

The
Spark

The
LIGHT

The Planet

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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.

DH

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.

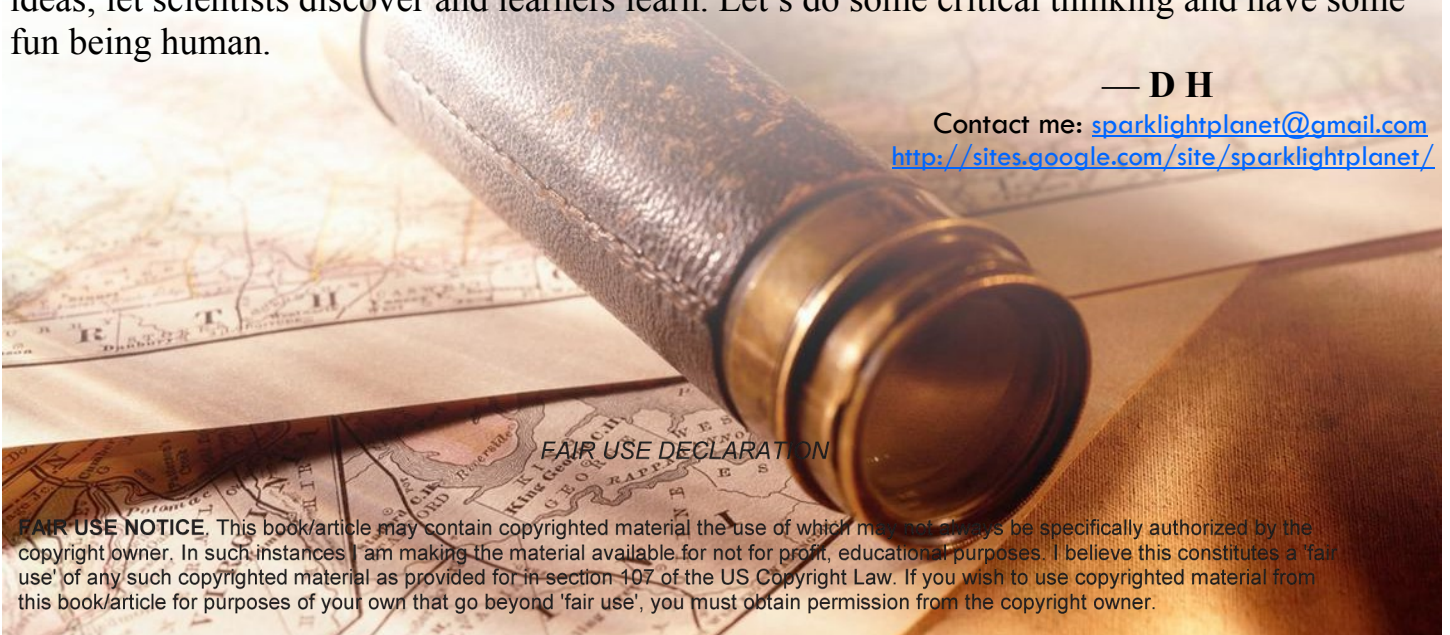
We do not make up truth/ reality. We discover it. Truth is outside humanity, otherwise each person's view is a perception, therefore only perception = truth. In this view there is no truth, just opinions and perceptions—everything becomes relative— the majority, the most powerful, outspoken—dictator 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
<http://sites.google.com/site/sparklightplanet/>

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



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Science

What is Science and what is it not.

Webster's definition:

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

- Main Entry: **science**
- Pronunciation: \ˈsɪ-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 and if/then statement.

Assumption to probability

Design the experiment/formulate your problem or issue

Collect observations, summarize data or evidences

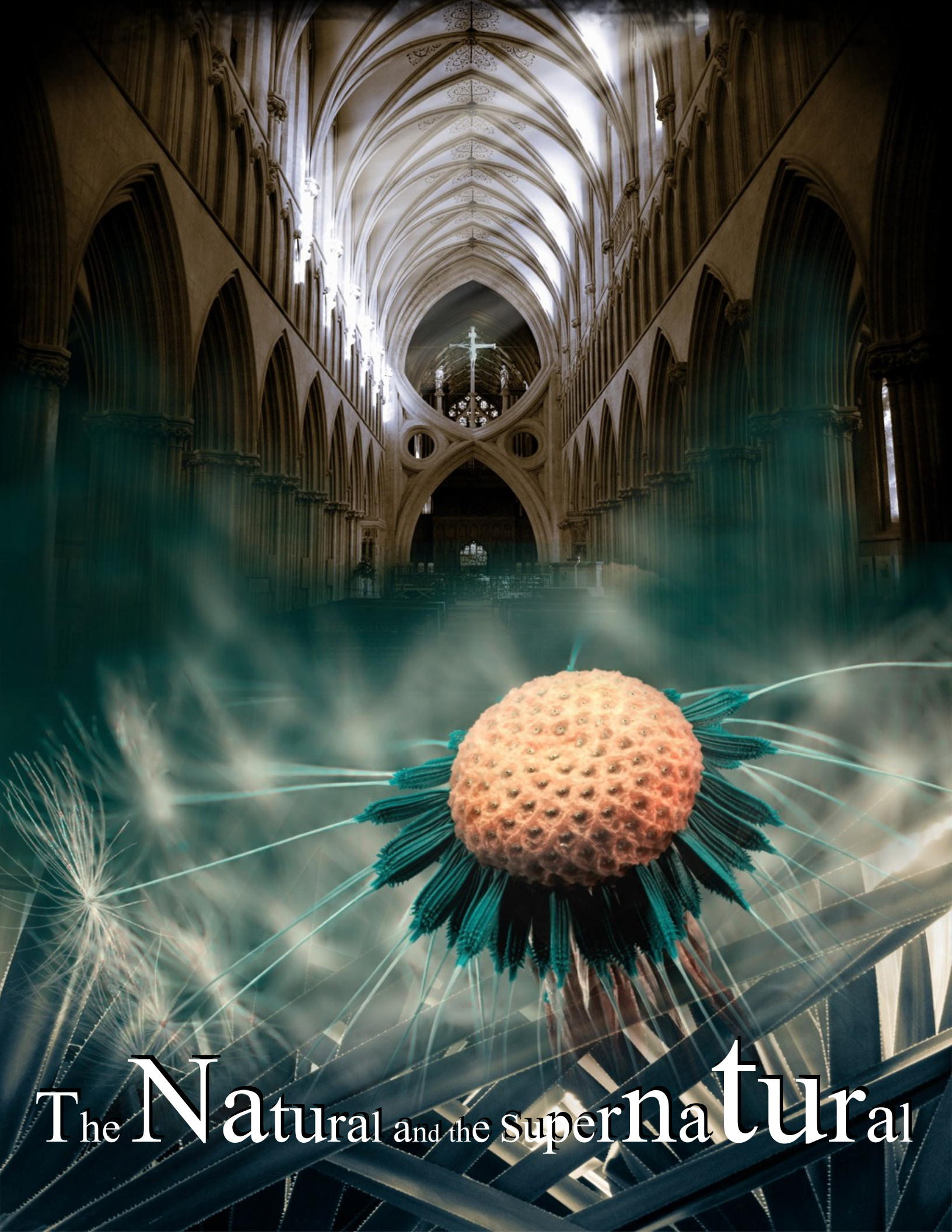
Conclusions— a working statement about truth—a theory back by evidence

<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 often relies upon assumption and belief.



