not be helpful
24 to refer to any form of “supernatural creation” as a kind of “theistic evolution” (at least not
25 in the specialized sense) since the two views are so different in their understanding of the
26 place of natural and supernatural events in the origin and development of life.

27
28 This topic, “evolution,” also requires discussion of the terms micro-evolution and
29 macro-evolution. “Micro-evolution” refers to genetic variations over time (or evolution)
30 within certain limits (i.e. within a type or kind). For example, finch beaks in the Galapagos
31 Islands vary from island to island so that they are well adapted to the particular kinds of
32 seeds and insects available on each island. It is generally agreed that these finches are
33 descended from finches that migrated from the mainland, and that these changes are the
34 product of “micro-evolution.” The term has its limitations, however: though it speaks of
35 variations within limits, it says nothing about the introduction of genetic innovations. With
36 minor exceptions (e.g. non-fatal mutations in fruit flies), such “micro-evolution” as has
37 been observed proceeds by selecting characteristics that are already present in the genetic
38 make-up of the group (just as selective breeding does).

39
40 “Macro-evolution” is evolution that crosses the boundary of the “kind.” For
41 example, the origin of a spinal cord from an invertebrate would be a macro-evolutionary
42 development by anyone’s definition. Those opposed to naturalistic evolutionary theories

¹⁵¹ *Ibid.*

1 often point out that micro-evolution is the type of evolution actually observed to have taken
2 place, and that this is a long way from providing evidence for macro-evolution by purely
3 natural processes. No one has ever observed the accumulation of small steps (micro-
4 evolution) sufficient to produce such a major innovation as a spinal cord.

5
6 **7. Science.** Behind the naturalistic evolutionary views discussed above there lies a
7 loaded definition of “science.” The National Science Teachers Association statement
8 says:¹⁵²

9
10 Science is a method of explaining the natural world. It assumes the universe
11 operates according to regularities and that through systematic investigation
12 we can understand these regularities. The methodology of science
13 emphasizes the logical testing of alternate explanations of natural phenomena
14 against empirical data. Because science is limited to explaining the natural
15 world by means of natural processes, it cannot use supernatural causation in
16 its explanations. Similarly, science is precluded from making statements
17 about supernatural forces, because these are outside its provenance. Science
18 has increased our knowledge because of this insistence on the search for
19 natural causes.

20
21 The key sentence is “Because science is limited to explaining the natural world by means
22 of natural processes, it cannot use supernatural causation in its explanations.” This means
23 that, according to this definition, science is inherently naturalistic, at least in its methods. It
24 is impossible to keep that “methodological naturalism” from going on to become
25 “metaphysical naturalism” (natural causes are all that there is). Since science has such a
26 high profile in our culture, and “scientific knowledge” is held to be public, verifiable, and
27 true, this naturalistic bent has become a part of what is counted “sophisticated rational
28 thinking.” Indeed, because of this many believers consider “science” or “scientific
29 thinking” to be directly at odds with the disposition of faith.

30
31 There are several problems with this definition, however, that should prevent our
32 acquiescing in it. To begin with, we should not fall prey to the idea that there is such a
33 thing as “Science”: the word is just a personification of an abstract noun. Instead, there are
34 sciences; and though they have features in common, they differ in their fields of study and
35 in their methods (and in some cases their conclusions). Hence the naturalism one finds in
36 evolutionary biology need not imply that cosmology or geology are also naturalistic.

37
38 Second, the definition cited here focuses on scientists’ study of regularities in the
39 natural world. As believers in a “good” creation and God’s comprehensive providence, we
40 have no difficulty in presupposing that natural things do not need any supernatural
41 “tinkering” to perform their natural functions; hence we do not consider it proper to invoke
42 any special divine action to explain the movements of the planets. At the same time, there

¹⁵² *Ibid.*

1 are also disciplines that study historical events: and in such cases to limit our inquiries to
2 natural causes alone is rational only if we have good reason beforehand to believe that
3 natural factors alone are relevant. It is no reproach to God's skill as a creator, nor to his
4 providence, if we allow ourselves to look for supernatural factors in the causes of, say, the
5 crossing of the Red Sea, or the Great Awakening, or the origin of humans. In so doing we
6 do not claim that God is any less active in the "ordinary" events.
7

8 This shows that a definition of science must allow for both contexts of study;
9 perhaps something like: "The sciences are disciplines that study features of the world
10 around us, looking for regularities as well as attempting to account for causal relations. In
11 the causal chains we allow all relevant factors to be considered." As Christians we
12 recognize that there are contexts in which supernatural factors are "relevant." We would
13 even go so far as to say that, in some cases — such as the resurrection of Jesus — no one
14 would be rationally justified in offering an explanation solely in terms of natural factors.¹⁵³

15 When science operates this way it is in no way an opponent to our faith; indeed, it
16 needs the Christian doctrines of creation and providence for its metaphysical basis. We
17 should therefore not allow ourselves, or those we speak with, to equate science with
18 naturalism.

