

CREATION SCIENCE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ray Mondragon (10/17, rev 4/19)

Note: *This bibliography contains mainly the books that refute the evolution worldview and support the creationist young-universe view. There are only a few books from the old-universe view as noted at the end.*

CREATION vs. EVOLUTION

Scientific Creationism, edited by Henry M. Morris, Institute for Creation Research, Master Books, 1974.
Over 22 scientists with PhDs contribute a variety of scientific evidence supporting the creation view.

Icons of Evolution: Science or Myth?, Jonathan Wells, Regnery Publishing, 2000.
The main evidence supporting the theory of evolution, “icons,” are explained and effectively refuted.

The Lie: Evolution, Ken Ham, Master Books, 1987.
The theory of evolution is refuted more philosophically than evidentially for a general audience.

Biblical Creationism: What Each Book of the Bible Teaches about Creation and the Flood, Henry Morris, Baker Book House, 1993.
The entire Bible is surveyed for passages referring to creation or God as Creator.

Man’s Origin, Man’s Destiny: A Critical Survey of the Principles of Evolution and Christianity, A. E. Wilder-Smith, Bethany Fellowship, Inc., 1975.
A professor with PhDs in organic chemistry and medical science supports the creationist position from both science and Scripture. This is an older but still a useful work.

* ***The Creation of Life: A Cybernetic Approach To Evolution***. A. E. Wilder Smith.
Older but very valuable work by a British scholar who has a Ph.D in organic chemistry, a Doctor of Science in Pharmaceuticals from the University of Geneva, and a third doctorate from the E. T. M. in Zurich. His pedigree includes being a professor of Pharmacology at the University of Illinois, Chief of Research at the Geistlich Soehne (Pharmaceuticals) at Lucerne. Quite impressive work that has a sound view of creation science but a different approach from that of ICR and AIG. (Dean)

Refuting Evolution, Jonathan Sarfati, Master Books, 1999.
This short book is a response to the National Academy of Sciences’ teaching on evolution and the nature of science by a scientist with backgrounds in mathematics, geology, physics, and chemistry from Victoria University in Wellington New Zealand.

Refuting Compromise: A Biblical and Scientific Refutation of “Progressive Creationism”, Jonathan Sarfati, Master Books, 2004.
As the title of the book indicates, the book refutes progressive creationism, especially its non-literal interpretation of Scripture. More specifically the book refutes the books of Hugh Ross, the main proponent of progressive creationism today.

The Genesis Account: A theological, historical, and scientific commentary on Genesis 1–11, Jonathan Sarfati, Creation Book Publishers, 2015.
This is not only an excellent exegetical commentary on Genesis 1–11 but also a creation science apologetic. The book discusses all the related creation scientific issues raised by the biblical text. It accurately deals with the Hebrew text in defending a conservative interpretation of the text.

Three Views on Creation and Evolution, ed. J.P. Moreland & John Mark Reynolds, Zondervan Publishing House, 1999.

The case is presented along with critical responses for the following views: Young Earth Creationism, Old Earth (Progressive) Creationism, and Theistic Evolution.

Creation: Evidence from Scripture and Science, Roy B. Zuck, Scripture Press Publications, Inc.

A booklet supporting creation science with lesson plans and transparencies.

The Ultimate Proof of Creation – resolving the origins debate, Jason Lisle, Master Books, 2010.

The bold title is supported with sound logic and evidence. It presents the biblical view of creation in contrast to evolution or even theistic evolution. The book begins with a discussion on the nature of evidence and worldviews and then moves to apologetics. The ultimate proof is “if biblical creation were not true, we could not know anything!”

In the Minds of Men: Darwin and the New World Order, Ian Taylor, T. F. E. Publishing, 1987.

The evolution worldview is refuted from many areas, including the age of the universe, and the alternative creationist view is presented. A good historical overview of Darwinian evolution is also presented.

