

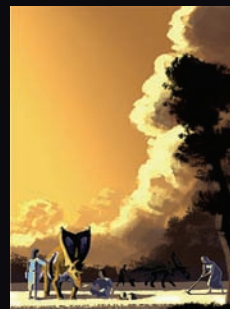
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The
Spark

The
LIGHT

The Planet

DH



Outline

Introduction & The Global learner - interlinked study of origins - How to use this Book	3
The Natural and the Supernatural	6
World views	11
Science – Definitions, uses and abuses	17
Comparison of Origin Theories	23
Origin of the Universe, Its Nature and Age	26
The Origin & Development of Life	76
The Fossil Record	98
Natural Selection, Mutation, Adaptation	130
Genetics and Life Development	137
Human Development –Origins	160
Dating Fossils, Rocks and Earth’s processes: How Old?	194
Geology	209
Entropy	212
Dinosaurs – Dragons	238
Origins and Disappearance Dinosaurs in History and Archeology	245
Dinosaur – Human Coexistence	260
Dinosaurs Alive?On Land?	315
In the Waters?	330
In the Skies?	356
Dinosaurs / Dragons in Art	364
Evolution the Fallout – History and Social EffectsPromoters of Evolution	387
Origins History and Evidence according to the Bible’s Science and History	480
Timeline	482
BeginningsOriginal Earth	489
The Pre-Diluvian WorldHumans & Animals	475
The Cataclysm –Noah’s Flood	502
The Flood CataclysmPost-Diluvian World	548
The Ice AgeReemerging Civilizations & Advanced Humanity	
The Story of Humanity in The Bible’s History, Science, Prophecy, and Validity	
Other Resources	
Other Beliefs and what they really Believe	

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&
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This is an educational work in progress. As I double check sources and get input from scientists, I am modifying the information in this book. Where evidence may be questionable I have placed markers noting such. I welcome feedback on this educational resource.

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The Spark, the Light & the Planet

Purpose

In an effort to bring the best scientific evidence to light and get beyond biases and world views, I have created and compiled this project.

Assumptions: There is such a thing as reality.

There is a way to know things and the best known and provable things are called Truths.

Science is just one of the ways of discovering and knowing truths.

We do not make up truth/ reality. We discover it. Truth is outside humanity, otherwise each person's view is a perception, therefore only perception = truth. In this view there is no truth, just opinions and perceptions—everything becomes relative— the majority, the most powerful, outspoken—dictator overpowers all other “preferences.” In this world there is no wrong, injustice, evil, etc. It's all relative— unknowable and a primordial ooze. Science becomes either irrelevant, because it is dependent upon human perception (relativism) or it becomes the only truth.

So unless you want to live in a world where nothing matters, including you, then there is Truth, knowing and discovery. It all matters because there are answers, and everyone should be free to explore, learn and express their views no matter what the conclusions are. Responsibility of ideas; let scientists discover and learners learn. Let's do some critical thinking and have some fun being human.

— D H

Contact me: sparklightplanet@gmail.com

www.sparklightplanet.com

This is a gateway project, which I hope will intregue you and lead you to the excelent resources noted in this book and further research.



The Global learner - an interlinked study of origins

To understand origins and how the universes came about we need to delve into all areas of science and learning. We must connect physics, astronomy, geology, anthropology, and many other fields of study in order to get a whole picture and to not be fooled by just one field's perspective. Often specialists in one field get so buried they can not think critically or make connections to other fields, so predictive science wains, and scientists lose sight of the big picture.

“The debate must be restricted to science and avoid religion, a broader, more complex, and less structured discipline. My focus is on the scientific evidence relating to origins. Scientific methodology is better understood [than theology] by most people. Indeed methods for reaching religious conclusions are vast, subjective, and cultural. Religious disagreements—often emotional and unresolvable—have been with us for thousands of years. A purely scientific debate will be broad enough.”

“Scientific information cannot be suppressed for long, so it is not surprising to see a growing awareness and excitement concerning this information. Some evidence involves new discoveries. Other evidence, discovered long ago, has been poorly disseminated. If all this information were openly presented in science classrooms, better education would result. Regardless of your age or education, you can learn and help others learn this information about a subject that holds great interest for most people—the subject of origins.”

ITB By Walt Brown <http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/>

Www.sparklightplanet.com



How to use this Book

This Book is designed to first address key areas of Science in regards to origins, Mostly in developing order. **First**, there is an attempt to define terms followed by an introduction to issues and why Origins is crucial to understand and study in our world. **Second**, Much has been produced about Naturalistic Progressive Evolutionism and its development, so in contrast the second part of this book assembles a wholistic picture of Supernatural Creation / Origins as layed out in the Bible. This is not to advocate or persuade, but to balance and aid understanding of a view not much publicised in curent culture.



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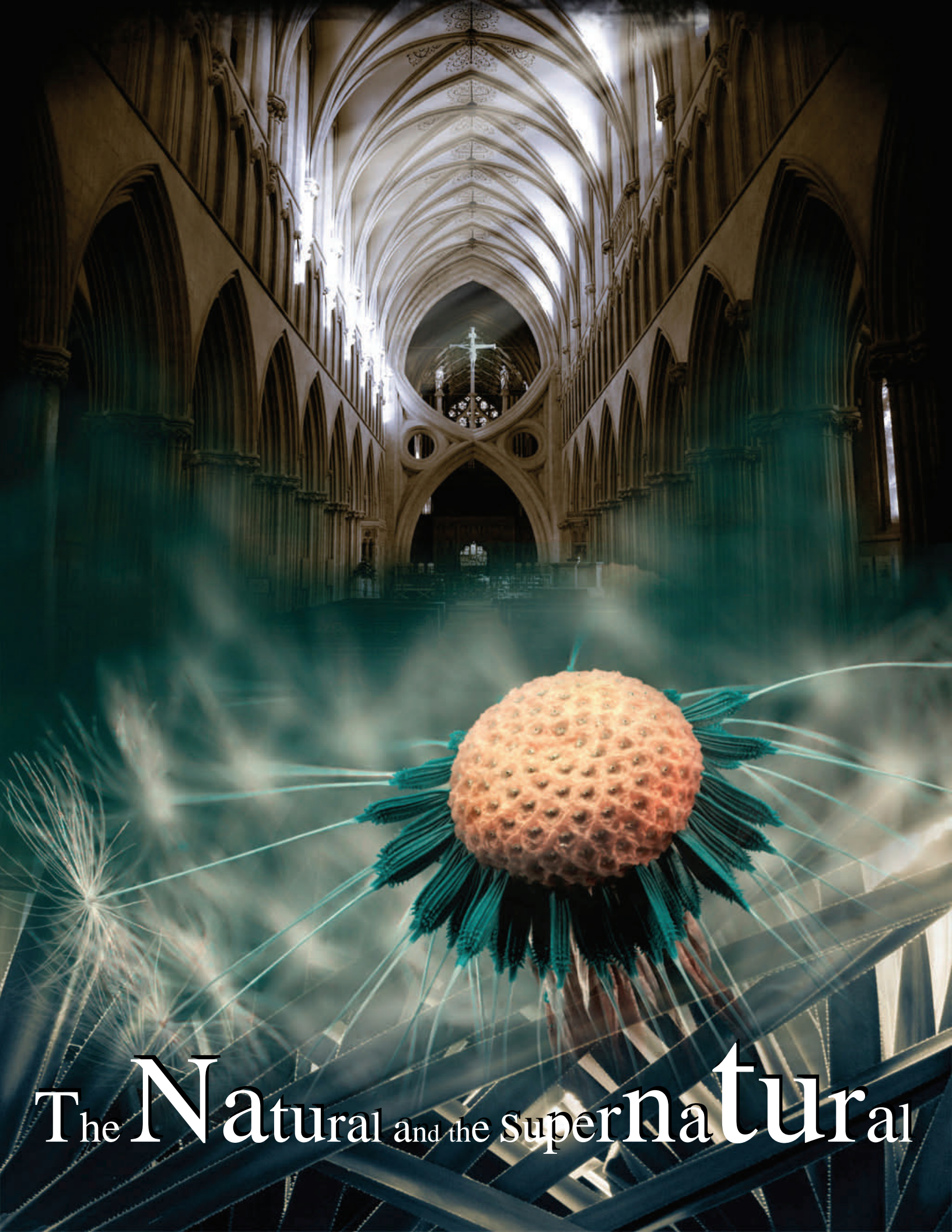
Contact me: sparklightplanet@gmail.com
<http://sites.google.com/site/sparklightplanet/>

[Www.sparklightplanet.com](http://www.sparklightplanet.com)



Resources & Both Sides

You will see resources boxes with websites and articles. I have done my best to show links giving more information for both sides of a study or argument.



The Natural and the Supernatural

The Natural and the Supernatural

Why is our culture, almost globally caught up in ideas and dreams of the supernatural?

Writer Arthur C. Clarke postulates as follows:

Clarke's Three Laws are three "[laws](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clarke's_three_laws)" of prediction formulated by the British writer and scientist.

They are:

1. When a distinguished but elderly scientist states that something is possible, he is almost certainly right. When he states that something is impossible, he is very probably wrong.

1. The only way of discovering the limits of the possible is to venture a little way past them into the impossible.

3. Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clarke's_three_laws

"Profiles of The Future", 1961



"Any path to knowledge is a path to God—or Reality, whichever word one prefers to use". Arthur C. Clarke

Can the Supernatural be proven?

<http://peace-of-mind.net/>

<http://www.examiner.com/crime-history-in-rochester/famous-supernatural-events-19th-century-america>

<http://www.virtuescience.com/mystery.html>

The Natural and the Supernatural

Science is one of the ways mankind learns about our world, it is just one among many ways of discovery. Science is in progress and tied to humans, fallible and changing as we learn and discover more about our world.

So what is Learning/ Knowledge/ Science and what is it made up of?

Knowledge is made up of logical and rational thinking about our world. It seeks to make working schemes/ statements/ beliefs about what is and what should be. It is based on observation and evidence. It includes belief in the before mentioned things. A belief is rational if based on enough evidence and it agrees with what is known about the world and reality. Faith is trusting in evidences. Faith either has a foundation and justification, or no foundation = delusion.

Belief: trusting in what is observed, reproduced, and proven.

Faith: acting on your beliefs, making judgment calls—laws, and sometimes believing in something you don't currently have all the evidence for— and assumption, imagination, a leap of faith.

Some of the world's greatest scientists use belief and faith to jump beyond the evidence and propose a theory before the evidence was found, and because of their faith, they discovered amazing things.

Science is not Science fiction, anything on TV or movies, and unfounded theories based on little or no evidence / observation. Science is not necessarily what is widely accepted.



The Supernatural

How much do we know? How much does all humanity collectively know?

You may say, “a lot” “everything” or “almost nothing.”

We are discovering, learning, and exploring every day. We know more, but as many scientists will tell you, the more you learn, the more you realize there is so much more to learn. For example: the cell, DNA, the oceans, outer space. Enough?

Our world (though we like to think we are more scientific, rational, and naturalistic) is toying with and seeking the supernatural more than ever, in TV, movies, books and music. The amazing amount of science fiction, ghosts, and alien media is astounding for such a “scientific and rational—naturalistic society.” We like to pretend we live in only a natural world, answering only to ourselves. But our dreams (media) are filled with the supernatural and memories of our lost potential and purpose. Have we lost a perfect world, an “Eden” and we are trying to get it back (current environmental movement?).



What if the supernatural is really just the undiscovered? This doesn't mean leaving reality, it means exploring again, being wise enough to know you don't have all of the answers and aren't in control of everything. It means believing in truth but still having an open mind to consider all things, and it means some things might just be dumb, wrong, stupid and evil. If not, our alternative is to be close-minded, intolerant, and to close judgment on ourselves. To censor ideas is to close the lid and trap ourselves in a box where no answers can be found and no questions can thrive. We then live in a world tied to the mast of a sinking ship of political correctness and popular tolerance, which only tolerates their own views.



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The Natural and the Supernatural

What percentage of the world's population believes in the Supernatural? How many believe only in the natural?

World Population Percentages by Religious Group

religious 86%, non-religious and anti-religious 14%

Religious Groups

monotheists 54%, reincarnationists 20%, ethno religions 10%

Monotheists

Christians 33%, Muslims 21%

Reincarnationists

Hindu 13%, Buddhist 6%

Ethno Religions Chinese 6.3%, tribal 4%

Non-religious groups

Non-religious and agnostic 11.9%, anti-religious and atheist 2.3%

From: <http://www.geocities.com/richleebruce/mystat.html>

<http://home.sandiego.edu/~baber/logic/gallup.html>

This poll shows that in June 16, 2005

Three in Four Americans Believe in the Paranormal

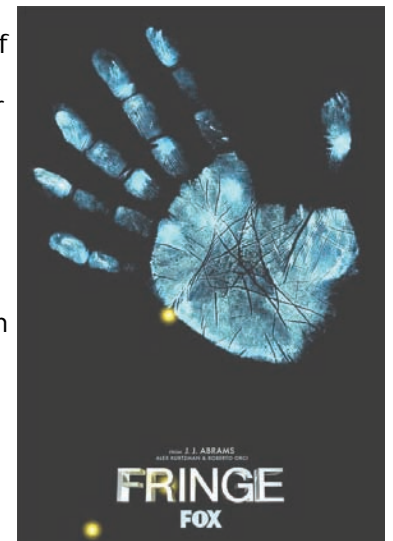
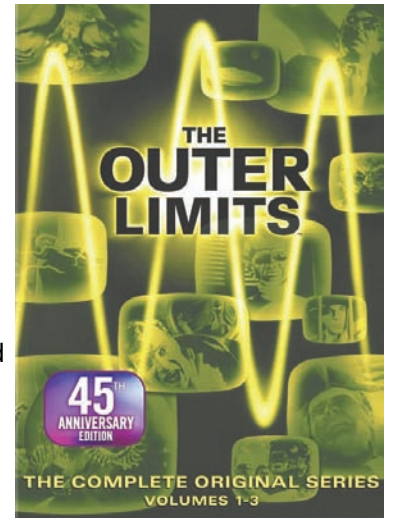
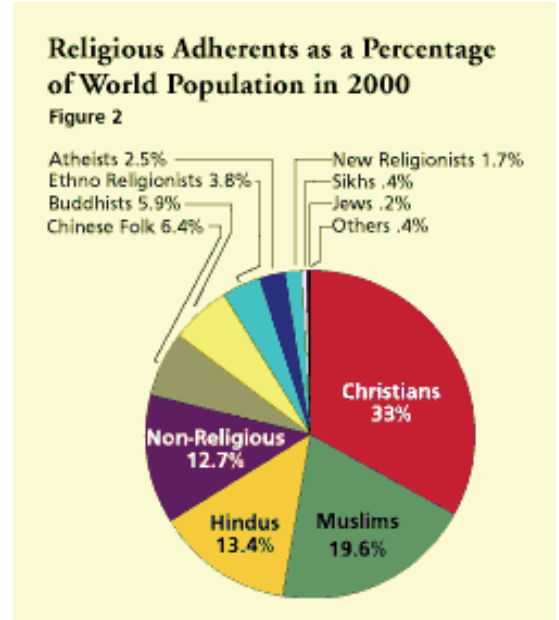
Little change from similar results in 2001

<http://www.baylor.edu/pr/news.php?ac...ry&story=52815>

During the past 63 years, several polls show the percentage of atheists has not changed at all, holding steady at only 4 percent of Americans who say they do not believe in God. Not only is atheism not growing in the United States, the majority of Europeans are not atheists (Ch. 14, "Atheism: The Godless Revolution That Never Happened"). Russia now claims 96 percent of its population believes in God, while a recent poll of China showed that atheists are outnumbered by those who believe in God(s).

In both the 2005 and 2007 Baylor Religion Surveys, researchers found that 11 percent of the national sample reported they had "no religion." Although nearly a third of the "no religion" group are atheists who reject "anything beyond the physical world," the Baylor Religion Survey found that two-thirds of the "no religion" group expressed some belief in God and many of those are not "irreligious" but are merely "unchurched" (Ch. 17, "The Irreligious: Simply Unchurched-Not Atheists"). Delving into the actual religiousness of those who report having no religion, the Baylor Survey found that a majority of Americans who claim to be irreligious pray (and 32 percent pray often), around a third of them profess belief in Satan, hell and demons, and around half believe in angels and ghosts.

<http://boards.straightdope.com/sdmb/showthread.php?>



The Natural and the Supernatural

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More info from Gallup poles:

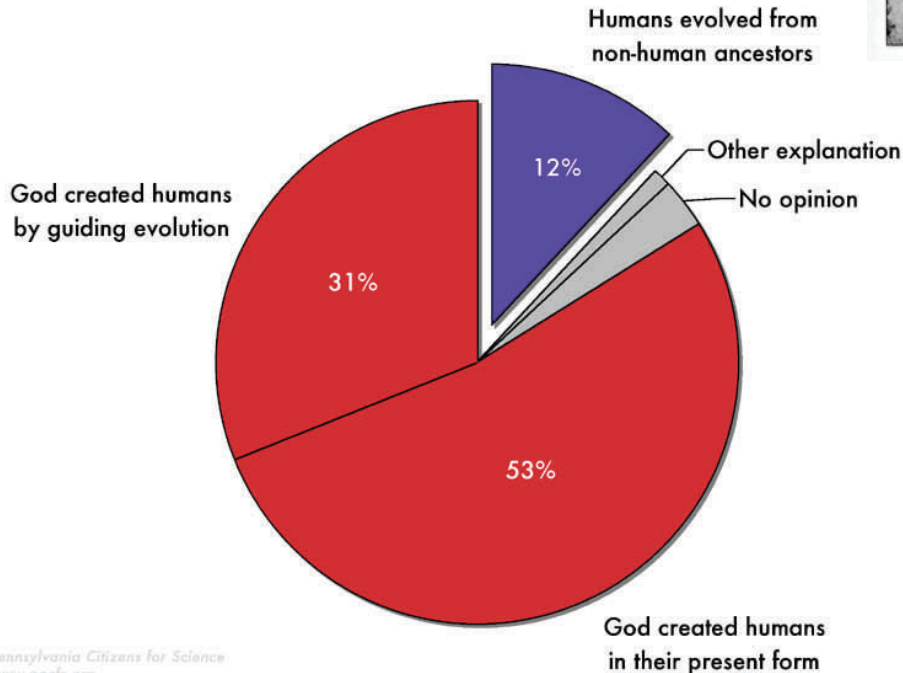
http://www.religioustolerance.org/ev_publi.htm

Around the world: <http://www.religioustolerance.org/worldrel.htm>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Major_religious_groups



**American's views on the origin of humans
(Gallup poll, November 2005)**



The most beautiful thing we can experience is the mysterious. It is the source of all true art and all science. He to whom this emotion is a stranger, who can no longer pause to wonder and stand rapt in awe, is as good as dead: his eyes are closed. - Albert Einstein



So, to break it all down, worldwide, about 3% of the worlds population do not believe in the supernatural.

About 3 to 9% of Americans do not believe in the supernatural.



World Views

Four Great Questions

1. **Who** am I (and what am I worth?)
2. **Where** did I come from?
3. **Why** am I here?
4. **Where** am I going when I die?

“...the law of **Christ** is incompatible with the Law of **evolution**... Nay, the two laws are **at war with each other**...”

Evolutionist, Sir Arthur Keith,
Evolution & Ethics.

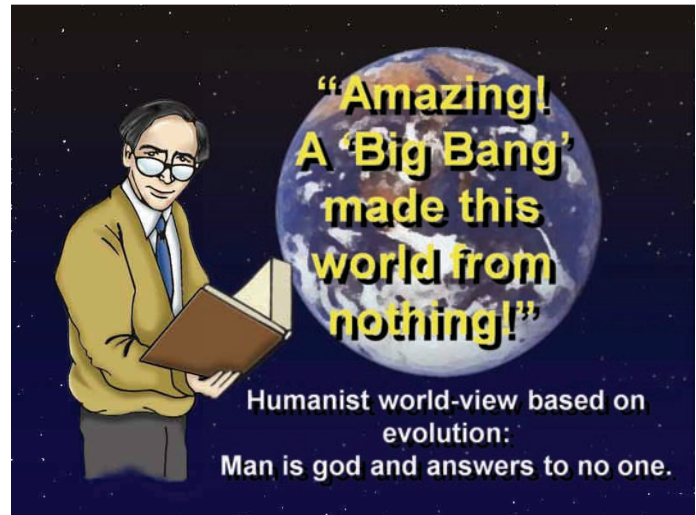
Does what we know point to the possibility of the impossible?

Supernatural design and creation from the word of God.

&

The origin of the universe and life from natural evolutionary processes

As far back into recorded history as we can see, two ideas have emerged as to the origin of everything. Most clearly the Greeks came up with the idea of natural processes without the supernatural being the cause of our existence. But it was not until the time after the fall of the Super structure of Roman Catholicism, the Dark ages and the emergence of the Bible in the common tongue of the people that the discipline of discovery called Science emerged.



Two World Views



Science emerged with figures such as Newton, Pascal, etc. who saw the universe as knowable and orderly. They believed we could discover and know the mechanics and purposes of our world and ourselves. The idea that Laws govern our world became the basis of all thought out thought - Logic, and the basis of science being a discipline of observing and reproducing to discover the intricate workings of our world. The early scientists assumed an intelligence, a design behind all things. Belief and religion played their influences, but as a new “religion” with man at the center of the universe emerged, new ideas started to form in the minds of men. The old ways of thought were relegated to the “Church” as the divide between Secular and Spiritual widened into a grand canyon.

World Views

Following is a brief history of the people and ideas, which have influenced our world so dramatically.

Greece—humanistic ideas of origins from other ancient civilizations and life from non-life.

Jean Baptise de Lamarck (1744-1829)

The Tendency to progress or evolve to more complexity, and the forces of fitting to the local environment [adaptation]

Spontaneous generation and inheritance of acquired characteristics -proven false

Catastrophe theories and Uniformitarianism

Charles Lyell - *Principles of Geology* 1860's : The age of the earth reformed to hundreds of millions of years old, His ideas attacked by Lord Kelvin (William Thomson)

Later radioactivity and radiometric dating

Faulty Creationist / Religious idea that all things have stayed the same from the time of creation. And that animals did not become extinct. The Bible taught the opposite, that things were wearing down and animals could go extinct.

1800's Dinosaur frenzy as dinosaur fossils are found and put together Iguanodon- best guess

Charles Darwin (1809-1882): *The Origin of the Species to Natural selection of the races*

Main ideas: Variation and adaptation (natural selection) can cause one kind of animal to change into another kind of animal given enough time. All the kinds of animals came from one. Sexual selection, environmental adaptation, and survival of the fittest.

Alfred Wallace a British naturalist had similar ideas to Darwin's at the same time.

William Paley *Natural Theology, or Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity* 1802: says all adaptation should be perfect. The search for and intended "purpose" to all things such as rats and fleas a faulty religious idea ignoring the decay and decline of



life as a result of the fall of man away from God affecting all life and earth.

Kind [bird] and species-interbreeding becomes unlikely [the Herring gull and the Lesser black-backed gull]

The ideas of Adaptation and natural selection credited to Evolution only and divorced from intelligent design and special creation

Intermediates? Variation in designs or evolutionary links
Living Intermediates and fossil intermediates

Geology—being taught as uniformitarianism, evidences of flood explained away and or given as evidence for evolution processes.

Dating methods—most young ages discarded, old ages solidified

The fossil record and the creation of the "Pre-historic" Dinosaur ages

Humanism and the re-defining of language: Philosophers support Darwin such as Maximilien Liittre 1800's



Blending evolution and the supernatural Alfred Wallace 1858 a contemporary of Darwin proposed that human beings has indeed evolved and that the human spirit came from some supernatural force, and idea that the Roman Catholic Church adopted, but Islam, and protestant Christianity has rejected. The Jewish community is split.

The Scopes Trial

DNA - Origin of life, the Stanley Miler experiments 1950's, and the rise and fall of spontaneous generation of life.

The propagation of evolutionary theories and beliefs through government (tax supported) backed education and scientific support. 1963 Madaline Murry Ohare, Bible, Ten commandments and prayer taken out of schools

Stephen Jay Gould 1942-2000 Punctuated Equilibrium - lack of transitional forms

The rise of Intelligent design and the questioning of Darwinian (materialistic) Evolution

World Views

A world view is how we make sense of everything around us. It is what we base our beliefs, hopes and truths on.

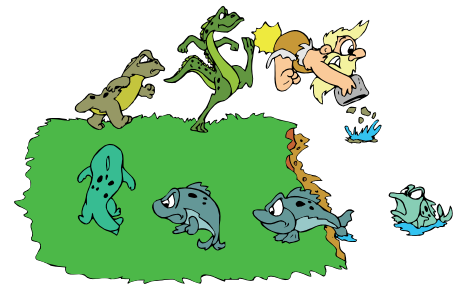
A world view is why two people looking at the same evidence and come out with different views and conclusions.

You never come to the table with nothing. There is no vacuum when it comes to the human experience.

This really matters in the realm of science and exploration, truth and knowing. The question is not whether you can get rid of your bias, but can you see your bias for what it is, a world view, and go beyond it to explore other world views and ideas, being open enough to consider their credibility, origins and conclusions.

I will lay out three world views which encompass all of the other subsets. Others have explained this better, but this is a skeletal outline. I encourage you to explore further.

Naturalism: The world and the observable universe came about by only natural processes. All that exists are time, matter and energy. There is no supernatural in any form. In this camp are atheists, naturalistic (Darwinian) evolutionists, and agnostics.



What this world view believes about:

- Origins— everything came about by chance out of matter, energy, and time. These have always existed, origin unknown.
- Humans — the “most evolved” of the living creatures on earth, though maybe not the most fit for survival. A product of chance whose only purpose is to survive.
- Morality— morality is tied to survival. The fittest survivor decides the morality. Everything is relative. Right and wrong, good and evil, life and death are just preferences. There are no injustices or wrongs. The majority or the strongest impose their preferences of morality on the weaker. It is just nature being nature.
- Death — the end of all things, existence ceases, ending any imagined or created meaning or purpose
- Life — you are “god” (the most evolved) so seek your greatest good /survival. Seek pleasure until you die.
- Directives— The only real things are what can be observed in naturalistic/material science. Survival of the fittest—survival of the survivors is the driving force. Chance is the only force or known. The earths well-being supersedes that of any one species, aka humans. We may be the problem— exterminate us

Pantheism: There is some kind of force, energy or multiple entities which may or may not have brought about the world and the observable universe. They may be part of it as well, but just more evolved beings, separate or entwined in nature. In this camp are Buddhists, Unitarians, pantheists, animists, Hindus, the Greek gods, Gya, Chinese and Japanese folk beliefs, African deities, etc.



What this world view believes about:

- Origins — a few creation mythologies, but many pantheist Buddhists and Hindus don't address this issue.
- Humans — lower evolutions, part of the system of all things, we must stay in balance or harmony with all things.



World Views...continued

- Morality — it varies upon your evolution level.
- Death — maybe the end, maybe not. Definitely the end of your personality as the universe recycles your energy or essence.
- Life — seek to be at balance with the universe and with others, but don't get caught in the wrong cast system or the downward spiral of reincarnation. Which evolved entity or force do you listen to? Nothing is for sure; just seek peace and love and hang loose, however that is done.
- Directives — There is something out there bigger than us. Some great observations about humans, nature, and the universe, but not sure what to do where to go with them.

Monotheism / The One: All existence, reality, knowing, time, energy and matter, start from one being. This being (alien) has always existed, always been, and has no end. This being is outside of time, space, and matter. Life, light, love, relationship, choice, and all things find their source or origin in this being.



What this world view believes about:

- Origins — All of time, space, energy and life come from this source. The Creation is a reflection of the creator, but not the same as the Creator.
- Humans — A special reflection of the creator, designed to be in a unique relationship with the creator.
- Morality — Light and dark, good and evil, right and wrong exist outside the human experience and we live the happiest and best when we discover and align ourselves with the harmony of the universe and choose to live connected with the source of life and reality.
- Death — the result of separation from the Source. A consequence of choice, our choosing to seek independence from the origin of all things. A transition resulting in rebirth or restoration of all things lost, broken, stolen, or destroyed because of human independence from Life's Source. Or, complete separation resulting in judgment and annihilation.
- Life — the opportunity to discover your purpose and connect with the Creator, living out your hopes and dreams and gifts to your fullest potential.
- Directives— learn to live in love, connected to the Source, live in balance and harmony with nature and your fellow humans. Reflect the love, life, and glory and relationship given to us by the Creator, exploring and living in wonder at all that is around us.



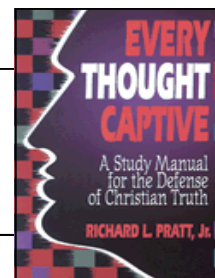
Note: Of the three main beliefs, Islam, Judaism and Christianity, only Christianity holds to a being who has love and relationship at its core in a trinity of three personalities of the same essence in perfect harmony with each other, showing themselves to humanity in one Creator. A truly alien and mind twisting concept. In contrast Islam and Judaism (to some extent) have only one being with love being one trait of that being— much more like the Greek gods of Olympus who loved and hated and had no core nature.

DH

Every Thought Captive: A Study Manual for the understanding of Christian Beliefs

By Richard L. Pratt, Jr.

A great look into the presuppositions of thought and belief



A Comparison of the Two Main Theories

Note: there are many variations between the two, such as theistic evolution, which try to adopt characteristics of the other.

Key: In discussing naturalistic evolution and creation theories it will be helpful to distinguish some sets or differences in the animal kingdom. (More: see page 11)

The broadest sets are invertebrates, vertebrates.

Then mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, arthropods, starfish, molluscs, segmented worms, roundworms, flatworms, jellyfish, sponges.

Then kinds/ baramins: dog, primate, cat, horse, cow, spider, whale, turtle, lizard, bird etc.

Then species: swan, house cat, doberman, draft horse, ape, blue whale, crocodile, etc.

More info: <http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/topic/created-kinds>

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/home/area/cfol/ch2-species.asp>



Naturalistic Evolution:

Assumption – Time, matter and energy have always existed, and somehow defy the laws of entropy.

This model allows for no outside or intelligent intervention (supernatural). Only time, matter, and energy- only the natural.

Universe: from the big bang – origin point out of “nothing”

Billions of y.o. 8 to 20 billion y.o.

Earth & Solar System: just one of many solar systems and planets, which by chance happens to be in a life zone.

Billions of y.o. Earth Approximately 4.3

Billions of y.o.

Life: By chance arose from non-life chemicals and minerals, possibly in the deep oceans.

Billions of y.o.

All life/complex organisms (us) “evolved” from non-life – single cell.



Creation: Assumption – A creator being (outside the universe) has always existed, no beginning and no end. This model allows for supernatural intervention in nature and claims that the Creator used natural and supernatural means in the origin and development of the universe and life on earth and even outside of it.

Universe: from an origin point, spoken into existence (created) out of nothing.

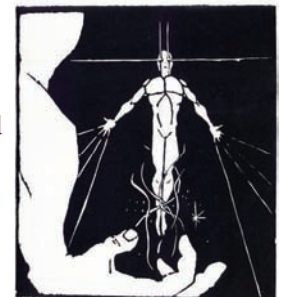
Could be billions y.o. or young, thousands y.o. In the Bible, the Earth is talked about first, and the planets, sun, and stars show up later. It could be that they were created billions/millions of years before and their light reached earth on the day described in the Bible – naturalistically. There are some great scientific observations for a young universe that is thousands of years old. There is also the supernatural nature of the Creator, beyond the access of science.

Earth & Solar system: designed specifically for life and humanity. It could be millions or thousands of years old. According to the Bible, the earth was formless and void, but it doesn't say for how long until the day / night cycle was started by the Creator initiating time measurement and life.



Life: designed and specifically created. Thousands y.o.

All life (simple and complex organisms created and designed within their kinds (original design) before genetic entropy – the Fall.



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

Natural Selection: In nature one or more traits will be favored and/or selected out because of environmental conditions.

Adaptation: A living organism's reaction to natural selection. An internal system will enhance traits so that the organism / animal/ human survives better. (Scientifically observed within kinds, called speciation. Darwin's finches or dogs – wolf to Chihuahua.

Mutation: change within an organism on the genetic level. Scientifically no new genetic information has ever been observed to be added to an organism by mutation. It works with the existing information. Mutations can be beneficial, neutral, or harmful. The huge majority are harmful.

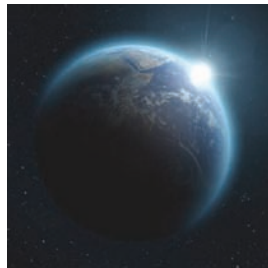
Naturalistic evolution proposes that these three mechanisms can change one kind of creature into another and that they can- given enough time- take one celled organisms and “evolve” them into a range of different kinds of creatures. This is referred to as Macro (large) evolution, and differentiated from micro-Evolution, which happens within kinds from the three forces mentioned above.

Long periods of time: billions and millions of years. With enough time the improbable or the impossible become possible- is the theory.

Fossil record: claims to be able to show millions of years of life and geologic change
Millions y.o.

Tenants: the present is the key to the past – uniformitism. (Does not acknowledge that a worldwide cataclysm happened, except whatever wiped out the dinosaurs.)

Reality and morality originate from nature. Existence is only in life on this earth. Death ends everything. There is no pre or post existence, no supernatural.



Summary:

The key differences between evolution and creation theories are the pre-existence of a supernatural creator versus a completely naturalistic world. Billions of years versus thousands for the origin and development of life and the universe. They differ on the scientific viability of natural selection, adaptation and mutation to “evolve” non-life / single cell organism to the multiplicity of complex organisms we see today and in the fossil record. They interpret the fossil record and past events differently.

Natural selection: imported from the Fall.

The result of sin and separation from the Creator's plan and design. Scientific and agrees with NE.

In nature one or more traits will be favored / selected out because of environmental conditions. This fits both models and is neither evolutionary or creationary.

Adaptation: an amazing design feature enabling creatures to modify or adapt to nature (within kinds) dog, horse, cat, turtle etc.

A living organisms reaction to natural selection. An internal system will enhance traits so that the organism / animal/ human survives better. (Scientifically observed within kinds, called speciation. Darwin's finches or dogs – wolf to Chihuahua.)

Mutation: a mechanism designed to assist adaptation. Harmful mutations (possibly all) are the result of the Fall – human's choice against the Creator, separating all of nature and the planet and ushering in degeneration and mutation. All things were created to their optimal use and purpose, but now are diverging or degenerating.

Change within an organism on the genetic level. Scientifically no new genetic information has ever been observed to be added to an organism by mutation. It works with the existing information. Mutations can be beneficial, neutral, or harmful. The huge majority are harmful.

Short periods of time: for life, and possibly other processes

Fossil record: no intermediates, but many varieties of creatures affected by a global flood, many not in existence today. Mostly laid down by a global flood catastrophe.

Tenants: The present is very different from the past. It has been affected by entropy/degradation and global and local catastrophic events of the past.

Reality and morality originate from the Creator. The supernatural exists, and an afterlife as humans being made in the image of the Creator are designed to exist in a relationship of love and dependence with their Maker forever. The world will be restored and the story will continue and, probably, expand into the rest of the universe as humanity continues to learn and explore the universe created.

DH



Science

What is Science and what is it not.

Webster's definition:

<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/science>

- Main Entry: **sci•ence**
- Pronunciation: \ sī-ən(t)s \
- Function: *noun*

Etymology: Middle English, from Anglo-French, from Latin *scientia*, from *scient-*, *sciens* having knowledge, from present participle of *scire* to know; perhaps akin to Sanskrit *chyati* he cuts off, Latin *scindere* to split — more at [shed](#)

- Date: 14th century

1 : the state of knowing : knowledge as distinguished from ignorance or misunderstanding

2 a : a department of systematized knowledge as an object of study <the *science* of theology> **b** : something (as a sport or technique) that may be studied or learned like systematized knowledge <have it down to a *science*>

3 a : knowledge or a system of knowledge covering general truths or the operation of general laws especially as obtained and tested through [scientific](#) method **b** : such knowledge or such a system of knowledge concerned with the physical world and its phenomena : [natural science](#)

4 : a system or method reconciling practical ends with [scientific](#) laws <cooking is both a *science* and an art>



- Main Entry: **scientific method**

• Function: *noun*

• Date: circa 1810

: principles and procedures for the systematic pursuit of knowledge involving the recognition and formulation of a problem, the collection of data through observation and experiment, and the formulation and testing of hypotheses

Scientific Method Outline

Problem- What are we testing? The question

Research— Have others tackled this problem? Observation

Formulate a hypothesis— write an if/then statement.

Assumption to probability

Design the experiment/formulate your problem or issue

Collect observations, summarize data or evidences

Conclusions— a working statement about truth—a theory back by evidence

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/ee/what-is-science>

Two kinds of Science

- Observational — I saw it, but can't recreate it— a volcano
- Experimental — I recreated the conditions and observed— fly mutation

Anything stated **to take** or **be** millions / thousands of years has not been scientifically observed. It is assumption and belief

Science

Science n. [**< scire, to know**] 1. Systematized knowledge derived from **observation, study, etc.**

Webster's Dictionary

A 1994 survey showed that 46 percent of adults in the United States did not think that humans had evolved from earlier species of animals, and an additional 9 percent of those surveyed were not sure. The results of this and other similar surveys are startling because evolution has been a settled issue in science for nearly 150 years.

© 2000 p.299



First Law of Thermodynamics:
“Matter (and/or energy) cannot be created or destroyed” *

There are only **two choices:**

1. Somebody made the world.
2. The world made itself.

What do Americans Believe?

Gallup poll 2-91 Mobile Press 3-95 CBS Nov. 22, 04 MSNBC 3-19-05

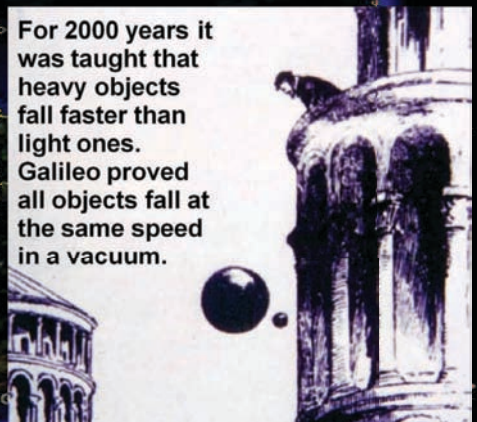
God created the earth in the last 10,000 years.	47%	61%	55%	57%
God guided the evolution of man.	40%	30%	27%	} 33%
Pure evolution- no God involved.	9%	4%	13%	
Don't know or did not answer.	4%	6%	5%	10%

55% of US natural scientists believe in Darwinian evolution.

Washington Times Aug. 31, 1998

Scientists have been wrong before

For 2000 years it was taught that heavy objects fall faster than light ones. Galileo proved all objects fall at the same speed in a vacuum.



US Dept of State Geographer © 2009 Tele Atlas Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO © 2009 Europa Technologies

11°49'29.47"N 78°55'05.40"W elev -3218 m

Eye alt 8205.08 km

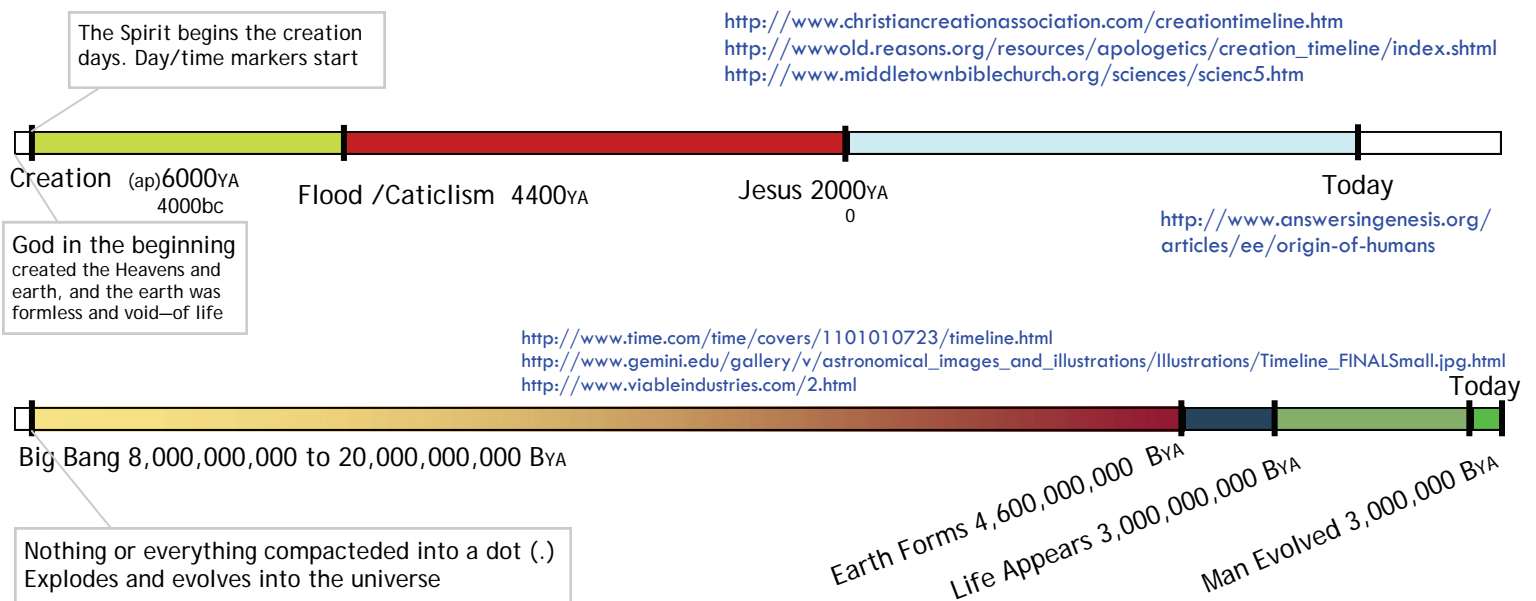
What do you mean by "Evolution"?

Religious-Non Science

The word "Evolution" has many meanings, only one of which is scientific.

1. **Cosmic Evolution:** the origin of time, space and matter, i.e. Big Bang.
2. **Chemical Evolution-** the origin of higher elements from hydrogen.
3. **Stellar and Planetary evolution.** Origin of stars and planets. No one has ever seen a star form.
4. **Organic Evolution.** Origin of Life.
5. **Macro-Evolution.** Changing from one kind into another.
6. **Micro-Evolution.** Variations within kinds. Only this one has been observed.

A COMPARISON OF THE TWO THEORIES IN TIMELINE



Both are belief systems, theories. Religions believed by faith, their origins outside of science and observation. Why then is evolutionism funded by the state and propagated in our schools through our tax dollars?

DEFINING THE THEORIES

Naturalistic Progressive Evolution (organic evolution—*macroevolution*) (old age—billions)

Molecules to Man—This Theory believes that there is self organization from simple to complex in nature, it requires an upward change in the complexity of certain traits and organs. It proposed that mutations, environment and natural selection with time and chance will add genetic information and complexity to a system or organism. This is not “change over time in populations.” It proposes life from non-life, and the universe arising from nothing, “big bang theory.”

Theistic Evolution or evolutionary creation (old age—billions)

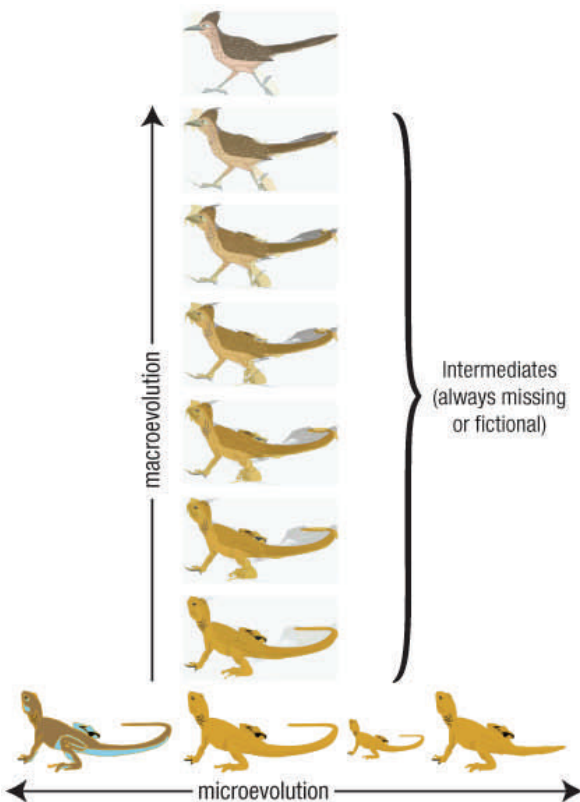
This concept that asserts that classical religious teachings about [God](#) are compatible with the modern scientific understanding about biological [evolution](#). In short, theistic evolutionists believe that [there is a God](#), that God is [the creator](#) of the [material](#) universe and (by consequence) all life within, and that biological evolution is simply a [natural process](#) within that creation. Evolution, according to this view, is simply a tool that God employed to develop [human life](#). http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theistic_evolution <http://www.theistic-evolution.org/>

Naturalistic Creation (old age—billions)

- There is no supporting evidence for young earth creationism, and organizations like Answers in Genesis posit faulty science based on a misreading of scripture, which forces them to believe in a young earth, which in turn, forces them to come up with a host of gymnastics to get around the insurmountable amount of evidence that the earth was created billions of years ago. - The flood was local, not global - God created progressively over millions and billions of years: each step of creation was designed for a purpose, to bring about the right conditions on earth for humans to live - There is no conflict between scripture and the revelation of God in nature. Evolution in the grand idea of it - macro evolution - is not plausible. See: <http://www.reasons.org/>

Adaptive Creation or Supernatural Creation (Typically, Young Earth-yet scientifically open to old age—billions)

The Creator not bound by the natural process he originated, created everything, and designed within the system adaptation—natural selection. Assumption: The Universe originally had entropy—degeneration within, but the Creator renewed /sustained it. *the universe was exquisitely beautiful, self-renewing and free from defects or flaws.* Entropy (death, mutation, degeneration) entered the world and universe via Humanity’s choice to remove themselves from the will of the Creator seeking independence— the Creator’s renewing power was removed. All Life, and possibly the earth and universe are relatively young, as attested to by many scientific observations/ theories.



More on Entropy in Creation

<http://ldolphin.org/Ruin.html>

<http://gochristianhelps.com/tracts/stl/entropy.htm>

<http://www.creationhistory.com/AnimalDeath.shtml>

<http://thebibleandscience.webs.com/articles/secondlaw.htm>

Clarification: <http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/LifeSciences2.html>

Figure on left: Microevolution vs. Macroevolution. Notice that macroevolution would require an upward change in the complexity of certain traits and organs. Microevolution involves only “horizontal” (or even downward) changes—no increasing complexity. Also note that all creationists agree that natural selection occurs. While natural selection does not result in macroevolution, it accounts for many variations within a very narrow range. Science should always base conclusions on what is seen and reproducible. So what is observed? We see variations in lizards, four of which are shown at the bottom. We also see birds, represented at the top. In-between forms (or intermediates), which should be vast in number if macroevolution occurred, are never seen as fossils or living species. A careful observer can usually see unbelievable discontinuities in these claimed upward changes, as well as in the drawing above.

Ever since Darwin, evolutionists have made excuses for why the world and our fossil museums are not overflowing with intermediates.

Darwinian Natural Evolution

Evolution (Naturalistic Progressive Evolution) <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evolution>

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Webster's definition did not include a Darwinian evolution definition

This article is about evolution in biology. For other uses, see [Evolution \(disambiguation\)](#). For a less technical introduction to the topic, see [Introduction to evolution](#).

In [biology](#), **evolution (Adaptation)** is change ([mutation](#)) in the [genetic material](#) of a population of [organisms](#) from one generation to the next. Though changes produced in any one generation are small, differences accumulate with each generation and can, over time, cause substantial changes in the population, a process that can culminate in the [emergence of new species](#).^[1] *Indeed, the similarities amongst [species](#) suggest that all known species are [descended from a common ancestor](#) (or ancestral [gene pool](#)) through this process of gradual divergence.*^[2] **(This has not been scientifically observed.)**

The basis of evolution is the [genes](#) that are passed on from generation to generation; these produce an organism's inherited [traits](#). These traits vary within populations, with organisms showing heritable differences ([variation](#)) in their traits. Evolution itself is the product of two opposing forces: processes that constantly introduce variation, and processes that make variants either become more common or rare. New variation arises in two main ways: either from [mutations](#) in genes, or from the transfer of genes between populations and between species. In species that [reproduce sexually](#), new combinations of genes are also produced by [genetic recombination](#), which can increase variation between organisms.

Two major mechanisms determine which variants will become more common or rare in a population. One is [natural selection](#), a process that causes helpful traits (those that increase the chance of survival and reproduction) to become more common in a population and causes harmful traits to become more rare. This occurs because individuals with advantageous traits are more likely to reproduce, meaning that more individuals in the next generation will inherit these traits.^{[2][3]} Over many generations, [adaptations](#) occur through a combination of successive, small, random changes in traits, and natural selection of the variants best-suited for their environment.^[4] The other major mechanism driving evolution is [genetic drift](#), an independent process that produces random changes in the frequency of traits in a population. Genetic drift results from the role that [chance](#) plays in whether a given trait will be passed on as individuals survive and reproduce.

[Evolutionary biologists](#) document the [fact](#) that evolution ([adaptation](#)) occurs, and also develop and test [theories](#) that explain its causes. The study of evolutionary biology began in the mid-nineteenth century, when research into the [fossil record](#) and the [diversity](#) of living organisms convinced most scientists that species changed over time.^{[5][6]} However, the mechanism driving these changes remained unclear until the theories of [natural selection](#) were independently discovered by [Charles Darwin](#) and [Alfred Wallace](#). Darwin's landmark 1859 work [On the Origin of Species](#) brought the new theories of evolution by natural selection to a wide audience,^[7] leading to the [overwhelming](#) acceptance of evolution among scientists. **(Not True)**^{[8][9][10][11]} In the 1930s, Darwinian natural selection was combined with [Mendelian inheritance](#) to form the [modern evolutionary synthesis](#),^[12] which connected the *units* of evolution (genes) and the *mechanism* of evolution (natural selection). This powerful explanatory and [predictive](#) theory has become the central organizing principle of modern biology, directing research and **(attempting to)** providing a unifying explanation for the [diversity of life](#) on Earth.^{[9][10][13]}

The key assumptions of Naturalistic Evolution: Life arose from non-life. Mutations, adaptation and natural selection can change one kind of animal to another kind (reptile to bird), single cell to complex life form. It has taken millions and billions of years to accomplish naturalistic evolution. DH <http://www.evolution-is-degeneration.com>

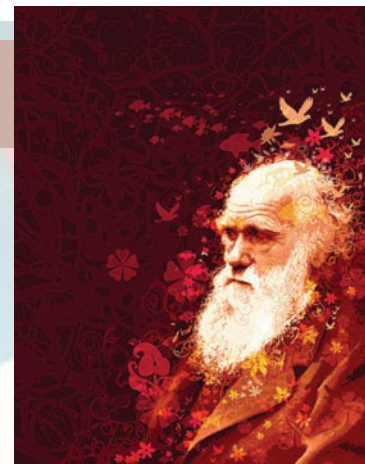
<http://www.darwins-theory-of-evolution.com/>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darwinism>

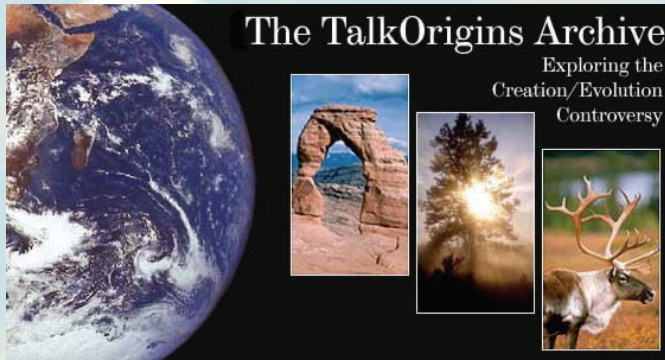
Simplified: Evolution relies on time, chance, mutation, natural selection, and adaptation.

<http://www.evolution-is-degeneration.com>

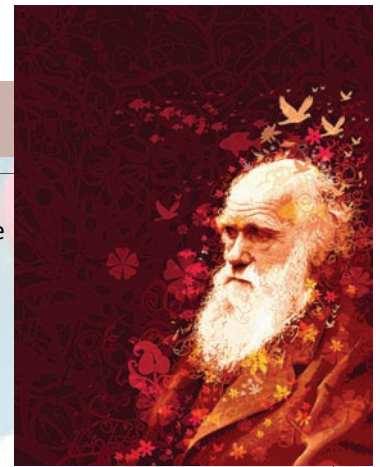
A helpful summary: <http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/LifeSciences5.html>



Evolution Simplified?



[Talk.origins](#) is a Usenet newsgroup devoted to the discussion and debate of biological and physical origins. Most discussions in the newsgroup center on the creation/evolution controversy, but other topics of discussion include the origin of life, geology, biology, catastrophism, cosmology and theology.



The **TalkOrigins Archive** is a collection of articles and essays, most of which have appeared in talk.origins at one time or another. The primary reason for this archive's existence is to provide [mainstream](#) scientific (evolutionary) responses to the many frequently asked questions (FAQs) that appear and the frequently rebutted assertions of those advocating intelligent design or other creationist pseudosciences.

What is Evolution?

Copyright © 1993-1997 by [Laurence Moran](#)
[Last Update: January 22, 1993] - see [weblink for full text](#)
<http://www.talkorigins.org/faqs/evolution-definition.html>

Most non-scientists seem to be quite confused about precise definitions of biological evolution. Such confusion is due in large part to the inability of scientists to communicate effectively to the general public and also to confusion among scientists themselves about how to define such an important term. When discussing evolution it is important to distinguish between the existence of evolution and various theories about the mechanism of evolution. And when referring to the existence of evolution it is important to have a clear definition in mind. What exactly do biologists mean when they say that they have observed evolution or that humans and chimps have evolved from a common ancestor?

One of the most respected evolutionary biologists has defined biological evolution as follows:

This is just adaptation, natural selection, mutation and genetic drift

"In the broadest sense, evolution is merely change, and so is all-pervasive; galaxies, languages, and political systems all evolve. Biological evolution ... is change in the properties of populations of organisms that transcend the lifetime of a single individual. The ontogeny of an individual is not considered evolution; individual organisms do not evolve. The changes in populations that are

considered evolutionary are those that are inheritable via the genetic material from one generation to the next. Biological evolution may be slight or substantial; it embraces everything from slight changes in the proportion of different alleles within a population (such as those determining blood types) to the successive alterations that led from the earliest protoorganism to snails, bees, giraffes, and dandelions." - Um? Wasn't there just a huge leap in logic and assumption there? -

- Douglas J. Futuyma in *Evolutionary Biology*, Sinauer Associates 1986

Is this part really Scientific and observed?

It is important to note that biological evolution refers to populations and not to individuals and that the changes must be passed on to the next generation. In practice this means that,

Evolution is a process that results in heritable changes in a population spread over many generations.

This is a good working scientific definition of evolution; one that can be used to distinguish between evolution and similar changes that are not evolution. Another common short definition of evolution can be found in many textbooks:

"In fact, evolution can be precisely defined as any change in the frequency of alleles within a gene pool from one generation to the next."

- Helena Curtis and N. Sue Barnes, *Biology*, 5th ed. 1989 Worth Publishers, p.974

One can quibble about the accuracy of such a definition (and we have often quibbled on these newsgroups) but it also conveys the essence of what evolution really is. When biologists say that they have observed evolution, they mean that they have detected a change in the frequency of genes in a population. (Often the genetic change is inferred from phenotypic changes that are heritable.) When biologists say that humans and chimps have evolved from a common ancestor they mean that there have been successive heritable changes in the two separated populations since they became isolated.

Unfortunately the common definitions of evolution outside of the scientific community are different. ... Scientists such as myself must share the blame for the lack of public understanding of science. We need to work harder to convey the correct information. Sometimes we don't succeed very well but that does not mean that we are dishonest. On the other hand, the general public, and creationists in particular, need to also work a little harder in order to understand science. Reading a textbook would help.

Darwinian Natural Evolution

In The World of Evolution

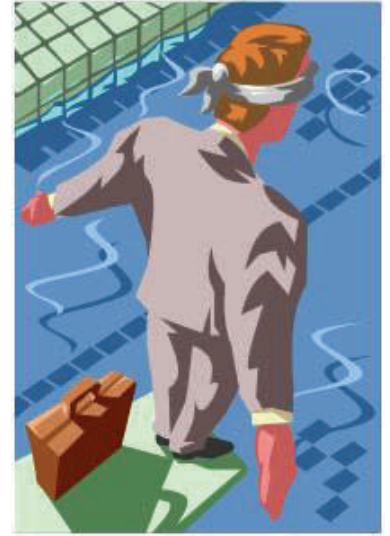
If natural progressive evolution is true...

The only rule is chance and “survival of the fittest” meaning survival of the survivors.

Survival of the fittest is not evolutionary concept. It has a place in all major world views

Death, pain, suffering, and “evil” are all natural.

This means there are races, and racism is justified. There may be master races who survive better. This means that Hitler’s campaign against Jews, gypsies, blacks, etc. was justified and not wrong, because there is no wrong. Japan’s conquest, destruction and rape of China during WWII was justified, as just one superior race surviving over another. It is just about who survives better.



There are no absolute truths, lies, evils or goods. There are just observations, opinions and survival.

Man is just an evolved animal. Rats, cows, babies, tuna fish are all life forms struggling to survive. One has no more innate value than the other.

Our highest purpose in life is to survive.

The most evolved / complex creature may not be the fittest to survive. Simple organisms often survive better. A virus may be superior to us if it kills humans, or if the cockroach out-survives us.

There is no supernatural, no ghosts, God or gods, afterlife, etc. All religions, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Mormonism, Christianity, Catholics, etc. are mere delusions of weak and un-scientific minds.

Any spiritualism / supernatural is fantasy, anti- intellectual and un- scientific.

Images from <http://swaynebensonloftis.net/4.html>

More articles: <http://www.humanities.mq.edu.au/Ockham/y641052.html> **Can Evolution Explain Morality?**

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evolution_of_morality

<http://www.newscientist.com/article/dn13696-evolution-myths-accepting-evolution-undermines-morality.html>

<http://www.str.org/site/News2?page=NewsArticle&id=5237> **Evolution Can't Explain Morality**

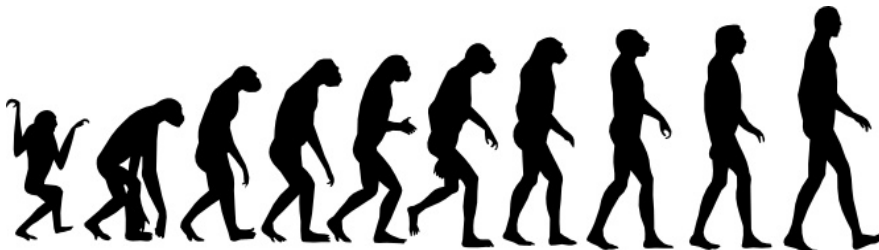
<http://www.godandscience.org/evolution/implications.html#EkGKMkRdOynG> **Implications of Evolution in Morality/Culture**

<http://creation.com/evolution-no-morality-dawkins>

<http://creation.com/morals-decline-linked-to-belief-in-evolution>

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v20/i3/morality.asp>

Evolution: no morality <http://www.godrules.net/evolutioncruncher/c19a.htm>



“...dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.... that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom...” —Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg Address, 1863.

“But then with me the horrid doubt always arises whether the convictions of man’s mind, which has been developed from the mind of the lower animals, are of any value or at all trustworthy. Would any one trust in the convictions of a monkey’s mind, if there are any convictions in such a mind?” —Charles Darwin, Letter to William Graham, 1881. Died 1882.

<http://www.creationsafaris.com/crev200902.htm>

Creation — Origin & Degeneration

In The World of Creation

If creation is true...

You are just as free to chose and be who you want to be in this world as in naturalistic evolution, except here you are accountable to your maker. You are designed and created for a specific purpose, to be **with** God. But you must choose this.



<http://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v24/i3/morality.asp>
<http://www.allaboutphilosophy.org/morality.htm>



In expressing Their nature the Creator gave humanity (us) choice, but in order to continue loving us, he had to give us consequences.

Our choice is to be with / dependent upon the Creator or to be separate and on our own. The problem is that the Creator is the source of everything, reality, life etc. When we separate ourselves from the source we are separated from the source, life itself.

According to Biblical record, when the first humans separated themselves from the Creator, they invited death, decay and degeneration into the world. We all inherit this curse; cause and effect.

Death, pain, suffering and “evil” are un-natural.

<http://www.cslewis.com/blog/the-problem-of-pain>

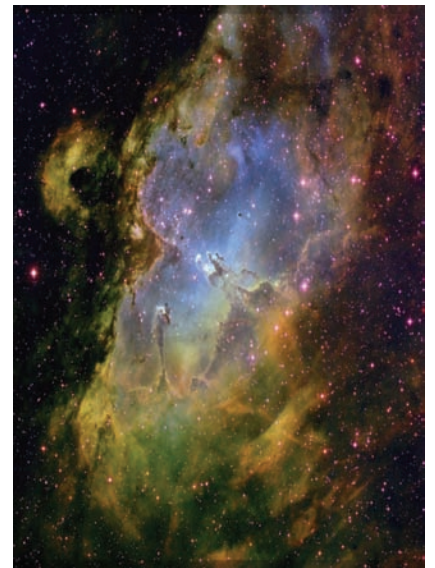
Racism, cruelty etc are wrong, and add to the degeneration of humanity. Anything that is not of God is in opposition to his creation and his nature. We suffer the effects of others depravity and choices. But, in all of this God promises to be with us and go through this time of suffering with us, and he promises to restore us and the earth. There is judgment but also redemption.

Man is a special creation in the image of God, with a special relationship. We are to be the ones taking care of creation. We should be the environmentalists, being wise and protective of our planet. Here mercy is stronger than survival of the fittest.

The supernatural and the natural are not separated, but only in the minds of men. Science is one way of exploring and knowing our world, and does not conflict with creation or the supernatural. Civilization began with elegance and technology, and has gone through cycles. We may have forgotten more than we gained. The opposite of evolution where we have gone from grunting apes to cave men to the “heights” of our complex and very breakable technology.

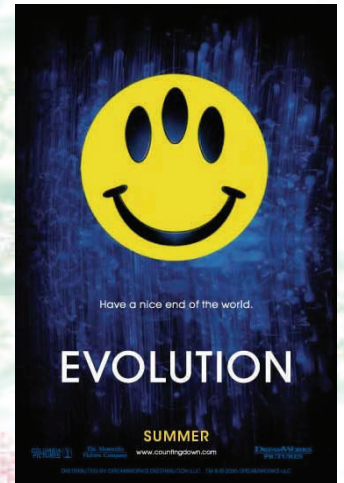


Information and design are at the center of this world, but it has been tainted and is degenerating from its original purpose. What we see as chance and chaos is in fact the result of a separation / degeneration of humanity, the planet, the universe for its creator. God created kinds of creatures with genetic variability to adapt and survive, this leads to speciation, then species go extinct, until only a few species remain and the genetic pool is reduced. This is what science observes.



Faith / belief statements of Naturalistic Evolution - Evolutionism

- The universe came from nothing (squished matter - big bang).
- Time, matter, energy are eternal.
- Life comes from non-living mater.
- All life forms evolved from non- life.
- Mutation and natural selection can increase information in the genome.
- All that exists is the natural world - there is not supernatural.
- Fossils etc. are millions and millions of years old.
- Man has evolved from primates.



There is no observable/reproducible scientific evidence/proof to support these claims. They are believed by faith. Science deals with what can be observed and or reproduced. None of these claims have been observed or can be reproduced. There are models and theories for these statements, but their scientific validity is debatable and definitely not scientific fact.

Scientifically verifiable statements related to Naturalistic Evolution, but fit better into a Creation model

- The universe had a beginning
- All things are subject to degeneration or entropy; the universe, the sun, earth, nature, organisms and the genome.
- Life comes from life and shows complexity, information and design.
- Adaptation/change of creatures happens, but is bound by their genetic information (pools). Information is lost but never gained.
- Natural selection happens and can select for or against existing traits. It cannot select for individual mutations on the genomic level. It works on the level of the whole organism.
- Mutations occur and affect the genome, most are detrimental, and few are beneficial.
- There are supernatural occurrences which have been observed, but cannot be reproduced.
- Fossils and rocks are old, but all dating methods are subject to inaccuracies and flaws.
- Man shows similarities to primates, but similarities do not constitute dissent or origin.
- Creatures change/ adapt over time from their original gene pool losing genetic information, changing into species and genetically mutating, some into extinction. Outside of intelligent interference, nothing has ever been scientifically observed to add genetic information or change one kind of animal into another.
- Information is not self organizing.

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

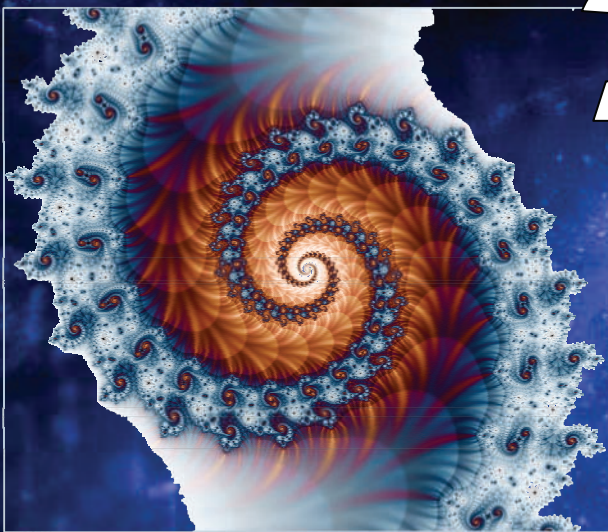


Creation in Time

1990-91

David Hamelin

**to what
do we owe
our existence**



Creation
Carl-Oscar Brnsholm 17/3 2007



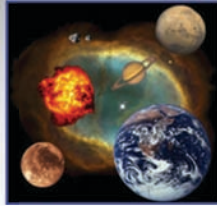
evolution

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

The Big Bang

13 - 15 billion years ago a big bang, or explosion, occurred, creating the universe. The universe began as an infinitely dense, hot fireball, a scrambling of space and time.

Where did the matter come from that created the fireball?



The Origin of Matter

Joseph Silk (Ph.D. Astronomy and Professor of Astronomy at the University of Oxford), *The Big Bang*, 2001, p. xv.

“It is only fair to say that we still have a theory without a beginning.”

Sten Odenwald, (Ph.D. Astrophysics and Chief Scientist with Raytheon STX Corp at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center), *The Astronomy Café*, 1998, p. 120.

“I was happy to announce that astronomers have not the slightest evidence for the supposed quantum production of the universe out of a primordial nothingness.”

Origin of the Universe

If evolution is unable to explain the origin of matter and energy through naturalistic means, then it is without a foundation.

Since Evolution is based on naturalism, all things in the universe must be explained in terms of naturalism. If you can't explain where matter came from then evolution is left with a giant whole – no foundation.

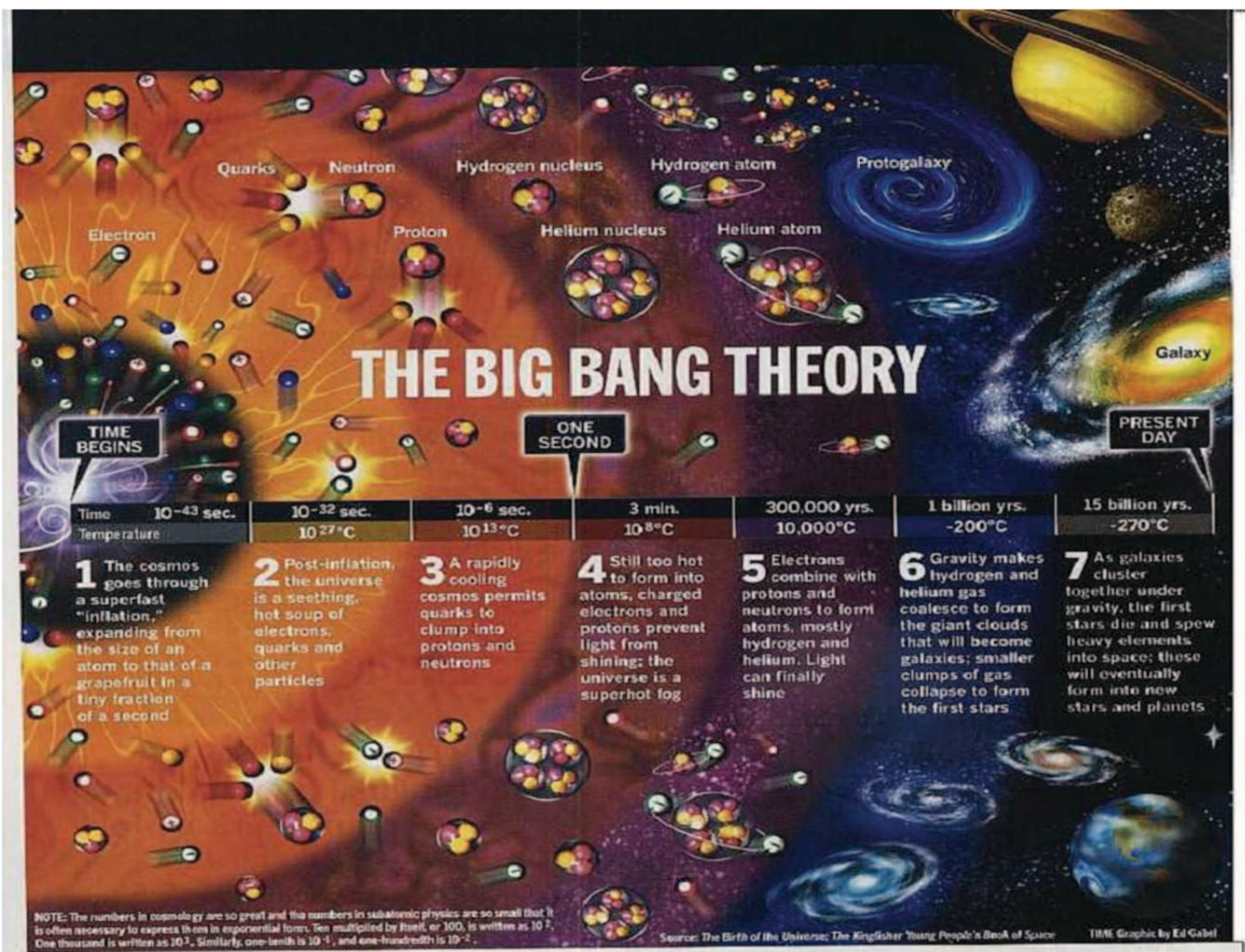
Note: don't let the argument go anywhere until they can explain their foundation for the origin of life. They have to accept it by faith.



The latest Evolutionism from our schools and government

http://schoolnet.gov.mt/earth_universe/The%20Universe.htm

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe



From Nothing to the Big Bang

- ◆ In order to have a big bang, we need something (matter/energy) to go bang.
- ◆ Where and how did this original matter/energy originate?
- To dismiss or ignore this question means you have a story with no foundation. (FAITH)

Evolution is based on materialism

To dismiss or ignore this question means to abandon evolution and open the possibility to a supernatural beginning.

