

THE RELIGION OF DARWINISM

**A pagan doctrine from ancient
times prevalent until today**

HARUN YAHYA

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TO THE READER

In all the books by the author faith-related issues are explained in light of Qur'anic verses, and people are invited to learn Allah's words and to live by them. All the subjects that concern Allah's verses are explained in such a way as to leave no room for doubt or question marks in the reader's mind. The sincere, plain and fluent style employed ensures that everyone of every age and from every social group can easily understand the books. The effective and lucid narrative makes it possible to read them in a single sitting. Even those who rigorously reject spirituality are influenced by the facts recounted in these books and cannot refute the truthfulness of their contents.

This book and all the other works by Harun Yahya can be read individually or discussed in a group. Those readers who are willing to profit from the books will find discussion very useful in that they will be able to relate their own reflections and experiences to one another.

In addition, it is a great service to the religion to contribute to the presentation and circulation of these books, which are written solely for the good pleasure of Allah. The author's evidences are extremely convincing, so for those who want to communicate the religion to other people, one of the most effective methods is to encourage them to read these books.

In them one will not find the personal views of the author, explanations based on dubious sources, styles unobservant of the respect and reverence due to sacred subjects, or hopeless, doubt-creating and pessimistic accounts that create deviations in the heart.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

The author, who writes under the penname Harun Yahya, was born in Ankara in 1956. Having completed his primary and secondary education in Ankara, he then studied arts at Istanbul's Mimar Sinan University and philosophy at Istanbul University. Since the 1980s, the author has published many books on political, faith-related and scientific issues. Harun Yahya is well known as an author who has written important works disclosing the imposture of evolutionists, the invalidity of their claims, and the dark liaisons between Darwinism and bloody ideologies such as fascism and communism.

His penname is made up of the names "Harun" (Aaron) and "Yahya" (John), in memory of the two esteemed prophets who fought against lack of faith. The Prophet's seal on the cover of the books is symbolic and is linked to their contents. It represents the Qur'An (the final scripture) and Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), the last of the prophets. Under the guidance of the Qur'An and sunnah, the author makes it his purpose to disprove each one of the fundamental tenets of godless ideologies and completely silence the objections raised against religion. The seal of the final Prophet symbolizes this "last word."

All the author's works center around one goal: to convey the Qur'An's message to people, encourage them to think about basic faith-related issues (such as the existence of Allah, His unity and the Hereafter), and to expose the feeble foundations and perverted ideologies of godless systems.

Harun Yahya enjoys a wide readership in many countries, and some of his books are available in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Urdu, Arabic, Albanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat (Bosnian), Polish, Malay, Uygur Turkish, and Indonesian. They are enjoyed by readers worldwide.

These works have been instrumental in many people recovering faith in Allah and in many others gaining a deeper insight into their faith. The wisdom and easy-to-understand style gives these books a distinct touch, which directly effects anyone who reads or studies them. Unquestionably, these works are characterized by their features of rapid effectiveness, definite results and irrefutability. It is unlikely that those who read these books and give serious thought to them can any longer sincerely advocate the materialistic philosophy, atheism or any other perverted ideology or philosophy. Even if they continue to do so, it will be only a sentimental insistence since these books refute such ideologies from their very foundations. All contemporary movements of denial are now ideologically defeated, thanks in good measure to the collection of books written by Harun Yahya using the wisdom and lucidity of the Qur'An. The author modestly intends to

serve as a means in humanity's search for Allah's right path. No material gain is sought in the publication of these works.

Considering these facts, those who encourage people to read these books, which open the "eyes" of the heart and guide them to become more devoted servants of Allah, render an invaluable service. The sole aim of Harun Yahya's books is to overcome disbelief and to disseminate the moral values of the Qur'An. The success and impact of this service are manifest in readers' convictions.

One point should be kept in mind: the main reason for the continuing cruelty, conflict and all the ordeals the majority of people undergo is the ideological prevalence of disbelief. This state can only be ended with the defeat of disbelief and by conveying the wonders of creation and Qur'Anic morality so that people can live by it. Considering the state of the world today, which leads people into the downward spiral of violence, corruption and conflict, it is clear that this service must be provided more speedily and effectively.

It is no exaggeration to say that the collection of books by Harun Yahya has assumed a leading role. By the will of Allah these books will be a means through which people in the 21st century will attain the peace, justice and happiness promised in the Qur'An.

Works of the author include The New Masonic Order, Judaism and Freemasonry, Global Freemasonry, Islam Denounces Terrorism, Terrorism: The Rite of the Devil, The Disasters Darwinism Brought to Humanity, Communism in Ambush, Fascism: The Bloody Ideology of Darwinism, The "Secret Hand" in Bosnia, Behind the Scenes of The Holocaust, Behind the Scenes of Terrorism, Israel's Kurdish Card, The Oppression Policy of Communist China and Eastern Turkestan, Palestine, Solution: The Values of the Qur'An, The Winter of Islam and Its Expected Spring, Articles 1-2-3, Romanticism: A Weapon of Satan, Signs from the Chapter of the Cave to the Last Times, Signs of the Last Day, The Last Times and The Beast of the Earth, Truths 1-2, The Western World Turns to God, The Evolution Deceit, Precise Answers to Evolutionists, The Blunders of Evolutionists, Confessions of Evolutionists, Darwinism Why Darwinism is Incompatible with the Qur'An, Perished Nations, For Men of Understanding, The Prophet Moses (as), The Prophet Joseph (as), The Prophet Mohammad (saas), The Prophet Solomon, The Golden Age, Allah's Artistry in Color, Magnificance Everywhere, The Importance of the Evidences of Creation, The Truth of the Life of This World, The Nightmare of Disbelief, Knowing the Truth, Eternity Has Already Begun, Timelessness and the Reality of Fate, Matter: Another Name for Illusion, The Little Man in the Tower, Islam and the Philosophy of Karma, The Dark Magic of Darwinism, The Religion of Darwinism, The Collapse of the Theory of Evolution in 20 Questions, Allah is Known Through Reason, The Qur'An Leads the Way to Science, Darwinism Refuted, Consciousness in the Cell, A String of Miracles, The Creation of the Universe,

Miracles of the Qur'An, The Design in Nature, Self-Sacrifice and Intelligent Behavior Models in Animals, The End of Darwinism, Deep Thinking, Never Plead Ignorance, The Green Miracle: Photosynthesis, The Miracle in the Cell, The Miracle in the Eye, The Miracle in the Spider, The Miracle in the Gnat, The Miracle in the Ant, The Miracle of the Immune System, The Miracle of Creation in Plants, The Miracle in the Atom, The Miracle in the Honeybee, The Miracle of Seed, The Miracle of Hormone, The Miracle of the Termite, The Miracle of the Human Body, The Miracle of Man's Creation, The Miracle of Protein, The Miracle of Smell and Taste, The Secrets of DNA.

The author's children's books are Wonders of Allah's Creation, The World of Animals, The Glory in the Heavens, Wonderful Creatures, Let's Learn Our Islam, The World of Our Little Friends: The Ants, Honeybees That Build Perfect Combs, Skillful Dam Builders: Beavers.

The author's works on Qur'anic topics include The Basic Concepts in the Qur'An, The Moral Values of the Qur'An, Quick Grasp of Faith 1-2-3, Ever Thought About the Truth?, Crude Understanding of Disbelief, Devoted to Allah, Abandoning the Society of Ignorance, The Real Home of Believers: Paradise, Knowledge of the Qur'An, Qur'An Index, Emigrating for the Cause of Allah, The Character of the Hypocrite in the Qur'An, The Secrets of the Hypocrite, The Names of Allah, Communicating the Message and Disputing in the Qur'An, Answers from the Qur'An, Death Resurrection Hell, The Struggle of the Messengers, The Avowed Enemy of Man: Satan, The Greatest Slander: Idolatry, The Religion of the Ignorant, The Arrogance of Satan, Prayer in the Qur'An, The Theory of Evolution, The Importance of Conscience in the Qur'An, The Day of Resurrection, Never Forget, Disregarded Judgements of the Qur'An, Human Characters in the Society of Ignorance, The Importance of Patience in the Qur'An, General Information from the Qur'An, The Mature Faith, Before You Regret, Our Messengers Say, The Mercy of Believers, The Fear of Allah, Jesus Will Return, Beauties Presented by the Qur'An for Life, A Bouquet of the Beauties of Allah 1-2-3-4, The Iniquity Called "Mockery," The Mystery of the Test, The True Wisdom According to the Qur'An, The Struggle Against the Religion of Irreligious, The School of Yusuf, The Alliance of the Good, Slanders Spread Against Muslims Throughout History, The Importance of Following the Good Word, Why Do You Deceive Yourself?, Islam: The Religion of Ease, Zeal and Enthusiasm Described in the Qur'An, Seeing Good in All, How Do the Unwise Interpret the Qur'An?, Some Secrets of the Qur'An, The Courage of Believers, Being Hopeful in the Qur'An, Justice and Tolerance in the Qur'An, Basic Tenets of Islam, Those Who Do Not Listen to the Qur'An, Taking the Qur'An As a Guide, A Lurking Threat: Heedlessness, Sincerity Described in the Qur'An.

INTRODUCTION

**"What those [people] are engaged in is destined for destruction, and worthless is what they have been doing."
(Surah al-A'raf, 7: 139)**

Imagine a religion whose founder claimed to be a scientist, its holy book a treatise with a supposedly scientific message, and its devotees people who think of themselves as learned. This religion has penetrated into almost every civilization, every school of thought and every ideology; its adherents number in the hundreds of millions. In every field of specialization – history, sociology, philosophy, psychology, biology, etc. – it is a basic dogma, the "light that illuminates truth."

Actually, every one of you is acquainted with the religion outlined above. You encounter it in your daily life, read its propaganda in newspapers, and see its influence on television. This religion infiltrates your life at every moment; indeed, it is part of your life. Perhaps some of you, knowingly or otherwise, have come under the direct influence of this religion. It is the "religion of Darwinism."

You may say to yourselves, "Darwinism is not a religion, it is a scientific theory!" But there are many people in the world who are devoted to it. Some believe that evolution is a scientifically proven fact, and the world lies under the influence of this so-called scientific position.

This ideology is founded upon a series of errors. Our purpose in writing this book is to expose these errors and to show those who have fallen prey to them that the facade of scientific positivism is nothing more than an illusion. The theory of evolution, with its scripture, its devotees, its alleged answers and explanations concerning the origins of living things, its idols and beliefs, its closed-mindedness to criticisms and developments in science, is a pagan religion that denies the existence of God.

The fact that Darwinism is founded upon the denial of God (Allah) and that it is actually a pagan religion is something that a lot of people – even its followers – have only recently begun to state openly in articles, books and other writings; hence, you might find what you read in this book surprising. When you realize how intricate and widespread this religion is, you will ask yourself why you did not recognize this obvious fact long ago.

Darwinism is a false religion; yet, it is one of the largest and most widespread religions in the world. It has forcefully influenced people through its various methods of propaganda and of falsification and obfuscation. Over generations the

number of its adherents has been growing. Unconsciously, people have become affected by this false religion and, with time, can become serious Darwinists.

But facts are being continually uncovered in the realm of science that this godless religion cannot tolerate. With every new development people are once again coming face to face with the reality of creation. The religion of Darwinism is losing strength before questions about how living things first came into existence, the flawless design and complex structure of living creatures, the variety in species, etc. Every day it loses one more lifeline, for it is a religion that is founded on blind faith and remains impotent in the face of developments in molecular biology, genetics, paleontology and biomathematics. The many recent discoveries in these branches of science show clearly and definitely that evolution is not true.

