



An Analysis of Evolving Darwinism as a Contribution to Transformative Faith and Science for Social Transformation

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Abstract: *This study seeks to understand the contribution of evolving Darwinism to the debate between science and religion and the impacts of evolving Darwinism to modern science. In analyzing the impacts of evolving Darwinism in modern science, the study will focus precisely on the roles of evolving Darwinism in medicine, neuroscience, DNA and germ cell. With regards to the relationship between science and religion, the study will examine the different models which exist between science and religion, that is conflict, independence, dialogue and integration model. In the contemporary period, many scholars still present the thoughts of Darwin on evolution theory as it was. However, this study will view the theory of evolution from the perspective of evolving Darwinism. This perspective of evolving Darwinism gives new interpretation to the evolution theory. The new interpretation of evolving Darwinism focuses on the importance of the evolution theory today, especially in the light of transformative faith and science. The study of this new interpretation, the evolving Darwinism, is a theoretical study, which will rely solely on existing literature. The key findings of the study include the dialogue and integral models of the relationship of science and religion, there is a greater understanding of human nature and the understanding of reality. Secondly, with the application of evolving Darwinism to medicine, there is a decrease rate of mortality because the ultimate causes of diseases are identified. Therefore, from the study, the relationship of science and religion is dialogical and integral. Besides, evolving Darwinism has contributed greatly to the modern understanding of science.*

Keywords: *Evolving Darwinism, Evolution, Darwinism, religion and science, modern understanding*

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1. Introduction

Evolving Darwinism is an expansion and an interpretation of the evolution theory. The expansion and the interpretation include modern genetics. For instance, modern genetologist have discovered that all species of vertebrates have genes. These genes have encoding molecules called oxytocin. The oxytocin functions in enhancing cooperation, social bonding, love, and brain reward centers which help in reducing conflict (Cohen & Marron, 2020). The evolving Darwinism goes beyond what Darwin thought of. The biologists are discovering that evolution works in a way that the naturalist Darwin never imagined (Zimmer, 2009). Darwinism is a system of thought, which has practical and emotional application. As

a system of thought, it is often viewed as a creed which can be attacked, betrayed, defended, and protected. Darwinism, as a creed, varies depending on the occasion. Traditional views have always attacked and betrayed this theory. This paper will be echoed on the defense in order to protect Darwin's theory of evolution because of its practical and emotional application. The defense and the protection is backed by numerous previous studies from contemporary scholars who have discovered the importance of Darwin's theory in all fields of life. The spractical and emotional application of this theory ranges from modern biological perspective, scientific and religious perspective, and the culture and cultural perspective. In the perspective of science and religion, it will examine the contributions of Darwinism to the debate

of science and religion, in the modern biology, it shall examine the impacts of Darwinism in medicine, DNA, healing, and in the culture and cultural perspective, it shall examine the contributions of Darwinism in the understanding of evolving culture (Midgley, 1994).

Since the 19th century, the evolution theory has greatly challenged the traditional, fundamentalist, and anthropological assertions about the place of human beings and nature (Etzelmuller and Tewes, 2016). According to scientists, the evolution theory was purely the objective study on how nature works. There was no room for attaching either moral or spiritual values to it (Berkeley, 1989). There was an increase in the use of reductionist, the molecular biological approach to diseases and the force control of reproduction for political and ideological reasons. Furthermore, the confusion between theological and evolutionary thinking greatly affected the use of evolutionary knowledge by physician (Gluckman et al., 2011).

Although traditional Christian and fundamental anthropologists view Darwinism as a threat, the theory has contributed significantly to science, especially in the field of medicine and neuroscience. In the development of the theory, Darwin used the deductive method and the hypothesis testing to penetrate the series of problems that were identified. This approach consisted of systematic, imaginative and rigorous examination of their ideas. According to Darwin, facts were very important because they helped him to test his theory and/or to give him direction (Levinton, 1982). Darwin's theory has contributed greatly to the history of science, especially in the discipline of paleontology, geology, genetics and developmental biology (Bloria, 2020). In fact, there is an increase in the use of and/ or application of evolutionary knowledge over the past decades due to some concerns which are related to traits. These concerns tackle host parasite, pathogen evolution interactions and the limits of adaptive capacity. All these recent concerns call for intersection of evolutionary biology, clinical medicine and experimental biomedical discipline (Gluckman et al., 2011).