Plasma Model of the universe in contrast to the big bang
<http://www.setterfield.org/simplifiedindex.html>

A SIMPLIFIED EXPLANATION OF THE SETTERFIELD HYPOTHESIS **See Page 65**

<http://www.ldolphin.org/simplified.html>

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

The singularity— The Big Bang

Evidences used to support the Big Bang

- ◆ Redshift
- ◆ Cosmic Background Radiation
- ◆ Element abundances
- ◆ Education system and media

The Handy Space Answer Book, 1998

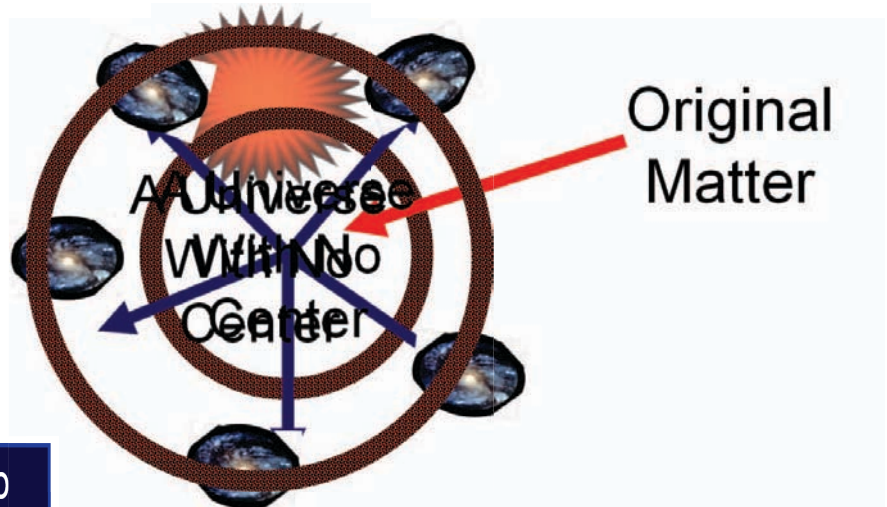
“Fifteen to twenty billion years ago a big bang, or explosion, occurred, creating the universe. The universe began as an infinitely dense, hot fireball, a scrambling of space and time.”

Evidence Contradicting the Big Bang

- ◆ Redshift
- ◆ Cosmic Background Radiation
- ◆ Galaxy formation
- ◆ Spiral Galaxies
- ◆ Supernova Remnants (SNR)
- ◆ Distribution of galaxies
- ◆ 1st and 2nd Laws of Thermodynamics
- ◆ Medium and heavy elements
- ◆ Star formation

The Big Bang

Expansion of space and time



Does this sudden explosion of nothing into something (the universe) sound like a miracle?

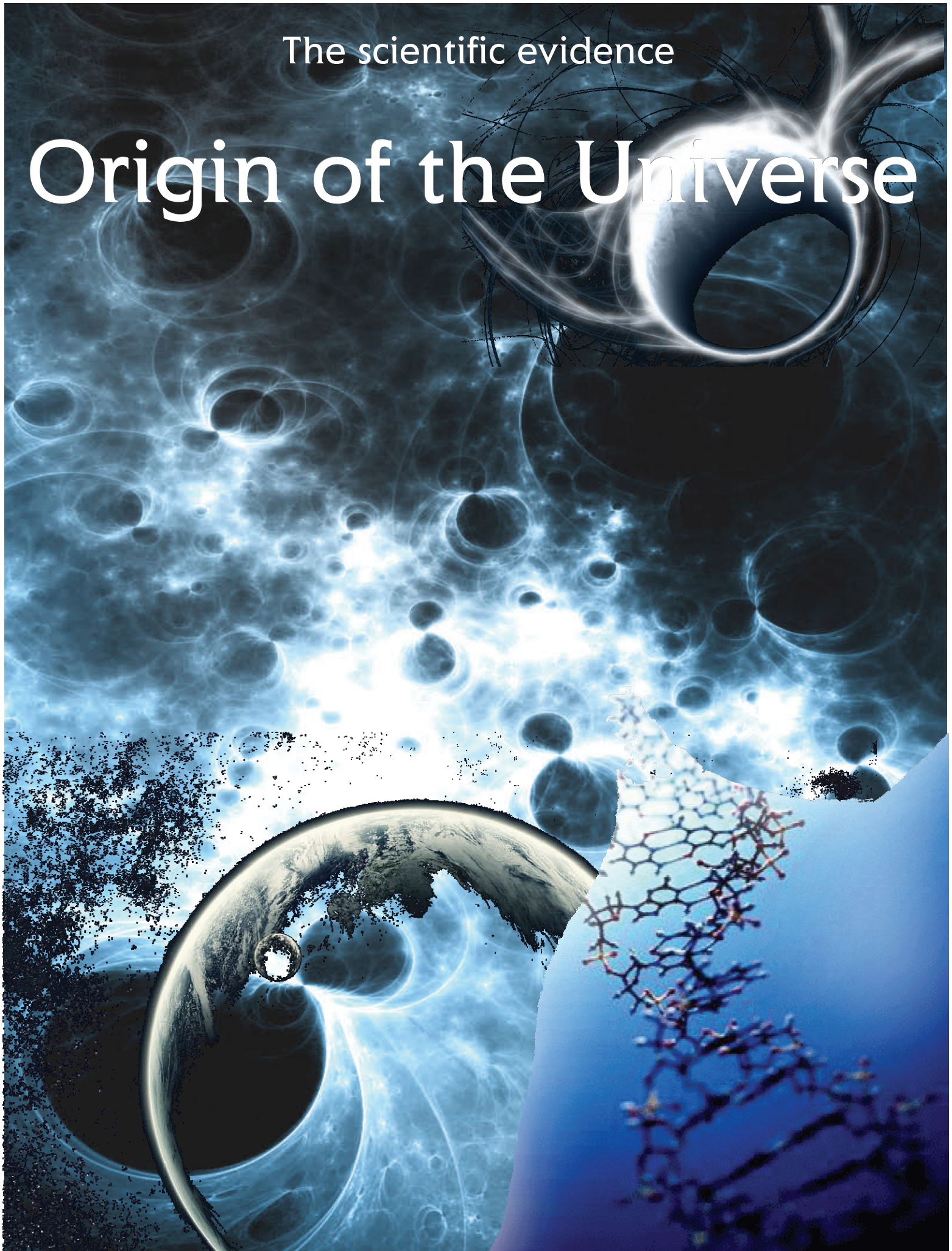
Paul Davies, physicist and evolutionist, in his book - *The Edge of Infinity*, describes the Big Bang this way:

“[The Big Bang] represents the instantaneous suspension of physical laws, the sudden abrupt flash of lawlessness that allowed something to come out of nothing. It represents a true miracle...”

Why is this more scientific than other explanations outside the natural—to the Supernatural

The scientific evidence

Origin of the Universe



The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

The Bible says:


In the beginning, God created the Heaven and the Earth.

Genesis 1:1

For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is...

Exodus 20:11

The four and twenty elders fall down before him that sat on the throne, and worship him that liveth for ever and ever, ...saying, Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power: for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created.

 Rev. 4:10-11

Heaven is my throne, and earth is my footstool: what house will ye build me? saith the Lord: or what is the place of my rest? Hath not my hand made all these things?

Acts 7:49

The textbook says:

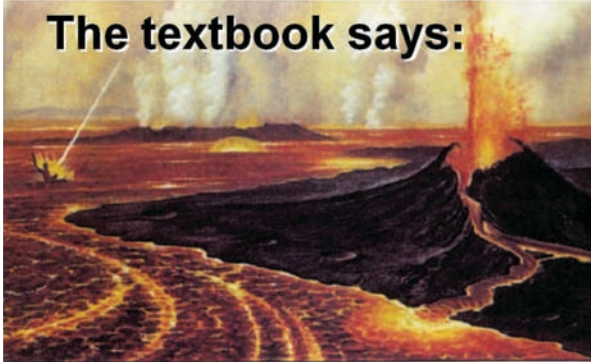
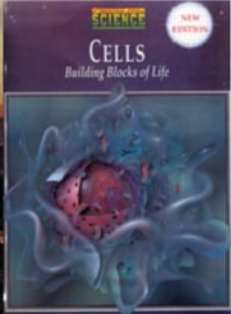




Figure 1-2 You can see from this illustration of ancient Earth that most modern living things would not easily survive those rugged conditions.

and that the complete picture has not yet been achieved.

Planet Earth formed about 4.6 billion years ago (A billion is a 1 followed by 9 zeros!) But it would be more than half a billion years before the planet cooled and a rocky surface was created. And, as you have read, hundreds of millions of years more would pass before the oceans formed.

...the planet (Earth) cooled and a rocky surface was created.

“Nobody knows how a mixture of lifeless chemicals spontaneously organized themselves into the first living cell.”



Paul Davies, Australian Centre for Astrobiology, Macquarie University, Sydney, New Scientist 179(2403):32 12 July, 2003

Davies was once described by the Washington Times as “the best science writer on either side of the Atlantic.”


And God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

God claims that He created life.

Genesis 1:21

A great book showing that even simple things cannot evolve.

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Could a box evolve?

Joyce C. Swanson

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

More of what we are told about the supposed beginning of the universe

1. Where did the **matter** come from?
2. Where did the **laws** come from? Gravity, centrifugal force, inertia, etc...
3. Where did the **energy** come from?

“... the observable universe could have evolved from an **infinitesimal region***. It's then tempting to go one step further and speculate that **the entire universe evolved from literally nothing.**”



*Dot

—Alan Guth & P. Steinhardt *Scientific American*, May 1984 p.128
See Darling, David, “On Creating Something from Nothing,” *New Scientist*, vol. 151 (September 14, 1996).

(and why aren't the laws still evolving?)



PRENTICE HALL GENERAL SCIENCE 1992

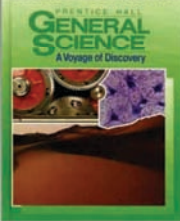
matter in the nebula toward its center. As the nebula shrank, it spun faster and faster. Gradually, the spinning nebula flattened into a huge disk almost 10 billion kilometers across. At the center of the disk a growing protosun, or new sun, began to take shape. As the gas cloud continued to collapse toward its center, the protosun grew more and more massive. It became denser as well. In time, perhaps after many millions of years, gravitational forces caused the atoms of hydrogen in the protosun to fuse and form helium. This fusion gave off energy in the form of heat and light. A star—our sun—was born.

Figure 3-2 The nebular theory suggests how our solar system may have begun. In this theory, shock waves from a supernova pass through a nearby nebula, or gas cloud (left). The nebula begins to rotate, and gravity pulls more and more matter into a central disk (center). That disk becomes the sun. Clumps of gas and dust form around the central disk, producing protoplanets and other objects that will make up the solar system (right).

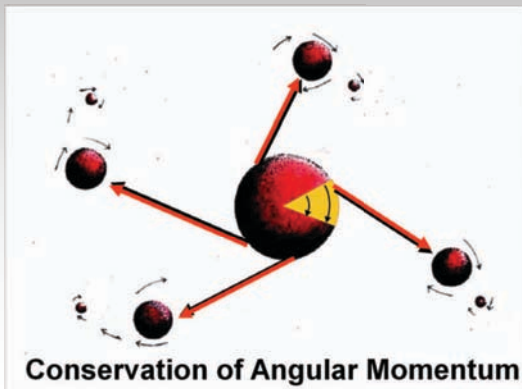
“The nebula begins to rotate,”

matter in the nebula toward its center. As the nebula shrank, it spun faster and faster. Gradually, the spinning nebula flattened into a huge disk almost 10 billion kilometers across. At the center of the disk a growing protosun, or new sun, began to take shape.

As the gas cloud continued to collapse toward its center, the protosun grew more and more massive. It became denser as well. In time, perhaps after many millions of years, gravitational forces caused hydrogen in the protosun to fuse and form helium. This fusion gave off energy in the form of heat and light. A star—our sun—was born.



Prentice Hall *General Science*, 1992, p. 69



Conservation of Angular Momentum

Conservation of Angular Momentum

“This (Angular Momentum) would have caused the sun to spin very rapidly. Actually, our sun spins very slowly, while the planets move very rapidly around the sun. In fact, although the sun has over 99% of the mass of the solar system, it has only 2% of the angular momentum. This pattern is directly opposite to the pattern predicted for the nebular hypothesis.”

Dr. H. Reeves *The Origin of the Solar System*, in *The Origin of the Solar System*, Dermott, S.F. Ed. John Wiley & Sons, New York p. 9, 1978.

“The ultimate origin of the solar system's angular momentum remains obscure.” Well-known solar-system evolutionist scientist, Dr. Stuart Ross Taylor, *Solar System Evolution: A New Perspective*, Cambridge University Press, p. 53, 1992.

“One of the detailed problems is then to explain how the Sun itself acquires nearly 99.9% of the mass of the solar system but only 2% of its angular momentum.”

Frank D. Stacey, “Physics of the Earth”, 1969, p. 4



The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

Some galaxies spin backwards.



"...We haven't exactly learned to decipher these clues yet, and **the theory of the origin of planetary rotation is currently slightly confused.**" p. 47

"It seems **we will never have a theory predicting in detail how a solar system arises from a disc.**" p.193

From *Venus Revealed*, by David Harry Grinspoon, 1997



The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

CNN.com / SPACE

Feb 11, 2002
CNN.com

Goofy galaxy spins in wrong direction

February 11, 2002 Posted: 8:18 AM EST (1318 GMT)

By Richard Stenger
CNN Sci-Tech



(CNN) -- A galaxy captured by the camera of the Hubble Space Telescope seems to be rotating in the direction opposite of what it should, astonished astronomers announced this week.

Most spiral galaxies have arms of gas and stars that trail behind as they turn. But this galaxy, known as NGC 4266, has two leading outer arms that point toward the direction of the galaxy's rotation, according to Hubble researchers.

NGC 4622 is more than 100 million light-years from Earth.

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"NGC 4622 suggests that maybe people do not know all that there is know about spiral structure yet. Our study may lead to a new understanding of spiral arm production in galaxies," scientists Ron Buta and Gene Byrd said in an e-mail to CNN. A Hubble observatory photo shoot indicated which edge of the galaxy tilts closer to the Earth, allowing the astronomers to determine the spin of the galactic oddball.

"I believe this kind of structure is rare, if not unique, among the relatively small number of galaxies we can see with sufficient detail that we could detect it," said Keith Noll, another Hubble scientist.

This high-resolution image, besides showing the reverse spin of the galaxy, unveils the blue bursts of recently formed stars in the outer pair of galactic arms.

A closer inspection reveals another enigma: a trailing inner arm that wraps around the galaxy in the opposite direction of its rotation, just like conventional arms of spiral galaxies.

"It is pretty clear that there are both clockwise and counter-clockwise spiral arms, so something funny is going on," Noll said.

What could make it comport itself so strangely? That its two outer arms are lopsided suggests that something major disturbed it. It could have hit and ingested

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If the big bang theory were true the matter would be evenly distributed.

Instead it is "lumpy." There are clusters of stars then great "voids."

The "big bang" is a "big dud."

See Creation Ex Nihilo Dec. 99, p. 8

"I have little hesitation in saying that a sickly pall now hangs over the big bang theory".

Sir Fred Hoyle, astronomer, cosmologist, and mathematician, Cambridge University, "The Big Bang Theory Under Attack", Science Digest, Vol. 92 May 1984, p. 84

For much more on the problems with the big bang theory See: The Evolution Cruncher p. 68. Available from CSE \$5

Super nova

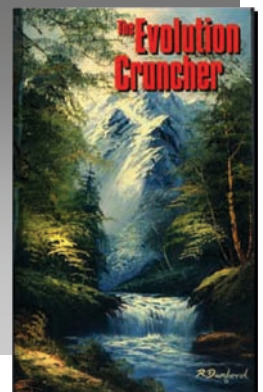
Astronomers have observed that about every 30 years a star "dies" and explodes into a super nova.*

If the universe is billions of years old, how come there are less than 300 super nova (dead stars)? There should be several hundred million of them. Are the stars wrong, or the evolution theory?

*ICR september, 1998

Some try to say they have proof of stars forming. They point to spots getting brighter.

Obviously this could just be dust clearing and a star behind showing through.



The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

The Big Bang

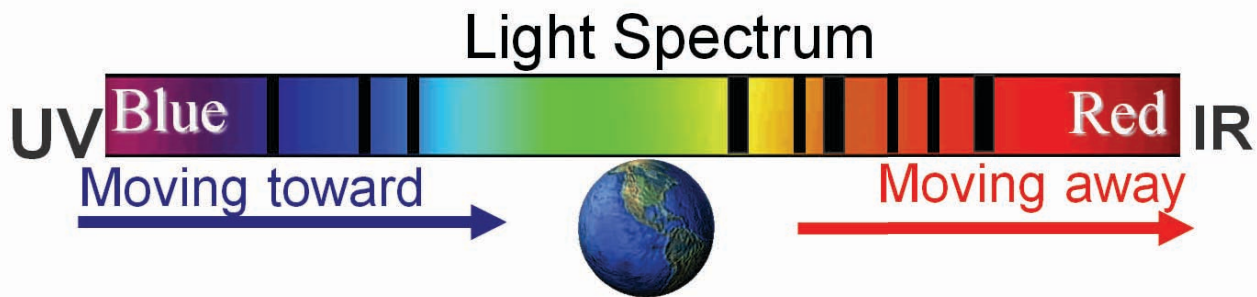
- ◆ There is no special place in the universe
- ◆ There is no center to the universe
- ◆ The universe is homogeneous

More articles on Astronomy

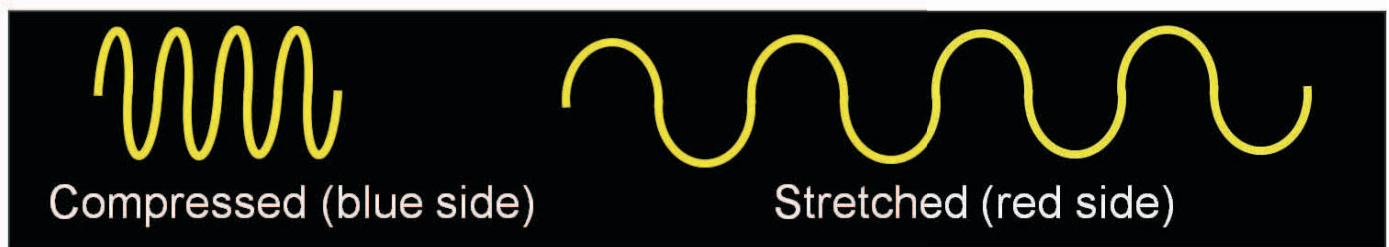
<http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/topic/astrophysics>



Redshift of Starlight



1. Describe the expansion of the universe
2. The distance of a galaxy from the earth



Redshifts is used to describe the expansion of the universe. Most treatments compare the redshifts of universe expansion to Doppler shifts

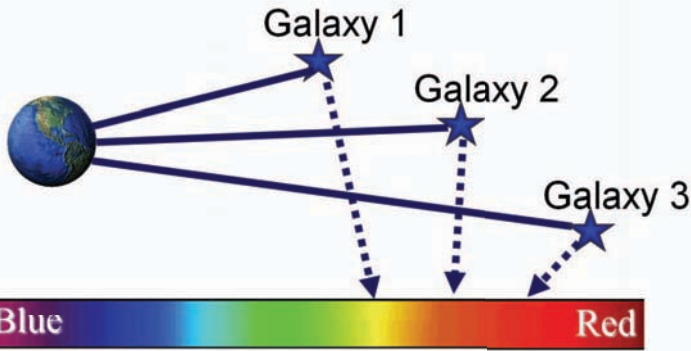
The redshift represents an *expansion* redshift not a Doppler shift (velocity).

They represent a shift in frequency – for example a car horn.

Using a combination of redshifts and Hubble's Law, scientists attempt to calculate the distances of galaxies.

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

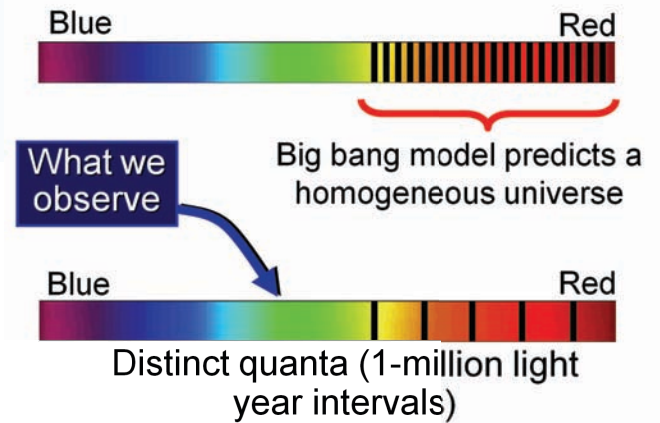
Redshift Interpretation



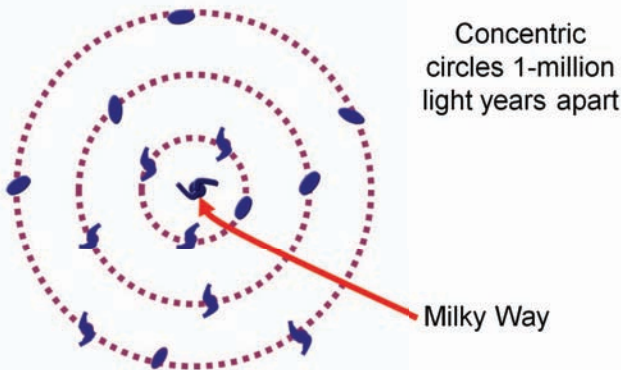
We should observe redshifts at all distances along the light spectrum (big bang model)

The redshift is roughly proportional to the distance of galaxies, which based on standard interpretation means the universe must be billions of years old.

Redshift Values



Redshifts and Galaxy Distances



Has this been confirmed and what does it mean?

Confirmation of Quantized Redshifts

W. G. Tift and W. J. Cocke, Global redshift quantization, *Astrophysical Journal*, 1984.
 “There is now very firm evidence that redshifts of galaxies are quantized ...”

Redshifts

Russell Humphreys, Ph.D. Physics, *Technical Journal*, 2002

“Astronomers have confirmed that numerical values of galaxy redshifts are ‘quantized’, tending to fall into distinct groups. ... That would mean the galaxies tend to be grouped into (conceptual) spherical shells concentric around our home galaxy.”

The shells (concentric circles) turn out to be on the order of a million light years apart. The groups of redshifts would be distinct from each other only if our viewing location is less than a million light years from the center. The odds for the Earth having such a unique position in the cosmos by accident are less than one in a trillion. Thus redshift quantization is evidence (1) against the Big Bang, (2) galactocentric cosmology.

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

Confirmation from Hubble

W. Napier and B. Guthrie, Quantized redshifts: a status report, *Journal Astrophysics and Astronomy*, 1997.

“... the redshift distribution has been found to be strongly quantized in the galactocentric frame of reference.”



What does this mean to the big bang?

In 1997, an independent study of 250 galaxy redshifts confirmed Tifft's observations.

This study by Napier and Guthrie shows quantization occurs at least out to medium distances, of the order of 100 million light years.

Other distances from the Hubble Space Telescope show similar clustering of redshifts out to distances of billions of light years.

Implications of Quantized Redshifts

Russell Humphreys, Ph.D. Physics, *Starlight and Time*, 1994, p. 128.

“...the quantized distribution of galactic red shifts, observed by various astronomers seems to contradict the Copernican principle and all cosmologies founded on it – including the big bang.”

The observable evidence from many astronomers, and now confirmed by the Hubble Telescope, is that we are in a special place after all and the Big Bang is in BIG trouble.

Halton Arp (Staff astronomer at the Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories for 29 years), *Quasars, Redshifts and Controversies*, 1987, p. 195.

“The fact that measured values of redshift do not vary continuously but come in steps – certain preferred values – is so unexpected that conventional astronomy has never been able to accept it, in spite of the overwhelming observational evidence.”

The Pattern of Evolution

- ◆ Not reporting all the evidence
- ◆ Constantly updating the Big Bang model to match observed data

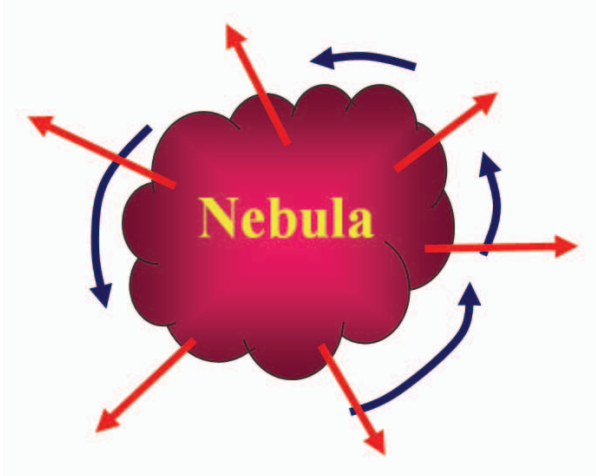
Which is easier to believe?

- 1) Nothing created something (the universe)
- 2) Something or someone created / initiated the universe

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

Star Formation and Physics

The popular theory is that stars form from vast clouds of gas and dust through gravitational contraction.



Don DeYoung (Ph.D. in Physics), *Astronomy and the Bible*, 2000, p. 84.

"The complete birth of a star has never been observed. The principles of physics demand some special conditions for star formation and also for a long time period. A cloud of hydrogen gas must be compressed to a sufficiently small size so that gravity dominates. In space, however, almost every gas cloud is light-years in size, hundreds of times greater than the critical size needed for a stable star. As a result, outward gas pressures cause these clouds to spread out farther, not contract."

Fred Whipple, *The Mystery of Comets*, (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institute Press, 1985), pp. 211, 213.

"Precisely how a section of an interstellar cloud collapses gravitationally into a star ... is still a challenging theoretical problem... Astronomers have yet to find an interstellar cloud in the actual process of collapse."

Danny Faulkner, Ph.D. Astronomy

"To many astronomers it seems reasonable that stars could form from these clouds of gas. Most astronomers believe that the clouds gradually contract under their own weight to form stars. This process has never been observed, but if it did occur, it would take many human lifetimes. It is known that clouds do not spontaneously collapse to form stars. The clouds possess considerable mass, but they are so large that their gravity is very feeble. Any decrease in size would be met by an increase in gas pressure that would cause a cloud to re-expand."



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The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

Star Formation

Hannes Alfven (Nobel prize winner), Gustaf Arrhenius, “Evolution of the Solar System”, NASA, 1976, p. 480.

“There is general belief that stars are forming by gravitational collapse; in spite of vigorous efforts no one has yet found any observational indication of conformation. Thus the ‘generally accepted’ theory of stellar formation may be one of a hundred unsupported dogmas which constitute a large part of present-day astrophysics.”

Charles Lada and Frank Shu (both astronomers), “The Formation of Sun like Stars,” *Science*, 1990, p. 572.

“Despite numerous efforts, we have yet to directly observe the process of stellar formation.... The origin of stars represents one of the fundamental unsolved problems of contemporary astrophysics.”

The Facts on File Dictionary of Astronomy, 1994, p. 434.

“Stars are formed by the gravitational collapse of cool dense gas and dust clouds....

There are problems, however, in initiating the collapse of a gas cloud. It resists collapse because of firstly its internal motions and the heating effects of nearby stars, secondly the centrifugal support due to rotation, and thirdly the magnetic field pressure....

In a massive dense cloud shielded by dust, it is believed that collapse can be triggered when the cloud is slowed on passing through the spiral density-wave pattern of our galaxy:...” *The Facts on File Dictionary of Astronomy*, 1994, p. 434.

Star Nurseries

Do pictures confirm stars are forming?



Eagle nebula

When dark nebula (mostly made of dust) collide with emission nebulae (fluorescent regions of gas glowing in the presence of embedded stars) images like the Eagle nebula form. Gas along the front edge of the collision compresses and glows hotter. The result is whitish appearing areas at the edges of the dark “fingers” of dust. The temperatures are estimated to be around 10,000 K (Kelvin) so they glow like hot surfaces. Gasses at such temperatures will quickly disperse and there will be no chance of stars forming. The notion that stars are forming is more of a publicity statement for evolution. Without such “discoveries” funding may not be there just as in the case of the famed “Mars” rock. (Rock found in Antarctica claimed to come

from Mars to have microscopic “life” organisms, but might just as easily have come from earth as well as mars or elsewhere. The life part was just, “large, complex organic molecules that are commonplace in some interplanetary dust particles, interstellar dust, and many organic-rich meteorites from the asteroid belt—the residue, it is thought, of non-biological chemical reactions among simpler carbon compounds.”). <http://www.physics.purdue.edu/astr263l/forum/Mars.html>

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

Star Nurseries

“Stars are still forming today. About 1500 light-years away lies the Orion Nebula: enough gas and dust to make millions of stars....

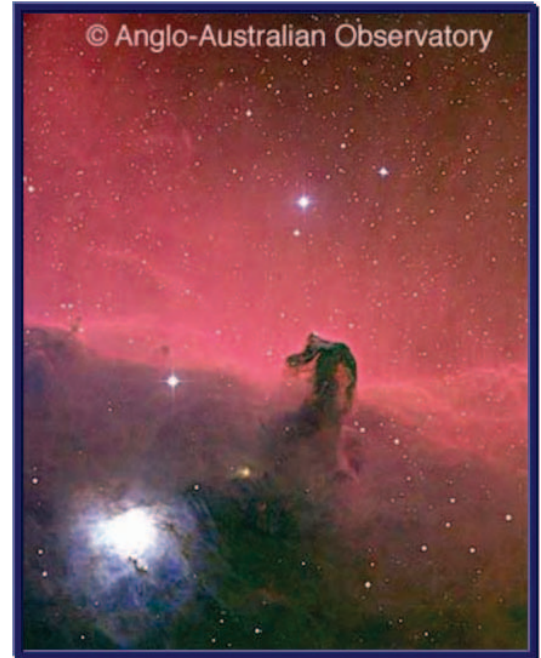
It even contains protostars that are still condensing ...” *The Facts on File Dictionary of Astronomy*, 1994, p. 434.

Star Formation and Nebula

Images taken by the European Southern Observatory Very Large Telescope in January 2002 of the Horsehead Nebula in Orion verified that the structures are expanding.

Star Formation and Time

- ◆ 100 billion galaxies (10^{11})
- ◆ 200 billion stars per galaxy (2×10^{11})



$$\frac{100 \text{ Billion} \times 200 \text{ Billion}}{20 \text{ billion}} = 1 \text{ trillion stars per year}$$

- ◆ Universe 20 billion years old (2×10^{10})
- ◆ 2.7 billion stars per day
- ◆ 31,700 stars per second

In this book, *Prentice Hall Earth Science*, they discuss none of the problems about star formation. They leave the student with the impression that it happens and scientists have it all figured out. This is deception by omission.

Textbooks: Are They Correct?

Prentice Hall Earth Science, 2001, p. 733.

“A nebula is a large amount of gas and dust spread out in an immense volume. All stars begin their lives as parts of nebula.

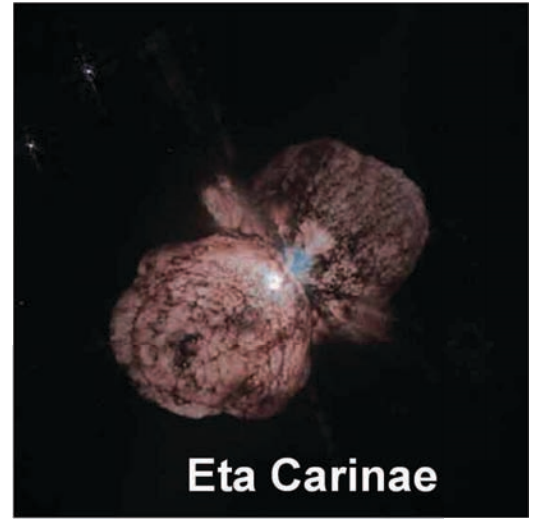
Gravity can pull some of the gas and dust in a nebula together. The interacting cloud is then called a protostar. ... A star is born when the contracting gas and dust become so hot that nuclear fusion starts.”

Is this statement based on science or a belief in evolution?

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

“The silent embarrassment of modern astrophysics is that we do not know how even a single one of these stars managed to form.”

Martin Harwit, *Science*, vol. 231, 7 March 1986, p. 1201-1202

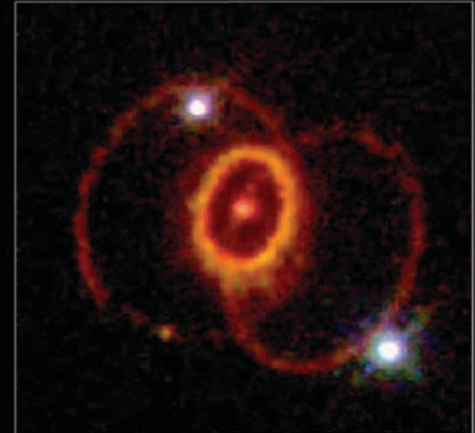


Eta Carinae

It has been estimated that there are enough stars for every person on earth to own 11,000,000,000,000 (11 trillion) of them.

About every 30 years a star is observed exploding. This is called a nova or supernova.

Supernova 1987A Rings



Hubble Space Telescope Wide Field Planetary Camera 2

1. Egyptian hieroglyphs from 2000 B.C. described **Sirius as red.**
2. Cicero, in 50 B.C., stated **Sirius was red.**
3. Seneca described Sirius as being **redder than Mars.**
4. Ptolemy listed Sirius as one of the **six red stars** in 150 A.D.

Today it is a white star-binary. Textbooks say it should take billions of years for this to happen. *It's a Young World* Paul Ackerman

70,000,000,000,000,000,000 stars

20,000,000,000 years

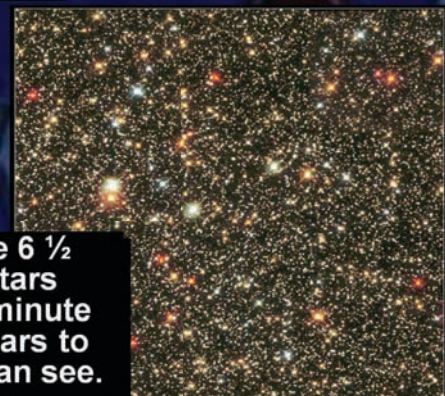
3,500,000,000,000

1 year

6,655,000

1 minute

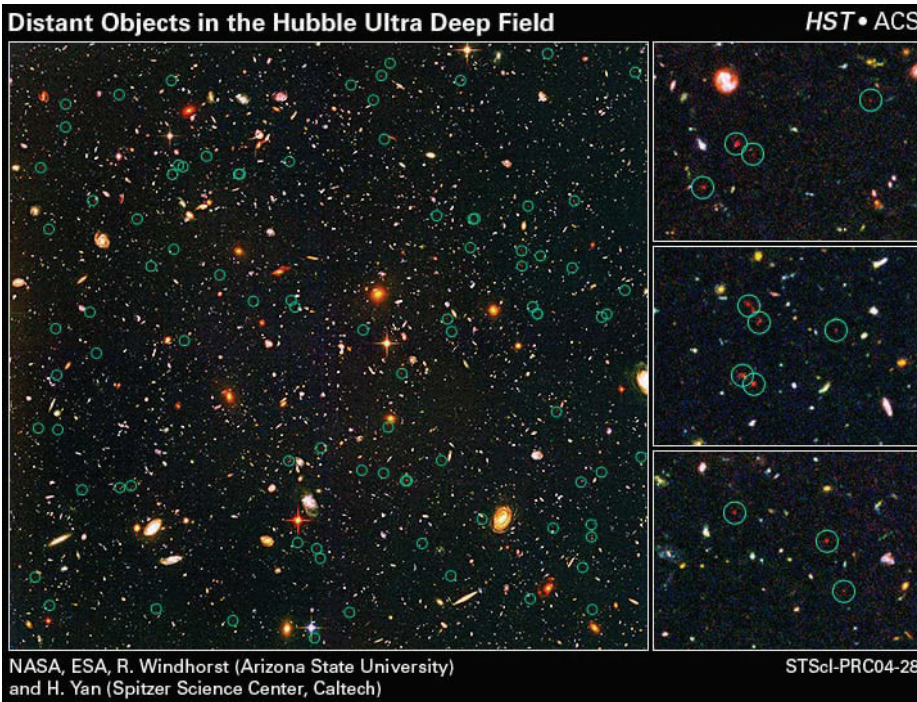
We should see 6 ½ million new stars forming every minute for 20 billion years to make what we can see.



The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

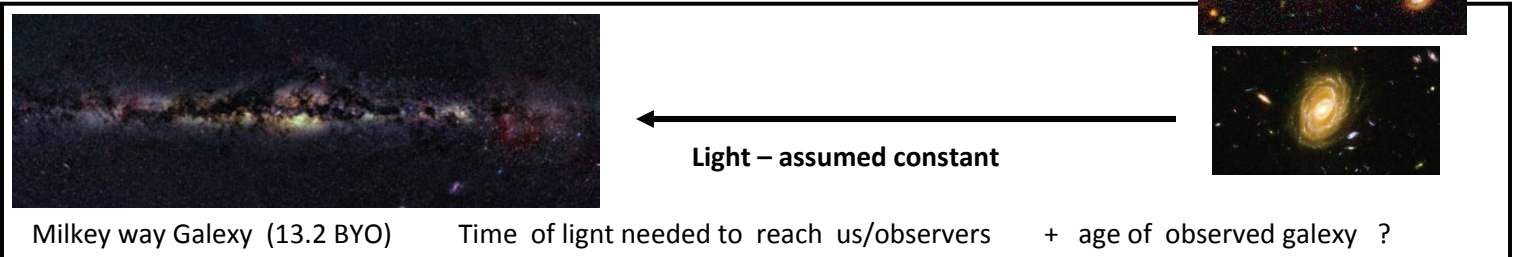
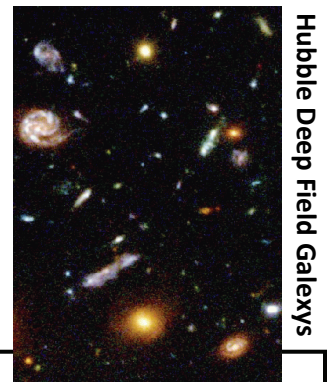
Current Evolutionary theories place the **age of the Universe** at around 14 billion years http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Age_of_the_universe if this is correct, than we have a big problem. As most assert – assume the speed of light is constant, than the further we look back in time, we should see young, forming univses. The Milkey way Galaxy is estimated to be between 5 and 13.2 billion years old. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milky_Way

Here is the problem, put Scientifically. When we look through Hubble at the deep space field we find hundreds of galexies at the farthes reaches of space. Fully developed. This means we need Billions of years for their formation, and then billions of years for the light from these distant galexies to reach us to observe, This puts the age of the universe at least 28 billion years old or older, and if it is that old a flood ogf other scientific problems arise to plague this ancient universe.



<http://www.physicsforums.com/showthread.php?t=367964>
 Hubble Ultra Deep Field "baby" galaxy examination
"It turns out that galaxies from over 12 billion years ago are anything but small and young. "Scientists studying the Ultra Deep Field found this galaxy in Hubble's infrared images. They expected it to be young and small, like other known galaxies at similar distances. Instead, they found evidence the galaxy is remarkably mature and much more massive. Its stars appear to have been in place for a long time." <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases...1003233710.htm>

Is it possible that we got the age of the universe wrong, as it doesn't seem very likely for a mature looking galaxy, with mature stars to have formed in such a short period? Sure some people would say "hey, it's just faster formation", but a galaxy from before 12 billion years to look more mature than our own and other neighbor galaxies - it just doesn't seem likely to me. Is it possible that the universe is much older, and the big bang was more of a local event than the kick start of the whole universe? I was always amazed scientists dared to talk about the WHOLE universe, something we very well know falls beyond our observation range. What if it is way bigger and way older?



The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

Conclusion on Star Formation

Abraham Loeb, (Harvard Center for Astrophysics), quoted by Marcus Chown, "Let there be Light", *New Scientist*, Feb 7, 1998,

"The truth is that we don't understand star formation at a fundamental level."

Question

Why do so many textbooks state we know how stars form?

Why is it then that many textbooks state they know how stars form? Are all these scientists wrong in stating we don't know?

Perhaps we are seeing such a strong belief in a system called evolution, that evidence does not matter – all that matters is that we believe in evolution.

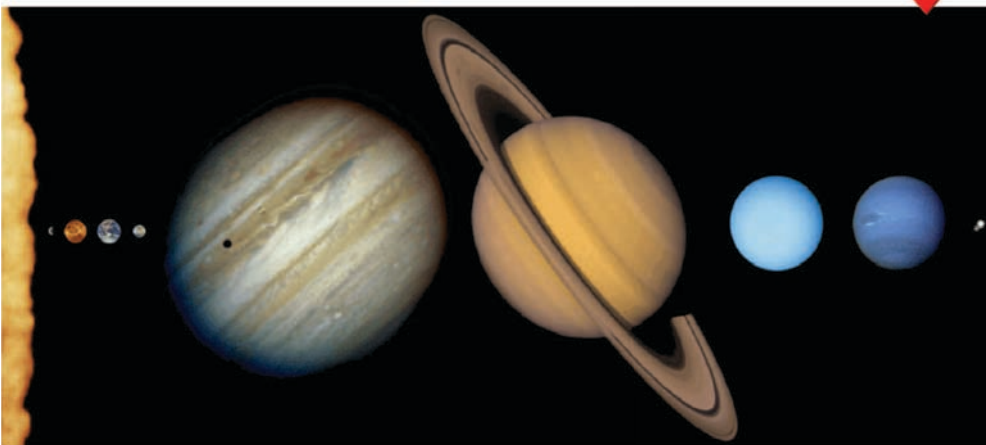
When we read textbooks and other science journals, it almost always declares the universe to be billions of years old.

But are we being given all of the evidence? Is there information that is not being presented in textbooks and by the media? Yes there is, and this evidence can be vital to our understanding of cosmology.

Let's look at some of the data not normally presented in textbooks



Comets



Long-period comets
Short-period comets

In the Beginning:

Compelling Evidence for Creation and the Flood, by Dr. Walt Brown.

<http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/>
great section on Comets origins

Most of the info on these pages is from

www.train2equip.com

Excellent Dvds and resources

mike@Train2Equip.com
www.icr.org

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

Comets

- If the solar system is billions of years old, then “long period” comets should not exist
- The evolution model postulates that they are being replaced – by the Oort cloud

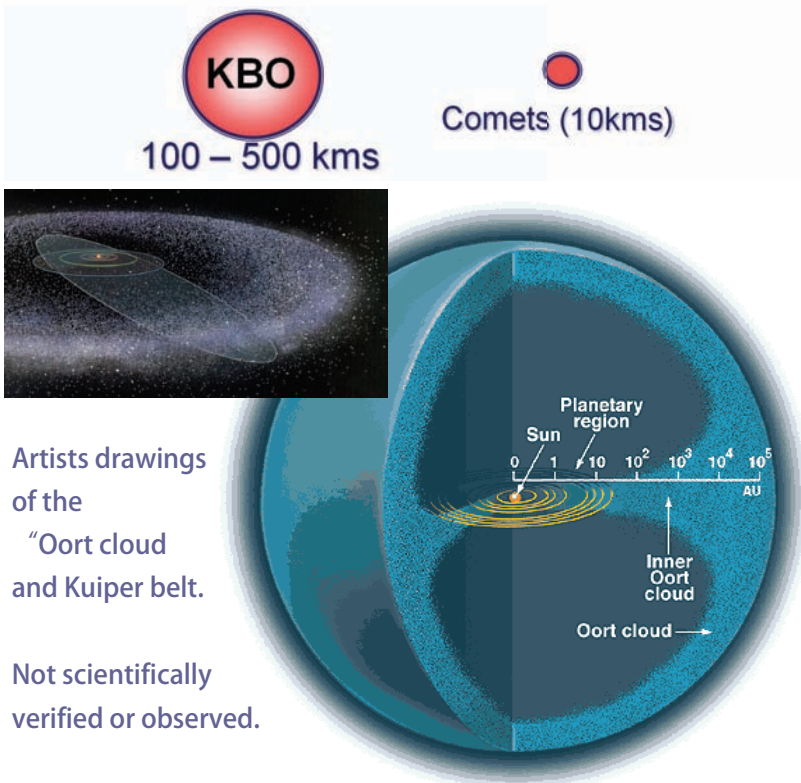
◆Problems with the Oort cloud

- It has never been observed
- There is NO evidence that it exists
- Not enough mass in the hypothetical Oort cloud

Oort Cloud and Kuiper Belt

Don DeYoung, Ph.D. Physics, *Astronomy and the Bible*, 2000, p. 49-50

“The existence of the Kuiper belt and the Oort cloud of comets has not been verified. Perhaps there is an alternative: The presence of comets may be evidence that the solar system is not as old as is often assumed.”



Artists drawings of the “Oort cloud and Kuiper belt.

Not scientifically verified or observed.

Problems for the Oort Cloud & Kuiper Belt

Not enough mass: Comet material is supposed to be left over material from the formation of the planets.

Most comets would have been destroyed by collisions during planet formation.

There are more than 500 known long period comets. There are about 100 short period comets.

To answer this problem, astronomers began to conclude that while long period comets come from the Oort cloud, short period comets come from the **Kuiper belt**.

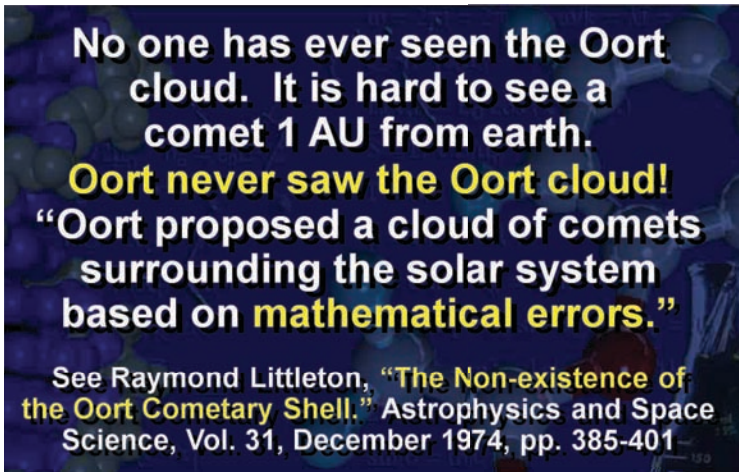
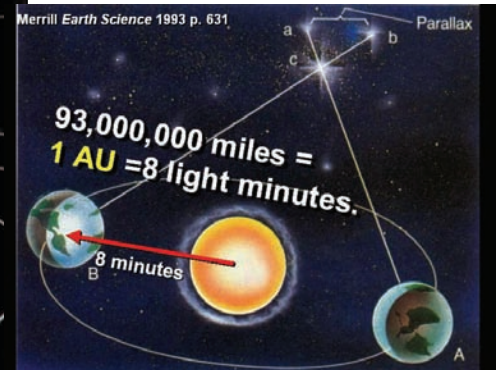
The Kuiper belt is a supposed doughnut shaped distribution of comets just beyond the orbit of Neptune.

About 600 KBOs (Kuiper Belt Objects) have been discovered as of 2002. However, these objects are about 100 to 500 kms in diameter. This is too large for a comet. The diameter of the nucleus of a typical comet is 10kms. If we were to see a comet 100kms in size it would make a very impressive sight. We see none of these.

The largest comet nucleus ever observed was that of Comet Hale-Bopp in 1997 with a diameter estimated to be about 40 km (25 miles). All of the Kuiper belt objects allegedly discovered are far bigger than this.

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

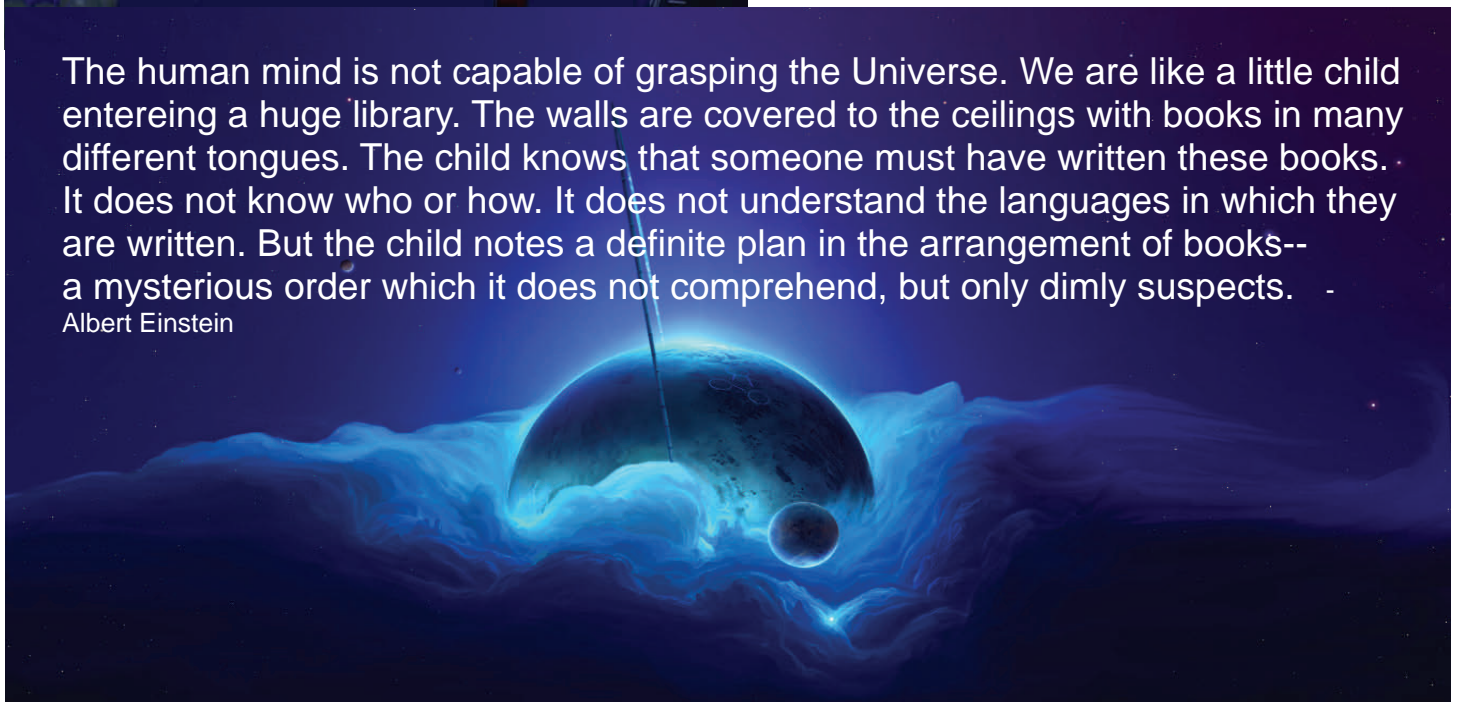


“Many Scientific papers are written each year about the Oort Cloud, its properties, its origin, its evolution. Yet there is not yet a shred of direct observational evidence for its existence.”

Comet 1997, p. 148 Carl Sagan and Ann Druyan, p. 210

The human mind is not capable of grasping the Universe. We are like a little child entering a huge library. The walls are covered to the ceilings with books in many different tongues. The child knows that someone must have written these books. It does not know who or how. It does not understand the languages in which they are written. But the child notes a definite plan in the arrangement of books-- a mysterious order which it does not comprehend, but only dimly suspects.

Albert Einstein



The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

Comets and the Oort Cloud

Timothy Ferris, *The Whole Shebang: A State-of-the-Universe Report*, 1997, p. 123.

“Though the Oort cloud has yet to be observed, the theory accounts so well for the distribution of comets’ orbits that most astronomers today accept its existence...”



Definition of faith
An unquestioning belief that does not require proof or observation.

“Many scientific papers are written each year about the Oort Cloud, its properties, its origin, its evolution. Yet there is not yet a shred of direct observational evidence for its existence.”

This sounds like a declaration of faith.

The Oort cloud of comets is an example of belief without proof or observation.

Who said this?

Carl Sagan and A. Druyan, *Comets*, 1985, pp. 201.

Danny Faulkner, Ph.D. Astronomy, *Technical Journal*, “More Problems for the Oort Comet Cloud”, 2001, p. 11.

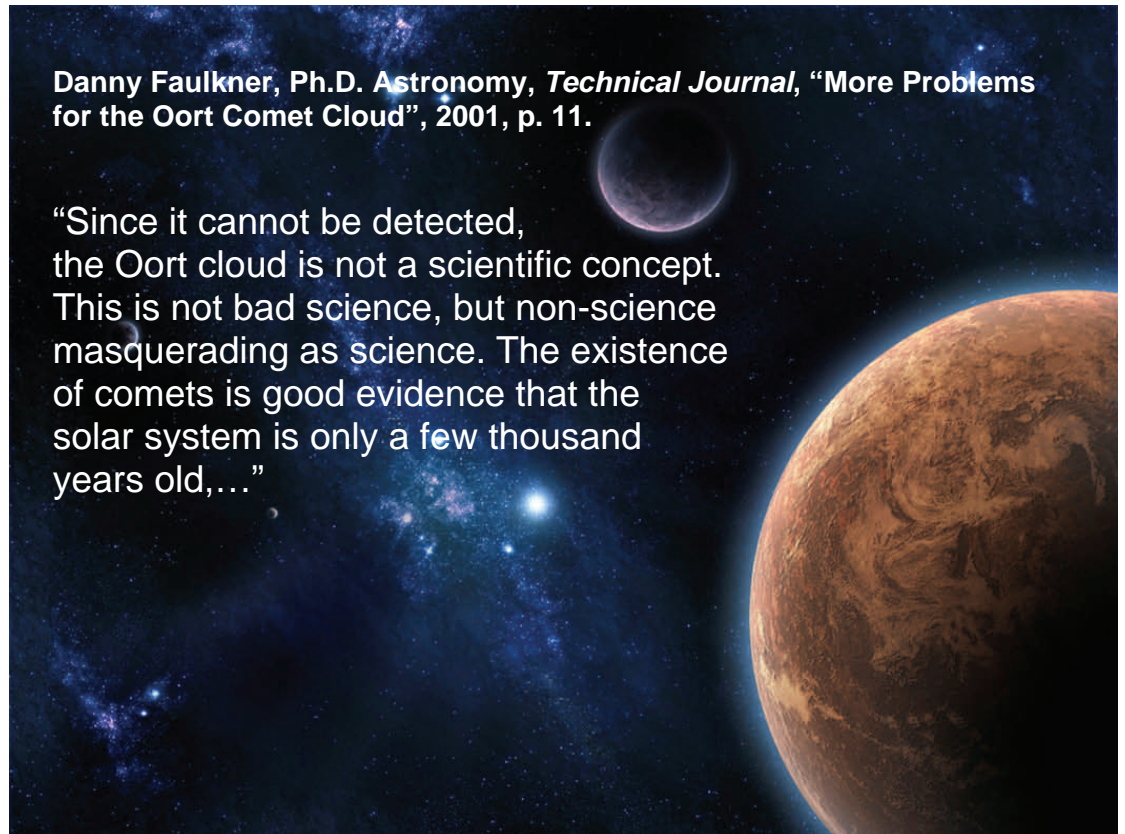
“Since it cannot be detected, the Oort cloud is not a scientific concept. This is not bad science, but non-science masquerading as science. The existence of comets is good evidence that the solar system is only a few thousand years old...”

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The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

Argument from the other side — Comets, meteorite fossils and the Oort cloud — from <http://www.talkorigins.org/faqs/hovind/howgood.html>

Rebuttel evidence from <http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/> RED Comments = my additions

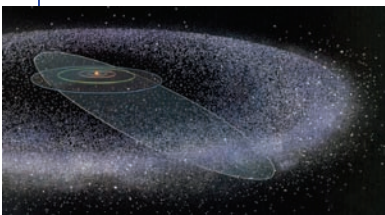
If *Young-earth "proof" #3*: The existence of short-period comets means that the universe is less than 10,000 years old. Comets and meteoroids only last from 10,000-15,000 years before they are blown apart by the solar wind.

3. In his debate with Dr. Hilpman, Dr. Hovind stated that comets lasted 10,000-15,000 years before being blown apart by the solar wind! Really! Any high school kid with a keen interest in astronomy will tell you that it is the heat of the sun which is a comet's undoing. – **which is the solar wind**- Each time a comet, which is akin to a dirty snowball, passes near the sun it loses tons of material to vaporization. Thus, the number of orbits such a comet can make before being reduced to a swarm of gravel is limited. The solar wind along with the heat and light of the inner solar system are responsible for a comet's magnificent tail. Thus, comets brighten up as they near the sun, their tails pointing away from the sun. A few comets occasionally crash into one of the planets, especially Jupiter, or into the sun itself. Others are thrown out of the solar system forever.

In passing, let me point out that the projected life span of one short-period comet, that of Halley's comet, is 40,000 years ([Chaisson and McMillan, 1993](#), p.339). Thus, we can forget about Dr. Hovind's 10,000-year figure! A comet's actual life span depends on its size.

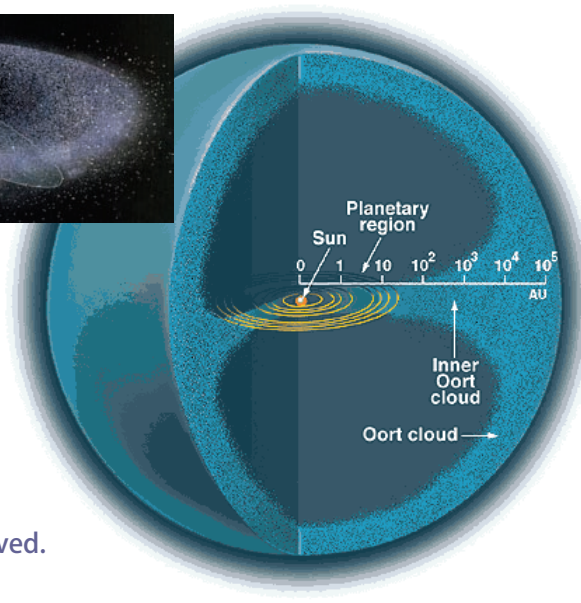
Short-period comets can be used to support a young solar system, hence a young earth, only if they have no reasonable source of replenishment. By definition, they orbit the sun *at least* once every 200 years. Since they lose material each time they pass near the sun, they soon burn out and must constantly be replaced over billions of years. **To destroy the creationist argument, we need only throw reasonable doubt on their claim that short-period comets are not replaced. If that point is in doubt, then the whole argument crumbles away.**

Creationism's main argument seems to be that we don't have close-up photos of the Oort Cloud and, therefore, cannot be 100% certain that it really exists! Sorry fellas, **but if you want to use this comet argument it is up to you to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the Oort Cloud and other sources don't exist!** – **If you can show Comets came from Earth- than there is not ort cloud, and inverse, they have to prove it does exist- both arguments have assumptions -** (The Oort Cloud, named after Jan Hendrik Oort, is a calculated accumulation of comets and cometary material occupying the fringes of the solar system at a distance of roughly 50,000 to 100,000 AU. One AU is the average distance of the earth from the sun, *i.e.*, 93 million miles. Various computer studies of cometary orbital data in conjunction with other evidence strongly supports the existence of the Oort Cloud.) **There is no direct observable evidence though!!!**



Artists drawings of the "Oort cloud and Kuiper belt.

Not scientifically verified or observed.



Let's briefly summarize what science knows about comets. In 1950, based on a study of the orbits of several long-period comets, the Dutch astronomer Jan Oort proposed that a great spherical shell of them existed at the remote frontiers of our solar system. Better statistics in more recent years have supported the existence of the Oort Cloud and put it at a distance of 50,000 AU (1.3 light-years).

During the 1980s, astronomers realized that Oort Cloud comets may be outnumbered by an inner cloud that begins about 3,000 AU from the Sun and continues to the edge of the classical Oort Cloud at 20,000 AU. Most estimates place the population of the inner Oort Cloud at about five to ten times that of the outer cloud -- say, 20 trillion or so -- although the number could be ten times greater than that. The innermost portion of the inner Oort Cloud is relatively flattened, with comets extending a few degrees above and below the ecliptic. But the cloud rapidly expands, forming a complete sphere by the time it reaches several thousand AU.

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

Argument from the other side

(Benningfield, 1990, p.33)

This inner cloud of comets is called the Hills Cloud. Originally, it was thought that short-period comets were merely long-period comets from the Oort Cloud which had been converted by close encounters with Jupiter or the other large outer planets. That may well be true for some of them, but modern studies of short-period comets have **identified their probable origin in a region of space now named the Kuiper Belt**, which resembles a flattened ring just beyond the orbit of Neptune. Computer simulations show that such a source would account beautifully for the low-inclination, short-period, prograde orbits, and other features associated with short-period comets. The Kuiper Belt probably has anywhere from 100 million to several billion comets, which probably formed there when the planets formed. The gradual pull of the giant gas planets over time continually send a few of those comets towards the sun. **Thus, the short-period comets are replenished from the Kuiper Belt.** **Assumption** The Kuiper Belt is no longer "just" a theoretical construct. As of 1998, more than 60 of the larger objects in the Kuiper Belt have been directly observed! That translates to some 70,000 objects out there whose diameter exceeds a whopping 100 kilometers—not to mention countless numbers of normal-sized comets. Jim Foley was kind enough to pass along an Internet site for those of you who may be interested in these new discoveries. The Kuiper Belt web page (<http://www.ifa.hawaii.edu/~jewitt/kb.html>) is maintained by David Jewitt, who personally discovered many of these objects. **– this doesn't have to be their origin- it could be where many have come to orbited after being ejected from earth during the GFC-**

Thanks to the Hubble Space Telescope, astronomers have finally proven that short-period comets come from a vast region of space beyond Neptune. This is the realm of the Kuiper disk — an enormous population of shadowy mini-ice worlds that slowly orbit the Sun in near total darkness.

(*Astronomy*, October 1995, p.28)

Theoretical calculations indicate that the great bulk of comets were originally formed in the region between Uranus and Neptune. They represent planetesimals which escaped being gobbled up by the outer planets. Gravitational interactions eventually tossed them into elliptical orbits which took them thousands of astronomical units (AU) away from the sun. This region, then, is the ultimate source of those comets making up the Oort Cloud.

Oort determined that comets tossed into highly elliptical orbits by Uranus and Neptune would be nudged into more nearly circular orbits by encounters with passing stars. Stellar encounters also would scatter comets above and below the ecliptic plane, creating a sphere of comets instead of a flattened disk. After four decades of refinements to Oort's original ideas, astronomers today believe the Oort Cloud extends from about 20,000 to 100,000 AU (almost 2 light-years) from the Sun and contains as many as two trillion comets with a total mass several times Earth's.

(Benningfield, 1990, p.31)

A star passing within a few light-years would likely perturb the orbits of the comets in the Oort Cloud, sending some of them towards the sun. **Assumed** Statistics indicate that about 5000 stars have passed that closely during the earth's lifetime. An encounter with a giant molecular cloud, which is likely to happen every few hundred million years as our sun orbits our galaxy, would also perturb the Oort Cloud.

Another newly discovered agent for perturbing Oort Cloud comets is gravitational tides. Created by the gravitational force of material in the Galactic disk, these tides could alter the orbits of Oort Cloud comets. In fact, some astronomers estimate that as many as 80 percent of the long-period comets entering the inner solar system for the first time were shoved from their previous orbits by the gentle tug of Galactic tides.

(Benningfield, 1990, pp.32-33)

Once in a great while, perhaps 9 times during the lifetime of our Earth (*Astronomy*, February 1982, p.63), a star will pass so close as to stir up even the Hills Cloud of comets (the innermost Oort Cloud which is shaped mostly like a disk). A collision with a giant molecular cloud would have a similar effect.

Occasionally, though, a star or giant molecular cloud passes directly through both Oort Clouds, scattering comets like a cue ball striking the neatly racked balls on a billiard table. Such an event kicks many comets into the outer cloud, replenishing those lost to other processes.

(Benningfield, 1990, pp.33-34)

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

Argument from the other side

Thus, we have adequate sources for replenishing both our long-period comets and our short-period comets over a period of several billion years. In the case of the latter, we can *actually see* some of the larger ones lurking in the Kuiper Belt! **–Chicken or the egg- origin not answered, just guessed at-**

Granted, we don't have photos of comets in the Oort Cloud or the Hills Cloud. At those distances comets are too small to show up even in the best telescopes. The fact that the Oort and Hills Clouds are still "theoretical" does not mean that they are based on guesswork and rank speculation. Computer simulation, as already mentioned, matched the short-period comets to the Kuiper Belt. Now, we have visual confirmation. Similar studies of long-period comets, even from the 1950s, points clearly to their origin in the Oort Cloud. All in all, a great deal of computer work has been done that supports and refines the above models. The astronomical community treats the Oort Cloud, at the very least, as an excellent working hypotheses.

That there is *some kind* of large comet reservoir beyond the range of our telescopes follows directly from a simple observation. Astronomers detect new long-period comets at the rate of about one per month. By that rough estimate, 24,000 long-period comets have entered the inner solar system since the time of Christ! Orbital analysis show that these approaching comets generally take several million years to orbit the sun, and, as they are more or less randomly distributed in their orbits, we may deduce that the bulk of them are presently beyond the range of our telescopes. Only the exceptional comet, at any given moment, would be in that small portion of its orbit which crosses the inner solar system.

For the sake of argument, suppose that it takes each of these comets four million years to orbit the sun. In 2000 years we see only 2000/4,000,000 or 1/2000 of them. Thus, we would have about 48 million comets altogether. However, even that figure is extremely low since only the exceptional comet would have an elongated orbit which takes it anywhere near the sun. Oort showed that most of them would happily orbit the fringes of our solar system and never come near the inner regions. Obviously, as you can see from this ballpark calculation, there is an ample source of comets beyond the range of our telescopes.

This reservoir of cometary nuclei surrounding the Sun is called the **Oort Cloud** . . . Estimates of the number of "dirty snowballs" in the Oort Cloud range as high as 12 billion. Only such a large reservoir of cometary nuclei would explain why we see so many long-period comets, even though each one takes several million years to travel once around its orbit.

([Kaufmann, 1994](#), p.304)

Another simple observation applies to the short-period comets, which means that we didn't even need the visual confirmation of the Kuiper Belt to win the argument! If there were no means for replenishing comets, then all of them would have the same age. In creationist eyes, they would all be 6000 years old. Yet, observations show that short-period comets with equivalent orbits and sizes have a variety of ages. They range from gaseous "babies," which could hardly have gone around the sun more than a few times, to burnt-out gravel heaps, which have been around the sun once too often. This simple observation proves, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the short-period comets are being replaced. **–Contradiction... they could be different sizes at origin, not all the same size and different trajectories based on mass, ejection location, etc. -**

Benningfield (1990, p.32) gives some interesting evidence indicating that vast comet clouds exist around certain stars, but we shall not pursue the matter further. The point has already been made. In order to win this argument, the creationist must prove that there are no reasonable sources for replenishing comets. Instead, we find compelling evidence *for* cometary reservoirs!

Young-earth "proof" #4: There are no fossil meteorites in the (earlier-pre-flood) geologic record. If the latter were laid down over billions of years we would expect to find at least a few fossil meteorites in the geologic strata. Therefore, the geologic record was deposited rapidly. (Whose argument is this? There will be plenty of meteorite fossils in many sedements because they were laid down during and after – many years after the GCE)

4. Meteorites are hard enough to find on the surface of the earth when they are fresh and "obvious" -- unless one happens to know about a choice site. Search a random acre of land in the United States and see how many meteorites *you* can find. I suspect that you would be lucky to find a single one even if you repeated the search a thousand times on a thousand different acres.

How much more difficult it is to find a meteorite embedded in ancient strata! Most meteorites landing on the continental areas probably suffer severe erosion before eventual burial. Those which fall into the ocean may eventually be subducted with the oceanic plate into the earth's mantle or metamorphosed and thrust up in a mountain chain. The vast majority of people who drill or dig in the earth are not looking for meteorites and would not recognize one if it fell into their lap. After a little erosion, a stony meteorite looks just like any other pebble or rock; iron meteorites would likely have rusted out long ago. Thus, **it would be a truly rare meteorite to survive initial erosion and chemical decomposition, to be uncovered by erosion, and, finally, to have somebody stumble**

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

Argument from the other side

upon it and identify it. If you ask yourself how many people in the world can identify an eroded, stony meteorite, you'll have some idea of the problem.

After reviewing such difficulties, geologist Davis Young (1988, p.127) tells us that, "The chances of finding a fossil meteorite in sedimentary rocks are remote. It is not to be expected." G. J. McCall, in *Meteorites and Their Origins* (1973, p.270), said, "The lack of fossil record of true meteorites is puzzling, but can be explained by the lack of very diagnostic shapes and the chemical nature of meteorites, which allows rapid decay..."

It may surprise you, therefore, to hear that we do have such a find! **Two Swedish scientists made the first positive identification of a fossilized stony meteorite (*Astronomy*, June 1981).** Per Thorslund and Frans Wickman reported in *Nature* that a 10 centimeter object found in a **limestone** slab (**Limestone is a flood deposition- there could be meteorites in it – Walt Brown's hydroplate Theory**) from a quarry in Brunflo, central Sweden in 1952 is really a stony meteorite as demonstrated by microscopic examinations and other properties. It has a terrestrial age of about 463 million years. The object had until recently been mistaken for something else. If the odds were not bent enough, it appears that the meteorite hit an Ordovician mollusk which is fossilized in conjunction with the meteorite! ([Spratt and Stephens, 1992](#), p.53)

In 1988 another Swedish meteorite, called "Österplana 1," was discovered in Lower Ordovician **Limestone** about 5 million years older and 300 miles away from the first one ([Hansen and Bergström, 1997](#), p.1).

Twelve more meteorites have been found at the Thorsberg Limestone Quarry in Sweden:

A 10-foot-thick section of the Hølen ("Orthoceratite") Limestone, of Early Middle Ordovician age, is extracted at the Thorsberg quarry and sawed into thin slabs that are used for window sills and floor tile. Quarry workers discarded slabs with impurities, such as the meteorites, until Professor Maurits Lindström of the University of Stockholm alerted them to save such slabs. The 12 specimens were recovered between 1992 and 1996. Ten of the specimens were recovered from a 2-foot-thick bed of limestone and may represent a single meteorite fall. The other three specimens were recovered from two separate levels above this layer. Seven of the specimens, collected between 1993 and 1996, are from a quarried limestone volume of no more than about 127,000 cubic feet. Most of the specimens are now on display at the Stiftelsen Paleo Geology Center in Lidköping, Sweden. ... The dark, reddish brown meteorite masses [from 0.5 to 3.5 inches in diameter] look like iron nodules surrounded by a zone of lighter colored limestone and would be mistaken by many people for common sedimentary features.

([Hansen and Bergström, 1997](#), p.3)

In 1997 a research team from the University of Göteborg **found 17 meteorites** buried 480 million years ago at Kinnekulle in Sweden! It was mentioned in the news program "Dagens Eko" by Birger Schmitz of the research team. Sweden seems to be the place to go for fossil meteorites!*

In 1930 a fist-sized piece of Eocene nickel-iron was said to have been recovered from a bore hole at a depth of 1,525 feet. This "Zapata County" Texas iron has since been lost (*Nature*, January 22, 1981).

