Checkable Biblical Accuracy

In each of the following cases, the Biblical writer had an opportunity to either state the widely held erroneous belief of his day, or to state a factually true description. In each case what was stated was true, demonstrating knowledge beyond the writer's ability and thus necessarily from God.

FACT AS STATED IN BIBLE	BIBLICAL REFERENCE	COMMON BELIEF OF DAY IN WHICH AUTHOR LIVED
Blood is essential to life	Lev. 17:11-14	Disease and spirits reside in blood. To cure disease, bleed patient.
Both male and female possess "seed of life"	Gen3:15; 22:18	Male has baby in him. Woman = incubator
Eating blood of animals forbidden	Lev. 17:12,14	Raw blood used as beverage.
Don't eat animal that died naturally	Lev. 17:15	No restrictions on manner of death.
Quarantine of certain diseases	Lev. 13-15	No isolation of diseased.
Don't eat pork, scavengers (In Moses' day).	Lev. 11	No food restrictions
Principles of avoiding bacterial contamination - one person to another.	Lev. 15:19-33	No rules of hygiene or isolation.
Human waste products to be buried.	Deut. 23:12-14	Human waste left on ground.
Human body can be opened for surgery.	Gen 2:21	First operations done secretly because populace threatened doctors.
Burning clothes, washing self after contact with deceased man or animal.	Num. 19:5-22	No recognition of contagion problems.
Earth is round, day and night taking place simultaneously.	Isa. 40:22 Prov. 8:27 Luke 17:34	Earth is flat.
Earth is not physically supported.	None mentioned and Job 26:7	Earth held up by four elephants or Atlas (a man), etc.
The North is empty (Our North Pole points out of our galaxy).	Job 26:7	Seeing a few stars to the North refuted this idea until 1932.
Space and stars are too large to be measured or counted.	Gen. 15:5	Attempts to number the astronomical bodies went on until 1932.
The creation sequence - plants, water creatures, birds, mammals, man, in that order.	Gen 1:11-28	Most had man first. All varied from correct concept.
The age of everything in the creation is the same.	Gen. 1:1	Different times for different objects.
The continents have floated away from a singular original landmass.	Gen. 1:9 Gen. 10:25	Each continent was autonomous (until 1970)
Hubert Spencer's scientific principles.	Gen. 1	No scientific system of statements.
Lighting is produced naturally.	Jere. 10:13 ; 51:16	Gods throw lighting bolts.
All men are blood relatives.	Acts 17:26	Men have different origins.
The water cycle.	Eccl. 1:7 Job. 36:27, 28	Gods pour new water on land continuously.
Use of genetics in livestock.	Gen. 30:30-43	No recognition of inherited physical properties.
Snow and ice seen as valuable.	Job 38:22	Snow and ice seen as a scourge and waste.
Seaworthy ratio for ship construction 30 - 5 -3.	Gen. 6:15	Ships ratio not considered only the beauty.
Concepts of id and ego.	Rom. 7	God induced behavior explanations.
Animals can be changed (mutated).	Gen. 3:14	No change possible.
Directional correctness.	Luke 10:30	Directional error.
Distance accuracy.	Luke 24:13	Errors in distances.
Hittite nation's existence.		Denied until 1906.

Evidence For Design In The Universe

from *Limits for the Universe* by Hugh Ross, Ph.D. in Astronomy

1	Gravitational coupling constant	If larger:	No stars less than 1.4 solar masses, hence short stellar lifespans
		If smaller:	No stars more than 0.8 solar masses, hence no heavy element production
2	Strong nuclear force coupling constant	If larger:	No hydrogen; nuclei essential for life are unstable
		If smaller:	No elements other than hydrogen
3	Weak nuclear force coupling constant	If larger:	All hydrogen is converted to helium in the big bang, hence too much heavy elements
		If smaller:	No helium produced from big bang, hence not enough heavy elements
4	Electromagnetic coupling constant	If larger:	No chemical bonding; elements more massive than boron are unstable to fission
		If smaller:	No chemical bonding
5	Ratio of protons to electrons formation	If larger:	electromagnetism dominates gravity preventing galaxy, star, and planet formation
		If smaller:	Electromagnetism dominates gravity preventing galaxy, star, and planet formation
6	Ratio of electron to proton mass	If larger:	No chemical bonding
		If smaller:	No chemical bonding
7	Expansion rate of the universe	If larger:	No galaxy formation
		If smaller:	Universe collapses prior to star formation
8	Entropy level of universe	If larger:	No star condensation within the proto-galaxies
		If smaller:	No proto-galaxy formation
9	Mass density of the universe	If larger:	Too much deuterium from big bang, hence stars burn too rapidly
		If smaller:	No helium from big bang, hence not enough heavy elements
10	Age of the universe	If older:	No solar-type stars in a stable burning phase in the right part of the galaxy
		If younger:	Solar-type stars in a stable burning phase would not yet have formed
11	Initial uniformity of radiation	If smoother:	Stars, star clusters, and galaxies would not have formed
		If coarser:	Universe by now would be mostly black holes and empty space
12	Average distance between stars	If larger:	Heavy element density too thin for rocky planet production
		If smaller:	Planetary orbits become destabilized
13	Solar luminosity	If increases too soon:	Runaway green house effect
		If increases too late:	Frozen oceans
14	Fine structure constant*	If larger:	No stars more than 0.7 solar masses
		If smaller:	No stars less then 1.8 solar masses
15	Decay rate of the proton	If greater:	Life would be exterminated by the release of radiation
		If smaller:	Insufficient matter in the universe for life
16	^{12}C to ^{16}O energy level ratio	If larger:	Insufficient oxygen
		If smaller:	Insufficient carbon
17	Decay rate of ^{8}Be	If slower:	Heavy element fusion would generate catastrophic explosions in all the stars
		If faster:	No element production beyond beryllium and, hence, no life chemistry possible
18	Mass difference between the neutron and the proton	If greater:	Protons would decay before stable nuclei could form
		If smaller:	Protons would decay before stable nuclei could form
19	Initial excess of nucleons over anti-nucleons	If greater:	Too much radiation for planets to form