Unlocking the Mysteries of Creation: The Explorer’s Guide to the Awesome Works of God, Dennis Petersen, 2008

This book gives an excellent broad overview of creation science.

Evolution and Christian Faith, Bolton Davidheiser, The Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing Co., 1969.

The theory of evolution is described including some historical background and then refuted by a PhD geneticist from the John Hopkins University. This is an older work but is still useful.

Darwin, Evolution, and Creation, edited by Paul Zimmerman, Concordia Publishing House, 1966.

The book contains 6 articles/chapters that lay out the controversy of creation vs. evolution, including a chapter on the age of the earth.

The Collapse of Evolution, Scott M. Huse, Baker Books, 1993.

The book, by a computer scientist, discusses the flaws of evolutionary theory from a variety of branches of science, including geology, physics, mathematics, biology, and anthropology. The author offers computer programs that compare random process with design.

Genesis and Evolution, M. R. Dehaan, M.D., Zondervan Publishing House, 1962.

The book is a simple defense of the Bible and creation science as opposed to evolution.

Evolution: A Theory in Crisis, Michael Denton, Adler & Adler, 1985.

This is a very important book refuting Darwinian evolution because it is written by a non-Christian, evolutionist, and microbiologist. The book shows that “new developments in science are challenging orthodox Darwinism.” The book is technical scientifically and shows the scientific weakness of evolutionary theory.

The Biblical Basis of Modern Science, Henry Morris, Baker Book House, 1984.

This is a book that could be used as a textbook on scientific apologetics. It begins by showing that science is based on true Christianity. It presents a thorough discussion on the relationship between Scripture and the natural sciences, including the physical sciences, earth sciences, and life sciences.

Studies in the Bible and Science, Henry Morris, Baker Book House, 1968.

A variety of creation science topics are presented including chapters on creation and the Genesis Flood.

Evolution? The Fossils Say No!, Duane Gish, Creation-Life Publishers.

The book decisively refutes the theory of evolution from the fossil record.

Bones of Contention, Marvin L. Lubenow, Baker Book House, 1992.

This is a very thorough, critical book on the study of anthropology and the fossil record by a trained anthropologist. It presents the creationist position on anthropology.

Stones and Bones: Powerful Evidence Against Evolution, Carl Wieland, Creation Ministries International, 1994.

This is a brief booklet presenting evidence against the evolutionary interpretation of the fossil record.

Not a Chance: The Myth of Chance in Modern Science and Cosmology, R. C. Sproul, Baker Books, 1994.

The book itself claims to be “an effort to explore and critique the role chance has been given in recent cosmology.” Its purpose is “to show that it is logically impossible to ascribe any power to chance whatsoever.”

Biblical Cosmology and Modern Science, Henry Morris, Baker Book House, 1970.

The early part of the book is composed of the W. H. Griffith Thomas Memorial lectures presented at Dallas Theological Seminary in 1967. The book deals with a variety of creation topics including catastrophism, biblical naturalism, hydraulic engineering, and thermodynamics, but also biblical theology.

Astronomy and the Bible: Questions and Answers, Donald DeYoung, Master Books, 1989.

The book answers many questions concerning the earth, moon, solar system, stars, galaxies, and the universe.

Design and Origins in Astronomy, ed. George Mulfinger, Jr, Creation Research Society, 1983.

The book examines current theories at the time of writing on the universe and solar system by a variety of astrophysicists. It includes a chapter on a Scriptural framework for astronomy by John Whitcomb.

Creation's Tiny Mystery, Robert V. Gentry, Earth Sciences Associates, 1986.

The book presents the author's research into radio-halos and shows that the data argues for evidence for a young universe, the Genesis Flood, and refutes other evolution theory.

The Chemistry of the Blood, M. R. Dehaan, M.D., Zondervan Publishing House, 1943.

This book gathers together a series of sermons beginning with a description of the chemistry of blood by a medical doctor and theologian. The book then deals with mainly theological issues relating to the death of Christ and other areas.