Fritz Heide mentioned that "The iron of Sardis, Burke County, Georgia, was found in 1940, in strata believed to be of Middle Miocene age." ([Heide, 1964](#), pp.118-119.)

Glenn Morton informs us that:

Assumptions ? James M. Barnett determined the sedimentation rate of Silurian salt (circa 400 million years old) from the Michigan basin by studying the micrometeorites found in the salt [[Barnett, 1983](#)]. One would expect to find such material in an evaporative basin open to the air but not in salt formed in other fashions.

Why would God create pollen, fungal spores and micrometeorites with the salt? If God did this one would be able to charge him with deception - making a created salt deposit look like an evaporative one. **stupid**

([Morton, 1995](#), p.17)

Not only do we have buried micrometeorites here, but we have a problem for Noah's flood. If it is, indeed, responsible for laying

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

Argument from the other side

down most of the geologic column, as claimed by Henry Morris and others, then how do we explain this evaporative salt deposit? Did the flood poop out in its early stages and give way to a prolonged dry spell before resuming?

We may conclude, therefore, that it is not true that fossil meteorites don't exist in the geologic record. An extensive, systematic search in the right areas will likely produce results. However, recovering and identifying them is extremely rare in practice.

A much stronger test of this creationist argument is to look for the remains of giant meteorite impacts. Their craters might not be a snap to identify, due to erosion and burial, but we can at least expect to find a number of **them if the geologic column is truly ancient**. Thus, we have a definitive test between the two viewpoints. If the earth's geologic record is the result of many hundreds of millions of years of slow accumulation, then we would expect a fair number of "fossil" meteorite craters in all the major strata. On the other hand, if the geologic column was laid down in a mere year (**Assumed- It was likely 300 + years of deposition**) by Noah's flood, then it would be extremely unlikely to find even one "fossil" crater.

Well, I won't keep you in suspense. The geologic record contains at least 130 positively identified "fossil" craters. They are preserved in all the major strata from the Precambrian (2 billion years ago) to Recent times. Except for Chicxulub, the following partial list is from R. A. F. Grieve and P. B. Robertson (1979). More fossil craters have since been found, but a portion of their 1979 list will do just fine. With one exception, all of those listed are larger than Meteor Crater in Arizona. Lovely maps showing the known fossil crater sites, and even photographs, may be found on the Internet (http://gdcinfo.agg.emr.ca/crater/world_craters.html).

<http://www.outersystem.us/creationism/ancientproof/impactcraters.html>

Only within the last 25 years or so has it been possible to positively identify fossil impact craters. Thus, one should check the date on quoted materials. Usually, a positive identification of an impact crater is based on several clues that, taken together, make an airtight case. Here are some of those clues which geologists look for:

An impact crater, such as Arizona's Meteor Crater, may exhibit a reverse order of the strata making up the rim. That is, some of the strata gets flipped back and over to form the rim. Unfortunately, erosion will usually have erased such evidence.

Material thrown out by the impact may still be around. An example is Ries Crater in southern Germany, which is 26 kilometers (16 miles) in diameter. A blanket of ejected material up to 100 meters in depth surrounds a roughly circular lake (Davies, 1986, p. 82).

Shatter cones may be present. They are structures in which closely spaced fractures flare outward and downward from the apex of a cone. Sometimes many shatter cones are aligned so as to point towards the probable center of impact. These cone-shaped rocks are sometimes mistaken for fossils by amateurs!

Thin sections of rock may, under microscopic examination with plain and polarized light, reveal small droplets of melted material or other unusual structures. X-ray crystallography may show that the normal crystalline structure has been altered or broken down.

Another important clue is the presence of igneous rocks that have recrystallized after having been melted by sudden impact.

Oddly placed glass is another solid clue. At the Chicxulub site glassy material suddenly appears in the limestone at a certain depth along with shattered rock.

The presence of greatly compressed forms of quartz (such as coesite and stishovite), which can be created only by high temperatures *and* pressures, is a very strong indicator of an impact site. The formation of coesite requires more than 30,000 atmospheres of pressure, and stishovite requires over 100,000 atmospheres of pressure (George Wetherill, 1979, p. 59). They have been found in the vicinity of many impact craters. There are a variety of such minerals, known as impactites, which are associated with ancient craters.

In a few cases meteorite fragments are found associated with the crater.

These and other clues, often found together, have ruled out the usual geologic alternatives such as old volcanic craters, natural basins, etc.

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

The Geologic Column	Location of Crater	Millions of Years
Precambrian	Vredefort, South Africa	1970.
Precambrian	Sudbury, Ontario, Canada	1840.
Precambrian	Jänisjärvi, Russia	700.
Cambrian	Kelly West, N.T., Australia	550.
Cambrian	Holleford, Ontario, Canada	550.
Cambrian	Kjardla, Estonia	500.
Ordovician	Sääksjärvi, Finland	490.
Ordovician	Carswell, Saskatchewan, Canada	485.
Ordovician	Brent, Ontario, Canada	450.
Silurian	Lac Couture, Quebec, Canada	420.
Silurian	Lac La Moinerie, Quebec, Canada	400.
Devonian	Siljan, Sweden	365.
Devonian	Charlevoix, Quebec, Canada	360.
Devonian	Flynn Creek, Tennessee, USA	360.
Carboniferous	Crooked Creek, Missouri, USA	320.
Carboniferous	Middlesboro, Kentucky, USA	300.
Carboniferous	Serpent Mound, Ohio, USA	300.
Permian	Kursk, Russia	250.
Permian	Dellen, Sweden	230.
Permian	St. Martin, Manitoba, Canada	225.
Triassic	Manicouagan, Quebec, Canada	210.
Triassic	Redwing Creek, North Dakota, USA	200.
Jurassic	Vepriaj, Lithuania	160.
Jurassic	Rochechouart, France	160.
Jurassic	Strangways, N.T., Australia	150.
Cretaceous	Sierra Madre, Texas, USA	100.
Cretaceous	Rotmistrovka, Ukraine	70.
Cretaceous	Chicxulub, Yucatan, Mexico	65.
Paleocene	Kara, Russia	57.
Oligocene	Mistastin, Labrador, Canada	38.
Oligocene	Wanapitei L., Ontario, Canada	38.
Miocene	Haughton Dome, N.W.T., Canada	15.
Miocene	Karla, Russia	10.
Pliocene	New Quebec Crater, New Quebec, Canada	5.
Pliocene	Aouelloul, Mauritania	3.1
Pleistocene	Bosumtwi, Ghana	1.3
Pleistocene	Lonar, India	0.05

Argument from the other side

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

As you can see, plenty of impact craters have been detected throughout the geologic column, from the Cambrian to recent times. Eleven have been found in the Precambrian. Of those, six are about a billion years or more old. Traditional geology stands vindicated. Obviously, the major strata of the geologic column have been laid down over the ages. Those ages have seen the impact of many large asteroids, each one a rare event. **Not in the theory of WB-Hydroplate Theory- thousands of comets-meteorites would be raining back down on earth as the different post Flood layers formed.**

Major impacts are obviously rare. **Now- an assumption** None have occurred during recorded history. (The Tunguska impact in Russia, believed to be caused by a stony asteroid, was just a minor flash in the pan compared to the crater-makers we are talking about. Meteor Crater, Arizona, is probably the freshest "big" crater around, and it happened some 50,000 years ago.) Therefore, creationists must conjure up a miraculous swarm of asteroids which decide to drop in on Earth *throughout* the year of Noah's flood. They fall here and there without destroying the ark with huge waves or blast effects far exceeding that of any atomic bomb. After the flood dries up, this bunch of asteroids, which had been *steadily* bombarding the earth and creating miraculous numbers of craters, suddenly decides to pack up and go home. Thus, history knows of not one large impact in the thousands of years since that one, magical year. Sounds a little like a creationist fairy tale, doesn't it? **wrong assumptions and information- create ridicule**

The geologic column stands vindicated. It wins hands down!

While we're on the subject of asteroid impacts, let me point out another fatal problem for the young-earth scenario. **A casual inspection of the cratered surfaces of Mars, the Moon, and Mercury, not to mention most of the moons of Saturn and Jupiter, make it intuitively obvious that a lot of enormous asteroids were once flying around our solar system.** It would be plain silly to think that Earth escaped untouched while everything around it was plastered with craters. Unlike the Moon and Mercury, and to some extent, Mars, those early craters on Earth have not been preserved. Various geological processes such as weathering and plate tectonics have long ago erased them.

This is great evidence for Walt Brown's Hydroplate Theory

That the earth partook in this early massive bombardment is made even clearer by the use of statistics.

Start with the oldest parts of the Moon, and imagine counting up the number of craters of different diameters. On the Moon, you find that when you go down a factor of ten in crater size, the craters become more common by about a factor of a hundred. Of course this rule isn't perfect, and some crater sizes are present in greater or lesser number than this simple rule leads you to expect.

Now play the same game with craters on the ancient terrain of Mars, or on Mercury, and what do you find? Not only do you find the same overall relationship between crater number and crater size, but those particular sizes that broke the rule on the Moon break the rule to about the same extent on Mars and Mercury as well. A common interpretation of this similarity in bombardment records is that all these worlds were cratered by the same population of objects... But if Mars, Mercury, and the Moon were all pummeled by the same population of impacting objects during the heavy bombardment, Earth and Venus must have been as well.

([Chyba, 1992](#), p.31)

What does all this mean? It means that the above list of craters represent just the leftovers from the BIG DINNER!

Any one of the largest impacts would have produced a short lived global atmosphere composed of rock vapor, temporarily raising the temperature of Earth's surface to above that of the inside of an oven. In the most extreme cases, this searing heat would have lasted long enough to have evaporated the entire ocean, sterilizing the surface of the Earth.

Some would fall back to earth, but most would be headed out- this is why the above didn't happen

Scientists can use the bombardment record on the Moon to estimate just how often this level of destruction took place. Statistically, because of Earth's larger gravity, something like 17 or so objects larger than the largest object that hit the Moon should have collided with Earth. If the largest object that impacted the Moon was the one responsible for the 2,500-km-diameter South Pole-Aitken basin on the lunar farside (whose controversial existence was finally confirmed two years ago by the Galileo spacecraft), Earth was probably hit about five times by asteroids or comets big enough to have completely vaporized its oceans. *[A number of scientists now believe that life originated several times on the primeval earth, only to be wiped out in its first few attempts by the above impacts! -- D.M.]*

([Chyba, 1992](#), pp.32-33)

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

Argument from the other side

Creationists just haven't come to grips with the (**Assumed and unobserved- no evidence**) tremendous beating that the early Earth took from asteroids. Most of that evidence has been destroyed on Earth **Assumed** and Venus by geological activity, but much of it can still be seen on the Moon, Mercury, and the older portions of Mars. A similar bombardment hammered the outer solar system, leaving its marks on many of the moons of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Evidence indicates that one or two of those moons were actually *blown apart*, their pieces slowly coalescing again through gravity! The early solar system was a violent place, and it took more than a few days for it to settle down! **Assumed**

The heavy bombardment period ended about 3.8 billion years ago. By creationist reckoning, that places it before Noah's flood and after the creation of the earth. **Assumed** Poor, old Noah would not even have had the privilege of being blasted out of the water! The ocean, itself, would have boiled away *before* he ever got started! Noah, along with the antediluvian population, would have had the dubious privilege of breathing hot rock vapor! The impacting asteroids probably melted a large part of the earth's surface. Nobody would have been left alive for God to punish!

If the above facts are not grim enough for you, there is good evidence that Earth, very early on, collided with a protoplanet the size of Mars! ([Kaufmann, 1994](#), pp. 172-176; [Chaisson and McMillan, 1993](#), p.184). Such a collision is the only credible explanation we have for the origin of the moon! **Assumed** Supercomputer studies by Benz, Slattery, and Cameron show that some of the material thrown out by a glancing blow from this Mars-sized protoplanet would regroup to form the moon.

The collisional ejection theory is in agreement with many of the known facts about the Moon. For example, rock vaporized by the impact would have been depleted of volatile elements and water, leaving the moon rocks we now know. **If** the collision took place after chemical differentiation had occurred on Earth, when our planet's iron sunk to its center, then relatively little iron would have been ejected, which would account for the Moon's small iron-rich core.

([Kaufmann, 1994](#), p. 173)

Maybe that's why Earth is tilted so, though we must be careful about assuming, *a priori*, that a planet's tilt is a permanent feature in need of a specific explanation. (It might, for example, be unstable over long periods of time.) **This theory has many of its own problems**

We already have Noah and the antediluvians breathing hot rock vapor in an oceanless world with a semi-molten surface, due to the heavy bombardment of asteroids. We now find that they had been living on a planet which quite probably had been blasted to its very core in a planetary collision! God puts Noah to a lot of trouble to build the ark, so that he and the animals might survive a worldwide flood. Funny, the flood was the *least* of Noah's problems! What Noah *really* needed was a *spaceship* and an early ticket out of there!

Looks like it's miracle time again for those "scientific" creationists. Once you start with a young Earth, you are committed to squeezing everything into a small time frame. Some things, such as the heavy asteroid bombardment and Earth's probable collision with a protoplanet, don't squeeze very well! How long does it take a moon to form from scratch, anyway?

From

<http://www.talkorigins.org/faqs/hovind/howgood.html>

How Good Are Those Young-Earth Arguments?

A Close Look at Dr. Hovind's List of Young-Earth Arguments and Other Claims

by [Dave E. Matson](#)

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The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

The Age of the Sun



- ◆ Energy by thermonuclear fusion
- ◆ The core of the sun should alter and the sun should grow brighter with age
- ◆ If the sun is 4.6 byo, it should have brightened by about 40%



The Sun and Life

Earth average temperature (59 F or 15 C)
A 25% increase in brightness increases the average temperature by about 32° F (18° C)

(59° – 32° = 27° F (Average temperature))

<http://creation.com/the-young-faint-sun-paradox-and-the-age-of-the-solar-system>

http://www.creationresearch.org/crsq/articles/26/26_2/sun.html

“...the sun will last about 10 billion years before the fusion of hydrogen ceases in its core.”

John D. Fix, *Astronomy: Journey to the Cosmic Frontier*, 2001, p. 389.

Evidences for a Young Universe

Supernova remnants (SNRs)

Crab Nebula

Light from the supernova reached the earth in 1054



Star cores fuse helium into carbon, and then oxygen. They continue upward to the element iron. However iron atoms will not undergo fusion to heavier elements. With the nuclear energy process extinguished, gravity then causes the star to collapse upon itself. This sudden contraction heats the star and triggers a destructive explosion.

Crab Nebula was observed by Chinese astronomers in 1054. The star explosion was as bright as Venus in the night sky. It could be seen for several months. One of the last supernovas was recorded by astronomers Kepler and Galileo in 1604.

In 1987 a more distant supernova made headlines when it was observed in the Magellanic Cloud, a neighboring

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

Evidences for a Young Universe

Supernova remnant	Number of observable SNRs predicted if our galaxy is:		Actual number observed
	Billions of years old	7000 years old	
First	2	2	5
Second	2260	125	200
Third	5000	0	0

All the observed supernova remnants appear to be less than 10,000 years old.

This is controversial because the data is two decades old.

Can science prove the age of the earth?

<http://creation.com/age-of-the-earth>

Spirals like our galaxy are formed by differential rotation. The further from the center, the slower the rotation.

The very distant galaxies should not have had time to develop spirals. They are too young, yet they are there. Also after a few rotations the spiral arms should be gone. Each rotation is about several hundred million years.

Galaxy Formation



Spiral Galaxy
M101



M51 The Whirlpool
Galaxy

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

Milky Way Galaxy

Russel Humphreys, Ph.D. Physics, *Evidence for a Young World*

“The stars of our own galaxy, the Milky Way, rotate about the galactic center with different speeds, the inner ones rotating faster than the outer ones. The observed rotation speeds are so fast that if our galaxy were more than **a few hundred million years** old, it would be a featureless disc of stars instead of its present spiral shape.”

Milky Way has 200-400 billion stars. Its diameter is about 100,000 light years. It has both a pronounced disk component exhibiting a spiral structure. The Milky Way Galaxy belongs to the Local Group, a smaller group of 3 large and over 30 small galaxies.

Formation of Galaxies

Joseph Silk (Professor of Astronomy at the University of Oxford), *The Big Bang*, 2001, p. 195.

“Many aspects of the evolution of galaxies cannot yet be determined with any certainty.”

James Trefil, Ph.D. Physics, *The Dark Side of the Universe*, 1988, p. 3 & 55.

“There shouldn’t be galaxies out there at all, and even if there are galaxies,...

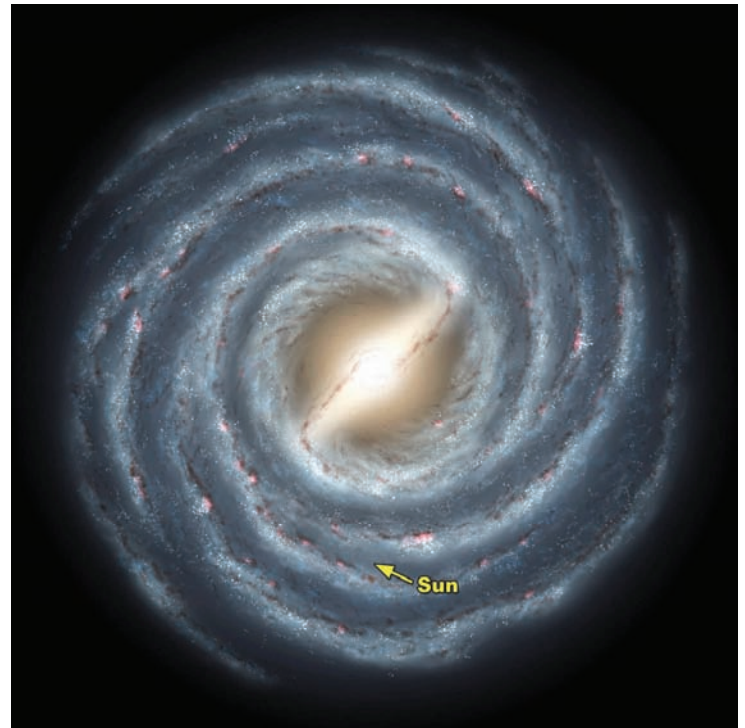
The problem of explaining the existence of galaxies has proved to be one of the thorniest in cosmology.”

The Facts on File Dictionary of Astronomy, 1994, p. 172.

“Galaxies must have condensed out of the gases expanding from the big bang....

Details of the formation of galaxies are still highly uncertain, as is their subsequent evolution.”

Why is this any more scientific than other hypotheses such as, “God in the beginning created...” ?



The scientific evidence — Our Solar System

Probable

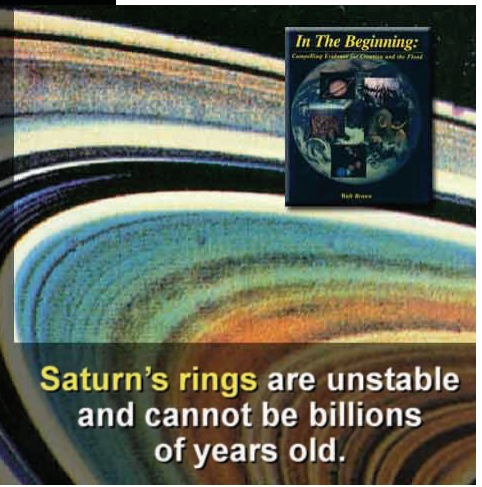
Evidences for a Young Universe

Jupiter is cooling off.



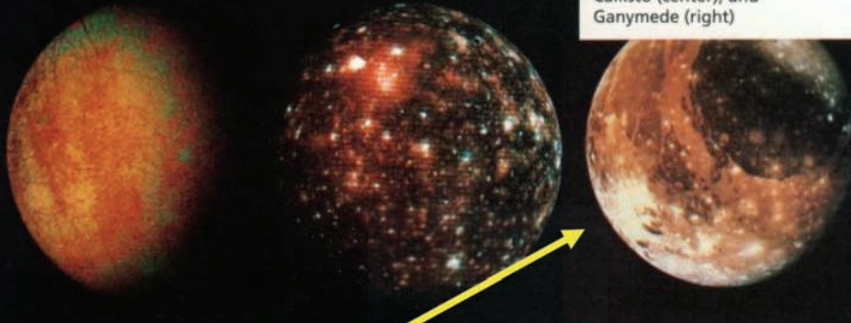
See It's a Young World After All by Paul Ackerman.

Also In the Beginning by Walt Brown p. 29 & 69 CSE- \$24.50



Saturn's rings are unstable and cannot be billions of years old.

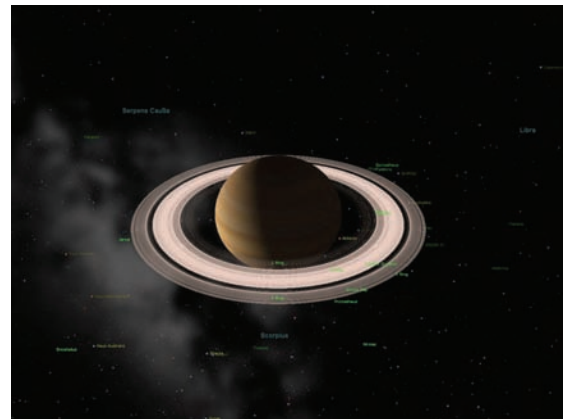
Figure 19-24. Jupiter's moons Europa (left), Callisto (center), and Ganymede (right)



Jupiter's moon Ganymede has a strong magnetic field. "Magnetic fields are generated by the liquid motion of molten metal inside a body. **Yet Ganymede should have cooled solid billions of years ago.**"

Denver Post Dec. 13, 1996 Jupiter Probe detects mysterious moon dust. By K.C. Cole

Holt Earth Science 1994 p. 579



The scientific evidence — Our Solar System

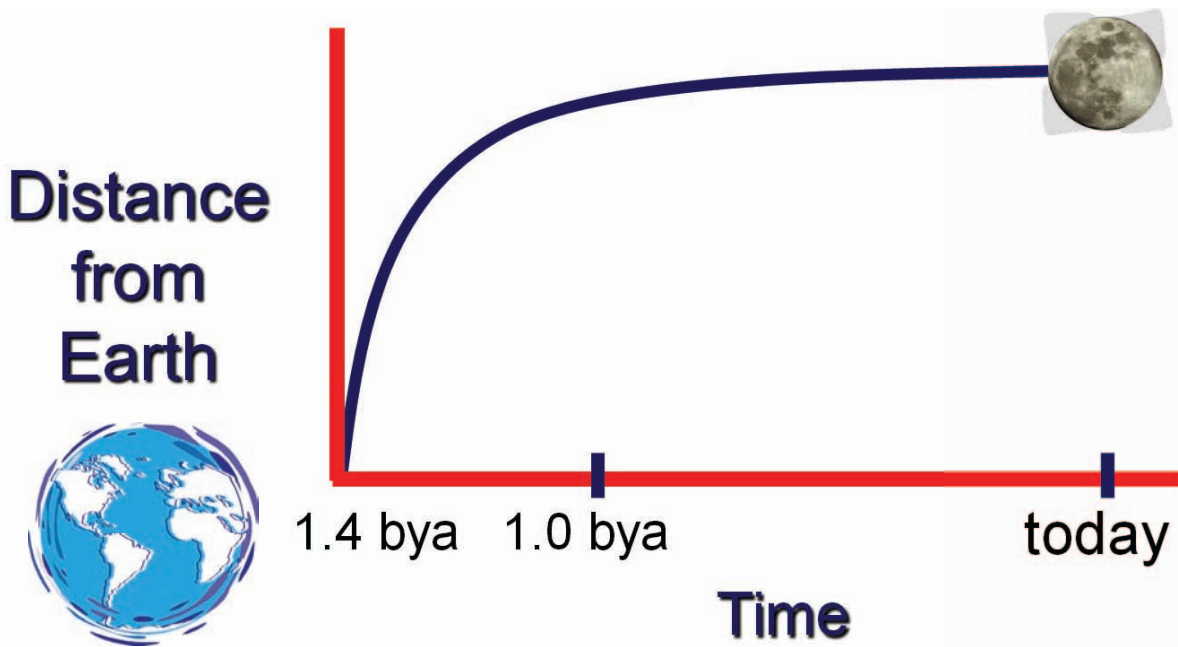
Recession of the Moon

- ◆ Earth's force of gravity pulls on the moon
- ◆ The moon pulls back on the earth (Newton's 3rd law of motion)
- ◆ This causes the moon to accelerate in its orbit so that it slowly spirals away from the earth (4 cm/ year)

Earth – Moon Distances

1,000 years ago	125 feet closer
1 million years ago	28.4 miles closer
10 million years ago	284 miles closer
100 million years ago	2,840 miles closer
1 billion years ago	28,400 miles closer
1.4 billion years ago	contact

Move the moon's orbit too close to the earth and it will create global tidal waves wiping out any life twice daily, no chance for organisms to evolve.



The scientific evidence — Our Solar System

Argument from the other side — A receding moon —

from <http://www.talkorigins.org/fags/hovind/howgood.html>

Rebuttel evidence from <http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/> RED Comments = my additions

5. Once again, Dr. Hovind's figures just boggle the mind! Let us assume, for the sake of argument, that the Moon is receding at 6 inches per year. If we go back a million years, then the Moon was 6 million inches closer to the earth. That comes to about 95 miles! **Assumed same escape rate** Since the Moon is about 240,000 miles away, that doesn't amount to diddly-squat! **Indeed, the Moon has a slightly elliptical orbit that varies more than 95 miles all by itself.**

A more accurate estimate, based on the present rate of lunar recession, puts the Moon within the Roche limit around 1 or 2 billion years ago. That is the argument most creationists use. (Since Dr. Hovind's notes match the figures he quoted in his debate with Dr. Hilpman, they are fair game and not a simple slip of the pen.)

The tides, chiefly caused by the Moon's gravitational attraction and the orbiting of Earth and Moon about a common point, act as a brake to slow down the earth's rotation. The nearer tidal bulge, which carries the greater effect, runs slightly out of alignment of the Moon overhead; the gravitational interaction between it and the Moon serves to speed up the Moon in its orbit even as it slows down the earth's rotation. As it speeds up, the Moon moves to a higher orbit.

The effectiveness of this tidal brake on the earth's rotation strongly depends on the configuration of the oceans. Thus, we should inquire as to whether the current arrangement is an average value or not.

The present rate of tidal dissipation is anomalously high because the tidal force is close to a resonance in the response function of the oceans; a more realistic calculation shows that dissipation must have been much smaller in the past and that 4.5 billion years ago the moon was well outside the Roche limit, at a distance of at least thirty-eight earth radii ([Hansen 1982](#); see also [Finch 1982](#)). **Some Assumptions as well used here** ([Brush, 1983](#), p.78)

Thus, our moon was probably never closer than 151,000 miles. A modern astronomy text ([Chaisson and McMillan, 1993](#), p.173) gives an estimate of 250,000 kilometers (155,000 miles), which agrees very closely with Brush's figure. Thus, the "problem" disappears!

It may surprise you to learn that Charles Darwin's second son, George Darwin, regarded by many as the father of geophysics, studied the Moon's tidal effects in great detail. He came up with the idea that the Moon broke away from the earth due to rapid rotation (the fission theory), and estimated that *at least* 56 million years would be required for the Moon to have reached its present distance. George Darwin regarded his view of the Moon's origin as nothing more than a good guess, and he considered his time estimate to be nothing more than a lower limit. In the nineteenth century such a calculation of the earth's age was a reasonable scientific exercise. Today, in the light of what we now know, it's an exercise in futility. Too bad "scientific" creationists don't keep up with these little details. For more insight into the problem, see Dalrymple ([1991](#), pp. 48-52).



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Earth and the moon

Origin of the Moon

Fission Theory

The earth spun so fast a chunk broke off

Problem

1. The moon is chemically different
2. The earth could never spin fast enough
3. The escaping moon would break up

Capture Theory

The moon was captured by the Earth's gravity

Problem

The moon would need to lose a lot of energy or it would be slingshotted rather than captured

Co-Creation Theory

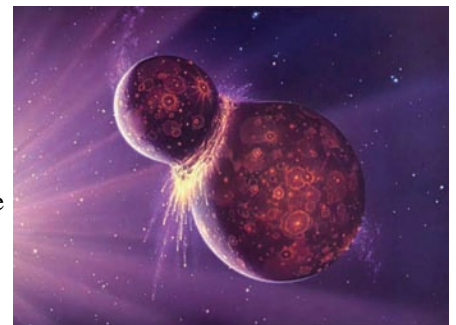
The earth and moon formed at the same time from debris orbiting the sun

Problem

1. The earth and moon are different chemically
2. It is unlikely the gravitational attraction would be strong enough

The Giant Impactor Theory (sometimes called The Ejected Ring Theory): This theory proposes that a planetesimal (or small planet) the size of Mars struck the Earth just after the formation of the solar system, ejecting large volumes of heated material from the outer layers of both objects. A disk of orbiting material was formed, and this [matter](#) eventually stuck together to form the Moon in orbit around the Earth. This theory can explain why the Moon is made mostly of rock and how the rock was excessively heated. Furthermore, we see evidence in many places in the solar system that such collisions were common late in the formative stages of the solar system. This theory is discussed further.

starchild.gsfc.nasa.gov/.../question38.html



Problem— see many of the examples above & that explosions/colissions, destroy— scientifically observed, not the opposite—form orbiting bodies.

A. Snyder Ruzicka and L. A. Taylor, “Giant Impact and Fission Hypotheses for the origin of the moon: a critical review of some geochemical evidence, *International Geology Review*, 1998, p. 851.

“The origin of the moon is still unresolved.”

We must be open to explanations other than just the naturalistic ones. Somehow the moon came to be in orbit at the right time, at the right distance — Intervention.

Science article — Age of the solar system?

Lost lakes of Titan are found at last 1-4-07

AFP/NASA-HO/File Photo: This image released by NASA/JPL/Space Science Institute shows Saturn's moon Titan in ultraviolet and infrared...

PARIS (AFP) - Lakes of methane have been spotted on Saturn's largest moon, Titan, boosting the theory that this strange, distant world bears beguiling similarities to Earth, according to a new study.

Titan has long intrigued space scientists, as it is the only moon in the Solar System to have a dense atmosphere -- and its atmosphere, like Earth's, mainly comprises nitrogen.

Titan's atmosphere is also rich in methane, although the source for this vast store of hydrocarbons is unclear.

Methane, on the geological scale, has a relatively limited life. A molecule of the compound lasts several tens of millions of years before it is broken up by sunlight.

Given that Titan is billions of years old, the question is how this atmospheric methane gets to be renewed.

Without replenishment, it should have disappeared long ago.

A popular hypothesis is that it comes from a vast ocean of hydrocarbons.

But when the US spacecraft Cassini sent down a European lander, Huygens, to Titan in 2005, the images sent back were of a rugged landscape veiled in an orange haze.

There were indeed signs of methane flows and methane precipitation, but nothing at all that pointed to any sea of the stuff.

But a flyby by Cassini on July 22 last year has revealed, thanks to a radar scan, 75 large, smooth, dark patches between three and 70 kilometers across (two and 42 miles) across that appear to be lakes of liquid methane, scientists report on Thursday.

They believe the lakes prove that Titan has a "methane cycle" -- a system that is like the water cycle on Earth, in which the liquid evaporates, cools and condenses and then falls as rain, replenishing the surface liquid.

As on Earth, Titan's surface methane may well be supplemented by a "table" of liquid methane that seeps through the rock, the paper suggests.

Some of the methane lakes seem only partly filled, and other depressions are dry, which suggests that, given the high northerly latitudes where they were spotted, the methane cycle follows Titan's seasons.

In winter, the lakes expand, while in summer, they shrink or dry up completely -- again, another parallel with Earth's hydrological cycle.

The study, which appears on Thursday in the British weekly journal Nature, is headed by Ellen Stofan of Proxemy Research in Virginia and University College London.

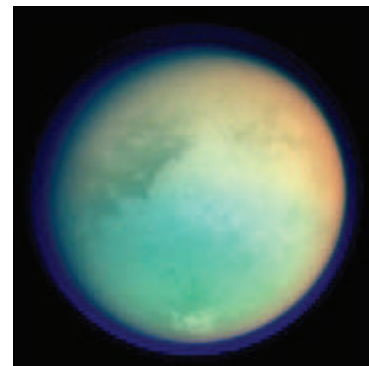
Titan and Earth are of course very different, especially in their potential for nurturing life. Titan is frigid, dark and, as far as is known, waterless, where as Earth is warm, light and has lots of liquid water.

But French astrophysicist Christophe Sotin says both our planet and Titan have been sculpted by processes that, fundamentally, are quite similar. — (assumption)

The findings "add to the weight of evidence that Titan is a complex world in which the interaction between the inner and outer layers is controlled by processes similar to those that must have dominated the evolution of any Earth-like planet," Sotin said in a commentary.

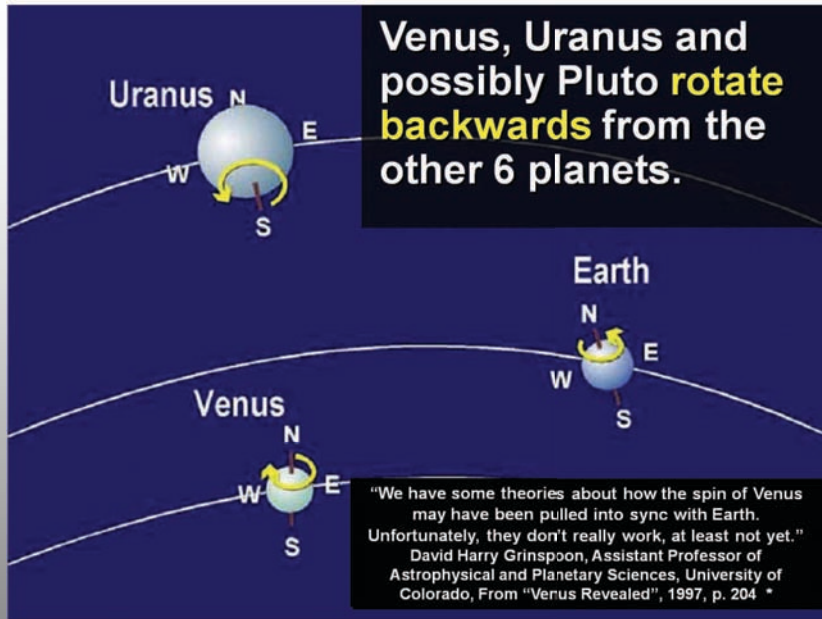
"Indeed, as far as we know," Sotin added, "there is only one planetary body that displays more dynamism than Titan. Its name is Earth."

http://news.yahoo.com/s/afp/20070103/sc_afp/spacesaturntitan_070103193516



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

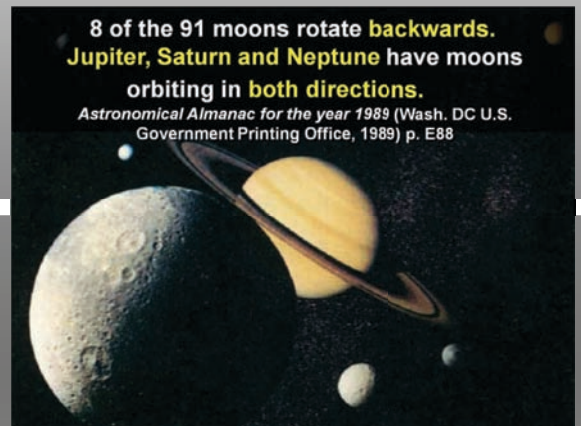
The scientific evidence — Our Solar System



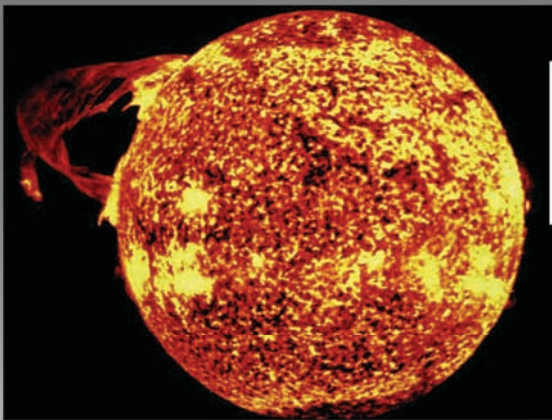
"...We haven't exactly learned to decipher these clues yet, and **the theory of the origin of planetary rotation is currently slightly confused.**" p. 47

"It seems **we will never have a theory predicting in detail how a solar system arises from a disc.**" p.193

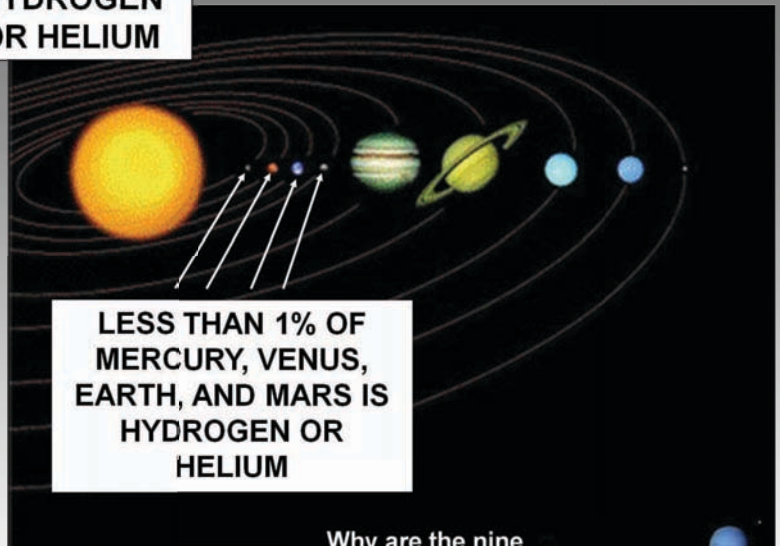
From *Venus Revealed*, by David Harry Grinspoon, 1997



CHEMISTRY "MYSTERIES"



98% OF THE SUN IS HYDROGEN OR HELIUM



LESS THAN 1% OF MERCURY, VENUS, EARTH, AND MARS IS HYDROGEN OR HELIUM

Some galaxies spin backwards.

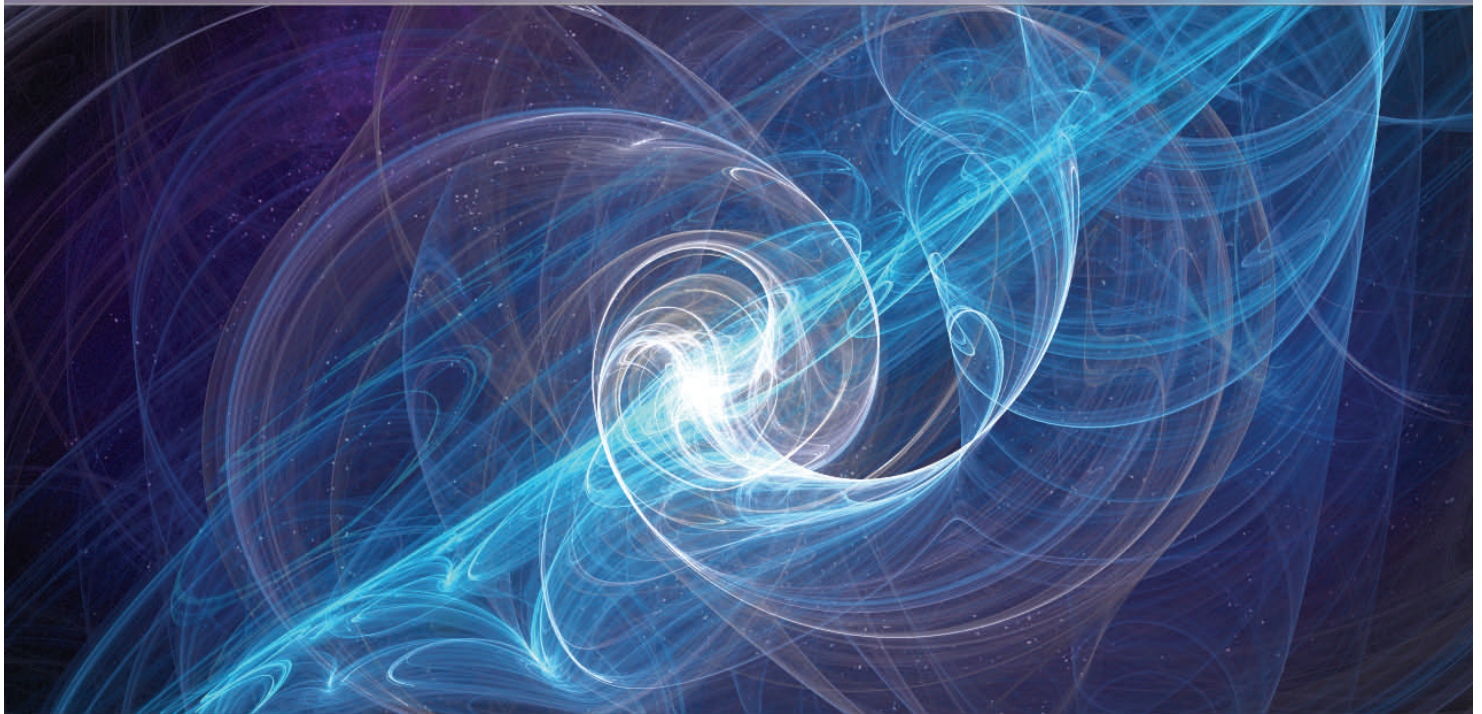


Why are the nine planets so different from each other and from the sun?



The scientific evidence — Our Solar System

CREATION



A SIMPLIFIED EXPLANATION OF THE SETTERFIELD HYPOTHESIS

<http://www.ldolphin.org/simplified.html>

Helen Fryman (tuppence@ns.net), with Barry Setterfield (barry4light2@yahoo.com)

February 26, 2001

The following is a simple explanation of the Setterfield cDK hypothesis intended for teens and undergraduate non-physics majors. Because it is a simplified explanation, there is no formal referencing. Referenced papers from which this is taken are available here: <http://ldolphin.org/setterfield/index.html> or <http://setterfield.org/>.

THE EXPANDED UNIVERSE

Both the secular 'Big Bang' (or Big Expansion) model and the Bible agree that the universe has been stretched out. Although there is good evidence that this expansion is no longer taking place, that is not what we will discuss at first here. What we need to review is the effect of that expansion.

Blow up a balloon, or stretch out a rubber band. At first the elasticity is strong and the amount of potential energy it has is at a maximum for that particular thing. When that balloon pops, or that rubber band is released, all the potential energy stored in the stretching becomes immediately released as kinetic, or active, energy. But should that stretched rubber band or that blown up balloon be left for awhile, the rubber would begin to relax, losing its elasticity and simply remaining in a stretched-out condition.

Where did the energy go in the latter case? As the rubber relaxed, the potential energy was actually transformed

The scientific evidence — Our Solar System

into active, or kinetic energy, and released into the surrounding air. However the amount of energy was so small compared to the volume of air into which it was dispersed, that it was impossible to discern a difference in the air.

THE 'VACUUM' OF SPACE AND ZPE

We can apply this same idea to the universe itself. However first of all, we need to correct a common misconception. We have a tendency to think of space as an empty or true vacuum. As it turns out, however, that is not the case. Even 'empty' space is filled with all types of radiation, virtual particles, Planck particles, and perhaps even more energy or particles than we are aware of at the present time. This is one reason you will hear the phrase 'fabric of space' being used by some. Space - out there - is simply not an 'empty' thing.

With this in mind, it might be a little easier to understand the idea that when space itself was stretched out, there was a tremendous amount of potential energy locked up in the stretching. Through time, just as with the rubber band or the balloon, this stretching has gradually relaxed (which is different from 'going down'), thus releasing steady amounts of energy into space itself.

Is there any evidence of this? Yes, there is. It has been known for some time that electrons, and all atomic particles, 'jiggle,' or vibrate rapidly, even at absolute zero temperature. This vibration can be measured. The measurement does not take place directly, but takes place the same way we can measure Brownian motion, when a drop of colour is gently placed in a glass of cold water. Gradually the colour will disperse although every effort to keep the water still has been made. Motion exists down to the smallest levels and can be measured by its effects on other things. The measure of the motion of electrons is referred to as Planck's Constant, even though it has been shown not to be constant. It has been measured as systematically increasing over the last century, thus indicating that there has been an increase in energy affecting the electron. This energy is not coming from any 'known' source, but seems intrinsic to space itself. This energy, because it can be seen to be effective at absolute zero, is thus logically called 'zero point energy,' or ZPE. Setterfield's theory is that this is the energy being slowly but steadily released from the fabric of stretched space itself.

QUANTISATION

Now, we need to jump subjects for a second to provide another picture of something that is happening. Do this if you like, or simply imagine it, as you have probably done something like it before: put a glass full of water on a table top. Using as steady an amount of energy as you can control yourself to do, start gently pushing that glass. At first it will not move. Then as the pressure builds up, it will jerk forward a bit and stop. As the pressure from your hand continues, it will jerk forward again a bit. If you were to measure the places on the table where the glass is in time, your measurements would show that jerk - you would not have a smooth 'smear' of measurements across the table.

For instance, if you were to have used enough force to smoothly move that glass across the table, your measurements would show something like this:

TIME	DISTANCE
1 second	1/2 inch
2 seconds	1 inch
3 seconds	1 1/2 inches
4 seconds	2 inches
4 1/2 seconds	2 1/4 inches
5 seconds	2 1/2 inches
5 1/2 seconds	2 3/4 inches
6 seconds	3 inches
7 seconds	3 1/2 inches, and so on.

The scientific evidence — Our Solar System

However, if the force from your hand was gentle compared to the resistance of the glass, then the jerking would show up something like this:

This second measurement table shows what are referred to as 'quantised measurements.' The measurements are clumping together in identifiable groups, unlike the first set of measurements. This is what the term 'quantised measurements' refers to and this will be important later on, too.

TIME	DISTANCE
1 second	1/2 inch
2 seconds	1/2 inch
3 seconds	1 1/2 inches
4 seconds	1 1/2 inches
4 1/2 seconds	2 1/4 inches
5 seconds	2 1/4 inches
5 1/2 seconds	2 3/4 inches
6 seconds	2 3/4 inches
7 seconds	3 1/4 inches

Now, let's go back to outer space. We know that there are certain laws of motion that we can count on. Things remain the way they are until enough force is exerted on them to cause a change of speed, or direction, or both. So if there is energy actually being released into space from the potential energy caused by the expansion of the universe, then we should see two things: first we should see any actual measurements of energy show a smooth increase in measurements. Secondly, we should see quantised measurements regarding the effects of this increased energy. That is like your hand and the glass. We could measure the output of energy/pressure from your hand, and the increase in energy released would be smooth. But the effects of that energy - the glass jerking across the table, will be quantised. We should, then, see this quantised effect in the mass of the universe itself, as any energy coming from the mass should show jerks in measurements.

It appears that this may be precisely what we are seeing.

QUANTISATION AND REDSHIFT

The glass on the table was a good picture of resistance to force and then the response when that force built up. With the glass, the resistance was friction. However, when we move down to the atomic scale, which we must do when considering the speed of light and the fabric of space, we are no longer dealing with friction. What we are dealing with is the kinetic, or expressed, energy of the electron itself. This kinetic energy is maintained until enough force or energy is applied to jerk it out of its previous pattern, forcing it into a new one. We should see evidence of this in the light emitted from the atoms if this is truly happening.

Here's a bit more foundation again, so you can understand what is happening. The light we see is part of the entire electromagnetic spectrum. This spectrum is made up of a series of wave lengths, and in the visible part of the spectrum, every colour we see is a different wavelength from every other colour. At the one end of this rainbow, the red colour has relatively long wavelengths, and as we progress down the rainbow of colours to blue and then purple, the wavelengths get shorter and shorter. The longer the wavelength, the lower the energy of the electron which caused the light to be emitted.



The scientific evidence — Our Solar System

When astronomers look at a star, they see the light which was emitted by that star some time ago. It took time for that light to reach us. In other words, when we look at distant stars, we are looking back in time. There is no disagreement that the farther the star, the further back in time we are looking. But there is something happening with the light that needs explanation. We are seeing the light from distant stars is 'red shifted.' What this means is that astronomers are not seeing the colour of light they expect to see from these stars.



Every element has its own set of wavelengths when it emits or absorbs light. Scientists have developed a series of laboratory standards which show exactly what group of wavelengths is emitted or absorbed by each element. This is how scientists know what elements a star is made up of. They look at the signature colours. However, as they look at stars progressively more distant from the earth, the emitted light signatures increasingly differ from those used as laboratory standards for these particular elements. Instead the signature colours are shifted more towards the red end of the spectrum. There are two possible explanations for this:

1. That the universe is expanding. This is the commonly accepted explanation. The idea here is that, as the universe expands, the fabric of space is getting stretched, including the light waves travelling in it from distant objects. This means the wavelengths will appear longer, or more red, than they were when they were originally emitted.
2. That something is happening to the electrons/atoms themselves to cause them to emit more energetic, or bluer light now, so that when we look back in time, the emitted light appears redder than our laboratory standards.

How would we be able to tell which is the right explanation? If the expanding universe idea is correct, then we should be able to see the sort of smooth and constant change that was demonstrated in Table 1. If the second idea is correct, however, we should see the effect of the atomic activity resisting change for awhile and then jerking to a new pattern or state. So the redshift measurements are very important for us to look at. Are they showing a smooth pattern or a 'lumpy' pattern showing clusters of measurements with some kind of interval between them?

An astronomer in Arizona, named William Tift has done about twenty years' of measurements of redshifts. He has documented that there is a clumping effect with the measurements. In other words, they are quantised. Quantised redshift measurements present evidence against the expanding universe explanation for the redshift. Tift's work was challenged by a number of people. Among them were Drs. Guthrie and Napier, two astronomers. In both 1992 and 1994 they endeavoured to disprove Tift's work. These two men collected an entirely new set of data for examination. Instead of being able to disprove Tift, they found, to their amazement, that they were ending up in agreement with Tift and substantiating his work.

The scientific evidence — Our Solar System

So what does this redshift quantisation tell us? It may indicate that some kind of energy 'jumping' is occurring within atomic structures. If the universe has actually finished expanding and is releasing that potential energy into space, then the progressive increase of the energy available to each and every atom at the same time will result in the sudden jumping of the redshift measurements at specific intervals. This is because the pressure of the released energy would be building up simultaneously throughout the universe and thus every atom in the cosmos would also react simultaneously when the energy reached the threshold stage. Thus we would expect to see emitted light undergoing the quantised jumps that Tiffit saw as we look back in time/distance into the universe.

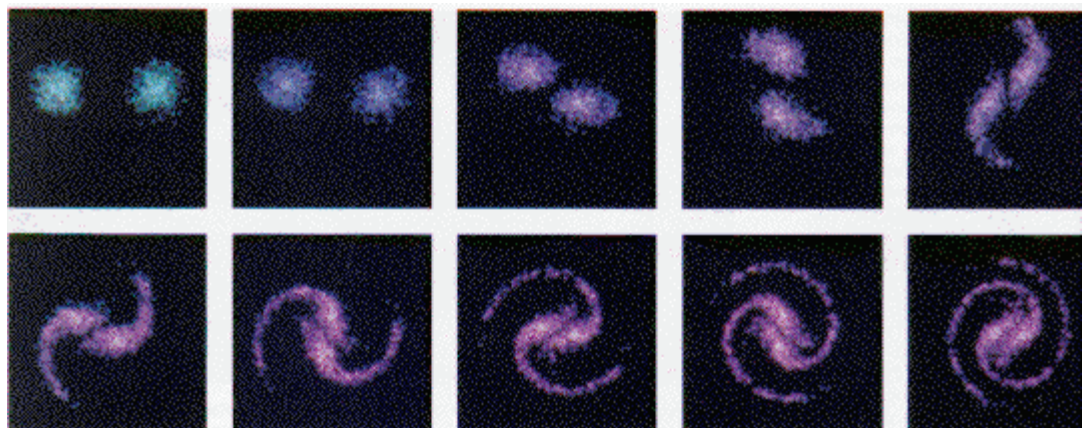
At this point we see some of the possible evidence for substantiation of Setterfield's theory that the universe is no longer expanding but that energy is slowly being released into the cosmos to cause the redshift changes the way we are seeing them. To understand more, we have to look at the atom itself.

THE ATOM, LIGHT, AND MASS

The common idea of the atom, taught in most school science classes, is that it is composed of a nucleus made up of protons and neutrons and an outer series of electrons at various 'levels' around the nucleus. One common model of the atom, called the Bohr model, shows the electrons circling the nucleus like planets circle the sun. Although this is a model that is easy to work with theoretically, the actual positions and movements of the electrons is a matter of dispute. What we do know is that the electrons are not all equally close to the nucleus, but exist at certain definite levels, or distances out from the atom. The level - sometimes called a 'shell' or even 'cloud' - at which chemical interactions happen is the outermost level or valence level. The implied idea in school up until university is that all the other electrons stay nicely in place in their own little areas.

This is not what actually happens, though. First of all, light is emitted from an atom when some kind of incoming energy or particle pops an electron out of its customary place to one farther away from the nucleus. In returning, or popping back, to its original level, that electron then gives up the extra energy it received, and that energy is emitted as light. So the first thing to understand is that the emission of light depends on the amount of energy the electron received in the first place.

The next thing to understand is not nearly as simple. It has to do with the answer to the question, "What is mass?" The simplest explanation is that "no one knows for sure." The first and most common idea is that mass is something in and of itself, which is affected by energy. This idea considers mass to be, at some point, a solid 'something.' The concept of most physicists who hold this view is that each bit of mass is a kind of positively or negatively charged 'point' inside a cloud of energy. It is known that there is a good deal of vibration in all of the atomic structure, and that this vibration surrounds each atomic point of charge. What is in the middle of this vibration has been assumed to be something solid, something ever so tiny, but really there, which has a positive or negative charge.



The scientific evidence — Our Solar System

There are some physicists who dispute this view, however. Since the mid 1990's there has been a group who has put forward the theory that there is nothing solid about matter, or mass, at all. This theory postulates that every electron, and every other subatomic 'particle', is really simply energy existing as positive or negative charges in a very compact form. Mass, and therefore matter, would really then only be specifically interacting charges of various configurations.

This can be a hard one to swallow -- it's kind of hard to think of this computer and the table it is sitting on, not to mention ourselves, as being conglomerations of pure energy! But if you look at Einstein's equation, it might help it make a bit more sense.

THAT FAMOUS EQUATION

Whichever view of mass one chooses to take, we need to take a closer look at Einstein's equation. Almost everyone knows Einstein's famous equation, $E = mc^2$. E is energy, m is mass, and c is the speed of light. The most basic fact about this equation is that it indicates that mass can become energy and energy can become mass. Actually, we can see this matter/energy conversion in our own lives when we burn wood and get heat and light energy along with ashes. Plants, on the other hand, take energy from sunlight and use it to manufacture carbohydrates, which we then eat and use for energy. So we can see both in theory and in life that mass and energy can be exchanged.

As can be seen, there is another factor involved -- 'c', or light speed. If the speed of light is changing, then, to keep Einstein's equation balanced, and therefore true, either energy or mass must also be changing, or perhaps both of them. How can one determine what might be going on here?

Through the years, various 'atomic constants' have been discovered and worked with mathematically and in physics. An atomic constant tells us how the atom behaves in response to the energy available to it. These constants are seen as determining the behaviour of the atom in the same way as the 'natural laws' we recognise in science (such as laws of gravity, laws of motion, etc.) govern the way other things behave. The mathematical formulas dealing with these atomic constants are recognised as being accurate. The 'constants' are called constant because it was originally believed they wouldn't vary. However, for some of them, that has not proved to be the case. There will be a little more about this later.

In determining effects associated with the speed of light, Setterfield spent a great deal of time working with the mathematical formulas associated with these constants. If light speed was not constant, then was it energy or mass which was being conserved, or, looking at it the other way, which one was changing? After working with all manner of possibilities regarding the various atomic constants and the equations involved, there ended up being only one possible answer: energy was being conserved and mass was changing.

Yeah, right. So why aren't we all getting fatter or skinnier or something? It's because we are not talking about mass we can see and work with; we are talking about the mass of the atomic parts. With atomic parts, mass refers to, in very simple language, how much space, or volume, each atomic 'particle' takes up. And that depends on how much it is vibrating. The more it vibrates, the more space, or volume, it occupies. So whether mass is pure energy or whether there is some kind of a 'thing' inside of all that energy, it doesn't matter. The more it vibrates, the more volume it occupies, and thus the more mass it is considered to have atomically.

Thus, when Setterfield says the mass is increasing, he does not mean anything is gaining weight. He is saying that there is more 'jiggle' to each part of the atom's structure, thus meaning every sub-atomic unit has a slightly greater volume, thereby taking up a bit more space. This does not change the atom's structure or chemical

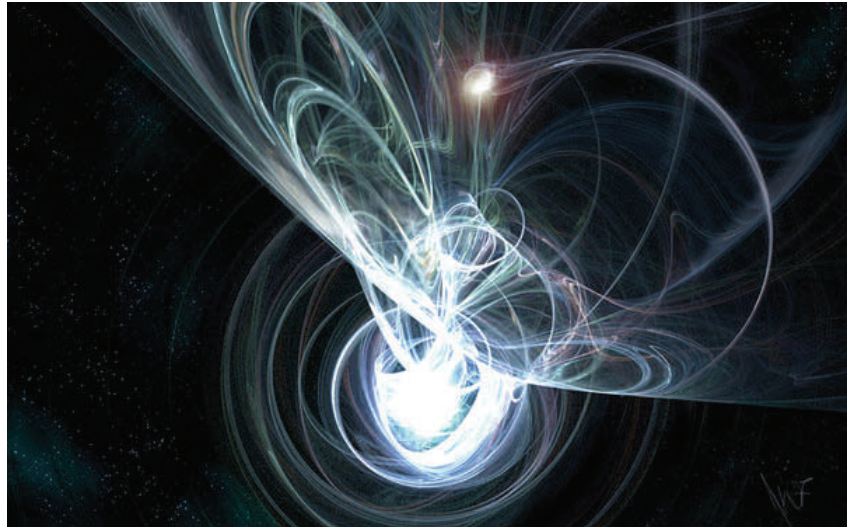
The scientific evidence — Our Solar System

interactions. What it does change is the amount of energy in the electron itself. So when an electron is 'popped' out of its level by incoming energy, and then 'pops' back, the energy difference between where it is and where it is returning to is higher after each quantum jump. It is this energy that is responsible for the emission of light, so the light itself will be emitted at a slightly higher energy, or shorter (bluer) wave-length, with each quantum jump.

SO WHAT ABOUT THIS CHANGING SPEED OF LIGHT?

Let's go one step further now.

In the picture used with the balloon, the energy released by the relaxing rubber was so minute compared to the surrounding air, that no changes were noticed. However the universe is enormously large, and as its fabric relaxes, the energy released into space is enormous. One of the things this energy does is flip back and forth between matter and energy on an incredibly tiny scale. The very tiny bits of matter that will flash into and out of existence are referred to as virtual particles. They will be the key to being able to measure the energy being released. The more virtual particles, the greater the energy in space.



So how do we count virtual particles? We don't. But we can measure something they are doing. When light travels, it gets absorbed by whatever it comes in contact with. In the case of a wall, it is absorbed or reflected and that's that. With glass, most is absorbed and then re-emitted the other side, with only a small amount getting lost or reflected. Virtual particles also absorb the light that comes in contact with them. And then they re-emit it, or pass it on. This takes a very short amount of time, but nevertheless, it does take **SOME** time. Therefore the more virtual particles there are, the slower it will appear light will travel, as it must be absorbed and re-emitted by more particles in any given distance.

Following this theory through, then, we should see a general drop in the speed of light measurements through time as the amount of usable energy in the fabric of space increases. In other words, as more energy is released into space, more virtual particles will be popping into and out of existence, and this will cause light to take a slightly longer time to travel from point A to point B. Because light speed is direct result of the number of virtual particles in a given distance, we should see a somewhat smooth function in the change in the speed of light. In other words, like the first chart at the beginning of this article, the measurements would show a smooth systematic change. What do we see historically?

Before the seventeenth century, it was thought that the speed of light was infinite. However, by the middle of the seventeenth century, the first light speed measurements had been made by timing eclipses of Jupiter's moons. It became evident through the next centuries that something strange seemed to be happening. Not only was the speed of light **NOT** infinite, but, as more and more measurements of the speed of light were made, there seemed to be a general trend showing it was slowing. By the early twentieth century, this phenomenon was starting to be discussed and argued about in the scientific literature.

The scientific evidence — Our Solar System

We can now start tying a few of the pieces above together. We know that the zero point energy is increasing, as "Planck's Constant" is increasing. With this increase of energy, we will have more of the virtual particles impeding the light as it travels, thus slowing it down. In other words, the more energy we see affecting atomic particles, the more we would expect to see light speed decreasing. Historic measurements bear this out. The evidence of the quantised redshift also supports this theory.

QUANTUM INTERVALS AND QUANTUM JUMPS

There is more to consider in this theory. The atom has two distinct 'times' in its existence. The first is when it is jumping to a new energy level, propelled by the increasing energy affecting it, and the second is all that time in between these quantum jumps, which is called the quantum interval.

During the quantum interval, the energy being released from the fabric of space continues to build, slowly but surely. Various atomic 'constants' give indication of this with their changing measurements. The interesting thing that has been found is that as some 'constants' go 'up', other related 'constants' go 'down.' Because of this, they cancel out each other's effect on the atom itself, so the atom stays the same during the quantum interval, even though some of the constants show continual, small, gradual change.

But, eventually, when the energy pressure has built up enough throughout the entire universe, every atom in it changes simultaneously with a little jerk. These 'jerks' are not only incredibly small, but although they were happening rapidly at first, have been very rare in the last four thousand years. The energy being released into the universe is now being released very slowly as the pressure from the initial stretching has been progressively dissipated. But when these 'jerks' happen, and the atom finally responds to the build-up of energy, every single atomic 'particle' starts jiggling, or vibrating, a little more, taking up a little more volume for itself. This is the gain in mass mentioned earlier.



The scientific evidence — Our Solar System

This gain in mass is a result of the same release of energy that is slowing down light speed. That is because the more energy is released into 'empty space', or the vacuum, the more virtual particles will be popping into and out of existence, as a result of that energy. And the more virtual particles, the more of them will be in the way of a beam of light, and the more often the beam of light will be absorbed and re-emitted by them. Thus it will take light more time to get from one point to another.

Einstein realised that mass and energy and light speed were all related. Thus we have the equation $E=mc^2$. Setterfield is trying to show us where and when this is true in the universe itself. There are a number of men who are studying the speed of light right now, and some of them have been writing articles and making the news. Studies which show man himself can slow down or speed up the speed of light are interesting, but they are not directly relevant to the idea that the speed of light has not stayed constant in the universe through time. Other studies and papers by men such as Albrecht, Magueijo, Barrow, and Troitskii, who are studying the idea of a changing speed of light in the universe through time, are mostly dealing with the subject on a purely theoretical basis. By contrast, Setterfield is primarily dealing with the data that has been collected and with the phenomena we have been able to note scientifically. As such, whether his work ends up being right or wrong, it deserves much closer attention than the mainstream scientific world has been willing to give it up to this point.

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Why hasn't the mainstream scientific world paid attention to Mr. Setterfield?

Primarily for two reasons: Mr. Setterfield's analysis is a strong indicator that the entire universe is probably very young. This does not sit well with evolutionists, who require a very long time for their ideas to work. Secondly, Mr. Setterfield was forced to leave university training to take care of sick family members years ago and had to continue his studies on his own, and thus never got a degree. He has, however, continually subjected his work to the scrutiny of others who are highly qualified in the fields of math, statistics, and physics to make sure he is not mishandling data or miscalculating in his math.

2. Why hasn't Mr. Setterfield been published in peer-reviewed journals if his work is correct?

Setterfield's recent technical paper has been submitted to three different journals in the past two years. It was refused by the two physics journals because a) it was declared not of sufficient importance or substantive enough; b) it would not be agreed to by a majority of scientists in the field, and c) one reviewer did not like the fact that one of his references (out of over 150 references) was a university text and not a peer-reviewed or other professional journal. The astronomy journal refused it saying it looked very interesting but belonged in a physics journal. The paper is now being prepared for the web. None of the refusals Mr. Setterfield received criticised his physics or his math. They simply did not like the clear conclusions that had to be drawn from them.

3. Wouldn't a change in the speed of light upset biological processes?

No. This is a common misconception. Biological processes are basically chemical processes. Speed of light changes, as noted above, do not change the position of the valence electrons of each atom. It is these outer electrons which govern chemical reactions. Would the increased amount of charge (the greater volume taken

The scientific evidence — Our Solar System

up by each charge) not change the rate of these reactions?

There are two things to consider here. First of all, the increased charges of the electrons would repel each other more forcefully, thus providing a slowing effect, which would tend to counterbalance the possibly more rapid reaction rate in the present. In the past, conversely, the atomic particles would have had a lower charge resulting in decreased energy for the atom. This would have slowed reaction rates in counterbalance to the decrease in repulsive force between electrons. In addition, if one were to consider simply one individual chemical reaction, there might still be a significant change in biological processes. However biological processes are not individual reactions, they are chains, or cascades of reactions. Each cascade is governed by the slowest part of the reaction. Thus there is a natural brake applied which protects life itself from the consequences of too fast a series of reactions.



4. What about radioactive decay? Wouldn't a faster light speed cause a much faster rate of decay in the past, releasing more heat, and burning up the planet, or at least all of life?

First of all yes, a faster light speed is indicative of a much faster rate of radio decay. This is because the equivalent of 'c', the speed of light, is in the numerator of every reduced equation for every decay rate. Thus, the faster the speed of light, the higher the rate of decay. The first effect we see, then, is that we need to be very careful about the ages we assign to items which are analysed this way.

In addition, most radioactive elements were deep inside the earth's interior initially, so that life on the surface was safe. Because all the radioactive atomic elements were decaying initially, those with short half lives, which have since finished decaying would have contributed to a very rapid build up of heat in the interior. However, it was not until the heat caused enough of a build-up to break through the crust of the earth in some kind of explosive activity that the surface of the earth would have been affected. (What is interesting is that throughout the ancient cultures of man, we have stories and legends about just such activity happening.) We do not see this heating effect today on the surface or underneath in part because the speed of light has slowed significantly and also because the original short half-lived elements have finished decaying.

It should also be noted that the amount of heat radiation in a given volume from any given reaction would also be lower. This may be the end of the paper, but listen up here - this one is a bit complicated.

1. Space transmits electromagnetic waves, such as light. This means space itself must have both electric and magnetic properties. The electric property of space is referred to as 'permittivity' and the magnetic property is referred to as 'permeability.' These properties are governed by the number of virtual particles popping in and out of existence in a given volume. When there are fewer virtual particles per given volume, both the permittivity and the permeability of space are lower, which means that there is less resistance to the electric and magnetic elements of the photon ('packet' of light). Without this resistance, light travels more quickly.

2. In combination with the first point, when the speed of light was faster, a photon of light would travel farther in one second than it would travel now. That means that the same amount of light, or any radiation, would take up a greater volume at any one time. And THAT means that in any given, or defined, volume, the actual density of radiation from any given reaction would be less before than now.

The scientific evidence — Our Solar System

3. Although faster radioactive decay rates mean that more radioactive atoms are decaying in a given time, the heat problem is offset by two factors: First that the amount of heat radiation in a given volume is lower, as explained in the previous two points. Secondly, as explained earlier in this paper, as we go back in time we are also going back to before so much energy was available to the atom. Before each quantum jump, the atom had lower energy than after. So the net effect here is that the earlier in time, the lower the energy of the atom, even though the light speed and therefore the actual rate of decay was faster. This lower energy in the atom thus somewhat reduced the amount of heat released by any given decay process.

Thus, the expected 'frying' effect of a higher radiodecay rate which would be part of a time of higher light speed was counteracted by several factors:

First, the initial depth in the earth of radioactive materials.

Second, the increased volume taken up by any given photon.

Third, the lower energy in the atom in the past.

[Note from the authors: In an effort to provide the student with easily visualisable concepts, there has been a necessary simplification of some technical points. However we do have confidence that the basic concepts, as presented here, are correct.]

March 1, 2001



More

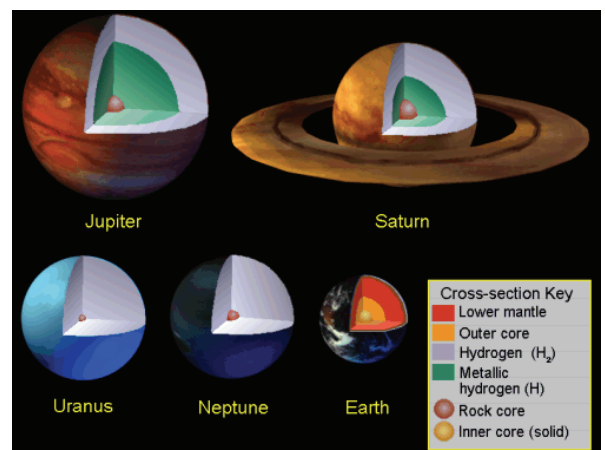
<http://www.setterfield.org/plasmamodelintroduction.html> <http://www.setterfield.org/simplifiedindex.html>
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Analysis and Rebuttal

<http://www.talkorigins.org/faqs/c-decay.html>

The Decay of c-decay by [Robert P. J. Day](#)

http://creationwiki.org/Speed_of_light_has_changed_
(Talk.Origins)



The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

Overview:

- ◆ The history of life
- ◆ The fossil record
 - The fossil record and education
 - The Cambrian explosion
 - Famous “transitions” used to support evolution
- ◆ The mechanism for change
 - Natural selection
 - Mutations
 - Genetic Drift etc...

Are there other viable Theories on the origin of the kinds of creatures on Earth that are Scientifically verifiable?



The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

Franklin M. Harold, Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology at Colo State U.,
The Way of the Cell, 2001, p. 236.

“Life arose here on earth from inanimate matter, by some kind of evolutionary process, about four billion years ago.

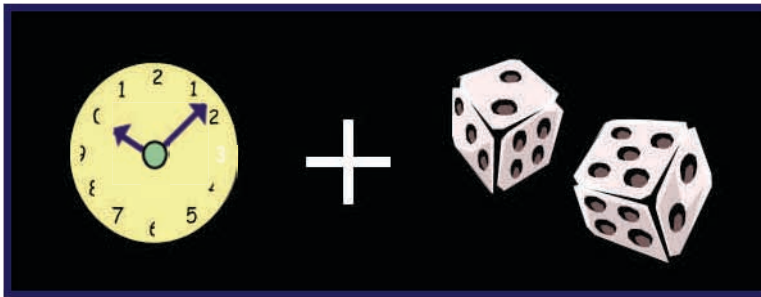
This is not a statement of demonstrable fact, but an assumption almost universally shared by specialists as well as scientists in general. It is not supported by any direct evidence, nor is it likely to be, but it is consistent with what evidence we do have.”

The Model of Evolution

- ◆ About 4.6 billion years ago the earth formed.
- ◆ Chemicals formed in the “primordial soup”.
- ◆ Chemicals bonded together to form molecules.
- ◆ Molecules bonded together to make a living cell.

Scientists discover the chance meeting 1.9bn years ago that led to the eruption of life on Earth

Read more: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-1084251/Scientists-discover-chance-meeting-1-9bn-years-ago-led-life-Earth.html#ixzz0WNXdWkV>



= Life?