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](#)" 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%27s_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 science and what is it made up of?

Science 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.

DH



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%

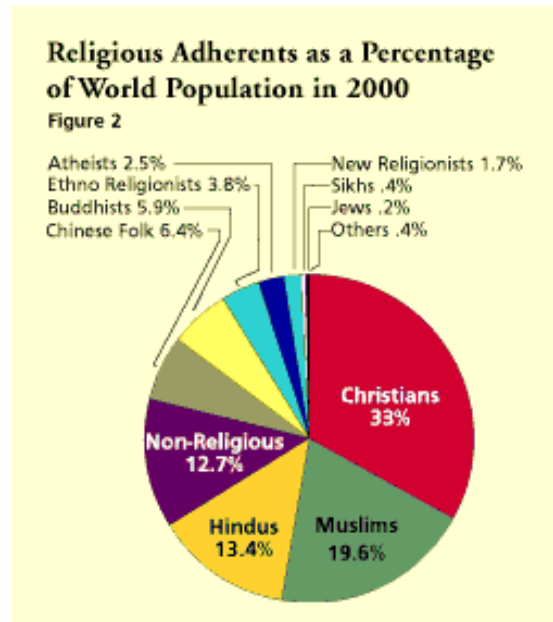
Non-religious groups

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

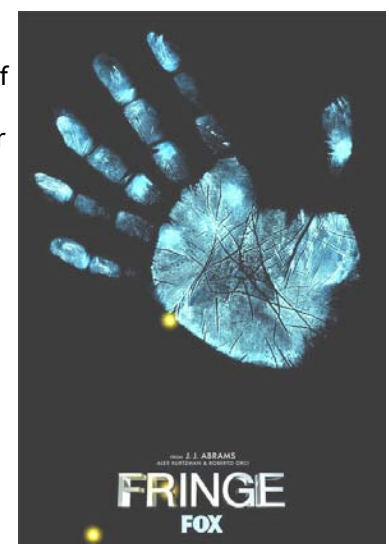
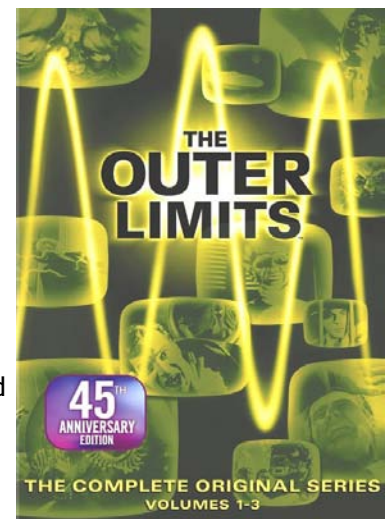
Little change from similar results in 2001

<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?t=525130>



The Natural and the Supernatural

More info from Gallup poles:

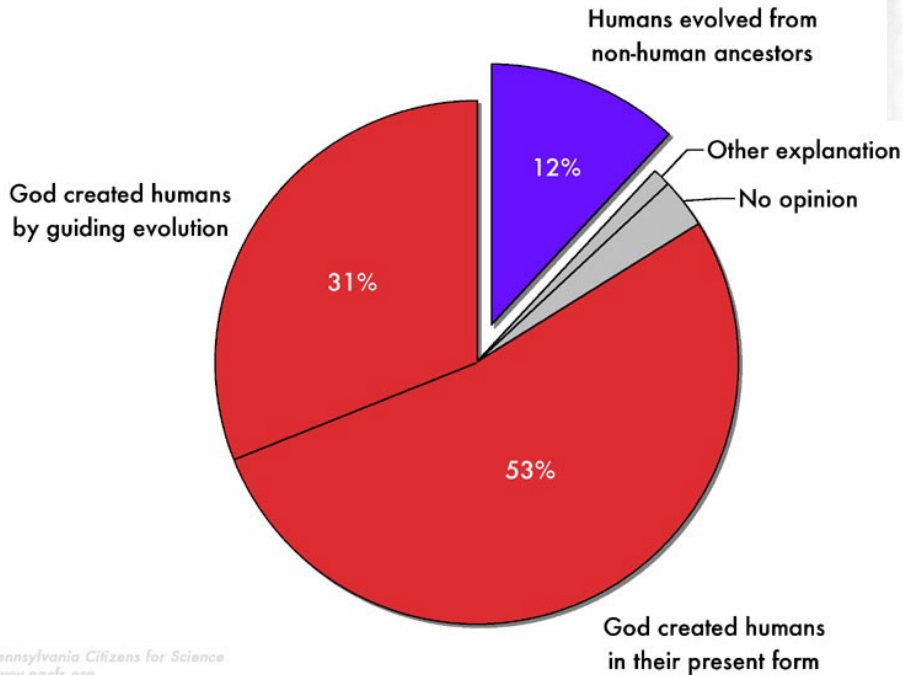
http://www.religioustolerance.org/ev_publi.htm

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)**



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.

Where do you fit and why?



Worldviews

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

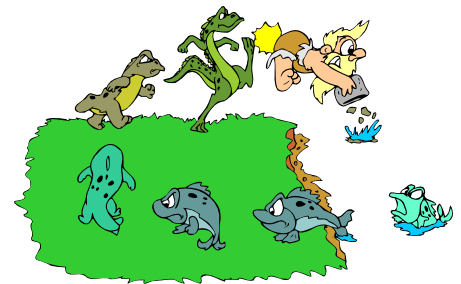
A world view is why two people looking at the same evidence can come out with different views and conclusions.

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.

What follows are three worldviews which encompass all of the other subsets. Others have explained this better; this is just 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 some 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 may not be 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 and may need extermination.

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, often Mormonism, 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 caste system or the downward spiral of reincarnation. Which evolved entity or force do you listen to in this worldview? 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 or 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.



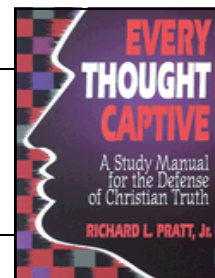
Note: Of the three main beliefs, Islam, Judaism and Christianity, only Christianity holds to a being who has love and relationship at its core in a trinity of three personalities of the same essence in perfect harmony with each other, showing themselves to humanity in one Creator. A truly alien and mind-twisting 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, mollusks, 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 billion 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 possibly introduced mutation and degeneration.



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.

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 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: 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.