19
20 **8. Harmonization.** When we speak of finding a harmonization of two accounts, we
21 mean that though they have the appearance of being at odds, we want to find a way of
22 adjusting our understanding of one or both of them so as to allow them to agree. At its
23 heart, this enterprise assumes that the data from the two sources are true, but our
24 interpretations of the data may need adjustment.
25

26 For example, we can harmonize the Gospel accounts by assuming that, say, one
27 author follows chronological sequence while another does not. Or, perhaps one author
28 records more detail than the other does. We consider it legitimate to co-ordinate the dates
29 of events in the Bible with the dates we gather from external sources (say, from studies of
30 Egypt or Mesopotamia). An example of this would be the resolution of apparent
31 difficulties in the dates of the Hebrew kings by positing the practice of co-regency (a son is
32 co-regent with his father); some accounts may date a king's reign from the beginning of his
33 co-regency, while others may date it from the death of his father. This procedure for
34 harmonizing requires an interpretation of Biblical texts that does not lie on their surface
35 (and will not appear in an older commentary such as Keil's). Whether this scheme as a
36 whole is right or not is another matter: the point here is that it is a legitimate endeavor.
37

38 On the other hand, we need have no hesitation in attributing to Scripture the right to
39 make claims about the space-time world (though we of course take into account the kind of

¹⁵³ Reformed Christians will differ on what stance they would expect an unbeliever to take toward this, and over whether there is any such thing as a "public" definition of science that both believers and non-believers can subscribe to. Those who will allow for a public definition of science will nevertheless ask the non-believer to be honest about the existence of a gap for which he can offer no natural explanation.

1 language it uses, on a case-by-case basis). For example, from time to time various
2 scientists have proposed a polygenetic theory of human origins (i.e. the various types of
3 humans arose separately, either by creation or by evolution) to explain the differences in
4 the races. Our theology, however, holds to the unity of humanity in physical descent from
5 Adam. This leads us to favor a theory that involves monogenetic origin of humans (i.e.
6 they all come from the same ancestral pair).¹⁵⁴

7
8 This shows that the reassessment of interpretations is a two-way street: sometimes
9 the interpretation of the natural world will have to be revised or even rejected, and
10 sometimes the interpretation of the Biblical passage will shift. At the same time, we have
11 no reluctance to affirm that there are certain core Christian doctrines that we do not intend
12 to revise: doctrines such as the Trinity, the createdness of the world, the incarnation and
13 resurrection of Jesus, and so on.

14
15 Under what conditions is it proper to allow “harmonization with a scientific result”
16 to influence our interpretation of a Bible passage? That depends on several factors: for
17 example, it depends on which science has produced the result. By the understanding of
18 “science” advocated in point 7 above, it is proper to call archaeology a “science.” The co-
19 regency approach is an effort to understand the Biblical text in the light of results in that
20 science. On the other hand, as discussed above, we would not want to harmonize a Bible
21 interpretation with a naturalistic theory of evolution, because the theory not only depends
22 on a world-view antithetical to the Biblical one, but also forces the data into a framework
23 they do not support.

24
25 The propriety of harmonization also depends on the degree to which pre-
26 commitments antithetical to Christian faith have worked themselves into some scientific
27 theory. This occurs in naturalistic evolution, but also in some strands of cognitive science
28 (e.g. those that assume a materialistic anthropology). However, we must be aware that just
29 because some practitioners in a particular discipline employ such pre-commitments, it does
30 not follow that all do, or that all theories in that discipline are opposed to our faith. Still
31 less does it follow that just because some in one discipline are naturalistic, therefore all
32 sciences are hostile to our faith. We must take them on a case-by-case basis.

33
34 Another factor in the propriety of harmonization is whether the concerns of the
35 scientific result are the same as those of the author and audience of the Biblical text. For
36 example, during the medieval period it was assumed that the Ptolemaic cosmology and the
37 Biblical text could be harmonized easily. Under this harmonization the Bible would be
38 falsified if the cosmological theory were abandoned. It is now recognized by many Old
39 Testament scholars that physical cosmology was not even the concern of such Bible texts
40 as Psalm 93:1; 96:10; and 104:5. It was exegetically invalid to apply them to support the
41 cosmological theory to begin with. These harmonizations went astray because they failed
42 to ask what would have been relevant to the recipients of the Biblical passage in question.

¹⁵⁴Compare Charles Hodge, *Systematic Theology*, ii:77-91, for just such an example.

1 They also were improper because they assumed that the language of the relevant Biblical
2 texts is something other than phenomenological and everyday.

3
4 And finally, this leads us to another factor in weighing harmonizations: namely, to
5 wed our interpretation to a particular scientific theory may make our interpretation into an
6 historical curiosity if the theory is substantially revised or even abandoned. On the other
7 hand, some empirically-based results will stand the test of time. If even the members of the
8 individual disciplines do not know which is which, how can we who are not specialists ever
9 expect to do so? Again, the best protective measure is to keep in mind the scope of the
10 Biblical text and the particular kind of language used.

11
12 The result of all this is that we cannot make a blanket statement about
13 harmonizations, other than “be careful!” We should not trumpet our harmonization as
14 “proving” the Bible is right, in view of the factors mentioned here; on the other hand, under
15 certain circumstances we can show that a harmonization is plausible so the disputer cannot
16 say that he has “proved” the Bible wrong. Nor should we reject out of hand efforts to
17 integrate the results of exegesis with the tentative conclusions of the sciences.

18
19 In view of these considerations, we see that, for example, we are not in a position to
20 rule “Flood geology” out of court before we even start. The question in this case, as in so
21 many others, must be whether it represents good exegesis of the Scripture and of the rocks.
22 We may also say that one who properly considers the matter and rejects “Flood geology” is
23 not necessarily thereby rejecting the historicity, or even the universality, of the Noachian
24 flood.

25
26 **B. The New Testament’s View of the Historicity of Genesis 1-3**

27 The way the New Testament interprets Genesis 1-3 is normative for the church.
28 Leaving aside the specific question of the length of the creation week for a moment, we
29 must acknowledge that the principle of the analogy of Scripture compels us to read Genesis
30 1-11 and particularly Genesis 1-3 as actual history. This is so both in terms of the formal
31 treatment of these passages in inspired Scripture, and in terms of the vital biblical-
32 theological issues at stake in them. In a word, Genesis 1-11 cannot be rejected as history
33 without destroying Christianity. What follows is a survey of some of the evidence.