The only true fact demonstrated time and again by scientific advances is the reality of creation. If you look even with the naked eye at the living things around you, you will find the proof of an extraordinary intelligence, strategy and design. Whether you examine a microscopic sea creature, a single atom, a cell or any living organism, you find an astounding composition. This great intelligence, flawless planning and precise design in every part of nature comes from Allah, to whom all power and ability belong.

PART 1 DARWINISM: A RELIGION OF SUPERSTITION

The modified, but still characteristically Darwinian theory, has itself become an orthodoxy preached by its adherents with religious fervor, and doubted, they feel, only by a few muddlers, imperfect in scientific faith. (Marjorie Grene, Encounter, November 1959, p.48.)

As stated in our introduction, the theory of evolution has now been discredited in scientific circles. Since this theory first appeared, a large number of scientific findings have invalidated its claims one by one. The development of the electron microscope, new knowledge of genetic laws, the discovery of the structure of DNA, the revelation of the complexity of every living organism, and other modern advances have defeated Darwinism and will continue to oppose it. In other books by this author, you can read about the collapse of Darwinism in light of scientific facts and about the scientific proofs that have invalidated the theory of evolution.¹

But despite the fact that science is developing so quickly and is continually introducing something new into our lives, certain scientists of an unenlightened, bigoted and conservative mind continue to defend theories developed in the 19th century, theories originally elaborated within a primitive scientific understanding, whose naiveté and superficiality would make a child laugh.

So what explains the fact that Darwinism is still so popular in some scientific circles? There is not even one concrete scientific proof in place; on the contrary, it is clearly evident that every living thing has been created according to a flawless design and that nothing has come into existence by chance, as the theory of evolution claims. How can it be, then, that many people, nonetheless, continue to be strong advocates of this theory?

The reason is this: the theory is more an expression of a certain mentality and belief than a scientific formulation. It is a mentality that does not view evolution as a mere theory whose validity can be investigated by scientific method, but sees it as a belief that must be vindicated at all costs. Because their faith cannot be substantiated by scientific facts, people with this mentality have a dogmatic bond with their theory which cannot in the least be influenced by the scientific proofs that refute it. No matter how cogent the evidence against evolution, evolutionists continue to ignore it and vigorously defend their faith.

For Darwinists, the theory of evolution is much more than a scientific proposition. When their theory becomes a matter for discussion, evolutionist scientists immediately lose their impartiality and scientific objectivity. They are so fiercely bound to their theory that most distinguished biologists "would rather lose their right hands than begin a sentence with the phrase, 'If the theory of evolution is true...'"² They do not even want to consider that the theory of evolution might not be true.

People are not accustomed to seeing this attitude among scientists. They generally imagine that scientific discourse is independent of the individual scientist's philosophical and ideological prejudices and that scientists are objective individuals whose facts are substantiated by concrete evidence and their truth proven by experiment. For this reason they seldom doubt the correctness of the theory of evolution.

This is a great error, however, because when evolutionist "scientists" are discussing the theory of evolution, scientific criteria are not brought to bear on the issue. These words of the eminent Darwinian, Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, expose the position of "science" in the Darwinist outlook:

Is evolution a theory, a system, or a hypothesis? It is much more. It is a general postulate to which all theories, all hypotheses, all systems must henceforward bow and which they must satisfy in order to be thinkable and true. Evolution is a light which illuminates all facts, a trajectory which all lines of thought must follow. This is what evolution is.³

As can be seen in the above quotation, the terms used by Darwinists when they speak of their theory give important clues about their dogmatic attitude and blind allegiance. Taking other examples, one of the leading evolutionists of the world, G.W. Harper, calls the theory of evolution a "metaphysical belief";⁴ the outstanding Harvard evolutionary biologist Ernst Mayr calls it "man's world view today."⁵ Sir Julian Huxley, probably the most prominent evolutionist of the 20th century, saw evolution as "a universal and all-pervading process" and, in fact, nothing less than "the whole of reality."⁶ A leading evolutionary geneticist of the present day, writing an obituary for Theodosius Dobzhansky (who himself was probably one of the leading evolutionists at the time of his death in 1975), says that Dobzhansky's view of evolution followed that of de Chardin. Karl Popper, one of the world's leading philosophers of science, has stated that evolution is not a scientific theory but a metaphysical research program.⁷ Following these definitions, H.S. Lipson has reached the following conclusion:

In fact, evolution became in a sense a scientific religion; almost all scientists have accepted it and many are prepared to "bend" their observations to fit in with it.⁸

When the aforementioned authorities discuss Darwinism, it is interesting to note the words and expressions they use. They make no reference to any mathematically or scientifically proven evidence by experiment or observation to support their assertions. Instead, they offer strange descriptions, calling evolution "the whole of reality," "an all-pervading process," "a light which illuminates all facts."

No one makes such dogmatic assertions, metaphysical inter-pretations or exaggerated inferences with reference to, say, the law of gravity, the rotation of the globe, or laws of thermodynamics. These are scientific facts which are readily accepted, yet no one makes such excessive claims about Newton, Einstein or any other scientist. No one calls the law of gravity a "convincing belief," and no one says of the laws of thermodynamics, "I would rather lose my right hand than begin a sentence with the phrase 'If it is true...'"

However, the style of the evolutionists is quite different. By what these people say, they give the impression that they have sworn an oath to protect their religion under all circumstances. Therefore, they need not follow scientific method or employ scientific discourse. They make no reference to any experiment or finding but merely use words with metaphysical connotations. If the words are scrutinized, an interesting picture emerges: "evolutionary dogma!," "scientific faith!," "a convincing faith!," "man's world view today!," "method of dissemination!," "the whole of reality!," "a light which illuminates all facts!," "metaphysical belief!," "a metaphysical research program!," "an orbit that every system of thought must follow!"...

If evolutionary literature is examined further, one will encounter many more examples of the religious nature of this belief and see that it looks at every social and psychological phenomenon from the point of view of the theory of evolution. L.C. Birch, a biologist from the University of Sydney, and P.R. Ehrlich, a biologist from Stanford University, describe the evolutionary dogma this way:

Our theory of evolution has become... one which cannot be refuted by any possible observation. Every conceivable observation can be fitted into it. It is thus "outside of empirical science" but not necessarily false. No one can think of ways in which to test it. Ideas either without basis or based on a few laboratory experiments carried out in extremely simplified systems have attained currency far beyond their validity. They have become part of an evolutionary dogma accepted by most of us as part of our training.⁹

Modern Evolutionists Are More Rigid Than Darwin

The dogmatic stance of modern evolutionists is even more rigid than that of Darwin himself. When Darwin proposed this theory, he left room for the possibility that he could have made a mistake. In his book *The Origin of Species*, he often began his expositions with the words, "If my theory be true." In his investigations it can be seen that Darwin accepted certain scientific criteria and proposed some ways his theory could be examined. For example, he wrote about the fossil record:

If my theory be true, numberless intermediate varieties, linking most closely all of the species of the same group together must assuredly have existed... Consequently, evidence of their former existence could be found only amongst fossil remains.¹⁰

The numberless intermediate varieties mentioned by Darwin have never been found, and today many evolutionist paleontologists have had to concede this. When taking into account Darwin's condition for "if my theory be true," his theory must be rejected. If he were alive today, perhaps Darwin would have abandoned his theory for this very reason.

But modern evolutionists display extraordinary indifference and bigotry regarding this matter. In one of Turkey's most prominent evolutionist magazines, *Bilim ve Utopya* (Science and Utopia), an article appeared by Dr. Umit Sayin, who is recognized as the nation's leading expert on evolution. With regard to the intermediate forms about which Darwin said, "If my theory be true... evidence of their former existence could be found only amongst fossil remains," Dr. Sayin writes:

The fact that *Archaeopteryx* was a flying dinosaur has little importance with regard to the correctness or validity of the theory of evolution. Even if no transitional fossil were found, the theory of evolution would not be affected... suppose that we have found no fossil yet; this shows that all intermediate forms have been lost and dispersed in nature. Let's say that every fossil is a hoax! Even this would not affect the theory of evolution, because fossils, *Archaeopteryx* and other transitional forms are necessary only to explain the process.¹¹

In other words, this author says that "even if we found no fossil remains, we would keep our belief in evolution." Although for Darwin this matter was an important criterion for the validity of his theory, the fact that this writer can put it aside and maintain his belief in evolution, in any case, is interesting. It proves the point that Darwinism is a dogmatic belief which disregards scientific criteria.

An Intellectual Tyranny

The sweet-sounding words of the evolutionists quoted above place them in an illusionary rank above the adherents of all other religions. According to their

warped thinking, evolution is the only "objective truth," and evolutionists, emboldened by this illusion, call upon other religions to submit to evolutionist understanding. If other religions accept evolution and the theories it proposes, they will be allowed to exist as "moral doctrines." One of the most famous names of the neo-Darwinist school, George Gaylord Simpson, expresses it this way:

Of course there are some beliefs still current, labeled as religious and involved in religious emotions, that are flatly incompatible with evolution and therefore are intellectually untenable in spite of their emotional appeal. Nevertheless, I take it as now self-evident, requiring no further special discussion, that evolution and true religion are compatible.¹²

This means that evolution and the "scientific" doctrines developed from it have the right to judge other religions. Religion falls within the authority of the theory of evolution; it decides which religions and interpretations will be accepted as true. According to this prejudiced way of thinking, religion can only be a teaching authority whose purpose is to define the criteria for human moral activity.

The authoritarian approach that drives people to force what they believe on others is exemplified in the Qur'An. It quotes an ancient Egyptian Pharaoh:

"I do not show you except what I see, and I do not guide you except to the way of right conduct." ¹³

This is the common way of thinking among today's evolutionists. Their approach is very much like that of the Pharaoh; while imposing the theory of evolution on populations, they keep scientific circles under censorship and have made evolution sacred. Those who do not believe in it are quickly excluded. The renowned professor of anatomy, Dr. Thomas Dwight, calls the situation "intellectual tyranny":

The tyranny of the zeitgeist in the matter of evolution is overwhelming to a degree of which outsiders have no idea. Not only does it influence (as I admit it does in my own case) our manners of thinking, but there is oppression as in the days of the Terror. How very few of the leaders of science dare tell the truth concerning their own state of mind.¹⁴

Indeed, the evolution dogma is a superstitious religion that holds masses of people under its sway, but it is definitely not science. If what evolutionists say in their writings is closely scrutinized, you will easily be able to read between the lines and perceive that they speak of a religion. When considered from that aspect, what the eminent historian of science, Marjorie Grene, has to say on this subject is not surprising:

It is as a religion of science that Darwinism chiefly held, and holds, men's minds. The derivation of life, of man, of man's deepest hopes and highest achievements, from the external and indirect determination of small chance errors,

appears as the very keystone of the naturalistic universe... Today the tables are fumed. The modified, but still characteristically Darwinian theory has itself become an orthodoxy preached by its adherents with religious fervor, and doubted, they feel, only by a few muddlers imperfect in scientific faith.¹⁵

So it is that, despite all the religious elements in the discourse of Darwinists, they still claim to propose a scientific theory, and people, regardless of the fact that there is no scientific evidence to support it, are led to accept it as true. The reason for this dogmatic approach can only be to avoid the truth they would find if they abandoned evolution, the truth that Allah created the universe and all living things. This cannot be accepted by those who understand the world from a materialist and atheist point of view.

For this reason it is highly important that people of conscience and intelligence become aware of the dangerous influence this superstitious religion has on the world and then take a stance for what is right and true. The first step in that direction is a proper understanding of the doctrines of this irrational pagan religion. After that, presenting the truth of creation with full evidence will render this superstition impotent, as Allah states in the Qur'An:

"Rather, We dash the truth upon falsehood, and it destroys it, and thereupon it departs." 16

THE ORIGINS OF THE RELIGION OF DARWINISM

Although it is customary to credit the inception of this theory to

Charles Darwin and his immediate predecessors, a rudimentary form of this notion can be traced back to the beginnings of written history itself. In fact, the belief that life had its origins in a single basic substance is so wide-spread among the various peoples of the world, primitive or civilized, that it can be considered one of the few universal themes in the history of ideas.