- ◆ **Atoms** The basic unit of matter.
- ◆ **Molecules** Specific arrangement of atoms (H₂O).
- ◆ **Amino Acids** Specific arrangement of molecules.
- ◆ **Proteins** Specific arrangement of amino acids.

Does adding Time actually help the chances of evolution?

Scientifically, We observe entropy and degeneration of processes—earth’s magnetic field, genetic degeneration, etc. Time only adds disorganization and degeration.

To those who believe in secular evolution, an old earth is considered **essential** -

- “The secrets of evolution are death and **time** - the death of enormous numbers of life forms that were imperfectly adapted to the environment; and **time** for a **long succession of small mutations** that were by accident adaptive, **time** for the **slow accumulation of patterns of favorable mutations** [emphasis added].” (Carl Sagan , *Cosmos*, 1980, p.30)
- **Time** is in fact the **hero** of the plot . . . given **so much time** the ‘impossible’ becomes possible, the possible probable and the probable virtually certain. One has only to wait: **time itself performs miracles** [emphasis added]. (George Wald, “The Origin of Life,” *Physics and the Chemistry of Life*, 1955, p.12)



The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

The Bible says:


In the beginning, God created the Heaven and the Earth.

Genesis 1:1

For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is...

Exodus 20:11

The four and twenty elders fall down before him that sat on the throne, and worship him that liveth for ever and ever, ...saying, Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power: for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created.

 Rev. 4:10-11

Heaven is my throne, and earth is my footstool: what house will ye build me? saith the Lord: or what is the place of my rest? Hath not my hand made all these things?

Acts 7:49

The textbook says:

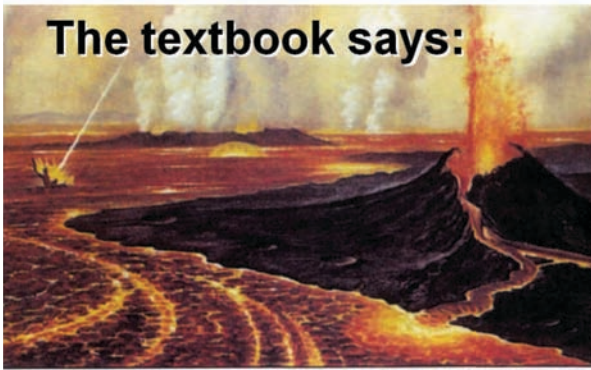
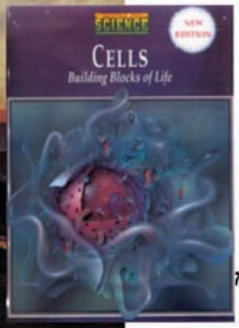




Figure 1-2 You can see from this illustration of ancient Earth that most modern living things would not easily survive those rugged conditions.

and that the complete picture has not yet been achieved.

Planet Earth formed about 4.6 billion years ago (A billion is a 1 followed by 9 zeros!) But it would be more than half a billion years before the planet cooled and a rocky surface was created. And, as you have read, hundreds of millions of years more would pass before the oceans formed.

...the planet (Earth) cooled and a rocky surface was created.

“Nobody knows how a mixture of lifeless chemicals spontaneously organized themselves into the first living cell.”



Paul Davies, Australian Centre for Astrobiology, Macquarie University, Sydney, New Scientist 179(2403):32-12 July, 2003

Davies was once described by the Washington Times as “the best science writer on either side of the Atlantic.”


And God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

God claims that He created life.

Genesis 1:21

A great book showing that even simple things cannot evolve.

CSE- \$5.50



Could a box evolve?

Joyce C. Swanson

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

The Big Bang story and the supposed origin of the earth.

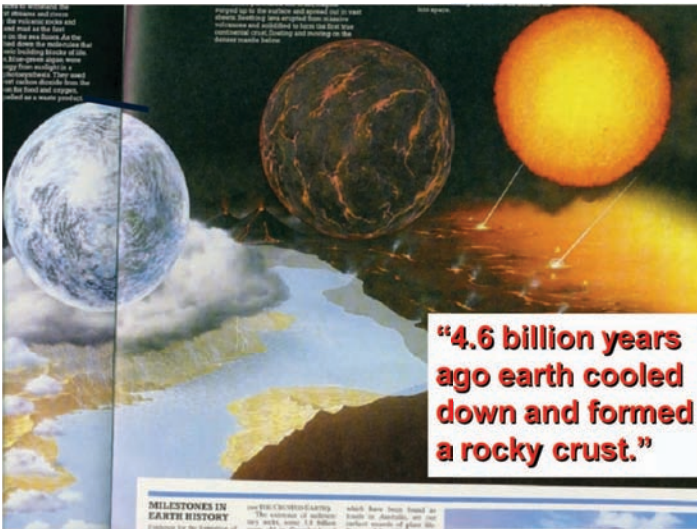
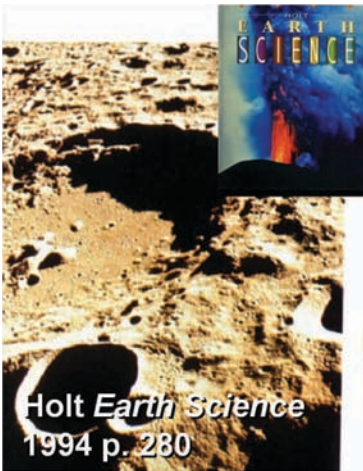


Figure 1-2 You can see from this illustration of ancient Earth that most modern living things would not easily survive those rugged conditions.

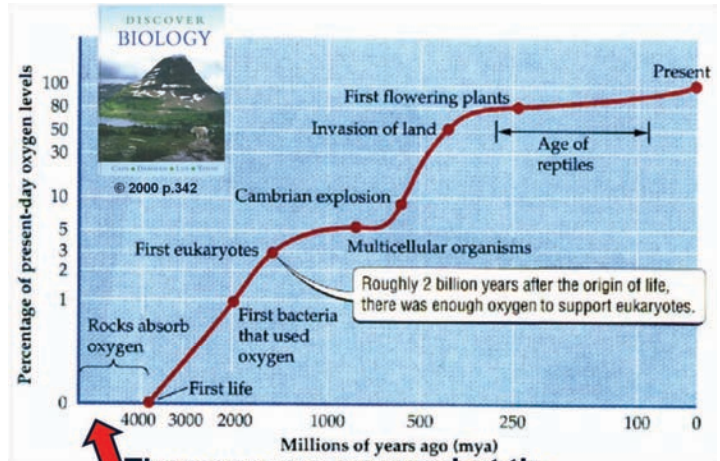
...the planet (Earth) cooled and a rocky surface was created.

and that the complete picture has not yet been

Planet Earth formed about 4.6 billion years ago. (A billion is a 1 followed by 9 zeros!) But it would be more than half a billion years before the planet cooled and a rocky surface was created. And, as you have read, **hundreds of millions of years** more would pass before the oceans formed.



As Earth formed, its surface may have been similar to the surface of its moon today. Craters, like those in the picture, and large plains of volcanic basalt may have marked its surface. But unlike its moon, **Earth's surface was hot** and there were large pools of bubbling lava.



There was no oxygen but the rocks absorbed it!



Millions of years of torrential rains created great oceans.

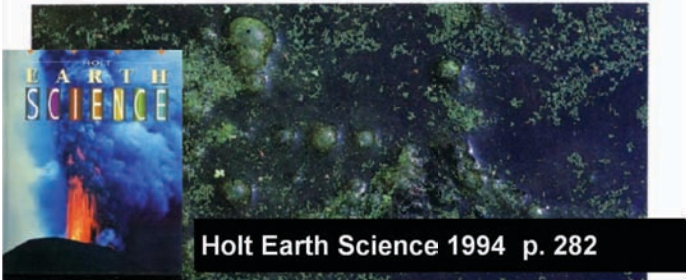
The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

The Big Bang story and the supposed origin of the earth and life.

Origin of Life

On an earth-history calendar, it is now sometime in April. There is still no life, but swirling in the waters of the oceans is a bubbling broth of complex chemicals. Some of them are carbohydrates, proteins, and nucleic acids—the chemicals of life. However, the progress from a complex chemical soup to a living organism is very slow.



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New theory for origin of life
Mineral cells might have incubated first living things.
4 December 2002
JOHN WHITFIELD

Life on Earth may have begun in rocks on the ocean floor. More than 4 billion years ago, tiny cavities in minerals may have served as the first cells, two biologists are proposing. Other researchers argue that the idea leaves many questions unanswered.

The key to the new theory is iron sulphide. Hot mineral on the ocean floor of a millimetre across. Life for life to get going. Neil Russell of the Scottish Research Centre in Glasgow, UK.

"The researchers argue that the first to start with the cell," says Martin. Most scientists assume that self-replicating molecules or proteins came first.

Iron sulphide speeds up the reactions that join inorganic

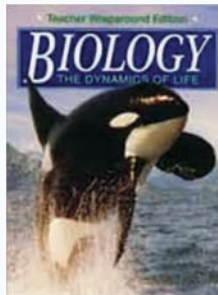
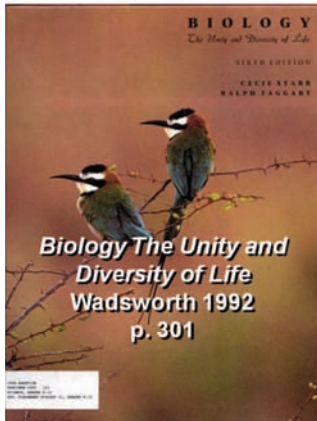
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years after the first rains began, organic compounds accumulated in the shallow waters of the earth. The first self-replicating systems must have emerged in this organic "soup." By systems we mean the following interacting molecules:



Early History of Earth

Step into your imaginary time machine, punch a few buttons, and get ready to explore a place to which you'll probably never want to return—primitive Earth.

Early Earth was an inhospitable place

Earth is thought to have formed about 4.6 billion years ago. It was very different from today's Earth.

Figure 17.1 illustrates what it may have looked like. Scientists theorize that Earth began as a hot ball of rock. Meteorites bombarded its surface, and volcanoes formed by the high temperatures inside Earth constantly

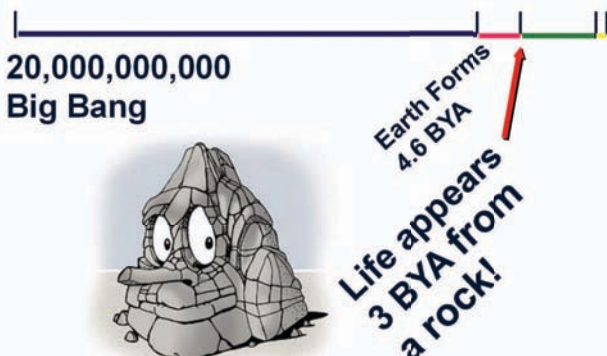
shook the planet, shooting out gases that formed an atmosphere. Earth was much too hot for life to exist.

About 3.9 billion years ago, Earth had cooled enough for water vapor to condense, and Earth was, for the first time, experiencing violent rain-storms. Eventually, the accumulated rainfall formed Earth's oceans. It is in these oceans, about 3.5 billion years ago, that scientists believe the first living organisms appeared.



17.1 Conditions on early Earth were not suitable for life. However, geological events, such as volcanic activity, set up conditions that would play a role in the evolution of life.

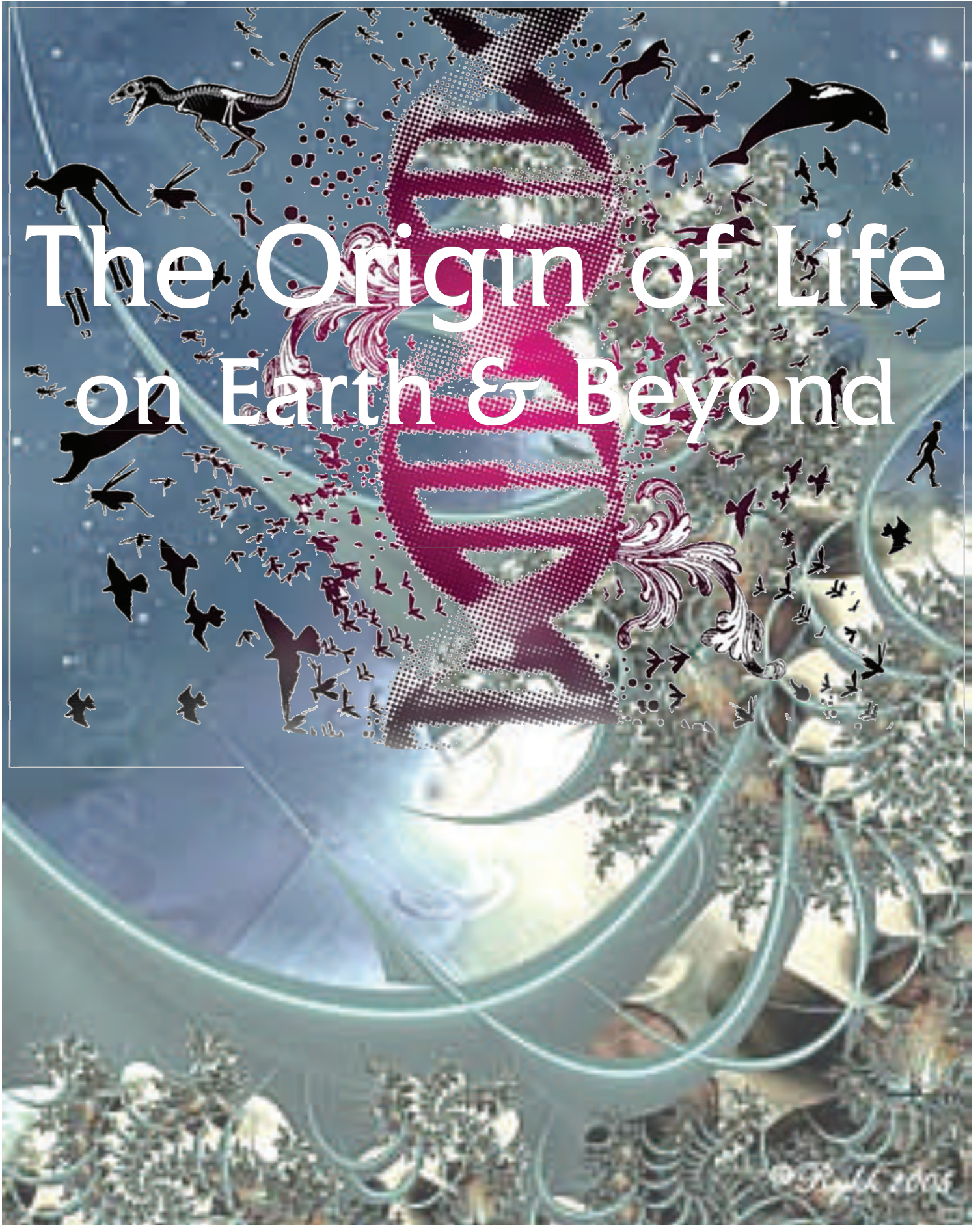
Evolutionist's Time Line



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence

The Origin of Life on Earth & Beyond



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The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

Attempts to Create Life

http://www.godandscience.org/evolution/creating_life_in_the_lab.html

Creating Life

Synthetic biology and artificial life have been in the news lately. This month we will look at the difference between them, and what implications they have for the theory of evolution.

http://www.ridgenet.net/~do_while/sage/v14i10f.htm

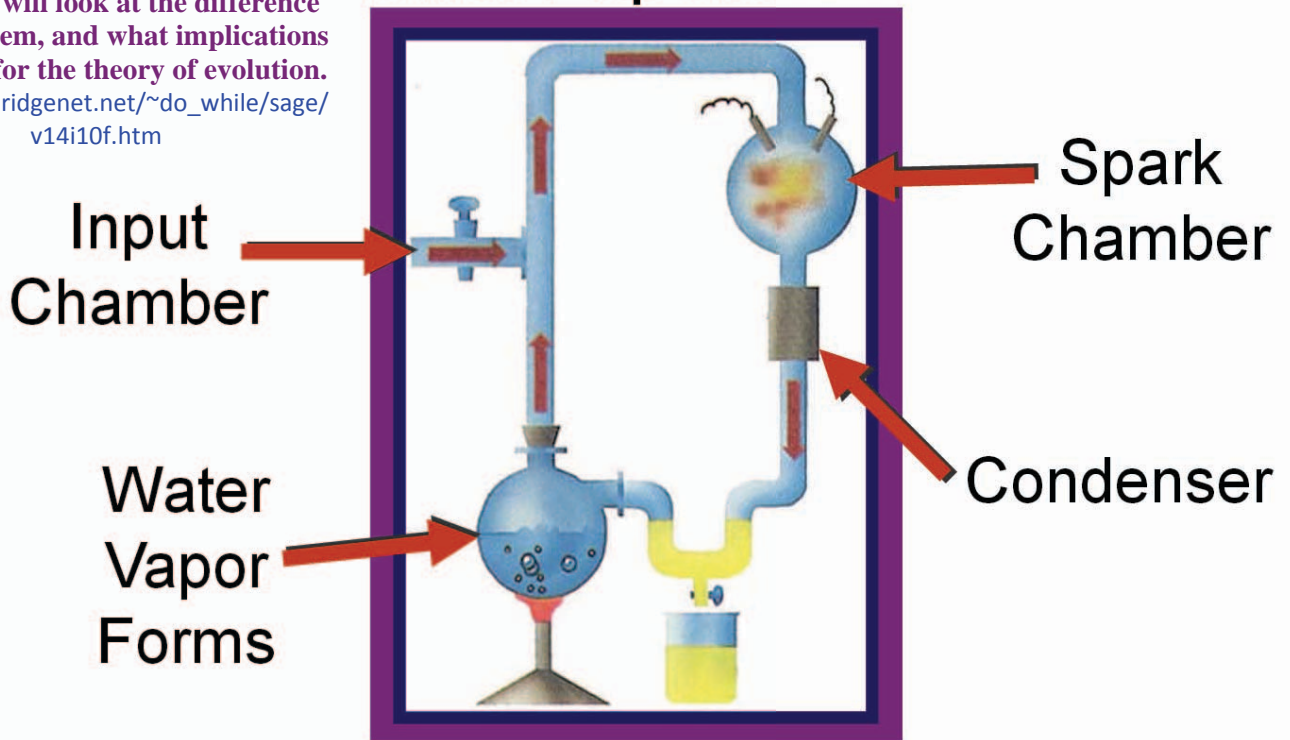
Newest attempts at life?

Craig Venter creates synthetic life form
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/2010/may/20/craig-venter-synthetic-life-form>

<http://www.wired.com/wiredscience/2008/09/biologists-on-t/>

Biologists on the Verge of Creating New Form of Life

Miller Experiment



“As the gases circulated in the chamber, sparks, representing lightning, supplied energy to drive chemical reactions. The experiment generated organic compounds including amino acids - the building blocks of proteins.”
Modern Biology, Holt, Rinehart, Winston, 1993



- How did Miller know what gases were in the early earth's atmosphere?
- Were the amino acids the right type of amino acids for life?

The Claim by Evolutionists

The early earth's atmosphere did not contain oxygen.

Critical Thinking Question

Is there any scientific evidence to support this claim, or is it based on a belief in evolution?

Most of the info on these pages is from [Www.train2equip.com](http://www.train2equip.com)

The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

In the early 1950s, Urey turned his attention to the studies of geochemistry, astrophysics, and the origin of life. He wanted to know how the earth and solar system had come to be. His vast knowledge of biology, physics, and chemistry helped him conduct research and write many articles on geochemistry. He reviewed many theories on how the sun and planets were formed. He studied the chemical reactions of gases that existed in Earth's primitive atmosphere, and he was the first to show that amino acids could have formed in the atmosphere. Although he never proved how life originated, he did add evidence to the theory that life could have started by itself on the primitive earth. **H.B.J. 1989 p. 357**

The image shows three overlapping news article screenshots. The top one is from Scientific American.com, dated October 24, 2003, with the headline "Clay Could Have Encouraged First Cells to Form". The middle one is from NewScientist.com, dated 19:00 23 October 03, with the headline "Clay's matchmaking could have sparked life". The bottom one is from CNN.com/SCIENCE & SPACE, dated October 23, 2003, with the headline "Study suggests life sprang from clay".

"And the LORD God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul."
Genesis 2:7

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken; for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.
Genesis 3:19

The secular scientists are slowly climbing the mountain of truth. When they reach the top, they will find the baptist have been there all along!

Source: University of Bath
Date: 2005-08-16

Scientists Crack 40-year-old DNA Puzzle And Point To 'Hot Soup' At The Origin Of Life

A new theory that explains why the language of our genes is more complex than it needs to be also suggests that the primordial soup where life began on earth was hot and not cold, as many scientists believe.

www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2005/08/050814170410.htm

www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2005/08/050814170410.htm

Where There's Soup, There's Life (July 2, 2001) -- Where there's soup, there's life. But we're talking gourmet soup. That is, **gourmet geochemical "primordial soups"** in hot springs and hydrothermal springs in the oceans

Life In The Universe Takes Orders From Space (February 20, 2004) – Arizona State University

A century ago, when biologists used to talk about the **primordial soup** from which all life on Earth came, they probably never imagined from how far away the ingredients may have come.

Origin of Species Not addressed in 1859, and is still a mystery in 1998...
"Both the origin of life and the origin of the major groups of animals remains unknown."

Alfred G. Fisher, evolutionist *Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia* 1998, fossil section

The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

Students are taught that **life evolved** from non-living materials.
Earth Science HBJ 1989 p. 344

16.3 The Archean Era

In early March on the one-year calendar of Earth history, the Archean Era began. Many important events occurred during the Archean Era, the most important of which, according to scientists, was the evolution of life.

Among the many different molecules on the surface of the primitive earth, complex organic molecules containing carbon were probably common. However, to progress from complex molecules to even the simplest living organism was a very long process.

“Many important events occurred during the Archean era. The most important of which ... was the **evolution of life.**”

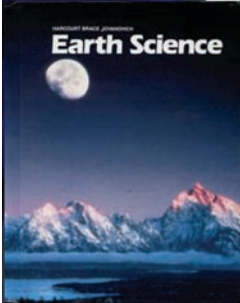
Progress from complex molecules to even the simplest living organism was a **very long process.**”

Earth Science HBJ 1989 p. 344

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Among the many different molecules on the surface of the primitive earth, complex organic molecules containing carbon were probably common. However, to progress from complex molecules to even the simplest living organism was a very long process.



“The first living cells emerged between 4 billion and 3.8 billion years ago.

There is no record of the event.”

Biology The Unity and diversity of Life Wadsworth 1992 p. 300

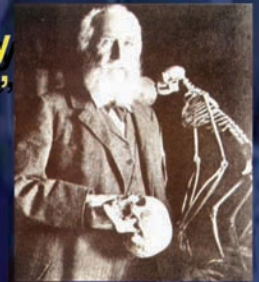


HAECKEL'S CONFESSION

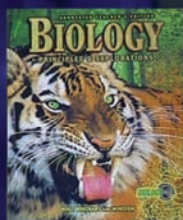
Haeckel claimed also that **spontaneous generation** must be true, not because it had been proven in the laboratory, but because otherwise...

“It would be necessary to believe in a **creator**”

Records from the University of Jena trial in 1875. Dr. Edward Blick, Blick Engineering, Norman, OK



Have scientists produced **life** in the lab?



Holt Biology 2001 p. 254

Figure 12-2 Miller-Urey experiment. Miller simulated the early Earth's conditions as hypothesized by Oparin, Urey, and other scientists. His experiment produced the chemicals of life.

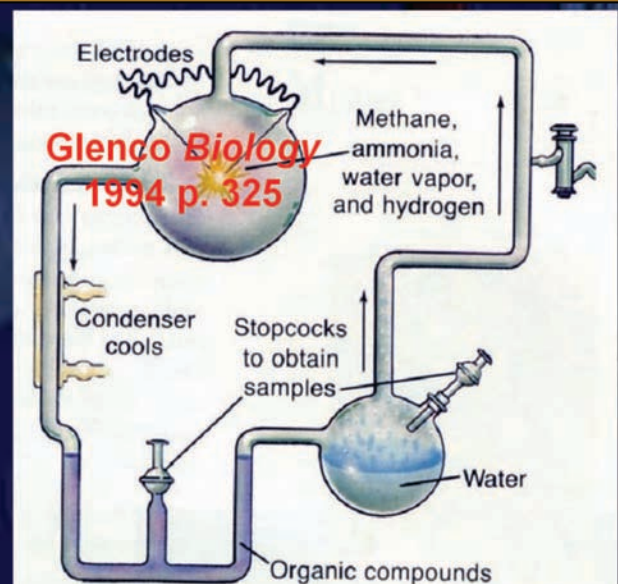
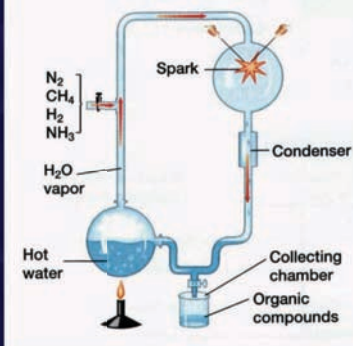
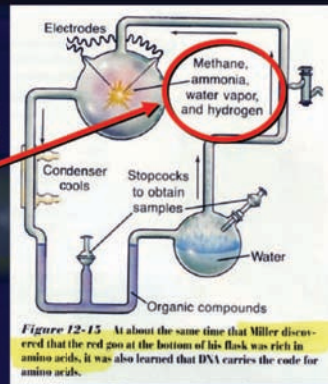


Figure 12-15 At about the same time that Miller discovered that the red goo at the bottom of his flask was rich in amino acids, it was also learned that DNA carries the code for amino acids.

The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

Have scientists produced **life** in the lab? No, not even close! Miller **excluded oxygen** in a reducing atmosphere because **life could not evolve with oxygen present**. Any amino acids that try to combine are “oxidized.”



Problems:
1. Ozone is made from oxygen and blocks UV light.
Ammonia is destroyed by UV. (*Origins of Life* Vol. 12, 1982).
Life cannot evolve without oxygen.

The earth has always had oxygen—even more than today. Oxygen is found in the lowest rocks.

See *Evolution a Theory in Crisis*, Dr. Michael Denton p. 262. And *Icons of Evolution* Jonathan Wells, p. 9-27 *

“What is the evidence for a primitive methane-ammonia atmosphere on earth? The answer is that there is **no** evidence for it, but much against it.”

(emphasis in original)

Philip H. Abelson, “Chemical Events on the Primitive Earth,” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 55 June 1966, p. 1365

“In general, we find **no evidence** in the sedimentary distribution of carbon, sulfur, uranium, or iron, that an **oxygen-free atmosphere** has existed at any time during the span of geological history recorded in well preserved sedimentary rocks.”

Erich Dimroth and Michael M. Kimberley, “Precambrian Atmospheric Oxygen: Evidence in the Sedimentary Distributions of Carbon, Sulfur, Uranium, and Iron,” *Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences*, Vol. 13, No. 9, September 1976 p. 1161

“It is suggested that from the time of the **earliest dated rocks** at 3.7 (billion years) ago, **Earth had an oxygenic atmosphere.**”

Harry Clemmey, Nick Badham, “Oxygen in the Precambrian Atmosphere: An Evaluation of the Geological Evidence”, *Geology*, Vol. 10, March 1982, p. 141.

“It is suggested that from the time of the earliest dated rocks at 3.7 (billion years) ago, Earth had an oxygenic atmosphere.”

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The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

“The only trend in the recent literature is the suggestion of far more oxygen in the early atmosphere than anyone imagined.”

Thaxton (Ph.D. Chemistry), Bradley (Ph.D. Materials Science), Olsen (Ph.D. Geochemistry), *The Mystery of Life's Origin*, 1992, p. 80.

“Primordial Air may have been ‘breathable’ The Earth may have had an oxygen-rich atmosphere as long ago as three billion years and possibly even earlier, three leading geologists claimed.”

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization 1-9-2002

Problems:

2. **Filtered out product.**
Problem: Not realistic for nature.

3. **Made 85% tar, 13% carboxylic acid, (both toxic to life) 2% amino acids.**

Problems: 1. mostly two amino acids were produced, 20 different ones are needed for life.

2. They bond with tar and acid.

4. Amino acids are like **letters** which are building block to make words, to make paragraphs to make books.

He made the equivalent of a few letters when he needed to make a huge book.

5. Half the amino acids he produced were **left** handed and half **right** handed.

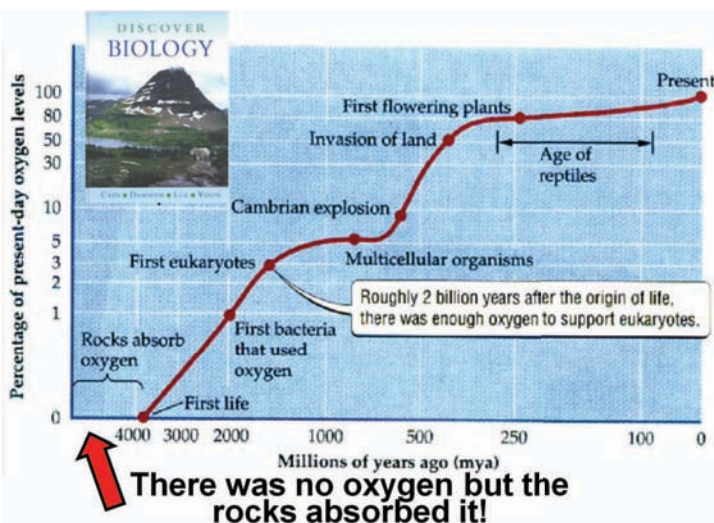
TWENTY KENT

Problem: Smallest proteins have 70-100 amino acids in precise order all left handed. DNA and RNA nucleotides are all right handed.

“This is a very puzzling fact... **All the proteins** that have been investigated, obtained from animals and from plants from higher organisms and from simple organisms ...

bacteria, molds, even viruses – are found to have been made of **(left-handed) amino acids.**”

Linus Pauling (Nobel Laureate in chemistry), *General Chemistry*, (Third Edition), 1970, p. 774.



“Scientists have not been able to cause amino acids dissolved in water to join together to form proteins. The energy-requiring chemical reactions that join amino acids are reversible and **do not occur spontaneously in water.**”

George B. Johnson, Peter H. Raven, *Biology, Principles & Explorations*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1996, p. 235.

The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

“Scientists have not been able to cause amino acids dissolved in water to join together to form proteins. The energy-requiring chemical reactions that join amino acids are reversible and do not occur spontaneously in water.”

George B. Johnson, Peter H. Raven,

Biology, Principles & Explorations, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1996, p. 235.

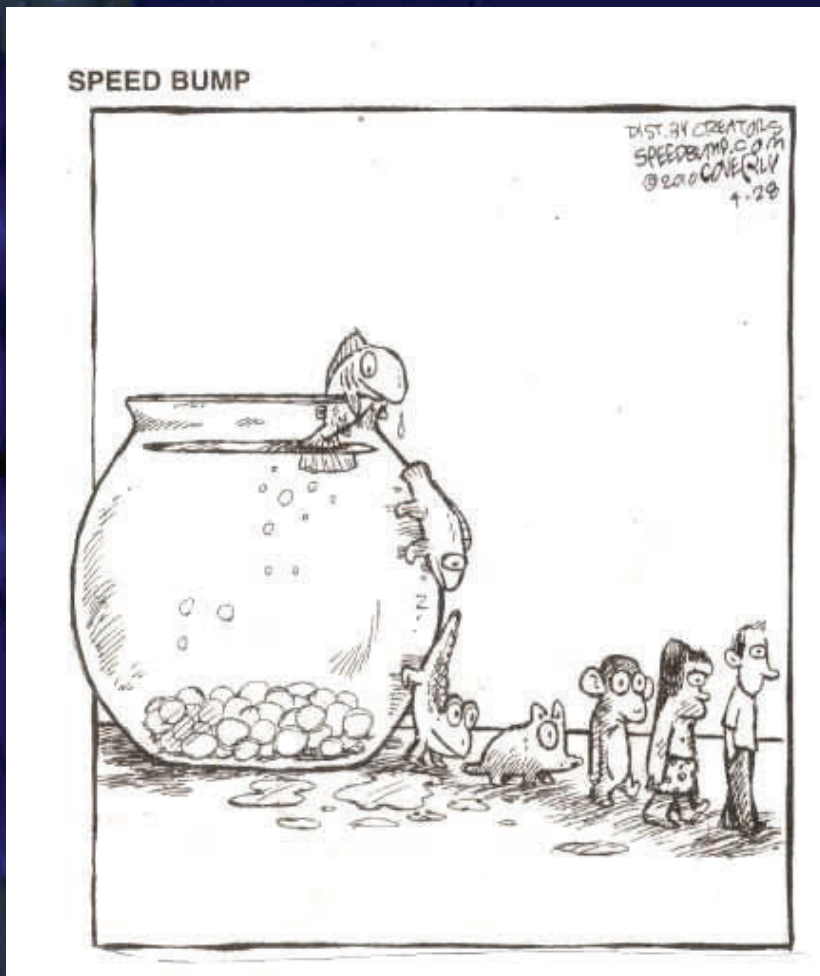
An excellent book showing the fatal flaws in the Miller experiment. P. 9 Available from CSE \$23.95 www.iconsofevolution.com

See also p. 60 of *In the Beginning* by Dr. Walt Brown

ICONS OF EVOLUTION
SCIENCE OR MYTH?
Why much of what we teach about evolution is wrong

Jonathan Wells
with illustrations by Judy Sjogren

If all that is needed for life to evolve is having all the proper molecules in the same place and adding energy...
Put a frog in a blender and turn it on.



Degeneration

The end of the evolution theory

<http://www.evolution-is-degeneration.com/index.asp?PaginaID=2577>



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

“Nobody knows how a mixture of lifeless chemicals spontaneously organized themselves into the first living cell.”



Paul Davies, Australian Centre for Astrobiology, Macquarie University, Sydney. *New Scientist* 179(2403);32 12 July, 2003

Davies was once described by the *Washington Times* as “the best science writer on either side of the Atlantic.”

“The history of life on earth began approximately 3.5 billion years ago. How this occurred has been and will continue to be a topic for inquiry.”

Hovind translation: It is OK to inquire about **how** life evolved. It is not OK to inquire about **whether** it evolved.



Holt Biology, 2001 p. 250

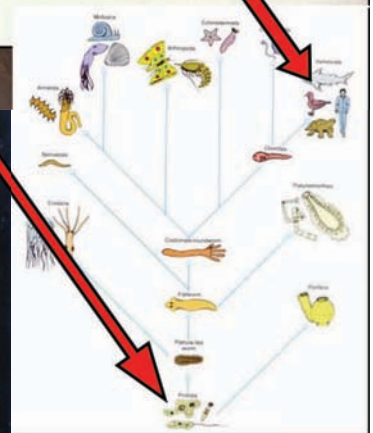
as a result of this hunting. About 12 000 years ago, humans discovered that there was little left to hunt. Therefore, for about 4000 years life was probably hard, since food was scarce. Only when agriculture was developed, about 8000 years ago, did food again become plentiful. *H.B.J. EARTH SCI. 1989 P. 356*

Humans are an important part of the earth environment. Together with every other living organism, **humans probably evolved from bacteria that lived more than 4 billion years ago.**

What kinds of organisms do you think will evolve over the next 4 billion years?



HBJ Earth Science, 1989 p. 356



The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

The Atmosphere

“New Evidence on Evolution of Early Atmosphere and Life,” *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, Nov, 1982, pp 1329.

“...geologists know from their analysis of the oldest known rocks that the oxygen level of the early atmosphere had to be much higher than previously calculated.”

“Analysis of these rocks, estimated to be more than 3.5 billion years old, found oxidized iron in amounts that called for atmospheric oxygen to be at least 110 times greater and perhaps up to one billion times greater than otherwise accepted.”

Harry Clemmey, Nick Badham, “Oxygen in the Atmosphere: An Evaluation of the Geological Evidence”, *Geology*, Vol 10, March 1982, p. 141.

“There is no scientific proof that Earth ever had a non-oxygen atmosphere such as evolutionists require.

Earth’s oldest rocks contain evidence of being formed in an oxygen atmosphere.”

Oxygen and Life

Peter Ward (Ph.D. Geology) and Donald Brownlee (Ph.D. Astronomy), *Rare Earth*, 2000, p. 245.

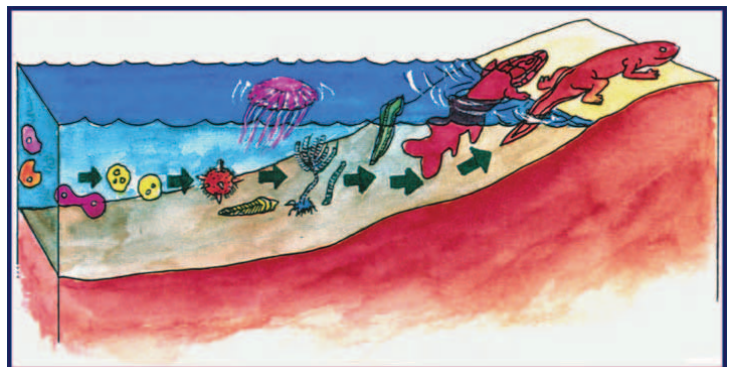
“Oxygen is a poisonous gas that oxidizes organic and inorganic materials on a planetary surface; it is quite lethal to organisms that have not evolved protection against it.”

- ◆Life cannot start with oxygen in the atmosphere
- ◆Life cannot start without oxygen in the atmosphere

Did life start in the ocean?

Hydrolysis

Water dissolves and pulls apart every inorganic substance, and eventually organic living things, especially life, at it’s building blocks.



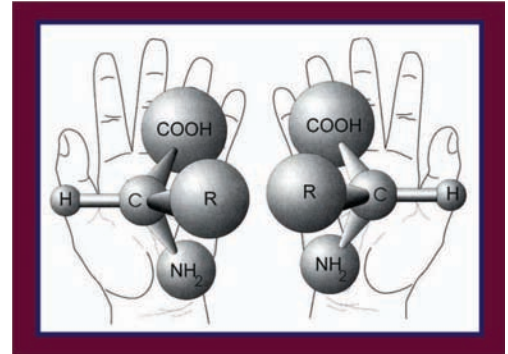
The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

Amino Acids

Over 2,000 types of amino acids Only 20 are used in life.

They are arranged in a specific order in a specific sequence.

All left handed amino acids — make up living organisms, they revert to right handed amino acids in dead organisms.



Collapse of the Miller Experiment

Freeman Dyson, *Origins of Life*, 1999, pp. 25-26.

(Dyson is a Professor at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton and a member of NAS.)

“Since Miller’s beguiling picture of a pond full of dissolved amino acids under a reducing atmosphere has been discredited, a new beguiling picture has come to take its place. The new picture has life originating in a hot, deep, dark little hole on the ocean floor.”

Life and the Miller Experiment

Johnjoe McFadden (Professor of Molecular Biology and Quantum Physics), *Quantum Evolution*, 2000, p. 87.

“The second limitation to Miller’s experiments was that he obtained no polymers of amino acids – no peptides or proteins.”

Origin of Life and Amino Acids

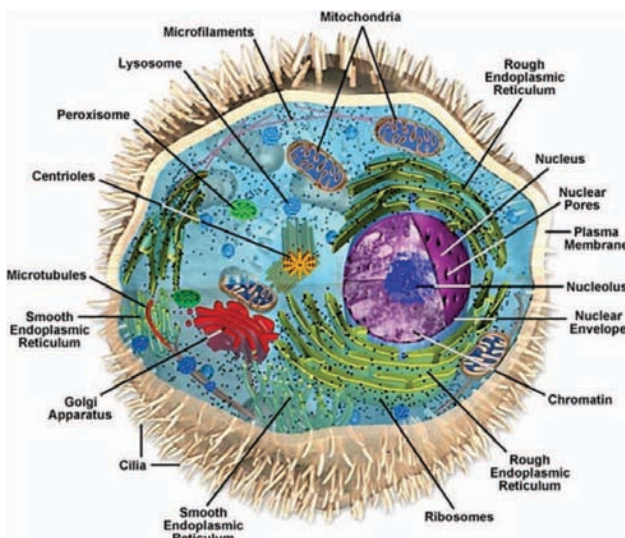
William Bonner, Organic Chemist, Stanford University (World’s leading homochiral researcher), UCLA conference on life’s origins, 1995.

“Terrestrial explanations are impotent and nonviable” (We came from aliens.)



Is this science?

The Cell and Complexity



Boeing 747

4 1/2 million non-flying parts



Billions of non-living parts

The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

**The Cell:
The smallest
living
system.
What makes
it tick?**

A single celled organism like a Paramecium, is more complex than a space shuttle!



CELL MEMBRANE

The protective covering which controls what enters and leaves the cell.

RIBOSOMES

Structures on which amino acids are assembled into proteins.

NUCLEUS

The control center, enclosed in a double-membrane envelope, which directs all of the cell's activities.

CHROMOSOMES

Contains the DNA – the cell's genetic code.

NUCLEOLUS

Site where ribosomes are assembled.

ENDOPLASMIC RECTICULUM

Membrane sheets which transport or store the proteins made by the free-floating ribosomes attached to them.

MITOCHONDRIA

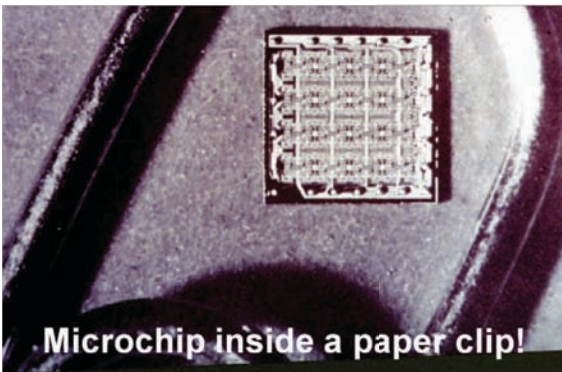
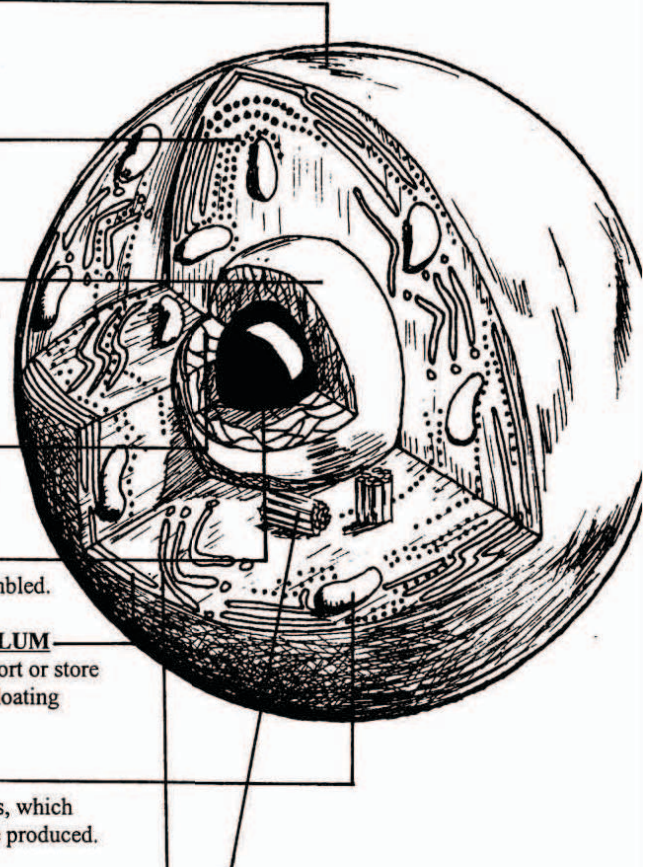
The sites where ATP molecules, which supply the cell with energy, are produced.

GOLGI BODI

Membrane sacs that package and distribute proteins made by the cell.

CENTRIOLES

Structures which lie near the nucleus which are important in cell reproduction.



Microchip inside a paper clip!



A silicon computer chip the size, small enough for an ant to hold in its jaws, can easily process all the letters in the Bible more than 200 times per second. Yet these achievements pale into insignificance next to the technology and ingenuity in the living world.

Microscopic Marvels

An ant holding a computer chip that can process all the letters in the Bible 200 times per second!
Creation Magazine Dec. 1998-Feb. 1999 p. 10

A Honeybee's Brain Compared to a Super Computer



Size	Tiny	Huge
Speed	1 Trillion/sec	6 Billion/sec (NASA's Cray Y-MP)
Energy Consumption	10 Microwatts	Many Kilowatts (10 ⁷ or more)
Cost	Cheap	Lots (\$48 million)
Maintenance Personnel	None (self healing)	Many
Weight	Not Much	2300 lbs with cooling system
Conclusions:	Evolved?	Designed

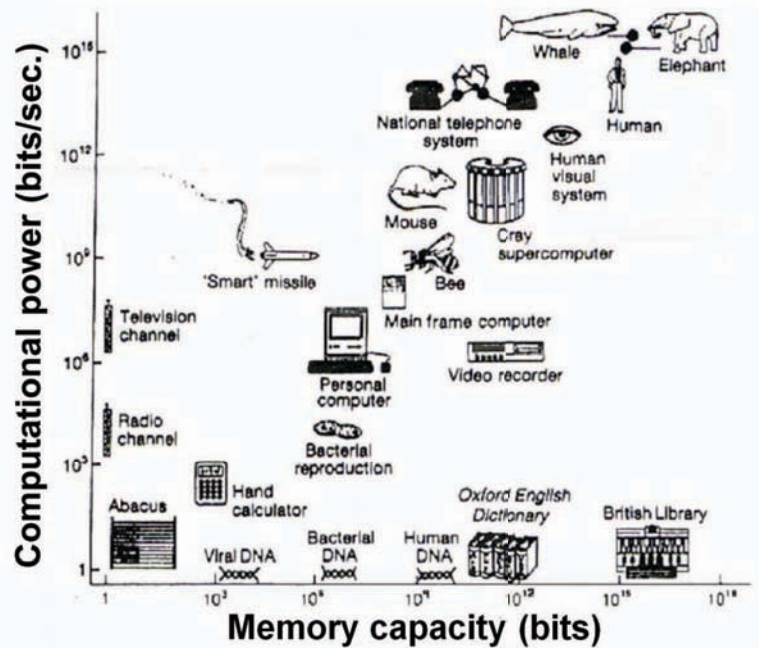
The Human brain is millions of times more complex than a honeybee's!

The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside



Super Computer is huge, slow, inefficient, costs lots of money, must be maintained. It had to be designed.

Impossibility: The Limits of Science and the Science of Limits, J.D. Barrow 1998



There are all sorts of different reasons for believing in God, and here I will mention only one. It is this. **Supposing there was no intelligence behind the universe, no creative mind.** In that case nobody designed my brain for the purpose of thinking. It is merely that when the atoms inside my skull happen for physical or chemical reasons to arrange themselves in a certain way, this gives me as a by-product, the sensation I call thought. **But if so, how can I trust my own thinking to be true?**

C. S. Lewis

It is like upsetting a milk-jug and hoping that the way the splash arranges itself will give you a map of London. **But if I cannot trust my own thinking, of course I cannot trust the arguments leading to atheism and therefore the reason to be an atheist, or anything else. Unless I believe in God, I cannot believe in thought or anything else: so I can never use thought to disbelieve in God.**

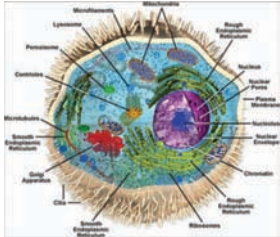
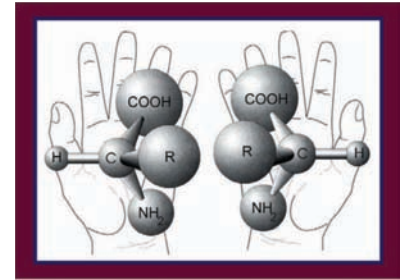
C. S. Lewis

If the human brain is nothing but 3# of chemicals that **arranged themselves by chance** over billions of years, How can you trust your thoughts and conclusions you come to?



The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

- ◆ Law of Probability: 10^{50} means it is practically impossible
- ◆ A single protein: 10^{191} are the chances of a single protein synthesizing itself
- ◆ A single cell: $10^{40,000}$ are the chances of a single cell synthesizing itself



Probability and Life

Francis Crick, *Life Itself: Its Origin and Nature*, 1981, pp. 51-52.

“If a particular amino acid sequence was selected by chance, how rare an event would this be?”

“The great majority of sequences can never have been synthesized at all, at any time.”

More articles exploring life origins
<http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/topic/origin-life>

<http://www.talkorigins.org/>

<http://www.reasons.org/origin-life/first-life-earth/origin-life-predictions-face-evolution-vs-biblical-creation>

<http://creation.com/ns-origin-of-life>

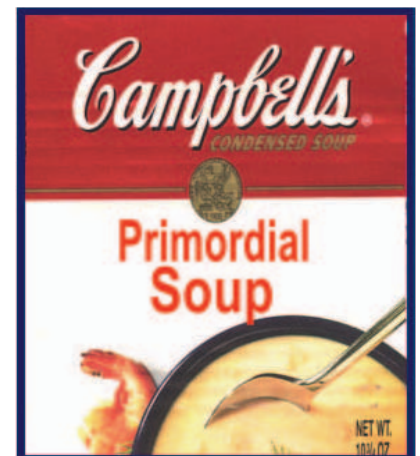
Robert Gange, Ph.D. (research scientist with extensive research in the field of cryophysics and information systems.), *Origins and Destiny*, 1986, p. 77.

“The likelihood of life having occurred through a chemical accident is, for all intents and purposes, zero.”

The Primordial Soup

- ◆ Chemistry - hydrolysis
- ◆ Biology - amino acids
- ◆ Physics - 2nd Law of Thermodynamics

John Ross, Ph.D. (Harvard scientist and evolutionist), *Chemical and Engineering News*, July 27, 1980, p. 40.



“There are no known violations of the second law of thermodynamics. Ordinarily the second law is stated for isolated systems, but the second law applies equally well to open systems.”

Neil Broom (Ph.D. Chemical and Materials Engineering), *How Blind Is the Watchmaker*, 2001, 80.

“A fundamental problem that science has never been able to solve is how to produce energy flow through the system to do this work of coding in order to produce, for example, a functioning protein.”

“Living systems do, of course, harness energy for this purpose, but only because the required, purposefully assembled metabolic machinery is already in place and functioning.”

The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

Evolution and Science

Four things that are detrimental to the origin of life

- 1. Oxygen in the atmosphere
- 2. Second Law of Thermodynamics (time)
- 3. Water (hydrolysis)
- 4. Amino acids (design)

Given enough time it can happen

Two Questions

↓

1. Is this a valid statement?
2. Is this a scientific statement?





Law of Probability **10⁻⁵⁰**

Complexity and Information

◆ Naturalistic model

■ M + E + T



 <p>If a frog turns into a Handsome Prince <u>Quickly...</u></p> <p>"A Fairy Tale"</p> 	 <p>If a frog turns into a Handsome Prince <u>Slowly...</u></p> <p>"Modern Science"</p> 
--	---

◆ Intelligence model

■ M + E + T + **OI** = life (The formula requires **OI**)

M= Matter

E= Energy

T= Time

OI= Outside Intelligence

Most of the info on these pages is from www.train2equip.com

Excelent Dvds and resources

mike@Train2Equip.com www.icr.org

The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

Information and Life

Werner Gitt, *In the Beginning was Information*, 1997, p. 99. (Dr. Gitt was the Director at the German Federal Institute of Physics and Technology)

“Since the findings of James D. Watson and Francis H. C. Crick, it was increasingly realized by contemporary researchers that the information residing in the cells is of crucial importance for the existence of life. Anybody who wants to make meaningful statements about the origin of life, would be forced to explain how the information originated. All evolutionary views are fundamentally unable to answer this crucial question.”

◆ What happens when we add energy to meaningless chemicals, bits, or parts?

■ All the parts of a Boeing 747



■ All the parts of a cell

The principle of decay
(Second Law of Thermodynamics)

Degeneration
<http://www.evolution-is-degeneration.com/index.asp?PageID=2577>

John Joe McFadden (Evolutionist & Professor of Molecular Biology and Quantum Physics), *Quantum Evolution*, 2000, p. 85.

“The simplest living cell could not have arisen by chance.”

Franklin M. Harold, Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology at Colo State U., *The Way of the Cell*, 2001, p. 235.

“The origin of life is also a stubborn problem, with no solution in sight....”

The Truth About Evolution

Dr. Klaus Dose, “The Origin of Life: More Questions than Answers,” *Interdisciplinary Science Reviews*, vol. 13, no. 4 1988, p. 348. (Dose is Director, Institute for Biochemistry, Johannes Gutenberg University, West Germany)

“More than 30 years of experimentation on the origin of life in the fields of chemical and molecular evolution have led to a better perception of the immensity of the problem of the origin of life on Earth rather than to its solution.”

Paul Davies, Ph.D. Physics, *The 5th Miracle: The Search for the Origin and Meaning of Life*, 1999, p. 18.

“Many investigators feel uneasy about stating in public that the origin of life is a mystery, even though behind closed doors they freely admit they are baffled.

...they worry that a frank admission of ignorance will undermine funding,...

The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

“If I tell you only part of the evidence and you believe it, you have not been taught, you have been indoctrinated.

If I tell you all the evidence and you make a decision, then you have been taught.” Mike Riddle

Conclusion

- ◆ The origin of life by natural processes (evolution) is not possible
 - All left-handed amino acids
 - There is not enough time
 - Life is too complex (information)
- ◆ We are all looking at the same evidence
- ◆ Many scientists believe in intelligent origins
- ◆ Neither evolution nor creation can be proven scientifically – both involve faith
- ◆ It is your choice which model to believe

If you believe that life was “seeded” on earth by aliens, all you do is push the LIFE question back further, but in no way do you scientifically answer it.

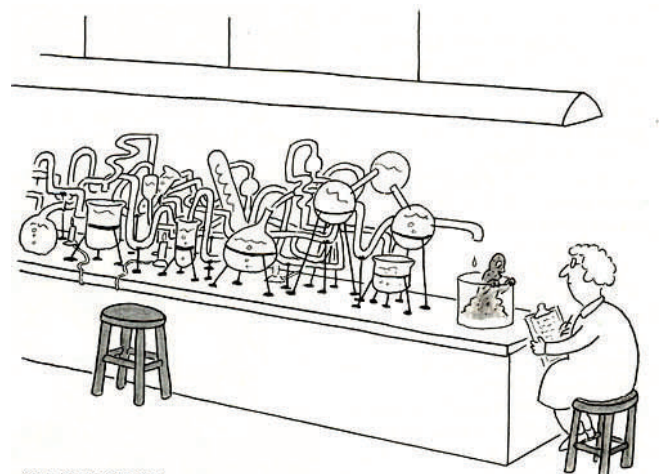
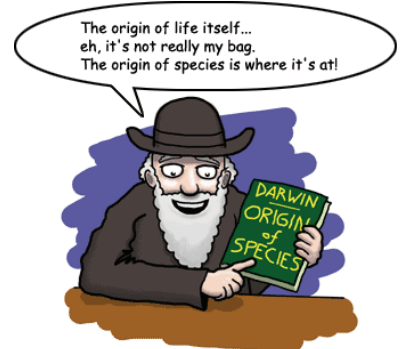
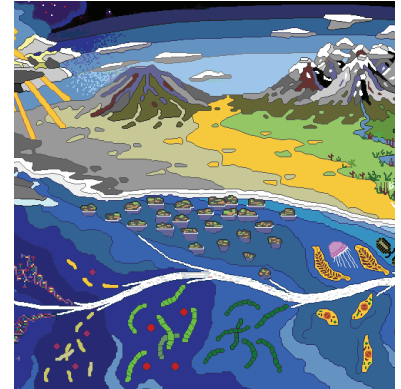
More: Watch on line video [A Question of Origins](http://nwcreation.net/videos/a_question_of_origins.html)
<http://nwcreation.net/videos/>

http://nwcreation.net/videos/a_question_of_origins.html

“The simplest living cell could not have arisen by chance. Just like the eye, the proto-cell must have evolved from simpler ancestral cells, presumably by a process of natural selection. But this is where the first big problem with the origin of life arises. What were those simpler entities?” - TR?

http://blog.news-record.com/opinion/letters/archives/2008/05/evolution_cant_explain_the_beg.shtml

www.Train2Equip.com



the New Yorker
Sep 18, 2006
pg 77

“Are you my mommy?”

S. GROSS

The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

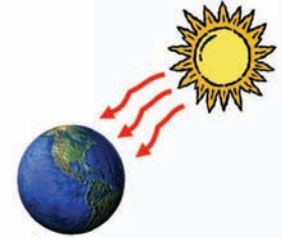
Second Law of Thermodynamics

Energy goes from a state of usable energy to a state of less usable energy for doing work in an isolated system



Two Arguments

Open and isolated systems



Growth of a seed or embryo



Second Law of Thermodynamics

4 Necessary Conditions

1. An open system (earth)
2. Available energy source (sun)
3. A way to capture and store raw energy
4. An energy conversion mechanism

Neil Broom (Ph.D. Chemical and Materials Engineering), *How Blind Is the Watchmaker*, 2001, 80.

“A fundamental problem that science has never been able to solve is how to produce energy flow through the system to do this work of coding in order to produce, for example, a functioning protein. Living systems do, of course, harness energy for this purpose, but only because the required, purposefully assembled metabolic machinery is already in place and functioning.”

John Ross, Ph.D. (Harvard scientist and evolutionist), *Chemical and Engineering News*, July 27, 1980, p. 40.

“There are no known violations of the second law of thermodynamics. Ordinarily the second law is stated for isolated systems, but the second law applies equally well to open systems.”

Evolution and Science

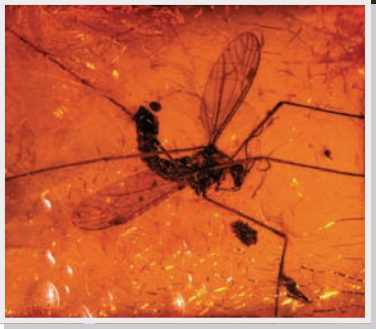
Four things that are detrimental to the origin of life

1. Oxygen in the atmosphere
2. Second Law of Thermodynamics (time)
3. Water (hydrolysis)
4. Amino acids (design)

The scientific evidence — Development of life



Fossil Record



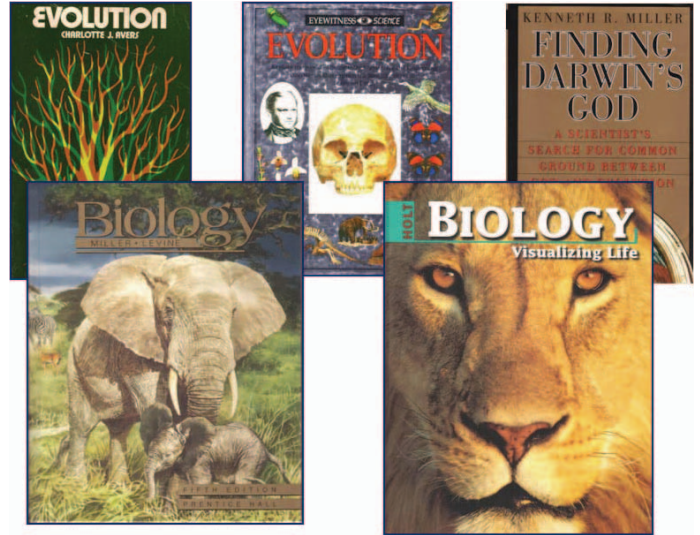
The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

Overview:

- ◆ The history of life
- ◆ The fossil record
 - The fossil record and education
 - The Cambrian explosion
 - Famous “transitions” used to support evolution
- ◆ The mechanism for change
 - Natural selection
 - Mutations
 - Genetic Drift etc...

Evolution's History of Life

All species evolved over billions of years from a common ancestor



Are there other viable Theories on the origin of the kinds of creatures on Earth that are Scientifically verifiable?

Evidence

Each model (evolution and creation) can best be determined by examining two lines of evidence

1. The fossil record (history)
2. Mechanism for change

Most of the info on these pages is from.

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mike@Train2Equip.com www.icr.org

Proposed Naturalistic Fossil Record

GEOLOGIC TIME SCALE			
ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH	SUCCESSION OF LIFE
CENOZOIC recent life	QUATERNARY 0-1 Million Years Rise of Man	Recent Pleistocene	
	TERTIARY 62 Million Years Rise of Mammals	Pliocene Miocene Oligocene Eocene	
MESOZOIC middle life	CRETACEOUS 72 Million Years Modern seed bearing plants. Dinosaurs		
	JURASSIC 46 Million Years First birds		
	TRIASSIC 49 Million Years Cycads, first dinosaurs		
PALEOZOIC ancient life	PERMIAN 50 Million Years First reptiles		
	PENNSYLVANIAN 30 Million Years First insects	Carboniferous	
	MISSISSIPPIAN 35 Million Years Many crinoids		
	DEVONIAN 60 Million Years First seed plants, cartilage fish		
	SILURIAN 20 Million Years Earliest land animals		
	ORDOVICIAN 75 Million Years Early bony fish		
	CAMBRIAN 100 Million Years Invertebrate animals, Brachiopods, Trilobites		
PRECAMBRIAN Very few fossils present (bacteria-algae-pollen?)			

The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

The Fossil Record and Education

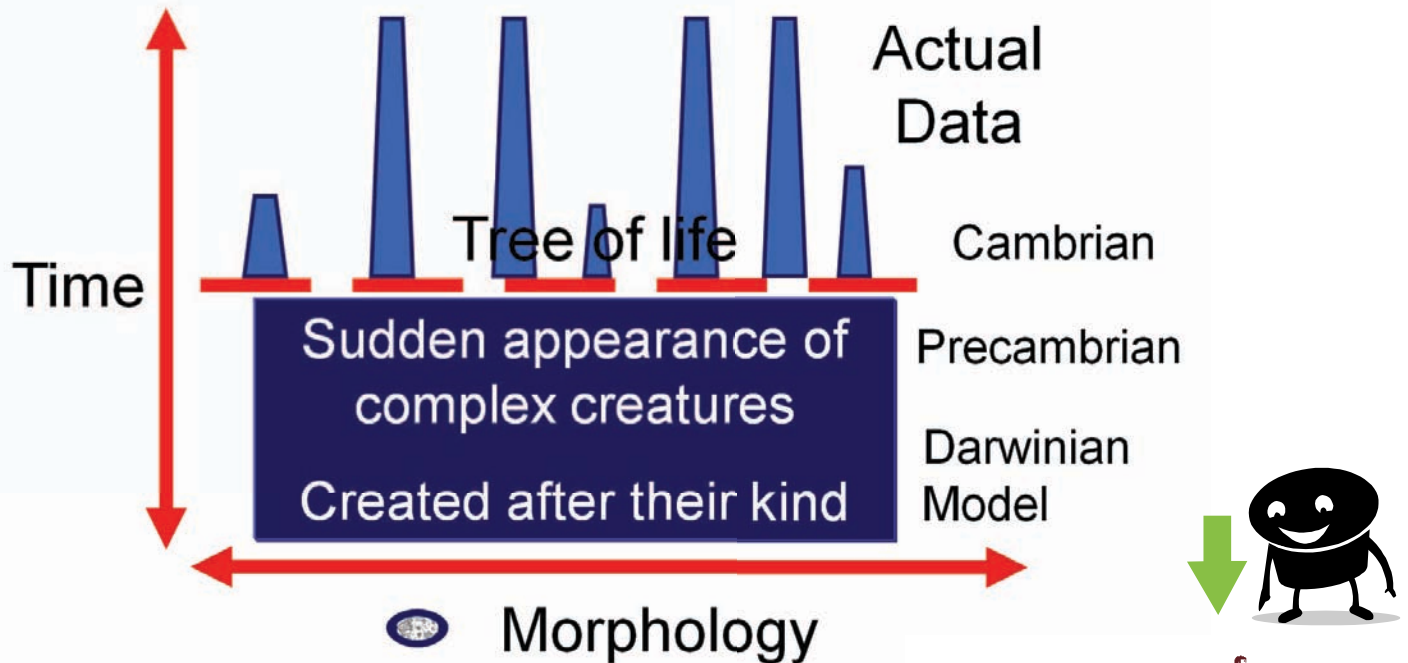
Biology: Principles and Explorations, Holt, Rinehart, Winston, 2001, p. 283.

“Fossils offer the most direct evidence that evolution takes place.... Fossils, therefore, provide an actual record of Earth’s past life-forms. Change over time (evolution) can be seen in the fossil record.”

Is this true?

Fossil Record		Era	Period	Time (mil)
Cenozoic			Quaternary	1.8 – present
			Tertiary	6.5 – 1.8
Mesozoic			Cretaceous	14.5 – 6.5
			Jurassic	208 – 14.5
			Triassic	245 – 208
Paleozoic			Permian	290 – 245
			Carboniferous	363 – 290
			Devonian	410 – 363
			Silurian	440 – 410
			Ordovician	505 – 440
			Cambrian	544 - 505
The foundation			Precambrian	650 - 544

Examining the Evidence



Cambrian Explosion

David Berlinski (evolutionist), *A Tour of the Calculus*, 1995

“There is no question that such gaps exist. A big gap appears at the beginning of the *Cambrian explosion*, over 500 million years ago, when great numbers of new species suddenly appeared in the fossil record.”

Ariel Roth (Ph.D. Zoology), *Origins*, 1998, p. 184.

“The Cambrian explosion is not just a case of all the major animal phyla appearing at about the same place in the geologic column. It is also a situation of no ancestors to suggest how they might have evolved.”

Articles: http://www.origins.org/articles/chien_explosionoflife.html

<http://www.learnthebible.org/cambrian-explosion-disproves-evolution.html>

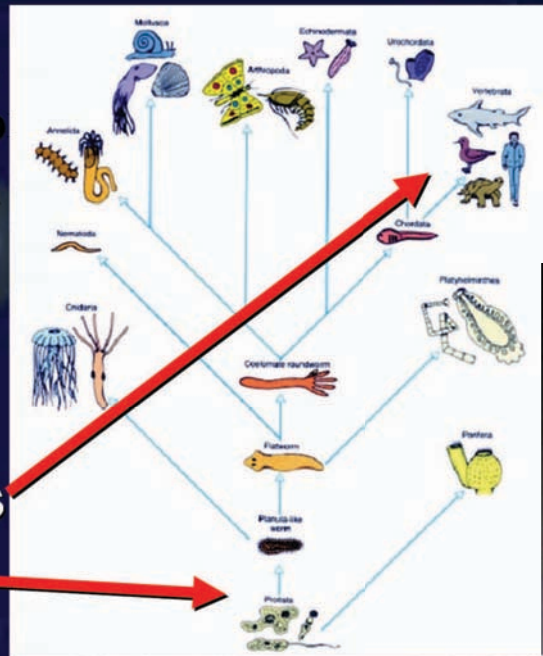


Darwinian Model

Where are the thousands of observable intermediates?

The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

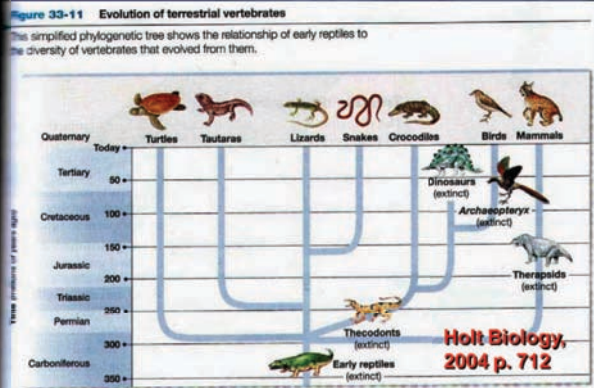
Typical textbook “tree of life”



Humans
Bacteria

All flesh is not the same flesh: but there is one kind of flesh of men, another flesh of beasts, another of fishes, and another of birds.

1 Corinthians 15:39



“All those trees of life with their branches of our ancestors, that’s a lot of nonsense.”

Mary Leakey Associated Press Dec. 10, 1996

“The evolutionary trees that adorn our textbooks have data only at the tips and nodes of their branches; the rest is inference, however reasonable, not the evidence of fossils.”

Stephen Jay Gould Harvard University. Evolution’s Erratic Pace *Natural History* Vol. 5 May, 1977

When I debated (#12) Dr. Pigiucci from the University of Tennessee Knoxville I said, “Dr. Pigiucci, you have studied and taught courses on the evolution of plants for 10 years. You have received and spent over \$650,000 in grant money to study the evolution of plants. What is the best evidence you know of for evolution?”

He replied, “The evolution of whales.” He claims the hippo is evidence for evolution because it is in the process of adapting to an aquatic way of life. He also claims the flying squirrel is evidence because it has half a wing!

- Kent Hovind

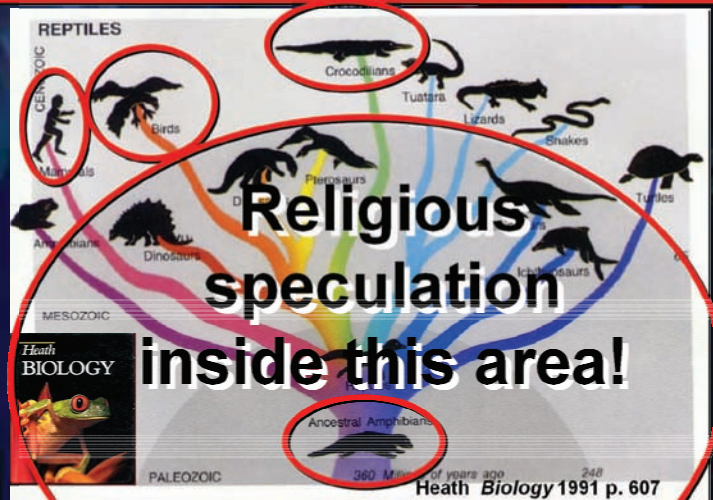
Formation of Organic Compounds

Your time of arrival is about 4.6 billion years ago, which is when scientists believe Earth first came into being. Advisedly, you put on your protective clothing and respirating equipment. You could not survive a second without them. The overall scene is one of violence. Prolonged lightning and erupting volcanoes surround you. Meteorites and ultraviolet radiation (UV) make surface heat fearsome. There are no signs of life anywhere. You decide to leave and come back later—a long time later, perhaps after life has come to the planet. You wonder how that life will evolve, but you don’t care to stick around in these unfriendly conditions long enough to find out.

Glenco Biol. 1994, p. 324

Simple Molecules from the Atmosphere All the many forms of life on Earth today are descended from a common ancestor, found in a population of primitive unicellular organisms. What were those first cells like? How do we know? What events led up to their formation? No traces of those events remain, and scientists can’t travel backward in time to witness what happened. Instead, they turn to scientific methods of observing data, forming hypotheses, making predictions, and constructing experiments to test their predictions.

P. 324



The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

This is silly! There is no fossil record! There are bones in the dirt. You cannot “look back in the fossil record,” as many textbooks say. Fossils only exist in the present! We can put our interpretation on them.


■ Evolution is a fact.

The Evidence for Evolution

Why do scientists consider evolution to be a fact? In this section we look at five compelling lines of evidence: fossils, traces of evolutionary history in existing organisms, continental drift, direct observations of change, and the experimental production of new species.