Past literature survey has shown that only a fraction of evolutionary knowledge have been used by medicine, nursing and public health. No school teaches evolution as a medical science and some schools do not even consider evolution as a prerequisite for their students. Some medical students have not accepted evolution. For this reason, most medical personnel have an inadequate knowledge of evolutionary biology. Although there is a huge gap between medicine and evolutionary biology, this study will analyze the importance of evolution to the medical personnel (Nesse and Stearns, 2008; Miller, 2004).

The aim of this paper is two-fold. First, the aim of this study is to understand the contribution of Darwin's theory of evolution in the debate between science and religion. Second, to understand the contribution of evolving Darwinism to modern science.

1.1 Research questions

The following research questions will guide the achievement of this study:

1. To what extent has evolving Darwinism contributed to the debate of science and religion?
2. What is the role of evolving Darwinism to the modern science, especially medicine, neuroscience, DNA, and germ cell?

These questions will assist the researcher to understand the contribution of Darwin's theory of evolution to the debate between science and religion and the impacts of Darwinism to modern science.

3. Methodology

The evolutionary theory and its impact has been widely studied by scholars in different disciplines using different methods to explore the development of the theory, according to the thoughts of Darwin and his understanding of religion. This paper will focus on literature review from published documents and articles on evolution. The literature will provide key findings regarding evolving Darwinism and its impacts on science. The published documents will be accessed through Google Scholar, Jstor search, African Online Journals, <https://archive.org>, Google search, EBSCO, and a collection of literature from the library.

4. Results and Discussion

In this section, the paper presents the findings of the contribution of evolving Darwinism to the debate between science and religion and the impact of evolving Darwinism to modern science. The findings are an analysis of literature based on the research questions.

4.1 The contribution of evolving Darwinism to the debate between science and religion

Before this study examines the contribution of Darwin's theory of evolution to the debate of science and religion, a brief background of Charles Darwin and his understanding of the evolution theory and the notion of religion, will be presented. This will pave the way for the analysis of the contribution of evolving Darwinism to the debate of science and religion.

Charles Darwin was born in the family of Robert Darwin and Josiah Wedgwood. The family of Charles was of upper middle class. As a young man, he absorbed the ideas and the beliefs from the family. Darwin shaped the beliefs and the ideas he absorbed from his background. After his studies he was given an offer to ship as a naturalist on HMM Beagle. He went for a trip around the globe, which lasted for five years (1831-1836). The trip of Charles Darwin contributed to the development of his ideologies. First, he changed his Christian belief into a kind of Deism. The change was due to the fact that he was not able to believe in the Biblical miracles. Secondly, Darwin reflected on the fossil in South America. Thirdly, the distributions of birds and reptiles in the Galapagos Archipelago in the pacific. After the trip around the globe, he tried to understand the factors which account for the fossil in South America and the distributions of birds and reptiles. This thought process helped Darwin to develop the principle for natural selection (Ruse, 2017). The explanation of the previous theory was not satisfactory to Darwin. The traditional theory was based on the miraculous intervention of God in the history of life (Dixon, 2008). However, Darwin was convinced that some aspects of plant and animal life, especially in the Galapagos Islands and Tierra del Fuego required explanation (Clayton and Simpson, 2008). Eventually, the explanation of plants and animals life will be a great challenge to the mystery of mysteries which the Christians have always held that there is an intelligent design who is responsible for creation.

In 1859, Charles Darwin, in his work, *The Origin of Species*, introduced the theory of evolution. According to him, three principles guides the evolution of organism, namely natural selection, sexual selection and inheritance, which are acquired by characters. It is believed that organisms evolved, and the evolved organism are different from the previous ones because of the need for life known as natural selection (Alwi, 2017). Perhaps, there are elements which contribute to the variation of plants and animals, despite their common origin. These factors are geographical distribution, random heritable variation, competition for resources, and survival of the fittest. These factors help to explain the adaption and the origin of separate species.