(Ernest L. Abel, Ancient Views on the Origin of Life, Farleigh; Dickinson University Press, 1973, p. 15.)

If anyone was asked, "What is religion?" he might answer that religion is comprised of divine laws that guide man to Allah's way and to absolute good. But this definition does not apply to many religions in the world today. These can be divided into two main groups: those monotheist religions such as Islam, Christianity and Judaism which are based on revelation from Allah to humanity through the agency of prophets, and superstitious religions invented by human beings, which are nothing more than a few old wives' tales.

Monotheistic religions invite people to believe in one God, in His prophets, holy books and the Hereafter, with the destinations of Paradise and Hell. Superstitious religions, on the contrary, alienate people from truth, draw them into totemism, idolatry and degenerate sects, filling their lives with innumerable strange doctrines and beliefs, charms and incantations, rituals and traditions. Some of those who espouse such religions worship totems, others worship the sun; some believe in aliens, others perform rituals in front of idols made of stone or wood, offering gifts to placate them and expecting to obtain benefit from them. When lightening flashes, they assume one of their deities is angry; when it rains, they think he is crying. The person who believes such things is called in the Qur'an an idolater, i.e., someone who associates an equal to Allah from among His creation; in western literature he is called a pagan. Such people have no place in their lives for reason, conscience, logic or the realities of the world.

The explanations they give for the formation of life and the existence of living species are an extension of the same ignorant approach. It has generally been believed that the universe and all living things are made of air, water and fire, or that they came from outer space. Another common belief is that the universe has always existed and will continue to exist forever. Pagan religions assert that the universe was brought into being by the gods of wood and stone that they worship. According to this misguided belief, every god has created a segment of the

universe and rules over the part he has brought into being; one god rules the sky, another the sea, and another the earth and human beings.

The study of comparative religion shows that a large number of superstitious religions have been influenced by one another, and many similarities can be detected in their beliefs and doctrines. The ancient pagan religions of Greece and Mesopotamia formed the basis of many modern religions which adopted their beliefs and doctrines. One superstitious religion that grew out of them is the religion of Darwinism.

There are many similarities between Darwinism and other superstitious religions regarding their understanding of the formation of the universe and of living things and in their general beliefs and doctrines. Contrary to what a large number of people believe, Darwinism is not an established scientific theory based on facts, observation and experiment but merely a rationalistic attempt, based on a non-scientific foundation, to explain the universe. In the course of this book Darwinism will be compared with other manmade religions with regard to its origins, its founder, its scripture, its understanding of the world, and its missionary activities.

There is No Difference Between Darwinism and Other Manmade Religions

Darwinism did not begin with the theory established by the amateur observations and investigations of Charles Darwin and other scientists in the 19th century. Its origins go back to much earlier materialist philosophies. Darwinist beliefs were first encountered a few thousand years ago in the polytheistic and materialistic religions of Greece and Sumeria. Therefore, Charles Darwin was not the first person to put forward the idea of evolution; he was an amateur researcher who traced the main outlines of this basic belief, gave form to its doctrines, and later established a theory.

The inscriptions of pagan Sumeria, which deny Allah and assert that living things came to be through an evolutionary process, form the backbone of the religion of Darwinism.¹⁷ When Sumerian inscriptions were examined, they revealed a legend stating that first there was a watery chaos and out of that two gods emerged: Lahmu and Lahamu. According to this belief, the two gods first created themselves, and later as they evolved, brought other material and living things into existence. In other words, life appeared all at once from the lifeless, watery chaos. The evolutionists' belief that living things first formed from lifeless matter has much in common with the Sumerian belief that the universe developed through an evolutionary process.

When ancient Egyptian religion is examined, the same beliefs are found; "snakes, frogs, worms and mice were said to be created from the mud deposited by the flooding of the Nile."¹⁸ In other words, denying the existence of a Creator, the Egyptians also believed that living things came out of mud at random. The creation myths of both the Egyptians and Babylonians include the concept of a "primordial sea from which the earth and life arose."¹⁹

It is erroneous to think that this concept has now disappeared into the mists of history and perished along with ancient civilizations. Today evolutionists maintain the same idea; they would have the scientific world believe that first there was the sea, the watery chaos, or as they call it, "primeval soup." According to the theory of evolution, four billion years ago some inanimate chemical elements in the primal earth's atmosphere necessary for the development of life, such as carbon and phosphorus, by an operation of chance factors came together in water under the right conditions and in the right proportions. In the meantime there were lightening storms and quakes, and the first building block of life, amino acids, came into being. By the same operation these amino acids became proteins, the proteins formed cells, and through the continuation of this chain of random occurrences, human beings finally came to be...

However, the claim that lifeless matter can coalesce to form life has not been verified in any observation or experiment; it is an extra-scientific claim. Every living cell comes into existence from the division of another living cell. No one in the whole world, even in the most advanced laboratory, has succeeded in making a living cell from non-living material, which shows that the first cell was most certainly created with conscious intent.

Hinduism, which has found masses of adherents for itself in southern Asia with its complex rituals and pagan doctrines, is also founded on the belief that all living things emerged from the oceans. This belief is expounded in detail in the Rig Veda and the Atharva Veda scriptures which illustrate Hindu doctrines with stories of legendary characters. Hinduism rejects the idea of a Creator; according to its philosophy, the whole of the universe evolved out of a huge, glob like mass of material substance, "prakriti." Everything, animate and inanimate, evolved from this primordial substance. At the end of each cosmic period all things are dissolved into their original elements, into prakriti, after which the whole evolutionary process begins again.²⁰ That is, the universe is reformed from this primal lifeless matter.

One of the greatest impasses in the religion of Darwinism is the question of how living things first came into being. Evolutionists generally prefer to avoid this question because the most concrete answer they can give is no different from that given by religions of centuries ago. During the period in which Darwinism

developed, false beliefs about the formation of living things were already prevalent; flies came from sweat, frogs from mud, and ants from sugar.

One of these nonsensical beliefs is that of the "hopeful monster" - the strangest theory in the history of evolution. Due to the fact that the hoped-for transitional fossil forms had not been found, some evolutionists were under a good deal of pressure. So they decided that there was no need for transitional forms because the transition from one species to another had happened suddenly. Consequently, they proposed the theory of the hopeful monster. According to this theory, the formation of living things is no different from the claim that ants came from sugar. The first bird emerged suddenly from a reptile egg; later, in the same way, another bird came by chance from another egg. These two birds came together, and a bird family formed. A similar theory, proposed by Charles Darwin, is that bears who spent much time in water changed into whales in the course of time. However, today's scientific facts clearly demonstrate how unscientific and deceptive is this claim.²¹

The Same Pagan Understanding Continues

One of the salient characteristics of pagan religions is the attribution of power to lifeless statues and other objects of wood or stone, which cannot speak or have any strength. Yet people expect favor from them and even believe that these lifeless idols created the universe and all living things, that they set the whole universe in motion, that they supply the needs of mankind and grant health and blessing. Interestingly, similar beliefs can be seen among modern evolutionists. As the pagans of ages past believed that lifeless statues had power to create, evolutionists believe that lifeless matter composed of unconscious atoms has creative power. They claim that lifeless materials came together by coincidence, organized themselves and formed living beings with flawless, highly complex characteristics. Most prominent among idols is one that has changed only in name since ancient times - "nature" or "Mother Nature."

Tornadoes, earth-quakes and floods are attributed to "the anger of Mother Nature" or are seen as "expressions of nature," but no one has any explanation for this power that is called "nature." This same belief was present in societies of the past but under a different name. In Greek mythology Mother Nature was called "Gaia" and in pagan religions was known as the goddess of plenty. What evolutionists have done is simply to change the names and symbols, attributing the same power to unconscious atoms.

Actually, evolutionists admit this openly. An evolutionist scientist by the name of James Lovelock proposed what is known as the "Gaia theory" according to which

the planet earth is a living thing. This is an example showing that what the evolutionists put forward as "theory" is the beliefs of classical pagan religions.

To believe in the creative power of coincidence, inanimate matter or unconscious atoms is certainly a travesty of reason. Just as the pagans believed that lifeless idols created existing things, so evolutionists believe that lifeless material formed living things. The origin of this belief is in the view that everything is somehow divine, that inanimate matter is possessed of intelligence and will, and that it is capable of making decisions and implementing them.

In the Qur'An, Allah speaks of those who worship other than Him and make gods for themselves of idols. He describes the struggle between His prophets and such people. One of the pagan communities mentioned in the Qur'An is that of Abraham:

"[Mention] when he said to his father, 'O my father, why do you worship that which does not hear and does not see and will not benefit you at all?'" ²²

As stated in this verse, Abraham's father and tribe fashioned lifeless, powerless statues with their own hands and accepted them as gods. They worshipped them and supposed they could fulfill their needs, cure their illnesses, and give them hardship or blessing.

Sun Worship

Another similarity between the beliefs of modern evolutionists and those of past pagan societies is that both are based on sun worship. Sun worship goes back to the earliest periods of history. People knew the sun provided them with light and heat, so they felt indebted to this celestial body and considered it a god. In the past this deviant belief kept many people away from Allah's true religion. The Qur'An touches on this subject telling how the people of Sheba worshipped the sun in Solomon's time:

"[The hoopoe said], 'I found her and her people prostrating to the sun instead of Allah, and Satan has made their deeds pleasing to them and averted them from the [right] way, so they are not guided. And they do not prostrate to Allah, who brings forth what is hidden within the heavens and the earth and knows what you conceal and what you declare.'" ²³

It is true that the sun provides the world with light and heat, but the one who deserves credit for this is Allah, who created the sun. The sun is a material mass without consciousness; there was a time when it did not exist, and there will be one when its fuel will be exhausted and it will be extinguished. Perhaps Allah will

destroy it even before that day. For He created the sun from nothing, like all heavenly bodies, and therefore it is Allah who should be praised and glorified for their existence. In one verse the reality is expressed in these words:

"And of His signs are the night and day and the sun and moon. Do not prostrate to the sun or to the moon, but prostrate to Allah, who created them, if you should worship Him." ²⁴

It is interesting that modern evolutionists recapitulate the basic beliefs of the old sun worshippers by proclaiming that they owe their existence to the sun. When the beginnings of evolution are considered, the sun is acknowledged as the source of every living thing in the world. According to evolutionists, light from the sun caused the appearance of the first living things on the earth. Later it was the sun's energy that caused the formation and mutation of living species. The approach of evolutionists in this regard was best summed up by the American atheist evolutionist and enemy of religion, Carl Sagan. In his book *Cosmos*, Sagan said, "If we must worship a power greater than ourselves, does it not make sense to revere the sun and stars?" In the same book, he wrote, "**Our ancestors worshipped the sun, and they were far from foolish.**" ²⁵

Carl Sagan's teacher, the evolutionist astronomer Harlow Shapley, is known for saying, "Some piously record, 'In the beginning, God...' but I say, 'In the beginning, hydrogen.'" Shapley believed that the first element that existed was hydrogen and that this gas, in the course of time, developed by itself into human beings, animals and trees.

At the root of all these nonsensical evolutionist ideas lies the divinization of material things and of nature; evolutionist religion worships material things and nature. But anyone using his intelligence can understand that the universe is not a product of lifeless and unconscious matter; on the contrary, he will see in every detail extraordinary intelligence, artistry and intent. He perceives the existence of Allah through His perfect and precise creation. But today some people are blind to this reality and continue to worship material things as did the people of Sheba.