The Evolution of a Creationist: A Layman's Guide to the Conflict Between the Bible and Evolutionary Theory, Dr. Jobe Martin, Bible Discipleship Publishers, 1994.

This book discusses the unique characteristics of several animals and insects showing evidence of design. Each chapter begins with a discussion on different areas of creation science like “missing links,” earth's pre-flood canopy, mutations, and the age of the earth, and then concludes the chapters with a discussion on the various animals.

Teaching Creation Science in Public Schools, Duane Gish, Institute for Creation Research.

In Six Days: Why fifty scientists choose to believe in creation, ed. John F. Ashton, Master Books, 2000.

50 scientists, all with PhDs from recognized universities, including university professors, researchers, geologists, zoologists, biologists, botanists, physicists, chemists, mathematicians, medical researchers, and engineers, explain their reasons why they believe in creation science and Scripture rather than evolution theory.

The Controversy: Roots of the Creation-Evolution Conflict, Donald E Chittick, Creation Compass, 1978.

Straight Answers to Tough Questions, John Morris and Doug Phillips, Institute for Creation Research, 2002.
The brief booklet answers 20 important questions for the creationists' defense of the Christian Faith.

Dragons or Dinosaurs: Creation or Evolution, Darek Isaacs
The book documents that men and dinosaurs lived together.

Echoes of the Jurassic, Kevin Anderson
The book gives details on findings that dinosaurs are young, fresh tissue in the bones.

Unlocking the Mysteries of Creation: The Explorer's Guide to the Awesome Works of God, Dennis R. Peterson
This book covers many different creation subjects. It is an excellent broad introduction book on creation science.

FLOOD GEOLOGY

The Genesis Flood: The Biblical Record and its Scientific Implications, John C. Whitcomb and Henry Morris, The Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing Co., 1961.
This is the classic book that kicked off the entire modern creation science movement. The book proposes a biblically based interpretation of the geologic record in contrast to the majority uniformitarian, evolutionary explanation. The book presents evidence both biblical and scientific for a universal flood.

Earth's Catastrophic Past: Geology, Creation, & the Flood, Andrew A. Snelling, Institute for Creation Research (2 volumes), 2009.
This 2-volume book is an excellent attempt to update the classic *The Genesis Flood* by Morris and Whitcomb. It presents evidence from science and Scripture that supports the biblical account of the Genesis Flood. It develops a biblical geologic model that demonstrates the historicity of all the events of Genesis 1–11.

The World That Perished, John Whitcomb, Baker Book House, 1973.
This brief book presents in simple language, biblical and scientific evidence for the Genesis Flood as a global catastrophe.

Studies in Flood Geology: A Compilation of Research Studies Supporting Creation and the Flood, John Woodmorappe, Institute for Creation Research, 1999.
The book is accurately described by its sub-title, "A compilation of research studies supporting Creation and the Flood." It includes important technical articles and papers of Flood geology written between 1978 and 1993.

Noah's Ark: A Feasibility Study, John Woodmorappe, Institute for Creation Research, 1996.

The book demonstrates that the details of the biblical record on the Flood can be explained scientifically even if no miracles at all were involved. The following part titles give a summary of the book: a complete inventory of the animals and supplies on the ark, alleged difficulties regarding the ark and its cargo, the recovery of the earth's biosphere after the Flood, and the adequacy of single pairs in the repopulation of the world.

Grand Canyon: Monument to Catastrophe, edited by Steven Austin, Institute for Creation Research, 1994. Fourteen creation scientists contribute to this book. This is a biblically based interpretation of the geology of the Grand Canyon. Evidence for a worldwide Flood is explained from the geological layers in the Canyon. The book is well illustrated with many photographs and sketches.

The Deluge Story in Stone: A History of the Flood Theory of Geology, Byron C. Nelson, Bethany Fellowship, Inc., Publishers, 1968.