34
35 Our Lord Jesus taught Genesis 1-3 as real history. In refuting the Pharisees’
36 allowance of frivolous divorce, Jesus rebukes the Pharisees for not following Genesis 1:27:
37 “So God created man in his own image, in the image of God he created him, male and
38 female he created them,” in the following words: “at the beginning, the Creator made them
39 male and female” (Mt 19:4). He then goes on to argue the impropriety of frivolous
40 dissolution of the marriage covenant from God’s revelation — what the Creator “said,” (Mt
41 19:5) — in Genesis 2:24, “A man shall leave his father and his mother, and the two will
42 become one flesh.” (Compare Paul’s similar use of Gen 2:24 in Eph 5:31, and 1 Cor
43 6:16).

44 Likewise, in dealing with Sabbath observance, Jesus taught that the Sabbath was
45 instituted for the first man, Adam. “The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the

1 Sabbath” (Mk 2:27). This is a clear reference to Genesis 2:3 “And God blessed the seventh
2 day and hallowed it.” Jesus connected the institution of the Sabbath with this text of
3 Genesis, which places it within the creation week.

4
5 Jesus referred to the deceit of the serpent in Gen 3:4 when he compared the
6 Pharisees to Satan, the father of murder and lies. “He was a murderer from the beginning,
7 and stands not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaks a lie, he speaks
8 of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of lies.” (Jn 8:44)

9
10 The apostles likewise handle Genesis 1-3 as real history. Paul teaches that Adam
11 was a historical person. It was his act of disobedience that brought the curse into the
12 world. “...sin entered the world through one man, and death through sin...” (Rom 5:12-
13 20). Paul refers to Adam’s eating from the forbidden tree (Gen 2:17) as a “trespass” (Rom
14 5:15). He goes on to spell out the principle of representative headship, on which the entire
15 covenant theology of Scripture is based. Adam is the head of the race, whose sin is
16 imputed to mankind, just as Jesus is the corresponding “one man” through whom grace and
17 the gift of righteousness abound to the many (Rom 5:19). In each case the one acts
18 representatively on behalf of his people. This is the foundation both of the sinful state of
19 humanity and the imputation of Christ’s saving righteousness to believers. Paul makes the
20 same kind of statement in 1 Corinthians 15:22 “For as in Adam all die, so in Christ all shall
21 be made alive.” He can refer with ease to the temptation of the Corinthian church as
22 parallel to the temptation of Eve: “But I fear, lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled
23 Eve in his craftiness, your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity and the purity
24 that is toward Christ.” (2 Cor 11:3).

25
26 Paul also refers to the curse on the ground of Genesis 3:17-19: “cursed is the ground
27 for thy sake; in toil shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life; thorns also and thistles shall it
28 bring forth to thee; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field; in the sweat of thy face shalt
29 thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou
30 art, and unto dust shalt thou return.” In Romans 8:20-22 he comments on the groaning of
31 the whole creation, which is longing for freedom from the “bondage to corruption” which
32 she will receive with the resurrection of believers. This text takes perhaps the grandest
33 view in all of Scripture of the cosmic effect of the fall of Adam — death and corruption
34 have followed for the entire non-image-bearing creation. It is the result of the historic fall
35 of Adam. Just so, glory awaits the creation with the sons of God because of Christ.

36
37 That glory comes as believers are united to Christ, their living Head. In the
38 meanwhile, there is a struggle and a warfare, but Christ is the victor. In Genesis 3:15, God
39 promised our first parents they would prevail over Satan and his seed through the suffering
40 of Christ, the Seed of the woman. “I will put enmity between you and the woman, and
41 between your seed and hers. He will bruise your head, and you will bruise his heel.” Paul
42 encourages the church at Rome that they will prevail over him as well, in their union with
43 Christ: “the God of peace shall bruise Satan under your feet shortly. The grace of our Lord
44 Jesus Christ be with you.” (Rom 16:20).

45

1 Apart from the historic fall of the race, sin may be reinterpreted unbiblically. For
2 instance, in the Barthian view, sin is man's finitude, rather than his rebellion, and the
3 resultant curse of God. But the New Testament compels us to read the fall of Adam as real
4 space-time history. Paul is reading Adam's sin in Genesis 3 as determining the sad course
5 of human history. It marks the beginning of the historic change in God's attitude toward
6 mankind. The implications for Christ's atonement follow in course.

7
8 In 1 Corinthians 15:45-47, Paul goes further back than Gen 3 to the creation of
9 Adam in Genesis 2:7. "So it is written: 'The first man Adam became a living being'; the
10 last Adam, a life-giving Spirit...The first man was of the dust of the earth, the second man
11 from heaven." Clearly he takes Gen 2:7 as real history. In the flow of his argument, Paul
12 anchors the believer's hope in the bodily resurrection in the parallel between Adam and
13 Christ. The creation of Adam as an earthly living being is a divine pattern for the
14 recreative action of Christ, the last Adam, in the resurrection of redeemed humanity. The
15 link is clear: creation, specifically God's special creative act in Gen 2:7, is the pattern for
16 God's supernatural act of resurrection/transformation of the believer. Paul argues in 1
17 Corinthians 15:45c that Gen 2:7 itself prescribes the glorified/resurrection bodies of
18 believers as the fruit of the work of Christ, the last Adam. Redemption fulfills God's
19 purpose in creation, revealed in Gen 2:7. So Paul draws an explicit connection between
20 creation and eschatology. We will see below that the author of Hebrews does the same.
21