There are three basic insights from evolving Darwinism, which are important to modern science. Firstly, human beings are modified offspring of some pre-existing form known as the anthropoid apes. Both the human beings and the apes have some common characteristics like the developmental, physiological, morphological, cognitive, psychological and DNA. Secondly, culture and cultural evolution are important to human evolution. In fact, laws, customs, and traditions are the sources of variation in human beings. They are transmitted through imitation and education. Therefore, they are bound to evolve through innovative teaching and by public opinion. Finally, the

human cooperation and moral sense is the best and the highest distinction between man and the apes. Besides, organisms adapt to the environment using various means namely: by optimizing their viability, survivorship fertility, and making success (Richerson, 2021).

The relationship between science and religion has contributed to Darwin's understanding of religion. This relationship between science and religion is viewed in three stages. The first is physics, cosmology, scientific discoveries technology and economic progress. The second category is the period when Darwin surfaced. In this category Darwin developed the evolution theory, which undermined the traditional belief about nature. The traditional belief asserted that nature was a stable framework of rational structure. This view was a threat to Christian natural Theology and deism. The third category made use of the scientific methods. The scientific method was highly used to study the human nature and the society. During this period the scientific methods were considered to be the only methods that could yield knowledge of man and nature. With the application of the scientific methods in the study of human being and nature, it was concluded that the beliefs, miracles, and prophecies are illogical. Besides, the doctrines of the revealed truth were not clear and distinct. As a result, "illogical" aspects of religion, Darwin had to abandon the Christian faith (Greene, 1959).

To Darwin, religious claims such as the belief in miracles, providence, and prophecies are not justifiable because of the methods. Religious methods were more of revelation. For this reason, Darwin asserted that scientific methods are the only procedures to be considered in order to gain knowledge of man and nature. The scientific methods were based on experience by reason and observation. Darwin also believed that the adaption of plants and animals to their environment is a proof of the power and wisdom of God. However, in the development of his thought, Darwin noted that the adaption of plants and animals in their environment was due to natural processes. Variation and natural selection was the intelligent design. Darwin was convinced that God is not responsible for the cruelty and the violence in nature. In fact, cruelty and violence is not willed by God (Dixon, 2008). The interpretation of Darwin's theory from a theistically perspective can enhance the understanding of the magnitude of God's fully gifted creation (Pretorius and Lioy, 2021).

In the past, advancement in natural and historical sciences was often viewed by Christians as threat to the orthodox belief. This fueled the tension between science and religion; thus, they were at war with each other (2019). Furthermore, the relationship between religion and science followed the conflict model. Traditional religion holds that the world and the humankind are created by the divine being. Therefore, the creation of the world and the human person is attributed to the intelligent design. On the contrary, Darwin believed that the origin of species is

caused by the natural process of variation and selection. For this reason, there is no divine intervention in the origin of species (Clayton, 2008). Conflicts which often exist between science and religion are apparent. These conflicts can disappear when one views reality with proper insight and wisdom. In fact, both science and religion are not in conflict, they are using different methods to approach reality. Both science and religion need to complement each other in order to persuade a knowledge of reality (Ogugua \$ Ogugua, 2015).

According to Albert Einstein, neither science nor religion can stand without each other. To Einstein, religion without science is blind and science without religion is lame. Both science and religion are not enemies but rather they are cousins. They complement each other. For this reason, both science and religion can bring positive contributions to human endeavor. In fact, in the context of transformative faith and science, the relationship between science and religion is crucial because it helps the student to have a better understanding and a better interpretation of the Holy Bible. Through the understanding of the relationship between science and religion, the student begins to nourish their thirst and love of God. For instance, the recent discoveries in cosmology and in quantum mechanics are interesting, both to the scientists and the theologians, in that it brings about healthy interaction between science and religion (Nalugala, 2019). Therefore, both science and religion enrich each other.