This is an older book but still valuable. It presents a re-interpretation of the geological column, rejecting the popular evolutionary interpretation. It shows that a more accurate view of the geological record is done if one accepts the universal Flood as described in Scripture. The book also discusses the old theories leading up to Flood geology.

Footprints in the Ash: The Explosive Story of Mount St. Helens, John Morris & Steve Austin, Master Books.

Catastrophes in Earth History: A Source Book of Geologic Evidence, Speculation, and Theory, Steve A. Austin, Institute for Creation Research, 1984.

The book interprets major geological phenomena as evidences of catastrophic processes from a young earth perspective. It tends to be geologically technical and is best understood with some understanding of geology.

The Frozen Record: Examining the Ice Core History of the Greenland and Antarctic Ice Sheets, Michael J. Oard, Institute for Creation Research.

An Ice Age Caused by the Genesis Flood, Michael J. Oard, Institute for Creation Research, 1990.

This book by a trained meteorologist proposes how the aftermath of the Genesis Flood could have produced the ice age. It is a technical treatment but can be understood by careful reading.

Climates Before and After the Genesis Flood: Numerical Models and Their Implications, Larry Vardiman, Institute for Creation Research, 2001.

This monograph "attempts to apply conventional scientific methods and data to a biblical framework of Earth history." It discusses climatological topics including a vapor canopy model, helium escape from the atmosphere, a young earth model for sea-floor sediment accumulation, global climate modeling, hurricane modeling over a warm ocean, and others.

Tracking Those Incredible Dinosaurs and the People Who Knew Them, John Morris, CLP Publishers, 1980.

This book evaluates and interprets the tracks of dinosaurs along with human prints in the Paluxy River bed in central Texas from a young earth perspective.

* ***After the Flood***, Bill Cooper, B.A. New Wine Press, 1995.

This book traces dinosaur elements in the myths and legends of Europe from Noah to the Middle Ages. He has a fascinating explanation of the monster in Beowulf as T. Rex. (Dean)

The Young Earth: The Real History of the Earth: Past, Present, Future, John D. Morris, Master Books, 1994.

The book presents evidence for a young universe in easy-to-understand language. It would be very useful for young people and a general audience. There are transparency masters that can be used to produce overhead transparencies.

Starlight & Time: Solving the Puzzle of Distant Starlight in a Young Universe, Russell Humphreys, Master Books, 1994.

A former Sandia National Laboratories physicist proposes a scientific explanation supporting a relatively young universe. The priority of Scripture is presented and evidence from science is then harmonized.

Starlight, Time and the New Physics, John Hartnett, Creation Book Publishers, 2007.

This book builds on the research of Russ Humphreys giving a solution to the young universe problem of distant starlight. It contains 6 supporting technical papers in the appendix.

Coming to Grips with Genesis: Biblical Authority and the Age of the Earth, ed Terry Mortenson & Thane H. Ury, Master Books, 2008.

The book includes several articles on Genesis written by 14 theological scholars on issues related to the age of the earth. The articles support a literal six-day creation, a universal Flood, and a young universe. Also included are critiques of some old-earth interpretations of Genesis.

Radioisotopes and the Age of the Earth, Larry Vardiman, Andrew Snelling, Eugene Chafin, ICR & CRS, 2000.

This book reports the technical results of an eight-year, multi-million dollar research project called RATE or Radioisotopes and the Age of the Earth. This is volume I of the scientific results indicating that the universe is relatively young in the range of thousands of years old rather than billions. The research included studies in geophysics, geochemistry, and nuclear physics performed by six world class scientists. The primary goal of the project was “to examine radioisotope dating theory, expose its plaguing problems, and propose a better alternative.”

Radioisotopes and the Age of the Earth, Vol II, Larry Vardiman, Andrew Snelling, Eugene Chafin, ICR & CRS, 2005.

This is volume II of the same research project noted above.

Thousands ... Not Billions, Don DeYoung, Master Books, 2005.

This book is a simplified report for a general audience of the technical results of the eight-year research project called RATE or Radioisotopes and the Age of the Earth. The results support a relatively young universe in line with the biblical chronology.

