

# Notes on “After His Kind”

by Mike Stallard

□ The Biblical phrase “after his kind” appears 10 times in Genesis Chapter 1. This phrase takes an added significance in light of the overwhelming acceptance of evolution as dogma in our day and age. The following chart shows the distinctions between the Bible and evolution relating to this point.

<b>Biblical View</b>	<b>Evolution</b>
After his kind ⇒ limitations to biological reproduction	No theoretical limitations to biological reproduction (although known limitations exist)
Organic life is discontinuous	Organic life is continuous
Only limited genealogies of life - i.e., no overall chart can be drawn for all of life	Comprehensive genealogical chart for all of life is theoretically possible

□ Sometimes the phrase “fixity of species” is used to define “after his kind.” In other words, God created each species and there is no mixing. However, this is not the best way to define it because:

- A. The word “species” is hard to define. Scientists and theologians alike struggle with where you draw the line between the species.
- B. There are known cases in nature of the development of what is called “new species.”

The best way is to see the “kinds” in Genesis as “types” and stay away from “species” terminology. The word typology is used to describe this approach which was common among biologists until Darwin’s era.

□ Another way of saying this:

The biblical view allows for horizontal evolution. In other words there is some truth to Darwin’s “special theory” of evolution which says that new races and species arise in nature (apart from human intervention).

The Biblical view does not allow for vertical evolution or Darwin’s “general theory” which was 100% speculation and insisted that everything in the special theory applied universally to all of life. Thus, you end up with higher life forms evolving from lower life forms crossing the boundaries of the “kinds” in Genesis 1.

The tricky nature of such discussions is that evolutionists, including Darwin, seem consistently to use arguments for the special theory to justify the general theory which cannot be done. Usually some change in nature is found and evolution defended. But it is important to note that evolution does not simply mean change in nature. The general theory affirms that changes go across “types” or “kinds.” However, this has never been shown to be true and is exactly what Genesis implies can never happen.