In the contemporary period, an increasing number of programs use the evolutionary theory to understand phenomena. A wide range of research programs in medicine, archeology, history, literary studies, cosmology, electronics, computer programming and robotics are expanding the scope of biological evolution theory to new areas of application (Reydon, 2021). Previous literature reveals that Darwin's theory of evolution contributes greatly to science and religion and with a major role in biological, medical and social sciences. It also shows that Darwin's thoughts on science were against religion (Childester, 2009). From this contribution of evolving Darwinism to the debate between science and religion, it can be concluded that science and religion complements each other. In the context of transformative faith and science the relationship between science and religion shows how the two support the existence of human person, the understanding of reality and the two enlighten each other in grasping reality. Thus, science and religion are not in conflict; rather, they complement each other. This paper will then proceed to demonstrate how evolving Darwinism has contributed to modern science especially in medicine, treatment of diseases, DNA, and gene cell.

4.2 The role of evolving Darwinism in medicine, diseases, DNA, neuroscience, gene cell and stem cell

In the field of medicine, the evolution theory has contributed greatly to the development of medical technologies such as population genetics and phylogenetic, which have helped to enhance informing research on the treatment of cancer (Gluckman et al., 2011). Similarly, questions for concern on the origin of trait, the limit of adaptive capacity, the host-parasite-symbolic relationships and pathogen evolution, from some traditional evolutionists, are of great interest and have ignited great reflections in the domain of human biology and medicine (Gluckman, et al., 2011).

In addition, the theory of evolution helps many scientists today in the search of treatments for some diseases. Once there is an outbreak, scientists seek to identify the pathogens of the disease. Thanks to the evolution theory. Scientists have discovered that diseases evolved in so long as humans have existed (Clayton, 2008). Globally, cancer is one of the diseases that is causing a high rate of mortality in the world. As a global disease, there is continuous development of new drugs and personalized therapeutic approaches used to mitigate the cancer in people suffering from the disease. Although true, the development of drugs and personalize therapeutic treatment for cancer yields less fruits than is expected. However, continuous studies of cancer progression in individual patients has helped scientists to understand Cancer biology, thereby enhancing the development of new therapeutic strategies as treatment for cancer. For example, the malignant genetically influence cancer cells and together with the TME form a functional system which promotes the growth and spread of tumors (Lucina, et al, 2019). Thanks to evolving Darwinism, the new philosophical inspiration for the development of personalized cancer treatment has helped to improve the healthcare of cancer patients leading to an increase rate of cancer survivors.

Moreover, the theory of evolution has given a new insight about major diseases thereby enhancing an integrated understanding of human biology and medicine (Gluckman et al., 2011). Diseases bring disorder and the disorder is always an expression of a pathological constitution. The theory of evolution helps in the understanding of the ultimate causes of diseases (Gluckman, et al., 2011). Also, the evolution theory has helped scientists to understand the nature and change in emerging infectious diseases (Alizon and Methot, 2018). In addition, the evolution tree shows a great prospect that organisms vary in their ability to regenerate tissues and organs. For example, Salamanders can regenerate a range of body parts throughout their stages of life. Similarly, in mammalians, wound healing,

especially in adult's skin, leads to the formation of scars (Lucina et al., 2019).

Furthermore, to scientists, fossils indicate that life existed on earth about 3.4 billion years ago. Darwin in his theory believed that evolution was possible only through variation and heredity. Previous research on evolution had the same view that evolution was possibly through variation and heredity (Kluger, 2009).

With the help of modern science, it has been discovered that DNA is the organism hereditary endowment, and it is the code that determines protein sequence. For the modern scientist, DNA is the master program of life. The body make up and its function depends on the genotype. It is the inherited genome which determines the individuality of a person (Cohen, 2016). Fortunately, scientific discovery underline that DNA is possibly the brain behind evolution through variation and heredity. The discovery of DNA paved the way for scientists to understand the individual. And the DNA sequencing information helps scientists to understand the individual genetic change in species, a change that helps in the process of reproduction. In addition, the discovery of DNA helps scientists to trace our lineage. Scientists are also able to understand how some complex organs such as the eye evolved, genes that help in the formation of embryos, embryo blueprint and the ability to locate the different cells in the body of a human being. A coordinated function of these cells in the body leads to the formation of body organs like the arm, the brain, and hands. The discovery of DNA also helped scientists to determine how old gens could be recycled, and to understand hair growth—a typical trait in mammals because of the alpha-keratin in humans. The advancement in biological discovery help us to understand the process for the diversity of created species. These discoveries are possible because scientists are able to examine the DNA of species, something Darwin never thought of when he developed the theory of evolution (Kluger, 2009).

