its axis. Whatever else we may or may not know about the meaning of Genesis 1 , we do know that this was not the best--this definition was certainly not what Moses or anyone of that time had in mind. The only way they could have ever dreamed of such a definition of a suh would be a specific revelation of God to them about the fact and we have no evidence that he made such a revelation. If He had it would have been strange indeed that so many centuries elapsed before anyone ever thought of the idea as far as evidence goes that the earth revolves on its axis. The fact of the matter if of course that it states in t he fourth day that God caused the sun, moon and stars to appear and made them measures of time for days and for years. This certainly excludes the idea that the sun, the relation of the earth to the sun was a measure of time of the days in the previous three days. This fourth argument is a negative one and it is ane which does not seem to grasp the meaning of the statements alo ut the 4th day at all.

The 5 th argument is an interesting one. He says; ARGUMENT NUMBER 5 even more forceful and unanswerable than this. In the accounts of the various acts of creation in this week the wording of the text in each case is such as to demand instantaneity. Kt may be argued fomthe English translation, that a tme-period is possible in the meaning of the word day, but the febrew text is emphatically reversed, the reverse, as an instance on the first day the text slays..."