It's A Young World After All: Exciting Evidences for Recent Creation, Paul D. Ackerman, Baker Book House, 1986.

The book presents arguments for a young earth from various areas of science. It treats technical issues with relative simple explanations.

The Genesis Debate: three views on the days of creation, ed. David G. Hagopian, Crux Press, 2001.

The book presents 3 views on the 6 days of creation in Genesis 1, including the views of 24 hour days, ages of time, and a literary framework. Three teams of well-known evangelicals, committed to inspiration and inerrancy of Scripture, defend the respective views.

Creation and Time: A Report on the Progressive Creationist Book by Hugh Ross, Mark Van Bebber and Paul S. Taylor, Eden Productions, 1994.

The book not only refutes the book by Hugh Ross but it also refutes the very roots of the Progressive Creationism view. It supports a more literal interpretation of the Creation and Flood narratives and refutes the misuse of the biblical text by Ross. Thus it supports the young earth view of creation and a universal Flood, not a local flood.

Dismantling the Big Bang: God's Universe Rediscovered, Alex Williams and John Hartnett, Master Books, 2005.

The title of the book obscures the larger content of the book. It includes a good, brief history of cosmology and solid support for a young universe besides a refutation of the Big Bang theory. The biblical model for the origin of the universe is strongly defended. The book gives a good balance of the scientific and biblical data.

WORLDVIEWS

The Long War Against God: The History & Impact of the Creation/Evolution Conflict, Henry Morris, Master Books, 2005.

This book traces the influence of evolution and anti-God thinking from its beginnings, long before Darwin. It is a comprehensive survey of the history and influence of evolution thinking. It includes many quotations from evolutionists themselves over the ages.

The Soul of Science: Christian Faith and Natural Philosophy, Nancy R. Pearcey & Charles B. Thaxton, Crossway Books, 1994.

The book identifies and tracks historically “some of the more significant philosophical streams of thought since the scientific revolution.” It will show that modern science arose from a biblical worldview and not separate from biblical Christianity. Thus it refutes current attitudes of secular humanistic materialism that separate out from science any relationship to the biblical worldview. It introduces modern Christians to the “rich intellectual heritage” of Christianity.

Total Truth: Liberating Christianity from Its Cultural Captivity, Nancy Pearcey, Crossway Books, 2004.

As the title indicates, the author argues that biblical Christianity is not just truth about religious things but is total truth with a capital T. It includes a worldview, a way of interpreting all things. The book shows that the biblical worldview encompasses all areas of thinking, including public policy, government, science, family life, law, business, education, etc. The book refutes the current attitude of separating Christianity out from truth discussions.

The Politically Incorrect Guide to Science, Tom Bethell, Regnery Publishing, 2005.

This is one book in a larger series of “Politically Incorrect Guides.” It discusses common scientific myths of our culture such as America is causing global warming, evolution is supported by overwhelming evidence, religion is the enemy of science, and human cloning and stem cell research are key to future health.

Understanding the Times: The Collision of Today's Competing Worldviews, David A. Noebel, Summit Press, 2006.

The book explains the major worldviews in the world today, in contrast with the biblical worldview. The competing views include Islam, secular humanism, Marxist-Leninist view, cosmic humanism, and postmodernism. The views are described in terms of their positions on theology, philosophy, ethics, biology, psychology, sociology, law, politics, economics, and history.

* ***The Genesis of Science: How the Christian Middle Ages Launched the Scientific Revolution*** by James Hannam. (Dean)

The Universe Next Door, James W. Sire, Inter Varsity Press, 1988.

The book contrasts the major worldviews in the culture with the biblical worldview. The opposing worldviews treated include deism, naturalism, nihilism, existentialism, eastern pantheistic monism, and the new age.

Men of Science, Men of God: Great Scientists who Believed the Bible, Henry M Morris, Master Books, 1988.