Along the same lines, the theory of evolution has helped ancient DNA (aDNA) in that it has been used in the field of archaeozoology to resolve evolutionary, ecological and paleographical questions. Ancient mitochondrial DNA helps scientists to understand the evolution and history of Pleistocene saiga; to assess the loss of genetic variation, which has been lost in the previous years; and to better understand biology and the evolution of extinct species such as quagga, and the marsupial wolf. For example, a study of the aDNA of a pig skeleton from the Neolike period helped researchers to identify the geographical origins of pigs and their domestication in Europe (Kefi, 2011).

Neuroscientists and materialistic philosophers state that the mental states is identified with the brain states and that the brain state is a physical system. They further argue that the only fundamental reality is the material and not the

mind or the soul. Such a claim by neuroscience anticipates that science can account for conscious being in the world. However, the reality is that science cannot account for conscious being in the world because no number of subatomic particles can give rise to conscious beings in the world (Gyekye, 2015).

Based on the evolution theory, change in being is fundamental and it can be in small or large scales. Small scale change in being is referred to as microevolution. Microevolution is a genetic change which occurs in a given population of species. The genetic changes move from one species to another over a period of generation. The large-scale change in being is the macroevolution. It is the transformation of species into other descendant species. This process of transformation is historical, an indication that all life have a common ancestor (Chaabani, 2020). An analysis of the theory of evolution show that everything in the world evolved gradually from infinitesimal particles, thus, affirming chance and randomness. This assertion renders the theory of evolution limited (Gyekye, 2015).

In a similar way, the evolution theory has greatly influenced the science of gene cells. Darwin in his theory stated that individuals with heritable traits have a high chance of surviving. Individuals/ organisms with heritable traits that support survival and reproduction have high possibility of leaving offspring than their peers, thereby, increasing the frequency of generation (Bloria, 2020). Moreover, studies have also shown that most genetic variants linked with phenotypic differences in animals, plants and fungi are stable and biparentally inherited. This has influenced population geneticists to model evolutionary changes with population (Charlesworth, Barton, & Charlesworth, 2017).

In regard to stem cells recent studies have shown that human pluripotent undergo self-organization into 3 D embryo like structures. This can only happen when some conditions are met. These recent studies have also demonstrated that the pluripotent stem cell can be reprogrammed to a molecular state. This molecular state of the pluripotent stem cell is the expanded pluripotency. The expanded pluripotency has a potency of becoming embryonic ad extra-embryonic cell lineages (Sozen et al, 2021). Stem cell is essential to humanity in that it has helped many who are suffering from chronic illnesses. The stem cell has been used in the treatment of patients who suffer from juvenile diabetes. There are different types of stem cells and these different types are used in different situation (Kluger, 2009). In fact, there is a doctrinal progress. This progress indicates an improvement in human situation due to the constant replacement of inferior beliefs by superior beliefs (Clayton, 2008). Scientists hold that Darwinism has been used as the best pattern to explain the universe. Besides, the theory of evolution help scientists to understand things as they are.

It is the ideal compact with the hope for the future of mankind and the basis for any substantial advancement in any fields of human endeavors (Green, 1959). The evolution theory shows that all species of living things on earth have a common single origin. The natural selection of species was the tool used to explain the directional and the adaptive changes within the evolution of species. The mechanism of natural selection gives a better understanding of the elimination of the inferior individuals (Robbins and Cohen, 2009).

On the other hand, previous studies have also acknowledged arguments against the theory of evolution by religious leaders. A number of Christian believers challenge the theory of evolution. First of all, the evolution theory challenges the religious belief that God created the world in seven days. Secondly, it challenges the belief by Christian that God designed the world. Thirdly, it challenges the belief that God created humanity and endowed man with nature. Finally, the evolution theory challenges ethical values and advocates for ethical relativism (Gyekye, 2015). Religious beliefs states that God created humanity and the universe; and also, that ethical values should be objective, since they enhance the smooth running of the human society (Gyekye, 2015). Furthermore, religion has always maintained that the human person is made up of the body and the soul. The body is the material, spatial and mortal substance. The soul is immaterial, non-spatial and immortal substance. This religious belief has been rejected by the theory of evolution, especially the neuroscientists (Gyekye, 2015).