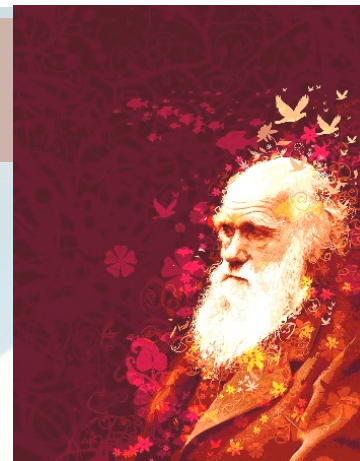
Reality and morality originate from the Creator. The supernatural exists, and an afterlife as humans being made in the image of the Creator are designed to exist in a relationship of love and dependence with their Maker forever. The world will be restored and the story will continue and, probably, expand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

DH



Darwinian Natural Evolution

See page 117 for: **Darwin's Theory** - the rest of the story



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.darwins-theory-of-evolution.com/>

Degeneration

The end of the evolution theory

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

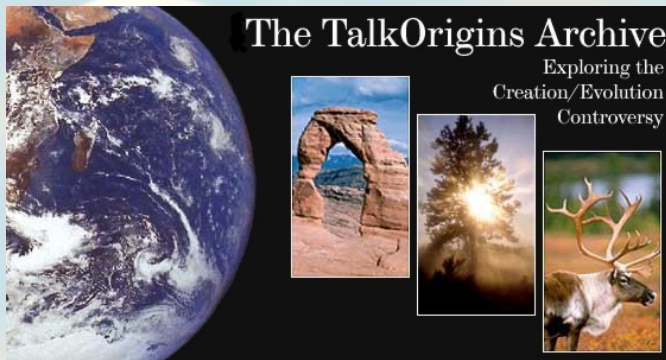


<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darwinism>

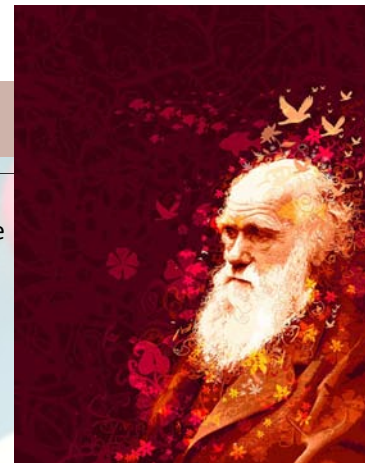
Simplified: Evolution relies on time, chance, mutation, natural selection, and adaptation.

For an excellent scientific analysis and exploration on the validity of the key ingredients of evolution read the free e-book "Degeneration" from a Dutch Scientist.

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?

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<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 evolution is true...

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

Survival of the fittest is not an 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**

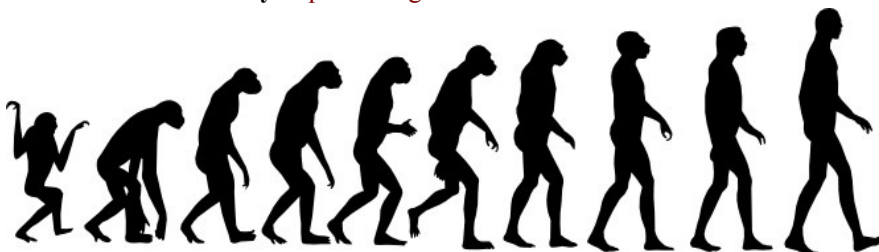
<http://www.godandscience.org/evolution/implications.html#EkGKMkRdOynG> **Implications of Evolution in Morality/Culture**

<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.

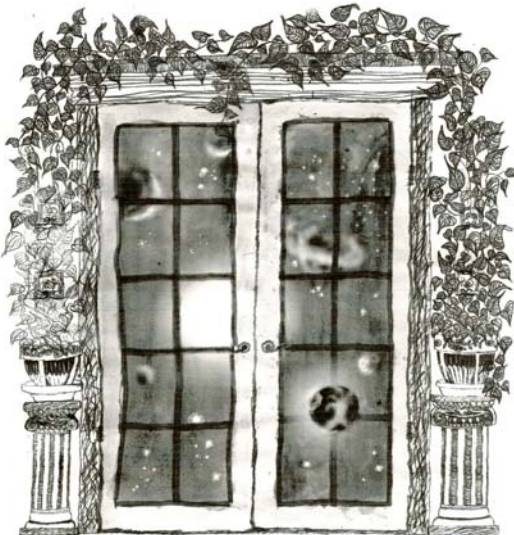
<http://www.cslewis.com/blog/the-problem-of-pain>

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 from 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, a result of separation and degeneration.

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)

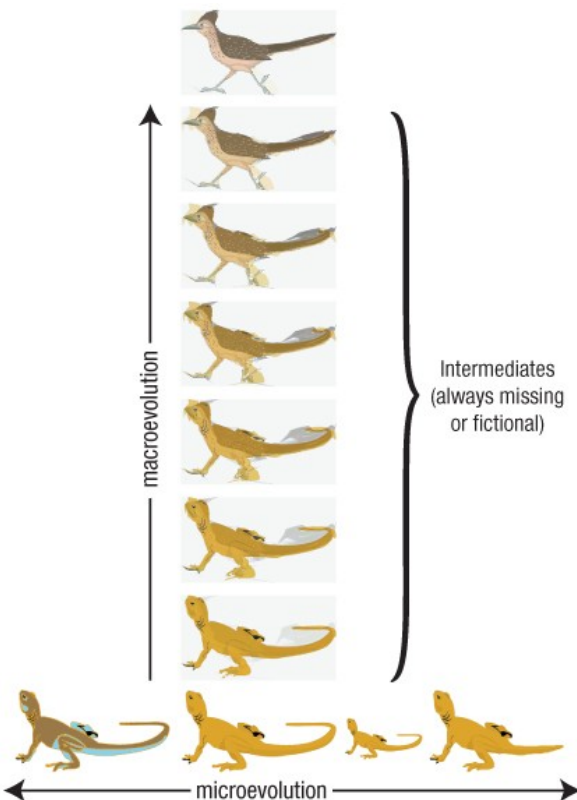
This concept that asserts that classical religious teachings about [God](#) are compatible with the modern scientific understanding about biological [evolution](#). In short, theistic evolutionists believe that [there is a God](#), that God is [the creator](#) of the [material](#) universe and (by consequence) 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.theisticevolution.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 word 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.

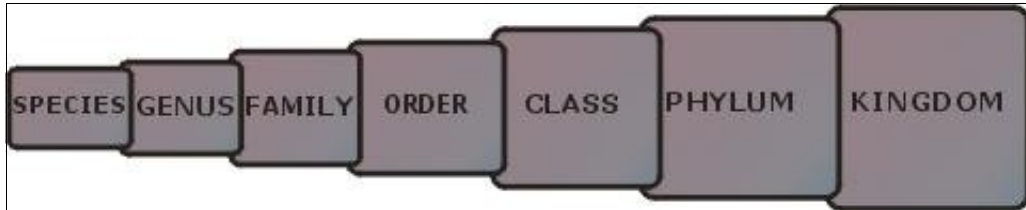


differences in the animal kingdom.

kinds/ baramins: are our primary focus

More 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

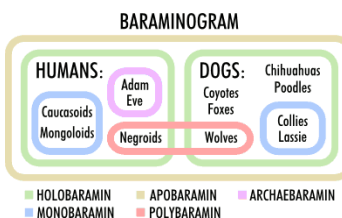
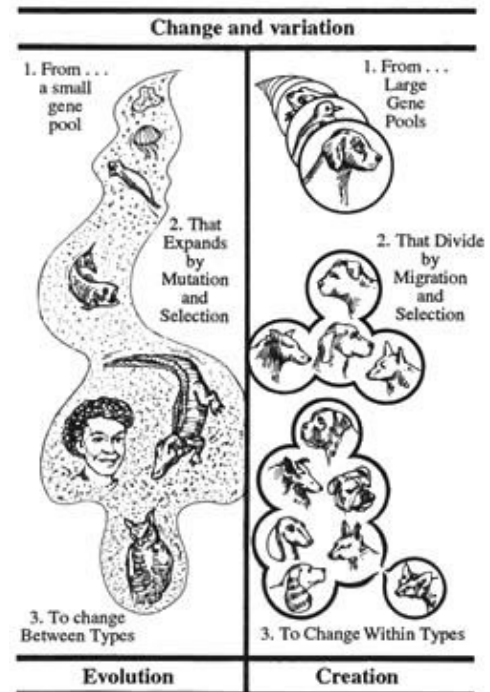
<http://objectiveministries.org/creation/baraminology.html>

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.