22 Again, Paul teaches that salvation includes transformation of the sinner into the
23 image of God, endorsing the original creation of Adam in God's image (Gen 1:26-27).
24 Union with Christ, the "new man" and resurrected Head of the new creation, means
25 progressive transformation/recreation in the image of God: "Do not lie to each other, since
26 you have taken off your old man, with its practices, and have put on the new man, which is
27 being renewed in knowledge in the image of its Creator" (Col 3:9,10, cf. Eph 4:22-24).
28

29 Further, in 2 Corinthians 4:6, Paul draws an analogy between God's creative word in
30 Genesis 1:3, "Let there be light," with the Father's work in giving the saving knowledge of
31 Christ, ". . . for God who said, 'let light shine out of darkness' made his light shine in our
32 hearts to give us the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ."
33 Both creation and illumination are supernatural acts. Both are acts of God in history.
34

35 Again, in dealing with the roles of men and women in the church, Paul appeals to the
36 authoritative account of Genesis 2. "For Adam was formed first, then Eve. And Adam was
37 not the one deceived. It was the woman who was deceived and became a sinner" (1 Tim
38 2:13,14, cf. 1 Cor 11:9). This follows the same pattern: (however the precise force of his
39 argument is to be applied) the inspired Apostle treats the account in Gen 2 and 3 as
40 historical fact, and as determinative of the church's responsibility to maintain proper order
41 in the teaching office.
42

43 The author of Hebrews likewise interprets the first two chapters of the Bible as
44 history. In 3:7-4:13 he develops the theme of the New Testament church as God's
45 wilderness people, seeking to enter "my (God's) rest." In 4:4, he quotes Genesis 2:2 "And

1 on the seventh day God rested from all his work.” This “rest” of God is the hope of the
2 church. Hebrews urges us not to fail to enter it by unbelief (4:1, 10, 11). It is a reality for
3 us and has been, he writes, “since the creation of the earth” (4:3). “It remains for some to
4 enter that rest,” he writes in verse 6. Why does he say this? Because like Paul, he takes
5 Genesis 2 (verse 2) to be both descriptive of history and prescriptive of God’s purpose.
6 God’s purpose in creation, that we should enter his “rest,” is to be realized through
7 Christ.¹⁵⁵

8

9 Again, the author of Hebrews alludes to Genesis 1:1, “In the beginning, God made
10 the heavens and the earth” in his statement in 11:3: “By faith we understand that the
11 universe was formed at God’s command, so that what is seen was not made out of what
12 was visible.”

13

14 James declares that God’s goodness and unimpeachable purity are shown by his
15 creation of the luminaries: “When tempted, no-one should say ‘God is tempting
16 me’...Don’t be deceived my dear brothers. Every good and perfect gift is from above,
17 coming down from the Father of the heavenly lights, who does not change like shifting
18 shadows” (1:13-17). And he urges us to control our tongues because our neighbor is God’s
19 image. He alludes to Gen 1:27 in Jas 3:9 “with it we bless the Lord and Father; and with it
20 we curse men, who are made after the likeness of God.”

21

22 Peter also refers to the creation account as a matter of history, encouraging believers
23 of the certainty of vindication in the judgment to come, by referring to God’s judgment in
24 the flood. He refers to the historical event of creation thus: “...long ago by God’s word the
25 heavens existed, and the earth was formed out of water and by water.” (2 Pet 3:5). This is
26 an allusion to the early form of the earth covered with water, and God’s separating sea and
27 dry land, Gen 1:2-9.

28

29 There is no doubt then, that the New Testament treats Genesis 1-3 as real history.
30 This is hermeneutically decisive for the church, because we acknowledge the inspiration
31 and inerrancy of Holy Scripture. But there is more than the historicity of Genesis 1-3 at
32 stake in the New Testament’s interpretation of these texts. The very structure of the
33 covenant plan of redemption is found in Genesis 1-3. Bound up with the biblical revelation
34 in the first chapters of Genesis are the New Testament’s teaching on the work of Christ as
35 the eschatological Adam, and its implications for soteriology and the consummation, as
36 well as ethical requirements for the institution of marriage and church order. History is not
37 only born here but sovereignly determined by the prophetic Word of God.

38

39 In Genesis 1-3 Moses wrote a faithful, pristine version of the actual facts of history.
40 Genesis 1-11 can not be historically rejected without destroying Christianity. These events

¹⁵⁵See Richard B. Gaffin, Jr., “A Sabbath Rest Still Awaits the People of God,” in Charles G. Dennison, ed., *Pressing Toward the Mark, Essays Commemorating Fifty Years of the Orthodox Presbyterian Church* (Philadelphia, 1986) 33-52.

1 and persons must be affirmed, whatever other differences we may entertain in the details of
2 the exegesis of the “days” of Genesis 1.

3

4 C. General Revelation

5

6 Definition of General Revelation

7 In its very first sentence,¹⁵⁶ the *Westminster Confession of Faith* recognizes a source
8 of revelation from “the light of nature and the works of creation and providence.”
9 Numerous Reformed theologians have discussed this revelation using the term *general*
10 *revelation*, to distinguish it from the special revelation of Holy Scripture. This revelation is
11 general because it comes to all men everywhere, and is sufficient, as the *Confession* states,
12 to “leave men inexcusable” because of its testimony to the goodness, wisdom and power of
13 God.