Discussion on the findings of evolving Darwinism

After analysis the contributions of evolving Darwinism to the debate between science and religion and to modern science, the researcher noticed that the study has impacts in transformative faith and science. In this section of the study, the paper will indicate how this study has contributed to transformative faith and science, the limitations of evolving Darwinism, and the way forward for the evolving Darwinism.

This paper realizes that evolving Darwinism is a synthesis which distinguish the present state of evolutionary theory from the earlier forms of evolutionary theory proposed by Darwin (Clayton, 2008). It further recognizes that DNA replicates. The replication of DNA acts as a template for RNA through which protein is produced. Additionally, the DNA molecules, contains the genetic information. The genetic information in DNA is important for the encoded transmission. This transmission is possible only through the nucleotide bases adenine (A), guanine (G), thymine (T) and Cytosine(C) (Clayton, 2008). From recent studies, DNA can be reproduced, and genes can be passed from generation to generation. Besides, the information in the

DNA can be unfolded into a myriad of structures which often make up the cell (Clayton, 2008).

In the previous years, the view that science uses experimentation and religion has not been prevalent. However, in the course of this study the researcher discovered that this view is not realistic. In transformative faith and science, science is inherent on faith. In science there is no discussion of faith but rather the discussion is about postulates. Both science and religion are necessary for human understanding. They can change at any times. This means that there is nothing fixed in the universe (2019). Moreover, the constant discovery of science is very important in that it helps to strengthen faith in the intelligent being. Thus, this brings about new knowledge (Nalugala, 2019).

As a matter of fact, the relationship between science and religion should be reciprocally collaborative. This reciprocal collaborative dimension between science and religion also has the aspect of criticism. Both science and religion are constantly in search for new knowledge (2019). The fundamental questions about the origin of matter, mind and life are very crucial to religion and of great importance for theologians because they need to be aware of the answer which science provides. In order words, science can provide some of the raw materials from which religious belief can be fashioned. Through the interaction of science and religion, there can be transformation. There is a progressive series of paradigm shift in science. The paradigm shifts brings a better approximation of reality. Therefore, there is a shift in the understanding of reality both from the scientific and religious perspectives. For instance, in the religious perspective, religion used to claim to have the ultimate truth. Due to the shifts, some questions addressed in the past, such as the question about the location of heaven and hell have changed (Clayton, 2008).

In the modern society most species of organisms are extinct due to their inability to adapt to the changes in the environment. For instance, the researcher learned that the present-day has witnessed global warming and high rates of immigration across the globe due to the change in the environment. Environmental change has caused human beings and organisms to migrate and change their environment in order to survive. There is equally a global economic change as a result of the current COVID-19 pandemic and other factors among which are political instability and natural disasters causing mass migration of persons and other living creatures for the sole reason of survival. The change in the economic sector calls for economists to seek for possible ways to help human beings adapt to different and new economic situations. In the social sector, globalization has also affected human beings and animals. In traditional Africa, there was a great sense of community spirit, but today's secularism and globalization has affected that sense of community that is

why transformative faith and science call for the protection of the environment. The protection of the environment can reduce the extinction of organism (Clayton, 2008).

Literature shows that the evolution theory faced objection from both religious and scientific communities. For the scientific community, the theory had no mechanism for inheritance that fit the descent with modification. Due to recent discovery by Mendel in his work, the objection from the scientific perspective was resolved. The discovery by Mendel contributed greatly to evolving Darwinism. As a matter of fact, evolving Darwinism gives some new principles about life. Some of the principles are: Firstly, genes are information that is in the form of linear array which makes up the DNA molecules of chromosomes. Secondly, the traits in an organism are the direct expression of the information in the genes. Thirdly, the variation in traits of organism are due to the subtle differences in the information. Finally, the changes in genes are mutational events. These mutational events happen in a random way (Clayton, 2008).

Moreover, evolving Darwinism shows the modification and development in the original ideas of Darwin. Some of the modification and development are the mechanism of inheritance of acquiring traits, the discovery of genes, and the critical role of DNA in the transmission of genetic data (Clayton, 2008). In regard to the debate between science and religion, the review found that the interaction between science and religion have often been centered on the four categories of conflict, contrast, conversation and confirmation. In examining the four categories, the paper concluded that the interaction between science and religion is conversational and conformational (Clayton, 2008).