The book is an historical survey of the leading scientists from the founding of modern science to the modern day that shows that they were believers in Scripture.

The Creation Answers Book – More than 60 of the Most-Asked Questions about Creation, Evolution, and the Book of Genesis Answered, ed. Don Batten, Creation Ministries International, 2006.

Leading creation science scientists, including Jonathan Sarfati, Carl Wieland, David Catchpoole, Andrew Snelling, Russ Humphreys, John Baumgardner, Werner Gitt, Michael Oard, John Hartnett, and others, answer the most-asked questions on the whole range of creation science questions.

INTELLIGENT DESIGN

Darwin's Black Box: The Biochemical Challenge to Evolution, Michael Behe, The Free Press, 1996.

This is one of the most important books from the intelligent design movement by a microbiologist. It explains with many examples from microbiology that biological systems could not have evolved but could only have come about as a result of the work of an intelligent designer. Even though the book presents complex biological systems, the explanations are done in easy-to-understand language and excellent illustrations. Behe is Roman Catholic in background and not a young-earth creationist but probably a theistic evolutionist.

Intelligent Design: The Bridge Between Science & Theology, William A. Dembski, Inter Varsity Press, 1999.

This is a foundational book for the intelligent design movement. It explains the essence of intelligent design and its relationship to theology.

Mere Creation: Science, Faith & Intelligent Design, ed William A. Dembski, Inter Varsity Press, 1998.

Defeating Darwinism by Opening Minds, Phillip E. Johnson, Inter Varsity Press, 1997.

Darwin on Trial, Phillip E. Johnson, Inter Varsity Press.

Reason in the Balance: The Case Against Naturalism in Science, Law & Education, Phillip E. Johnson, Inter Varsity Press

Objections Sustained: Subversive Essays on Evolution, Law & Culture, Phillip E. Johnson, Inter Varsity Press, 1998.

This is an early book sparking the intelligent design movement by a law professor and leader in the intelligent design movement. It is sympathetic to creation science.

The Edge of Evolution: The Search for the Limits of Darwinism, Michael J. Behe, The Free Press, 2007.
The book is written by a leader in the intelligent design movement yet probes areas where Darwinism may potentially work. The book is not up to the stature of the author's classic ***Darwin's Black Box***.

Of Pandas and People: The Central Question of Biological Origins, Percival Davis & Dean Kenyon, Houghton Publishing Co.

This is a biology text from an intelligent design perspective.

Nature's Destiny: How the Laws of Biology Reveal Purpose in the Universe, Michael J. Denton, The Free Press, 1998.

The book presents "the scientific evidence for believing that the cosmos is uniquely fit for life as it exists on earth" and "to argue that this 'unique fitness' of the laws of nature for life is entirely consistent with the older teleological religious concept of the cosmos." It is written by an unbeliever not sympathetic to creation science but does give evidence for intelligent design.

By Design: Science and the Search for God, Larry Witham, Encounter Books, 2003.

The book argues that recent discoveries in science give evidence for a rethinking of evolutionary thinking. Science today is showing that intelligent design is a better explanation of the origin of the cosmos than atheistic materialism.

By Design: Evidence for nature's Intelligent Designer—the God of the Bible, Jonathan Sarfati, Creation Book Publishers, 2008.

The book contains a variety of examples of evidences for intelligent design, refuting evolutionary thinking.

In the Beginning was Information, Werner Gitt, VLV, 1994.

The book concerns information science and relates the origin of life. It deals with the nature of information, origin of information, the laws of nature related to information, languages and communication, and other topics. This is written by a German but translated into other languages, including English.

The Wonder of Man, Werner Gitt, VLV, 1999.

The book details the marvelous nature and design of the human body, mainly from a scientific perspective. In addition it discusses the nature of the image of God from a biblical perspective. Also included is a description of the nature of Heaven. The book has a strong evangelistic emphasis.

Questions I Have Always Wanted to Ask, Werner Gitt, VLV, 1992.

