Sir Isaac Newton was a man of many talents. After his great scientific discoveries he had a remarkable second career as Warden of the Mint, where he implemented a difficult reform of the coinage that may have saved the British nation from financial disaster. He personally investigated cases of counterfeiting and sent scores of malefactors to the gallows. It is as if Einstein, after producing the Theory of Relativity, had served capably as Secretary of the Treasury or Attorney General. In any competition for the most intellectually gifted human being of all time, Newton would deserve to be on everyone's short list.

Michael White's biography does not stint Newton the great achiever, but its primary emphasis, as the subtitle indicates, is on the "sorcerer"--specifically Newton the alchemist and decipherer of hidden prophecies in the Bible. This disreputable (and unsuccessful) side of Newton was long suppressed or minimized by historians who were determined to portray him as one of the founding fathers of Enlightenment deism. It first came to public attention when John Maynard Keynes purchased a large collection of Newton's papers in 1936 and subsequently described Newton as "the last of the magicians .... the last great mind which looked out on the visible and intellectual world with the same eyes as those who began to build our intellectual inheritance rather less than 10,000 years ago."

Newton did not believe that God merely wound up the clockworks and then let the universe run by itself. On the contrary, he insisted that God was constantly active in the physical world, and, with a dedication bordering on obsession, he developed his heretical Arian theology in secret. He took the Bible seriously as a collection of data derived from a supernatural source, and he studied the prophecies of Daniel and Revelation with methods as rigorous as those he applied to gravity and optics. He devoted the greater part of his professional life to alchemical experiments that were both physically and legally dangerous. The physical danger was due to the constant fires and the use of toxic chemicals like mercury. The legal danger arose because alchemy had been made a felony by gold-hoarding sovereigns who feared that the alchemists might succeed.

Not even Newton could do the impossible. He learned a great deal from alchemy about chemistry and experimental technique, but he never found the philosopher's stone or turned base metals into gold. As for biblical prophecy, Newton meticulously developed a grand scenario predicting that the Jews would return to reclaim Jerusalem in 1899 and that the second coming of Christ would occur precisely forty-nine years later. That might look pretty good, if we could reinterpret those dates as rough predictions of the beginning of modern Zionism and the founding of a Jewish state. But such post hoc adjustments constitute cheating when one is trying to be scientific.

Modern scientific materialists regard Newton's devotion to...
of the Creator. 'Evolution' refers to our current understanding as to how God has brought biological diversity into being. 1860 British Association for the Advancement of Science was not really about evolution versus creation or even science versus religion. On the Bishop’s side it was about the danger of legitimising change in an age when he believed it was having deleterious social and theological effects; Huxley was aiming for the secularisation of society, his aim was to establish the legitimacy of science against what he regarded as improper influence of church leaders. By 1884, episcopal imprimatur had been given to the Origin by Frederick.

Science, Evolution, and Creationism is a publication by the United States National Academy of Sciences. The book’s authors intended to provide a current and comprehensive explanation of evolution and “its importance in the science classroom”. It was “intended for use by scientists, teachers, parents, and school board members who wanted to engage in more constructive conversations with others who remain uncertain about evolution and its place in the public school curriculum.” The book, published on Creation Myths or Evolution.

The explanation for life offered by religions differ from each other in significant ways, but none of them has any basis in science. Pixabay (modified by Catherine Giordano). How is Science Different from Religion? It not only rejects evolution, the very basis for the science of biology, it rejects geology, cosmology, archaeology, and history. It began in the United States in 1960's as a fundamentalist Christian concept to counter the scientific evidence for evolution. It has since gained a large following, not only in the United States, but also around the world. Why can't God and science go hand in hand? Catherine Giordano (author) from Orlando Florida on February 27, 2018: Eric: Are you talking about “The Eclectic Atheist Forum”? Nothing in contemporary science has proved more challenging to religious believers than evolutionary biology. Disputes about the religious and theological implications of Darwin’s ideas have been going on now for more than a century and a half, and they are as heated today as ever. Darwin and God. cares for the world; and (5) the competitive “struggle for existence” inherent in evolution seems at odds with a Universe created by God. What did Darwin think about God? After returning (in 1836) from his sea voyage, he spent the next 20 years or so brooding about the theological implications of his discoveries. He had once taken for granted, as almost everyone else did at the time, that all living species came into being by God's special creation in the beginning.