However, the theory of evolution has some limitations. To begin with, the theory assumed that speciation should take place but rather the evidence was conspicuously absent. In addition, there was an imperfection of the geological record. The geological records indicated that there were intermediate species, extreme perfection species, and complication of some individual organs such as the eye (Clayton, 2008). Moreover, on the mechanism of heredity, the theory maintained that individual living beings have a limited life. Due to the limited life span, evolution can only proceed through a succession of generation. Therefore, this entails that the explanation of evolution theory strongly depend but on the knowledge of the mechanism of heredity and the distinction between evolution by natural selection and evolution through direct adaption to the environment (Ong, 1960). In addition, the fossil suggest that some species have become extinct. Fossils consist of plants and animals remains (Clayton 2008). The fossil record shows that life on earth dates back to at least 3.4 billion years ago (Zimmer, 2009). However, studies show that there are no counterpart of the fossil on

earth. As a matter of fact, this is a contradiction to the fixity of species as assumed by the evolution theory (Clayton 2008). Similarly, despite the contribution of evolving Darwinism to medicine and to the treatment of diseases, there are some diseases like AIDS and malaria that continue to kill more people, especially in Africa and South-East Asia (Clayton, 2008). Lastly, in the light of transformative faith and science, Pope John Paul II argues that human beings do not have the same common ancestor with chimpanzees. For this reason, the human person does not share a common mind with chimpanzees. Secondly, human beings have immortal soul and free will. Therefore, human beings do not have a common ancestor with chimpanzees. Consequently, human beings and chimpanzees do not have a common share of DNA, a common ancestor, and a common mind (Clayton, 2008).

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

Evolving Darwinism has greatly contributed to the survival of the human person especially its contribution to the identification of the ultimate causes of diseases. The theory's contribution in the field of medicines has led to a decline in death rates in people affected by diseases. Many scientists have taken great interest in understanding this theory because it has triggered research in many fields. Similarly, contemporary scholars have developed the desire to investigate the applicability of the theory in the different disciplines because of the constant change in things and in the environment. Many religious institutions have embraced the evolutionary theory and many religious leaders are interested to know more about the theory because it offers a great insight on the biblical creation account. In the medical field, the theory has arouse in scientists the desire to continually seek for ways to improve scientific principles since they keep changing. Moreover, evolving Darwinism has offered a great insight in regard to the understanding of nature and the place of human beings in the universe.

Transformative faith and science is making use of the great insight from evolving Darwinism in that it is widening the scope of students and potential transformers in understanding nature, human beings and how to relate science and faith in order to understand God. The convergence between science and religion shows that scientific discoveries especially in medicine, information communication technology, care for the integration for creation, analyses of global warming and adequate actions on climate change have added a positive value in the wellbeing of humanity and also assures its sustainability (2019). The goal of transformative faith and science is to blend science and religion for the wellbeing of humanity in the universe, and to reduce some of the adversities that keep on threatening the existence of beings in the world. The more students of higher learning institutions grasp this

convergence between science and religion, the more they begin to add value and to give new interpretation to realities because Darwin's theory of evolution keeps on evolving.

5.2 Recommendations

From the foregoing, the paper comes up with the following recommendations in regard to the finding. Firstly, the paper finds that because of the advancement in science, there is need for science to sit and listen to religion in humility (Clayton, 2008). The major concern of the scientists has been how the universe is constructed and how it works. This scientific question on how the universe is constructed and how it works have to be related to the religious question, that is, the purpose of the universe. The integration of these two perspectives are very important for the well-being of the human person in regard to the universe (2019). Those who are weak in their religious faith are not encouraged to study evolution because it may weaken their faith but those who are strong in their religious faith can deepen their faith through the study of evolution. In a similar way, a religious person who studies transformative faith and science becomes more conscious of their faith (Clayton, 2008). In conclusion, evolving Darwinism has dominated research agenda, especially from the last half of the twentieth century. This is clearly seen in the recent discovery in molecular medicine (Clayton, 2008).

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