20	Galaxy type	If smaller:	Not enough matter for galaxies or stars to form
		If too elliptical:	Star formation ceases before sufficient heavy element buildup for life chemistry
		If too irregular:	Radiation exposure on occasion is too severe and/or heavy elements for life chemistry are not available
21	Parent star distance from center of galaxy	If farther:	Quantity of heavy elements would be insufficient to make rocky planets
		If closer:	Stellar density and radiation would be too great
22	Number of stars in the planetary system	If more than one:	Tidal interactions would disrupt planetary orbits
		If less than one:	Heat produced would be insufficient for life
23	Parent star birth date	If more recent:	Star would not yet have reached stable burning phase
		If less recent:	Stellar system would not yet contain enough heavy elements
24	Parent star mass	If greater:	Luminosity would change too fast; star would burn too rapidly
		If less:	Range of distances appropriate for life would be too narrow; tidal forces would disrupt the rotational period for a planet of the right distance; UV radiation would be inadequate for plants to make sugars and oxygen
25	Parent star age	If older:	Luminosity of star would change too quickly
		If younger:	Luminosity of star would change too quickly
26	Parent star color	If redder:	Photosynthetic response would be insufficient
		If bluer:	Photosynthetic response would be insufficient
27	Supernovae eruptions	If too close:	Life on the planet would be exterminated
		If too far:	Not enough heavy element ashes for the formation of rocky planets
		If too infrequent:	Not enough heavy element ashes for the formation of rocky planets
		If too frequent:	Life on the planet would be exterminated
28	White dwarf binaries	If too few:	Insufficient fluorine produced for life chemistry to proceed
		If too many:	Disruption of planetary orbits from stellar density; life on the planet would be exterminated
29	Surface gravity (escape velocity)	If stronger:	Atmosphere would retain too much ammonia and methane
		If weaker:	Planet's atmosphere would lose too much water
30	Distance from parent star	If farther:	Planet would be too cool for a stable water cycle
		If closer:	Planet would be too warm for a stable water cycle
31	Inclination of orbit	If too great:	Temperature differences on the planet would be too extreme
32	Orbital eccentricity	If too great:	Seasonal temperature differences would be too extreme
33	Axial tilt	If greater:	Surface temperature differences would be too great
		If less:	Surface temperature differences would be too great
34	Rotation period	If longer:	Diurnal temperature differences would be too great
		If shorter:	Atmospheric wind velocities would be too great
35	Gravitational interaction with a moon	If greater:	Tidal effects on the oceans, atmosphere, and rotational period would be too severe
		If less:	Orbital obliquity changes would cause climatic instabilities
36	Magnetic field	If stronger:	Electromagnetic storms would be too severe
		If weaker:	Inadequate protection from hard stellar radiation
37	Thickness of crust	If thicker:	Too much oxygen would be transferred from the atmosphere to the crust
		If thinner:	Volcanic and tectonic activity would be too great
38	Albedo (ratio of reflected light to total amount falling on surface)	If greater:	Runaway ice age would develop

39	Oxygen to nitrogen ratio in atmosphere	If less:	Runaway green house effect would develop
		If larger:	Advanced life functions would proceed too quickly
		If smaller:	Advanced life functions would proceed too slowly
40	Carbon dioxide level in atmosphere	If greater:	Runaway greenhouse effect would develop
		If less:	Plants would not be able to maintain efficient photosynthesis
41	Water vapor level in atmosphere	If greater:	Runaway greenhouse effect would develop
		If less:	Rainfall would be too meager for advanced life on the land
42	Ozone level in atmosphere	If greater:	Surface temperatures would be too low
		If less	Surface temperatures would be too high; there would be too much UV radiation at the surface
43	Atmospheric electric discharge rate	If greater:	Too much fire destruction would occur
		If less:	Too little nitrogen would be fixed in the atmosphere
44	Oxygen quantity in atmosphere	If greater:	Plants and hydrocarbons would burn up too easily
		If less:	Advanced animals would have too little to breathe
45	Oceans to continents ratio	If greater:	Diversity and complexity of life-forms would be limited
		If smaller:	diversity and complexity of life-forms would be limited
46	Soil mineralization	If too nutrient poor:	diversity and complexity of life-forms would be limited
		If too nutrient rich:	Diversity and complexity of life-forms would be limited
47	Seismic activity	If greater:	Too many life-forms would be destroyed
		If less:	Nutrients on ocean floors (from river runoff) would not be recycled to the continents through tectonic uplift

*(A function of three other fundamental constants, Planck's constant, the velocity of light, and the electron charge each of which, therefore, must be fine-tuned)