"And Satan has made their deeds pleasing to them and averted them from the [right] way, so they are not guided." ²⁶

The Perversity of All False Religions: Denial of God

Among the religions with an evolutionist mentality are Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. Like other pagan religions, Buddhism rejects the concept of a

Creator, believing that the universe is uncreated and eternally evolving, and today's Buddhism accepts the same idea.²⁷

All such beliefs have noticeable parallels with the religion of Darwinism: the denial of a Creator, the belief that water was the first material substance that brought living things into being, the belief that living things evolved from lifeless matter and developed to form other living species, and the belief that they were not formed by intelligent design but by random chance.

Today, no scientist with an objective mind can defend the above list of beliefs because science has demonstrated that living things were created according to a magnificent design with intelligence and plan. One of the most prominent names in the increasingly widespread "intelligent design" theory is the American biochemist, Michael J. Behe, who writes:

The dilemma is that while one side of the [issue] is labeled intelligent design, the other side must be labeled God.²⁸

The reality that the evolutionist mind can never accept is that Allah exists and that He created the universe perfectly and with a purpose. However, it only takes a moment's thought to understand this obvious reality. In a number of verses in the Qur'an, Allah invites human beings to think about the things He has created:

"Have they not looked at the heaven above them – how We structured it and adorned it and [how] it has no rifts? And the earth – We spread it out and cast therein firmly set mountains and made grow therein [something] of every beautiful kind, giving insight and a reminder for every servant who turns [to Allah]. And We have sent down blessed rain from the sky and made grow thereby gardens and grain from the harvest and lofty palm trees having fruit arranged in layers – as provision for the servants, and We have given life thereby to a dead land. Thus is the emergence [i.e., resurrection]."²⁹

When examining the countless proofs of creation around them, scientists who listen to their consciences and escape the dogmatic frame of mind that denies Allah can readily accept the existence of a Creator. But the Darwinists, who have not been able to remove themselves from this way of thinking, continue to honor strange beliefs from pagan cultures, and moreover, try to present them as a basis for scientific and rational thinking.

Pagan Greek Thinkers Sowed the First Seeds of Darwinism

The precursor of Darwinist ideas was presented by Greek Milesian philosophers who had no knowledge of the laws of physics, chemistry or biology.

One of the most important assertions of these philosophers, among whom were Thales, Anaximander and Empedocles, was that living things (animals, human beings and plants) were generated spontaneously from inanimate elements such as air, fire and water. According to this theory, the first living things came into being suddenly and spontaneously in water, and after a while some creatures left the water and adapted to living on land.

The first of these Milesian philosophers was Thales. He lived in a coastal city and spent a long time in Egypt, where he was influenced by the importance of the Nile river in the lives of its inhabitants. He became obsessed with the idea that living things could generate themselves from water, a conclusion he had reached by the use of simple logic and inference but with no experiment or scientific observation. Later, other Milesian philosophers established theories on the basis of the same logic.

After Thales the most important thinker was his pupil Anaximander, who contributed two important materialist doctrines to the annals of western thought. The first of these is that the universe has always existed and will continue to exist into eternity. The second is an idea that had begun to take shape in the time of Thales: that living things evolved from one another. Anaximander even wrote a poem called "On Nature," which is the first literary work to contain a theory of evolution. In this poem he wrote that creatures arose from slime that had been dried by the sun. He assumed that the first animals were covered with prickly scales and lived in the seas. As these fish-like creatures evolved, they moved onto land, shed their scaly coverings and eventually became human beings.³⁰ Philosophy books explain how Anaximander shaped the foundation of the theory of evolution:

We find that Anaximander of Miletus (611-546 B.C.) advanced the traditional evolutionary idea, already quite common in his day, that life first evolved from a type of pre-biotic soup, helped along a bit by the rays of the sun. He believed that the first animals developed from sea slime which had been evaporated by the sun rays. He also believed that men were descended from fish.³¹

We meet an explanation similar to that of Anaximander in Charles Darwin's book *The Origin of Species*. There is basically no difference between the theory of evolution proposed there (in spite of its pseudo-scientific claims) and the account of the Milesian philosophers who lived in the pagan culture of ancient Greece.

The most important element of Darwin's theory, the concept of "natural selection," also has ancient Greek roots. The thesis that natural selection is due to a struggle for survival among the species is first encountered in the work of the Greek philosopher Heraclitus. According to Heraclitus' thesis, there is a constant struggle among living things. In a sense this is the origin of Darwin's theory of natural selection 2,500 years later.

Empedocles (495-435 BC), who lived later than Thales and Anaximander, believed that everything present on the earth came to be through random intermixtures in varying proportions of water, air, fire and earth. The writer David Skjaerlund, who has investigated the philosophical roots of the theory of evolution in his book *Philosophical Origins of Evolution*, states that Empedocles had some interesting ideas; he "believed that chance alone was responsible for the entire process and that man had developed from prior plant life."³² The concept of chance in ancient religions forms a basic belief and is also the most important idol of the religion of Darwinism.

Democritus is another Greek philosopher who contributed to the theory of evolution and to those materialist philosophies that take the theory for their foundation. According to Democritus, the universe is composed of small particles called atoms and apart from matter nothing exists. Atoms have always existed – uncreated and indestructible. Hence, matter has always existed and will continue to exist into eternity. Democritus rejected any kind of spiritual faith and claimed that spiritual values, even morality, can be reduced to atoms. Thus, Democritus has been called the first true materialist philosopher; to him the universe has no purpose, everything moves according to a blind necessity, and everything came into being spontaneously by itself. One is reminded again of the false gods of modern evolutionists – unconscious atoms.

Unconscious atoms composing the universe – the world, the air we breathe, what we eat and drink, our bodies – in short, everything we perceive, are central to the Darwinian theory. It is well known that every living thing, human beings included, is made up of atoms of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, calcium, magnesium, iron and other elements. Darwinism claims that these atoms came together randomly by chance. According to this nonsensical claim, the various atoms that were formed by some unknown impulse later came together incidentally to form stars, planets and all heavenly bodies. After a time atoms again came together by chance to form a living cell with a highly complex structure. Then this living cell underwent a process of evolution to form living things with extraordinarily elaborate systems, and finally, human beings with a highly developed consciousness. Moreover, the human being who is totally the result of chance, with the aid of instruments developed by chance (such as the electron microscope), has discovered the atoms from which he is formed! This is passed off as a scientific thesis!

Thus, the theory of evolution accepts as a fact that every atom is a god with creative power and intent. But the atoms that form a conscious, intelligent human being are themselves without consciousness or will. Nevertheless, evolutionists claim that these lifeless atoms came together, created a human being, and later this amalgamation of atoms decided to go to college and have a career. However,

every experiment and observation has shown that without conscious organization, matter is never able to organize itself; on the contrary, it advances towards disorder and chaos. For this reason it is obvious that nothing in the universe results from chance but has been brought into existence by a being with consciousness and will, knowledge and intelligence. These are attributes of Allah, Lord of the earth and the heavens.

Along with the aforementioned philosophers, another important contributor to the religion of Darwinism was the Greek philosopher Aristotle. According to Aristotle, species can be arranged in a hierarchy from the simplest to the most complex and aligned in a linear form like steps in a ladder; he called this thesis the *Scala Naturae*. This idea of Aristotle would deeply influence western thought until the 18th century and was later to become the origin of belief in the Great Chain of Being, which, in turn, became the theory of evolution.

Another Belief from Ancient Pagan Cultures: The Great Chain of Being

The underlying idea of Darwinism – that every living thing evolved from matter – is first encountered in the conception of the Great Chain of Being by the Greek philosopher Aristotle. This is an evolutionary belief still popular with those philosophers who deny the existence of Allah.

The originally Greek idea that the first living thing spontaneously produced itself from water in the course of time became the doctrine of the Great Chain of Being. According to the *Scala Naturae* which had been accepted for 2000 years, living things formed by themselves evolving from minerals to organic matter, from living organisms to plants, animals, human beings and finally to "gods." According to this belief, new organs formed by themselves conforming to the needs of nature. Originally, the idea was proposed only as a philosophical view. According to this specious reasoning, small living things became larger living things stage by stage; every living thing has its place in the chain. It asserts also that stone, metal, water and air became living organisms, living organisms became animals, and animals became human beings without any interruption in the process. The reason this belief (which has no scientific foundation, contradicts all scientific facts, and stands only on abstract logic) has won acceptance for so long is not a scientific but an ideological one. What allows this false belief to endure is a dogmatic approach that denies the existence of Allah. This belief periodically changed its name, was elaborated, and finally became known as the "theory of evolution."

But it must be repeated: the alleged serial arrangement takes no account of science. There is no consideration of the physical characteristics of living things or

about how life could come into being from lifeless materials or how water-dwelling creatures could adapt to life on land. Transitional forms, which are supposed to represent links of development between species constitute one of the most serious impasses in the theory of evolution today because they are not found in the fossil record. How creatures change into others remains a great mystery because the chain is merely the product of a superficial abstract logic invented by ancient philosophers around a table.

Aristotle rejected the existence of a Creator who created all things from nothing and instead presented the view of gods having evolved from human beings. With this unsound deduction Aristotle greatly influenced Greek materialist philosophers. The period in which the *Scala Naturae* came into western thought coincides with advent of humanism and the Renaissance. At the beginning of the 15th century Greek and Latin works were brought into Europe and entered the current of western thought and philosophy. Foremost in these texts was the concept of materialism and denial of the existence of a Creator.

In the godless way of thinking, human beings have full capacity to control themselves and the world they live in, and it denies that there is another life after death. So the Great Chain of Being formed the basis of this belief by stating that human beings had come into being by chance as a result of an evolutionary process and were essentially nothing more than a lump of matter. Thus, moral values and human feelings have no importance; a person should simply enjoy each day he lives and feel responsible to no one. In time, Aristotle's concept of divinity at the top of the *Scala Naturae* was replaced by the humanist idea of man as the highest being.

The Great Chain of Being was quite popular from the Renaissance until the 18th century and exerted much influence on the materialist scientists of that era. French scientists Benoit de Maillet, Pierre de Maupertuis, Comte de Buffon and Jean Baptiste Lamarck, among others, who had a strong influence on Charles Darwin, were men who had appropriated the Greek notion of the Great Chain of Being. They based their scientific research on this evolutionist view. The common tenet of these men was that the various living species were not created individually but came into existence spontaneously through a process of evolution dependent on natural conditions a model similar to Darwin's. For this reason it can be said that modern evolutionary thought was born in France.

The French evolutionist Comte de Buffon was one of the most well-known scientists of the 18th century. For more than fifty years he was the director of the Royal Botanical Gardens in Paris. Darwin based much of his theory on his works. In his 44-volume work *Histoire Naturelle*, it is possible to find most of the elements that Darwin was to use.

The Great Chain of Being was the base of the evolutionist systems of both de Buffon and Lamarck. The American historian of science, D.R. Oldroyd, defines their relationship in these words:

In his *Histoire Naturelle*, Buffon reveals himself as an exponent of the doctrine of the Great Chain of Being, with man being placed at the top of the Chain... Lamarck held a version of the ancient doctrine of the Great Chain of Being. Yet, ...it was not conceived as a rigid, static structure. By their struggle to meet the requirements of the environment, and with the help of the principle of the inheritance of acquired characteristics, organisms could supposedly work their way up the Chain - from microbe to man, so to speak... Moreover, new creatures were constantly appearing at the bottom of the Chain, arising from inorganic matter through *spontaneous generation*... Ascent of the Chain involved a continuous process of complexification, due to the so-called "power of life." ³³

As one can clearly see, what is called the "theory of evolution" is really a transferal to modern times of the ancient Greek myth of the Great Chain of Being. There were evolutionists before Darwin, and most of their ideas and so-called proofs were already found in the concept of the Great Chain of Being. With de Buffon and Lamarck, the Great Chain was offered to the scientific world in a new form which influenced Darwin.