The fossil record strongly supports evolution

Fossils are the preserved remains of former living organisms. The fossil record provides some of the strongest evidence that species evolved over time (Figure 19.5). The fossil record also contains excellent examples of how major new groups of organisms arose from previously existing organisms. We will discuss one of these examples, the evolution of mammals from reptiles, in Chapter 23. Fossils showing how new organisms evolved from previous organisms also exist for microorganisms, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and humans.



A fossil

Keep in mind that dead animals do not reproduce or evolve!

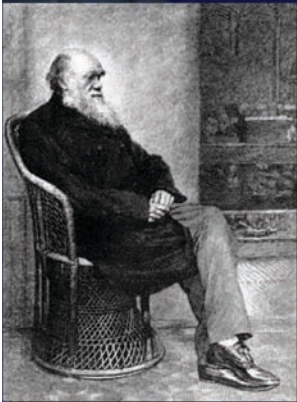
Section 1-1

Teaching TIP

● **Fossils and Evolution**

Show the class a fossil specimen as a way of highlighting the theme of evolution. Explain to students that most people think of fossils as shells or old bones. Actually, fossils are any traces of dead organisms. Tracks of dinosaurs, footprints of human ancestors, insects trapped in sticky tree sap, impressions of leaves or skin, and animals buried in tar are all fossils. The transformation of one species into another by natural selection requires thousands of years. Since scientists can date fossils by using radioactive decay, fossils can contribute to our understanding of evolution.

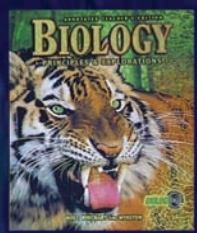
Holt Biology, 2001 p. 9



“If my theory (about slow gradual changes) be true, numberless intermediate varieties... must assuredly have existed;”

Charles Darwin *The Origin of Species...* 1859 p. 211

“Since Darwin, many links have been found.”



Holt Biology, 2001 p. 283

Fossils Provide an Objective Record of Evolution

Have you ever looked at a series of maps that show how a city has grown? Buildings and streets are added, changed, or destroyed as the years pass by. In the same way, fossils of animals show a pattern of development from early ancestors to their modern descendants. Fossils offer the most direct evidence that evolution takes place. As you will recall, a fossil is the preserved or mineralized remains of a petrified tree, tooth, or shell) or imprint of an organism that lived long ago. Fossils, therefore, provide an actual record of Earth's past life-forms. Change over time (evolution) can be seen in the fossil record. Fossilized species found in older rocks are different from those found in newer rocks, as you can see in Figure 13-8.

After observing such differences, Darwin predicted that “missing links” (intermediate forms) between the great groups of organisms would eventually be found. Since Darwin, many of these links have been found. For example, fossil links have been found between fishes and amphibians, between reptiles and birds, and between reptiles and mammals, making the fossil history of the vertebrates remarkably complete.

Today Darwin's theory is almost universally accepted by scientists as the best available explanation for the biological diversity on Earth. Based on a large body of supporting evidence, most scientists agree on the following three major points:

1. Earth is about 4.5 billion years old.
2. Organisms have inhabited Earth for most of its history.
3. All organisms living today evolved from earlier, simpler life-forms.

“In the years after Darwin, his advocates hoped to find predictable progressions. In general, these have not been found—yet the optimism has died hard, and some pure fantasy has crept into textbooks.”

Raup, David M. (U. of Chicago-Field Museum), “Evolution and the Fossil Record,” *Science*, vol. 213 (July 17, 1981), p. 289

What creation scientists are asking for is a simple evidential criterion that would support macroevolution in the fossil record. This would be at least 40-50 successive fossil species showing major generic change (macroevolution). Talkorigins doesn't list a fraction of this number. But this isn't an unrealistic number of fossils if the earth is as old as macroevolutionists maintain.

“... there are gaps in the fossil graveyard, places where there should be intermediate forms but where there is nothing whatsoever instead. No paleontologist writing in English (Carroll, 1988), French (J. Chaline, 1983) or German (V. Fahlbusch, 1983), denies that this is so. It is simply a fact. Darwin's theory & the fossil record are in conflict” - Dr. D. Berlinski, Sept. 1996, p. 28.

The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

According to S.J. Gould of Harvard, arthropods are the largest animal group. Where did they come from (i.e. their origin)? **“As Darwin noted in the Origin of the Species, the abrupt emergence of arthropods in the fossil record during the Cambrian presents a problem for evolutionary biology. There are no obvious simpler or intermediate forms - either living or in the fossil record . . .”**

Osorio, Bacon & Whittington in 'American Scientist', v. 85.

Where did all the **birds** come from?
“The true origin of birds is still up in the air.”

Alan Feduccia, atheist & ornithologist, December 8, 2000.

whales?

“. . . the evolutionary origin of whales remains controversial among zoologists.” —

Compton's Interactive Encyclopedia, 1996.

If you find a fossil in the dirt:
All you know is, it died!



If you find a fossil in the dirt:
You don't know if it had **any kids** let alone different kids.

Why do evolutionists claim the **bones in the dirt** can do something the living animals cannot do?

(produce different kinds than themselves)

Where did all the fish come from?

“Yet the transition from spineless invertebrates to the first backboned fishes is still shrouded in mystery, & many theories abound . . .”

J.A. Long, evolutionist, 1995.

flowering plants?

“The origin of the angiosperms, an ‘abominable mystery’ to Darwin, remained so 100 years later & is little better today.” —

Patterson & Williams, Annual Review of Ecol. & S. 1993, p. 170.

In summary -

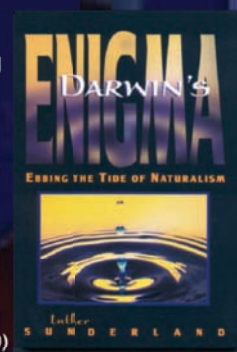
“Both the origin of life and the origin of the major groups of animals remain unknown”

Dr. A.G. Fisher, Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia, 1998 (fossil section).

Luther Sunderland asked evolutionists what evidence they had for their theory.

The British Museum of Natural History has the largest fossil collection in the world. When the senior paleontologist was asked **why he did not show the missing links** in his book he said:

(Available from CSE \$10.50)



“I fully agree with your comments on the lack of evolutionary transitions in my book. If I knew of any, fossil or living, I would certainly have included them. I will lay it on the line—there is not one such fossil...”

Dr. Colin Paterson, Senior Paleontologist, British Museum of Natural History in correspondence to Luther Sunderland quoted in *Darwin's Enigma* 1988 p. 89

The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

There are no “missing Links”! The whole chain is missing!

“The absence of fossil evidence for intermediary stages...has been a persistent and nagging problem for... evolution.”

Dr. Stephen J. Gould, *Evolution Now* p. 140 Marxist Professor at Harvard University in Boston

“The first bird hatched from a reptilian egg.”
Richard B. Gouldschmidt *The Material Basis of Evolution* Yale University Press 1940 p. 395.

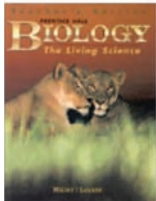


PUNCTUATED EQUILIBRIUM

Two choices

Thinking Critically

- 21. Applying Concepts** Why did Darwin’s visit to the Galapagos have such an important influence on the development of the theory of evolution by natural selection?
- 22. Relating Cause and Effect** What is the role of geographic isolation in the formation of new species?
- 23. Inferring** The fossil record shows that an organism evolved through many small changes over time. Which theory best describes the organism’s evolution: gradualism or punctuated equilibria? Explain.
- 24. Applying Concepts** A seal’s flipper and a human arm have very different functions. What evidence might help to show that both structures evolved from the forelimb of a common ancestor?



Gradualism

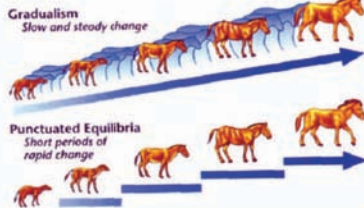
Darwin hypothesized that the rate of evolution was steady, slow, and ongoing. The model that describes evolution as a slow change of one species to another, new species is known as **gradualism**. According to the gradualism model, continued mutations and variations will result in a new species over time. According to this model, there should be intermediate forms of all species. Evolution involves a change in the phenotype, or appearance, of a species as its hereditary features change. Look back at **Figure 20-1**, showing evolution of the camel. Fossil evidence shows gradual changes between the camel as it first appeared and how it looks today. Camels appear to have evolved gradually over millions of years. Fossil evidence shows the gradual evolution of many present-day species.

Punctuated Equilibrium

But gradualism doesn’t explain the evolution of some species, especially those in which there is a gap in the fossil record because few intermediate forms have been discovered. The **punctuated equilibrium** model, as seen in **Figure 20-6**, shows that rapid evolution can come about by the mutation of just a few genes, resulting in the appearance of a new species. How fast is evolution by this model? New species could appear as quickly as every few million years and sometimes even more rapidly than that. For example, bacteria that cause illness in humans can sometimes be killed by antibiotics such as penicillin. Penicillin has been available only since 1940, yet some species of bacteria are now resistant to this drug. How did this happen so quickly? As in any population, some of the bacteria had variations that allowed them to keep from being

Figure 20-6 Evolution can occur slowly, as in gradualism, or rapidly, as in punctuated equilibrium. In the diagrams below, branches of different colors represent different species. Branches that do not continue to the top of the graph represent species that are extinct and, therefore, are no longer evolving. A change in the phenotype of a species is a change in its appearance.

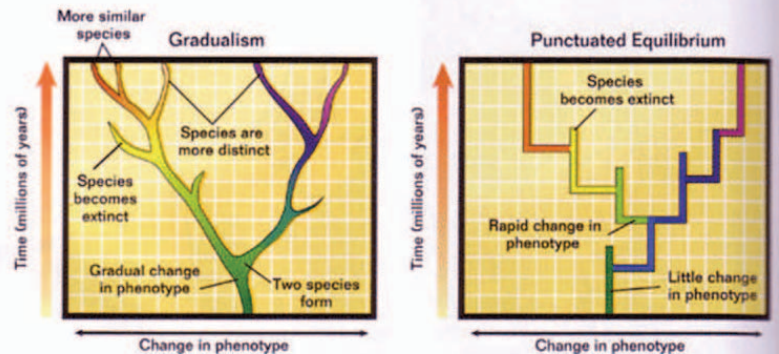
Figure 9 According to the theory of gradualism, new species of horses evolved slowly and continuously. Intermediate forms were common. According to punctuated equilibria, new species evolved rapidly during short periods of time. Intermediate forms were rare.



In the mind of the evolutionist there are only two choices:

1. Evolution happened slowly like Darwin said.
2. Evolution happened quickly like Gould said.

They don’t seem capable of or willing to think outside the box. The option that evolution did not happen at all never seems to dawn on them!



The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

Cambrian Explosion

Biology, Miller and Levine, 2002, p. 746.

“The Cambrian Period, which began 544 million years ago, is marked by an abundance of different fossils. Why the difference from earlier periods? By the Cambrian period, some animals had evolved shells, skeletons, and other hard body parts...”

Interesting article: <http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/ee/origin-of-invertebrates>



Great claims require real evidence

What do the Facts Support?

Precambrian – Cambrian	Created after their kind
Invertebrate – Vertebrate	
Fish – Amphibian	
Horse and Whale	
Birds	

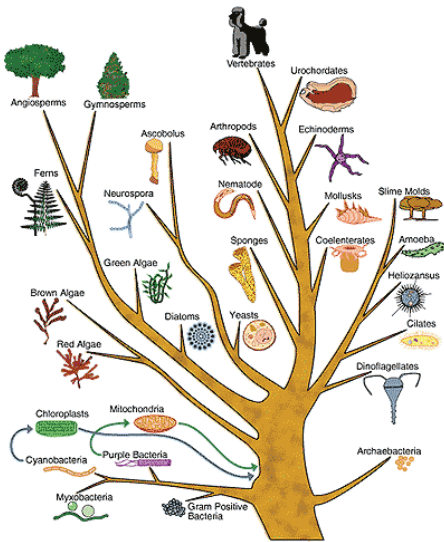
Invertebrate to Vertebrate (Fish)

Biology, Miller and Levine, 2000, p. 680.

“Fishes are considered to be the most primitive living vertebrates...”

...similarities in structure and embryological development show that fishes and modern invertebrate chordates probably did evolve from common invertebrate ancestors that lived many millions of years ago.”

There is not one single intermediate in the textbook to support this claim!



Invertebrate (jellyfish)



Early fish according to the *Biology* textbook Miller and Levine



Trilobite

Where are the thousands of observable intermediates?

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The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

What do the Facts Support?

Aerial Roth (Ph.D. Zoology), *Origins*, p. 189.

“However, we have virtually no evidence in the fossil record or elsewhere for any of the changes proposed during this ‘immensity of time’; but the public hears nothing of this problem.”

What do the Facts Support?

Precambrian – Cambrian	Created after their kind
Invertebrate – Vertebrate	Created after their kind
Fish – Amphibian	
Horse and Whale	
Birds	

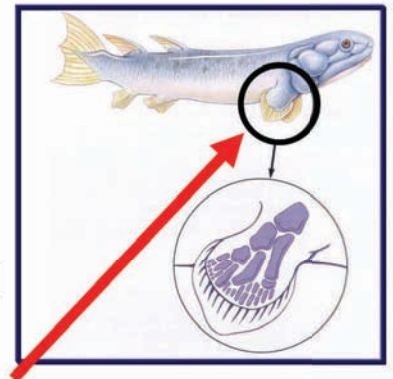
The proposed idea is that these lobes turned into legs for walking on land.

Why does the author say “scientists think?” because they don’t have the evidence.

Fish to Amphibian

Biology: Visualizing Life, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1998, p. 461.

“Because of these similarities, scientists think the first amphibians were descendants of the lobe-finned fishes, a group whose modern members include the coelacanth and the lungfishes.”



This is supposedly evolving into legs

Coelacanth

- ◆ Extinct for 70 million years
- ◆ 1938 living coelacanths were found
- ◆ It is still 100% fish

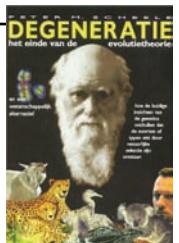
The front fins (lobes) are still fins



Degeneration

The end of the evolution theory

<http://www.evolution-is-degeneration.com/index.asp?PaginalD=2577>



Most of the info on these pages is from.

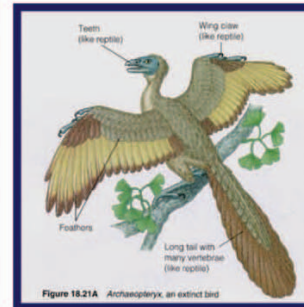
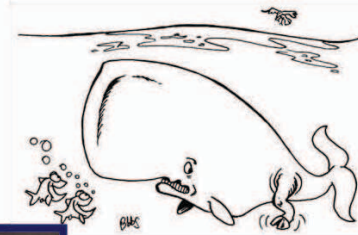
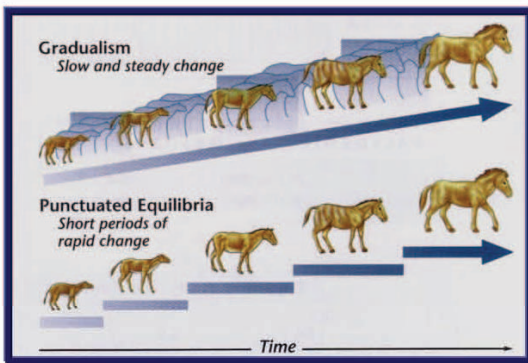
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Alleged Intermediates

- ◆ Horse
- ◆ Archaeopteryx
- ◆ Whales

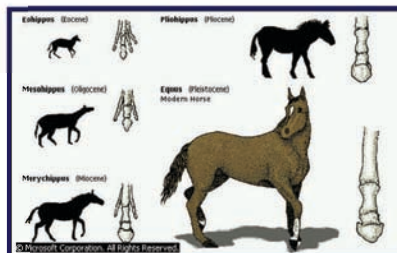


Life Sciences, Prentice Hall, 2002, p. 164.

The Horse

“The horse is a well-documented case study in evolution. The fossil record shows clear steps in the progression from a four-toed, small browsing animal - one of a line that gave rise to tapirs, rhinoceroses, and other mammals in addition to horses - to the modern horse,...”

"Evolutionary History of the Modern Horse," Microsoft® Encarta® Encyclopedia 2000. © 1993-1999 Microsoft Corporation.



Evolution and the Horse

Jonathan Sarfati (Ph.D. Physical Chemistry), Creation Ex Nihilo, 1999

“As the biologist Heribert-Nilsson said, ‘The family tree of the horse is beautiful and continuous only in the textbooks’, and the famous paleontologist Niles Eldredge called the textbook picture ‘lamentable’ and ‘a classical case of paleontologic museology’.”

Why would someone make this statement?

The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

What Textbooks Don't Contain

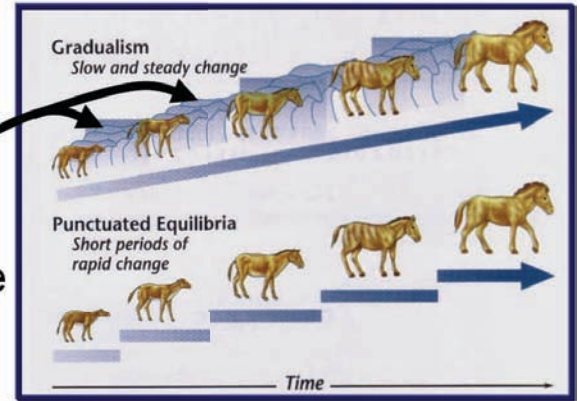
◆ Scientists find “fossil horses” mixed throughout all the different time layers.

◆ The first animal in the series, Eohippus is so different from the modern horse and so different from the next one in the series that there is a big question concerning its right to a place in the series.

The rib count, vertebrae count, tooth count and the size of the animal, varies widely and does not show any direct line of progression (18, 15, 19, 18)

The Picture

1. Notice the line drawings
2. Similarity could be genetic variability



The other side— from an evolutionary viewpoint
http://www.talkorigins.org/faqs/horses/horse_evol.html

What Textbooks Don't Contain

- ◆ Many different varieties of horses exist today
- ◆ The extinct Eohippus was almost identical in body design, feet, toes and size, to the modern living Hyrax, except for the skull and tail (a case of genetic variability)



The smallest horse on record, a Falabella miniature pony, stood 19 in, or just under 5 hands, and weighed 30 lb. The largest horse on record was a Belgian that stood 6 ft tall, or 18 hands, and weighed 3,200 lb.

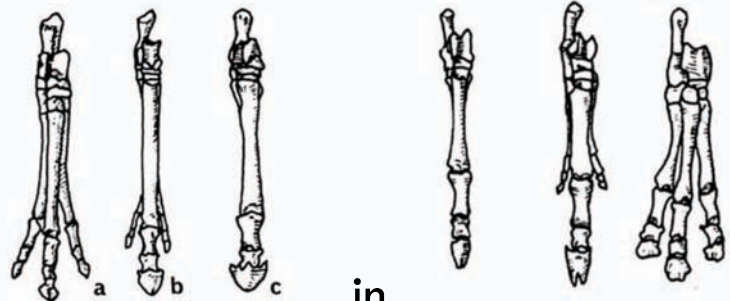


Most of the info on these pages is from.

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North America
3-toed to 1-toe

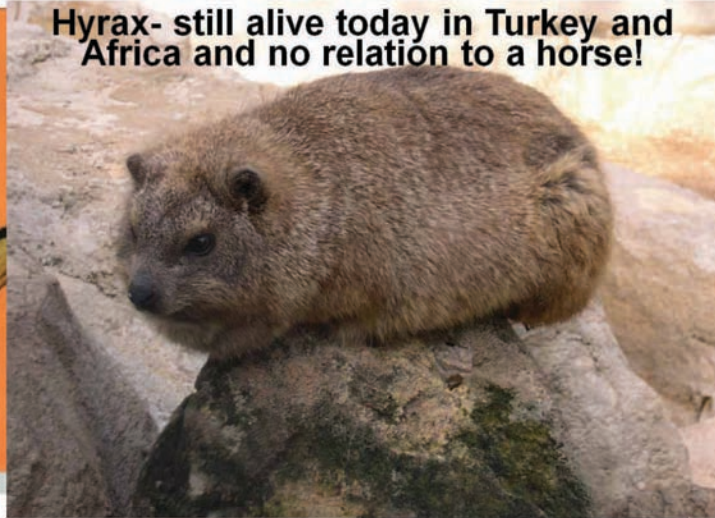
South America
1-toe to 3-toed

Supposed progression of horse evolution

The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record



Hyrax- still alive today in Turkey and Africa and no relation to a horse!

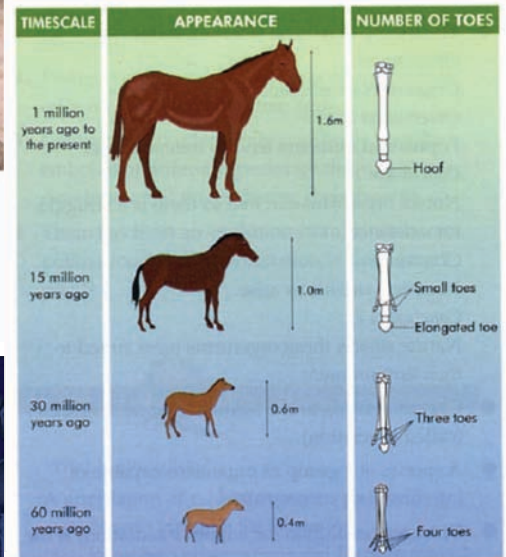


The fossil evidence is that, over time, living things have slowly *evolved*, or changed. Today's species are descended, with changes, from those of the past. The process of change that produces new species from existing species is called **evolution**. How can we explain evolution? Why did animals and plants change as they did throughout geologic time?

Silver Burdet Earth Science 1987 p. 361

50 million years ago	35 million years ago	26 million years ago	3 million years ago
18 pairs of ribs	15 pairs of ribs	19 pairs of ribs	18 pairs of ribs
Eohippus	Mesohippus	Merychippus	Equus
36 cm	52 cm	100 cm	135 cm
Forefoot, Skull	Forefoot, Skull	Forefoot, Skull	Forefoot, Skull

Prentice Hall Life Science 1991 p. 500



34.3 Evolution of the modern horse

Irish Textbook p. 259

There is quite a variety in the horse family today.



“the early classical evolutionary tree of the horse, ... **was all wrong.**”
 Science Newsletter Aug. 25, 1951, p.118

“The uniform continuous transformation of Hyracotherium into Equus, so dear to the hearts of generations of textbook writers, **never happened in nature.**”

Simpson, George Gaylord, of Harvard “Life of the Past” 1953 p. 119

“Many examples commonly cited, such as **the evolution of the horse family** or of sabertooth ‘tigers’ can be readily shown to have been **unintentionally falsified** and not to be really **orthogenetic.**”

Simpson, George Gaylord, “Evolutionary Determinism and the Fossil Record,”

Scientific Monthly, vol. 71 (October 1950), p. 264

“Other examples, including the much-repeated ‘gradual’ evolution of the modern horse, **have not held up under close examination.**”

Biology The Unity and Diversity of Life Wadsworth 1992 P. 304



The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

Problems with Horse Evolution

1. Made up by Othniel C. Marsh in 1874 from fossils scattered across the world, not from same location.
2. Modern horses are found in layers with and lower than "ancient horses". Kruzhilin, Yu, and V. Ovcharov, "A Horse from the Dinosaur Epoch?" *Moskovskaya Pravda* ("Moscow Truth"), trans. A. James Melnick (February 5, 1984).
3. The "ancient horse" (hyracotherium) is not a horse but is just like the hyrax still alive in Turkey and East Africa today!
4. Ribs, toes and teeth are different.
5. South American fossils go from 1 toed to 3 toed (reverse order).
6. Never found in order presented
7. 3 toed and 1 toed horses grazed side by side.

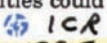


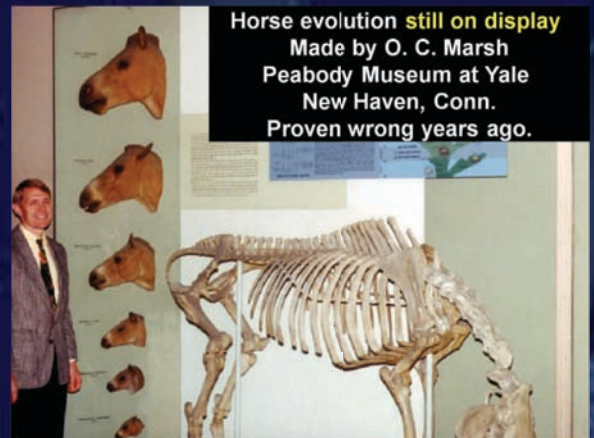
See Frank Sherwin of ICR for more. ICR.ORG and *Noah to Abram the Turbulent Years*, by Erich von Fange p. 122 available from CSE- \$17.50

Impact Zoo

The Institute for Creation Research
WWW.ICR.ORG
(619) 448-0900

TULSA ZOO REMOVES EVOLUTION EXHIBIT

Tulsa architect Dan Hicks, supported by a petition signed by 2000 area residents, plus a scientifically conducted poll showing that over 2/3 of the city's population believed the zoo should not promote evolution, was able recently to persuade city officials to remove exhibits depicting horse evolution and human evolution from display at the zoo. Hicks and his co-workers credited the influence of ICR materials with playing a significant part in this action and also suggested that citizens in other communities could undertake similar projects.  ICR 1995 3



Horse evolution still on display
Made by O. C. Marsh
Peabody Museum at Yale
New Haven, Conn.
Proven wrong years ago.

An excellent book showing the fatal flaws in the horse evolution story.

P. 195

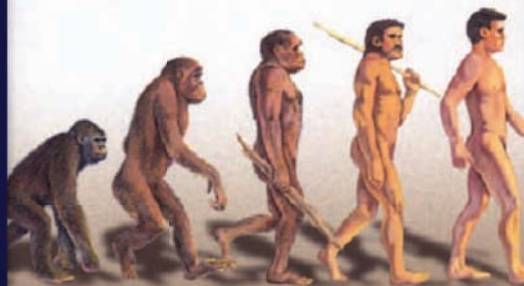
www.iconsofevolution.com
Available from CSE
\$23.95

Also *The Evolution Cruncher*, p. 747

ICONS OF EVOLUTION

SCIENCE OR MYTH?

Why much of what we teach about evolution is wrong

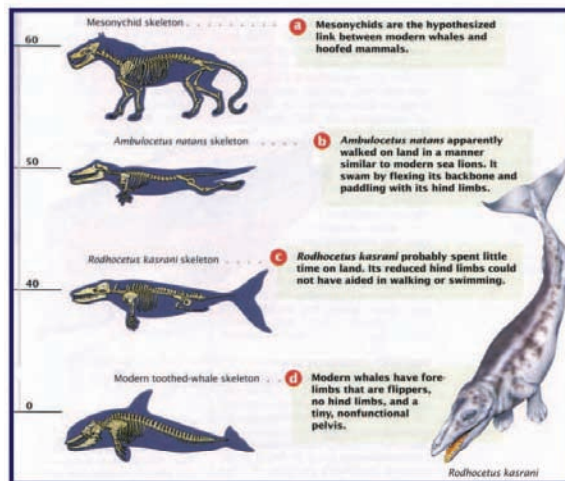


JONATHAN WELLS

with illustrations by Jody Sjogren

The other side—
from an evolutionary viewpoint
http://www.talkorigins.org/faqs/horses/horse_evolution.html

Whale Evolution: A Study of Deception



“For instance, modern whales are the descendants of four-legged land animals that are also the ancestors of horses and cows. As you can see in **Figure 10-4**, fossil intermediates between modern whales and their 60-million-year-old ancestor reveal a history of slow transformation.”

These pictures are drawn by an artist. It is not what was found.

Biology: Visualizing Life, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1998, p. 177.

The other side— from an evolutionary viewpoint
<http://www.talkorigins.org/features/whales/>

Whales: Unique Features

- ◆ Enormous lung capacity with efficient oxygen exchange for long dives
- ◆ Powerful tail with large horizontal flukes
- ◆ Eyes designed to see underwater and withstand high pressure
- ◆ Ears designed to pick up airborne sound waves and eardrum to withstand high pressure
- ◆ Skin lacking hair and sweat glands, but incorporate fatty blubber
- ◆ Whale fins and tongues have counter-current heat exchangers to minimize heat loss
- ◆ Nostrils on top of the head (blowholes)
- ◆ Breastfeed under water
- ◆ Sonar capacity

Critical Thinking

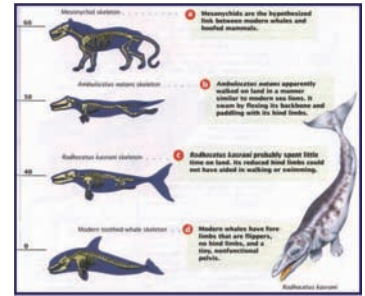
Is there any observable evidence of these changes or is it all based on artists drawings?

Whale Evolution: A Study of Deception

Genetics Disproves Whale Evolution

Nicholas Comminellis, M. D., *Creative Defense: Evidence Against Evolution*, 2001, p. 172.

“Insufficient time exists for such whale evolution to have occurred. Genetics calculations demonstrate that animals with 20 years between each generation could transmit to their offspring no more than about 1,700 mutations during a 10-million year period. However, almost all mutations are harmful to animals. ... Even if these 1,700 mutations were helpful, the new genetic code needed for a land animal to ‘become’ a whale would be millions upon millions of beneficial mutations.”



Where are the thousands of intermediate fossils?

Great claims require real evidence

Deception

Kenneth Miller, *Finding Darwin's God*, 1999, p. 265.



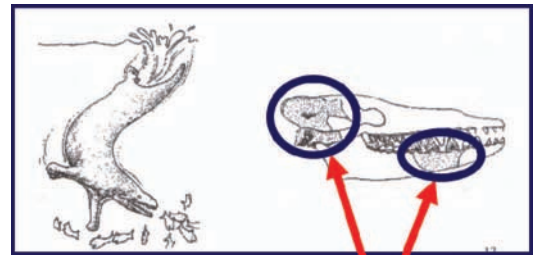
Ambulocetus skeleton, as drawn in Miller's book

Ambulocetus reconstruction, as drawn in Miller's book



Actual bones found (shaded portion)

Pakicetus: another candidate for whale evolution



Artist reconstruction

Only the shaded portions of the skull were found

Note no pelvic girdle was found. This hinders interpretations of locomotion.

Did Whales Have Legs?

Some modern whales have a pair of bones embedded in their tissues

Are these left over legs?

No →

The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

Whales Do NOT Have Legs

- ◆ They have a known function and differ in males and females
- ◆ They are not attached to the vertebral column
- ◆ They are used to strengthen the pelvic wall and act as an organ anchor for reproduction

Where is the Evidence?

The changes required in the evolutionary belief system for a land animal to become a whale are incredibly complex and far reaching



Land Mammals to Whales

- ◆ Develop a new mode of locomotion (from walking to swimming)
- ◆ A physiology to cope with a dense medium (water rather than air)
- ◆ New methods of detecting and catching prey
- ◆ A means of breathing efficiently at the sea surface

Every part of the body has to change

Another Claim

In 1956, a Sperm Whale was found with a 5-inch tibia projecting into a 5 ½ inch bump

Was this a leg?

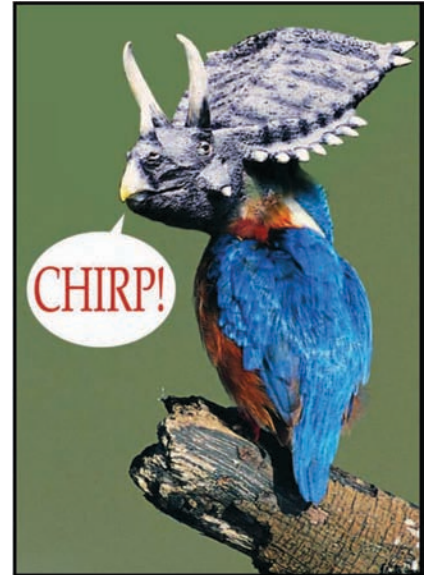
- ◆ Sperm whales are large - up to 62 feet long
- ◆ A 5 ½ inch bump on its side would look like a pimple
- ◆ People are sometimes born with abnormalities such as an extra finger, or an extra rib

Why Evolutionists Believe



It's not because of the evidence.

The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

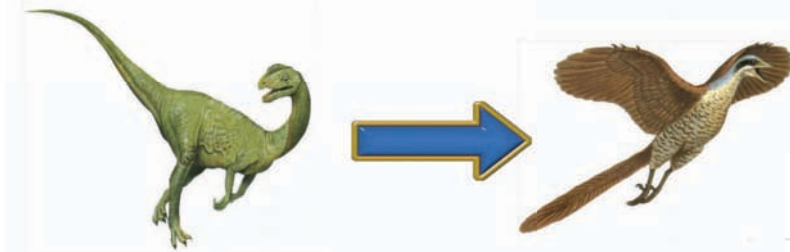


The Amazing Tricerakeet!

Education and Textbooks

Biology, Miller and Levine, 2002, p. 907.

“To many paleontologists a bird is a dinosaur with feathers. That definition may sound odd, but it makes sense.”



Biology: Principles and Explorations, Holt, Rinehart, Winston, 2001, p. 268.

“Birds evolved from reptiles during the Jurassic period.”

What Textbooks Don't Include

James Perloff, *Tornado in a Junkyard*, 1999, p. 18.

“As for its ‘reptile’ characteristics, yes, it had claws on its wings, but so does the ostrich, and nobody considers it part reptile.

True, *Archaeopteryx* had teeth, but so did other fossil birds, and its teeth differed distinctly from those of reptiles...

As to *Archaeopteryx*'s tail, further inspection has shown it strongly resembles a swan's.”

Archaeopteryx

Biology: Concepts and Connections, Campbell, Mitchell, and Reece, 2000, p. 390.

“Like modern birds, it had flight feathers, but otherwise it was more like some small bipedal dinosaurs of its era; for instance, like those dinosaurs, *Archaeopteryx* had teeth, wing claws, and a tail with many vertebrae.”



The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

Birds Are Different From Reptiles

Stuart Burgess (Ph.D. Engineering Design, Professor of Combustion Theory, extensive study in the area of design in nature), *Hallmarks of Design*, 2002, p. 47.

“Birds are so different from other creatures that there would have been hundreds of thousands of intermediate forms between birds and land animals if birds had evolved.”

In Eichstätt, Germany, in 1984 there was a major meeting of scientists who specialize in bird evolution, the *International Archaeopteryx Conference*. They disagreed on just about everything on this creature, but there was very broad agreement on the belief that *Archaeopteryx* was a true bird. Only a tiny minority thought that it was actually one of the small, lightly built coelurosaurian dinosaurs [small lightly framed dinosaurs].

Reptile to Bird

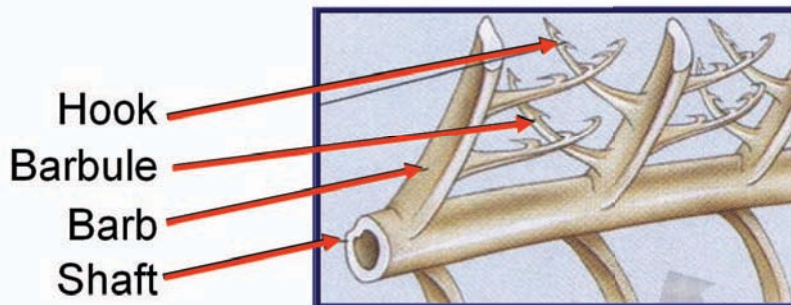
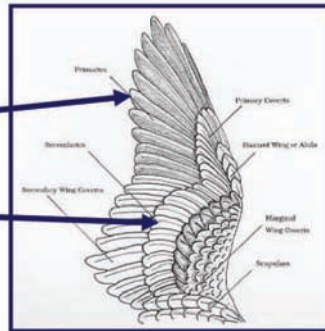
- ◆ Development of feathers
- ◆ Reform of respiratory system
- ◆ Reform of skeletal system – hollow bones
- ◆ Reform of digestive system
- ◆ Reform of nervous system
- ◆ Construction of bills & beaks
- ◆ Mastery of nest building
- ◆ Acquisition of flight
- ◆ Development of sound producing organ



The Feather

Primary Feathers

Secondary Feathers



Feathers have a basic form of a central hollow supporting shaft called a 'rachis' and a number of fine side branches. These side branches have even finer sub-branches in contour feathers. The side branches in these are called barbs and are linked together by a set of barbules and their hooklets sometimes called 'Hamuli'. Barbs have side branches of their own called barbules. The upper ones containing a series of hooklets and the lower ones without hooks but slightly convex in form to catch the hooklets of the barbules from the next barb along the shaft.

Secondaries - the major lifting feathers, between the primaries and the body, attached to the ulna.

Archaeopteryx

Alan Feduccia (World authority on birds), *Science*, “Archaeopteryx: Early Bird Catches a Can of Worms”, 1993

“Paleontologists have tried to turn *Archaeopteryx* into an earth-bound, feathered dinosaur. But it's not. It is a bird, a perching bird. And no amount of 'paleobabble' is going to change that.”



The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

Birds Are Different From Reptiles

Alan Feduccia, (professor and former chair of biology at UNC), *The Origin and Evolution of Birds*, Yale University Press, 1999, p. 81.

“This creates a new problem for those who insist that dinosaurs were ancestors of modern birds. How can a bird hand, for example, with digits two, three and four evolve from a dinosaur hand that has only digits one, two and three? That would be almost impossible.”

Dr. Alan Feduccia, “Scientist Says Ostrich Study Confirms Bird ‘Hands’ Unlike Those Of Dinosaurs”, *EurekAlert*, 14-Aug-2002.

“If one views a chicken skeleton and a dinosaur skeleton through binoculars they appear similar, but close and detailed examination reveals many differences. Theropod dinosaurs, for example, had curved, serrated teeth, but the earliest birds had straight, unserrated peg-like teeth. They also had a different method of tooth implantation and replacement.”

Archaeopteryx

David Menton (Ph.D. Cellular Biology) and Carl Wieland (M.D.), “Bird Evolution Flies Out the Window,” *Creation Ex Nihilo*, 1994.

“And like other birds, both Archaeopteryx's maxilla (upper jaw) and mandible (lower jaw) moved, while in most reptiles, only the mandible moves.

Archaeopteryx's brain had a large cerebellum and visual cortex – the same as that found in today's flying birds.”



Fantasy

Reptile to Bird

Stuart Burgess (Ph.D. Engineering Design, Professor of Combustion Theory, extensive study in the area of design in nature), *Hallmarks of Design*, 2002, p. 47.

“It is often speculated that birds evolved from reptiles. However, there are enormous conceptual differences between the two classes of creature...”

The other side— from an evolutionary viewpoint

<http://www.talkorigins.org/indexcc/CC/CC214.html>

<http://www.talkorigins.org/faqs/archaeopteryx/info.html>

Dinosaur to Bird Evolution

- ◆ Is there any real evidence that dinosaurs evolved into birds?
- ◆ National Geographic Society and the feathered dinosaur “Archaeoraptor”
October 15, 1999



The story exposed

Bird Fraud

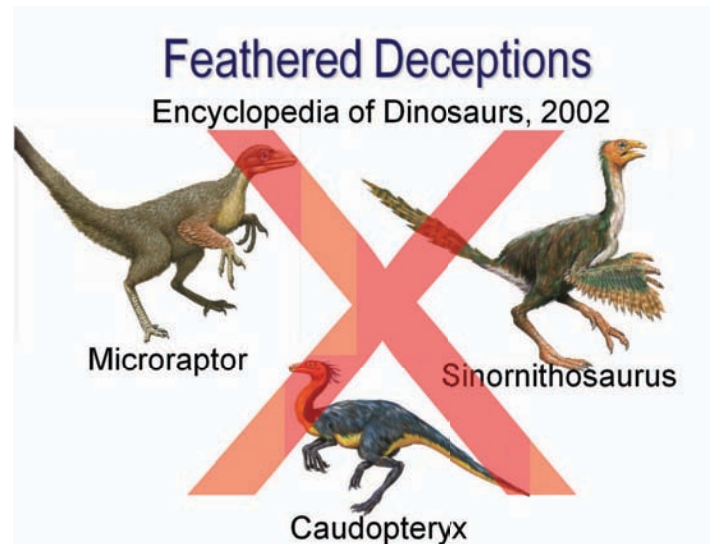
“Red-faced and downhearted, paleontologists are growing convinced that they have been snookered by a bit of fossil fakery from China. The ‘feathered dinosaur’ specimen that they recently unveiled to much fanfare apparently combines the tail of a dinosaur with the body of a bird.”

R. Monastersky, “All mixed up over birds and dinosaurs,” *Science News*, January 15, 2000

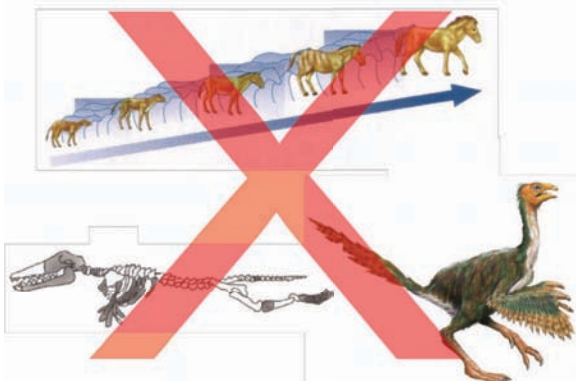
The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

More Bird Mistakes

- ◆ 1993 – *Mononkykus* the “flightless bird” (cover of *Time* magazine)
Not a bird but a theropod
- ◆ 1996 – “Feathered Fossil Proves Some Dinosaurs Evolved into Birds” (*Science*)
Sinosauropteryx prima
The feathers turned out to be a array of fibers
- ◆ 1998 – China *Protoarchaeopteryx robusta*



Evidence, Faith & Deception



Interesting site:

<http://kcsq.wordpress.com/2009/03/16/dating-the-earth-what-the-fossil-record-actually-shows/>

A New Discovery



The find supports the gliding-in-trees model

Microraptor gui

- ◆ Birds already existed before *Microraptor gui*
- ◆ Long feathers on the feet would be a hindrance
- ◆ What is the source of new information?

Most of the info on these pages is from

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mike@Train2Equip.com
www.icr.org

The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

20And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and **fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. ... and every winged fowl after his kind: ... let fowl multiply in the earth.** 23And the evening and the morning were the **fifth day.**

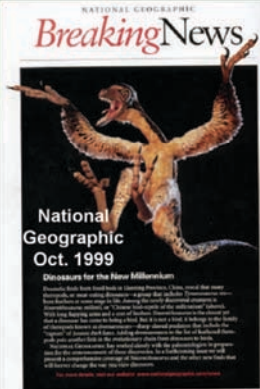
Birds made on day 5

Genesis 1

And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle, and **creeping thing, and beast of the earth ... and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind: ... the sixth day.**

Reptiles made on day 6

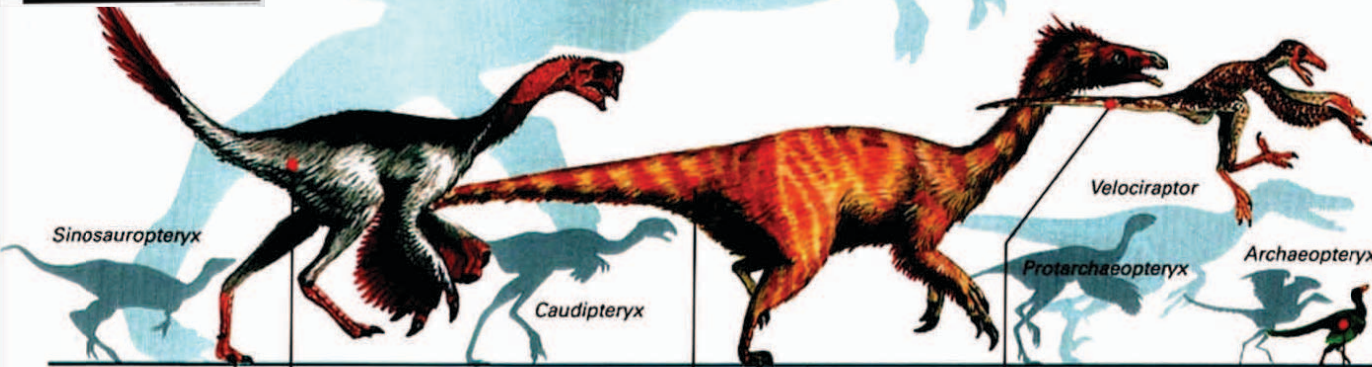
Genesis 1



National Geographic 11-99

National Geographic Oct. 1999
Dinosaurs for the New Millennium

Tyrannosaurus



Unnamed oviraptorosaur
A new Mongolian specimen possesses an early evolutionary version of a birdlike tailbone.

Beipiaosaurus inexpectus
The largest dinosaur found with feathers measures seven feet long and bears two-inch-long plumage.

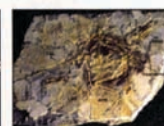
Sinornithosaurus millenii
Though a classic dromaeosaur tail establishes that it is a dinosaur, other skeletal features closely resemble those of birds.

Archaeoraptor liaoningensis
Preliminary studies show that this specimen has startling similarities to both dinosaurs and birds.

Dinosaur-bird link smashed in fossil flap

By Tim Friend
USA TODAY

Archaeopteryx, the unofficial name of the fossil, is actually two animals joined together either as an honest mistake made by its discoverers in China or as a breathtaking forgery. The composite of the fossil is the National Geographic magazine in November is a false.



Unbelievable specimen: Touted as a missing link between birds and dinosaurs, the specimen, reconstructed as left from the fossil at left, turns out to be a fake.

editor has anything happened like this," National Geographic editor Bill Allen told USA TODAY. "At any time prior to publication, if we had been alerted of any problem at all, we would have pulled the article."

team of scientists, and a scientific paper that was submitted to both Science and Nature was never published. As a result, Geographic was on its own with no independent review of the fossil.

USA Today 1-25-2000

THE NATION

Scientists unveil 'missing link' of birds, dinosaurs

By Tim Friend
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — Scientists unveil a "new missing link" between birds and dinosaurs today, which they say provides the strongest evidence yet that winged dinosaurs existed, including the Tyrannosaurus rex, were adorned with feathers.



The newly discovered species is one of three specimens with distinctive bird-like features in an extinct form today at the National Geographic Society.

Along with Archaeopteryx, the geographic society is displaying the largest feathered dinosaur ever found, Archaeopteryx (top right). It was a close kin to Tyrannosaurus, about 7 feet long, covered possibly with stiff, narrow feathers.

The Archaeopteryx is about a foot long and, when living 150 million years ago, probably glided on wings. Currie says he identified the new species and placed it in the family of dromaeosaurs, members of the Royal Tyrrell Museum of

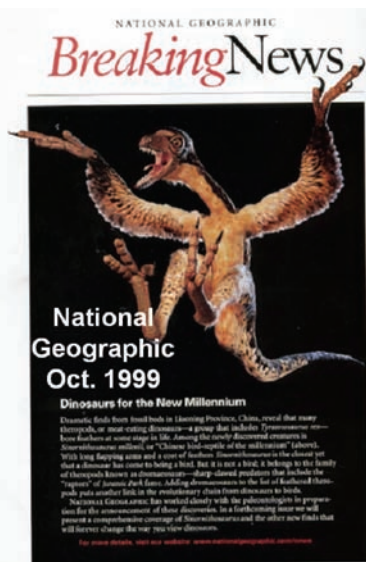
Palaeontology in Alberta. The "Archaeopteryx" is about a foot long and, when living 150 million years ago, probably glided on wings. Currie says he identified the new species and placed it in the family of dromaeosaurs, members of the Royal Tyrrell Museum of

China does not permit its citizens to take out of the country for commercial sale. The fossils have been appearing illegally, however, in the USA, Hong Kong and Europe since well outside the government's fossil trade in the 1980s.

The new flying dinosaur, the feathers probably served as insulation for warm-blooded species. They also likely served as display for attracting mates and as insulating prey and offspring.

➔ **Archaeoraptor liaoningensis**
USA Today, Oct. 15, 1999
promoted by Kevin Padian at UC Berkeley in Nature 398, April 15, 1999.

The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record



The ‘Missing Link’ That Wasn’t

By Tim Friend, USA TODAY, 2-3-00

From the remote Liaoning Province of China, an unusual dinosaur fossil has made a mysterious journey from the hands of Chinese smugglers to the polished halls of the National Geographic Society in Washington. And like some curse from a mummy’s tomb, the archaeoraptor, supposedly a birdlike creature with the tail of a meat-eating dinosaur, has brought to those who would possess it what may be remembered as modern paleontology’s greatest embarrassment.

It appears now, after several months of suspicion and consternation, that this “true missing link in the complex chain between dinosaurs and birds” somehow sprouted its remarkable tail not 120 million years ago but only shortly before being smuggled out of China.

Whether a deliberate fake or an honest mistake, it is the tale of a tail that has children believing in feathered dinosaurs that never existed, prominent scientists calling each other names and two respected science publications under assault. And, just as the plot thickens, scientists in China have told USA TODAY that they have discovered yet another faked tail -- this one added by an entrepreneurial Chinese farmer to a flying pterosaur. That one appears to have

fooled another group of scientists as well as the editors of the British journal *Nature*. * promoted by Kevin Padian at UC Berkeley in *Nature* 398, April 15, 1999.

Storrs Olson, curator of birds at the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of Natural History, turned the spotlight on the whole mess. Those involved with the scientific gaffe agree that Olson tried to warn officials at National Geographic, in a letter sent Nov. 1, that the organization was headed for embarrassment if it endorsed the fossil.

Both of the faked fossils were intended to support the theory that birds evolved from dinosaurs. Now Olson, who is an outspoken opponent of the theory, is taking advantage of this moment to renew an old debate on the origin of birds.

The popular view, thanks most recently to the fictional Jurassic Park, is that birds evolved from dinosaurs. National Geographic and *Nature* have co-published magazine articles and scientific papers supporting the view. Museums including the American Museum of Natural History in New York also promote exhibits of the dinosaur origin of birds.

But Olson and a group of academic ornithologists have been arguing, often bitterly, for years that birds evolved independently of dinosaurs. They believe that dinosaurs and birds had a common ancestor that lived in trees and that dinosaurs were, after all, cold-blooded.

Scientific American's Dino-Bird Errors - Scientific American March, 2003 p.85

Scientific American, one of the passionate proponents of the Darwinist theory, considered one of the theory's popular claims in its March 2003 issue: the evolution of birds. An article by the ornithologists Richard O. Prum and Alan Brush titled "The Feather or the Bird, Which Came First?" reiterated the classical evolutionist thesis that birds evolved from dinosaurs with a new series of findings and hypotheses and dino-bird illustrations designed to visually influence the reader.

So determined were Prum and Brush that they imagined they had put an end to the continuing debate among evolutionists regarding the origin of birds, and suggested that their findings had revealed a "remarkable conclusion" that "the feather evolved in dinosaurs before the appearance of birds". Prum and Brush maintained that bird feathers evolved for the purposes of "insulation, water repellency, courtship, camouflage and defense", and only lastly being used for flight.

However, this assertive thesis actually consists of nothing more than speculation devoid of any scientific evidence. This new thesis developed by Prum and Brush and adopted by Scientific American is nothing but a new, but hollow version of the "birds were dinosaurs" theory, which has been defended with a furious, blind fanaticism over the last few decades. We shall be demonstrating this in this paper.

Looking at Prum and Brush's article, their bird evolution thesis appears to rest on two bases:



The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

- 1) Fossils found in China in recent years and claimed to be those of "feathered dinosaurs."
 - 2) Prum and Brush's efforts to come up with an evolutionary pathway by examining the development of modern bird feathers (in line with the concept called "evolutionary developmental biology" or shortly "evo-devo", which assumes that the developmental pathways of living things can shed light on their alleged evolutionary histories).
- Let us now set out exactly why **both these foundations are invalid**.

Feathered Dinosaurs: Fiction and Fact

Feathered dinosaurs, or "dino-birds," have been one of the Darwinist media's propaganda tools in the last decade. A string of headline-hitting "dino-bird" reports, **artists' reconstructions** and announcements by self-confident "experts" have convinced a great many people that half-bird half-dinosaur creatures once walked the earth.

Prum and Brush maintain this self-confident approach and portray "dino-birds" as a concrete fact in their Scientific American article. **The truth, however, is very different**. We shall be relying on the views of a very important name, **Dr. Alan Feduccia of North Carolina University's Department of Biology**. Dr. Feduccia is one of the world's most prominent authorities on the subject of the origin of birds. **Dr. Feduccia actually supports the theory of evolution, and believes that birds emerged through evolution**. However, what distinguishes him from "dino-bird" supporters such as Prum and Brush, is that **he admits the uncertainty in which the theory of evolution finds itself on this matter**, and attaches no credence whatsoever to the "dino-bird" hype passionately put forward but lacking any foundation at all.

An article titled "Birds Are Dinosaurs: Simple Answer to a Complex Problem," by Dr. Feduccia in the latest edition of The Auk magazine, published by the American Ornithologists' Union and serving as a platform for the most technical debates in the field, contains some highly important information. **In considerable detail, Dr. Feduccia describes how the theory that birds evolved from dinosaurs, first proposed by John Ostrom in the 1970s and fiercely defended ever since, lacks any scientific proof, and how such an evolution is actually impossible.** -Scientific American March, 2003 p93

Dr. Feduccia reveals one very important fact about the alleged "dino-birds" found in China: It is not at all clear that the "feathers" found in fossils purportedly belonging to feathered dinosaurs are bird feathers at all, albeit primitive ones. **On the contrary, there is a considerable body of evidence that these fossil traces, known as "dino-fuzz", have nothing to do with bird feathers**. Feduccia writes:

Having studied most of the specimens said to sport protofeathers, **I, and many others, do not find any credible evidence that those structures represent protofeathers**. Many Chinese fossils have that strange halo of what has become known as dino-fuzz, but although that material has been "homologized" with avian feathers, the arguments are far less than convincing.

Following this analysis, Dr. Feduccia then states that Prum, the author of the Scientific American article, has behaved in a prejudiced manner: Prum's (2002) view is shared by many paleontologists: birds are dinosaurs; therefore, any filamentous material preserved in dromaeosaurs must represent protofeathers. According to Dr. Feduccia, one of the reasons why this prejudice fails to stand up to scrutiny is that **this "dino-fuzz" also appears in fossils that can absolutely nothing to do with birds**:

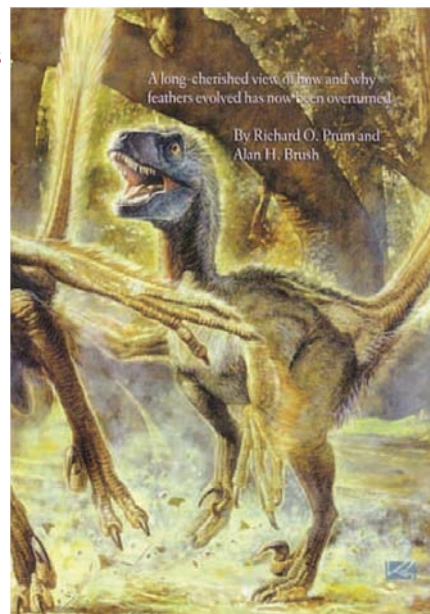
Most important, **"dino-fuzz" is now being discovered in a number of taxa, some unpublished, but particularly in a Chinese pterosaur [flying reptile](Wang et al. 2002) and a therizinosaur [a carnivorous dinosaur class]... Most surprisingly, skin fibers very closely resembling dino-fuzz have been discovered in a Jurassic ichthyosaur [marine reptile] and described in detail (Lingham-Soliar 1999, 2001)**. Some of those branched fibers are exceptionally close in morphology to the so called branched protofeathers ("Prum Protofeathers") described by Xu et al. (2001). That these so-called protofeathers have a widespread distribution in archosaurs [a Mesozoic reptile class] is evidence alone that they have nothing to do with feathers.

Dr. Feduccia recalls that similar structures had been found in the area of fossils in the past, but that these structures, believed to belong to the fossils, were later identified as inorganic matter:

One is reminded of the famous fernlike markings on the Solnhofen fossils known as dendrites. Despite their plantlike outlines, these features are now known to be inorganic structures caused by a solution of manganese from within the beds that reprecipitated as oxides along cracks or along bones of fossils. Another striking point on this matter is the fact that all the fossils brought up as "feathered dinosaurs" have been found in China. Why is it that these fossils should have emerged in China and not anywhere else in the world? And how is it that the fossil beds in China are of such a nature as to be able to preserve not just such a vague substance as "dino-fuzz" but also feathers? Dr. Feduccia also notes this odd phenomenon:

One must explain also why all theropods and other dinosaurs discovered in other deposits where integument is preserved exhibit no dino-fuzz, but true reptilian skin, devoid of any featherlike material (Feduccia 1999), and why typically Chinese dromaeosaurs preserving dino-fuzz do not normally preserve feathers, when a hardened rachis, if present, would be more easily preserved.

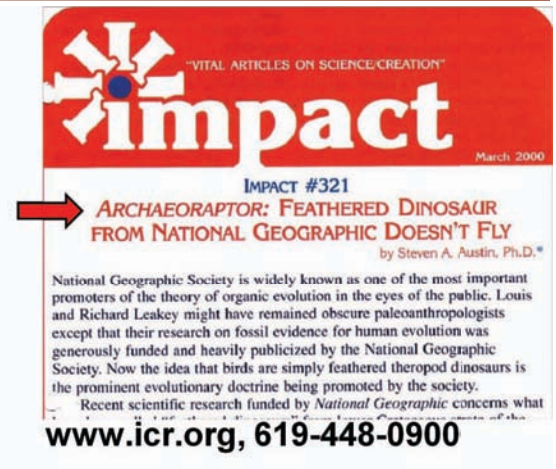
So what are all these so-called "feathered dinosaurs" found in China? What is the true nature of these creatures portrayed as intermediate forms between reptiles and birds? Dr. Feduccia explains that **some of these creatures put forward as "feathered dinosaurs" are**



The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

extinct reptiles with "dino-fuzz," and others are real birds: There are clearly two different taphonomic phenomena in the early Cretaceous lacustrine deposits of the Yixian and Jiufotang formations of China, one preserving dino-fuzz filaments, as in the first discovered, so-called "feathered dinosaur"

Sinosauroptryx (a compsognathid), and one preserving actual avian feathers, as in the feathered dinosaurs that were featured on the cover of *Nature*, but which turned out to be secondarily flightless birds. In other words, these fossils, portrayed to the world as "feathered dinosaurs" or "dino-birds," either belong to flightless birds, or else to reptiles which possessed the organic structure known as "dino-fuzz," which had nothing at all to do with birds and their feathers. **Not one single fossil exists that might represent a "transitional form" between birds and reptiles.** (As well as these two basic groups cited above by Dr. Feduccia, he also mentions the "abundant beaked bird Confusiusornis", a number of enantiornithines, and the newly described seed-eating bird Jeholornis prima, none of which are "dino-birds.") **For these reasons, arguing that the existence of "feathered dinosaurs" has been proven, a claim put forward by Richard O. Prum and Alan Brush in their article in *Scientific American*, is a complete violation of the truth.**

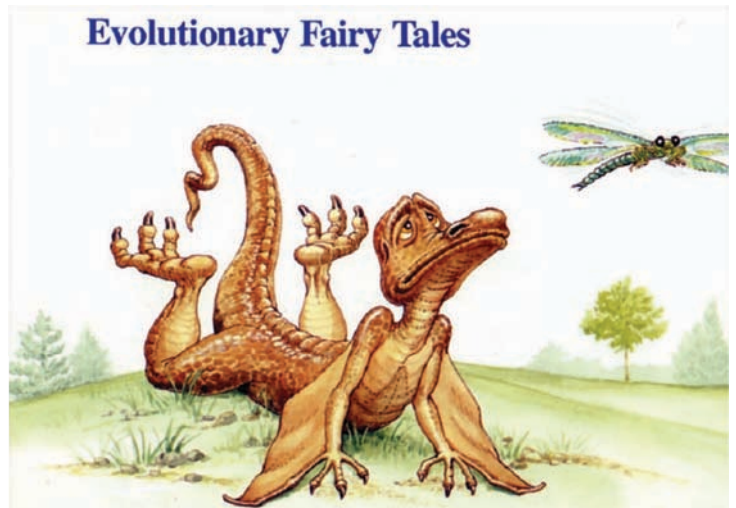


Impact #321 from ICR, 3-2000. Zhonghe Zhou, curator of birds at the institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology in Beijing, quoted in *USA Today* Feb. 1, 2000, p.2A said the tail was added and this fake is being promoted by Kevin Padian at UC Berkeley in *Nature* 398, April 15, 1999.

Birds are the descendants of dinosaurs

Although dinosaurs are extinct, descendants of small, insect-eating dinosaurs are still with us today. These descendants are the birds, which about 150 million years ago evolved from the same ancestors that protected the dinosaurs. Feathers are one of the features that enable birds to fly. Like many other animals, dinosaurs had feathers.

Holt Biology 1994 p. 214



Glenco Earth Science 1999, p. 376

Fossils of Archaeopteryx that are about 150 million years old show both birdlike features and dinosaurlike features. What birdlike and dinosaurlike features can you recognize?

A detailed imprint of a fossil feather that is believed to be from Archaeopteryx.

B. Considered the world's most priceless fossil, Archaeopteryx was found in a limestone quarry in Germany in 1861.

Good Mother Dinosaurs

The fossil record indicates that some dinosaurs nurtured their young and traveled in herds with adults surrounding their young. One such dinosaur is *Maiasaura*, shown in Figure 13-15 on page 375. This dinosaur built nests in which it laid its eggs and raised its offspring. Nests have been found in clusters, indicating that more than one family of dinosaurs built in the same area. Some fossils of hatchlings have been found very close to the adult animal. This has led some scientists to hypothesize that some dinosaurs nurtured their young. In fact, *Maiasaura* hatchlings may have stayed in the nest while they grew in length from about 35 cm to more than 100 cm.

Holt Biology 2004, p. 725

Evolution of Birds

The earliest known bird is *Archaeopteryx* (meaning "ancient wing"), illustrated in Figure 16. *Archaeopteryx* was about the size of a crow and shared many features with small theropods. For example, it had teeth and a long reptilian tail. These are features of dinosaurs, not of birds. *Archaeopteryx* had no breastbone to anchor its flight muscles, as do modern birds. And unlike the hollow bones of modern birds, *Archaeopteryx's* bones were solid. It also had forelimbs similar to those of a dinosaur. Because of these dinosaurlike features, several *Archaeopteryx* fossils were originally classified as dinosaurs.

The impressions of feathers on some *Archaeopteryx* fossils raised questions about their classification as dinosaurs. *Archaeopteryx* fossils appear avian (birdlike) due to the feathers on their wings and tails. *Archaeopteryx* also had other avian features, notably a fused collar bone—the wishbone—which dinosaurs did not have. Today, most biologists agree that *Archaeopteryx* is very closely related to the small dinosaur *Compsognathus*. Some biologists

Figure 16 Archaeopteryx. The Archaeopteryx fossil below shows clear impressions of feathers surrounding the wings. The artist's interpretation of Archaeopteryx shows both its dinosaurian and avian features.

Holt Biology 2004, p. 725

The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

“Paleontologists have tried to turn **Archaeopteryx** into an earth bound feathered dinosaur. But it’s not. **It is a bird, a perching bird.** And no amount of ‘paleobabble’ is going to change that.”

Alan Feduccia- a world authority on birds from UNC Chapel Hill, quoted in “Archaeopteryx: Early Bird Catches a Can of Worms,” *Science* Feb. 5, 1994, p. 764-5.

“Strahl adds that some ornithologists call the **hoatzin** ‘primitive’ because of its **archaeopteryx-like claws**; but he prefers to think of it as ‘highly specialized.’ **Swans, ibis and many other birds**, he notes, have **wing claws**; they just never make use of them.”

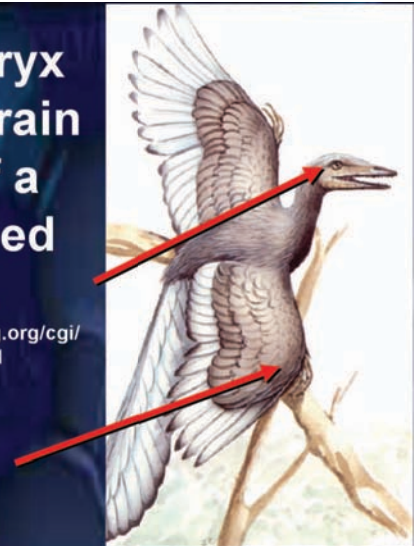
“What’s a Hoatzin?” *Scientific American*, vol. 261 (December 1989), p. 30



Archaeopteryx had all the brain features of a bird equipped for flight.

[www.sciencenow.org/cgi/content/full/2004/804/1](http://www.sciencenow.org/content/full/2004/804/1)

Archaeopteryx means “Ancient Wing” Claws on the wings



Weighing about a quarter of an ounce, this tiny bird lives in lowland rain forests from eastern Panama, south along the Pacific slope of the Andes to Ecuador. **It possesses 48 teeth in its mouth!**

National Geographic, 1991



Like the Chinese Dino-Bird, the “Archaeopteryx” is fake, too!!!

“Honest disagreement as to whether **Archaeopteryx** was or was not a **forgery** was possible until 1986, when a definitive test was performed. An X-ray resonance spectrograph of the British Museum fossil showed that the material containing the feather impressions differed significantly from the rest of the fossil slab. The chemistry of this “amorphous paste” also differed from the crystalline rock in the famous fossil quarry in Germany where Archaeopteryx supposedly was found. Few responses have been made to this latest, and probably conclusive, evidence.”

www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/faq/archaeopteryx.shtml

The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

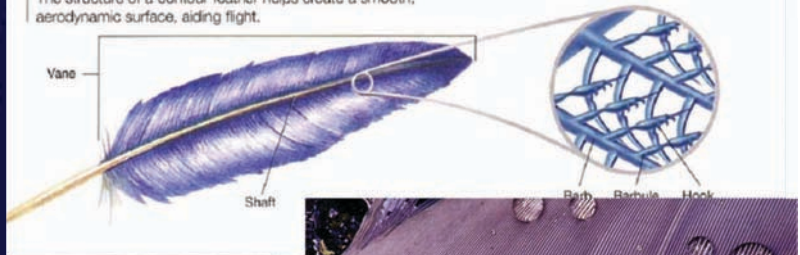
Birds are the descendants of dinosaurs

Although dinosaurs are extinct, descendants of small, insect-eating dinosaurs are still with us today. These descendants are the birds, which evolved about 150 million years ago. Bird feathers evolved from the same scales that protected the dinosaurs so well. Feathers are one of the features that enable birds to fly. Like mammals, birds

Holt Biology 1994 p. 214

Figure 14 Contour feather

The structure of a contour feather helps create a smooth, aerodynamic surface, aiding flight.

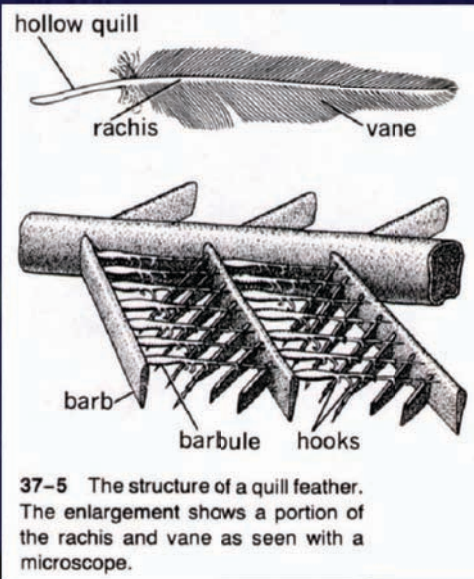


Holt Biology 2004, p. 785



Feathers and scales are both made of the protein **Keratin** but that proves a **common design engineer** not a common ancestor.

Holt Biology 1977 p. 477



37-5 The structure of a quill feather. The enlargement shows a portion of the rachis and vane as seen with a microscope.

“At the morphological level feathers are traditionally considered homologous with reptilian scales. However, in development, morphogenesis, gene structure, protein shape and sequence, and filament formation and structure, feathers are different. Clearly, feathers provide a **unique** and outstanding example of an evolutionary novelty.”

Brush, A. H., “On the Origin of Feathers,” *Journal of Evolutionary Biology*, vol. 9 (1996), p. 140

How can Archaeopteryx be a missing link since fully formed birds were already present?

“130 million year old crow sized bird.

Dubbed ‘Confuciusornis’ New Mexico Museum of Natural History in Albuquerque.”

New Times Herald June 17, 1999 p. A-14

Pecking at history



“In western Colorado’s Dry Mesa Quarry, Brigham Young University archaeologists have come upon the **140-million-year-old** remains of what they are calling ‘the oldest bird ever found.’ ... It is obvious that we must now look for the ancestors of flying birds in a period of time **much older than that in which the Archaeopteryx lived,**” says Yale University’s John H. Ostrom who positively, identified the specimen.” “Bone Bonanza: Early Bird and Mastodon,” *Science News*, vol. 112 (September 12, 1977), p. 198.

“Fossil remains of a bird which lived between 142 and 137 million years

The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

ago were recently found in the Liaoning province of northeastern China. The discovery, made by a fossil-hunting farmer and announced by a Chinese/American team of scientists, including Alan Feduccia (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) and Larry D. Martin (University of Kansas), provide the oldest evidence of a beaked bird on Earth yet found. ... The Chinese bird, claim its discoverers, probably lived at the Jurassic-Cretaceous boundary—prior to the arrival of *Deinonychus* and *Mononykus*—and could not possibly be descended from them.

"Jurassic Bird Challenges Origin Theories," *Geotimes*, vol. 41 (January 1996), p. 7


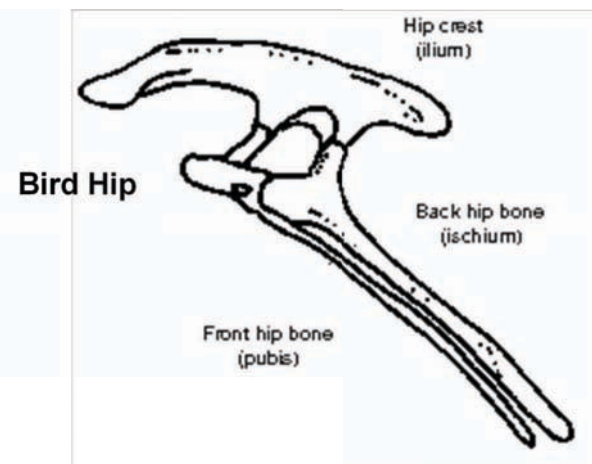
"But there are plenty of other reasons to refute the dinosaur-bird connection, says Feduccia. 'How do you derive birds from a heavy, earthbound, bipedal reptile that has a deep body, a heavy balancing tail, and fore-shortened forelimbs?' he asks. 'Biophysically, it's impossible.'"