The book answers questions related to both theology and creation science. The questions include theological issues related to God, the Bible, salvation, faith, Heaven, and other topics.

If Animals Could Talk, Werner Gitt, VLV, 1994.

The book selects a few animals to show their unique creation and to show evidence of design by a Creator.

Did God Use Evolution?, Werner Gitt, VLV, 1993.

The book takes the evidence from several sciences to refute theistic evolution.

CREATION SCIENCE for CHILDREN

Bomby the Bombardier Beetle, Hazel May Rue, Institute for Creation Research, 1993.

The brief booklet, along with many cartoon illustrations, explains the uniqueness of the bombardier beetle and points to God as Creator. Other insects are also discussed.

WEBSITES & VIDEOS

Institute for Creation Science (ICR) -	www.icr.org
* Video series - "Made in His Image"	www.icr.org
John Baumgardner website	www.globalflood.org
Answers in Genesis (AiG) -	www.AnswersinGenesis.org
Creation Ministries International -	www.creation.com
Ray Mondragon website -	www.ForHisGloryNM.com
Creation Science Fellowship of NM -	www.csfnm.org
* Dr. Thomas Kindell	http://www.kindell.nwcreation.net
* Dr. Grady McMurtry	http://www.creationworldview.org
* J.D. Mitchell (Greshem, OR) Dinosaur fossil expert	http://www.creationengineeringconcepts.org
* Thomas Kuhn -	http://www.thwink.org/sustain/glossary/KuhnCycle.htm
	https://www.amazon.com/Structure-Scientific-Revolutions-50th-Anniversary-ebook/dp/B007USH7J2/ref=sr_1_2?keywords=thomas+kuhn&qid=1555080832&s=gateway&sr=8-2

OLD EARTH RESOURCES

The Genesis Question: Scientific Advances and the Accuracy of Genesis, Hugh Ross, Navpress, 2001.

This is a commentary on the first 11 chapters of Genesis from a progressive-creationist and an old-earth viewpoint. The exegesis of the Genesis text is very forced, emphasizing the details of the text that support the viewpoint and omits the glaring details that undermine the viewpoint. The final authority in the exegesis is not the biblical text but current scientific theories. The biblical text is forced to conform to the scientific theories.

The Fingerprint of God: Recent Scientific Discoveries Reveal the Unmistakable Identity of the Creator, Hugh Ross, Promise Publishing Co., 1989.

Ross, an astronomer, presents cosmological evidence that supports the viewpoint that God is the Creator. There is considerable value in the content of the book. Unfortunately, the author supports progressive creationism and the old-earth viewpoint.

In The Beginning ... We Misunderstood: Interpreting Genesis 1 in Its Original Context, Johnny V. Miller & John M. Soden, Kregel Publications, 2012.

The authors were former young earth creationists but have abandoned that viewpoint and propose a re-interpretation of Genesis 1. They attempt to present a fresh exegesis of the passages that allows for more flexibility in terms of the scientific challenges but the exegesis is not convincing. They do not overtly take a stand on the old/young earth viewpoint but clearly are no longer young earthers.

A New Look at an Old Earth: Resolving the Conflict Between the Bible & Science, Don Stoner, Harvest House Publishers, 1985.

This is an attempt to harmonize science and Scripture concerning the age of the earth. Unfortunately the harmonization yields to current science theory at the expense of the biblical text. The old earth viewpoint is supported.

The Christian View of Science and Scripture, Bernard Ramm, William B. Eerdmans Publishing Co, 1954.

This is an old attempt to harmonize science and Christianity. Ramm, an authority on biblical hermeneutics and exegesis, unfortunately is hermeneutically inconsistent in his harmonization. Ramm allows science to take priority over the biblical text. His conclusion is that the progressive creation or theistic evolution viewpoint best harmonizes science and Christianity. Ramm also concludes that the local flood viewpoint is best.

* *A few other resources have been added from Robby Dean after 4/12/19, as noted with an asterisk.*