14

15 Berkhof¹⁵⁷ in his well-known *Systematic Theology* comments:

16

17 The Bible testifies to a twofold revelation of God: a revelation in nature
18 round about us, in human consciousness, and in the providential government
19 of the world; and a revelation embodied in the Bible as the Word of God.

20

21 With regard to the former he references the following passages of Scripture: Ps 19:1,2;
22 Acts 14:17; Rom 1: 19,20. He goes on to quote Benjamin Warfield, who distinguishes
23 between general and special revelation in these words:

24

25 The one is addressed generally to all intelligent creatures, and is therefore
26 accessible to all men; the other is addressed to a special class of sinners, to
27 whom God would make known His salvation. The one has in view to meet
28 and supply the natural need of creatures for knowledge of their God; the
29 other to rescue broken and deformed sinners from their sin and its
30 consequences.¹⁵⁸

31

32 With this foundation, Berkhof then defines general revelation in the following words:

33

34 General revelation is rooted in creation, is addressed to man as man, and
35 more particularly to human reason, and finds its purpose in the realization of
36 the end of his creation, to know God and thus enjoy communion with Him.

37

38 Berkhof’s definition comprises three themes: general revelation rooted in God’s creation of
39 the universe; general revelation addressed to man’s reasoning faculties; and general
40 revelation’s purpose as a mechanism for man knowing his God. Using the above as a

¹⁵⁶ WCF, Chapter 1, Section 1

¹⁵⁷ Berkhof, L., *Systematic Theology*, 4th Edition (1941), p. 36ff.

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 37, quoting Warfield’s *Revelation and Inspiration*, p. 6.

1 working definition of general revelation, we now consider each of the three components:
2 Creation Roots, Role of Reason, Knowledge of God. Because the first of these is at the
3 heart of our present discussion, it will be postponed until last.

4

5 **Role of Reason**

6 As Warfield points out, general revelation is addressed to intelligent creatures, i.e.,
7 mankind, and is thus generally accessible to everyone. However, the role of the reasoning
8 faculty of intelligent mankind has been debated by Reformed theologians over the years.
9 For example, Cornelius Van Til, in his work *A Christian Theory of Knowledge*, spends an
10 entire chapter (Chapter 8) contrasting the positions of Abraham Kuyper and Benjamin
11 Warfield on this issue, particularly as it relates to apologetics. Consider the following
12 passage:¹⁵⁹

13

14 Kuyper seems sometimes to argue from the fact that the natural man is
15 blind to the truth, to the uselessness of apologetics. But Warfield points out
16 that this does not follow. On this point he closely follows Calvin. Men
17 ought to conclude that God is their Creator, their Benefactor and their
18 Judge. They ought to see these things because the revelation of God to
19 them is always clear. The fact that men do not see this and cannot see this
20 is due to the fact that their minds are darkened and their wills perverted
21 through sin. Such is the argument of Calvin. And Warfield's insistence
22 that we believe Christianity because it is "rational," not in spite of the fact
23 that it is irrational, is fully in accord with it.

24

25 If we stand with Calvin, Warfield and Van Til, we will agree that human reason is capable
26 of apprehending the general revelation that is evident in creation, consciousness and
27 providence. Van Til¹⁶⁰ develops this concept further in his article "Nature and Scripture,"
28 where he declares that the *Confession* teaches that general (natural) revelation carries all
29 the attributes of special revelation. Namely, it is necessary, authoritative, sufficient and
30 perspicuous (clear). As such it serves as "the playground for the process of
31 differentiation," i.e., of redemption and reprobation.¹⁶¹

32

33 For our generation, the most obvious and successful application of human reason to
34 creation (or "nature") is in the sciences. The question we struggle with in the present

¹⁵⁹ Van Til, Cornelius, *A Christian Theory of Knowledge* (Philadelphia: Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing Co., 1969), p. 243.

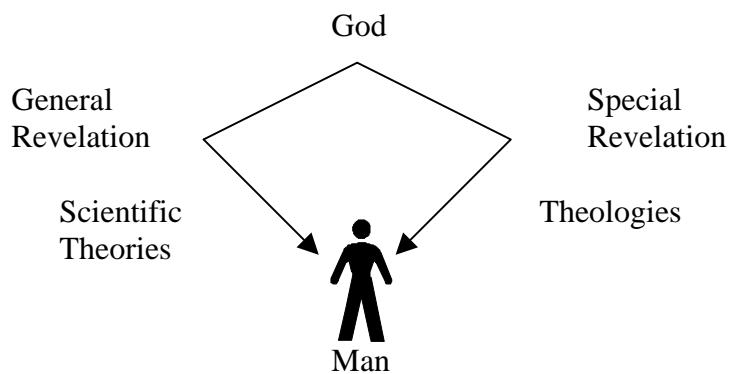
¹⁶⁰ Van Til, Cornelius, "Nature and Scripture," in *The Infallible Word* (Philadelphia: Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing Co., 3rd Revised Printing, 1967), p. 263ff. In contrast Robert Longacre (private communication) from his vantage point as a discourse analysis specialist suggests that Van Til may have overemphasized the role of general revelation, and proposes Psalm 19 as evidence; namely, that the verses (2-7) speaking of general revelation are an oxymoron emphasizing the *limitations* of general revelation over special revelation.

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*, p. 267.