"Jurassic Bird Challenges Origin Theories," *Geotimes*, vol. 41 (January 1996), p. 7

Problems with Reptile to Bird Evolution Theory

1. Lungs are totally different.
2. Modern birds are found in layers with and lower than dinosaurs. (*In the Minds of Men* Ian Taylor p. 155 and *Nature* June 18, 1999)
3. Scales and feathers attach to body differently and develop from different genes on the chromosomes.
4. Birds have a four chambered heart, most reptiles have only three.
5. Reptiles lay leathery eggs unlike birds. (Tail, hips, reproduction, etc.)



The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

Problems with Reptile to Bird Evolution

6. “The [evolutionary] origin of bird is largely a matter of deduction. **There is no fossil evidence** of the stages through which the remarkable change from **reptile to bird** was achieved.”

W. E. Swinton, British Museum of Natural History, London

7. The “experts” strongly disagree about the evidence.

8. **We don’t observe it today.**

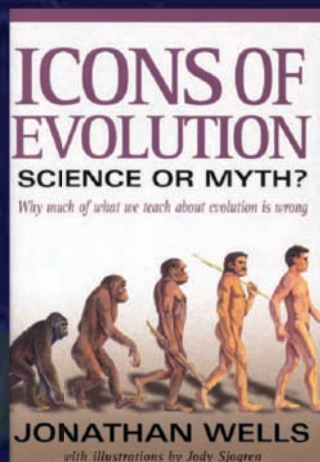
9. All they have for “evidence” are stories of how it might have happened.

11. **It violates observable science, God’s Word, popular opinion and common sense!**

An excellent book showing the fatal flaws in the **bird evolution** story

P. 111

Available from CSE \$23.95



“It results from this explanation that the theory of evolution is not exact ... **Evolution is a kind of dogma which its own priests no longer believe, but which they uphold for the people.** It is necessary to have the courage to state this if only so that men of a future generation may orient their research into a different direction.”

Paul Lemoine director of the National Museum of Natural History. Encyclopedie Francaise, volume 5

“It is absolutely safe to say that if you meet someone who claims **not to believe in evolution**, that person is ignorant, stupid or insane (or wicked,)”

Richard Dawkins *Put Your Money on Evolution*, New York Times April 9, 1999 p. 35

“**Evolution is promoted by its practitioners as more than mere science. Evolution is promulgated as an ideology, a secular religion** -- a full-fledged alternative to Christianity, with meaning and morality. **I am an ardent evolutionist and an ex-Christian**, but I must admit that in this one complaint -- and Mr. Gish is but one of many to make it -- the literalists are absolutely right. **Evolution is a religion. This was true of evolution in the beginning, and it is true of evolution still today.**”

Dr. Michael Ruse, professor of philosophy and zoology at the University of Guelph

www.omniology.com/HowEvolutionBecameReligion

“Evolution is unproved and unprovable. **We believe it only because the only alternative is special creation, and that is unthinkable.**”

Sir Arthur Keith (he wrote the forward to the 100th anniversary edition of Darwin’s book, *Origin of Species* in 1959)

“**Transformism (evolution) is a fairy tale for adults.**”

Age Nouveau, [a French periodical] February 1959, p. 12. Jean Rostand, a famous French biologist and member of the Academy of Sciences of the French Academy

“The theory has helped nothing in the progress of science. **It is useless.**”

Louis Bounoure professor of biology at the University of Strasbourg, *Determinism and Finality*, edited by Flammarion, 1957, p. 79.

The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

“I myself am convinced that **the theory of evolution**, especially the extent to which it has been applied, **will be one of the great jokes in the history books of the future**. Posterity will marvel that so flimsy and dubious an hypothesis could be accepted with the incredible **credulity that it has.**”

Malcolm Muggeridge journalist and philosopher, Pascal Lectures, University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

“The only way life could have come into existence is because of some Super-Intelligence having created it..” like UFO’s
Sir Fred Hoyle

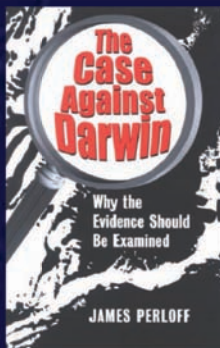
Why would they lie?

- 1. They think that if everyone believes evolution it will become true.
- 2. They must teach the lie to keep the paycheck coming in.
- 3. They understand the bigger picture of how evolution is the foundation for the New World Order.

“(Evolution) is a general postulate to which all theories, all hypotheses, ... must henceforth bow... in order to be thinkable and true. **Evolution is a light which illuminates all facts**, which all lines of thought must follow-- this is what evolution is.”

Pierre T. de Chardin, as quoted by F.J. Ayala, *Journal of Heredity* 68:3-10 (1977)

• 1. That is all they have been taught.



- An excellent book for the busy truth seeker. CSE \$6.50
- James Perloff 781-221-1490

Why do people believe in evolution?

- 1. That is all they have been taught.
- 2. Their Job depends on it.
- 3. They hope there is no God to answer to.
- 4. They have social-political reasons.
- 5. They have too much pride to admit they have been wrong.

And for this cause God shall send them **strong delusion**, that they should believe a lie:

II Thes. 2:11

Why I can't believe in evolution.

1. Lack of scientific evidence- over 50 lies are used to support the theory but no real science. There is no 'fossil record,' 'geologic column' or 'billions of years.'
2. Lack of logic- "If we can arrange it on paper, that proves it!"
3. Lack of purpose- life means nothing- there is no way to tell right from wrong, no morals, no hope of afterlife.

And even as **they did not like to retain God in their knowledge**, God gave them over to a reprobate mind, to do those things which are not convenient;

Romans 1:28

For the invisible things of Him from **the creation** of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead, so that **they are without excuse**:

Romans 1:20

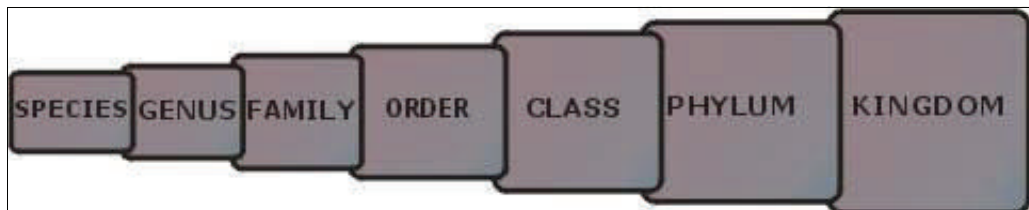


differences in the animal kingdom.

kinds/ baramins: are our primary focus

Mor info: <http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/topic/created-kinds>

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/home/area/cfol/ch2-species.asp>



Below: Change? Yes—but which kind of change? What is the more logical inference, or the more reasonable extrapolation from our observations: unlimited change from one kind to others (evolution) or limited variation within kinds (creation)? Given the new knowledge of genetics and ecology, even Darwin, I believe, would be willing to “think about it.”

Partial Articles

<http://rationalwiki.com/wiki/Baramin>

Baraminology is a branch of biology [pseudoscience](#) that attempts to provide a [creationist](#) alternative to [Linnaean taxonomy](#) based on a [biblically literal young earth](#) world view.

Baraminology, like most [creation 'science'](#), did not arrive from any observable evidence, but as an attempt to deal with one of the many problems that have plagued the story of the [global flood](#). It was obvious even to creationists that every single species could not fit on [Noah's Ark](#) so they attempted to redefine the meaning of the word "kind" found in [Genesis](#) as a much more inclusive group which would lower the number of animals Noah had to bring on his ship. Thus was born baraminology.

Definition of a baramin

Baraminology has come under much criticism for its inability to provide a definition of what a baramin actually is. Creationists have been repeatedly grilled for a clear explanation of how to tell if two creatures are part of the same "kind", but have been unable to formulate a satisfactory answer. It is evident that the only thing that defines a group as a baramin is whether or not creationists claim a group to be such. [\[1\]](#)

It is often put forward that a baramin is a group composed of creatures that can interbreed. Creationists will point to examples of tiger-lion and horse-zebra offspring to show that species can interbreed, but this is a defective strategy. The vast majority of organisms are incapable of hybridization. [\[2\]](#) This means that claiming that a baramin is defined by the ability of its members to interbreed means that there would have to be most likely over 50,000 of these "baramins" which defeats the only purpose of baraminology: to trim down the number of animals Noah would have had to bring on [his ark](#) during the [global flood](#).

Ultimately, the only accurate definition of a baramin is a set of creatures whose common ancestry is so mind-blowingly obvious that even creationists have trouble denying it.

See original articles for more information

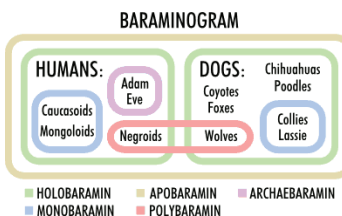
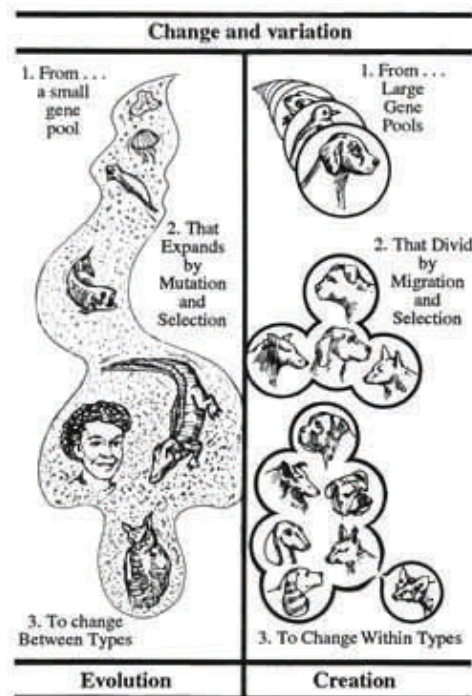
<http://objectiveministries.org/creation/baraminology.html>

Baraminology

Article by Dr. Richard Paley

It is part of our mission here at OBJECTIVE: Creation Education to bring understanding of Creation Science to the masses who are unable to learn about true science in the Secular controlled media and education systems. In this article, I will introduce to you a new advancement in Creation Science terminology that you will be seeing used more often in the future.

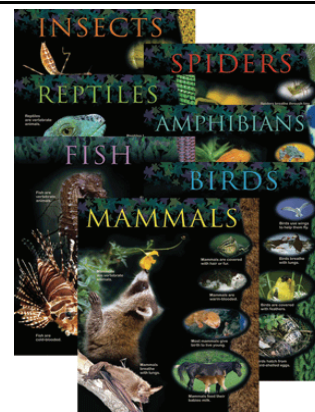
Creation Scientists often talk about *kinds* when referring both to the original creations of the Lord and those that were preserved from the Flood on Noah's Ark. Evolutionists attack this discussion by claiming that *kinds* is an undefined and loose term. To an extent, the Evolutionists have a point; the word *kind*, while understood perfectly by Creation Scientists when used in its Scriptural sense, can lead to confusion among the general audience due to its loose usage in non-technical speech. This confusion is what the Evolutionist unfairly takes advantage of when trying to disparage Creation Systematics, or the classifying of created organisms. Realizing this, Creation Scientists --



Unlike the racist philosophy of Evolutionism which holds that the tribes of Man are diverging into different unhuman species, Creation Science shows that a Human will always be a Human (and a dog always a dog) and baraminology is used to express this finding. The holobaraminic barrier is inviolable as it is the only natural division that represents the hand of God and not the destructive force of post-Fall entropy. Apobaramins, monobaramins, and polybaramins are all artificial groupings that were coined for practical purposes such as ecological studies and farm management.

led in 1990 by Kurt P. Wise and Walter ReMine -- have developed a new terminological system whose goal is to aid both researchers in their research and the general population in its understanding of Creation Science findings. This new system is called **Baraminology**.

Baraminology is based on the concept of the **baramin**, a term that is synonymous with the Biblical *kind*. The word *baramin* was coined in 1941 by Frank Lewis Marsh from the Hebrew words *bara* (create) and *min* (kind). A baramin is a group of organisms -- those both known and unknown to science and both extant and extinct -- who share a genetic relationship through common descent from an organism originally created by the Lord during the Creation Week. For instance, humans are a baramin that includes all the known races (and any obscure or extinct races) which originated via genetic descent from the offspring of Adam and Eve.



More: <http://www.answersingenesis.org/home/area/cfol/ch2-species.asp>

“Species”

Summary: Fossil Record

Ernst Mayr (Professor Emeritus in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, Hailed as the Darwin of the 20th century), *What Evolution Is*, 2001, p. 14.

“Given the fact of evolution, one would expect the fossils to document a gradual steady change from ancestral forms to the descendants. But this is not what the paleontologists finds. Instead, he or she finds gaps in just about every phyletic series.”

Evolution is a matter of faith

Mutations

Maxim D. Frank-Kamenetski, *Unraveling DNA*, 1997, p. 72. (Professor at Brown U. Center for Advanced Biotechnology and Biomedical Engineering)

“Mutations are rare phenomena, and a simultaneous change of even two amino acid residues in one protein is totally unlikely. ... One could think, for instance, that by constantly changing amino acids one by one, it will eventually be possible to change the entire sequence substantially...”

“These minor changes, however, are bound to eventually result in a situation in which the enzyme has ceased to perform its previous function but has not yet begun its ‘new duties’. It is at this point it will be destroyed – along with the organism carrying it.”

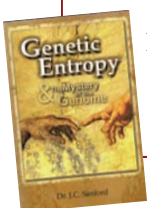
“The overwhelmingly deleterious nature of mutatin can be seen by the incredible scarcity of clear cases of information –creating mutations... Yet I am still not convinced there is a single, crystal-clear example of a known mutton which unambiguously created information.

It can very reasonably be argued that random mutations are never good.”

Genetic Entropy p16-17 by **Dr. J.C. Sanford**
One of the best books on mutation and human genetics

More photos of animal mutations:

<http://www.smh.com.au/photogallery/2007/03/07/1173166769017.html>



The scientific evidence

Development of life

Mechanism for Change

Genetics and the Human Genome

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Fossil Record/ Mutation/ Adaptation

Mechanism for Change

- Single cell → Invertebrate
- Invertebrate → Vertebrate (fish)
- Fish → Amphibian
- Amphibian → reptile
- Reptile → Bird/mammal
- Ape-like creature → Human

What was the mechanism that could cause all this to happen?

Natural Selection

Genetic Variation

- ◆ Ability to adapt to the environment
- ◆ Survival of the fittest

Can natural selection cause one kind (species) to become a new kind?

No


- ◆ Can only select from existing information
- ◆ Can cause a loss of information
- ◆ Has no foresight into the future

From the other side— evolution

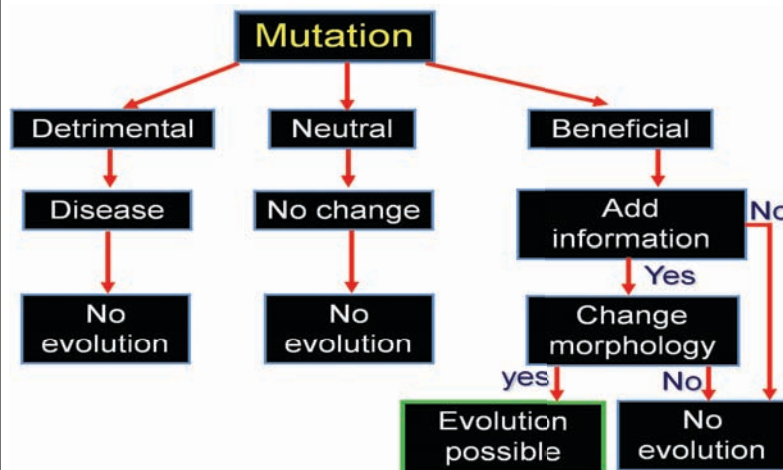
<http://www.talkorigins.org/faqs/comdesc/section1.html>

29+ Evidences for Macroevolution

DEGENERATIE
het einde van de evolutietheorie



The end of the evolution theory
<http://www.evolution-is-degeneration.com/index.asp?PaginaID=2577>



In fact, harmful mutations and diseases are on the rise. We are de-evolving.

We are getting fewer species of animals— extinction, not more.

Asked of Richard Dawkins— prominent Evolutionist

Can you give an example of a genetic mutation or an evolutionary process which can be seen to increase the information in the genome?
He gave no answer...



From: A Frog to a Prince - video <http://www.answersingenesis.org/docs/3907.asp>
<http://www.answersingenesis.org/media/video/ondemand/aa-kind/aa-after-its-kind>

Most of the info on these pages is from [Www.train2equip.com](http://www.train2equip.com)

Excelent Dvds and resources

mike@Train2Equip.com www.icr.org

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Mechanism for Change



Natural Selection & Mutations

Evolution and Change

1. A beneficial mutation occurs
2. Natural selection selects this mutation over any existing genes or other detrimental mutations that code for this function
3. The mutation is inherited by offspring

↓
**KEY: This process must add
New Information**

Natural Selection

Genetic Variation

- ◆ Ability to adapt to the environment
- ◆ Survival of the fittest

Can natural selection cause one kind (species) to become a new kind?

No!

Natural selection ONLY works with existing information

Natural Selection

Elmer Noble, Ph.D. Zoology,

Glenn Nobel, Ph.D. Biology,

Gerhard Schad, Ph.D. Biology,

Austin MacInnes, Ph.D. Biology,

Parasitology: The Biology of Animal Parasites, 1989, p. 516.

“Natural selection can act only on those biological properties that already exist; it cannot create properties in order to meet adaptational needs.”

Franklin M. Harold (Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Colorado State University), *The Way of the Cell*, 2001, p. 204.

“Selection is for the here and now; it has no foresight, and cannot anticipate what functions may be useful in the future.”

Robert Boyd (professor of anthropology) and Joan Silk (professor of anthropology),

How Humans Evolved, 2000, p. 334.

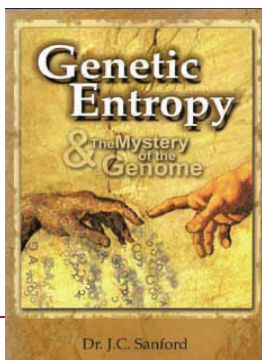
“Mutation introduces new, usually deleterious, variants, and natural selection removes these variants.”

Genetic Entropy by Dr. J.C. Sanford

One of the best books on mutation and human genetics

<http://www.uncommondescent.com/intelligent-design/respected-cornell-geneticist-rejects-darwinism-in-his-recent-book/>

http://www.tccsa.tc/articles/genetic_entropy.html



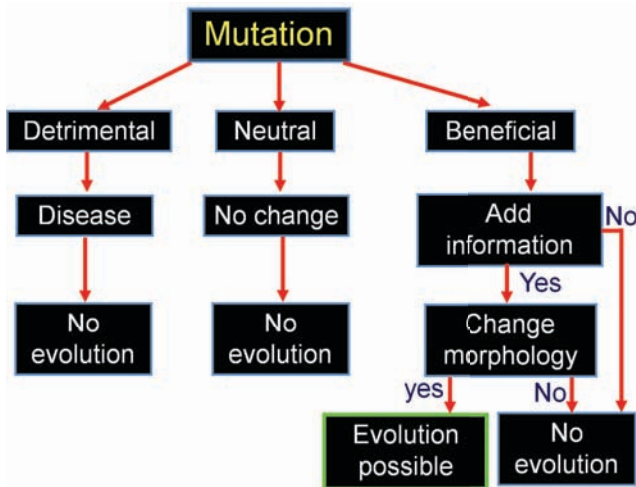
A geneticist from Cornell University, Dr. John Sanford examines the validity of evolution’s primary axiom—that man is merely the result of random mutations plus natural selection. This revolutionary book details compelling new genetic evidence that the human genome is deteriorating, and has always been deteriorating due to accumulations of mutations. The more scientists discover about the human genome, the less plausible Darwinism is. Dr. Sanford systematically lays out the scientific case against mutations resulting in the origin of species. A must read for every biologist or person interested in biology.

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Mechanism for Change

Natural Selection

Neil Broom, *How Blind Is the Watchmaker*, 2001, p. 165. (Ph.D. Chemical and Materials Engineering)

“I would therefore argue that the very concept of natural selection as defined by the neo-Darwinist is fundamentally flawed....”



There is no evidence for beneficial mutations at the level of macroevolution, but there is also no evidence at the level of what is commonly regarded as microevolution.”

Maxim D. Frank-Kamenetski, *Unraveling DNA*, 1997, p. 72.

(Professor at Brown U. Center for Advanced Biotechnology and Biomedical Engineering)

“Mutations are rare phenomena, and a simultaneous change of even two amino acid residues in one protein is totally unlikely. ...

One could think, for instance, that by constantly changing amino acids one by one, it will eventually be possible to change the entire sequence substantially...

These minor changes, however, are bound to eventually result in a situation in which the enzyme has ceased to perform its previous function but has not yet begun its ‘new duties’. It is at this point it will be destroyed – along with the organism carrying it.”

Lee Spetner (Ph.D. Physics – MIT, taught information and communications at Johns Hopkins University), *Not By Chance*, 1997, pp. 131, 138.

“But in all the reading I’ve done in the life-sciences literature, I’ve never found a mutation that added information...”

All point mutations that have been studied on the molecular level turn out to reduce the genetic information and not increase it.”

Human Variation

- ◆ Watusi
- ◆ Pygmy
- ◆ Dwarfism
- ◆ Basketball players
- ◆ Eskimo (Inuit)



Billy Barty
3-foot-9



Shaquille O'Neal
7-foot -1

This is an example of genetic variation and natural selection and NOT evolution

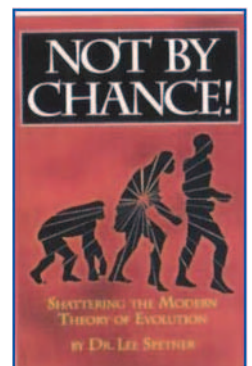
Mutations and Evolution

Jonathan Wells, Ph.D. Molecular Biology

“But there is no evidence that DNA mutations can provide the sorts of variation needed for evolution...”



It was a giant handshake for He Pingping, world's shortest man, when he met in this Turkish capital Sultan Kosen, who has been crowned the tallest man on earth.



The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Mechanism for Change

Mutations and Evolution

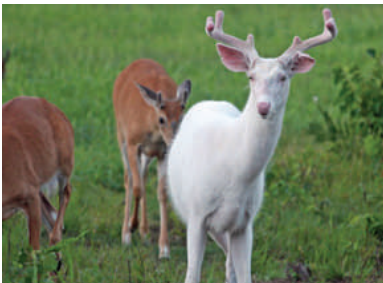
Ernst Chain (Biochemist and Nobel Prize winner), *Responsibility and the Scientist in Modern Western Society*, London: Council of Christians and Jews, 1970, p.25.

“...that the development and survival of the fittest is entirely a consequence of chance mutations, or even that nature carries out experiments by trial and error through mutations in order to create living systems better fitted to survive, seems to be a hypothesis based on no evidence....”



Ray Bohlin, (Ph.D. in molecular and cell biology), *Creation, Evolution, and Modern Science*, 2000, p. 41.

“We see the apparent inability of mutations truly to contribute to the origin of new structures. The theory of gene duplication in its present form is unable to account for the origin of new genetic information – a must for any theory of evolutionary mechanism.”



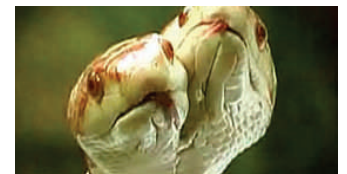
Mutations

Kurt Wise (Ph.D. Paleontology), *Faith, Form, and Time*, 2002, p. 163.

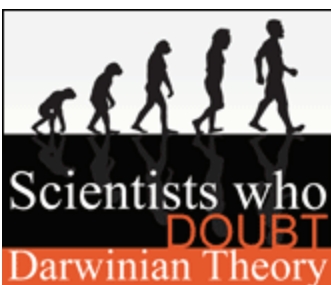
“Of carefully studied mutations, most have been found to be harmful to organisms,...

Mutations that are actually beneficial are extraordinarily rare and involve insignificant changes. Mutations seem to be much more degenerative than constructive,...

Additionally, the number of mutations in organisms seems closer to the number that might be generated in thousands rather than billions of years of life history.”

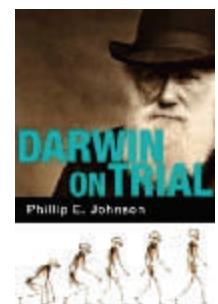


Statement of Scientific Dissent from Darwinism



Signed by over 100 scientists
www.ReviewEvolution.com

“We are skeptical of claims for the ability of random mutation and natural selection to account for the complexity of life. Careful examination of the evidence for Darwinian theory should be encouraged.”



Information: The Key to Change

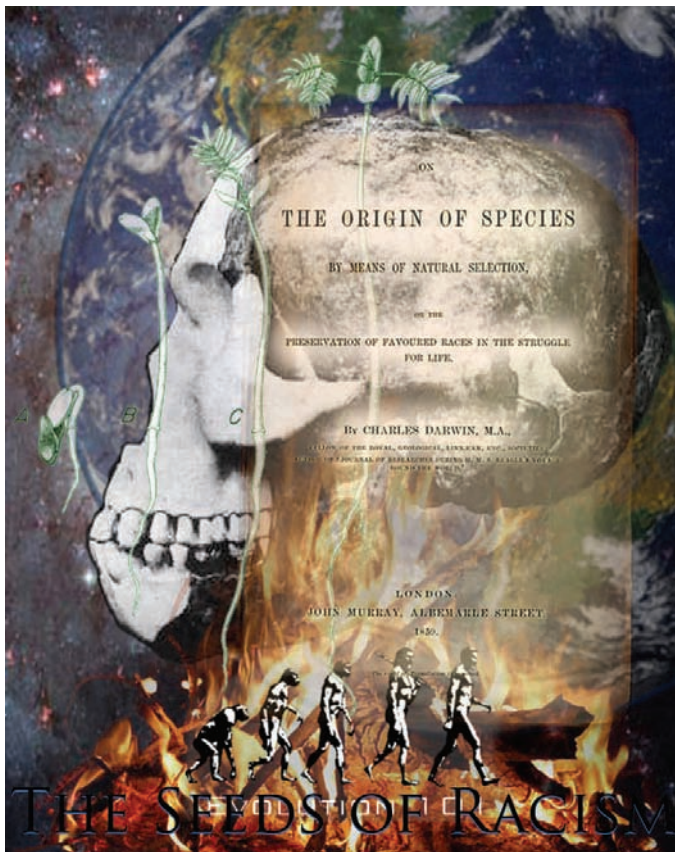
Werner Gitt, *In the Beginning was Information*, 1997, p. 106. (Dr. Gitt was the Director at the German Federal Institute of Physics and Technology)

“There is no known law of nature, no known process and no known sequence of events which can cause information to originate by itself in matter.”

Summary

- ◆ History of mistakes
- ◆ Neandertals were 100% human
- ◆ Lucy and the australopithecines are extinct chimpanzee-like creatures
- ◆ Deliberate misinformation in textbooks (Laetoli footprints)
- ◆ No mechanism for change
- ◆ A desperate attempt to censor information to protect evolution

What is evolution?



Summary

Stuart Kauffman (A leading thinker on self-organization and the science of complexity as applied to biology), *At Home in the Universe*, 1995, p. 43.

“Evolution is filled with these just-so stories, plausible scenarios for which no evidence can be found, stories we love to tell but on which we should place no intellectual reliance.”

Richard Swenson, M.D., *More Than Meets the Eye*, 2000, p. 17.

“As a scientist with training in both medicine and physics, it is easily apparent to me that the majesty of God is revealed in the human

Conclusion

Giuseppe Sermonti, Ph.D. Genetics, *Creation ex nihilo*, 1993, p. 13.

“Many schools proclaim as a matter without any doubt that man has derived from the African apes.... This is a falsehood which any honest scientist should protest against. It is not balanced teaching. That which science has never demonstrated should be erased from any textbook and from our minds and remembered only as a joke in bad taste. One should also teach people how many hoaxes have been plotted to support the theory of the simian (ape) origins of man.”



Watch more:

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/media/video/>

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Fossil Record/ Mutation/ Adaptation

Mutations

- ◆ Insertions
- ◆ Deletions
- ◆ Inversions
- ◆ Duplications
- ◆ Translocations
- ◆ Recombination's
- ◆ Most are harmful or neutral
- ◆ Programmed gene expressions
 - Bacteria resistance to antibiotics



Lee Spetner (Ph.D. Physics – MIT, taught information and communications at Johns Hopkins University), *Not By Chance*, 1997, pp. 131, 138

“But in all the reading I’ve done in the life-sciences literature, I’ve never found a mutation that added information...”

“All point mutations that have been studied on the molecular level turn out to reduce the genetic information and not increase it.”

There is no physical evidence to support evolution in the fossil record

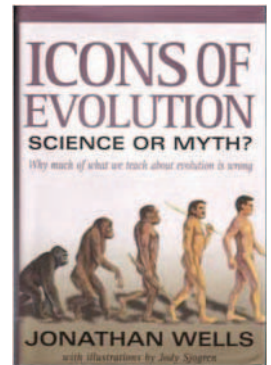
Note: Don’t let evolutionists go to other alleged intermediates until they can build a foundation. No foundation and the model crumbles. They have to accept it by faith.

Mutations and Evolution

Jonathan Wells, Ph.D. Molecular Biology

“But there is no evidence that DNA mutations can provide the sorts of variation needed for evolution...”

There is no evidence for beneficial mutations at the level of macroevolution, but there is also no evidence at the level of what is commonly regarded as microevolution.”



Conclusion

Based on the evolution model, the entire foundation for Darwinian evolution (mechanism for change and the fossil record) is missing.

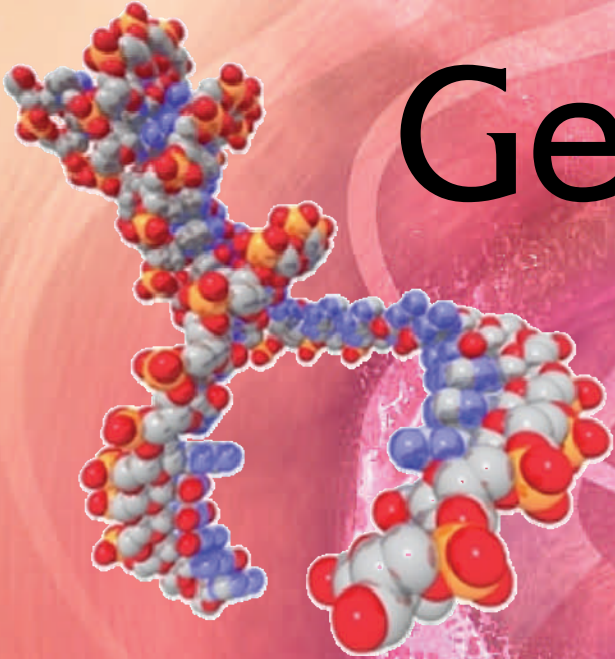
Why should I accept the fossil record for support of evolution when you cannot produce the evidence?
I already have a faith. Tell me about your faith and I will tell you about my faith.

The scientific evidence

Genetics

&

the Human Genome



Genetic Entropy

32

Genetic Entropy

This is the *Primary Axiom* of biological evolution: **Life is life because random mutations at the molecular level are filtered through a reproductive sieve acting on the level of the whole organism.**

What is an axiom? An axiom is a concept that is not testable and is accepted by faith because it seems obviously true... If the Primary axiom could be shown to be wrong, it would mean that our current understanding of the history of life is also wrong. This would justify a *paradigm shift* (*Way of thinking-a foundation idea*) of the highest magnitude... p.5

Isn't it remarkable that the Primary Axiom of biological evolution essentially claims that typographical errors and minimal selective copying can transform a wagon into a spaceship (single cell—complex organism / human) in the absence of any intelligence, purpose or design? Do you find this concept credible? p.9



What is most interesting about this figure 3d (and it came as a shock to me) is the realization that essentially the entire range of all hypothetical beneficial mutations falls within Kimura's "effectively neutral" zone. That means that essentially all beneficial mutations (to the extent they actually happen), must be "unselectable". So selection could never favor any such beneficial mutations and they would essentially all drift out of the population. Figure 3d p.24,32

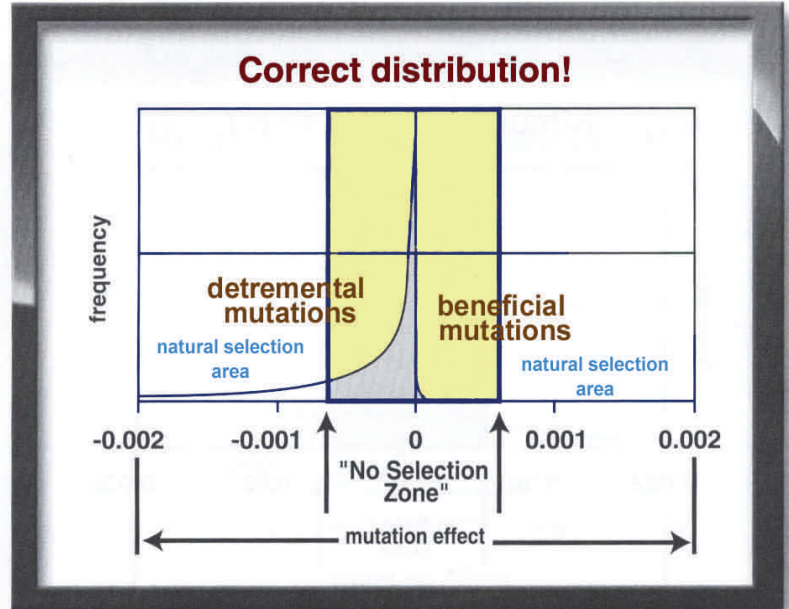


Figure 3d.

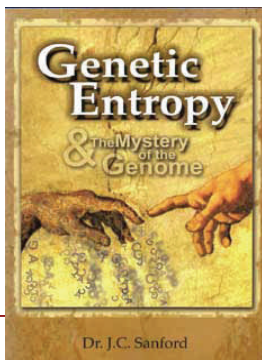
Kimura's Figure (3c) is still not complete. To complete the figure we really must show where the beneficial mutations would occur, as they are critical to evolutionary theory. Their distribution would be a reverse image of Kimura's curve, but reduced in range and scale, by a factor of somewhere between ten thousand to one million. Because of the scale of this diagram, I cannot draw this part of the mutation distribution small enough, so a relatively large triangle is shown instead. Even with beneficial mutations greatly exaggerated, it becomes obvious that essentially all beneficial mutations will fall within Kimura's "no-selection zone". This completed picture, which is correct, makes progressive evolution on the genomic level virtually impossible.

Genetic Entropy by Dr. J.C. Sanford

One of the best books on mutation and human genetics

<http://www.uncommondescent.com/intelligent-design/respected-cornell-geneticist-rejects-darwinism-in-his-recent-book/>

http://www.tccsa.tc/articles/genetic_entropy.html



A geneticist from Cornell, Dr. John Sanford examines the validity of evolution's primary axiom—that man is merely the result of random mutations plus natural selection. This revolutionary book details compelling new genetic evidence that the human genome is deteriorating, and has always been deteriorating due to accumulations of mutations. The more scientists discover about the human genome, the less plausible Darwinism is. Dr. Sanford systematically lays out the scientific case against mutations resulting in the origin of species. A must read for every biologist or person interested in biology.

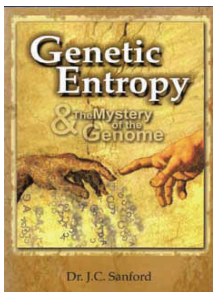
The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

He (Bergman) was unable to find a single example of a mutation which unambiguously created new information. While it is almost universally accepted that beneficial , information-creating mutations *must* occur, this belief seems to be based upon uncritical acceptance of the Primary Axiom rather than upon actual evidence. I do not doubt there *are* beneficial mutations, but it is clear they are exceedingly rare — much to rare for genome-building. ... Mutations even coupled with selection, cannot generally create new information. ... Unless selection can somehow stop the erosion of information in the human genome, mutations will not only lead to our personal death, they will lead to the death of our species. p.27

It is becoming increasingly clear that most, or all of the genome is functional. (little junk DNA) therefore, most, or all, mutations in the genome must be deleterious. (damaging—degenerating in nature) ... **As we will see, there is no selection scheme that can reverse the damage that has been done during our own generation, even if further mutations could be stopped,.**

No amount of selection can prevent a significant number of these mutations from drifting deeper into the population and consequently causing permanent genetic damage. Yet our children’s generation will add even more new mutations, followed by the next and the next. This degenerative process will continue into the foreseeable future. We are on a downward slide that cannot be stopped. p.40,41

The consensus among human geneticists is that, at present, the human race is genetically degenerating due to rapid mutation accumulation and relaxed natural selection pressure (Crow, 1997). ... Subsequently, they realize that genetic information is currently being lost, which must eventually result in reduced fitness for out species. P.45



42

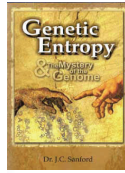
Genetic Entropy

Mutation Type	Mutations per Person	Nucleotides changed/person
1. mitochondrial mutations ^a	<1	<1
2. nucleotide substitutions ^b	100-300	100-300
3. satellite mutations ^c	100-300	100-300
4. deletions ^d	2-6 (plus)	300-3000
5. duplications / insertions ^e	2-6 (plus)	300-3000
6. inversions / translocations ^f	numerous	thousands?
7. conversions ^g	thousands?	thousands?
total/person/generation^h	>1,000?	thousands!

Table 1.

There are many types of mutations and each acts as sources of heritable genetic change. Unfortunately, every single class of mutation results in a net loss of information. Mitochondrial mutation is the least significant source of human mutation. It produces less than one new mutation per person. Yet even a fraction of one mitochondrial mutation per person has prompted one evolutionist to comment: “*We should increase our attention to the broader question of how (or whether) organisms can tolerate, in the sense of evolution, a genetic system with such a high mutational burden.*” (Howell et al., 1996). Now, consider all the types of mutation combined!

The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome



All-Powerful Selection to the Rescue?

65

When Mother Nature (natural selection) selects for or against an individual within a population, she has to accept or reject a complete set of six billion nucleotides—all at once! Its either take the whole book or have nothing of it. In fact, Mother Nature **never sees the individual nucleotides**. She sees the whole organism. p.47

Populations are not even remotely like pools of genes, and selection is never, ever for individual nucleotides. p.53

...so natural selection can select for numerous minor mutants simultaneously. In fact, the way natural selection works is very elegant and appears to be designed to stabilize life, which would otherwise very quickly deteriorate. It is really a very wonderfully designed system. (but as the book shows there are many thing that interfere with natural selection, noise environment, etc.) p.75

Based upon numerous independent lines of evidence, we are forced to conclude that the problem of human genomic degeneration is real. While selection is essential for slowing down degeneration, no form of selection can actually halt it. I do not relish this thought any more than I relish the thought that all people must die. The extinction of the human genome appears to be just as certain and deterministic as the extinction of stars, the death of organisms, and the heat death of the universe. p. 83

(natural selection works more by luck and chance - environmental factors than by actual genetic superiority if the individual. And as this book shows, even the genetically superior has hundreds of damaging mutations that are still passed along.)

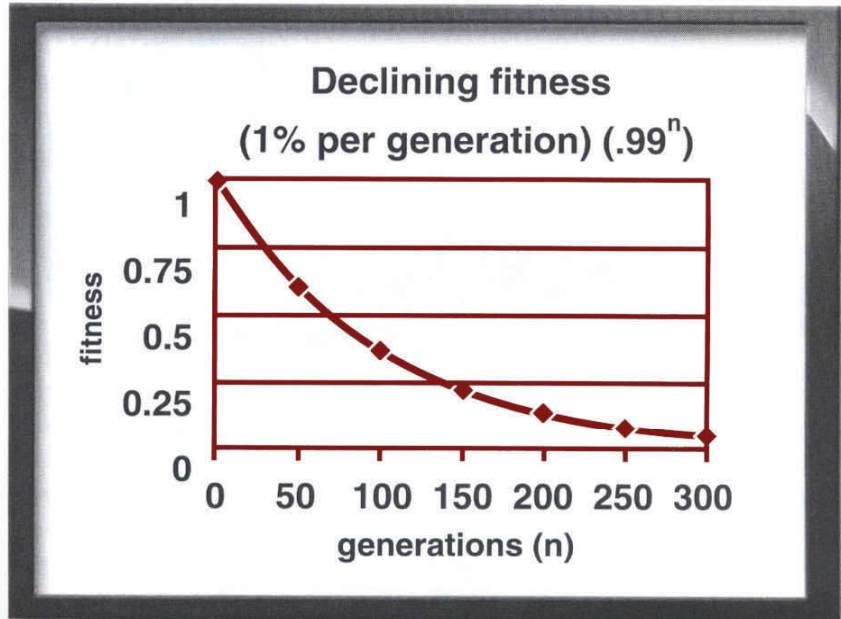


Figure 4.

Dr. Crow (1997) indicates that he believes the fitness of the human race is presently degenerating at 1-2% per generation due to the accumulation of mutations. A 1% decline in fitness per generation (beginning with a fitness of 1) is shown for a hypothetical human population over a period of 300 generations (6,000 years). This type of progressive loss of fitness would clearly lead to dramatic degeneration of the human race within the historical timeframe.

“Natural Selection is always based only upon probability ...no fictional “Total fitness value” is tabulated...”

Shrimp being eaten by a whale and the survival of frogs eggs against fish, birds, crushed by a boat, nearby construction and other environmental predators show that, “almost all the elimination has been random. Once again we are seeing survival of the luckiest.” this is all noise which interferes with fitness survival and natural selection. p.94-95

“The late Stephen Jay Gould, like Kimura, argued against the strict selectionist view of evolution. In terms of the survival of entire species, he recognized the importance of natural disasters, “survival of the luckiest”, and noise. **What Gould and Kimura both seem to have failed to realize is that if noise routinely overrides selection, long –term evolution is impossible and guarantees genetic degeneration and eventual extinction.**” p.99

The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

112

Genetic Entropy

“Strong arguments can be made against mutation/selection creating new information, but theorists can always speculate to the contrary (it is very difficult to prove something can never happen). However, I believe the “going down” aspect of the genome is subject to actual scientific analysis. It is for this reason that I have focused on the issue of the degradation of information. I believe it is subject to concrete analysis. Such analysis persuasively argues that net information must be declining. If this is true, then even if it could be shown that there were specific cases where new information might be synthesized via mutation/selection, it would still be meaningless since such new information would promptly then begin to degenerate again. The net direction would still be down, and complex genomes could never have arisen spontaneously.

If the genome is actually degenerating, it is bad news for the long-term future of the human race. It is also bad news for evolutionary theory. If mutation/selection cannot preserve the information already within the genome, it is difficult to imagine how it could have created all that information in the first place! We cannot rationally speak of genome-building when there is a net loss of information every generation! Halting degeneration is just a small prerequisite step before the much more difficult question of information-building can reasonably be opened for discussion (see Chapter 9).”
p.105-106

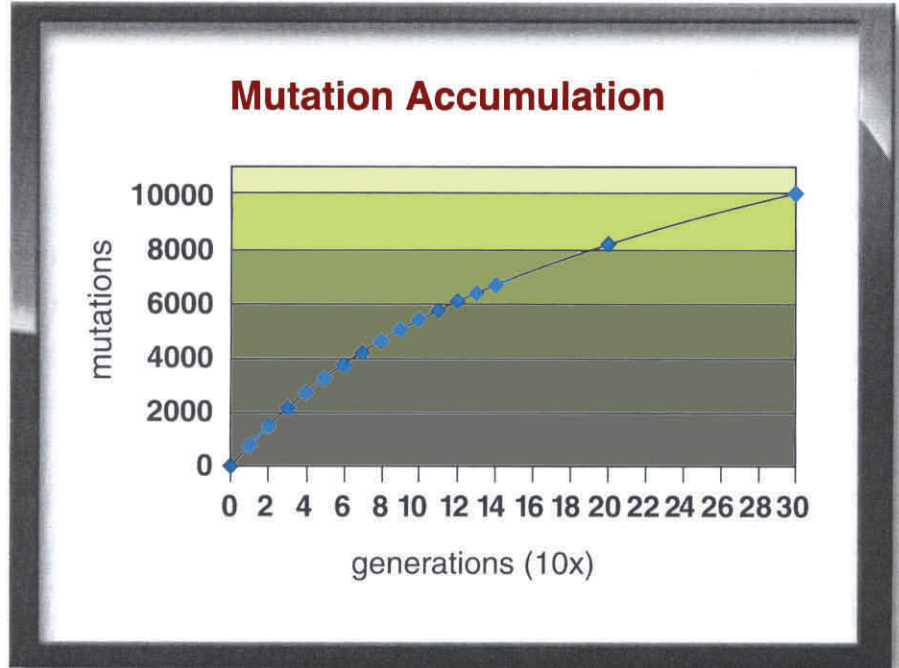
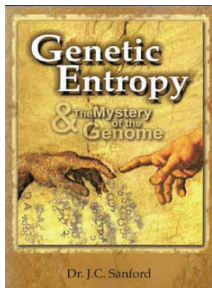


Figure 10a: Crow's mutations.

At my request, Walter ReMine has kindly developed software to perform numerical simulations of Dr. Crow's model of truncation selection based on mutation count. This curve plots the average number of mutations accumulated per person after (n) generations, assuming sexual recombination, 100 individuals in the population, 100 mutations per person, 4 offspring per female, 25% non-genetic (random) elimination, and 50% selective elimination of the remainder per generation. Although the rate of mutation accumulation eventually begins to level off, this does not happen until very serious genetic damage has been done, and there is no reason to expect this to occur given a more realistic model. Crow's model is designed to make the problem of mutation accumulation “go away”. It assumes that all mutations have equal value, that all are individually very subtle (but not “nearly neutral”), that selection is based upon mutation count, and that artificial truncation selection is operational. None of these assumptions are remotely reasonable. Even though all these assumptions are artificial, the numerical simulation still shows severe mutation accumulation. Almost identical mutation accumulation curves have been modeled by Schoen et al., 1998.



Watch more: <http://www.answersingenesis.org/media/video/ondemand/aa-kind/aa-after-its-kind>



<http://www.answersingenesis.org/media/video/ondemand/neanderthal/neanderthals-humans-gene-pool>



The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

Crow to the Rescue?

113

Eugenics to the rescue?

The general perception that man is degenerating is found throughout modern and ancient literature. All cultures have legends about “men of old” who were smart, powerful, and long-lived. Darwin’s book, *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*, or *the Preservation of Favored Races in the Struggle for Life*, introduced the new idea that strong and continuous selection might halt this perceived degenerative trend. He pointed to human efforts in animal and plant breeding as evidence. In his book, *The Descent of Man*, Darwin went further, contending that there is a need for “superior” races (i.e., the white race) to replace the “inferior” races. This ushered in modern racism, which came to a head in Hitler’s Germany. Before World War II, many nations, including America, had government-directed eugenics programs. These programs included forced sterilization of the “unfit” and aggressive promotion of abortion/fertility-control for the underclass. Ever since the time of Darwin, essentially all of his followers have been eugenicists at heart, and have advocated the genetic improvement of the human race. When I was an evolutionist, I was also at heart, a eugenicist. The philosophers and scientists who created the modern “synthetic theory” of evolution were uniformly eugenicists. However, after the horrors of WWII, essentially all open discussion of eugenics were quietly put aside.

In light of a deteriorating genome, should eugenics be re-examined?

Unfortunately, this is already happening, but it is neither morally or scientifically defensible. The thesis of this book cannot logically be used to support eugenics, but strongly argues against it. The eugenicist’s vision is an insidious delusion. No form of selection can stop genomic degeneration. This includes artificial selection... Any potential genetic “progress” would be trivial, and would not be sufficient to offset the overall degeneration of the genome... It is true that we could artificially select for virtually any single human trait to make people taller, or shorter, lighter or darker or fatter or skinnier. But we could not effectively select for superior... p.166-167

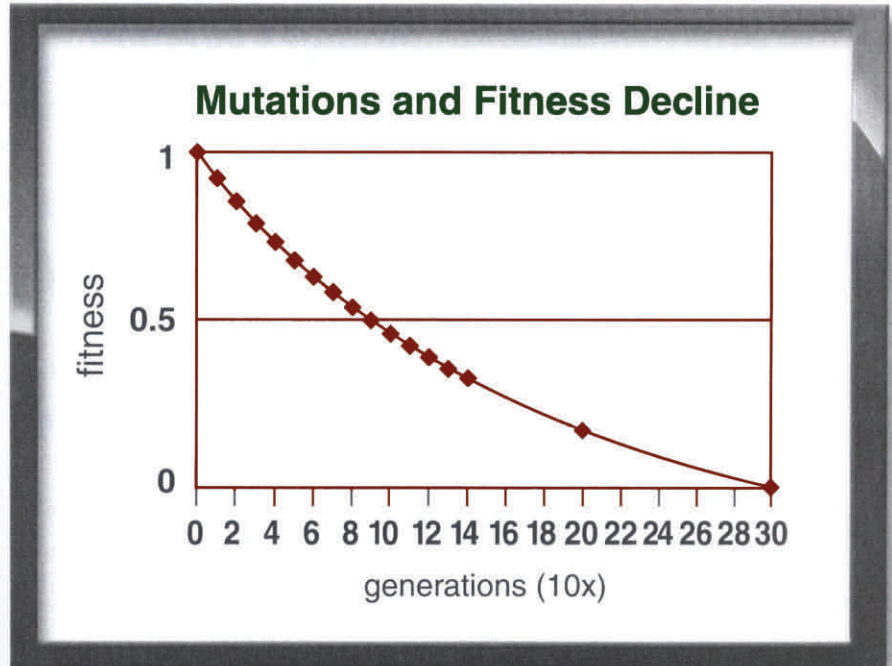
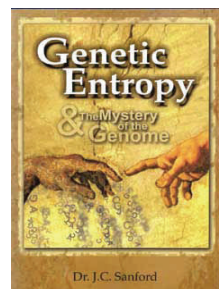


Figure 10b: Crow’s fitness decline.

Using the data shown in Figure 10a, we can plot average population fitness over time, assuming Crow’s model of truncation selection based on mutation count. We must assign an average value to the mutations that are accumulating. We can assume the average mutation value is at least 0.0001 (each mutation reduces fitness only one part in ten thousand). This level of average mutation effect is very conservative. As seen above, as mutations accumulate, the average fitness naturally declines. Assuming an additive model, the result is that our species goes extinct in roughly 300 generations. Yet if we reduce the average mutation effect to substantially less than 0.0001, we would arguably be making all the mutations effectively neutral, and therefore unselectable. If the average mutation actually becomes effectively neutral and unselectable, Crow’s model breaks down completely, and there can be no effective selection strategy to stop mutation accumulation. Schoen et al. (1998) have modeled almost identical fitness decline curves arising from mutation accumulation.



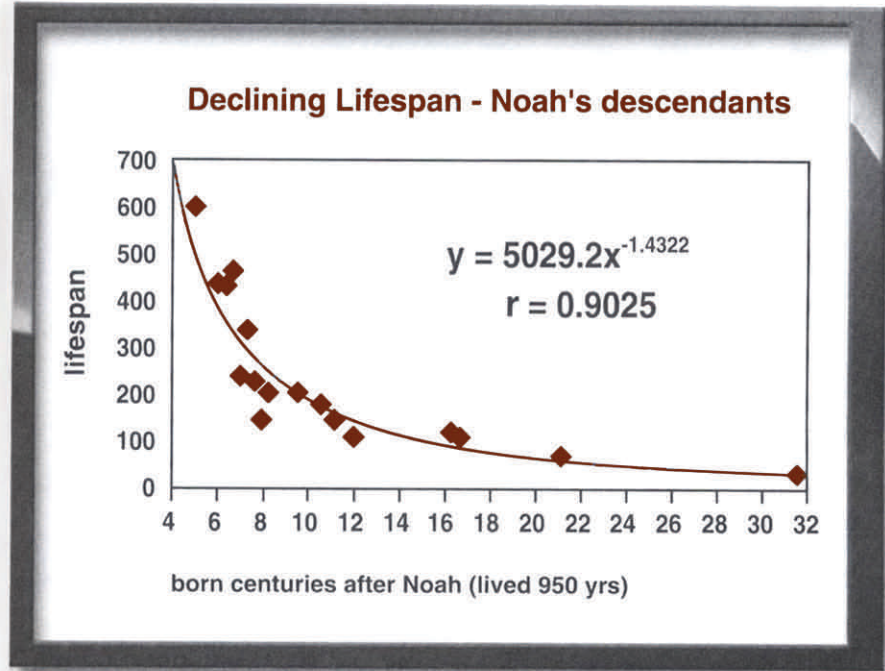
The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

Cloning to the Rescue?

...With cloning, the best- case scenario for cloning would involve only short-term gains and would guarantee long –term genetic degeneration. ... Muller’s ratchet...only works one way and all change must be downward. Each cell division adds mutatin and there is no mechanism to take mutations away. ... the cloning of animals cannot even produce short –term genetic gains. Cloned animals routinely display immediate and severe genetic damage. Why is this? Cloned animals routinely show evidence of mutational damage as if they are “pre-aged”...mutations continue to buildup within somatic cells. P.118-120

Is the Downward Curve Real?

155



Can Natural Selection Create?

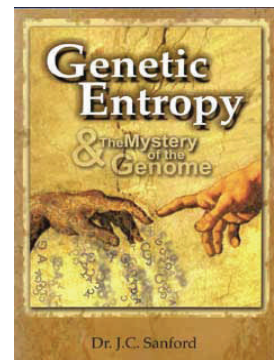
1. Defining our first desirable mutation. The first problem we encounter in trying to create a new gene via mutation /selection is defining our first beneficial mutation. By itself, no particular nucleotide (A, T, C, or G) has more value than any other, just as no letter in the alphabet has any particular meaning outside of the context of the other letters. So selection for any single nucleotide can never occur except in the context of the surrounding nucleotides (and, in fact, within the context of the whole genome). ...

Figure 14: Human life spans in early history.

When Biblical life spans are plotted against time, for the generations after Noah, we see a dramatic decline in life expectancy with a strong appearance of a biological decay curve. Fitting the data to the “line of best fit” reveals an exponential curve following the formula $y = 5029.2x^{-1.43}$. The curve fits the data very well, with a correlation coefficient of 0.90. It seems highly unlikely this Biblical data could have been fabricated. The curve is very consistent with the concept of genomic degeneration caused by mutation accumulation. The curve is also very similar to the theoretical curves reflecting genomic degeneration shown in Figures 4 (p. 65) and 10b (p. 113).

2. Waiting for the first mutation.

Human evolution is generally assumed to have occurred in a small population of about 10,000 individuals. The mutation rate for any given nucleotide, per person per generation is exceedingly small (only about one chance in 30 million). So in a typical evolutionary population, if we assume 100 mutations per person per generation, one would have to wait 3,000 generations (at least 60,000 years) to expect a specific nucleotide to mutate within a population of 10,000. But two out of three times, It will mutate into the “wrong” nucleotide. So to get a specific desired mutation at a specific side will take three times as long, or at least 120,000 years. Once the mutation has occurred, it has to become fixed (such that all individuals in the population will have two copies of it). Because new mutations are so rare within the population, they have and extremely great probability of being lost from the population due to random genetic drift. ... The desired beneficial mutation will be randomly lost



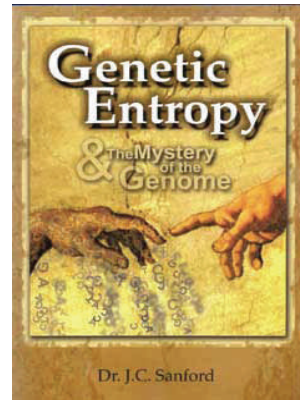
The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

at least 99 out of 100 times. So a typical mildly-beneficial mutation must happen about 100 times before it is likely to “catch hold” within the population (even though it is beneficial!). On average, we would have to wait $120,000 \times 100 = 12$ million years to stabilize our typical first desired beneficial mutation to begin building our hypothetical new gene. So, in the time since we supposedly evolved from chimp-like creatures (6 million years), there would not be enough time to realistically expect our first desired mutation destined for fixation. ...

3. Waiting for the other mutations. ... So if this process was a straight, linear, and sequential process, it would take about 12 million years $\times 1,000 = 12$ billion years to create the smallest possible gene. This is approximately the time since the reputed Big Bang! ... p. 124–126

There also appears to be extensive, sequence-dependent, three-dimensional organization within chromosomes and within the whole nucleus (Manuelidis, 1990; Gardiner, 1995; Flam, 1994). Trifonov (1989) has shown that probably all DNA sequences in the genome encrypt multiple codes (up to 12). In computer science, this type of data compression can only result from the highest level of information design and results in maximal information density. P.133

We have reviewed compelling evidence that, even when ignoring deleterious mutations, mutation/selection cannot create a single gene with the human evolutionary timescale. When deleterious mutations are factored back in, we see that mutation / selection cannot create a single gene, ever. This is overwhelming evidence against the Primary Axiom. In my opinion this constitutes what is essentially a formal proof that the Primary Axiom is false. P.139



More articles relating to Humans and Genetics

<http://creation.com/mitochondrial-eve-and-biblical-eve-are-looking-good-criticism-of-young-age-is-premature>

Mitochondrial Eve and biblical Eve are looking good: criticism of young age is premature

by [Carl Wieland](#) 6 July 2006

Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) indicates that all women have descended from a single woman, called mitochondrial Eve. This does not prove that she was the only woman alive at the time, but is consistent with it. High mutation rates indicate that this ancestor lived at about the time of the biblical Eve as well. **See link for the rest of the article**

<http://creation.com/a-shrinking-date-for-eve>

<http://creation.com/no-bones-about-eve>

<http://creation.com/refuting-evolution-chapter-6-humans-images-of-god-or-advanced-apes>

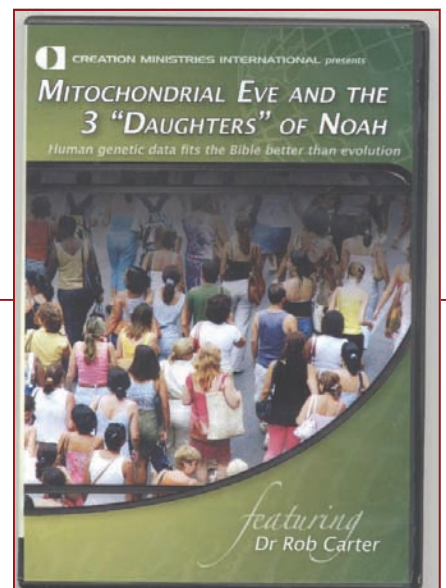
Refuting Evolution

A handbook for students, parents, and teachers countering the latest arguments for evolution

by [Jonathan Sarfati, Ph.D., F.M.](#)

Humans: images of God or advanced apes?

<http://creation.com/refuting-evolution-index>



<https://store.creation.com>

The Bible records three historical biblical “main events” that would have left an indelible mark on our genetic makeup: Creation, the Flood, and the Tower of Babel. Exciting research in modern genetics actually underlines the reality of these events, if you expect to find the evidence and go looking for it (but you have to know where to look!). (High School–Adult) 37min.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Da0RuTI6Bwo>

On Line Videos

<http://www.christiananswers.net/creation/aqoo/home.html>

The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

<http://creation.com/out-of-africa-theory-going-out-of-style>

‘Out of Africa’ theory going out of style?

by [Daniel Anderson](#)

Published: 2 May 2007 (GMT+10)

Photo by Erik Trinkaus



A mandible from a skeleton found in China (Tianyuan Cave, Zhoukoudian, near Beijing City). The skeletal remains of an early modern human have cast doubt on the popular ‘Out of Africa’ evolutionary model of human origins.¹ Dated at ‘38,500 to 42,000’ years old on the evolutionary time line, the ancient human fossil was originally discovered in a cave near Beijing, China. The fossilized remains are claimed to be consistent with an anatomically modern human, with a mix of archaic characteristics in the teeth and hand bone. Co-author Erik Trinkaus of Washington University believes this latest fossil provides further evidence that modern humans interbred with archaic type humans. Incidentally, Trinkaus also published a study claiming to have identified the fossil remains of a Neandertal/modern human hybrid in last year’s *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science*—see [A New Neandertal/Modern Human Fossil Hybrid?](#) This latest discovery is more welcome news for young earth creationists! It adds to the evidence that archaic and modern humans are fully human descendants of Adam and Eve. **See link for the rest of the article**

<http://creation.com/one-blood-foreword-and-preface>

One Blood

The biblical answer to racism

by [Ken Ham](#), [Dr Don Batten](#) and [Dr Carl Wieland](#)

<http://creation.com/another-evolutionary-truth-now-conceded-to-be-myth>

Another evolutionary ‘truth’ now conceded to be myth

Evolutionists abandon the idea of 99% DNA similarity between humans and chimps

by [Daniel Anderson](#) **Published: 10 August 2007(GMT+10)**

In a recent *Science* article, several evolutionary scientists openly admitted that the claim of 99% DNA similarity between humans and chimpanzees is a myth.¹ Since 1975, this misleading statistic has been touted (e.g., see box) as clear cut evidence that humans and chimps are closely related on the evolutionary tree of life.² However, more and more genetic research has revealed that the percentage of DNA similarity has been vastly overstated. **See link for the rest of the article**

<http://creation.com/decoding-the-dogma-of-dna-similarity>

Decoding the dogma of DNA similarity

by [Daniel Anderson](#)

Published: 6 June 2007 (GMT+10)

Chimp photo by Kelly Stroud

Spot the chimp! (Hint: Chimps don’t use mobile phones.)

The October 2006 issue of *Time* Magazine asked a critical question about chimpanzees and humans: what makes us different?¹ The evolutionary community commonly touts a 98–99% DNA similarity between humans and chimps as incontrovertible proof of a recent common ancestor. This seemingly high percentage of genetic similarity has served to bolster public faith in Darwinian evolution and to put creationists on the defensive. Biblical creationists and intelligent design theorists explain this similarity as due to common design. This an argument from analogy: human designers are observed utilizing common design blueprints to create technology that possesses similar design features, yet having distinct identities and functions. Even evolutionary anthropologist Owen Lovejoy stated, ‘It’s like having the blueprints for two different brick houses. The bricks are the same, but the results are very different.’¹ However, there are some, even within the creationist community, that believe this common design argument is insufficient in classifying living creatures and explaining the high level of genetic similarity between humans and chimpanzees.²



This article compares and contrasts chimpanzees and humans, analyzes a number of lesser known genetic studies, discusses relatively unknown aspects of the chimpanzee genome and compares chimpanzees with other animals’ human-like attributes.

The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

See link for the rest of the article

<http://creation.com/national-geographic-unveils-wilma-the-neandertal-lady>

National Geographic unveils ‘Wilma’ the Neandertal lady

by [Carl Wieland](#) Published: 7 October 2008(GMT+10)

Copyright National Geographic

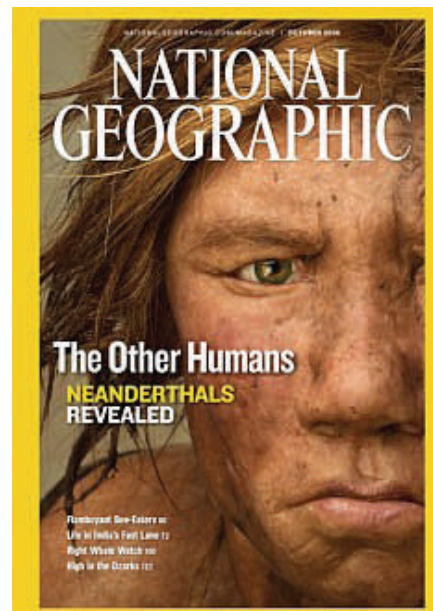
In an obvious reference to the Flintstones cartoon series, *National Geographic* ran a story on the reconstruction of a Neandertal woman they call ‘Wilma’. Her face appears partially on their cover, pictured here; you can [see the full-facial view on NG’s site](#).

Although her dirty and disheveled appearance and rough, marked skin still reveal a touch of bias toward the notion of some ‘early primitive’, the face of Wilma is unmistakably human. Factor in some washing and grooming (which for all we know may have been a feature of Neandertal life anyway) and some nice clothing and you would not comment if she was sitting at a restaurant table next to yours.

Neandertal fossils have been known to the modern world since 1856, when a specimen was discovered in a quarry in Germany’s Neander valley (valley = *Tal* in modern German¹).

This group of humans has some characteristic features in their bony skeleton that enable them to be distinguished from our own group. So, not surprisingly, when Darwin’s *Origin of Species* broke onto the scene only three years later, ‘Neanderthal Man’ was in a prime position to be enlisted in the cause of evolution.

Even though Neandertal skulls had a brain capacity larger on average than ours today, their sturdy frame and the fact that they were frequently found buried in caves made them the archetype of the ‘ignorant, grunting caveman’ concept. In due deference to Darwinism, the earlier reconstructions of Neandertals portrayed extremely savage-looking brutes, most more animal than human.



Human Population and the age of humanity on earth

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v1/n2/billions-of-people>

Billions of People in Thousands of Years?

Creationists are often asked, “How is it possible for the earth’s population to reach 6.5 billion people if the world is only about 6,000 years old and if there were just two humans in the beginning?” Here is what a little bit of simple arithmetic shows us.

One Plus One Equals Billions

Let us start in the beginning with one male and one female. Now let us assume that they marry and have children and that their children marry and have children and so on. And let us assume that the population doubles every 150 years. Therefore, after 150 years there will be four people, after another 150 years there will be eight people, after another 150 years there will be sixteen people, and so on. It should be noted that this growth rate is actually very conservative. In reality, even with disease, famines, and natural disasters, the world population currently doubles every 40 years or so.¹

After 32 doublings, which is only 4,800 years, the world population would have reached almost 8.6 billion. That’s 2 billion more than the current population of 6.5 billion people, which was recorded by the U.S. Census Bureau on March 1, 2006.² This simple calculation shows that starting with Adam and Eve and assuming the conservative growth rate previously mentioned, the current population can be reached well within 6,000 years.



Impact of the Flood

We know from the Bible, however, that around 2500 BC (4,500 years ago) the worldwide Flood reduced the world population to eight people.³ But if we assume that the population doubles every 150 years, we see, again, that starting with only Noah and his family in 2500 BC, 4,500 years is more than enough time for the present population to reach 6.5 billion.

The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

DNA proves evolution?

Chapter 7 DNA, Genes, and Chromosomes 165

The DNA (chromosomes) are the most complex molecules in the universe! *

Chapter 14 EVOLUTION 230

EVIDENCE OF EVOLUTION 231

- Evidence from Fossils Determining the Age of Fossils
- Evidence from Structure Evidence from Development
- Evidence from Molecular Biology

THEORY OF EVOLUTION 236

- Early Evolutionary Theory Darwin and Natural Selection

PROCESS OF EVOLUTION 239

- Natural Selection Observed Speciation Adaptive Radiation
- Convergent Evolution Stabilizing Selection
- The Pace of Evolution

Laboratory Activity: Variations Among Individuals 245

Chapter Review 246

Heath Biology 1991 Table of Contents

The average human has over **50 trillion cells**. The total DNA from all these cells would only fill about **2 tablespoons**.

“IBM models its newest... computers...after DNA. The quantity of information is so vast, we have to invent new numbers to measure it: not just terabytes (a trillion bits of genetic data) but petabytes (equivalent to half the contents of all the academic libraries in America), exabytes, yottabytes and zetabytes. All the words ever uttered by everyone who ever lived would amount to five exabytes.” Time Feb-2003

Chapter 7 DNA, Genes, and Chromosomes 165

The code in the chromosomes is more complex and holds more information than **all the computer programs** ever written by man combined.

“DNA is like a software program, but it’s much more complex than anything we’ve been able to design.”

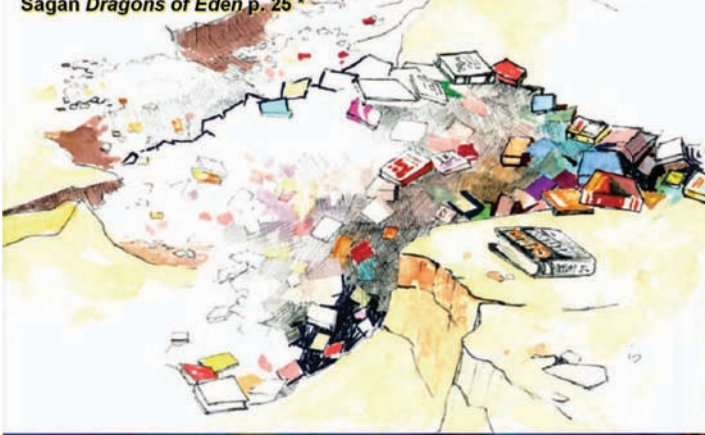
Bill Gates (as quoted on Chuck Missler’s tape, In the Beginning There Was Information.

WWW. evolution-is-degeneration.com/

Creation 20(2) March–May 1998

The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

The information contained in all the chromosomes of one human being, if typed out, would fill enough books to fill Grand Canyon 78 times! In the Beginning Walt Brown p. 62 and Carl Sagan Dragons of Eden p. 25 *



“the Human Genome Project, an attempt to decode the 3 billion letters of the complete genome...it was enough to fill 200 phonebooks at 1,000 pages each... a typical gene may yield as many as 20,500 different kinds of proteins...” Time 2003

The probability of just **one DNA** arranging itself by chance has been calculated to be **1 chance in 10^{119,000}**



The entire visible universe is **10²⁸** inches in diameter.
In The Beginning Walt Brown p. 12

From conception until birth the baby adds **15,000 cells per minute** to its body. Each cell is more complex than a space shuttle!



For a great description of how the development of the baby follows the 7 feasts of Israel in Lev. 23 see: *The Seven Feasts of Israel* by Zola Levitt p.19-24. Wwww.levitt.com, 1-800-wonders

Mitochondrial DNA mutation rates show we have a **common ancestor about 300 generations ago**. At 20 yrs/ gen that's **6,000 years**.

See “Evolution: Fact or Fable” Richard Johnston, p. 47 www.auroraproduction.com See also: Carl Wieland Creation Tech Journal 12(1):1-3, 1998

Even with DNA sequence data, we have no direct access to the process of evolution, so objective reconstruction of the vanished past can be achieved only by **creative imagination**.

If evolution is true, it seems logical that the more chromosomes an organism has the further it has evolved. Since **penicillin has only two chromosomes it must have evolved first**.

The evolution of life according to the increasing # of chromosomes.

	Tomato	12
	Fruit Fly	8
	Penicillin	2

N. Takahata A Genetic Perspective on the Origin & History of Humans. *Annual Review of Ecology & Systems* Atics, 1995

Creation 20(2) March-May 1998

The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

The evolution of life according to the increasing # of chromosomes.

	Carrot	20
	Lettuce	18
	Honey Bee	16
	Peas	14
	House Fly	12
	Tomato	12
	Fruit Fly	8
	Penicillin	2

The evolution of life according to the increasing # of chromosomes.