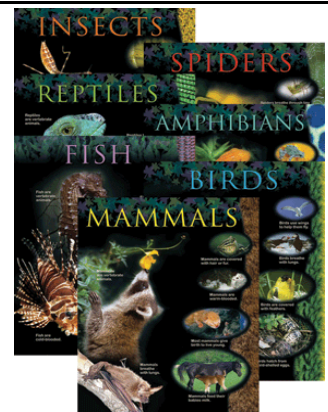
Creation Scientists often talk about *kinds* when referring both to the original creations of the Lord and those that were preserved from the Flood on Noah's Ark. Evolutionists attack this discussion by claiming that *kinds* is an undefined and loose term. To an extent, the Evolutionists have a point; 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.

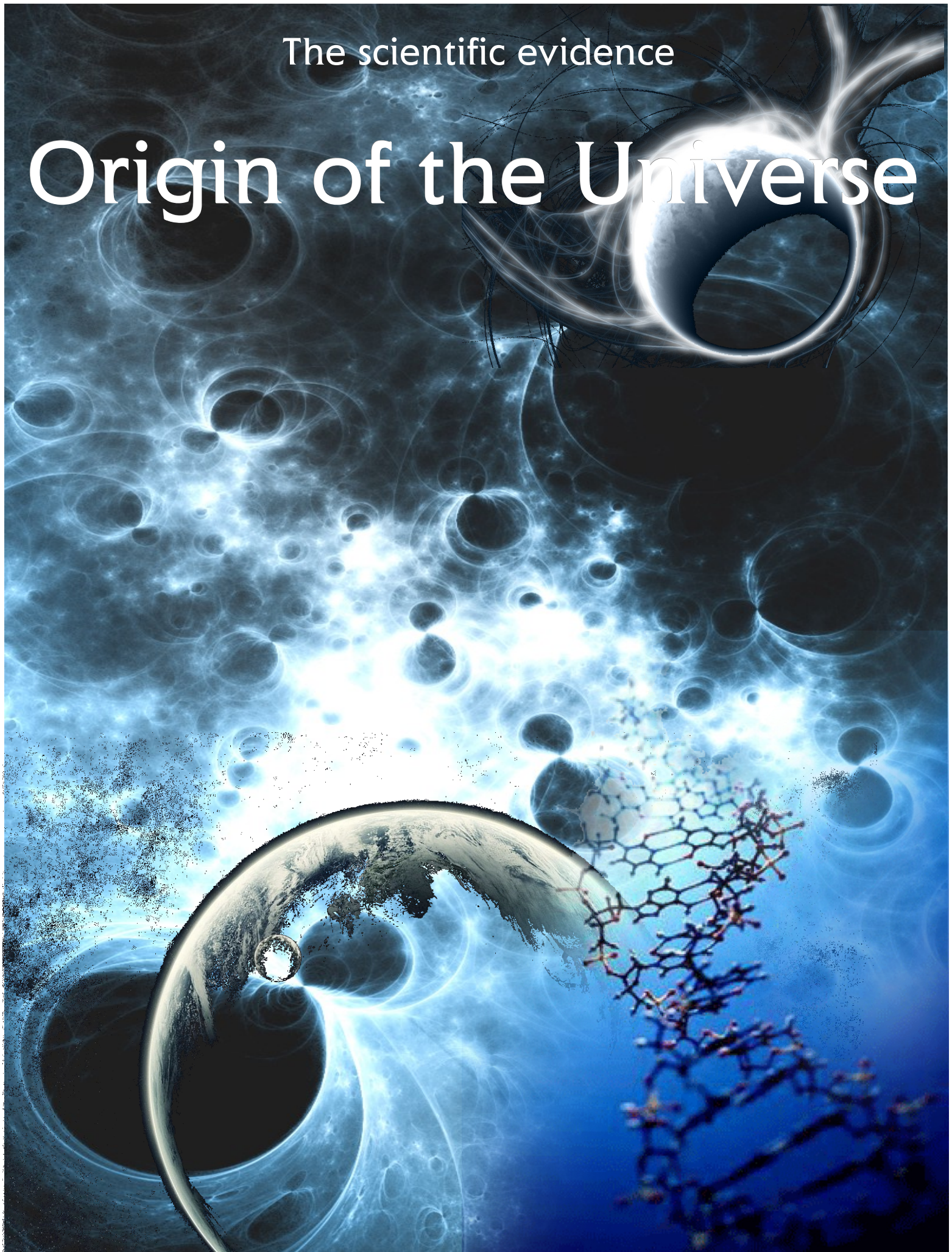


More: <http://www.answersingenesis.org/home/area/cfol/ch2-species.asp>

“Species” and “kind”

The scientific evidence

Origin of the Universe

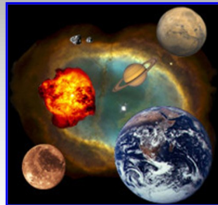


The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

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?



GENESIS ONE TO ELEVEN – CAN YOU BELIEVE IT?
Barry and Helen Setterfield

Interesting study on Creation—Origin of the univrse—Plasma Theory, Etc.

http://www.setterfield.org/Weekly%20Bible%20Studies/Genesis_Studies_1.html

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.

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 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

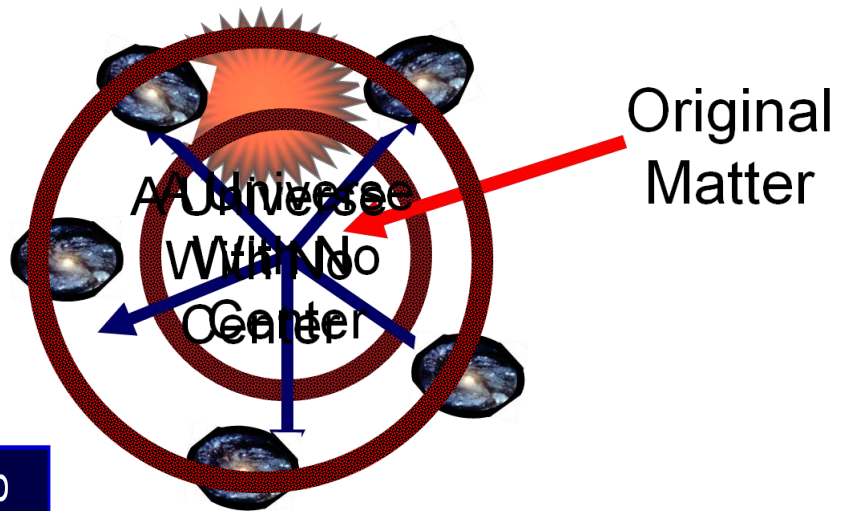
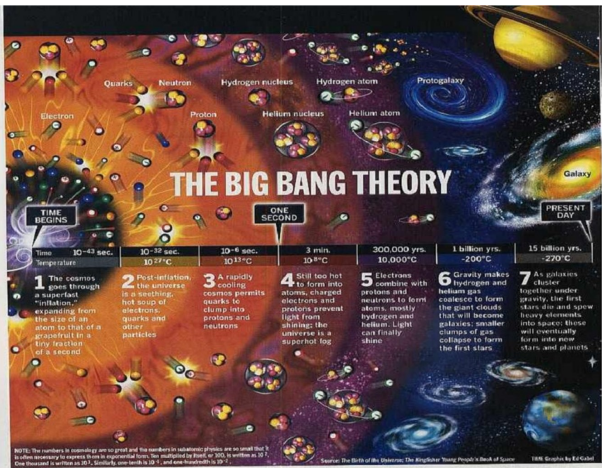
“Fifteen to twenty billion years ago a big bang, or explosion, occurred, creating the universe. The universe began as an infinitely dense, hot fireball, a scrambling of space and time.”