Indeed, Darwin was influenced by this idea to the extent that he based his whole theory on its basic logic. In the book *Darwin's Century*, Loren Eiseley points out that Darwin made use of the 18th century concept of the scale of existence in his book *The Origin of Species* and that the idea that whole organic matter tended inevitably to "progress toward perfection" finds its origin there.³⁴

Therefore, Darwin did not propose a new theory. What he did was nothing more than to give it new expression in contemporary scientific language. Based on a few deceptive observations, a religion going back to the pagan myths of the Sumerians and ancient Greeks was sustained. It was enhanced in the 17th and 18th centuries with new additions by many scientists. Later, through Darwin's book *The Origin of Species*, the theory gained a scientific veneer to become the greatest falsehood in the history of science.

Modern evolutionists still blindly believe that an illusory god called Mother Nature created them, showing the same ignorance as the ancient Greeks and Sumerians who worshipped imaginary gods created in their own minds. In order to understand just how inept false religions are, it is only necessary to look around, for everything in its smallest detail displays beauty, sublime artistry and design. It takes only common sense to perceive that this flawless precision could not have come into being by blind chance through powerless deities or a natural chain beginning with primeval soup and a stroke of lightening. The godless mind-bent of those who do not believe is described in the Qur'An:

"And even if We had sent down to them the angels and the dead spoke to them and We gathered together every [created] thing in front of them, they would not believe unless Allah should will. most of them, [of that], are ignorant." ³⁶

"And even if We opened to them a gate from the heaven and they continued therein to ascend, they would say, Our eyes have only been dazzled; rather, we are a people affected by magic." ³⁷

As described in these verses, people who continue to deny the existence of Allah live in complete ignorance. They will accept every kind of falsehood but remain stubborn when it comes to the truth. They prefer not to believe in logical scientific facts but in illusions which their lower selves have made pleasing to them. Belief in evolution from earliest times has been the result of a godless mind-set. Moreover, this mentality will always exist, for it is part of Allah's decree. The Qur'An confirms this fact:

"And We have certainly created for Hell many of the jinn and mankind. They have hearts with which they do not understand, they have eyes with which they do not see, and they have ears with which they do not hear. Those are like livestock; rather, they are more astray. It is those who are the heedless." ³⁸

PART 3

A CLOSER LOOK AT THE RELIGION OF DARWINISM

"...Thinking of so many cases of men pursuing an illusion for years, often and often a cold shudder has run through me, and I have asked myself whether I may not have devoted my life to a phantasy."

(Charles Darwin's Letter to C. Lyell, November 23, 1859, cited in Francis Darwin, *The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin*, vol. II, New York; D. Appleton and Company, 1888, p. 25.)

In order to understand the religion of Darwinism, it is first necessary to abandon some preconceived ideas. What one has read so far does not demonstrate the real attributes and goals of this religion but only the ideas that bring people under its influence. Darwinism has been represented by evolutionists as a scientifically proven truth revealed by Charles Darwin; however, science has more recently invalidated the claims of Darwinism one by one.³⁹ Because there is no longer a scientific foundation for the theory of evolution, it now relies only on methods of propaganda through which evolutionist thought is still being imposed on contemporary people as a scientific fact. To understand every aspect of Darwinism it is first necessary to escape the influence of evolutionist propaganda and uncover the truth.

Charles Darwin: Founder of the "Religion"

When evolution is mentioned today, the first name that comes to mind is that of Charles Darwin. Regardless of the fact that belief in the evolution of living things lies at the root of many ancient pagan religions, the one who brought the concept into its present form was Darwin. As one gets to know the religion of Darwinism, an important myth to be overcome is that which has grown up about Darwin over the past 150 years. Charles Darwin has been presented for years as a brilliant, successful man of science, an objective researcher. The fact that he is remembered in evolutionist circles as "the greatest scientist" and the "genius of the century" is basically due to propaganda. However, when Darwin's life and ideas are scrutinized, it becomes clear that this is not the case.

Darwin, contrary to what everyone thinks, was neither an important scientist, nor the "lord of the species" who solved the mysteries of nature. The founder of this religion was but a layman who received a Protestant education and failed to complete his medical studies. He was an amateur researcher afflicted by many undiagnosed illnesses who was taciturn and avoided arguments, whose mind was full of doubts, who had difficulty in thinking logically, who was solitary and lived in a confused spiritual world. In an emotional reaction to the death of his young daughter, he became rebellious against God and religion. It was in this unhealthy spiritual state that he proposed his thesis that would later become known as the "foundation of atheism."

Darwin first preached the fundamentals of the theory in detailed form to important scientists in his circle through conversations, articles and personal letters. What Darwin left unfinished or insufficiently elaborated was completed by his followers, who subsequently continued to expound the theory.

Darwin's *The Origin of Species*, which is revered as if it were a holy book, is actually full of impasses and contradictions and is based on an inconsistent logic relying on mere probabilities and guesses. Darwin himself regarded his book not so much as a scientific work but as "a long argument." Darwin acknowledged the weaknesses, inconsistencies, impasses and difficulties of his theory in his writings and in letters to friends. In one letter he confessed that there were serious flaws in the theory which had brought him to the point of suicide:

You ask about my book, and all that I can say is that I am ready to commit suicide; I thought it was decently written but find so much wants rewriting...⁴⁰

In another letter, he said:

Pray do not think that I am so blind as not to see that there are numerous immense difficulties in my notions.⁴¹

Particularly in letters to his friend, Charles Lyell, he clearly expresses the doubts he felt with regard to his theory:

Thinking of so many cases of men pursuing an illusion for years, often and often a cold shudder has run through me, and I have asked myself whether I may not have devoted my life to a phantasy.⁴²

Moreover, Darwin was aware of errors and unfounded claims in his theory. He wrote:

Long before having arrived at this part of my work, a crowd of difficulties will have occurred to the reader. Some of them are so grave that to this day I can never reflect on them without being staggered.⁴³

In a letter to his close friend, Asa Gray, he defined his theory as extra-scientific speculation:

"I am quite conscious that my speculations run quite beyond the bounds of true science."⁴⁴

Some later scientists have also pointed to Darwin's contradictory spirit and unsound logic. The fact that the founder of a theory which was presented to the world as absolute reality has a mind filled with contradictions and doubts gives rise to serious misgivings about the foundation upon which the theory is built. The American physicist Lipson has this to say about Darwin's fears:

On reading *The Origin of Species*, I found that Darwin was much less sure himself than he is often represented to be; the chapter entitled "Difficulties of the Theory," for example, shows considerable self-doubt. As a physicist, I was particularly intrigued by his comments on how the eye would have arisen.⁴⁵

How did Darwin fall in love with "a phantasy"? As a child, he had a prolonged religious education providing him with knowledge about the beliefs, doctrines and religious history of ancient civilizations. But on the other hand, he was profoundly affected by the positivist, materialist thought of the century in which he lived. In particular, it was his grandfather, Erasmus Darwin, who held anti-religious views that had a radical influence on him.

Erasmus Darwin's "Temple of Nature"

The young Charles Darwin had listened to his grandfather, Erasmus Darwin, since childhood.⁴⁶ Actually, it was Erasmus Darwin who first proposed the idea of evolution in England. He was known as a physicist, a psychologist and a poet and exercised considerable influence, although he led a dark personal life and had at least two illegitimate children.⁴⁷ But Erasmus Darwin was one of the most well-known naturalists in England. Naturalism believed that the essence of the universe lay in nature and that it had a creative power. While the roots of this doctrine go back to the naturalist philosophy found in ancient Greek and Sumerian myths, its major proponent by the 19th century was the Masonic organization.

This fact was confirmed in 1884 by Pope Leo XIII, the leader of the Catholic world, in his encyclical *Humanum Genus* (The Human Race), which was directed particularly at the Masons:

At this period, however, the partisans of evil seems to be combining together, and to be struggling with united vehemence, led on or assisted by that strongly organized and widespread association called the Freemasons. No longer making any secret of their purposes, they are now boldly rising up against God Himself.

The Pope continued to describe the relation between this organization and naturalism:

For, from what we have above most clearly shown, that which is their ultimate purpose forces itself into view – namely, the utter overthrow of that whole religious and political order of the world which the Christian teaching has produced, and the substitution of a new state of things in accordance with their ideas, of which the foundations and laws shall be drawn from mere naturalism.⁴⁸

The Masons who adopted naturalism had their greatest representative in Erasmus Darwin, who was one of the masters of the Canongate Kilwinning Masonic lodge in Edinburgh, Scotland.⁴⁹ Additionally, he seems to have been involved to some degree with the Jacobin clubs in France, or with the Illuminati, which was connected with certain Masonic lodges in France and whose primary duty was to oppose religion.⁵⁰ Erasmus educated his son Robert Darwin (the father of Charles) to be like himself and made him a member of Masonic lodges.⁵¹ Therefore, Charles Darwin inherited Masonry from his father and grandfather.

The main lines of Darwin's theory were, in reality, determined by his grandfather, whose naturalist works were designed as a guide for him. Erasmus Darwin developed the basic logic that was to give form to Darwinism and expounded it in books titled *The Temple of Nature* and *Zoonomia*. It was a renewal of the ancient pagan belief that nature has creative power. In 1784 a society was founded to assist in the dissemination of these ideas – The Philosophical Society – which, decades later, would become one of the largest and most passionate

supporters of Charles Darwin's ideas.⁵² Darwin's own theory of evolution, however, was first proposed in the Galapagos Islands.

A Dark Religion Comes to Life on the Galapagos Islands

Imagine visiting a vibrant green archipelago in the middle of the ocean. On this bit of land separated from the mainland by thousands of kilometers there is a beautiful, rich variety of plants and animals found nowhere else in the world. Living things one never encountered before abound here in great variety. If you found yourself in such a place with this magnificent view in front of you, what would you think?

With such wonderful colors, vitality and variety before your eyes, you would, no doubt, feel a deep sense of pleasure and would ask yourself how all these beautiful things came to be. You would conclude that in the middle of the ocean on a tiny piece of land a great creative artistry is displayed and that everything is part of an extraordinary creation.

However, when Darwin saw this awesome variety in nature, he did not react as most people would; he instead concluded that every living thing came to be as a result of coincidence. He did not consider that every one of these things was created by the eternal power of Allah; Darwin's logic led him in the opposite direction.

Darwin encountered many living things that most westerners had never seen before during his five year journey, especially on the Galapagos Islands. The Galapagos Islands are a place where there are countless numbers of living species that a scientist may study. In the course of his journey Darwin (in spite of collecting thousands of living things which he preserved in alcohol) paid most attention to various kinds of finches. After examining the physical differences between their beaks, he began to shape his theory.

What Darwin really did was to make exaggerated speculations about certain observations he had made. It is true that among finches there has been a wide variation in so far as the gene pool has allowed. But this does not mean that the finch evolved from another bird species or that it can develop into another species. Modern evolutionists have admitted that claims made by Darwin based on the variation in the beaks of finches are exaggerated unscientific suppositions.⁵³

Indeed, no thinking person can accept inferences made about the origins of every living thing merely on the basis of differences in the beaks of finches. How could that lead to conclusions about the emergence of giant whales, elephants with their distinctive features, flies with their amazing abilities, the magnificent symmetry of the wings of a butterfly, the great variety of fish, crustaceans, birds, reptiles, and most importantly, human beings with intelligence and consciousness?

When a true scientist examines living things, variation is not the only aspect to be taken into account. On the contrary, it is evident that a much more important

and basic matter is the extraordinary design found in these beings. When dealing with finches, he would consider their flawless flying mechanisms, wings so wonderfully constructed with perfect technology. He would explore the aerodynamic quality of a single feather, its delicate but pliant structure that enables the bird to fly, and the millions of small hooks holding the feathers together. A scientist with open-minded awareness and no preconceived ideas will see a plain and evident truth: this flawless design, matchless beauty and innumerable variety can only be the work of the Creator.