	Alligator	32
	Onion	32
	Frog	26
	Opossum	22
	Redwood	22
	Kidney Bean	22
	Corn	20
	Marijuana	20

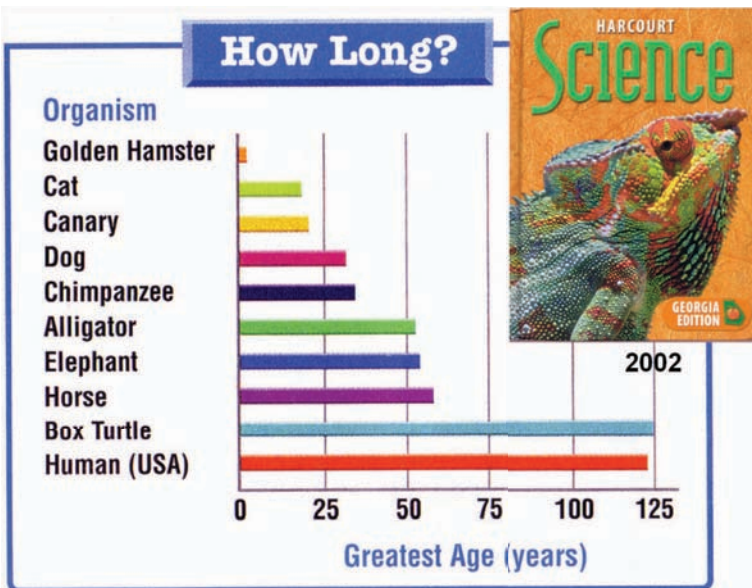
The evolution of life according to the increasing # of chromosomes.

	Amoeba	50
	Chimp	48
	Tobacco	48
	Human	46
	Bat	44
	Wheat	42
	Soybean	40
	Cat	38

The evolution of life according to the increasing # of chromosomes.

	Fern	480
	White Ash	138
	Carp	100
	Goldfish	94
	Sweet Potato	90
	Turkey	82
	Chicken	78
	Dog	78

Do similarities show that organisms evolved from each other. Lets look at more examples which show that similarities don't show common evolution.



The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

If amphibians evolved before mammals, why do some **amphibians** have **5 times** more DNA than mammals and some **amoebae** have **1000 times** more DNA?

Scientific American, October 2004, p. 62

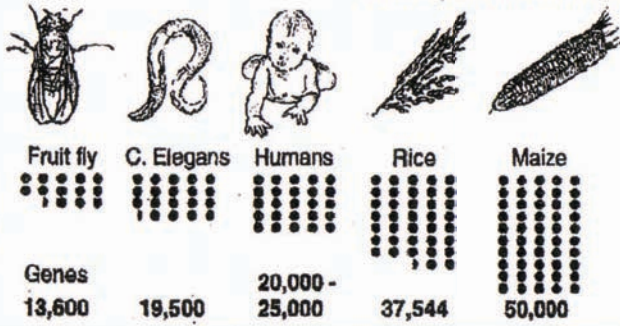
“the really significant finding that comes to light from comparing the proteins’ amino acid sequences is that it is impossible to arrange them in any sort of evolutionary series...there is little doubt that if this molecular evidence had been available a century ago...the idea of organic evolution might never have been accepted.”

Michael Denton, Evolution in Crisis 1985 (pp. 289 – 291)

Deciphering the DNA of rice

In Thursday's issue of the journal Nature, researchers announced they have deciphered the genetic code of rice with a preliminary count of 37,500 genes.

Some counts and estimates



Farm & Garden

August 15, 2005

PAGE 25
MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 2005
THE HERALD

Discovery should speed crop improvements

By MALCOLM RITTER
AP Science Writer

NEW YORK — A team of scientists from 10 countries has deciphered the genetic code of rice, an advance that should speed improvements in a crop that feeds more than half the world's population.

It's the first crop plant to have its genome sequenced, which means scientists identified virtually all the 389 million chemical building blocks of its DNA. Certain sequences of these building blocks form genes, like letters spelling words.

The advance will help breeders produce new rice varieties with traits such as higher yield, improved nutritional content and better resistance to disease and pests, said one of the project's leaders, W. Richard McCombie of Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in

New York.

"I would think this is going to help people find genes and probably enhance the crop in well under 10 years," McCombie said.

The work is reported in Thursday's issue of the journal Nature by the International Rice Genome Sequencing Project, which was established in 1998. The effort was led by Japanese researchers.

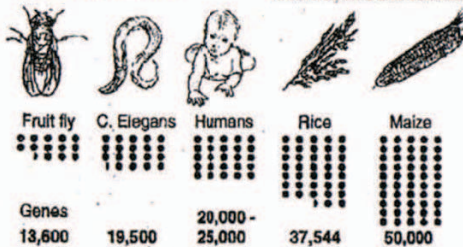
In the Nature report, scientists estimated rice contains 37,544 genes but said that figure will no doubt be revised with further research. Humans, by contrast, have only 20,000 to 25,000 genes.

They also said having the genome sequence in hand will be crucial for breeding and biotechnology advances to increase rice yield, noting that by one estimate the world's rice production must increase by 30 percent over the next 20 years to keep up with demand.

Deciphering the DNA of rice

In Thursday's issue of the journal Nature, researchers announced they have deciphered the genetic code of rice with a preliminary count of 37,500 genes.

Some counts and estimates



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Besides Japan and the United States, participating scientists came from Brazil, China, France,

India, Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and the United Kingdom. Pamela Ronald of the Universi-

ty of California, Davis, who studies disease resistance in rice but didn't participate in the project, said the sequencing of the rice genome lets scientists do new experiments to unlock secrets of the plant.

"A lot of people are building on this work," she said.

For example, her laboratory used data released earlier from the sequencing project to develop a way to identify rice genes that become active when the plant deals with stresses like a germ attack or drought. That can help scientists track down particular genes for targeting in breeding programs, she said.

On the Net:
International Rice Genome Sequencing Project:
<http://rgp.dna.affrc.go.jp/IRGSP/>
Nature journal:
<http://www.nature.com>

The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

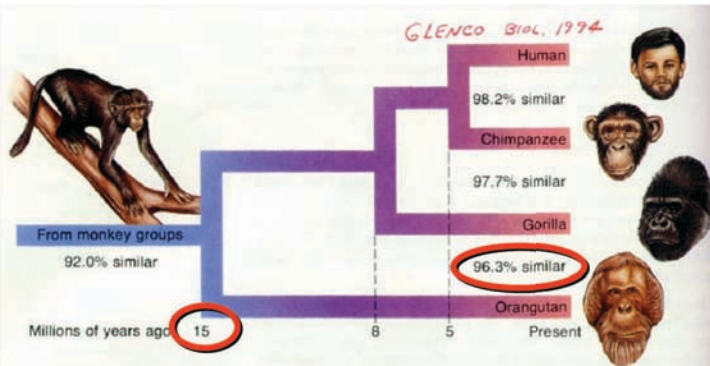


Figure 12-7 Comparisons of DNA nitrogen based sequences show that chimpanzees are more closely related to humans than to gorillas or other apes.

A Basis for Relationships Knowledge of genetics can help us understand more than how changes in genotypes and phenotypes come about. Genetics can also tell us how different groups of organisms are related back through time. Biologists first analyze the base sequences of DNA in the genes of one kind of organism. Then they examine genes controlling the same or similar traits among different kinds of organisms. As in other comparative studies, the greater the similarity, the closer the relationship. The DNA of humans and chimpanzees, for example, is 98 percent identical.

DNA sequences reveal our close kinship to chimpanzees

Modern apes are not our direct ancestors. Humans share a common ancestor with the living apes, but the apes from which humans descended are extinct. Nevertheless, much can be

number of differences in nucleotide sequence. Scientists think the species that gave rise to gibbons diverged from the common ancestor of humans and the other apes about 10 million years ago, as shown in Figure 11.6. The next ape to evolve, the ancestor of the orangutan, split off approximately 8 million years ago.

Humans shared a common ancestor with the gorilla, the chimpanzee, and the bonobo until about 7 million years ago. At this time, the gorilla's ancestor diverged from the common ancestor of the chimpanzee, the bonobo, and humans. The ancestor of humans did not begin to diverge from the ancestor of the chimpanzee and bonobo until about 5 million years ago. Because this divergence began so recently, the genes of humans and chimpanzees have not accumulated many differences. Overall, the nucleotide sequences of human and chimpanzee genes differ by only 1.6 percent. As a result, most of the proteins encoded by your genes are very similar or even identical to the corresponding proteins in a chimpanzee.



Figure 11.5 The physical structure, DNA sequences, and protein sequences of humans are more similar to those of bonobos and chimpanzees, such as this pair from Zaire, than to those of any other living species.

Similar DNA codes prove the same design engineer wrote the codes, not evolution!

Dr. Barney Maddox, a leading genetic genome researcher, said, concerning these genetic differences, **“Now the genetic difference between human and his nearest relative, the chimpanzee, is at least 1.6%.**

That doesn't sound like much, but calculated out, that is a gap of at least **48,000,000 nucleotides, and a change of only 3 nucleotides is fatal to an animal; there is no possibility of change.”**

Human Genome Project, *Quantitative A Disproof of Evolution*, CEM facts sheet. Cited in *Doubts about Evolution?*

“Humans and chimpanzees may be slightly less closely related than had been thought, according to new research.

“It has long been believed that the DNA of chimps and humans is about **98.5 percent** identical, making chimps our closest relative.

“But Roy J. Britten of the California Institute of Technology conducted a new analysis comparing about 779,000 individual components of DNA from humans and chimps and found more differences than previously noted.

“Britten concludes that humans and chimps share only about **95 percent of the same DNA**, according to a report released last week by the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences...”

1. *The Washington Post*, Monday, September 30, 2002, A7.

Human-chimp DNA difference trebled

22:00 23 September 02 NewScientist.com news service

We are more unique than previously thought, according to new comparisons of human and chimpanzee DNA.

It has long been held that we share 98.5 per cent of our genetic material with our closest relatives. That now appears to be wrong. **In fact, we share less than 95 per cent of our genetic material, a three-fold increase in the variation between us and chimps.**

(Newest research says **7.7% difference-** *Nature* May 27, 2004, pp 382-388)

Human-chimp DNA difference trebled

22:00 23 September 02 NewScientist.com news service

The new value came to light when Roy Britten of the California Institute of Technology **became suspicious about the 98.5 per cent figure.** Ironically, that number was originally derived from a technique that Britten himself developed decades ago at Caltech with colleague Dave Kohne. **By measuring the temperature at which matching DNA of two species comes apart, you can work out how different they are.**

But the technique only picks up a particular type of variation, called a single base substitution. These occur whenever a single “letter” differs in corresponding strands of DNA from the two species.

The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

But there are two other major types of variation that the previous analyses ignored. "Insertions" occur whenever a whole section of DNA appears in one species but not in the corresponding strand of the other. Likewise, "deletions" mean that a piece of DNA is missing from one species. *

Littered with indels

Together, they are termed "indels", and Britten seized his chance to evaluate the true variation between the two species when stretches of chimp DNA were recently published on the internet by teams from the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, Texas, and from the University of Oklahoma.

When Britten compared five stretches of chimp DNA with the corresponding pieces of human DNA, he found that single base substitutions accounted for a difference of 1.4 per cent, very close to the expected figure.

But he also found that the DNA of both species was littered with indels. His comparisons revealed that they add around another 4.0 per cent to the genetic differences.

Junk and genes

"We're not any more different than we were," says Britten. "But we see a bit more divergence than before because insertions and deletions are taken into account. It almost triples the difference."

The result is only based on about one million DNA bases out of the three billion (1/3,000) which make up the human and chimp genomes, says Britten. "It's just a glance," he says.

But the differences were equally split between "junk" regions that do not have any genes, and gene-rich parts of the genome, suggesting they may be evenly distributed.

Britten thinks it will be some time before we know what it is about our genes that makes us so different from chimps. He thinks the real secrets could lie in "regulatory" regions of DNA that control whole networks of genes. "It'll be a while before we understand them," he says.

Journal reference: *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (DOI: 10.1073/pnas.172510699) Andy Coghlan

The function of only 1% (some say 3%) of human DNA has been determined.

If 95% or 98.6% of this small amount is similar to chimps it still does not prove common ancestry.

Modern Creation Trilogy vol. 2 chapter 9 Henry Morris

"French and American scientists have mapped chromosome 14, the longest sequenced to date and the site of more than 60 disease genes, including one linked to early onset Alzheimer's.

The feat enlisting nearly 100 researchers marks the fourth of the 24 human chromosomes mapped so far as part of an international effort.

Scientists at Genoscope, the French national sequencing center, said the chromosome is comprised of more than 87 million pairs of DNA, all of which have been sequenced so that the chromosome's map includes no gaps.

"At the present time, this is the longest piece of contiguous DNA that has been sequenced. We made an effort to close all the gaps," said Genoscope's director, Jean Weissenbach.

The researchers describe chromosome 14 and its 87,410,661 pairs of DNA — a fraction of the total 3 billion pairs found in human genome. Jan. 1, 2003 By RICK CALLAHAN, Associated Press Writer *

Junk DNA? I don't think so!

Discover Sept. 2003 p. 165

See Trash to Treasure ScienceNews.com Oct 16, 2004

More Gene Than Junk

THE HUMAN GENOME IS LITTERED WITH UP TO 20,000 PSEUDOGENES, DNA sequences that appear to be truncated or error-riddled copies of other, functional genes—often dismissed as junk DNA. But Shinji Hirotsune of the Saitama Medical School in Japan and his colleagues have found that "real" genes might not be able to function properly without the pseudo ones.

Hirotsune's team made their discovery during an unrelated study in which they inserted a fruit fly gene into embryonic mice. The fruit fly DNA disrupted the mouse pseudogene for *makorin1*, a gene thought to be associated with bone and kidney development. Most of the mice in this line died within days of birth, exhibiting severe kidney and bone deformities, even though the proper *makorin1* gene was unaffected. Putting additional copies of *makorin1* or its pseudogene into the mice helped only somewhat. But when Hirotsune reintroduced an intact copy of the original pseudogene into mouse embryos, the animals developed normally.

Jeannie Lee, a geneticist at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute in Boston, suspects the pseudogene may function as a decoy to lure away destructive enzymes or regulatory proteins that would otherwise suppress the activity of the *makorin1* gene. However it happens, the interaction between *makorin1* and its pseudogene indicates a previously unknown mechanism of genetic regulation at work. —Zara Herskovits

Deformed mice show the vital role of a bit of junk DNA.



"More Gene than junk" "Jeannie Lee, a geneticist at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute in Boston, suspects the pseudogene may function as a decoy to lure away destructive enzymes or regulatory proteins that would otherwise suppress the activity of the *makorin1* gene."

Discover Sept. 2003 p. 16

The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

Study: Junk DNA is critically important

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 19 (UPI) -- A University of California-San Diego [scientist](#) says genetic material derisively called "junk" [DNA](#) is important to an organism's evolutionary survival.

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[Canine genome is studied in Britain](#) (July 12, 2005) -- Some dog breeds are more susceptible to particular diseases than others and British scientists want to identify their genetic ... > [full story](#)

Junk DNA is so-called because it doesn't contain instructions for [protein-coding genes](#) and appears to have little or no function. But Peter Andolfatto, an assistant professor of biology, says such DNA plays an important role in maintaining an organism's genetic integrity.

In studying the fruit fly *Drosophila melanogaster*, Andolfatto discovered such regions are strongly affected by natural selection -- the evolutionary process that preferentially leads to the survival of organisms and [genes](#) best adapted to the [environment](#).

Andolfatto says his findings are important because the similarity of genome sequences in fruit flies, worms and humans suggests similar processes are probably responsible for differences between humans and their close evolutionary relatives.

"Sequencing of the complete genome in humans, fruit flies, nematodes and plants has revealed the number of protein-coding genes is much more similar among these species than expected," he said. "Curiously, the largest differences between major species groups appear to be the amount of 'junk' DNA, rather than the number of genes."

He details his research in the Oct. 20 issue of *Nature*.

We are all related to man who lived in Asia in 1,415BC
By David Derbyshire, Science Correspondent, Jan. 6, 2005 news Telegraph

Everyone in the world is descended from a single person who lived around 3,500 years ago, according to a new study.

Scientists have worked out the most recent common ancestor of all six billion people alive today probably dwelt in eastern Asia around 1,415BC.

Although the date may seem relatively recent, researchers say the findings should not come as a surprise.

Anyone trying to trace their family tree soon discovers that **the number of direct ancestors doubles every 20 to 30 years.** It takes only a few centuries to clock up thousands of direct ancestors.

"similar structures nearly always have **similar plans** (DNA in this case). Similar bridges have similar blueprints. **This hardly constitutes evidence that one sired the other or that they were erected by tornadoes.**"

Tom Willis *Lucy Remains at College*,
816-658-3616
www.csama.org

We are all related to man who lived in Asia in 1,415BC
By David Derbyshire, Science Correspondent, Jan. 6, 2005 news Telegraph

Using a computer model, researchers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology attempted to trace back the most recent common ancestor using estimated patterns of migration throughout history.

They calculated that the ancestor's location in eastern Asia allowed his or her descendants to spread to Europe, Asia, remote Pacific Islands and the Americas. Going back a few thousand years more, the researchers found a time when a large fraction of people in the world were the common ancestors of everybody alive today - while the rest were ancestors of no one alive. That date was 5,353 BC, **the team reports in *Nature*.**

The researchers, led by Dr Steve Olson, stressed that the date was an estimate.

"Nevertheless, **our results suggest that the most recent common ancestor for the world's current population lived in the relatively recent past - perhaps within the last few thousand years,**" he said.

He added: "No matter the languages we speak or the colour of our skin, we share ancestors who planted rice on the banks of the Yangtze, who domesticated horses on the steppes of the Ukraine, who hunted giant sloths in the forest of north and south America and who laboured to build the Great Pyramid of Khufu."

Although some groups of people may have lived in isolation from the rest of the world for hundreds of years, the researchers say no one alive today has been untouched by migration.

26 September 2004: The family tree way

The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

DNA sequences reveal our close kinship to chimpanzees
Modern apes are not our direct ancestors. Humans share a common ancestor with the living apes, but the apes from which humans descended are extinct. Nevertheless, much can be learned from comparing the DNA sequences of modern apes with those of the common ancestor of humans and the other apes about 10 million years ago, as shown in Figure 11.6. The next ape to evolve, the ancestor of the orangutan, split off approximately 8 million years ago.

Humans shared a common ancestor with the gorilla, the chimpanzee, and the bonobo until about 7 million years ago. At this time, the gorilla's ancestor diverged from the common ancestor of the chimpanzee, the bonobo, and humans. The ancestor of humans did not begin to diverge from the ancestor of the chimpanzee and bonobo until about 5 million years ago.

Also, there are thousands of differences between humans and chimps! Hands, feet, hair, brain, neck, back, hips, etc.

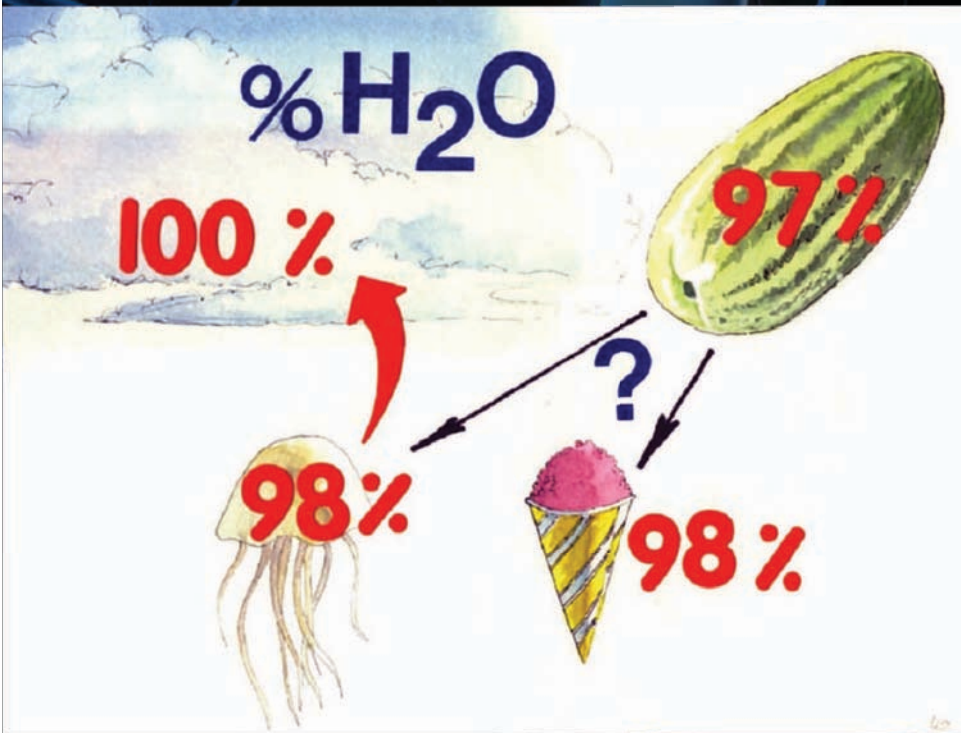
Figure 11.5
The physical structure, DNA sequences, and sequences of human are more similar to those of bonobos and chimpanzees than to those of any other living species.



However

...

If % of similarity proves relationships...



Jellyfish are 98% water!

Could these be common ancestors?



Degeneration

The end of the evolution theory

<http://www.evolution-is-degeneration.com/index.asp?PaginaID=2577>

A book translated from Dutch into English.

A very well documented exploration into the evidences showing the progressive naturalistic evolution is impossible.

The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

Evolutionists are always telling us that humans have been around for hundreds of thousands of years. If we did assume that humans have been around for 50,000 years and if we were to use the calculations above, there would have been 332 doublings, and the world's population would be a staggering figure—a one followed by 100 zeros; that is

10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,
000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,
000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,
000,000,000.

This figure is truly unimaginable, for it is billions of times greater than the number of atoms that are in the entire universe! Such a calculation makes nonsense of the claim that humans have been on earth for tens of thousands of years.

Simple, conservative arithmetic reveals clear mathematical logic for a young age of the earth. From two people, created around 6,000 years ago, and then the eight people, preserved on the Ark about 4,500 years ago, the world's population could have grown to the extent we now see it—over 6.5 billion.

With such a population clearly possible (and probable) in just a few thousand years, we could actually ask the question, "If humans were around millions of years ago, why is the population so small?" This is a question that evolution supporters must answer.

Dr. Monty White is now a young-earth creationist; however, as a young Christian, he believed in theistic evolution. Since 2000, he has been the CEO of *Answers in Genesis*—UK.

Footnotes

www.census.gov/ipc/www/img/worldpop.gif [Back](#)

www.census.gov/ipc/www/popclockworld.html [Back](#)

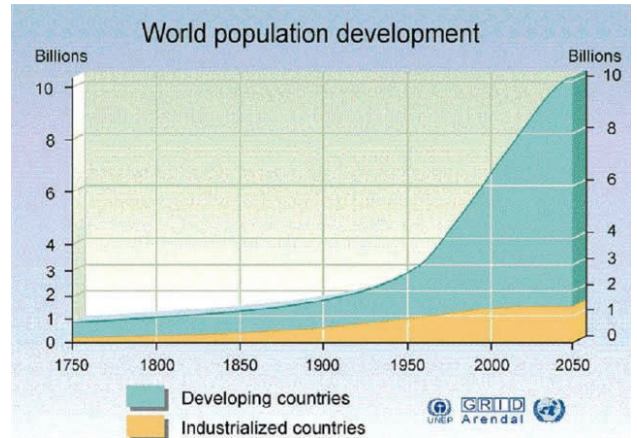
White, A. J. Monty, *How Old Is the Earth?* Evangelical Press, p. 22, 1985. [Back](#)

<http://www.windmillministries.org/frames/CH7A.htm>

How old is mankind?

Through the last decades science has struggled to estimate the age of the human race. Obviously, evolution would insist this occurred a long time ago, as it would take an incredible span of time for the first human-like creature (the *cave man* or *monkey man*) to develop into the sophisticated humans of today.

First, it must be observed that current estimates for the age of mankind are still all over the board. The lack of reliable dating methods for organic material is a serious challenge for all paleo-anthropologists [1]. This might surprise you, but the only reliable dating method for organic material is *Carbon-14 dating*. This procedure can date organic material such as bones and teeth accurately but only to a maximum of 25,000-30,000 years. Dating older organic material is nothing more than guesswork. In many cases these guesses rely on "leap of faith" assumptions by dating the rocks found near the organic material in question, wildly asserting these rocks were formed at the same time as the bones/skull/teeth were deposited. Obviously that is not



Timeline of evolution

The basic timeline is a [4.5 billion year old Earth](#), with (very approximate) dates:

3.8 billion years of [simple cells](#) (prokaryotes),

3 billion years of [photosynthesis](#),

2 billion years of [complex cells](#) (eukaryotes),

1 billion years of [multicellular life](#),

600 million years of simple [animals](#),

570 million years of [arthropods](#) (ancestors of insects, arachnids and crustaceans),

•550 million years of complex animals,

500 million years of [fish](#) and proto-amphibians,

475 million years of [land plants](#),

400 million years of [insects](#) and [seeds](#),

360 million years of [amphibians](#),

300 million years of [reptiles](#),

200 million years of [mammals](#),

150 million years of [birds](#),

130 million years of [flowers](#),

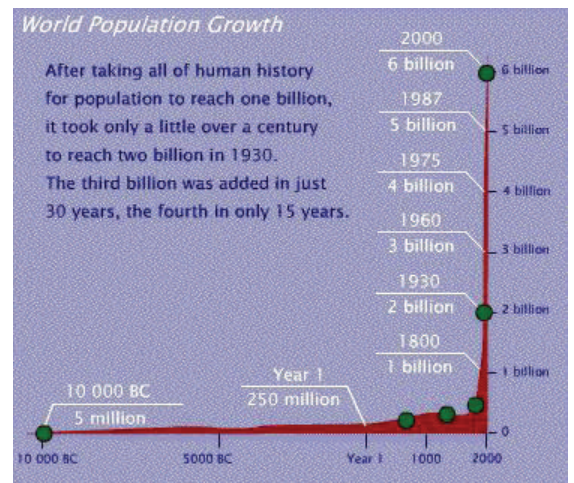
65 million years since the non-avian [dinosaurs died out](#),

2.5 million years since the appearance of the genus

[Homo](#),

200,000 years since [humans](#) started looking like they do today,

25,000 years since [Neanderthals](#) died out.



The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

science, but only wishful thinking.

Biochemical Dates for Early Man and Woman

Recently the advance of genetics has opened a new pathway to estimate the age of mankind through the analysis of human organic material[2]. By comparing samples of currently living humans with well dated DNA samples from the past, an estimate can be made for the rate the human DNA record changes[3]. Applying this estimated natural mutation rate to a representative sampling of the DNA of today’s world population, allows to estimate how much time would be required for today’s human DNA to mutate (“deteriorate”) from a common ancestor. As every cell in the human body contains the combined DNA from both the father and the mother, analyzing this DNA would not allow to trace the separate ancestry of the male or female. However, two portions of human genetic material do not recombine in reproduction, namely:

Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) This DNA resides in the so called *mitochondria*[4] structures, outside the cell’s nucleus. Both men and women get nearly all of their *mtDNA* only from their mother. In the late 1980s and early 1990s a number of studies examined the mtDNA of women all over the world. These concluded that all women descended from one “Eve” who lived within the last 200,000 years[5]. Refinements in measurements lowered these original estimates to 135,000 years and finally to less than 100,000 years[6]. These studies not only suggest a much younger age for humanity than previously assumed, but also indicate that all humans descend from ONE woman, ruling out that humans would have simultaneously evolved in multiple locations/regions.

A large segment of the Y-chromosome. Only men have a *Y-chromosome*, most of which they receive only from their father. Since 1995 studies have been conducted to trace genes on this Y-chromosome to determine the age and descent of males. Various studies all indicate younger ages for mankind. What may well be the most reliable study published so far,[7] calculates a common ancestor to modern man at between 37,000 and 49,000 years ago.

These studies also indicate that genetically all humans are much more alike than one would predict from Darwinian theory. Examinations of the genetic sequences of diverse modern human populations reveal minor differences, if any at all. One scientist noted [8]: “*It’s a mystery none of us can explain.*” All this evidence suggests a recent origin for modern humans, far more recent than evolutionary theory would allow.

Evidence from archaeology and anthropology is consistent with such estimates for the age of humanity. Sophisticated works of art first appear about 40,000-50,000 years ago[9], and evidence of religious relics and altars date back no earlier than 25,000 years[10].

Table 7-1 is an overview of the various estimates of the age of mankind in the scientific community over the last decades. It shows how dramatically these estimates have changed and how wrong the initial estimates were by “modern” science. This table also shows the age of the oldest evidences of human civilizations and peoples, based on archaeological finds. Most of these ancient leftovers of human habitation date back only 15,000 years ago. Claims for older finds are rarely presented.

Time period	Estimated age of mankind
<i>In the late 1950s</i>	<i>5 - 15 million years old</i>
<i>In the mid 1970s</i>	<i>5 - 7 million years old</i>
<i>In the late 1970s</i>	<i>1 million years old</i>
<i>In the mid 1980s</i>	<i>800,000 years old</i>
<i>In the late 1980s</i>	<i>50,000 – 200,000 years old</i>
<i>In the mid 1990s</i>	<i>43,000 years old</i>
<i>Current estimates</i>	<i>37,000 (or less) – 49,000 years old</i>
<i>Oldest historical record of civilizations</i>	<i>8,000 – 25,000 years old</i>
<i>The Bible</i>	<i>6,000 – 25,000 years old [11]</i>

The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

Table 7- 1 : Estimated Age of Mankind during the Last Decades

Accounts in the Biblical book of Genesis mention the descendents from the first man, Adam, through Noah, Abraham and Moses. Based on the literal reading of this data, it can be calculated that Adam was created by God a little over 6,000 years ago. This is also the date claimed by Six Day Creationists for the actual creation of the world. Other scholars point out the common practice of ancient Hebrew culture to skip generations in the genealogical records. Thus it is conceivable there were substantially more generations between Adam and Abraham than recorded in Genesis. These scholars generally theorize that, based on these records, Adam and Eve could have lived 8,000 to even 25,000 years ago. These views are the basis of the suggested range of 6,000 to 25,000 years old for the age of mankind. These Biblical estimates are surprisingly consistent with those supported by archaeology.

Whichever way one looks at the data, one conclusion is inescapable: as time progresses, estimates from science come ever closer to the age inferred by the Biblical accounts.

An Alternative Reasoning About the Age of Mankind

Today’s world population hovers near 6.5 billion people, growing at an annual rate of 2.3%. A statistic somewhat mind-boggling observation is, that more people are alive today than have ever lived before! Just in the last one hundred years, the world population has increased more than six-fold!

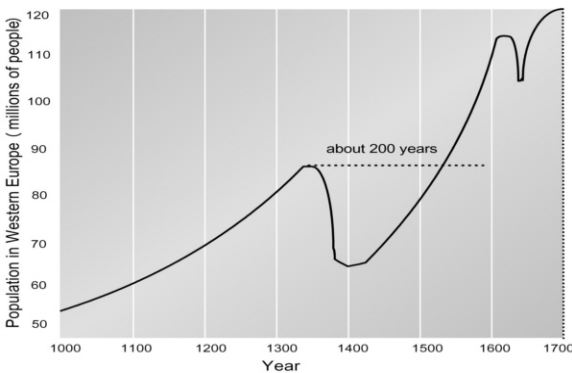
Growth Rate	Average # Children [12]	Age of Mankind
2 %	3.3	1,150 years
1 %	2.5	2,275 years
.5 %	2.25	4,550 years
.25 %	2.12	9,100 years

We can use these numbers and attempt to work backwards to calculate how long it would take to grow this world population at different growth rates starting with “Adam and Eve”. The result of this exercise has resulted in table 7-2. Assuming a generation to be 25 years, the table also shows the average number of children per family that corresponds with the growth rate.

Table 7- 2 : Growth Rates Versus the Age of Mankind

This demonstrates that even with a very low growth rate of the population, such as .5% (quite low compared to the current 2.3%) and the average number of children per family 2.25, only 4,550 years would be required to grow a population of 6.5 billion from just one original couple. Even with the growth rate at only .25%, only 9,100 years would be required to achieve the same.

One might claim that the lack of medical knowledge dramatically lowered the average life expectancy of our “ancient” ancestors, forcing the growth rate to be much lower. However mankind has a strong drive to populate and continue to preserve and grow the species. As observed often today, areas with



the lowest degree of development and by far the lowest life expectancy, see their population growing the fastest. Women can bear children in their teenage years, so even a life expectancy of only 25 or 30 years of age, still gives more than enough time to get large families.

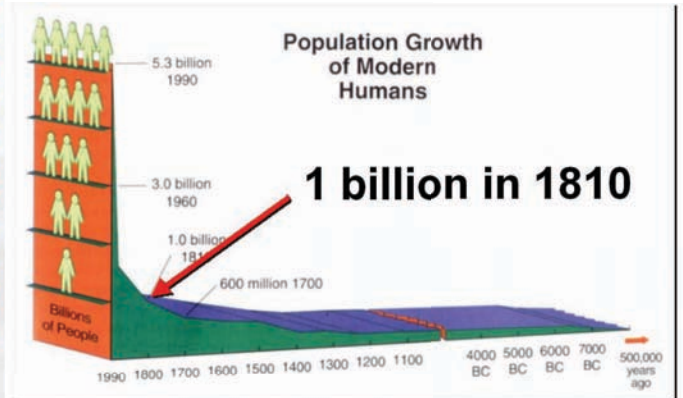
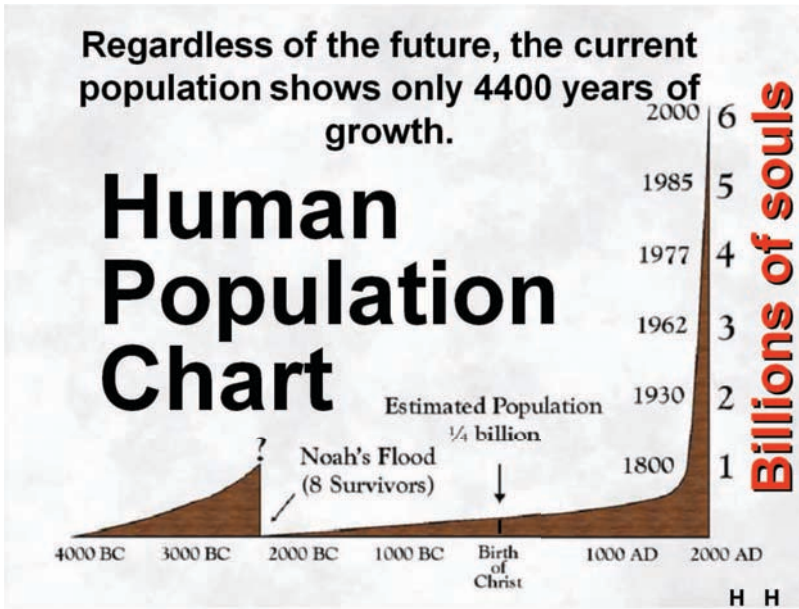
The same applies for the aftermath of epidemics (for instance, the plague in Europe in 1347, see figure) and the effect of major wars or other catastrophes. Historical records show usually a population boom right after the catastrophic event. This boom compensates within a few generations for the more than average loss of life. For instance, the devastating plagues of 1347 killed an estimated 50-75% of the population in many European countries, but in less than 200 years, the dip in population had been completely recovered. That’s why the generation born right after WWII is called – *the Baby Boomers*.

The Population Boom After the European Plagues

A similar line of thinking challenges that even the low range of the biochemical estimate of 37,000 years of human habitation might still be too high. If the “first family” was alive that long ago, even at a low growth rate of .5% we now should have a world population of 1.4×10^{80} (that would be calculated as $(1 + 0.005 \text{ (the .5% growth rate)})^{37,000 \text{ (years)}}$).

Lastly, please notice that the global flood described by the Bible happened about 4,500-5,000 years ago. This event would be quite consistent with the above calculations of growth rate and size of today’s world population..

The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome



Merrill Earth Science 1993 p. 503

Do Genetic Studies SUPPORT Evolution?

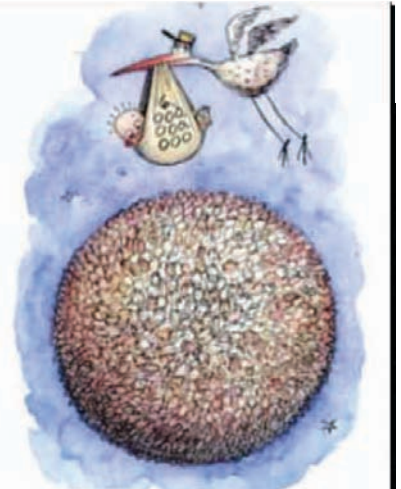
<http://www.biblestudy.org/basicart/do-genetic-studies-support-human-evolution.html>

Global Population Reaches a Milestone

Take a look around on October 12, because it may seem a bit more crowded. On that day, or thereabouts, Earth's population will reach six billion. Although no one knows exactly when baby number six billion will arrive, the United Nations picked October 12 to mark the event, which is almost certain to occur before the end of 1999.

"Six billion is a benchmark," says Carl Haub, senior demographer at the Population Reference Bureau in Washington, D.C. The 20th century began with world population under two billion. "We've added the last billion people in only 12 years. That's phenomenal."

Most of the increase these days takes place in the developing world. "Birthrates have stabilized at low levels in Europe and North America," says Haub. "In the developing world the overall rate of increase



Is the world overcrowded?

National Geographic Oct. 1999
Thomas Malthus's Essay on the Principle of Population had a great influence on Darwin.

NO! All the people of the world could fit easily in Florida or Texas. Humans foolishly crowd themselves into cities, giving the appearance of overcrowding, but earth being overcrowded is the farthest thing from the truth.

The scientific evidence — Language

ASSIST News Service (ANS) - PO Box 609, Lake Forest, CA 92609-0609 USA
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Wednesday, August 31, 2011

Human Languages Fit a Young Earth Model

By Brian Thomas, M.S.
Special to ASSIST News Service



DALLAS, TX (ANS) -- According to the Bible, God introduced different human languages at Babel about 4,000 years ago.¹ This brought about a dispersal and migration of the people assembled there, in accord with His original command to fill the earth.² In contrast, evolutionary linguists believe that all languages developed over the last 12,000 years.

If the creation model of recent migration is true, one might expect to find regional languages that obviously came from the same language families initiated at Babel. And there should be less than 4,000 years' worth of differences between them-differences that inevitably happen as things such as words or pronunciation change between generations. A new study concludes that two language families from central Siberia and North America come from the same ancestral language, implying that they share a common and recent origin-just as the Bible relates.

UCLA's Jared Diamond wrote an article in Nature titled "Linguistics: Deep relationships between languages," in which he summarized the work of Edward Vajda.³ Vajda, whose works appear in the 2010 issue of the Anthropological Papers of the University of Alaska, found a very significant statistical link between the grammatical construction of the Yeniseian language family-represented by Ket, which is spoken by about 200 people in Siberia-and the North American Na-Dene language family, represented by Navajo and similar languages.

It is clear that all the languages within these two families were once one language. But one of the "questions that most trouble linguists," wrote Diamond, is "why do Yeniseian and Na-Dene languages still show such a strong relationship if they diverged 12,000 years ago, when other languages diverge beyond recognition after 5,000-10,000 years ago?"³ That question should actually be separated into several questions: Why do these languages appear so similar if they diverged 12,000 years ago? Did they actually diverge 12,000 years ago? Did all languages begin from one language that diverged over eons of evolution, or were they created as distinct languages from their very beginnings?

First, "other languages" never did "diverge beyond recognition." Instead, they were created so that they were "beyond recognition" right from the start at Babel. It was probably this inability to communicate between the various family groups that led to their dispersal.

More significantly, the reason these languages "still show such a strong relationship" could be that the ancestors of its modern speakers were part of the same family group only 4,000 or fewer years ago. Where are all the differences that should have arisen over the course of 12,000 years of supposed Na-Dene and Yeniseian linguistic evolution?

Changes have occurred, but apparently not 12,000 years' worth.

These two languages are separated by a distance that was certainly traversable by foot within one or two generations during the post-Flood Ice Age, when sea level was 100 meters lower and a land bridge spanned today's Bering Strait.⁴ However, the languages within the two language families under consideration could not be separated by as much time as evolution insists, because they are still so similar. The evidence from the languages points to a recent, common origin, a scenario that perfectly fits the biblical model of a young earth.

Reference

1 Genesis 11:6-7.

2 Genesis 1:28.

3 Diamond, J. 2011. Linguistics: Deep relationships between languages. Nature. 476 (7360): 291-292.

4 Hoesch, B. 2007. Megafloods in the English Channel. Acts & Facts. 36 (10): 14.

Illustration from www.icr.org

Brian Thomas is Science Writer at the Institute for Creation Research (www.icr.org).

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The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence

Development
of life

Origin of humans



The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

Topics

- ◆ A history of apemen – the track record
- ◆ Two case studies
 1. Neandertals
 2. Australopithecines and Lucy
- ◆ How evolution hinders critical thinking
- ◆ Mechanism for change

Looking for Evidence

If the evolution of humans from an ape-like ancestor is true there should be two proof evidences:

1. The fossil record
2. A mechanism for change

If these evidences are absent, then the only alternative is special creation by God

Evolution begins with the assumption that man has evolved from ape-like creatures



Pick your relative

School Textbooks

Holt, Rinehart, & Winston, *Biology – Visualizing Life*, 1998, p. 213

“Look closely at your hand. You have five flexible fingers. Animals with five flexible fingers are called primates. Monkeys, apes, and humans are examples of primates....Primates most likely evolved from small, insect-eating rodentlike mammals that lived about 60 million years ago.”

Miller and Levine, *Biology*, 2000, p. 757.

“But all researchers agree on certain basic facts. We know, for example, that humans evolved from ancestors we share with other living primates such as chimpanzees and apes.”

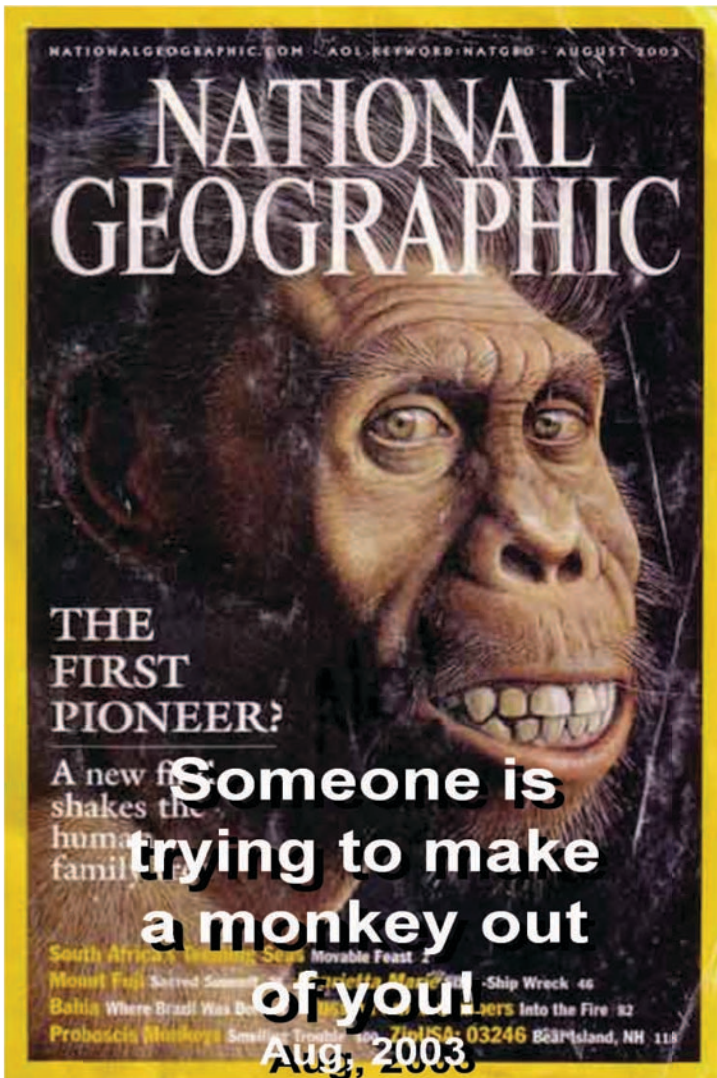
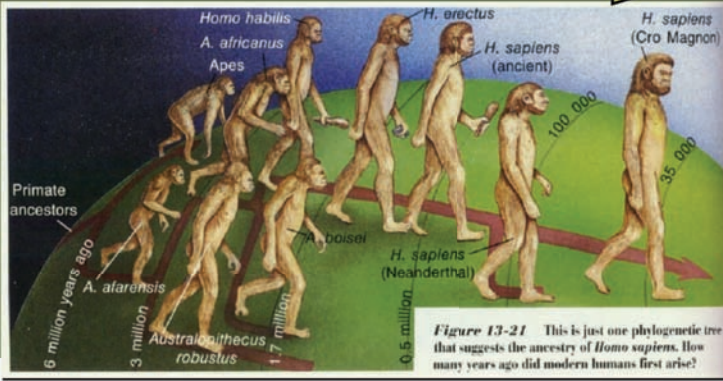
Let's look at the evidence

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

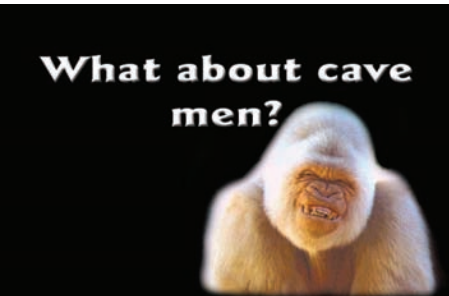
Evolution teaches we are getting better and will one day be god!

The Bible teaches we were made in God's image and are getting worse!



And God said, Let us make man in **our image**, after our likeness: ... So **God created man in his own image**, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

Genesis 1:26



What about cave men?

Many people today still live in caves in remote areas of the world. They are 100% Human.

That depends on what you mean by Cave Men? **Many people in the Bible lived in caves.**

Lot and his daughters - Gen. 19:30
 The five kings are found hid in a cave at Makkedah. - Joshua 10:17
 The children of Israel made them the dens which are in the mountains, **and caves**, and strong holds. - Judges 6:2

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

Java Man *Pithecanthropus erectus*

- ◆ 1891: An apelike skullcap and a humanlike thighbone were found 45 feet apart – claim: 500,000 Years old



Rudolph Virchow (regarded as the father of modern pathology) stated at the time of discovery:

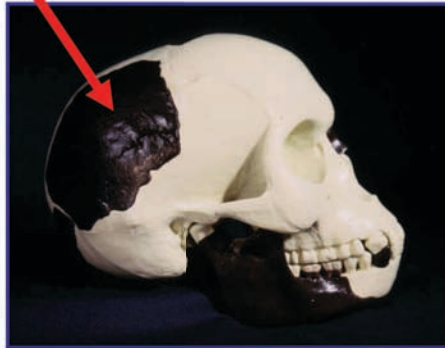
“In my opinion this creature was an animal, a giant gibbon, in fact. The thigh bone has not the slightest connection with the skull.”

- ◆ Human fossils (Wadjak) were also found in Java dating about the same age as Java Man
- ◆ Leading authorities of the time rejected (the discover) Dubois’s findings
- ◆ Hackel, a prime promoter of evolution and Java Man, already had a reputation for fraud in promoting his views on evolution
- ◆ Since 1950, anthropologists and textbooks have been calling Java man *Homo erectus*

Pitldown Man



Segment of lower ape-like jaw



Segment of human skull

- ◆ Parts found between 1908 and 1912 in Pitldown, England
 - of human skull
 - Portion of lower ape-like jaw
- ◆ The claim: 500,000 year old



intermediate link

- ◆ Featured in textbooks and encyclopedias
- ◆ In 1953 scientists studied the bones

New York Times ran an article: “Darwin Theory Proved True.”

The Truth

A fraud (600 year old bones)

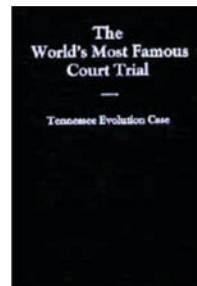
The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

Or take the Piltdown Man. It was declared an ape-man, 500,000 years old, and **validated by many of Britain's leading scientists**, including Grafton Elliot Smith, anatomist Sir Arthur Keith and British Museum geologist Arthur Smith Woodward. At the time the discovery was announced (1912), the New York Times ran this headline: "Darwin Theory Proved True." For the next four decades, Piltdown Man was evolution's greatest showcase, featured in textbooks and encyclopedias. But what did the Piltdown Man actually consist of? A very recent orangutan jaw, which had been stained to look old, with its teeth filed down to make them more human-looking, planted together with a human skull bone, also stained to create an appearance of age.

Piltdown Man was going to be used in the 1925 "scopes monkey trial" as evidence for evolution



Darwin Theory Proved True? 1912



278

TENNESSEE EVOLUTION TRIAL

Eoanthropus Dawsonis, the Dawn Man.

The most ancient English human relic has been called the dawn man of Piltdown. Owing to the fact that the skull fragments had been badly damaged and scattered by workmen before they came into scientific hands, there has been a great deal of controversy as to their significance. Until the experts arrive at an agreement about this type it might be well for others to reserve judgment. There can be no doubt as to the fact that these remains show a curious admixture of simian and human characteristics, the jaw and teeth being even more simian than that of the Heidelberg man, while the skull, though primitive, is distinctly human. The age of the dawn man is placed at about 200,000 to 300,000 years.

but deficient in those parts associated with the higher mental functions.

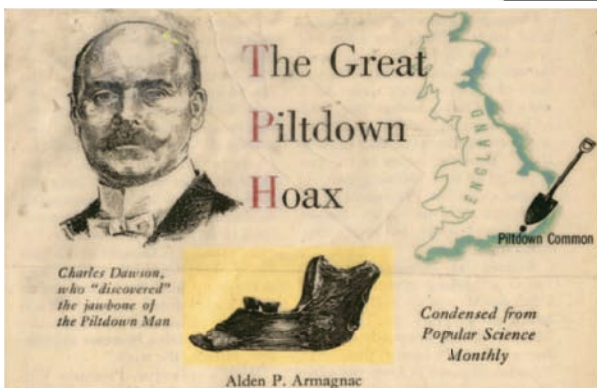
There can be no question that Neanderthal man was much more primitive, more simian in organization, than modern man. Expert opinion, as expressed by Keith looks upon him as "a separate and peculiar species of man which died out during or soon after the Mousterian period." This dates him back to about 50,000 years ago.

Homo Rhodesiensis, the Rhodesian Man.

Rhodesian man is represented by a perfect skull and a nearly perfect lower jaw, the tibia, both ends of a femur collar bone and parts of the scapula and pelvis. Part of the upper jaw of a second specimen was found in the same locality. The

The entire court case is available from Bryan College 423-775-2041.

For a good expose of the errors in the movie *Inherit the Wind*, call: George Sarrell 828-684-6232 (w) or 0374 (h) 500 Christ School Road, Arden, NC 28704



FOR MORE THAN 40 YEARS Piltdown Man was a member in more or less good standing of the

October 1956 Reader's Digest reprint of April 1956 Popular Science article

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

“There are not enough fossil records to answer **when, where, and how** homo sapiens emerged.”

Takahata, Molecular anthropology, Annual Review of Ecology & Systematics 1995, p. 355

“**Peking Man**” was made from pieces of skull found in the 1920’s in Peking, China. All evidence was lost in WW II.

Most people were never told that the remains of at least **10 humans** were also found with these “**monkey**” bones so they could not possibly be a “**missing link**.”

PEKING MAN



“**Fossil evidence** of human evolutionary history is **fragmentary** and open to various **interpretations**. Fossil evidence of chimpanzee evolution is **absent altogether**.”

Return to the planet of the apes, Henry Gee, Nature Vol. 412, 12 July 2001, p. 131

Then there was Peking Man, worked on and validated by a number of Piltdown alumni, including Davidson Black, Pierre Teilhard de Chardin and Smith. In seeing textbook portrayals of Peking Man, few students learned that the skulls had been found in scattered little fragments, and that the reconstructions were actually composites taken from various individuals.

Where fragments were missing, plaster substituted, and the famous final images of Peking Man were the creations of a sculptress named Lucille Swann.

Later, all of the Peking Man fossils mysteriously vanished, except for a couple of teeth, preventing Peking Man from being subjected to the kind of checking that doomed Piltdown Man.

A skull found in Spain and promoted as **the oldest example of man** in Eurasia was later identified as a **four month old donkey skull fragment**. A three day symposium to discuss the “Orce” man, named for the town in southern Spain, was cancelled. “Ass Taken for Man” *Daily Telegraph* May 14, 1984.

*Evolution’s
misdirected
“science”*

A **dolphin’s rib** had been labeled “**human collarbone**” and promoted as evidence for evolution. Evolutionist Tim White exposed the hoax.

I. Anderson, “Humanoid Collarbone Exposed as Dolphin’s Rib,” *New Scientist*, April 28, 1983, p. 199

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

"Java Man" (originally called **Pithecanthropus erectus**- meaning erect ape man and now called **Homo erectus** and dated by evolutionists at 500,000 years old) was made from a few scraps of bone found in 1891 in Java, Indonesia. Dutch anatomist Dr. Dubois (1858-1940) believed in evolution and had gone to Java, Indonesia to look for missing links between man and apes. *

Dubois had no formal training in geology or paleontology at the time, and his "archaeological team" consisted of prison convicts with two army corporals as supervisors.

Dubois took an ape's skull cap, and three human teeth plus a thigh bone (found a year later and 50 feet (15 M) away) from a human and informed the world he had found the "missing link."

He hid the fact that he had also found 2 normal human skulls in the same area. His deceit was revealed 30 years later.

See *Bones of Contention* p. 86



Figure 28 Homo erectus. Homo erectus had large brow ridges and smaller teeth than Homo habilis.

Homo erectus

Our understanding of *Homo habilis* is limited because it is based on only a few fossil specimens. In contrast, scientists have found many fossils of the species that replaced *Homo habilis*—the species *Homo erectus*.

The first *Homo erectus* specimen found, called Java Man, was discovered in 1891 on the island of Java, in southeast Asia. *Homo erectus* was larger than *Homo habilis*—about 1.5 m (5 ft) tall. *Homo erectus* also had a large brain of about 1,000 cm³ (60 in.³). Java Man may be more than about 700,000 years old. Similar fossils found in China are thought to be as old as 500,000 years. In 1976, a *Homo erectus* skull that may be 1.5 million years old was discovered in eastern Africa. **Figure 28** shows a fossil *Homo erectus* skull.

Homo erectus evolved in Africa and migrated into Asia and Europe, as shown in **Figure 29**. *Homo erectus* probably lived in groups of 20 to 50 individuals. They hunted large animals, used fire, and made both stone and bone tools. *Homo erectus* survived for more than 1 million years. The species disappeared about 200,000 years ago, as early modern humans emerged. Most scientists think that *Homo erectus* was the direct ancestor of our species, *Homo sapiens*.

Holt Biology 2004, p. 736

Rudolph Virchow, who had once been Haeckel's professor and is regarded as the father of modern pathology, said: **"In my opinion, this creature was an animal, a giant gibbon, in fact. The thigh bone has not the slightest connection with the skull."**

One of Haeckel's students, Eugene Dubois, became determined to find *Pithecanthropus*. Haeckel believed men might have separated from apes somewhere in Southern Asia. So in 1887, Dubois signed up as a doctor with the Dutch medical corps in the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia), intending to hunt for fossils during all his spare time. Dubois, it should be noted, had no formal training in geology or paleontology at the time, and his "archaeological team" consisted of prison convicts with two army corporals as supervisors. Years of excavation produced little of significance. Then, in 1891, along Java's Solo River, the laborers dug up a skullcap that appeared rather apelike, with a low forehead and large eyebrow ridges. Dubois initially considered it from a chimpanzee, even though there is no evidence that this ape ever lived in Asia. However, the following year, the diggers unearthed a thigh bone that was clearly human. Dubois, like Piltdown's discoverers, presumed that an apelike bone somewhere near a human bone meant the two belonged to the same creature, constituting Darwin's missing link. Haeckel, who had not even seen the bones, telegraphed Dubois: "From the inventor of *Pithecanthropus* to his happy discoverer!"

In 1895, Dubois returned to Europe and displayed his fossils. The response from experts was mixed, however. Rudolph Virchow, who had once been Haeckel's professor and is regarded as the father of modern pathology, said: "In my opinion, this creature was an animal, a giant gibbon, in fact. The thigh bone has not the slightest connection with the skull." The circumstances of Dubois' find were unorthodox. He had apparently been absent when the convicts dug up his fossils. Maps and diagrams of the site were not made until after the excavation. Under such conditions, a modern dig would be disregarded. In 1907, an expedition of German scientists from various disciplines, led by Professor M. Lenore Selenka, traveled to Java seeking more clues to man's ancestry in the region of Dubois' discovery. However, no evidence for *Pithecanthropus* was found. In the stratum of Dubois' find, the scientists found hearths and flora and fauna that looked rather modern. The expedition's report also noted a nearby volcano that caused periodic flooding in the area. Java Man had been found in volcanic sediments. The report observed that the chemical nature of those sediments, not ancient age, probably caused the fossilization of *Pithecanthropus*. Nevertheless, the Selenka findings and various deficiencies of Dubois' work were largely ignored, and Java Man became one of evolution's undisputed

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

Nebraska Man

- ◆ 1922 fossil evidence was discovered
- ◆ Used to support evolution in the 1925 Scopes trial
- ◆ The claim: 1 million year old intermediate link

The Truth

An extinct pig's tooth



The illustration of Nebraska Man that appeared in the London newspaper referenced by Gish and Humber.

It was over – zealous or desperate Media (Smith & Forestier) not necessarily the actual scientists (Osborn) who created this depiction from a tooth, but one can see how easily desperation influenced these evolutionists in the early 1900s.

<http://laelaps.wordpress.com/2007/05/14/countering-creationism-part-i/>

4B Pensacola News Journal Thursday, July 12, 2001

LIFE

Associated Press
 Researcher Yohannes Haile-Selassie, shown at left in 1999, of the University of California at Berkeley, holds an *Ardipithecus ramidus* kadabba canine tooth he recovered at a site in Ethiopia, right, about 50 miles south of where the fossil "Lucy" was found about three decades ago.

Fossil find might be oldest link to humans; old theory challenged

Mark Evans
 Associated Press
 Scientists working in Ethiopia

importance of what they've found," he said.
 The research team, led by Yohannes Haile-Selassie of the

One of the fossils, a 5.2-million-year-old toe joint, suggests the creature walked upright, Haile-Selassie said Thursday walking is

One tiny new bone can make an entire new cave man and upset all old theories.

There is great danger in basing conclusions on a single bone.
 In 1922, paleontologist Henry Fairfield Osborn, an ardent evolutionist, was shown a single tooth found in Nebraska by geologist Harold Cook. After examining it, Osborn declared it belonged to an early ape-man, whom he named *Hesperopithecus haroldcookii* in Cook's honor. Popularly, it became known as "Nebraska Man."

Osborn hailed the tooth as "the herald of anthropoid apes in America." At the American Museum of Natural History, William K. Gregory and Milo Hellman, specialists in teeth, said after careful study that the tooth was from a species closer to man than ape. Harris Hawthorne Wilder, a zoology professor at Smith College, wrote: "Judging from the tooth alone the animal seems to have been about halfway between *Pithecanthropus* [Java Man] and the man of the present day, or perhaps better between *Pithecanthropus* and the man of the Neanderthal type. ..." In England, evolutionist Grafton Elliot Smith convinced the Illustrated London News to publish an artist's rendering of Nebraska Man. The picture, which appeared in a two-page spread and received wide distribution, showed two brutish, naked ape-persons, the male with a club, the female gathering roots. All this from one tooth. However, further excavations at Cook's site revealed that the tooth belonged neither to ape nor man, but to a peccary, a close



The Real Nebraska Man

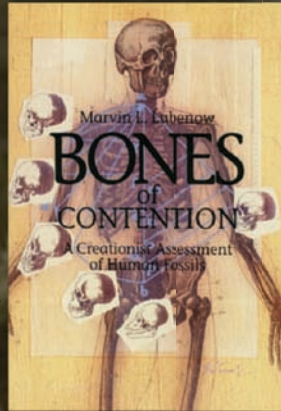
An interesting site for further follow up:

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

All of the so-called "cave-men" are dealt with in great detail in this book.

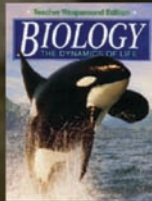
Available from CSE (850) 479-3466 \$13

More about cave men in our college course CSE 102 and on www.omniology.com



Outdated teachings still in textbooks!

Glenco Biology 1995 P. 473



This is silly! They don't know that he is the daddy of anybody. Daily Mail June 12, 2003

Articles like this appear every few weeks in the paper. In order for propaganda to work it must be repeated often.



AROUND THE MALL

Morganucodon, a.k.a. "Morgie," lived 210 million years ago and was the world's first true mammal.

The Mother of All Mammals

An artist and scientist collaborated to build the first ever 3-D model of the oldest known mammal, a shrewlike creature called Morgie

FOR COLORADO ARTIST Gary Staab, who's renowned for his life-size recreations of large prehistoric creatures, the Smithsonian's request last

centific papers about Morgie and a yellow highlighting pen.

"Then, he says, 'I time traveled. I imagined myself right in the midst,

was nocturnal... sive eyes fu... she asked her... After a bit... the clay mod... artist and sci... affectionate) mom," musk... created the b... She was plac... view of many... teered across... Once she o... mouth, visio... out and toot...

The National S... new mammal's... also "From the...

If you find a fossil in the dirt: All you know is, it died!

DAILY JOURNAL, JOHNSON COUNTY, IND.

ACCENT

Was Hobbit human ancestor?

By JOSEPH R. VERRENGIA THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Scientists working with powerful imaging computers say the spectacular "Hobbit" fossil recently discovered in Indonesia had distinctive brain features that could justify its classification as a separate — and tiny — human ancestor.

The new report, published March 3 in the online journal Science Express, seems to support the idea of a sophisticated human dwarf species marooned for eons while modern man proliferated.

The new research produced a computer-generated model that compared surface impressions on the inside of the fossil skull with brain casts of modern and ancient humans, as well as chimps and other primates.

The scientists said the model shows that the 3-foot specimen, nicknamed Hobbit, had a brain unlike anything they had seen before in the human lineage. The brain is chimp-like in size, about 417 cubic centimeters.

Yet the Hobbit's brain shared wrinkled surface features with the much larger brains of both modern humans and Homo erectus, a tool-making ancestor that



Thomas Sutikna of the Indonesian Centre for Archaeology in Jakarta, Indonesia, holds a skull fossil Oct. 15 that he and fellow scientists believe represents a new human species. The tiny specimen has been nicknamed Hobbit.

lived in southeast Asia more than 1 million years ago. Some of those brain features are consistent with higher cognitive traits.

These brain features coincide with physical evidence of advanced behaviors, such as hunting, firemaking and the use of stone tools, which were found alongside the bones in a cave on the remote equatorial island of Flores. To some, this suggests an

organized society of tiny husters flourished on the island for millennia at a time when modern humans dominated the planet.

"This is a unique creature," said Florida State University anthropologist Dean Falk, who led the study. "We found amazing, specialized features across the surface from front to back.

"These findings are consistent with the kinds of sophisticated behaviors that are hypothesized for the Hobbit, Falk said, but she stopped short of saying the Hobbit was a tool-maker.

In October, scientists from Indonesia and Australia caused an international sensation with their report of a trove of tiny fossils. As many as eight individuals were represented in layers that were dated from 95,000 to 12,000 years ago. The Hobbit skeleton was the most complete specimen and contained the only skull.

In a project funded by the National Geographic Society, Falk and researchers from Washington University in St. Louis created a three-dimensional computer model of the brain using CT scans of the interior of the Hobbit's skull. These images show the wrinkles, vessels and other surface features that made faint impressions on the skull's lining.

They compared that model with the brains of chimps, a contemporary woman, a pygmy and a European specimen of a person with a small-brain syndrome known as microcephaly.

Scientists say its brain shape is most closely associated with that of Homo erectus.

Secondary microcephaly dwarfism*.

The first (and so far only) specimens were discovered by a joint Australian-Indonesian team of paleoanthropologists and archaeologists looking on Flores for evidence of the original human migration of *H. sapiens* from Asia into Australia. They were not expecting to find a new species, and were quite surprised at the recovery of the remains of at least seven individuals of non-*H. sapiens*, from 38,000 to 13,000 years old, from the Liang Bua limestone cave on Flores. An arm bone, provisionally assigned to *H. floresiensis*, is about 74,000 years old. Also widely present in this cave are sophisticated stone implements of a size considered appropriate to the 1 m tall human; these are at horizons from 95,000 to 13,000 years and are associated with juvenile *Stegodon*, presumably the prey of Flores Man. The specimens are not fossilized, but were described in a *Nature* news article as having "the consistency of wet blotting paper". Researchers hope to find preserved mitochondrial DNA to compare with samples from similarly unfossilised specimens of *Homo neanderthalensis* and *H. sapiens*. The likelihood of there being preserved DNA is, however, low, as it degrades more rapidly in warm tropical environments; in such conditions it is known to degrade in as little as a few dozen years.



If you find a fossil in the dirt: You don't know if it had any kids. You sure don't know that it produced different kids.

Why do evolutionists claim the bones in the dirt can do something the living animals cannot do? (produce different kinds than themselves)

No fossil would count as evidence in a court of law. Similar design demonstrates a common designer.

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

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An extinct pig's tooth



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<http://laelaps.wordpress.com/2007/05/14/countering-creationism-part-i/>

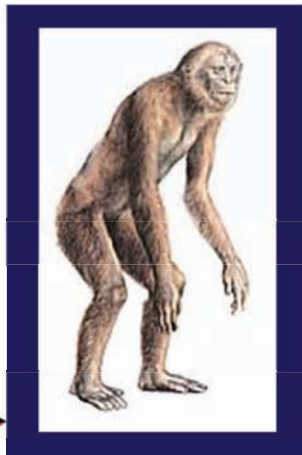
Ramapithecus

1930s



What they found

What they drew



Pithecus = Greek for ape
Discovered in 1930s: jaw fragments and teeth

Time Magazine (Nov. 7, 1977)

“Ramapithecus is ideally structured to be an ancestor of hominids. If he isn't, we don't have anything else that is.”



The truth

- ◆ In 1970 a baboon living in Ethiopia was discovered.
 - Same dental structure
 - Similar morphological features found on Ramapithecus
- ◆ Ramapithecus dropped from human line

The claim: 14 million year old intermediate between ape-like creatures and humans

An interesting site for further follow up:
<http://www.askdarwinists.com/>

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

Summary of "Facts"

- ◆ Java Man Two different creatures
- ◆ Piltdown Man Hoax
- ◆ Nebraska Man Pig
- ◆ Ramapithecus Ape

What about the dates?

In each case the date (age) was completely WRONG!

Ramapithecus

The Columbia Encyclopedia Sixth Edition, 2001.
"An extinct group of primates that lived from about 12 to 14 million years ago, Although it was generally an apelike creature, *Ramapithecus* was considered a possible human ancestor on the basis of the reconstructed jaw and dental characteristics of fragmentary fossils. A complete jaw discovered in 1976 was clearly nonhominid, however, and *Ramapithecus* is now regarded ... to be an ancestor of the orangutan."

Think These are Proof Humans Evolved from Apes?

- NEBRASKA MAN: This amazing discovery was found to be nothing more than a pig's tooth.
- LUCY: The remains of Lucy have been reclassified as an extinct ape.
- PILTDOWN MAN: These bones were proven to be a deliberate hoax. A human skull was attached to an ape jaw and weathered to look old.
- RAMAPITHECUS: These bones were found to be from an orangutan.
- JAVA MAN: These bones were found to be the remains of an ape and human mixed together. Its discoverer later rejected his find.
- PEKING MAN: Again, a mixup of human and ape bones.



Human Evolution Quotes

"The vast majority of artist's conceptions are based more on imagination than on evidence..Artists must create something between an ape and a human being; the older the specimen is said to be, the more ape-like they make it." - "Anthro Art", Science Digest April 1981 pg 41.

"No-one can be sure just what any extinct hominoid looked like." Donald C Johnson and Maitland A Edey, Lucy: The beginnings of Humankind (1981) p 286.

"The main problem in reconstructing the origins of man is lack of fossil evidence: all there is could be displayed on a dinner table." - New Scientist 20 May 1982 pg 491.

Found at: <http://www.nwcreation.net/human.html>

Two Case Studies

Case Study 1

Neandertals



They →

- ◆ First found near Dusseldorf, Germany in 1856
- ◆ Constructed to look ape-like
- ◆ Brain capacity about 200 cc larger Than modern man

Initial construction discovered to be wrong

- ◆ Used jewelry
- ◆ Used musical instruments
- ◆ Did cave paintings
- ◆ Capable of speech
- ◆ Buried their dead



Original Drawing of Neandertal

Neandertal Burial Cites

Marvin Lubenow, "Recovery of Neanderthal mtDNA: An Evaluation," *Creation Ex Nihilo Technical Journal*, 1998 p.89.

"Most anthropologists recognize burial as a very human, and a very religious, act. But the strongest evidence that Neandertals were fully human and of our species is that at four sites Neandertals and modern humans were buried together."

Two Case Studies

Case Study 1

Neandertals

Neandertal Anatomy



Thick brow
Stocky body build
Short extremities

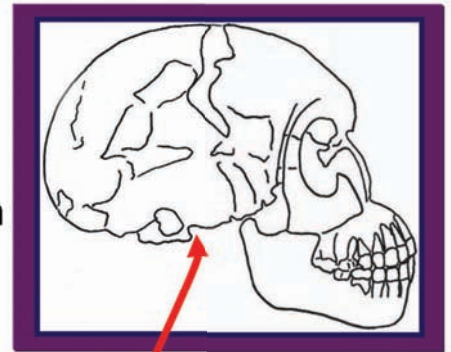


B. Endo, "Experimental Studies on the Mechanical Significance of the Form of the Human Facial Skeleton," J. Fac. Univ. Tokyo, 1966.

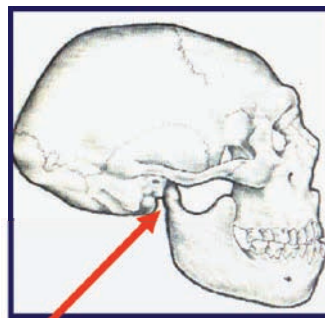
Rearranging the Data

From *Buried Alive* by Dr. Jack Cuozzo

Drawing of a Neandertal fossil purchased at the souvenir counter at the museum in Berlin giving an ape-like appearance



Lower jaw 30 mm (over an inch) out of the socket



Flat, human appearance

From the other side—
Evolution

http://www.talkorigins.org/faqs/homs/a_neands.html

Biochemical models have demonstrated that chewing muscles working through the teeth generates intensive concentration of compression in the nasal and forehead region...i.e. a bigger brow ridge.

Most of the info on these pages is from

www.train2equip.com

Excelent Dvds and resources

mike@Train2Equip.com www.icr.org

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

Neanderthals

Neanderthals Were Human

Dave Phillips (Physical Anthropologist), "Neanderthals Are Still Human," Impact Article #223, May, 2000

"Neanderthals were human. They buried their dead, used tools, had a complex social structure, employed language, and played musical instruments.

Neanderthal anatomy differences are extremely minor and can be for the most part explained as a result of a genetically isolated people that lived a rigorous life in a harsh, cold climate."

Conclusion About Neanderthals

- ◆ Protruding brow ridge
- ◆ Stocky body build and short extremities
- ◆ Isolated population of people
- ◆ Lived in a cold, harsh climate
- ◆ 100% human

Neanderthal man, reconstructed from a skull found in La Chapelle-aux-Saints, France



Neanderthal DNA

Nicholas Corninellis, M.D., *Creative Defense: Evidence Against Evolution*, 2001, p. 195. (citing Marvin Lubenow, "Recovery of Neanderthal mtDNA: An Evaluation," *Creation Ex Nihilo Technical Journal*, 1998.)