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 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

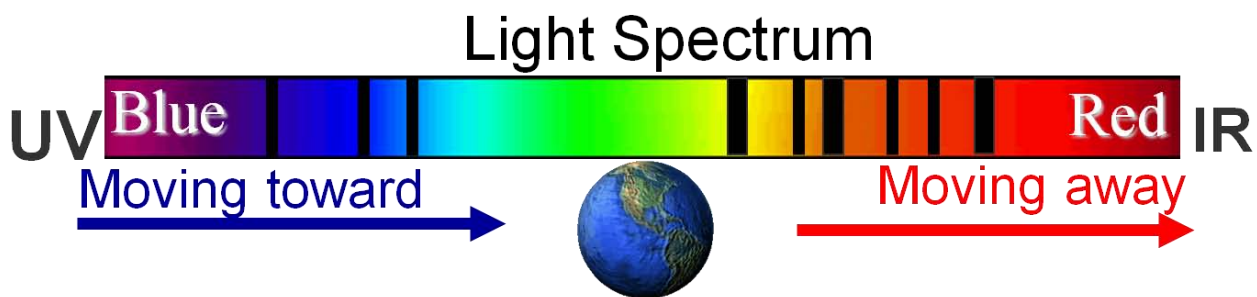
<http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/topic/astrophysics>

Barry Setterfield

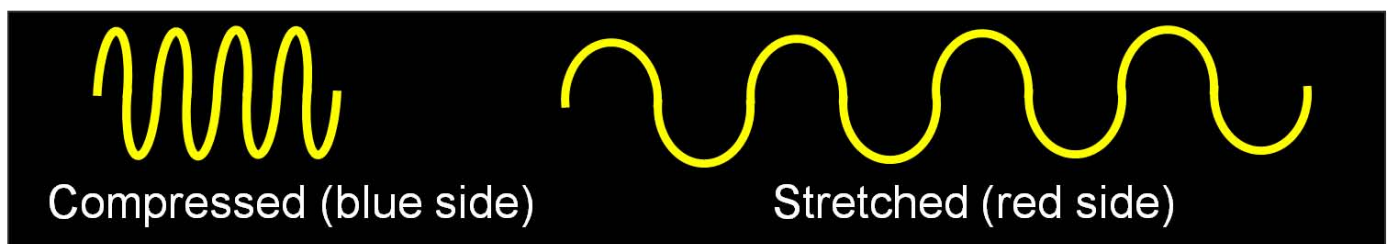
Origin of the universe—Plasma Theory, Etc.

<http://www.setterfield.org/index.html>

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

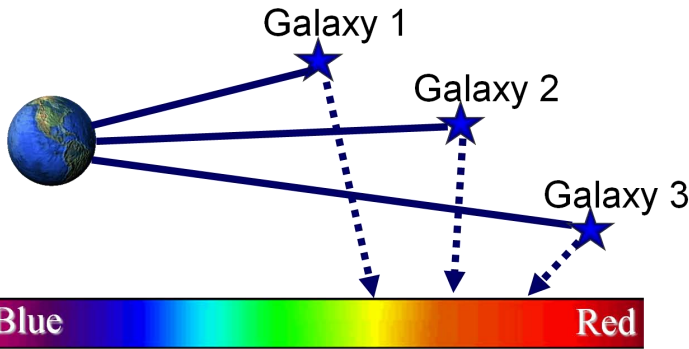
The redshift represents an *expansion* redshift not a Doppler shift (velocity).

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

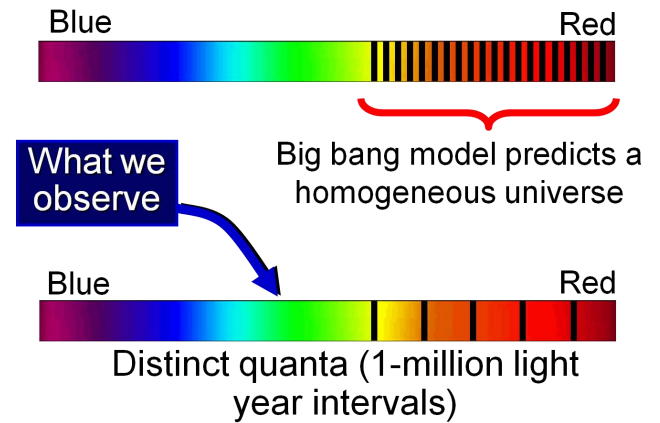
Redshift Interpretation



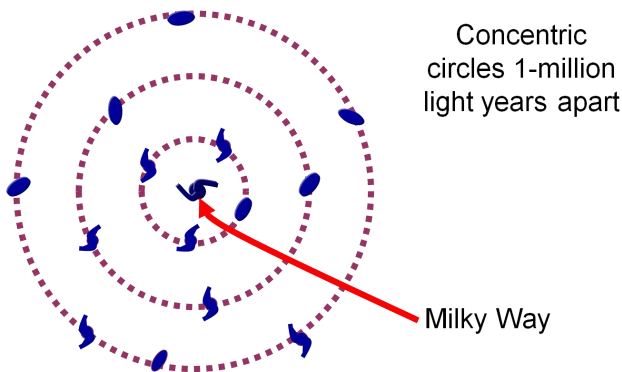
We should observe redshifts at all distances along the light spectrum (big bang model)

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?

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."

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 ..."

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

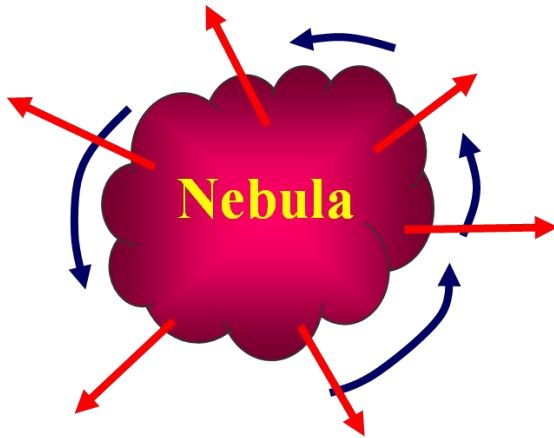
Which is easier to believe?

- 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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mike@Train2Equip.com www.icr.org

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.