1 discussion is: “Under what circumstances are the interpretive findings¹⁶² of science of
2 theological concern to the Church?”¹⁶³ Corollary questions include: “Should the church of
3 Jesus Christ accept the findings of non-believing scientists as truth?” “Should only the
4 findings of professing Christians from the sciences be taken as truth?” “How should we
5 decide between opposing scientific views when both are proposed by professing Christians,
6 as for example in the current controversy over the age of the universe?”
7

8 Clearly, many of the “brute facts” of general revelation have been discovered by
9 unbelievers. For example, there is no serious questioning by the Christian community of
10 the double-helical model of the DNA molecule—a key component of all biological
11 systems—even though it was discovered by two avowed atheists (Watson and Crick).
12 From Van Til’s viewpoint, however, the unbeliever—who is inevitably committed to the
13 autonomy of his own reasoning capabilities—will falsely interpret these facts to suit his
14 own unregenerate motives. The Neo-Darwinist philosophy is the most prominent current
15 example of the latter as regards DNA in particular, and all of biological life in general.
16 Because the unbeliever is made in God’s image, and because of common grace, he can and
17 often does interpret much of scientific data as such rightly.
18

19 It is important at this point to distinguish between scientific theories as such and
20 general revelation in its totality. To aid in this we may draw a parallel between scientific
21 theories and theologies in the following diagram:
22



34 In the case of special revelation, the same data (Scripture) can give rise to
35 theologies as divergent as Calvinism and Dispensationalism. Likewise in general
36 revelation the same data can produce theories as opposite as Intelligent Design and Neo-
37 Darwinism. Nevertheless, in both general and special revelation God’s truth remains even
38 if the apprehension of it by sinful men clouds and distorts it in their minds. These two
39 “books” of revelation are by the same author. The first, the *book of nature* is God’s self-

¹⁶² Here we use the term “finding” to include both the discoveries of data by the sciences (e.g., through experiments), and their *interpretation* of those data.

¹⁶³ Ultimately, of course, all scientific discoveries of “true” truth (as Francis Shaeffer termed it) will be seen to be in complete accord with Scripture, because they have the same author.

1 revelation in creation, while the second, the *book of Scripture*, is God's self-revelation in
2 redemption. Or as Van Til puts it, "...revelation in nature and revelation in Scripture are
3 mutually meaningless without one another, and mutually fruitful when taken together."¹⁶⁴

4

5 William Dembski has recently proposed what he terms "the mutual support model"
6 to improve the interaction between scientific theories and theology.¹⁶⁵ He comments:

7

8 According to the mutual support model, theology and science overlap but
9 are not coextensive. Where they overlap, one discipline can provide
10 epistemic support for the other. Epistemic support is much more general
11 than proof. Proof—as in decisive, once-and-for-all settlement of a
12 question—if possible anywhere, is possible only in mathematics. The
13 mutual support model has no stake in using theology to decisively prove or
14 settle the claims of science, or vice versa.

15

16 Nonetheless, according to the mutual support model, theology can lend credence,
17 increase the conditional probability of or render plausible certain scientific claims and not
18 others. Likewise, science can do the same for theology.¹⁶⁶

19

20 This mutual support between the sciences and theologies must keep in mind
21 Calvin's admonition regarding the priority of special revelation:

22

23 That brightness which is borne in upon the eyes of all men both in heaven
24 and on earth is more than enough to withdraw all support from men's
25 ingratitudo—just as God, to involve the human race in the same guilt, sets
26 forth to all without exception his presence portrayed in his creatures.
27 Despite this, it is needful that another and better help be added to direct us
28 aright to the very Creator of the universe. It was not in vain, then, that he
29 added the light of his Word by which to become known unto salvation; and
30 he regarded as worthy of this privilege those whom he pleased to gather
31 more closely and intimately to himself.

32

33 Just as old or bleary-eyed men and those with weak vision, if you thrust
34 before them a most beautiful volume, even if they recognize it to be some
35 sort of writing, yet can scarcely construe two words, but with the aid of
36 spectacles will begin to read distinctly; so Scripture, gathering up the
37 otherwise confused knowledge of God in our minds, having dispersed our

¹⁶⁴ Van Til, Cornelius, "Nature and Scripture," in *The Infallible Word* (Philadelphia: Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing Co., 3rd Revised Printing, 1967), p. 267

¹⁶⁵ Dembski, William S., *Intelligent Design: The Bridge Between Science & Theology* (Downers Grove: InterVarsity Press, 1999), Chapter 7, especially pp. 191-205.

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 191.

1 dullness, clearly shows us the true God.¹⁶⁷

2
3 Even before sin, God gave special revelation with general revelation, and intended
4 man to take them together. Scripture, therefore, must enlighten the scientist in his
5 investigations. Ultimately scientists confront God, the author of creation, in their
6 investigations. Van Til comments:

7
8 All this is simply to say that one must be a believing Christian to study
9 nature in the proper frame of mind and with proper procedure. It is only
10 the Christian consciousness that is ready and willing to regard all nature,
11 including man's own interpretive reactions, as revelational of God.¹⁶⁸

12
13 He goes on to discuss the role of the redeemed sinner who studies nature, under the "drag"
14 of the "old man" who seeks to interpret nature apart from special revelation. He continues:

15
16 The only safeguard he has against this historical drag is to test his
17 interpretations constantly by the principles of the written Word. And if
18 theology succeeds in bringing forth ever more clearly the depth of the
19 riches of the Biblical revelation of God in Scripture, the Christian
20 philosopher or scientist will be glad to make use of this clearer and fuller
21 interpretation in order that his own interpretation of nature may be all the
22 fuller and clearer too, thus more truly revelational of God.¹⁶⁹

23
24 Knowledge of God

25 In his treatise on the knowledge of God from the *Institutes*, Calvin writes:

26
27 There are innumerable evidences both in heaven and on earth that declare
28 his wonderful wisdom; not only those more recondite matters for the closer
29 observation of which astronomy, medicine, and all natural science are
30 intended, but also those which thrust themselves upon the sight of even the
31 most untutored and ignorant persons, so that they cannot open their eyes
32 without being compelled to witness them. Indeed, men who have either
33 quaffed or even tasted the liberal arts penetrate with their aid far more
34 deeply into the secrets of the divine wisdom. Yet ignorance of them
35 prevents no one from seeing more than enough of God's workmanship in
36 his creation to lead him to break forth in admiration of the Artificer. To be
37 sure, there is need of art and of more exacting toil in order to investigate
38 the motion of the stars, to determine their assigned stations, to measure

¹⁶⁷ Calvin, *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, Library of Christian Classics, Vol. XX, ed. John T. McNeill, trans. Ford Lewis Battles (Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1960), 1.6.1.