"Analysis of Neanderthal DNA failed to demonstrate any significance from DNA of modern humans."

Neanderthal Population

- ◆ Common dates for Neanderthals are 130,000 to 30,000 years ago
- ◆ Neanderthals existed for about 100,000 years (2,500 generations: 40 years per generation)

From year 1 to 2,000 the population has grown from about 300 million to 6 billion (100 generations)

The Problem

There should have been over 50 billion Neanderthals that lived during this time!

Where are the fossils?

David Menton, (Ph.D. Cell Biology and 30 years Professor of Human Anatomy), "Making Monkeys Out of Man", www.answersingenesis.org/docs2/4371gc8-28-2000.asp

"Despite the overwhelming evidence that Neanderthals were simply a race of stocky humans, imaginative artists (with the encouragement of some evolutionists) have consistently rendered them as stooped 'ape-men.'"

Neanderthals

Neanderthals were long portrayed as ape-men, stooped over. This misconception was largely the result of a faulty reconstruction by French paleontologist Marcellin Boule, who mistook the skeleton of a man with kyphosis (hunchback) for an ape-man in the process of becoming upright. Another snag: Neanderthal skulls are larger than those of modern humans. This flies in the face of evolutionary tradition, which says that man evolved progressively from creatures with smaller brains and skulls. In any event, Neanderthals are no longer classed as "ape-men," and some evolutionists have even discarded them as human ancestors. Which basically leaves us with australopithecines, currently in vogue as man's ancestor. However, australopithecine fossils show that they had long forearms and short hind legs, like today's apes. They also had long curved fingers and toes, like those apes use for tree-swinging. This may pose a problem for Time's thesis, since it claims the toe bone of *Ardipithecus ramidus kadabba* was over 5 million years old, yet relatively human-like - implying that it was more evolved than the toes of australopithecines, who supposedly came 2 million years later. The main substance to the claim that australopithecines are our ancestors is some evidence suggesting that the famed "Lucy" and her peers may have walked upright. But as noted, limited bipedality does not prove human ancestry, and a number of scientists - contrary to the impression created in Time - have disagreed that australopithecines are man's relatives. Britain's Lord Solly Zuckerman, who was raised to peerage for his scientific achievements, was a leading authority on australopithecines, having subjected them to years of biometric testing. He stated:

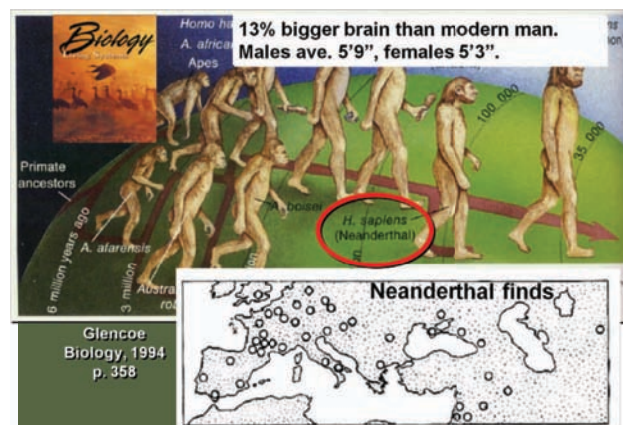
For my own part, the anatomical basis for the claim that the australopithecines walked and ran upright like man is so much more flimsy than the evidence which points to the conclusion that their gait was some variant of what one sees in subhuman primates, that it remains unacceptable.

Charles Oxnard, former director of graduate studies and professor of anatomy at the University of Southern California Medical School, subjected australopithecine fossils to extensive computer analysis. Stephen Jay Gould called him "our leading expert on the quantitative study of skeletons."

Oxnard concluded:

[T]he australopithecines known over the last several decades are now irrevocably removed from a place in the evolution of human bipedalism, possibly from a place in a group any closer to humans than to African apes and certainly from any place in the direct human lineage. All of this should make us wonder about the usual presentation of human evolution in introductory textbooks, in encyclopedias and in popular publications. In such volumes not only are australopithecines described as being of known bodily size and shape, but as possessing such abilities as bipedality and tool-using and -making and such developments as the use of fire and specific social structures. Even facial features are happily

The first Neanderthal Man was found in 1856 and classed as 100% human. More than 300 "Neanderthals" have been found. Joachim Neander (for whom the valley was named) wrote, "Praise to the Lord, the Almighty, the King of Creation."



The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

**ANATOMICAL RECONSTRUCTION IS NOT SCIENCE!
AT BEST IT IS ARTISTIC LICENSE AND IMAGINATION.
How Different Faces Can Fit a Single Skull**

How could early reconstructions of Neanderthal man's appearance have been so wrong? And is today's accepted version of "the truth" indeed true? Nobody knows the answers to these questions, but these two reconstructions, prepared especially for this book (*The Neanderthals - Time Life Books*) and shown here in full-face and profile views, show how widely divergent interpretations come about. Both of the heads start from the same Neanderthal skull, the so-called man from La Chapelle-aux-Saints, France, but end up looking strikingly different. The difference arises from the exercise of anatomically justifiable artistic license in reconstructing the soft tissue that once gave external shape to the head—but has long since disappeared because it does not fossilize as skull bones do. In the version at top, the artist has supplied the skull with flesh and features that give Neanderthal a modern look: beetle-browed and heavy-jawed, but clearly a relative of today's man. The version at bottom applies 19th Century ideas of the nature of Neanderthal man to reconstruct the lost, soft tissues of the head. With more hair, a thicker neck, a fleshier mouth and wider, fatter nose, the same skull presents Neanderthal as a creature more ape than man.



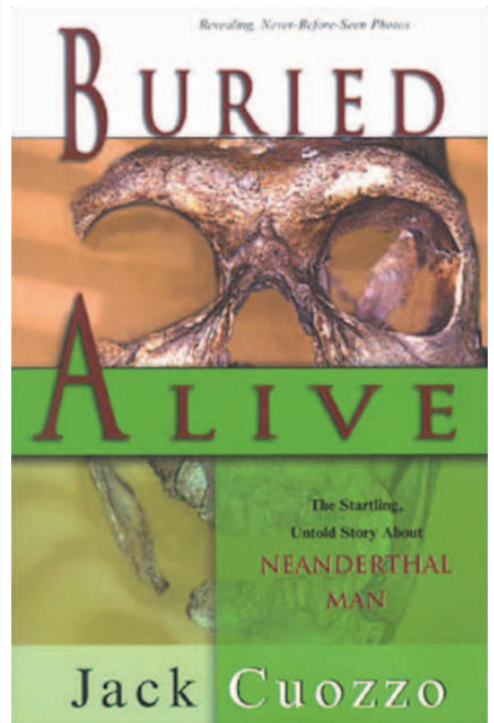
A gallery of portraits of Neanderthal man dating from 1888 (top left) shows how widely conceptions of him have varied—even when based on the same fossil find. The reconstruction with its musculature exposed (top center) was modeled in the early 20th Century for the noted French anthropologist Marcelin Boule from a skull found at La Chapelle-aux-Saints. Other scientists took the same skull and, reconstructing the soft tissue differently, came up with the heads in the second row at left and at bottom right.



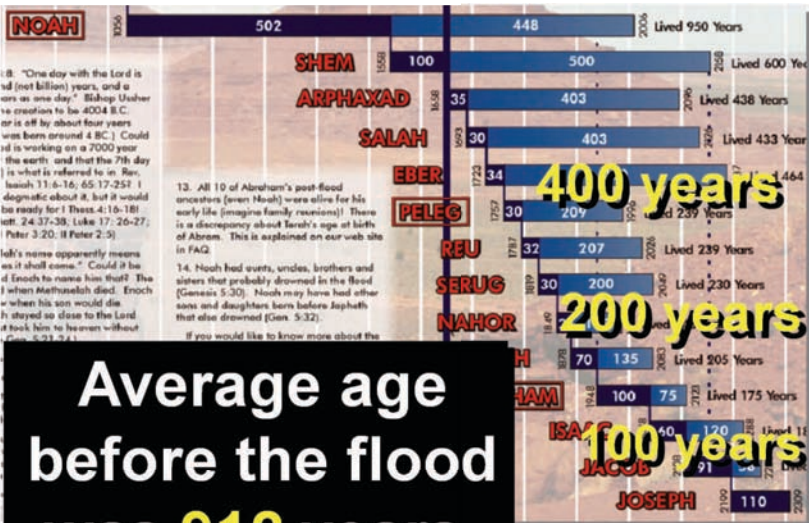
This article is reproduced from...
The Neanderthals – Time Life Books



Human Origins
The Search for Our Beginnings
The techniques of reconstructing Neanderthals have been considerably improved (left) since the first portrait drawn by Schaeffhausen in 1888. Nevertheless, we have still not formed a clear image of many details of their physical appearance.



After examining the famous "Rhodesia Man" or Broken Hill man Neanderthal skull, Dr. Cuozzo said, "You must understand that this skull really cries out **disease**. The teeth are badly decayed, and the **bones of the vault of the skull are extremely thick**. There are many features that testify ... of **acromegaly** or excess secretion of growth hormone in adulthood..."
p. 72, Available from: CSE; 850-479-3466, \$13, 973-743-7074, drjackcuozzo.com



Average age before the flood was 912 years. Today, 70-80

Neanderthals were probably very old humans living after the flood, who were affected by age as their bones were shaped by environmental factors.



The brow ridge never stops growing. This size probably indicates an individual over 200 years old.

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans



Figure 31 Neanderthals. Neanderthals were distinguished by massive ridges over the eyes.

Homo sapiens in Europe

Members of the species *Homo sapiens* first appeared in Europe about 130,000 years ago. The fossils of a group of *Homo sapiens* called Neanderthals (nee AN dur TALZ—the h is silent) were found in 1856 in the Neander Valley of Germany. The Neanderthals were short and powerfully built. Their skulls were massive, as shown in **Figure 31**, with protruding faces and heavy, bony brow ridges. The average Neanderthal brain was slightly larger than that of modern humans, although there is much overlap in size. Many scientists that study human evolution now classify Neanderthals as a separate human species, *Homo neanderthalensis*.

Neanderthals became more and more abundant in Europe and Asia, and by 70,000 years ago, they had become fairly common. Neanderthals cared for their injured and sick. They also commonly buried their dead and often placed food, weapons, and even flowers with the bodies. Such attention to the dead suggests that they may have believed in a life after death. Neanderthals were the first hominids to show evidence of abstract thinking.

Holt Biology 2004, p. 738



Aborigine

Flathead Indian

European

Humans have a variety of skull shapes even today



Professor Reiner Protsch von Zieten lied about the age of Neanderthal skulls and artifacts for 30 years. A university panel exposed his frauds and he resigned Feb. 2005. www.worldnetdaily.com Feb. 19, 2005

Cro-magnon man was modern in every respect. Why is he listed as a missing link?



Neanderthal Superior to Humans?

Skull / brain capacity—larger than ours

Bone structure—stronger than ours

Muscle structure—massive compared to most humans

A Neanderthal could probably have tossed a line backer over the goal post with ease.

What happened to the Neanderthals?

They are probably our ancestors, and disseminated into the rest of humanity, and thanks to genetic degeneration those body types no longer exist.



Rethinking Neanderthals

<http://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/neanderthals.html>



<http://metamedia.stanford.edu/~mshanks/weblog/?p=279>

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

Neanderthal Superior to Humans?

- Skull / brain capacity—larger than ours
- Bone structure—stronger than ours
- Muscle structure—massive compared to most humans
- A Neanderthal could probably have tossed a line backer over the goal post with ease. Two to Three times stronger than the average human.



How strong would a Neanderthal be compared to an modern human?

<http://www.madsci.org/posts/archives/2002-01/1010680667.Ev.r.html>

<http://answers.yahoo.com/question/index?qid=20090815173355AANZxjr>

Neanderthals Conquered Mammoths, Why Not Us?

Jennifer Viegas, Discovery News

<http://dsc.discovery.com/news/2008/09/09/neanderthal-mammoth.html>

NEANDERTHALS HAD LANGUAGE GENE IDENTICAL TO OURS

<http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,303282,00.html>

Neanderthals Could Cope with Warming Climate

They seem to have been wiped out by modern humans

<http://news.softpedia.com/news/Neanderthals-Could-Cope-with-Warming-Climite-37494.shtml>



The Neanderthal skeleton, at left, is compared with a modern human skeleton.

What happened to the Neanderthals?

They are probably our ancestors, and disseminated into the rest of humanity, and thanks to genetic degeneration those body types no longer exist.

Who was Neanderthal Man?

Is he the 'missing link' between Man and apes?

<http://www.biblestudy.org/basicart/who-was-neanderthal-man-was-he-the-missing-link.html>

Great article ! More On CD

Re-thinking early Humanity?

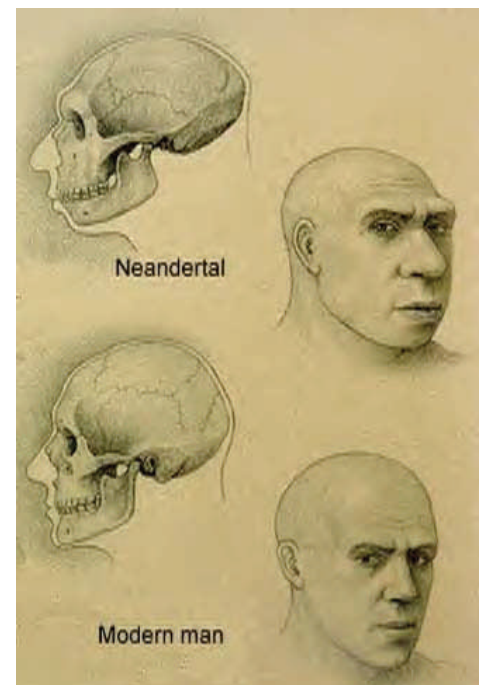
We are given two models when it comes to humanity.

- Evolution: we are getting bigger and better from primitive creatures.
- Creation: We originated as perfect beings and over time have speciated and degenerated.

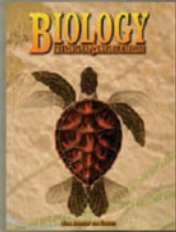
What does the evidence support?

More in coming pages.

A comparison of the cranium of a modern man and a Neanderthal man. In their construction Neanderthal looks very much like any other stocky, modern, muscular, well built person.



The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans



1996 p. 307



Where does the “**Stone Age**” fit into the Bible?



Many cultures today make and use stone tools.

It would have been easier to make stone tools than metal ones, especially if you were migrating or had been run off.

The quality of the stone tools is not an indicator of intelligence, but of conditions. One could make more “advanced” tools if time permitted or the food source was not scarce.

The “**Stone Age**” was **after the flood** when they got off the ark and faced a **devastated world** and **some bad people were banished-driven out from society.**



Hidden History
Michael Cremo
p. 93



Figure 5.9 A Folsom blade embedded in the lower surface of a travertine crust from Sandia Cave, New Mexico. The layer of travertine is said to be 250,000 years old.

National Geographic and the Stone Age swindle?

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v9/i1/stoneage.asp>

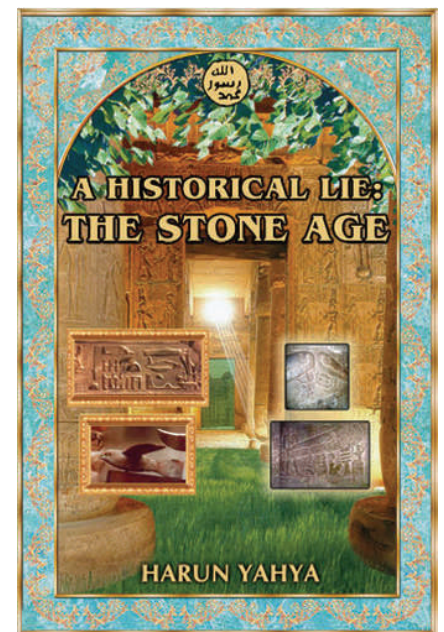
Modern ‘Stone Age’ reconsidered

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v15/i4/stoneage.asp>

Free download of Harun Yahya’s book
From a Muslim perspective, but interesting.

http://us1.harunyahya.com/Detail/T/EDCRFV/productId/3863/A_HISTORICAL_LIE:_THE_STONE_AGE

<http://www.harunyahya.com/>



The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

Two Case Studies

Case Study 2

Lucy and the Australopithecines

Australopithecus africanus (Tang)
Found by Raymond Dart 1924 and proclaimed as an intermediate link between apes and man. In **1973** South African geologist announced that **the cave the skull was found in was no more than 3/4 million years old**. This means the Taung skull could not be a missing link between apes and humans.

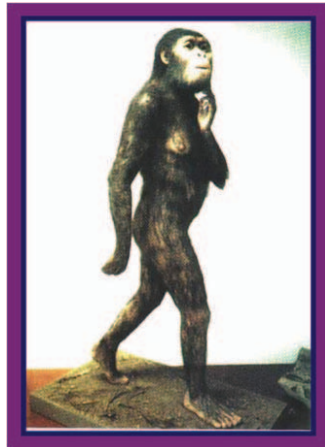
See: **Bones of Contention** by Marvin Lubenow p. 50

See: **omniology.com** for lots more on the cave men.



Lucy

- ◆ What was found?
- ◆ How old is Lucy?
- ◆ Did Lucy walk upright and how do we know?



- ◆ Lucy discovered in 1974
- ◆ About 40% of the fossil was found
- ◆ Claimed to be 3.5 million years old
- ◆ Claimed bipedal (walked upright)

Picture of Lucy from: *Biology: Understanding Life Third Edition, 2000*



Note: no foot bones were found, but these “scientists” gave this creature human feet with no evidence.

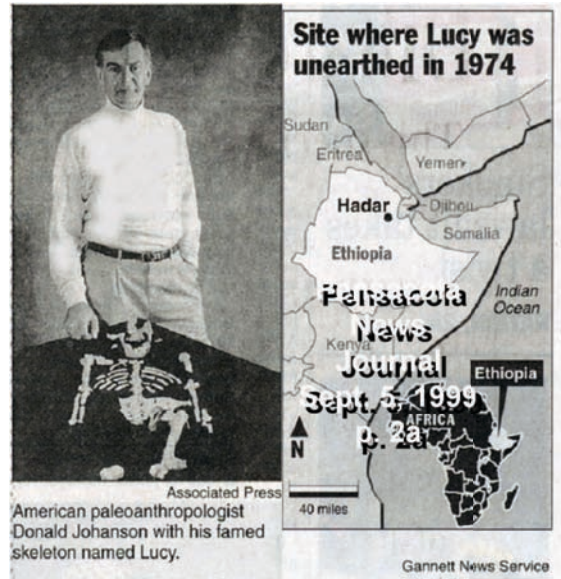


The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans



Johanson at Olduvai Gorge; bone fragments from new find, left, and Lucy

Johanson had gone to Africa on a grant to find a missing link. Two weeks before his grant money ran out he found Lucy.

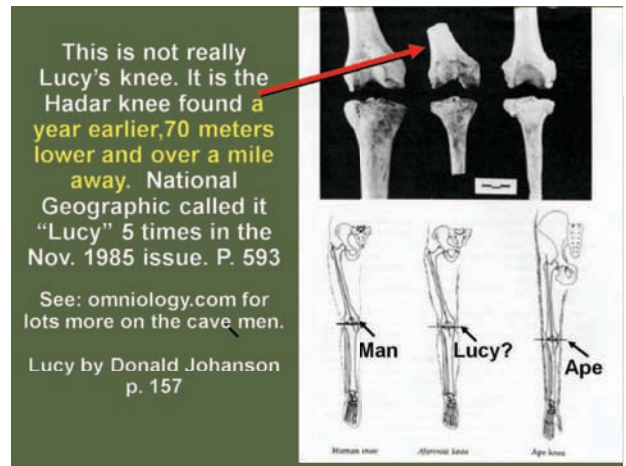


American paleoanthropologist Donald Johanson with his famed skeleton named Lucy.

Gannett News Service

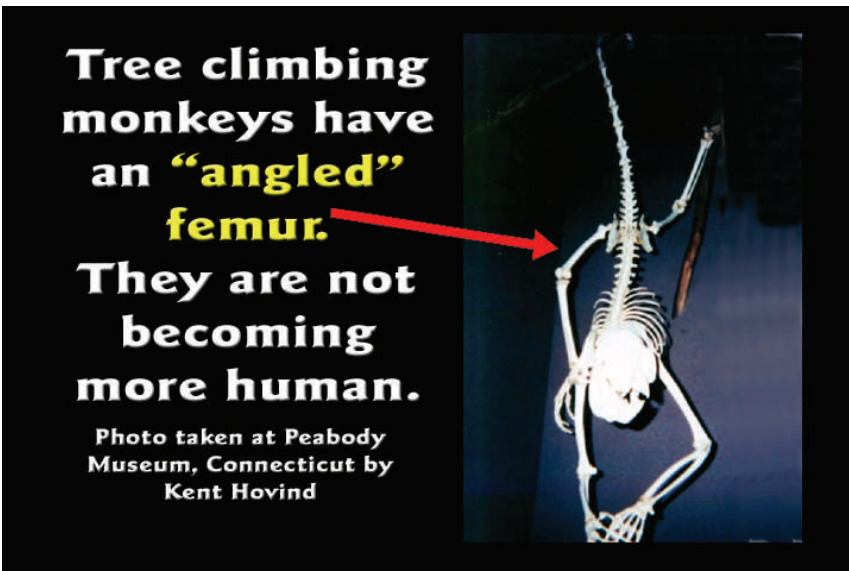


Typical Lucy skull shown in textbooks. How do you get such a detailed skull from so few bones? See National Geographic, March 2000 to see how Lucy was pictured 4 different ways by artists.



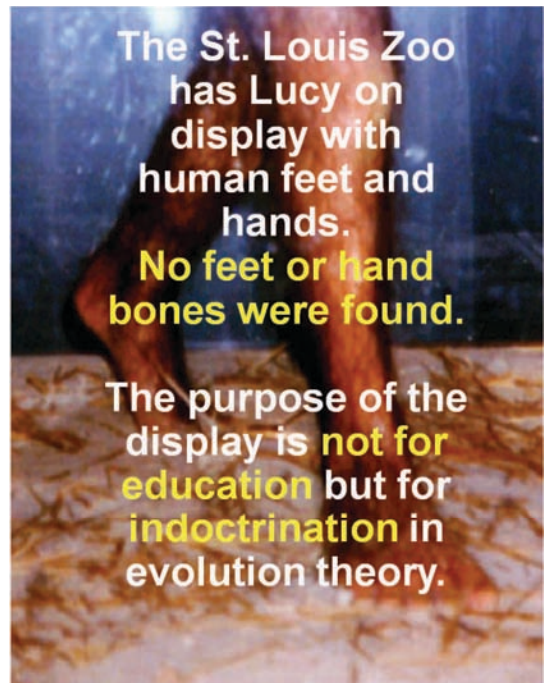
This is not really Lucy's knee. It is the Hadar knee found a year earlier, 70 meters lower and over a mile away. National Geographic called it "Lucy" 5 times in the Nov. 1985 issue. P. 593

See: omniology.com for lots more on the cave men. Lucy by Donald Johanson p. 157



Tree climbing monkeys have an "angled" femur. They are not becoming more human.

Photo taken at Peabody Museum, Connecticut by Kent Hovind



The St. Louis Zoo has Lucy on display with human feet and hands. No feet or hand bones were found.

The purpose of the display is not for education but for indoctrination in evolution theory.

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

The statue is “a complete misrepresentation. And I believe **they know it is a misrepresentation.**”

Professor David Menton,
Washington University

“Zoo officials have no plans to knuckle under. We cannot be updating every exhibit based on every new piece of evidence. We look at the overall exhibit and the impression it creates. **We think the overall impression this exhibit creates is correct.**”

Bruce L. Carr- zoo's director of education.
St. Louis Post Dispatch July 22, 1996, p. 1



OLDEST FOOTPRINTS. This trail of footprints, belonging perhaps to two adults and a child, was found preserved in a bed of volcanic ash at Laetoli in Tanzania. It proves that hominids were walking upright some 3.75 million years ago.

Russel H. Tuttle (U. of Chicago) did the most extensive study of the Laetoli footprints as well as studying the footprints of more than 70 **habitually barefoot people** and found, “the 3.5 million year old footprint trails at Laetoli site G resemble those of habitually unshod modern humans.

None of their features suggest that the Laetoli hominids were less capable bipeds than we are.”

Russell H. Tuttle, “The Pitted Pattern of Laetoli Feet,”
Natural History, Mar. 1990: p. 64, quoted in *Bones of Contention*, p. 174. Available from CSE (850) 479-3466 \$13.



The footprints are described as “**remarkably similar to those of modern man.**” ... **“The form of his foot was exactly the same as ours.”** ... **“Weight-bearing pressure patterns in the prints resemble human ones...”** **“footprints, so very much like our own,”**

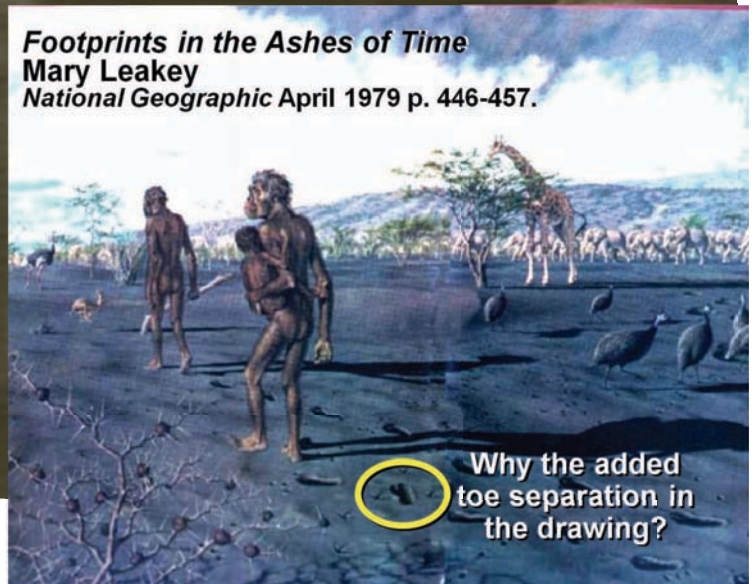
Footprints in the Ashes of Time Mary Leakey
National Geographic April 1979 p. 446-457.

“If the G [laetoli] footprints were not **known to be so old, we would readily conclude that they were made by a member of our own genus, homo.”**

Russell H. Tuttle, “The Pitted Pattern of Laetoli Feet,”
Natural History, Mar. 1990: p. 64, quoted in *Bones of Contention*, p. 174. Available from CSE (850) 479-3466 \$13.



Footprints in the Ashes of Time
Mary Leakey
National Geographic April 1979 p. 446-457.



The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

Lucy and the Australopithecines

- ◆ No similarity in appearance to humans
- ◆ Long arms are identical to chimpanzees
- ◆ Jaws are similar to chimpanzees
- ◆ Upper leg bone is similar to chimpanzees
- ◆ Lucy's legs were very ape-like
- ◆ Brain size (400-500 cc) overlaps chimpanzees
- ◆ Large back muscles for tree dwelling
- ◆ Hands similar to pygmy chimpanzee
- ◆ Feet were long and curved

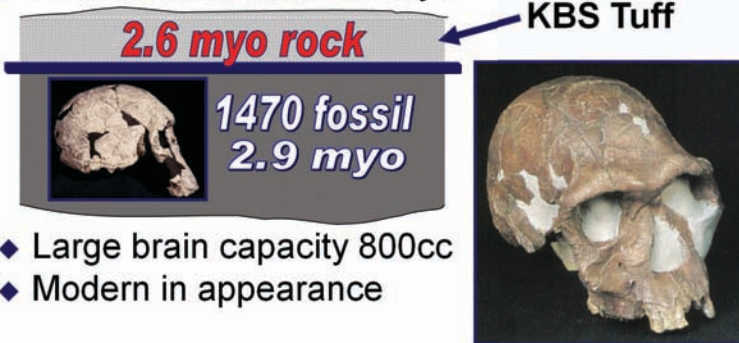


A problem: how can a fossil so modern looking be so old? Three options:

1. Reassign the date to 1470.
2. Make 1470 a distant primitive homosapian.
3. 1470 could be reevaluated to be an australopithecine.

The Dating Game

- ◆ In 1972 KNM-ER 1470 fossil found
- ◆ Volcanic rock above 1470 dated at 2.6 myo
- ◆ 1470 claimed to be 2.9 myo



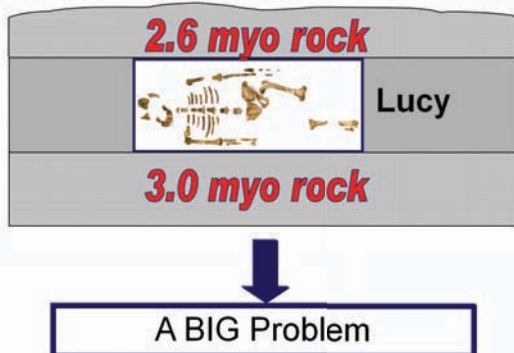
- ◆ Large brain capacity 800cc
- ◆ Modern in appearance

The first two finds occurred. 1470 was made a homo habilis and the new date was 1.8 myo.

For years the KBS tuff (volcanic ash) was dated by potassium/argon dates to be 212 – 230 myo. (Nature Magazine) Then in 1972, KNM-ER 1470 was found (KNM-ER a museum id code: Kenya National Museum, East Rudolf). It was found under the tuff by Richard Leakey. It looked like modern humans but dated at 2.9 myo.

Later 10 different dates of the tuff were taken to be .52 – 2.64 myo. This is quite a difference from 212 myo! The KBS tuff is about 3 feet thick and covers an area of about 50 miles.

Lucy and the Dating Game



More info:

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/tj/v15/i2/lucy.asp>

Confirmed by many potassium dates. Lucy is now dated at 2.9 myo.

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

The Problem and the Solution

Lucy: ape-like 2.9 myo

1470 skull: modern appearance 2.9 myo



Ape-like appearance



Modern looking

How Do Evolutionists Solve This?

Solution

Throw out the potassium/argon dates and use fossil pig sequences to re-date Lucy (3.5 myo)

Basil Cooke, a pig expert, had assembled a detailed sequence of several separate pig lineages over a period of a couple of million years. The claim: the evolution of pigs is consistent worldwide and therefore the pig sequences found at Hadar could determine the age of Lucy.

Fossil elephants gave a date of 2.5 myo but fossil pigs 2.0 myo. Why did they go with the pigs? It better fit the evolution model.

Early attempts to date the KBS tuff (1969) gave an age of 212-230 million years which was immediately rejected as an extraneous argon age discrepancy, because of the presence of Australopithecine and other mammalian fossils beneath the tuff (Fitch & Miller 1970, Nature 226:226-8).

In the early 1970's the KBS tuff was "securely dated" at 2.6 million years based on: Vertebrate faunas -- Elephant, Suid (pig), Australopithecus, and tools



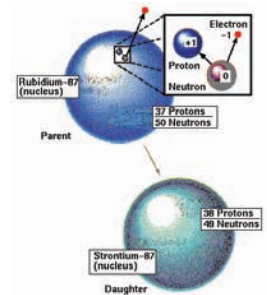
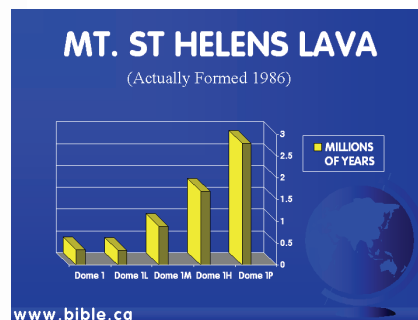
Dating Method Accuracy

If the evolutionists do not trust potassium argon dates, then why should the public be led to trust them?



~~Potassium/argon dates~~

Fossil pig sequences



More on dating fallacies

<http://www.bible.ca/tracks/dating-radiometric.htm>

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

Did Lucy Walk Upright?

- ◆ **1987** Charles Oxnard (Professor of Anatomy and Human Biology) Computer analysis
- ◆ **1992** *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, Walked like chimpanzees
- ◆ **1993** Christine Tardieu, (Anthropologist) reported, "Its locking mechanism was not developed." (It could not stand up)
- ◆ **1994** *Journal of Human Evolution*, A Biochemical Study of the Hip and Thigh

Confusion about Lucy

Robert Boyd and Joan Silk, (both professors of anthropology), *How Humans Evolved*, 2000, pp. 331-334.

"Anatomical evidence indicates that *A. afarensis* was bipedal..."

{ ...some anthropologists... are convinced by the anatomical evidence that *A. afarensis* was not a modern biped. }

Why the confusion?

Why aren't students told about this?

Did Lucy Walk Upright?

Stuart Burgess (Ph.D. CEng), *Hallmarks of Design*, 2002, p. 166.

"There are so many unique features required for bipedal motion that it is impossible for a quadruped to gradually evolve into a biped."

All these deal with being bipedal

FINE BALANCE: Requires a fine sense of balance. The inner ear has a network of fluid-filled canals which contain sensors which are sensitive to movement and gravity. The sensors consist of fine hairs which send out signals to indicate direction and speed. Humans have a more complex inner ear design than apes

FLAT FACE: So their eyes have a field of view which extends down to the ground in front of the feet.

UPRIGHT SKULL: the position at which the spinal cord enters the skull. In humans it is located at the bottom of the skull. This means the most natural position for the head is looking forward in the upright position.

STRAIGHT BACK: This is ideal for upright posture because the torso and head are directly above the hips in the standing position. Apes have a curved back.

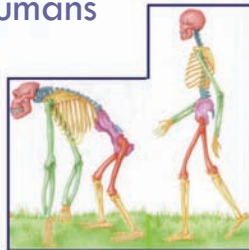
FULLY EXTENDABLE FEMUR BONES: When looking from the front humans have femur bones which are angled inwards as they come down from the hip. This has the effect of making the knees and feet closer together. Having feet closer together keeps the feet nearly under the center of the body and gives stability during walking and running. During walking and running the body is supported by one leg at any instant and so the body can topple over if the legs are not right under the body. If the feet were not close together then the body would be thrown from side to side

FULLY EXTENDABLE KNEE JOINTS:

VERY LONG LEGS: The length of human legs is about half the total body. This makes it possible to walk and run for long distances with relative ease. In contrast, apes are only about a third.

10 Unique Characteristics Of Humans

1. Fine balance
2. Flat face
3. Upright skull
4. Straight back
5. Fully extendable hip joints
6. Angled femur bones
7. Fully extendable knee joints
8. Long legs
9. Arched feet
10. Strong big toes



ARCHED FEET: The human foot is arched between the ball of the foot and the toes. The foot has around 26 bones and many muscles and ligaments, tendons and nerves so the foot can flex between the heel and the ball. The arched structure of the foot makes it easy for a person to press down on the ball for the foot which is important for balance and control. This ability is also important for movements such as standing on tiptoe, running and turning. It also helps absorb shocks during walking and running. In contrast the feet and hands of apes are like hands suited for grasping.

STRONG BIG TOES: This feature is important for walking and running. For each step, the final push from the ground comes from the big toe. In order to propel the body forwards in a controlled manner, the big toe must be very strong. Apes have a toe designed for grasping. They cannot make a firm push from their big toe.

Did Lucy Walk Upright?

Dr Spoor, Anatomist and editor of the *Journal of Human Evolution*

“Dr Fred Spoor has done CAT scans of the inner ear region of some of these skulls. These show that the semi-circular canals, which determine balance and ability to walk upright, resemble those of the extinct great apes.”

F. Spoor, “Implications of early hominid labyrinthine morphology for evolution of human bipedal locomotion,” *Nature*, June 1994 (reported in *Creation*, 2003, p. 17.)

FRED SPOOR -- (Ph.D Utrecht University, 1993)

Professor of Evolutionary Anatomy, [Dept. of Anatomy & Developmental Biology](#), [UCL](#)
Joint editor of [Journal of Human Evolution](#).

Charles Oxnard (professor of anatomy and leading expert on australopithecine fossils), *The Order of Man: A Biomathematical Anatomy of the Primates*, 1984, p. 332.

“The australopithecines known over the last several decades ... are now irrevocably removed from a place in the evolution of human bipedalism,...

All this should make us wonder about the usual presentation of human evolution in introductory textbooks...”

Lucy and Chimpanzees

Joseph Weiner, *The Natural History of Man*, 1971, pp. 45-46.

“The first impression given by all the skulls for the different populations of *Australopithecines* is of a distinctly ape-like creature...”

The ape-like profile of *Australopithecus* is so pronounced that its outline can be superimposed on that of a female chimpanzee with a remarkable closeness of fit.”

Conclusion on Lucy

William Fix, *The Bone Peddlers*, 1984, p. xxii.

“Lucy seemed to be more of a promotion to convince the public that Johanson’s fossils were more important than Richard Leakey’s rather than an attempt to present an even handed assessment of current paleoanthropology.”

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

How Evolution Hinders Critical Thinking

Australopithecine Anatomy

Richard Milton, *Shattering the Myths of Darwinism*, 1997, p. 207.

“... anatomists Jack Stern and Randall Susman,... described Lucy’s hands and feet as being long and curved, typical of a tree-dwelling ape.”

David Menton, Ph.D. Cell Biology, Biomedical research technician at Mayo, and 34 years Professor of Human Anatomy

“Menton cites evolutionary sources which show that creatures in this species had hands and feet which were 'not at all like human hands and feet; rather, they have long curved fingers and toes'— even more so than apes today that live mostly in the trees.”

Creation ex nihilo, Dec 1996, p. 52.

Lucy: What Nice Feet You Have

Drawing from *Life: The Science of Biology*, Purves, Orians, and Heller, 1992, p. 604.



St Louis zoo replica of Lucy

Apes and Humans – a Test



Which footprint is human?

Laetoli Footprints

Footprints discovered in 1978 in Laetoli, Tanzania. The footprints were dated at 3.5 million years old.



Who made these footprints?

Ape and Human Footprints



Human

Ape (Lucy)



Laetoli footprint

Footprints and Real Evidence

Tim White, “Evolutionary Implications of Pliocene Hominid Footprints,” *Science*, April 1989, p. 175.

“The uneroded footprints show a total morphological pattern like seen in modern humans.”

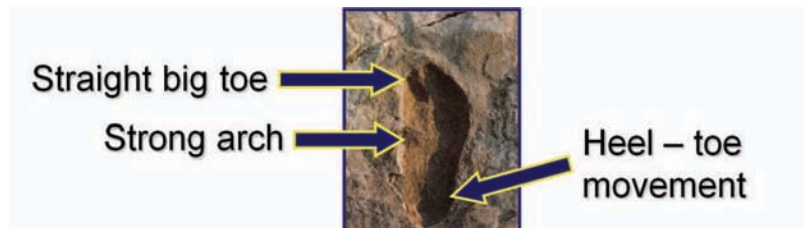
Russell Tuttle, “The Pattern of Little Feet,” *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, Feb 1989, p. 316.

“Indistinguishable from those of habitually barefoot *Homo sapiens*.”

Donald Johanson and Maitland Edey, *Lucy: The Beginnings of Humankind*, 1981, p. 250.

“There is a well-shaped modern heel with a strong arch and a good ball of the foot in front of it. The big toe is straight in line. It doesn’t stick out to the side like an ape toe,...”

All these are characteristic of humans, not apes or Lucy



The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

Time: The Holy Grail

Ignoring the Evidence

Robert Boyd (professor of anthropology) and Joan Silk (professor of anthropology), *How Humans Evolved*, 2000, p. 334.

“Who made these footprints? *A. afarensis* is the likely suspect because this is the only hominid whose remains have been found at Laetoli, and *A. afarensis* is the only known hominid to have lived in East Africa at the time the tracks were made.”

Textbooks Promoting Bad Science

Biology: Visualizing Life, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1998, p. 221.

“Another important find was the footprints of a group of bipedal animals...

They reveal small but very humanlike feet, lacking the ape’s opposable toe. Our ancestors or very close relatives were walking upright only 1.5 million years after diverging from the chimpanzee line.”

Anatomy of Australopithecines

David Catchpoole, Ph.D., “New evidence: Lucy was a knuckle-walker”, www.answersingenesis.org/docs2/4256news5-5-2000.asp

“A serious reconstruction error is to wrongly align Lucy’s big toe alongside the smaller toes, like a human foot. ...

anatomist Dr Charles Oxnard has shown that the big toe actually sticks out as in chimpanzees.”

The Evolution Solution

Russell Tuttle, “The Pitted Pattern of Laetoli Feet,” *Natural History*, Mar 1990, p. 64.

“In sum, the 3.5-million-year-old footprint trails at Laetoli site G resemble those of habitually unshod modern humans.

None of their features suggest that the Laetoli hominids were less capable bipeds than we are.”

What about the education system?

Biology: Principles and Explorations, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 2001, p. 307.

“Lucy’s leg bones indicate that she must have walked upright. She stood about 1 m (3 ft) tall.”

Biology: Concepts and Connections, 2000, p. 404.

“Some 3.7 million years ago, several bipedal (upright-walking) human animals of the species *Australopithecus afarensis* left footprints in damp volcanic ash in what is now Tanzania in East Africa.”

Evolution Rejects the Evidence

“Professor Betsy Schumann, evolutionist expert, admits that the statue’s feet ‘probably are not accurate’, but when asked whether the statue should be changed, she says, **No.**”

Creation ex nihilo, Dec 1996, p.52.

In other words, it doesn't matter if people get indoctrinated into evolution by wrong evidence

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

Conclusion on Bipedalism

F. Spoor, B. Wood and F. Zonneveld, Implications of early hominid morphology for evolution of human bipedal locomotion, *Nature* 369(6482):645–648, 1994.

Cat Scans of the inner ear canals (reflecting posture and balance) of 53 humans, over 20 apes, fossil humans (early *Homo*), and Australopithecines by anatomist Dr Fred Spoor and his colleagues at University College, London, showed they did **not** walk habitually upright.

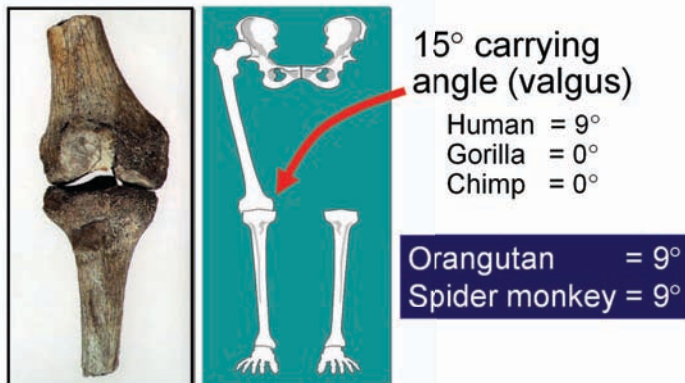
Why is this information not in textbooks?

very interesting. The canals of *Australopithecus africanus* and *robustus* were most similar to the great apes. Spoor and his associates concluded that this finding was consistent with the idea that these creatures were at least partly arboreal and that they "did not walk habitually upright," but Spoor still believed them to be partly bipedal as well.

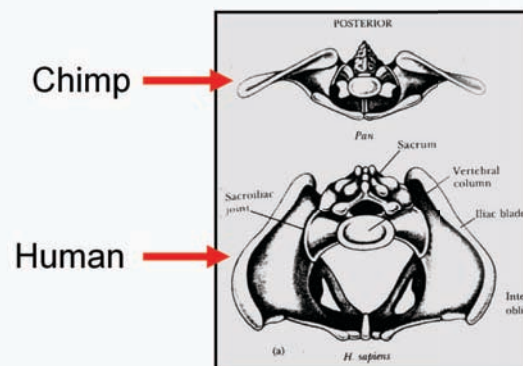
[This is not a quote, but summary of the information.]

The anatomy of the semicircular canals of australopithecines is also interesting. The semicircular canals are three small, loop-shaped structures in the inner ear, arranged roughly at right angles to each other. These structures are responsible for giving us our sense of balance by allowing us to orient ourselves with respect to a gravitational field. In the early 1990s, a scientist by the name of Spoor, decided to study these canals. He compared the canals of many living primates, to include humans, with some "hominid" fossils. He used a computerized tomography scanner (CT-scanner) to do this. His results were

Knee Joint of *A. afarensis*



Chimp vs. Human Pelvis



Lucy's Pelvis

J. Stern & R. Sussman, *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 1983, pp. 291 & 292.

"The fact that the anterior portion of the iliac blade faces laterally in humans but not in chimpanzees is obvious. The marked resemblance of AL 288-1 (Lucy) to the chimpanzee is equally obvious...

It suggests to us that the mechanism of lateral pelvic balance during bipedalism was closer to that in apes than in humans."

Lucy's pelvis is "wrong" because it is very ape-like

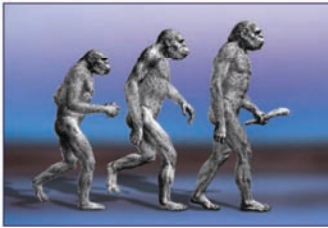


PBS Nova Series; In Search of Human Origins episode one 1994 (Dr. Owen Lovejoy)

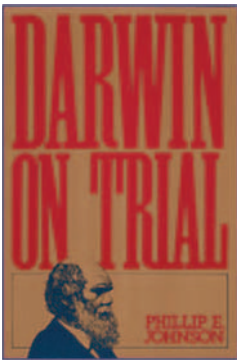
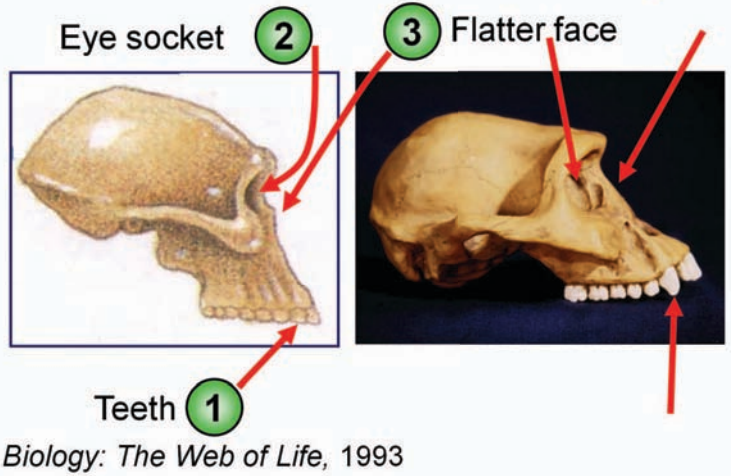
The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

A Question

How accurate are the casts and pictures in the textbooks and museums?



Textbooks and Accuracy



Evolution and Objectivity

Philip Johnson, *Darwinism on Trial*, 1991, p. 84. (Graduate of Harvard U., Law Professor at U. of Berkeley)

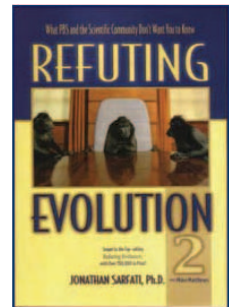
“The Darwinist approach has consistently been to find some supporting fossil evidence, claim it as proof for ‘evolution,’ and then ignore all the difficulties.”

Evolution and Censorship

Jonathan Sarfati (Ph.D. Physical Chemistry), *Refuting Evolution*, 2002, p. 198.

“...It is evident that the evolutionists fear the increasing spread of creationist information, despite their best efforts at censorship.

So they are desperate to counteract this information. But their efforts don't withstand scientific scrutiny,...



Science and Evolution

In order to be a credible model all the evidence must be examined. This has not been done. Why?



Perhaps to promote evolution rather than real science

Summary

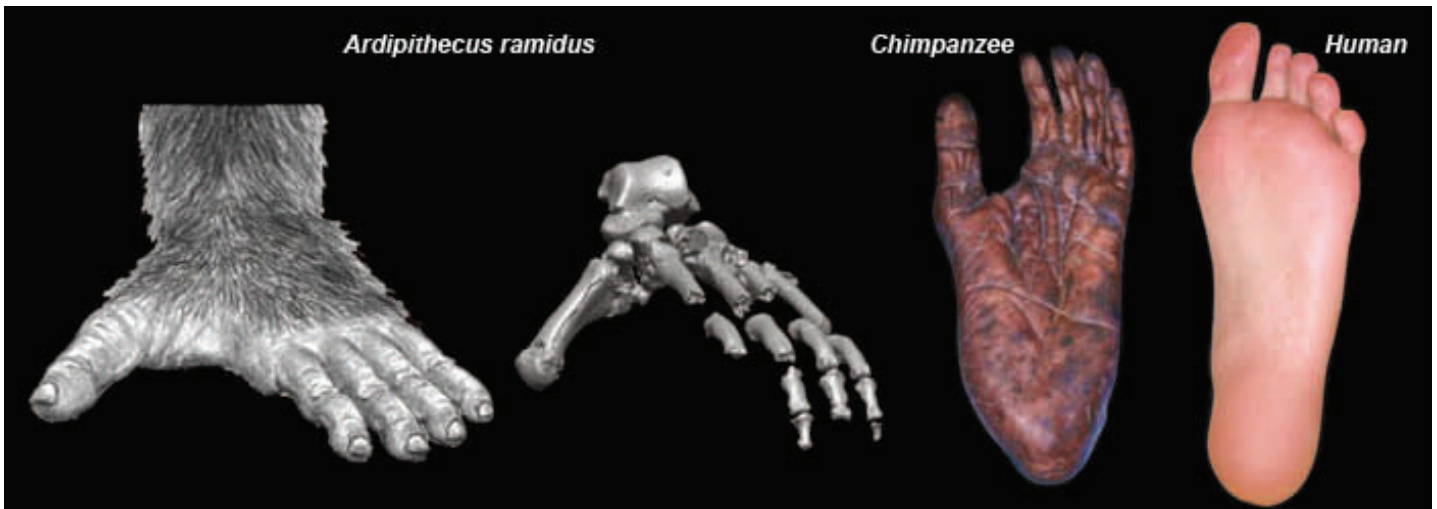
If the evolution of humans from an ape-like ancestor is true there should be two proof evidences:

- 1. Fossil record No intermediates
- 2. Mechanism for change .. No mechanism

ONLY MODERN ANATOMICAL HUMAN FOOTPRINTS ARE FOUND IN THE FOSSIL RECORD

www.omniology.com/ModernHumanFootprints.html





Did Humans Evolve from 'Ardi'? by Brian Thomas, M.S.*

<http://www.icr.org/article/4975/>

Ardipithecus ramidus is an extinct primate whose fossilized remains were first found along the Awash River in Ethiopia about 15 years ago. Many fragments were collected, including shattered bones from a four-foot-tall female nicknamed “Ardi.” She was chosen to represent her kind, apparently because of the comparative completeness of her remains. Now Ardi’s discoverers believe they have collected enough data to reconstruct her history—but what does their data actually reveal?

Ardi was splashed onto the scientific scene with eleven technical articles in a special issue of *Science*, accompanied by depictions of the reconstructions of her bones. The reconstructions are based on CT scans of fossils, interpretative speculation in areas where there were no bones available, and more interpretation on how all the pieces fit together.

According to the researchers who found her, Ardi spent time as a human ancestor, based on their assumption that humans either evolved from her or some creature quite like her. “The *Ar. ramidus* fossils therefore provide novel insights into the anatomical structure of our elusive common ancestors with the African apes,” stated one of the *Science* papers, concluding that “*Ar. ramidus* implies that African apes are adaptive cul-de-sacs rather than stages in human emergence.”¹ Another paper viewed Ardi as the source of a new model of hominid evolution:

Referential models based on extant African apes have dominated reconstructions of early human evolution since Darwin’s time.... *Ardipithecus* essentially falsifies such models, because extant apes are highly derived relative to our last common ancestors.²

Yet none of these statements carry meaning without the presupposition of evolution in general, and unless *Ardipithecus* is presumed to be an ancestor to man.

To place Ardi into human ancestry, as these authors insisted, creates more problems than it solves. For example, *Ardipithecus*’ body structure shows no objective or undisputable transition toward uniquely human features. The authors themselves listed some of these differences: Humans have unique and interdependent sexual organs and reproductive biochemistry, unique feet, ankles and musculature, unique hip structure, unique teeth and crania, totally unique cognitive abilities, a distinct “gut structure,” upright walking, unique vocal apparatus, a “precipitous reduction of olfactory receptors,” mammary glands that retain a stable size, unadvertised female proceptivity, and an “unusually energy-thirsty brain.”³

Speculation and evolutionary guesswork, not scientific observations, are offered to bridge these gaps. Consistent with this is the broad use of speculative verbiage on the part of the authors. In the eleven papers in *Science*, the word “probably” appeared about 78 times, and “suggest,” “suggesting,” “suggestive,” or “suggests” were used 117 times, among other terms that are associated with an unsubstantiated story rather than a scientific description.



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

If Ardi is presumed to be a human ancestor, then the century-long concept that has been taught as virtual fact—that humans evolved from a chimpanzee-like creature (based most recently on the strength of a supposed 99 percent agreement between their genome sequences)—must be discarded! This is because of Ardi’s unique features, which she does not share with African apes (or humans). In other words, arbitrarily placing Ardi at the foot of humanity’s evolutionary tree means that she negates the long-held concept of an African ape-like heritage. The chimpanzee, then, would have to have evolved on its own separate path.

Ardi’s foot structure presents another problem for her assigned role in human ancestry. A lone *Ardipithecus* foot bone was described in 2001, and “it also shows a mosaic morphology that has features of both apes and *A. afarensis* [a.k.a. Lucy].”⁴ The other bones of her feet present no exception to the concept that Ardi possessed a mosaic of features, characteristics shared with other creatures and yet integrated into a uniquely created primate. She had hands for feet, and the long, curved bones of her fingers and toes clearly show that Ardi was adept at living in trees.

The *Ardipithecus* foot has its big toe “thumb” projecting strikingly sideways, which is hardly human-like. Nor are its other foot bones like those of chimps and gorillas, which have specially flexible feet that enable them to climb vertical tree trunks. Ardi’s feet are like those of some of today’s monkeys, which have a stable platform from which to leap, along with a fully developed grasping structure. Though the authors insisted that this stable platform was adequate for walking, other experts already disagree with this assessment.⁵

Ardipithecus-as-ancestor promoters stated, “The foot of *Ar. ramidus* shows that none of these ape-like changes were present in the last common ancestor of African apes and humans.”⁶ However, *Ar. ramidus* only “shows” what was present in pre-human “hominids” if *Ar. ramidus* is presumed, *a priori*, to be an evolutionary antecedent of apes and humans. It looks instead like an extinct but unique animal, which the authors themselves hinted at when they stated that “the *Ardipithecus* foot was an odd mosaic.”⁶

Bipedality expert C. Owen Lovejoy wrote, “We can no longer rely on homologies with African apes for accounts of our origins and must turn instead to general evolutionary theory.”² Thus, setting aside evolution-inspired ideology, there is no scientific reason—or observed evidence—to believe that Ardi was an ancestor of mankind. In fact, there is every reason to believe it is solely an extinct primate, as uniquely created as any monkey still alive today.

References

1. Lovejoy, C. O. et al. 2009. The Great Divides: *Ardipithecus ramidus* Reveals the Postcrania of Our Last Common Ancestors with African Apes. *Science*. 326 (5949): 100, 104.
 2. Lovejoy, C. O. 2009. Reexamining Human Origins in Light of *Ardipithecus ramidus*. *Science*. 326 (5949): 74e1.
 3. Ibid, 74e7.
- Harcourt-Smith, W. E. H., and Aiello, L. C. 2004. [Fossils, feet and the evolution of human bipedal locomotion](#). *Journal of Anatomy*. 204: 404.
- For instance, paleoanthropologist William Jungers, cited in Keim, B. [Humanity Has New 4.4 Million-Year-Old Baby Mama](#). *Wired Science*. Posted on wired.com October 1, 2009, accessed October 1, 2009.

1. Lovejoy, C. O. et al. 2009. Combining Prehension and Propulsion: The Foot of *Ardipithecus ramidus*. *Science*. 326 (5949): 72.

Image adapted from Lovejoy, C. O. et al. 2009. Combining Prehension and Propulsion: The Foot of *Ardipithecus ramidus*. *Science*. 326 (5949): 72.

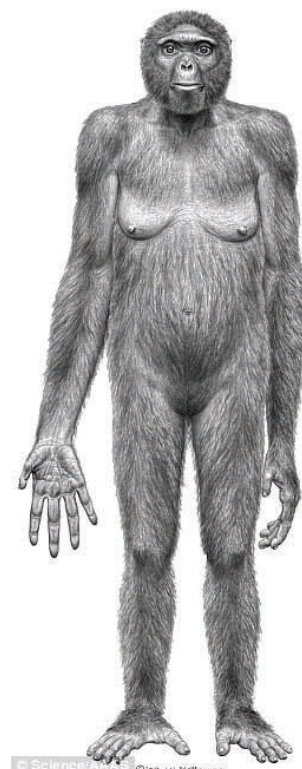
* Mr. Thomas is Science Writer at the Institute for Creation Research.

Article posted on October 6, 2009.

Ev—based article

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-1217400/Ardi-skeleton-Ethiopia-closest-thing-missing-link-humans-apes.html>

http://www.nzherald.co.nz/science/news/article.cfm?c_id=82&objectid=10600948



The scientific evidence



Dating Fossils and Rocks



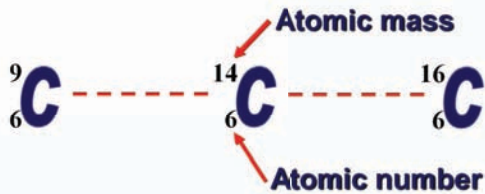
The scientific evidence — Dating Fossils and Rocks



The scientific evidence — Dating Fossils and Rocks

What Is Carbon?

- Carbon-14 is also referred to as:
 - C-14
 - Radiocarbon
- Types of carbon (isotopes)



Unstable isotopes (Atoms)

An atom is generally stable if the number of protons equals the number of neutrons in the nucleus

Atom (Isotope)	Protons	Neutrons
Stable Carbon	6	6
Stable Nitrogen	7	7
Stable Oxygen	8	8
Carbon 14	6	8

What is Radioactive Decay?

The nucleus of an atom (decays) changes into a new element



The proton number (atomic number) must change

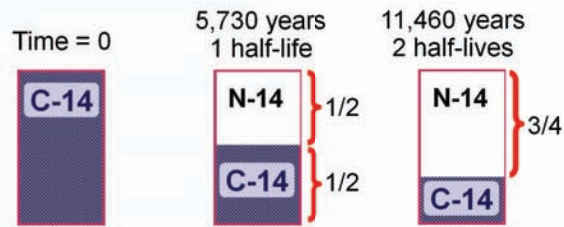


How long does this take?

What is Half-Life?

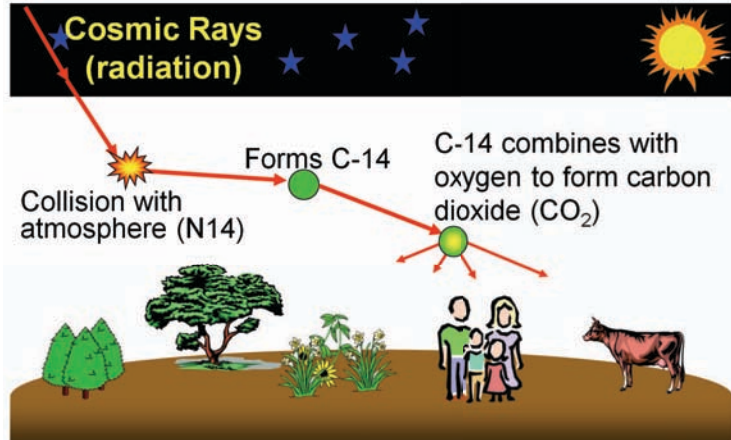
- The rate of decay is measured by how long it takes for half an element to decay (half-life)
- The half-life of C-14 is 5,730 years

Half-Life Illustration

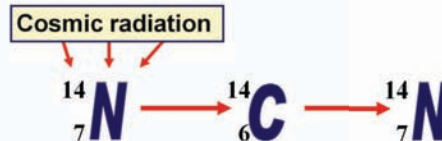


If C-14 is constantly decaying, will we run out of C-14 in the atmosphere?

How Carbon-14 Is Produced



Carbon-14 Life Cycle



Carbon-14 is produced in the atmosphere
Carbon-14 decays into Nitrogen-14

Review

- There are different types of carbon
- There are stable and unstable atoms (isotopes)
- Radioactive decay
- Half-life (Carbon-14 = 5,730 years)
- C-14 life-cycle (N-14 → C-14 → N-14)

Next Topics

Equilibrium
How the carbon clocks works

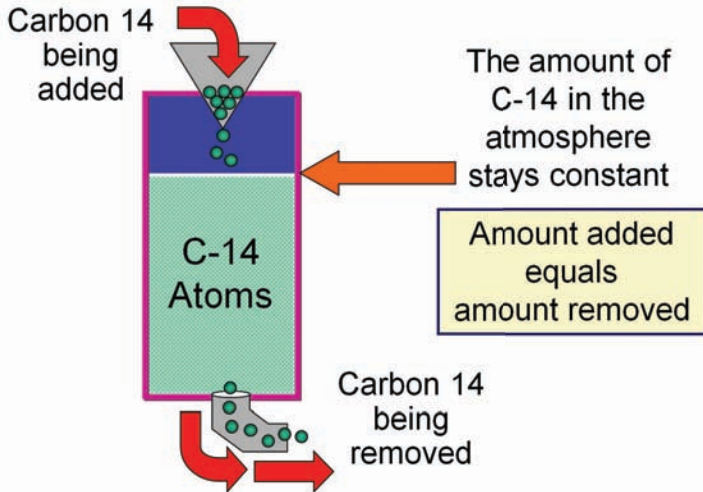
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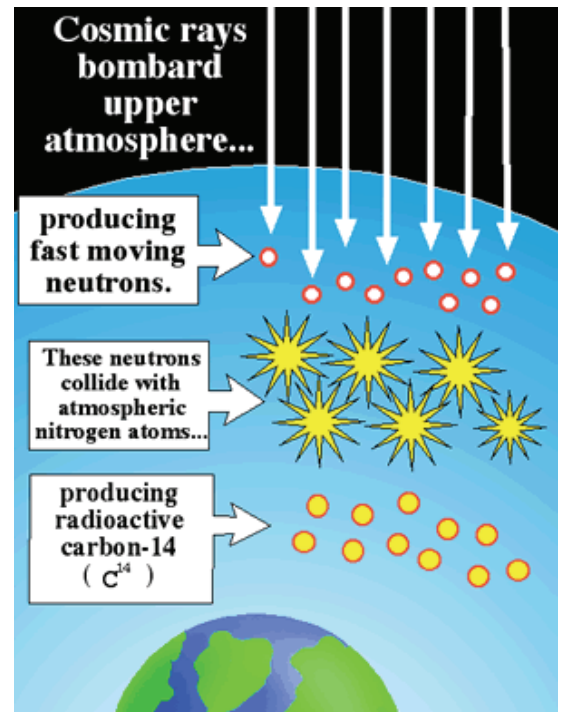
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Equilibrium: The Assumption



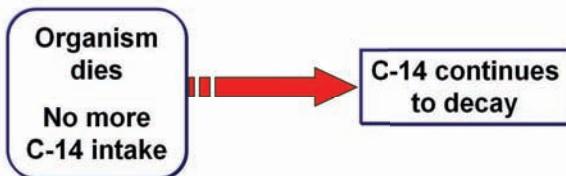
What has to be done to keep the line (level of c-14) level?

Answer: remove an equal amount



Starting the Carbon Dating Clock

Once a plant or animal dies the clock starts



How the Carbon Clock Works

The C-14 dating method relies on measuring the amount of C-14 in the fossil

Three Scenarios

1. There is a lot of C-14 remaining in the fossil
2. There is very little C-14 remaining in the fossil
3. There is no detectable C-14 in the fossil

What We Need to Know

What do we need to know to determine how many half-lives have expired?

1. How fast it decays (measured in half-lives). This is known (5,730 years).
2. The starting amount of C-14 in the fossil.

A critical Detail

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Excelent Dvds and resources

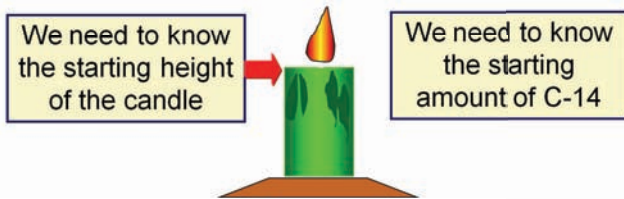
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Understanding the Starting Point

Illustration

- ◆ You enter a room and see a burning candle
- ◆ The candle is burning at 1 inch per hour
- ◆ How long has the candle been burning?



Understanding the Starting Point

If we find 1,000 C-14 atoms in a fossil, do we know how much C-14 has decayed?

NO

We need to know the starting amount of C-14.

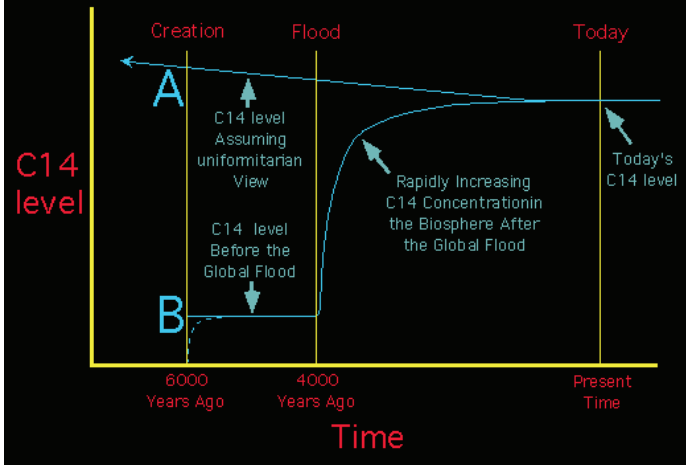
How is this done?

Determining the Starting Amount

- ◆ There are two types of carbon used in the dating process: C-12 and C-14
- ◆ C-12 is a stable isotope (it does not decay)
- ◆ When an organism is alive it has the same ratio (C-12 to C-14) that is found in the atmosphere (1-trillion to 1)



A Graph Showing Two Possibilities on How the C14 Concentration In the Biosphere Could Have Changed Over Time.



How the C-12 / C-14 Ratio Works

Amount of stable C-12	Amount of unstable C-14	Ratio	Years Dead	# Half-lives
100 Trillion	100	1-T to 1	0	0
100 Trillion	50	2-T to 1	5,730	1
100 Trillion	25	4-T to 1	11,460	2

When an organism dies the ratio begins to change (the clock starts because the C-14 begins to decrease in the organism and the amount of C-12 stays the same).



The ratio difference is used to determine how much C-14 has decayed.

Almost all the C-14 will decay out in 60 to 250 thousand years, then it is all gone.

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A Critical Assumption

Has the ratio of C-12 to C-14 always been the same (1-trillion to 1)?

This is a key assumption

- ◆ If this assumption is true then carbon-14 dating is a reliable dating method
- ◆ If this assumption is false then carbon-14 dating is not a reliable dating method

Dr. Willard Libby and Equilibrium

Richard, Milton, *Shattering the Myths of Darwinism*, 1997, p. 32. (W. F. Libby, *Radiocarbon Dating*, 1955)

"He found a considerable discrepancy in his measurements indicating that, apparently, radiocarbon was being created in the atmosphere somewhere around 25 percent faster than it was becoming extinct.

Since this result was inexplicable by any conventional scientific means, Libby put the discrepancy down to experimental error."

The Facts About Equilibrium

Richard, Milton, *Shattering the Myths of Darwinism*, 1997, p. 32.

"During the 1960s, Libby's experiments were repeated by chemists... The new experiments, though, revealed that the discrepancy observed by Libby was not merely an experimental error — it did exist."

Factors Affecting Carbon-14 Dating

Factors that would cause dates to appear older than they actually are include:

- ◆ Cosmic ray penetration of the earth's atmosphere
- ◆ The strength of the earth's magnetic field
- ◆ The CO₂ levels in the atmosphere
- ◆ The Genesis Flood

Atmospheric Levels of Carbon

- ◆ The Genesis Flood buried much carbon from living organisms to form coal and oil
- ◆ This buried carbon (mostly C-12) is about 100 times the total carbon in the present biosphere

What does this mean?

- ◆ The CO₂ level in the pre-Flood biosphere was different (a higher ratio of C-12 to C-14)
- ◆ C-14 dates using the present ratio of C12/C14 will give incorrect ages — ages that are too old

Is it scientific to think that the early earth atmosphere could have been different?

Yes, there is scientific evidence of great climate changes, floods and large global environmental events. There are great amounts of "flood" legend lore to add to the scientific evidence.

The Flood and C-14 Dating

James Perloff, *Tornado in a Junkyard*, 1999, p. 140.

"Assuming the Flood did occur, little if any C-14 may have existed before then. This would give anything older than the Flood a false appearance of great age."

The scientific evidence — Dating Fossils and Rocks

Example of Dating Assumptions

Find a fossil with a measured ratio of 16 trillion to 1 (C12 to C14)



This means 4 half-lives have expired giving a date of about 23,000 years

What if the ratio started at:

2 trillion to 1: 3 half-lives instead of 4 – age 17,000

8 trillion to 1: 1 half-life instead of 4 – age 5,000

← The ratio (C-12 to C-14) has been confirmed to be much higher in the past

C-14 and Recent Dates

R. E. Taylor, "Major Revisions in the Pleistocene Age Assignments for North American human Skeletons by C-14 Accelerator Mass Spectrometry", *American Antiquity*, Vol. 50, 1985, pp. 136-140.

Ancient human skeletons, when dated by the new Accelerator Mass Spectrometer technique, give surprisingly recent dates. In one study of eleven sets of ancient human bones, all were dated at about 5,000 radiocarbon years or less.

The Assumption: Equilibrium

Elizabeth K. Ralph and Henry M. Michael, "Twenty-five Years of Radiocarbon Dating," *American Scientist*, Sep/Oct 1974

"We know that the assumption that the biospheric inventory of C¹⁴ has remained constant over the past 50,000 years or so is not true."



The assumption carbon-14 dating is based upon is FALSE

Carbon-14 and Age

- ◆ Anything older than 60,000 years should have no detectable C-14
- ◆ If we detect C-14, it is good evidence that it is not millions of years old

Coal should not contain any detectable C-14. However, coal has been found to contain C-14


Fossil woods estimated to be over 200 million years old still contain C-14

Carbon-14 Summary

- ◆ Carbon-14 can only be used to date organic material
- ◆ Carbon-14 dating accuracy is dependent upon a consistent ratio between C-12 and C-14 (equilibrium)
- ◆ The assumption of equilibrium is FALSE
- ◆ There are factors that can affect C-14 in the atmosphere (Genesis Flood)
- ◆ Ancient fossils as well as coal contain C-14 residue

Note: Various sources say there should be no detectable C-14 after 250,000 years. So it is safe to say between 60 and 250 thousand years is the age limit range for C-14 dating.

One More Thing About Age

- ◆ About 30,000 years to reach equilibrium 
- ◆ Over 25% out of equilibrium
- ◆ Conclusion: The earth is young or equilibrium fluxuates and using this dating method is useless.



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