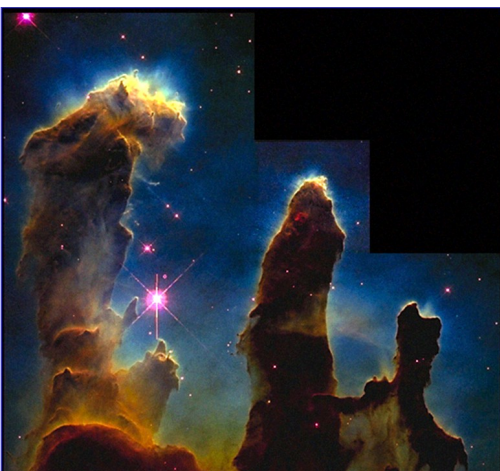
“Stars are formed by the gravitational collapse of cool dense gas and dust clouds....

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

In the Beginning: Compelling Evidence for Creation and the Flood, by Dr. Walt Brown.
<http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/> [great section on outer space](#)

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

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?

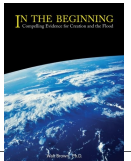
Why is it then that many textbooks state they know how stars form? Are all these scientists wrong in stating we don't know?

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.

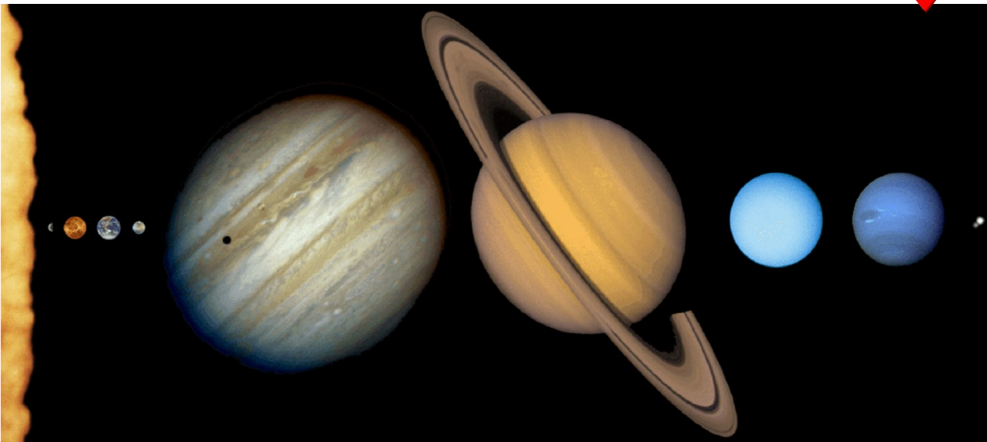
When we read textbooks and other science journals, it almost always declares the universe to be billions of years old.

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

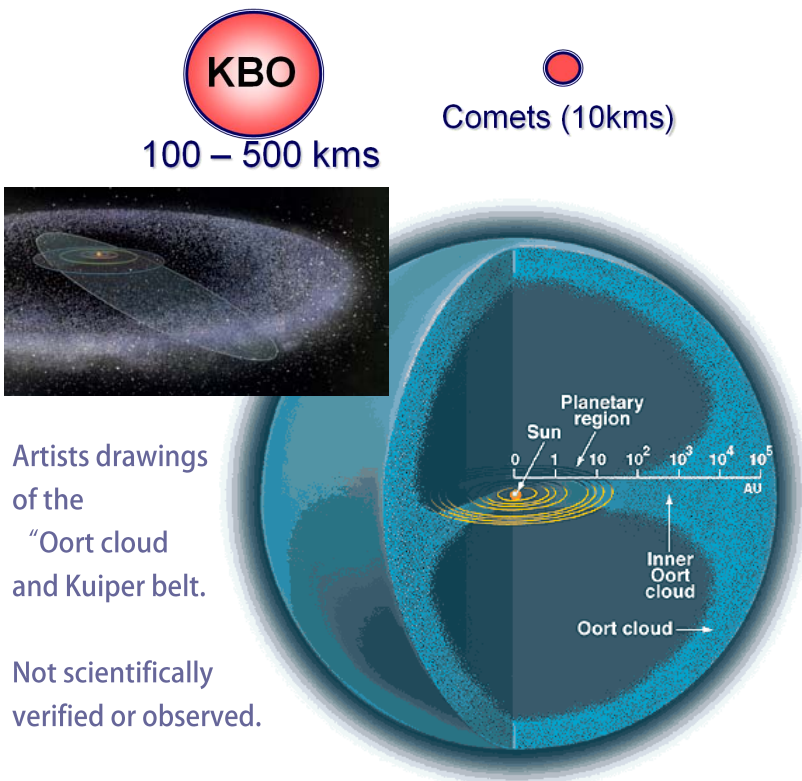
◆Problems with the Oort cloud

- 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 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.

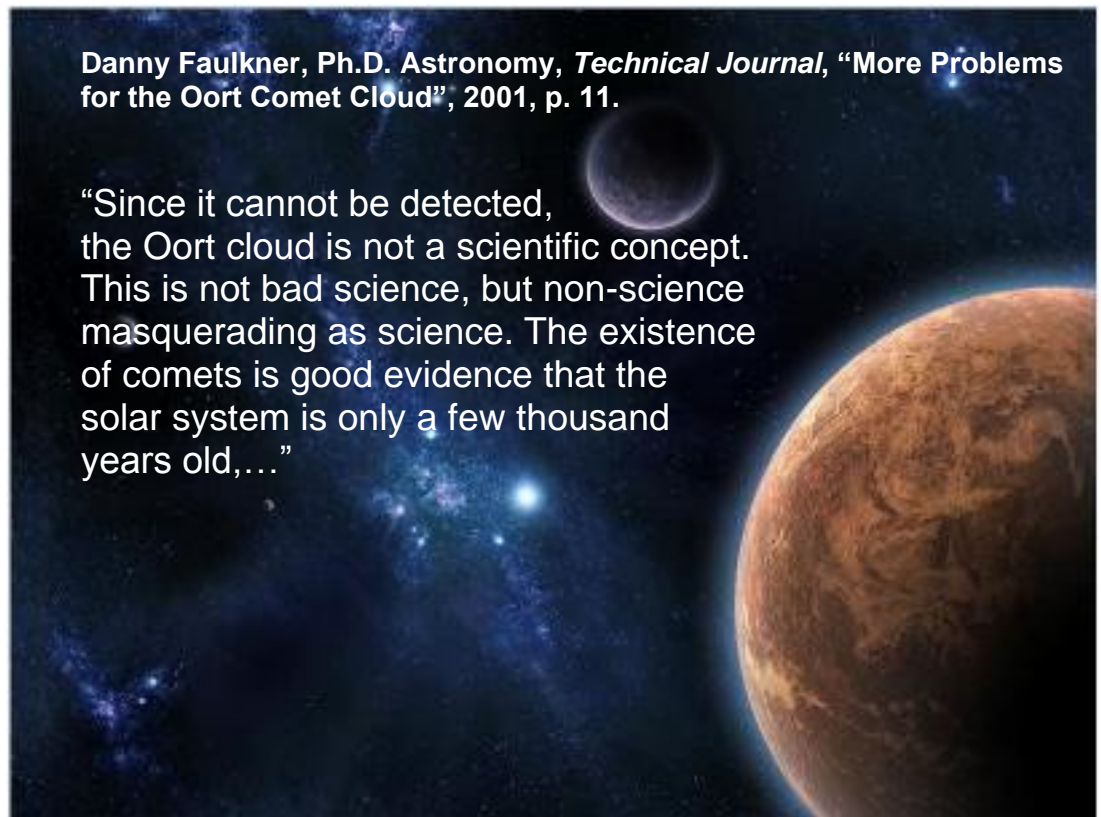
“Since it cannot be detected, the Oort cloud is not a scientific concept. This is not bad science, but non-science masquerading as science. The existence of comets is good evidence that the solar system is only a few thousand years old...”