¹⁶⁸ Van Til, Cornelius, "Nature and Scripture," in *The Infallible Word* (Philadelphia: Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing Co., 3rd Revised Printing, 1967), p. 282.

¹⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

1 their intervals, to note their properties. As God's providence shows itself
2 more explicitly when one observes these, so the mind must rise to a
3 somewhat higher level to look upon his glory.¹⁷⁰
4

5 Here Calvin notes the particular role of the natural sciences in enabling deeper
6 insights into the secret workings of the divine wisdom in order to obtain a brighter view of
7 God's glory. If this was true in Calvin's day, think of our own in which both the
8 immensity of the universe (100 billion galaxies each containing 100 billion stars) and the
9 exquisite and complex construction of the microscopic human cell have been uncovered.
10

11 For the Christian who has been called to a vocation in the sciences, Calvin's words
12 are affirmation that one's labors are helping to expound more fully the content of general
13 revelation, "as the providence of God is more fully unfolded." In the last century that
14 content has grown enormously through discoveries in physics, astronomy, biology,
15 mathematics and chemistry. In spite of the reigning paradigm of materialistic naturalism,
16 these discoveries attest to the wisdom of a super-intelligent Designer who has mercifully
17 poured out His blessings on His people through the application of these scientific findings
18 in fields such as medicine and engineering. In the realm of philosophy a new movement
19 called "intelligent design" has begun to challenge materialism and neo-Darwinism by
20 focusing on the scientific facts—such as the irreducible complexity of various biological
21 systems. As we make the connection between the Intelligent Designer of general
22 revelation and the Son of God of special revelation, we reaffirm Paul's statement of
23 Colossians 1:16: "For by him all things were created: things in heaven and on earth, visible
24 and invisible, whether thrones or powers or rulers or authorities; all things were created by
25 him and for him."

26

27 Creation Roots

28 This brings us to the third component of general revelation, its creation roots. It is
29 at this point, the "how" and "when" of creation, that we feel the greatest tension.
30

31 First, it is important to reaffirm that special revelation teaches there was a creation
32 event and/or events. There was a genesis of space and time. Although the precise
33 interpretation of Genesis 1 & 2 may be debated, there is no debate that God created the
34 universe, and that creation includes the covenant head of the human family, Adam and Eve.
35

36 In the case of general revelation the story is not so straightforward. Scientific
37 theories and philosophies have waxed and waned all the way from an eternally existing
38 "steady state" universe to the latest cosmological theory known as the Big Bang, which
39 states that the entire universe—including matter, energy, space and time—all came into
40 being from an infinitesimal point in a gigantic explosion about 15 billion years ago. It is
41 tempting for scientists, even Christian scientists, working in a field to adopt the latest

¹⁷⁰ Calvin, *Institutes*, Library of Christian Classics, Vol. XX, ed. John T. McNeill, trans. Ford Lewis Battles, (Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1960), 1.5.2.

1 theory presumably because the accumulation of data strongly supports it. Yet, as J. P.
2 Moreland points out, the history of science can be interpreted as showing a pattern of
3 replacing one set of theories by an entirely different set.¹⁷¹ By this reasoning today's
4 current theory (e.g., the Big Bang) may eventually be replaced by another theory that better
5 explains new discoveries. It is important to note that the scientific discovery, or the "data"
6 with which scientists work (i.e., the things that God has graciously revealed to mankind)
7 have not changed, although more data may become available. It is the interpretation of the
8 data which changes and which will eventually be seen to be totally in accord with special
9 revelation in the Bible. Prior to that eventuality, there is even now a pattern of positive
10 progression in the history of the discoveries themselves. A century ago astronomers had
11 only a vague notion of the size of the universe. Today we have measured its vastness
12 through numerous observations in all regions of the electromagnetic spectrum.
13

14 At this point we want to suggest a parallel between what the church confesses about
15 special and general revelation. If there is a parallel, there is a contrast. The canon of
16 special revelation is for us fixed; the only parallel to that in general revelation is the
17 entirety of the created realm (which is incomprehensibly big, and only infinitesimally
18 apprehended by man!). If we use Hodge's analogy, the data of Scripture are the raw
19 material for the construction of theological explanations or positions (theological or
20 scientific) that we identify ourselves by, and insist are true. Thus we identify ourselves by
21 the Creed of Nicea.
22

23 In theology, there are gradations of loyalty; the trinity is a core belief, without
24 which a "church" is no church of Christ. Infant baptism is important, and distinguishes us
25 from the Baptists - but the Baptists' failure to accept that doctrine does not put them
26 outside the true church (it just cuts them off from the blessings enjoyed by those who
27 embrace the doctrine).
28

