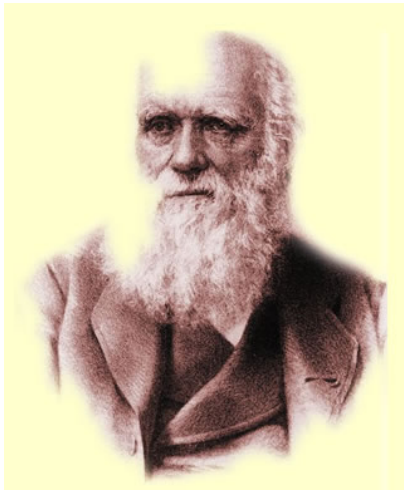


The real face of Charles Darwin who is introduced to the public as a 'scientist'



Darwinists generally strive to introduce Charles Darwin as a great scientist and a respectable person. The historic facts, however, prove to be otherwise.

Let alone being a scientist, Charles Darwin was a wanderer who was dismissed from all the schools he attended. He was unable to stick to any particular job and did not take any work seriously. During his famous cruise what Darwin did was, from time to time, to collect a few bugs for pleasure and then to throw them into a corner without paying any attention to them. As one can also read in his autobiography, he did not even bother to look at these bugs. The reason of this voyage was not Darwin's interest in science but his adventurousness. Indeed, the voyage in

question was solely an excitement for Darwin who had always drunk and cruised with yelling drunk crew.

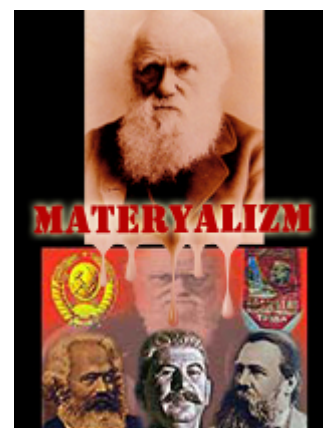
With the same sense of adventure, under the influence of people around him, he started to advocate a claim he heard from Erasmus Darwin, his grandfather who was a freemason. Meanwhile in his letters, he often expressed the absurdity of this claim and stated that he thus was about to suicide. The person who also urged him to come out with this claim was Thomas Huxley, again a freemason friend of his. Huxley, known as Darwin's bulldog, was a member of Royal Society, a society made up of only freemasons. Those who took the initiative to spread the idea of evolution were the 33rd degree freemasons in this society.

During the years Darwin suggested his theory, he was totally unaware that the cell, which he assumed to be nothing more than a sac full of water, was incredibly complex to compare to a galaxy system. That is why he did not see any inconvenience in claiming that the cell came into existence by chance. He was unaware of the laws of genetics. In his time even a ball pen was not invented. In the time of ignorance of the 19th century, people assumed that subsequently-acquired features of living beings could be transmitted to next generations. Upon this fallacy, he suggested that living beings transformed to one another and tried to convince himself. For this reason throughout his life he was surprised at the absence of transitional fossils.

Charles Darwin's grandfather Erasmus Darwin was one of the prominent naturalists of his time and Charles Darwin remained under his influence throughout his life. Naturalism is the movement which deems that the essence of universe's existence remains in nature, denies the creation of Allah and regards the nature as the creator.

Actually one of the prominent advocates of naturalist philosophy, with roots that can be traced back to ancient Sumerians and Greek myths, is freemasonry.

In brief, Erasmus Darwin, who is a freemason and naturalist,



had great influence on Charles Darwin's assurance in "evolution", which is a legacy from the ancient pagan cultures. Under the influence of Erasmus Darwin, the writer of the poem "*The Temple of Nature*", he adopted pagan beliefs based on nature worship and elaborated his theory upon this mentality. Indeed, the main lines of Darwinism remain the same today. The common features of Darwinists are their taking the nature and chance as a deity and having a pagan belief that is not based on concrete evidence.

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