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

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

Evidences for a Young Universe

Supernova remnants (SNRs)

Crab Nebula

Light from the supernova reached the earth in 1054



“...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.

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 galaxy about 180,000 light years away.

The scientific evidence — Origin of the universe

Evidences for a Young Universe

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>

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

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

Galaxy Formation

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.



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,...

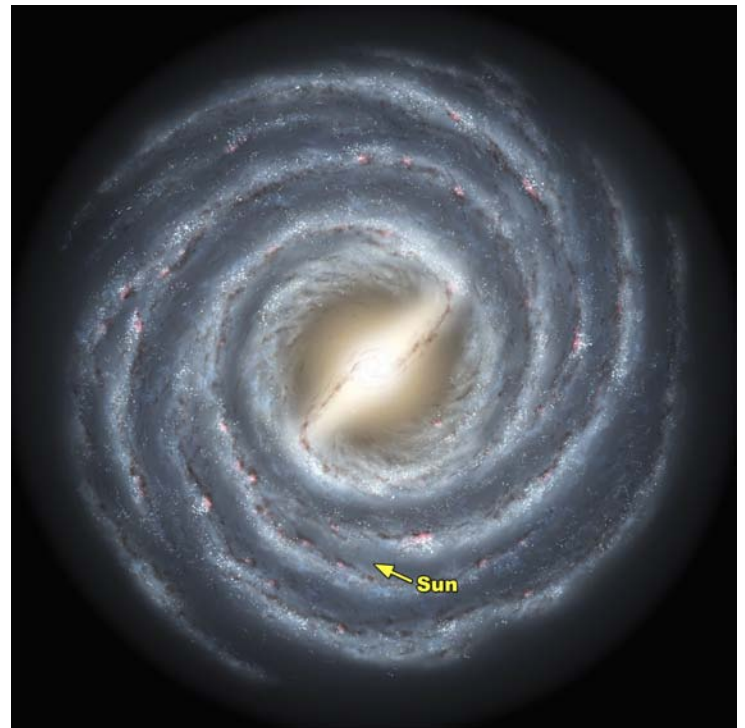
The problem of explaining the existence of galaxies has proved to be one of the thorniest in cosmology.”

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 — Earth and the moon

Recession of the Moon

Note: There is still debate on Moon recession and which model is the most valid.
www.talkorigins.org

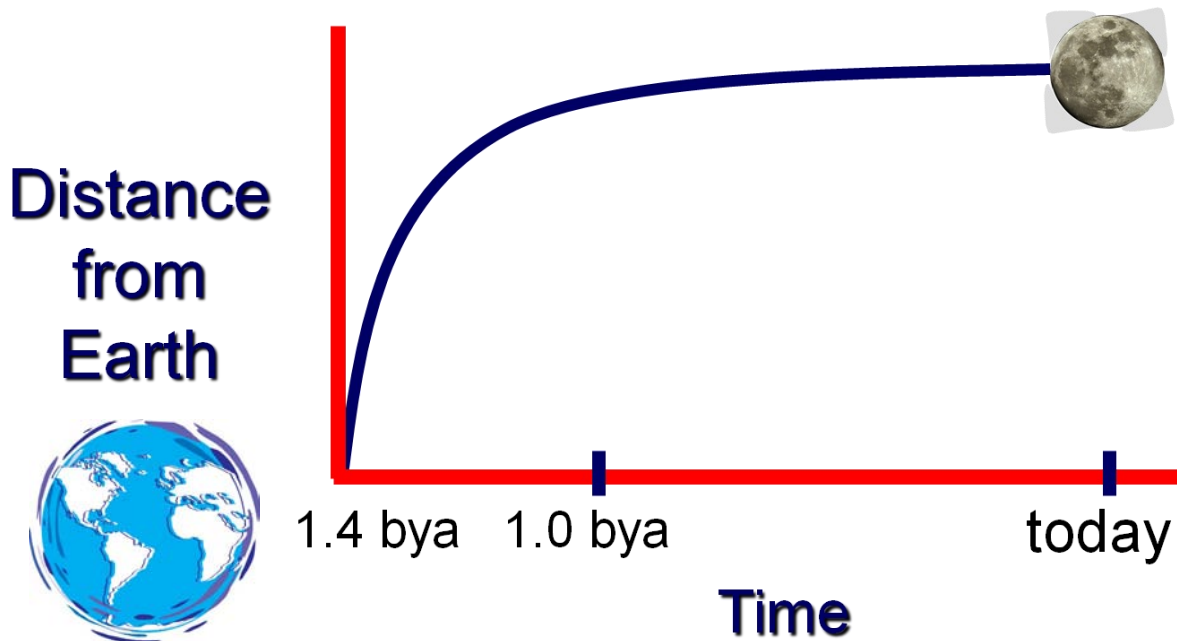


- ◆ Earth's force of gravity pulls on the moon
- ◆ The moon pulls back on the earth (Newton's 3rd law of motion)
- ◆ This causes the moon to accelerate in its orbit so that it slowly spirals away from the earth (4 cm/ year)

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 — 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

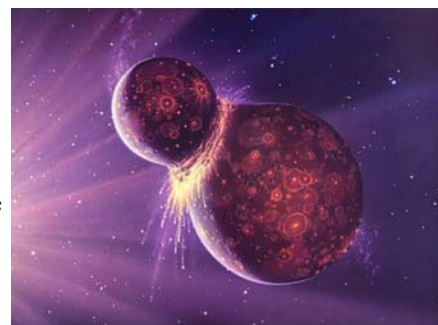
The earth and moon formed at the same time from debris orbiting the sun

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.

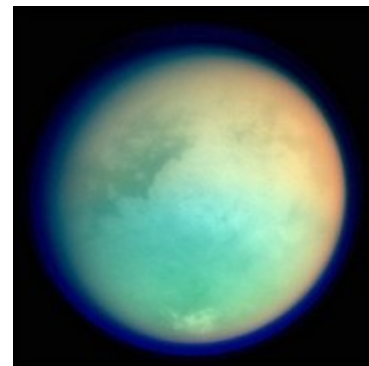
Titan and Earth are of course very different, especially in their potential for nurturing life. Titan is frigid, dark and, as far as is known, waterless, where as Earth is warm, light and has lots of liquid water.

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

The Origin of Life on Earth & Beyond

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.

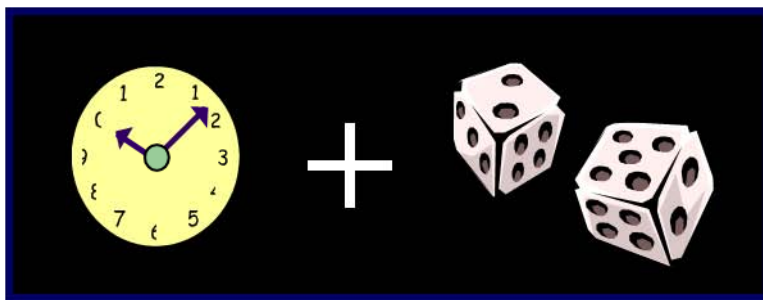
This is not a statement of demonstrable fact, but an assumption almost universally shared by specialists as well as scientists in general. It is not supported by any direct evidence, nor is it likely to be, but it is consistent with what evidence we do have.”