29 When it comes to the church's position on scientific explanations, there is again a
30 gradation of loyalty. There are some that are simply outside the pale: polygenetic origin of
31 humanity is one, for example; neo-Darwinism (at least in its full metaphysical implication,
32 as discussed in our longer Definitions Appendix) should also be. There are some scientific
33 positions on which the church must take its stand: for example, monogenetic (and special)
34 origin of mankind. On the other hand, there are scientific positions on which the church
35 can say it has no objection to them: for example, non-geocentric cosmology, DNA as the
36 basis of the genetic code. Hence for those theories within the pale, the Christian in science
37 has the privilege of expanding our appreciation for what God has done by explaining how.
38 But further, for those theories that are crucial to Christianity's truth claims (such as
39 monogenetic origin of mankind), the scientific Christian has the additional task of
40 commanding the evidence for them and refuting the speculations that set themselves

¹⁷¹ Moreland, J. P., *Christianity and the Nature of Science* (Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1989), Chapter 4, see especially p. 168. Similar arguments have been made by Thomas Kuhn, i.e., his famous "paradigm shift." We are not endorsing here a full Kuhnian view.

1 against them. The class of theories to which the church need have no objection is not a
2 stable one: once, for example, scientists (including Christian ones) subscribed to the
3 phlogiston theory of Chemistry. It would be a mistake to tie the truth of Christianity to the
4 endurance of theories in this class: instead we are happy to let the evidence take us where it
5 seems to lead. It is not always easy to tell whether a given theory is in the class of
6 essentials or of the non-objectionables: at one time some put geocentric cosmology among
7 the essentials.

8
9 We know where to put some biological theories of origins. We know this because
10 they take as their starting point a metaphysic that is irreconcilable with Scripture. Precisely
11 the question, then, is where do we put cosmological and geological theories regarding the
12 age of the cosmos and the earth? We have at least two options: (1) to say that our exegesis
13 of Scripture demands that the earth and universe are “young,” so any theories that
14 contradict that must be wrong; (2) to say that our exegesis of Scripture allows a latitude of
15 belief on the age question, so long as the core metaphysics of our faith (such as the idea
16 that the universe has a beginning; God is free to perform miracles according to his
17 purposes; and that the first humans were specially created, and all other humans descend
18 from them) are respected. Those who take the second option should be careful not to
19 identify their exegesis too closely with specific scientific theories such as the Big Bang.
20

21 Clearly there are committed, Reformed believers who are scientists that are on
22 either side of the issue regarding the age of the cosmos.¹⁷² Just as in the days following the
23 Reformation, when the church could not decide between the geocentric and heliocentric
24 views of the solar system, so today there is not unanimity regarding the age question.
25 Ultimately, the heliocentric view won out over the geocentric view because of a vast
26 preponderance of facts favoring it based on increasingly sophisticated observations through
27 ever improving telescopes used by thousands of astronomers over hundreds of years.
28 Likewise, in the present controversy, a large number of observations over a long period of
29 time will likely be the telling factor. John Mark Reynolds, a young earth creationist, puts it
30 well:¹⁷³

31

32 Presently, we can admit that as recent creationists we are defending a very
33 natural biblical account, at the cost of abandoning a very plausible
34 scientific picture of an “old” cosmos. But over the long term, this is not a
35 tenable position. In our opinion, old earth creationism combines a less
36 natural textual reading with a much more plausible scientific version. They
37 have fewer “problems of science.” At the moment, this would seem to be
38 the more rational position to adopt.

¹⁷²For a good recent discussion of both sides of the argument, along with that of theistic evolution, the reader is directed to *Three Views on Creation and Evolution* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan Publishing House, 1999), edited by J. P. Moreland and John Mark Reynolds.

¹⁷³*Ibid.*, p. 72. Note that not all young earth creationists would necessarily share Reynolds’ view regarding the plausibility of an old cosmos.

1
2 Recent creationism must develop better scientific accounts if it is to remain
3 viable against old earth creationism. On the other hand, the reading of
4 Scripture (e.g., a real Flood, meaningful genealogies, and actual dividing of
5 languages) is so natural that it seems worth saving. Since we believe recent
6 creation cosmologies are improving, we are encouraged to continue the
7 effort.

8
9 As Reynolds notes, it is a continuing effort, not a completed one that we face. Ultimately,
10 the church is not the authoritative source for determining what is or is not *scientific* truth.
11 Traditionally, this has been left to the scientific community to decide. However, in our
12 generation that scientific community has become progressively more hostile to the truths of
13 special revelation. Thus, the church must be prepared to address the claimed “scientific
14 truths” of the science communities and be prepared to “manage by fact” as the data from
15 the science pours forth. The present day intelligent design movement would appear to be a
16 good example of how the church in the broader evangelical context can be effective in this
17 manner.

18
19 **Summary and Conclusions**

20 The goal of general revelation along with special revelation is to know God, and
21 thus “enjoy Him forever.” He has given us rational minds that are capable of thinking His
22 thoughts after Him, particularly as concerns His creation. Just as the Holy Spirit
23 illuminates our minds as we read His special revelation, so His providence directs the
24 church of Jesus Christ to know the truth of His general revelation. In the knowing, that
25 truth will indeed set us free. Until we know, Christ’s Church must not be divided over
26 what we do not yet know.

27
28 Advisory Committee on Creation

29
30 TE William S. Barker, II RE Mark Belz
31 TE C. John Collins RE John Dishman
32 TE J. Ligon Duncan, III RE Samuel J. Duncan, Chairman
33 TE Howard Griffith RE Stuart Patterson
34 TE W. Duncan Rankin RE John B. White, Jr., Alternate
35 TE Morton H. Smith Advisor: Mark R. Wardell
36 TE William H. Smith