The reason that Darwin and his followers put this reality out of sight is their psychological attachment to materialist philosophy, a spiritual condition which is clearly perceived in Darwin. His comment on the structure of the eye and the feathers of the peacock is a good example:

I remember well the time when the thought of the eye made me cold all over, but I have got over this stage of complaint and now small trifling particulars of structure often make me very uncomfortable. The sight of a feather in a peacock's tail, whenever I gaze at it, makes me sick! ⁵⁴

This is certainly a demonstration of Darwin's prejudiced point of view with regard to what he encountered in nature. Because of the great variety of living creatures he observed in the Galapagos Islands, he was content to store them away in alcohol and refused to think about the extraordinary qualities he noticed in them. Yet, one need not go to the Galapagos Islands to see the proofs of distinctive creation throughout the universe. By simply gazing into the heavens he can see countless proofs of the existence, power, wisdom and intelligence of Allah.

An eye, the thought of which once made Darwin cold all over, is just an example of these countless proofs. The eye possesses a structure which is far too complex and perfect to have been the result of chance. It is composed of forty different components; one of its important aspects is its "irreducible complexity." This means that the eye, to be able to function, must contain every one of these forty components at once. The eye would be useless if even one component was missing. Besides that, every one of these forty components has its own complex internal design. For example, the retina at the back of the eye is composed of eleven different layers, and one of these layers is a web of blood vessels. This layer, which is the body's densest web of blood vessels, provides the oxygen needed by the cells of the retina to interpret light. Each of the other layers has its own function. No evolutionist can give a convincing answer to the question of how such a complex organ was formed because the eye is one of the signs of the perfect creation of Allah. In the Qur'an, Allah says:

"He is Allah, the Creator, the Inventor, the Fashioner; to Him belong the best names. Whatever is in the heavens and earth is exalting Him. And He is the Exalted in Might, the Wise." ⁵⁵

Those who blindly devote themselves to following Darwin and proclaim him as the "lord of the species" must certainly consider what we have said so far about his character. They must see that Darwin's theory depends on a fairytale about the "Temple of Nature" that he learned from his grandfather, mistaken inferences derived from an amateur's knowledge of biology, an extreme prejudice for the rejection of Creation based on speculations about these mistaken inferences, and a superficial 19th century culture that believed atheism to be science. This picture, compiled from ancient pagan cultures, is part of the false belief known as the *Scala Naturae* proposed centuries ago by Aristotle.

The only reason why false religion is stubbornly espoused is that it is seen as an instrument in the propaganda against true religion, that is, belief in Allah. Phillip E. Johnson of Chicago University, who occupies an esteemed position in academic circles despite his criticism of the theory of evolution, explains:

In short, the triumph of Darwinism implied the death of [belief in] God and set the stage for replacing ...religion with a new faith based on evolutionary naturalism. ⁵⁶

In another book Johnson describes this aspect of Darwinism:

Prejudice is a major problem, however, because the leaders of science see themselves as locked in a desperate battle against religious fundamentalists, a label which they tend to apply broadly to anyone who believes in a Creator who plays an active role in worldly affairs. These fundamentalists are seen as a threat to liberal freedom, and especially as a threat to public support for scientific research. As the creation myth of scientific naturalism, Darwinism plays an indispensable ideological role in the war against fundamentalism. For that reason, the scientific organizations are devoted to protecting Darwinism rather than testing it, and the rules of scientific investigation have been shaped to help them succeed.

⁵⁷

As Phillip E. Johnson has said, materialist philosophies found support for their own views in the theory of evolution and propagandist activities against religion found strength in Darwinism. Therefore, the promotion of Darwinism is one of the most important aims of anti-religious forces, and the most prominent proponents of Darwinism are adversaries of religion and of those who practice it.

The Origin of Species: **The False Book of the False Religion**

The Origin of Species is regarded and revered by Darwinians as a "holy" book. However, as previously seen, *The Origin of Species* is a huge inconsistent knot of observations, doubts and uncertainties resulting from Darwin's negative spiritual condition. The book is not really a scientific work but is based simply on inference; even Charles Darwin himself had serious reservations about its scientific character. In a letter to his friend, L. Blomefield, he wrote:

So much has been published since the appearance of *The Origin of Species* that I very much doubt whether I retain power of mind and strength to reduce the mass into a digested whole...⁵⁸

Concerning the contents of the book, one of Darwin's closest friends, A. Sedgwick, replied:

I have read your book with more pain than pleasure. Parts of it I admired greatly, parts I laughed at till my sides were almost sore; other parts I read with absolute sorrow because I think them utterly false and grievously mischievous. Many of your wide conclusions are based upon assumptions which can neither be proved nor disproved... You write of "natural selection" as if it were done curiously by the selecting agent.⁵⁹

Despite the fact that the book was based on many errors in logic, irrational suppositions and improvable assertions, today it remains generally unchallenged. Because *The Origin of Species* provides the basic foundation for materialist and atheist philosophy, it is regarded as a savior by the ideologies, misguided beliefs and false religions throughout the world that are based on a materialist understanding of life. Although most people today have not even read the book, many educational institutions regard it as the basic foundation of modern thought. Jack Barzun describes the importance of *The Origin of Species* in these words:

Clearly, both believers and unbelievers in Natural Selection agreed that Darwinism had succeeded as an orthodoxy, as a rallying point for innumerable, scientific, philosophical, and social movements. Darwin had been the oracle and *The Origin of Species* the "fixed point with which evolution moved the world."⁶⁰

While Darwin and his book continue to receive adulation, Henry M. Morris, in his book *The Long War Against God*, shows how far removed *The Origin of Species* is from science:

In fact, one can search the whole book in vain for any real scientific evidences of evolution... No proof is given anywhere - no examples are cited of new species known to have been produced by natural selection, no transitional forms are shown, no evolutionary mechanisms are documented. Actually, the whole book is most notable for its complete lack of documentation. It is all speculation, special pleading, ad hoc assumptions. None of the *Origin's* evidences or arguments have stood up under modern critical analysis, even by other evolutionists. One can only marvel that such a book could have had so profound an influence on the

subsequent history of human life and thought. There is bound to be something more here than meets the eye! ⁶¹

As Henry Morris had guessed, there are many different reasons behind the influence that *The Origin of Species* has had on human history. In the whole history of science, no scientific work, whether correct or not, has been adopted with such passion and fanaticism. The ground-breaking discoveries in the scientific world by Newton and Einstein were not followed with this kind of zeal. It is not a scientific conception that is being dealt with here but a religion that is propagated by the power of suggestion. Darwin is the founder of this religion, and he produced the "holy" book of the evolutionists.

The Religion of Darwinism Is a Pagan Religion

A large number of people believe in the religion that Allah revealed. Others believe in false religions that they or their societies created; they worship totems, pray to the sun or expect help from UFOs. Such people are known as pagans. From what has been shown so far, it may be said that the theory of evolution is among the pagan religions in which several gods are worshipped.

The main deity in Darwinism is "coincidence." No matter what Darwinist work one reads, he will find mention of the power of this idol, its capabilities, experience and foresight because Darwinists believe that the universe and everything in it, animate and inanimate, came into being by chance. The god called "coincidence" is the essence and lifeblood of Darwinism. What is interesting is that some Darwinists who carry the title of "scientist" speak of the same object of worship and doctrines of this pagan religion. For example, the French zoologist Pierre P. Grassé, himself an avid evolutionist, draws attention to this fact: "Chance becomes a sort of providence, which, under the cover of atheism, is not named but which is secretly worshipped."⁶²

The same idol is encountered in other pagan religions as well. In Greek, Chinese and Indian religions the emergence of living things is also described with reference to chance occurrences. Ancient Mesopotamian religions worshipped several idols, hoped for help from these piles of stones, and believed they were possessed of great powers. According to these religions, chance brought living things into existence, for example, the overflowing of a river or some other natural occurrence. The emergence of new organisms and living species according to Darwinism was also dependent on natural phenomena like sudden changes in temperature or high levels of radiation. However, Darwinism's "coincidence" is different from the other gods; it is one to whom is attributed consciousness and intent!

It turns out that "coincidence" had a purpose; it left nothing to random processes. This idol was so prescient that, starting from the smallest organisms, it brought every living thing on earth into being and planned for its future needs millions of years in advance. It even knows every event that will happen millions of years in the future and can make provision for each without missing a single detail.

To manage this, the god called "coincidence" uses many methods; one of the most important is mutation. Mutation means alterations or changes in the DNA molecule (located in the nucleus of a living cell and carrying genetic information) effected by means of radiation or chemical activity. Mutation usually causes damage that the cell cannot repair. For example, mongolism, dwarfism, sickle cell anemia, mental and physical impairments as well as cancer are cited as examples of the destructive nature of mutation. Mutation is not something magic that develops beings toward perfection. It is clearly a harmful process that causes death, impairment and illness. This fact is acknowledged by scientists who compare mutation to earthquakes.⁶³

The effects of mutation are always negative; nevertheless, "coincidence" produces orderly and positive results! And it is believed that this god produces beauty, perfect creatures and magnificent order. For example, it can create the 100 trillion cells in a human body without error or deficiency. Whether creating cells like a factory, producing energy, enzymes and hormones, storing information about what it has produced in the information bank of a nucleus, or distributing raw materials and finished products among different departments with a laboratory and refinery system that analyzes everything coming from outside and a membrane that insures the quality of everything that is released, this god never makes a mistake and its plans never go awry.

Examples of the deity's matchless power are innumerable. For example, coincidence made the life of a living thing dependent on its heart and circulatory system, and in order for the heart to perform its function, created a system of arteries to carry blood to every part of the body; and while it was at it, did not forget a system of veins to carry the blood back to the heart. In the meantime, it added the liver (or gills) to the system to clean carbon dioxide from the blood, and connected the whole system to the heart. It knew that in order to clean the blood of other impurities kidneys were needed and so immediately created them...

This list could be extended. For the life of any creature to continue, a large number of organs must perform their function perfectly and at the same time. If even one of them fails to work properly, the creature dies within a few minutes or, at most, a few days. But according to the claims of the evolutionists, the god, coincidence, is highly conscious and aware, projecting and bringing into existence millions of complete and flawless beings. It also created human beings as the result of a lengthy process. But not being content just to create human beings, it

also conceived of every possible thing that they and their progeny for thousands of generations would need. To provide for the needs of coming generations, it created wheat thousands of years earlier; and for the energy needs of succeeding generations, it created oil. When making the sun a source of energy, it did not neglect to create layers in the atmosphere to protect human beings from its dangerous rays. When designing the human system to breathe, it also created an appropriate atmosphere. It balanced such a system that the life of one living thing is dependent on that of another; the existence of oxygen depending on plants, plants on water, water on the atmospheric heat; all these systems depend on the rotation of the earth which, in turn, depends on the gravitational pull of the heavenly bodies, the distances of the sun and the moon, and thousands of other details. Every creature is nourished by another, and if one becomes extinct, the other is harmed. According to what evolutionists claim, coincidence has such a degree of awareness that it has left out no detail!

Additionally, in the course of time the idol created millions of living species and adorned each with special characteristics. According to evolutionists, this idol is such that it can do anything it desires. If it wants to make an eye, it makes it; if it wants to make an arm, it makes that too. It conceives everything it wants to make and how to make it, obtaining perfect results. Before an eye existed, when there was no such thing as sight, coincidence created two spaces in the skull and inserted two spheres filled with liquid into which light could pass. Later, it set two lenses in the front of this liquid which could easily refract light and project it onto the back wall of the eye. Still later, so the eye could see the surrounding space, it created the optic muscles. But the eye was still unfinished, so it created a retina at the back to perceive light, with nerves connecting it to the brain, tear glands to protect it from drying, and two eyelids and eyelashes to protect it from dust and other foreign material. So Darwinism's god formed all these perfect organisms by means of mutation – a process which, under normal circumstances, produces monstrosities, gives rise to defects and diseases, and has no positive effect on living things.

According to evolutionist belief, Darwinism's deity also has a special concern for the esthetics of what it creates. Whether animate or inanimate, it takes care that its color, appearance, taste, smell and shape are esthetically appropriate. When making a fruit or vegetable, it does so with consideration for its taste, smell, shape, its vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, calories and sugar content. It is not satisfied to merely make a strawberry but also provides its appealing smell and attractive shape. And of course, it makes a sense of taste and smell in human beings so they may take pleasure from these sensations. The renowned French zoologist, Pierre-Paul Grassé, says this about the concept:

The opportune appearance of mutations permitting animals and plants to meet their needs seems hard to believe. Yet the Darwinian theory is even more demanding: A single plant, a single animal would require thousands and thousands of lucky, appropriate events. Thus, miracles would become the rule: events with an infinitesimal probability could not fail to occur... There is no law against daydreaming, but science must not indulge in it. ⁶⁴

So the essence of the Darwinist religion is a doctrine which is anti-scientific, anti-intellectual and nonsensical. If human intellect has the capacity to understand that a complex construction cannot form by chance and must be the product of an intelligent plan, then Darwinism is diametrically opposed to human reason. But like the primitive pagans who, contrary to reason, worshipped the idols they made with their own hands, Darwinists, likewise disregarding human reason, adhere to their teachings. The famous molecular biologist, Michael Denton, describes this interesting situation:

To the skeptic the proposition that the genetic programs of higher organisms, consisting of something close to a thousand million bits of information, equivalent to the sequence of letters in a small library of one thousand volumes, containing in encoded form countless thousands of intricate algorithms controlling, specifying, and ordering the growth and development of billions and billions of cells into the form of a complex organism, were composed by a purely random process is simply an affront to reason. But to the Darwinist, the idea is accepted without a ripple of doubt – the paradigm takes precedence! ⁶⁵

One will conclude that there is a great similarity between the beliefs of Darwinists and those of old pagan cultures. Just as idolaters believed that lifeless idols created, evolutionists and materialists believe that lifeless matter, prompted by random occurrences, created living things, including themselves.

So the religion of Darwinism is founded on an illusion. However, even its founder, Charles Darwin, was aware that complex living things could not have come into being by chance. The perfect order in nature showed him that every existing thing was possessed of a magnificent design. Darwin acknowledged his doubts in these words:

I cannot anyhow be contented to view this wonderful universe, and especially the nature of man... I am inclined to look at everything as resulting from designed laws... All these laws may have been expressly designed by an omniscient Creator, who foresaw every future event and consequence. But the more I think, the more bewildered I become. ⁶⁶

I am conscious that I am in an utterly hopeless muddle. I cannot think that the world, as we see it, is the result of chance; and yet I cannot look at each separate thing as the result of Design. ⁶⁷

I could give many most striking and curious illustrations in all [living] classes; so many that I think it cannot be chance. ⁶⁸

The Impact of the Religion Due to Missionary Activities

Those who disseminate any ideology or religion are generally its adherents. The influence of Darwinism throughout the world came about through those who regard it as a duty to spread their religion through missionary activity, a concept that exists in many religions. Missionaries are people who travel from place to place preaching their religion, gathering supporters and seeking to set up an organization in every locale. The basic goal of missionaries is to teach a way of thinking that complies with their religion, having the purpose of molding others who think as they do and share their values and judgments.

The greatest aim of Darwinist missionaries is to create a society that shares the same view of life as theirs; indeed, a society in which every institution, particularly the educational system, is founded on their principles. Its goal is to educate a generation that denies the existence of Allah, accepts the materialist view of life, worships the current idols, and blindly adheres to this false religion in spite of its being unintelligible and unreasonable. With this in view it is important that the people chosen have those qualities which form the essence of a missionary. They must be those who will offer material and spiritual support to the religion and who will later be able to influence people and address large groups.

The missionaries of Darwinism may be from any profession or educational background, and it is not required that they have scientific training or a sophisticated level of education. Indeed, Charles Darwin himself was not a true scientist; he was a person with a background in theology who turned away from religion. Of those who played an important role in the dissemination of his theory, Charles Lyell was a lawyer, William Smith a surveyor, James Hutton an agriculturist, John Playfair a mathematician, Robert Chambers a journalist, and Alfred Russell Wallace did a short apprenticeship in surveying. ⁶⁹

Darwin regarded these men as his soldiers who would do battle in the social arena because he himself did not like to be involved in such activities. The idea of speaking or disputing in public made him physically ill. Richard Milner, a well-known evolutionist of a later period who did much research on the life of Darwin, described these people as "Darwin's band of rebels."

In time the number of missionaries gradually increased, and the spread of Darwin's religion throughout the world became an ideal, in support of which people came forward from every segment of society. Of these the first that comes to mind

is Thomas Huxley, known as Darwin's "bulldog," his son Julian Huxley, and Theodosius Dobzhansky; in modern times, Richard Dawkins and Stephen Jay Gould. What is most noticeable about these men is that despite the irrationality (which they admit in their confessions), they refuse to give up their allegiance to Darwinism. In every area of their lives, in their writings and their conversations, they always defended the theory of evolution. On many occasions they were openly challenged as to its validity, but obstinate in their blind attachment to it, they would resort to demagoguery and bypass the issue to win the argument. In every confrontation they adopted an aggressive stance against their opponents with ridicule and insults.

Their greatest allies have been those media organizations that tow the evolutionist line. These organizations make it their duty to communicate the message of Darwinism to everyone; in fact, it is the media that make it possible for the dogma of evolution to have such a great influence. And it is evolutionist scientists who support the media with their interpretations and so-called scientific data, exploiting the trust and respect that society has for scientists.

In every country there are similarities in the methods used by Darwinist missionaries. To blur people's vision, they use two different ploys. The first is an open expounding of Darwinism and presentation of its tenets through books and the media. Articles dealing with Darwinist subjects continuously appear in magazines and newspapers, articles in which scientific correctness carries little importance; the important thing is to alienate people from the fact of creation and to accustom them to the idea of evolution.

Darwinism's Deviant Sense of Morality

The second method used is indirect intimation. The suggestion Darwinism gives to people is, "You are not responsible to anyone because you owe your life to chance. In the struggle to survive you may have to crush others; this world is a world of conflict and self-interest. " It is the message given by biological concepts of Darwinism such as "natural selection," "random mutation," "struggle for survival," "survival of the fittest," etc. In many societies today this suggestion has been successful, and most people live their lives accordingly. They live in this world to get a good job, own property, earn money, find entertainment and excel in the struggle for life. People with this mind-set do not ask why they exist or think about the existence of Allah. They feel no responsibility toward Allah, who created them. Most of them have never even heard of the theory of evolution or of Darwin's ideas, but they look at life from a Darwinist viewpoint.

The clandestine suggestion from Darwinism has become a code of morality that holds sway over society in general. Even if the number of missionaries in society is small, they are the ones who influence ideas. This group is powerful and influential in universities, a number of scientific institutions, and every social sector. It gives direction to society, determines the politics of education, and forms the public conscience assisted by the media. And in great measure it is composed of atheist evolutionists.

Although the minds of many are unconcerned with the question of where they came from, most of those who make films, publish newspapers and magazines, dominate the theater, art centers, publishing houses and the music industry, who consider themselves "enlightened," are people who believe in Darwinism as a religion. Hence, when a young person attends a university, he is under the influence of Darwinist teachers; when he goes to a book fair, he finds Darwinist and atheist books; at the theater or in an art gallery the same messages are etched into his brain. Thus, an irreligious understanding takes the educational sector of society under its influence and is handed on from generation to generation.

Those who have fallen under the influence of this moralist understanding believe that Darwinism is scientific fact. They accept it blindly and regard true religion as a traditional belief espoused by uneducated groups of people, as described in the Qur'an:

"And when it is said to them, What has your Lord sent down? they say, Legends of the former peoples." ⁷⁰

However, true religion, that is, IslAm, has nothing to do with tradition; it is the absolute truth revealed by Allah, who created and guided mankind. Those who have been deceived by Darwinism have dulled consciousness insofar as they are unable to grasp this truth. In order to expose this false religion and lift the curtain of heedlessness that has fallen over society, Darwinism and materialist philosophies must be invalidated by scientific methods.

The Religion of Darwinism Has Taboos Which May Not Be Questioned

Regardless of the fact that the Darwinist religion is merely a product of demagoguery, it has come to occupy an influential position in people's minds. They are not able to question it because it is forbidden to ask questions; this religion demands unconditional faith.

To be a Darwinist it is necessary to believe that living beings were formed from lifeless matter, that reptiles began to fly as a result of a coincidental process, that highly complex organisms such as cells, and eventually eyes and ears, came into existence by random chance, that sea creatures such as whales evolved from mammals like bears who went into the sea in search of food, that dinosaurs who ran after flies developed wings and became birds. It is evident how unreasonable and illogical these presuppositions are. One who reads these words might think that since respected scientists believe these things, they must have proof. But there is not the slightest proof – only guesses, suppositions, probabilities and whims. The decision about these things has already been made; now it is necessary only to believe.

All that is needed to get people to believe in this religion is a single article in a magazine or book or a short documentary film. Even if one wishes, he cannot ask questions nor examine the fossils that are supposed to confirm transitional forms or the fabricated drawings and illustrations that are claimed to be true representations. He cannot himself carry out experiments, such as the Miller experiment which was proven invalid by scientific developments.⁷¹ Those who get involved in this type of enterprise are immediately excluded from scientific circles by the Darwinist missionaries; in fact, they are "excommunicated." If they would just think a bit about these facts, they would realize the truth.

Anyone with minimal scientific knowledge knows that there would not be enough time for a fish coming onto the land to grow accustomed to the new environment, and that it would soon die. Anyone who has studied the complex structure of a cell will understand that this miraculous organism could not have come to be through coincidence. He will realize that a reptile cannot just develop wings by chance and fly. Perceived with a common sense approach, such facts will be proven by every kind of experiment and observation. But people whose minds have been clouded by Darwinist doctrine do not want to think about such things; they are afraid to think about them.

However, it is only by thinking, investigating and observing that a person will be able to see the truth, save himself from prejudice and overcome taboos. In order to understand that Allah created the universe, people must think deeply about the creation of the earth and the heavens. When one frees himself from prejudice, the only conclusion he can come to is that there is a supreme Creator. In the Qur'An, AllAh shows the importance of using one's mind:

"Indeed, in the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the alternation of the night and the day, and the [great] ships which sail through the sea with that which benefits people, and what AllAh has sent down from the heavens of rain, giving life thereby to the earth after its lifelessness and dispersing therein every

[kind of] moving creature, and [His] directing of the winds and the clouds controlled between the heaven and earth are signs for a people who use reason."

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"...Those who remember AllAh while standing or sitting or [lying] on their sides and give thought to the creation of the heavens and the earth, [saying], 'Our Lord, You did not create this aimlessly; exalted are You [above such a thing]; then protect us from the punishment of the Fire.'"⁷³

Darwinist leaders are aware that freedom of thought will mean the end of their theory of evolution, and for this reason they have discouraged thought. The method they use is to suggest to people that the so-called scientific aspects of this religion are highly complex and very difficult to understand. They use incomprehensible terminology, Latin words and scientific comparisons and insist that such things can never be understood by ordinary people. People are thus persuaded and decide from the beginning that they cannot understand and that the fundamentals of Darwinism can be comprehended only by great men of science. In order to avoid embarrassment, the most logical thing, as they see it, is to accept what they say. So between the leaders of the religion and the followers a hierarchy has been established, and everyone knows his place.

But despite all the precautions, prohibitions and obstacles, Darwinists cannot prevent their adherents from experiencing doubt because their surroundings provide thousands of proofs for creation. In order to doubt the Darwinist theories it is enough to contemplate the perfect order of the world, the interesting characteristics of every living thing, the dazzling precision in the whole of creation from an atom to the galaxies, the complex structure of every living organism, the beauties of nature, the smell of a rose, or the taste of a fruit.

After scientific developments proved the invalidity of the theory of evolution, many scientists have had to acknowledge this in various ways. Darwinists have done everything they could, but they were unable to cover the facts with mud. As much as they try to suppress them, discussions, books and research papers which show the invalidity of Darwinism are always appearing, and it is impossible to prevent their circulation. Therefore, Darwinist missionaries revert to one of their most significant emergency measures – forgery.

Evolutionists Regard It Permissible to Commit Forgery

To support their theory and its basic claims, evolutionists have often committed forgery. This is the only plausible way to remove doubts because they realize that beyond a certain point, their empty words and demagoguery have no

value. People are waiting for documented proof from the supporters of the theory of evolution, but the only proof the Darwinists can give is this false evidence. There is no other resort for those who propagate an imaginary process than to hide new discoveries, destroy evidence, or bend it to support the theory of evolution.

One of their methods is the use of fantastic drawings to support the proposal of a so-called ape-man. In the past they sketched fanciful illustrations, and now, with the help of a computer, produce new ape-man designs. But their only source of inspiration is imagination because they have no scientific proof. Therefore, they invent "evidence" to support their theory.

"And those who disbelieve dispute by [using] falsehood to [attempt to] invalidate thereby the truth and have taken My verses, and that of which they are warned, in ridicule." 74

Indeed, Darwinists have committed substantial forgeries that went down in history as scandals. For example, the Piltdown Man skull, which was discovered in 1912 and deceived the world until 1953, turned out to be a fake fossil fashioned by an evolutionist from a human skull to which he fit the jaw of an orangutan. The teeth of the skull were later added and arranged so as to give the impression that they were human; once in place, they were filed smooth at the place where they joined the jawbone. Then all the parts were stained with potassium dichromate to give the impression of age. Evolutionists displayed this fossil for forty years in the British Museum, the world's most famous. For forty years the scientific world was utterly deceived.⁷⁵

Another interesting forgery bears the name of the German biologist, Ernst Haeckel, a friend and contemporary of Darwin. To support his theory "Ontogeny Recapitulates Phylogeny," he made illusory drawings which showed a human embryo and that of a fish as if they were alike. He made additions to some pictures of embryos and removed parts from others. After this became known, he defended himself only by saying it showed that others had made similar falsifications:

After this compromising confession of "forgery" I should be obliged to consider myself condemned and annihilated if I had not the consolation of seeing side by side with me in the prisoners' dock hundreds of fellow culprits, among them many of the most trusted observers and most esteemed biologists. The great majority of all the diagrams in the best biological textbooks, treatises and journals would incur in the same degree the charge of "forgery," for all of them are inexact, and are more or less doctored, schematized and constructed.⁷⁶

Only a few of these forgeries have been reported in the press, but an examination of evolutionist history reveals many more examples: whimsical drawings, false reconstructions, fossil alterations... The purpose of these forgeries was to revitalize the theory by giving it as much support as possible – support

which it could not find from scientific evidence. Such falsifications are important proofs that evolution is a dogmatic religion and that its followers are fanatics who will stop at nothing to defend it.

SUMMARY

**"What those [people] are engaged in is destined for destruction, and worthless is what they have been doing."
(Surah al-A'raf, 7:139)**

After having been enlightened about the religion of Darwinism, one might ask himself: What is the purpose of this religion? What does Darwinism, with its revered founder, its "holy" book, its missionaries and its powerful organizations throughout the world hope to accomplish?

This religion has but one aim: to take the place of revealed religions – especially the one unblemished religion, Islam – and destroy them. In other words, Darwinism is an anti-religion in opposition to true religion, proposed as an alternative. Every pagan religion has had the same purpose.

As described previously, the people of Sheba prostrated themselves to the sun, but the Qur'an draws attention to an important fact, that the founder of a pagan religion, the one who makes it attractive to people and diverts them from the right way, is Satan.

"[The hoopoe said], 'I found her and her people prostrating to the sun instead of Allah, and Satan has made their deeds pleasing to them and averted them from the [right] way, so they are not guided.'" 77

Therefore, pagan religions that stand opposed to the revelations of Allah rely on the revelations of Satan, who does everything in his power to prevent people from submitting to Allah. But Satan himself knows that the sun is not a god to be worshipped and that Allah created the sun just as He created the whole universe.

Likewise, the religion of Darwinism was formed not to do service to the "evolutionary process" or scientific research. In fact, there is no "evolutionary process" to study. The real purpose of this false religion is to divert people from belief in Allah. That is why one of its most renowned supporters, Julian Huxley, described the purpose of the theory of evolution in these terms:

A religion is essentially an attitude to the world as a whole. Thus evolution, for example, may prove as powerful a principle to coordinate man's beliefs and hopes as God was in the past. 78

The most important aim of the theory is to graft into the human mind the deception that the world was not created by Allah and that, consequently, there is no responsibility for adhering to a divine law. Evolutionists emphasize this often,

pointing out that a human being is his own "master" and his own "keeper," responsible "only to himself."

The truth revealed to humanity in Islam and other religions based on divine revelations is that Allah created man for a purpose:

"Does man think that he will be left neglected? Has he not been a sperm from semen emitted? Then he was a clinging clot, and [Allah] created [his form] and proportioned [him] and made of him two mates, the male and the female. Is not that [Creator] able to give life to the dead?" 79

Allah fashioned human beings and made life in this world a time of trial for them. In this testing period a human being is responsible for every deed he does, every word he speaks or writes, indeed, every thought he entertains in his mind; for man is responsible to his Lord.

Therefore, those who have fallen under the influence of this evolutionist religion, even if they be its avid supporters, must escape from it as soon as they can. It is essential that they acknowledge their noble responsibility, bow their heads and submit to Allah, our Lord. Otherwise, they will remain closed-minded dogmatists, living a false life as members of a false religion:

"And if they should see every sign, they will not believe in it. And if they see the way of consciousness, 80 they will not adopt it as a way; but if they see the way of error, they will adopt it as a way. That is because they have denied Our signs and were heedless of them." 81

They will meet their day of reckoning when they least expect it, and facing the account they had always denied, will have to bear the consequences.

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NOTES

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40. The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin, vol. II, p. 501.
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46. The Evidence for Creation: Examining the Origin of Planet Earth, p. 94.
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48. Pope Leo XIII, Humanum Genus, Encyclical on Freemasonry, promulgated on April 20, 1884. www.newadvent.org/docs/le13hg.htm
49. Freemasonry Today, Autumn, 1999, Issue 9, p. 5.
50. The Long War Against God, p. 198. The "Illuminati" organization established in Bavaria, Germany, in 1776 was a kind of Masonic lodge. The founder of the lodge, Adam Weishaupt (who was of Jewish descent), listed the goals of the organization in this way: 1) The abolishment of all monarchies and methodical governments, 2) The abolishment of personal properties and inheritance, 3) The abolishment of the family and marriage, and the establishment of a communal

educational system for children, and 4) The abolishment of all theistic religions. (See Eustace Mullins, *The World Order: Our Secret Rulers*, p. 5; Lewis Spence, *The Encyclopedia of the Occult*, p. 223.)

51. *The Long War Against God*, p. 198.

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53. It is also now accepted by evolutionist biologists that variations called "microevolution" do not cause "macroevolution"; that is, they do not supply any explanation for the origin of species. The renowned evolutionist paleontologist, Rower Lewin, describes the conclusion reached in a four-day symposium held at Chicago's Field Museum of Natural History in 1980 in these words: "The central question of the Chicago conference was whether the mechanisms underlying microevolution can be extrapolated to explain the phenomena of macroevolution. ...The answer can be given as a clear 'No.'"

54. R. Lewin, "Evolutionary Theory Under Fire," *Science*, vol. 210, 21 November, 1980, p. 883.

55. *Sūrah al-Hashr*, 59: 24.

56. *Defeating Darwinism by Opening Minds*, p. 99.

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58. *The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin*, vol. II, p. 388.

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60. *Darwin, Marx, Wagner*, p. 69.

61. *The Long War Against God*, p. 156.

62. *Evolution of Living Organisms*, p. 107.

63. *Origins?*, p. 7.

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72. *Sūrah al-Baqarah*, 2: 164.

1. *Sūrah 'li Imran*, 3: 191.

74. *Sūrah al-Kahf*, 18: 56.

75. For more details, see *The Evolution Deceit* by Harun Yahya.

76. *The Neck of the Giraffe: Where Darwin Went Wrong*, p. 204.

77. *Sūrah an-Naml*, 27: 24.

78. *Growth of Ideas*, p. 99.

- 79. Sūrah al-Qiyamah, 75: 36-40.
- 80. i.e., reason and integrity.
- 81. Sūrah al-A'raf, 7: 146.

ALSO BY HARUN YAHYA

ZEAL AND ENTHUSIASM DESCRIBED IN THE QUR'AN

This book is about the enthusiasm of believers that keeps growing until the end of their lives. The main aim of the book is to increase the enthusiasm of believers showing them what a great blessing enthusiasm is, and how it enhances the power of believers. The book also explains that enthusiasm is an important secret making the believers successful whatever the conditions are, and gives the glad tidings of the beauties promised to those who stand against all difficulties with perseverance and submission, never losing their enthusiasm.

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE RELIGION OR IRRELIGION

In this book, ideologies like materialism, communism, and Darwinism - the so-called scientific basis of these ideologies- and all other systems based on disbelief are referred to as "the religions of irreligion." That is simply because these ideologies have in time evolved to become religions with a complete system of beliefs, practices, and rules for conducting one's daily life. In an ideological sense, it is of great importance to invalidate the basis of the religion of irreligion, especially at this time.

ARKA KAPAK

When you see this book, you may say to yourselves, "Darwinism is not a religion, it is a scientific theory!" But there are many people in the world who are devoted to it. The theory of evolution, with its scripture, its devotees, its alleged answers and explanations concerning the origins of living things, its idols and beliefs, and its closed-mindedness to criticisms and developments in science is a pagan religion that denies the existence of God. The great majority believe that evolution is a scientifically proven fact, and the world lies under the influence of this so-called scientific position.

In fact, however, this ideology is founded upon a series of errors. Today, facts are being continually uncovered in the realm of science that this godless religion cannot tolerate. The only true fact demonstrated time and again by scientific advances is the reality of creation. If you look even with the naked eye at the living things around you, you will find the proof of an extraordinary intelligence, strategy and design. This great intelligence, flawless planning and precise design in every part of nature comes from Allah, to Whom all power and ability belong.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

The author, who writes under the penname Harun Yahya, was born in Ankara in 1956. He studied arts at Istanbul's Mimar Sinan University and philosophy at Istanbul University. Since the 1980s the author has published many books on political, faith-related and scientific issues. His main focus has been the refutation of Darwinism and materialism, two modern myths presented under a scientific guise. Some of the author's books

have been translated into more than 40 languages and published in numerous countries. Harun Yahya's books appeal to all people, Muslims and non-Muslims alike, regardless of their age, race and nationality, as they center around one goal: to open the reader's mind by encouraging him to think about such critical issues as the existence of God and His unity, and to display the decrepit foundations and perverted works of godless systems.