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#ixzz0WNXdIwKv>



- ◆ **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 degeneration.

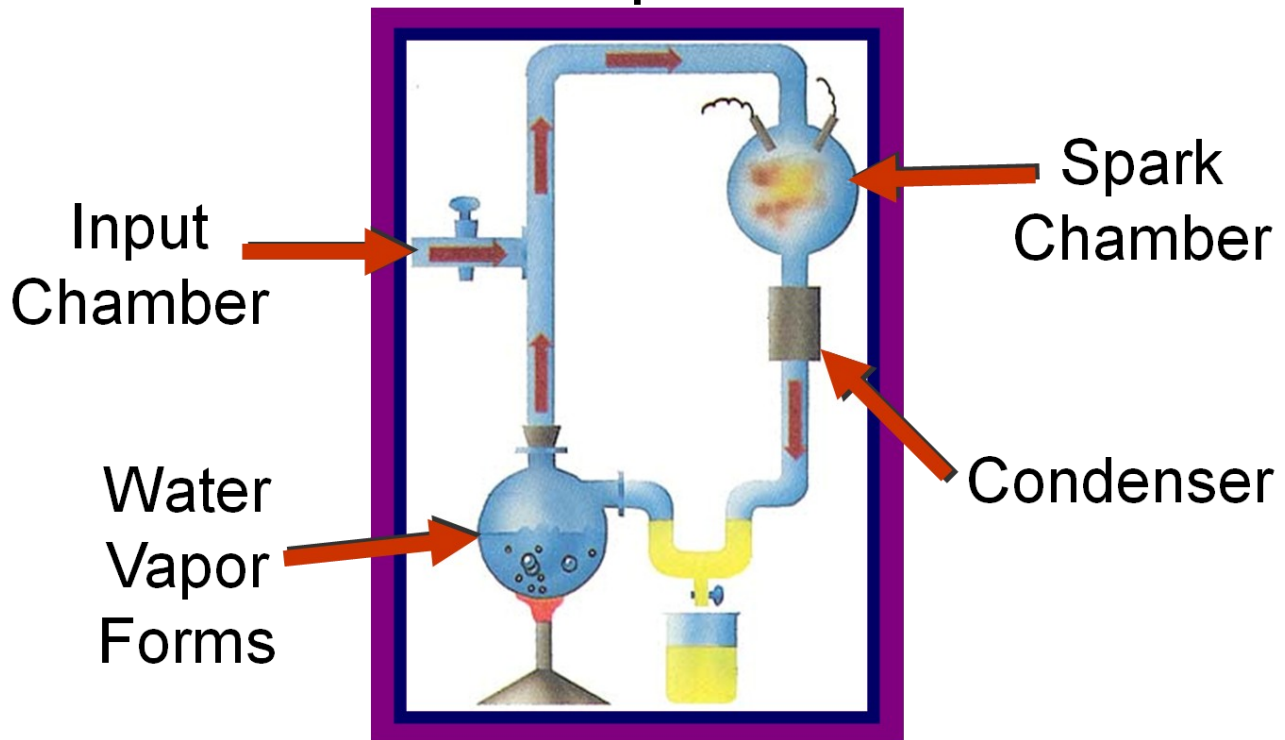
To those who believe in secular evolution, an old earth is considered **essential** -

- “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)



Attempts to Create 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
Excellent Dvds and resources mike@Train2Equip.com www.icr.org

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.

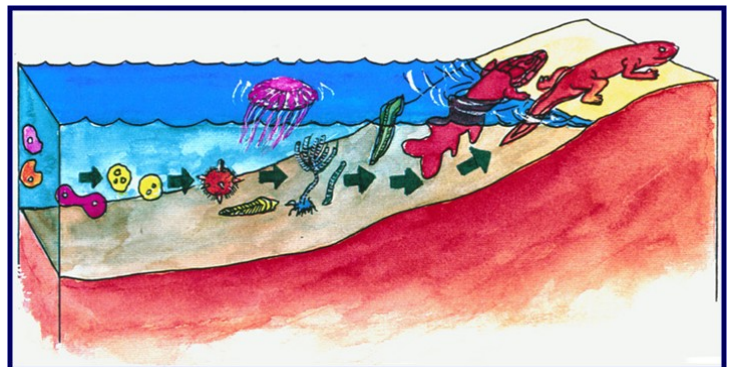
“Oxygen is a poisonous gas that oxidizes organic and inorganic materials on a planetary surface; it is quite lethal to organisms that have not evolved protection against it.”

- ◆ 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.



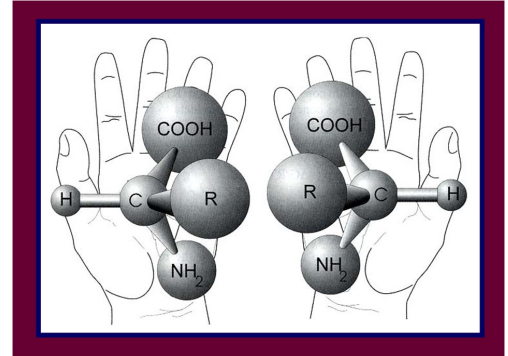
The scientific evidence — The origin of life, earth, and outside

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.

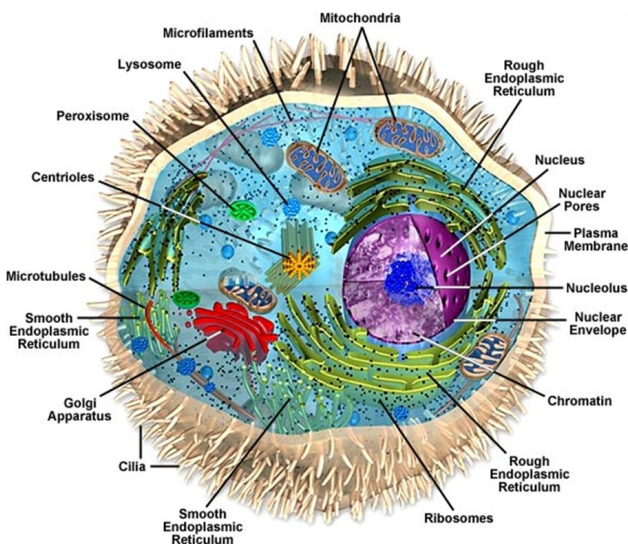
“The second limitation to Miller’s experiments was that he obtained no polymers of amino acids – no peptides or proteins.”

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.)

The Cell and Complexity



Is this science?



Boeing 747

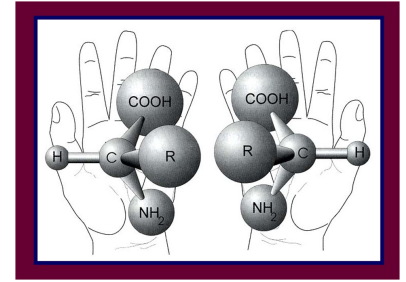
4 1/2 million non-flying parts



Billions of non-living parts

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.

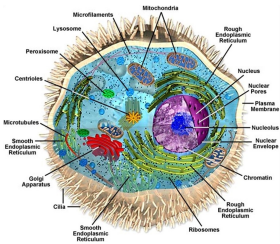
“If a particular amino acid sequence was selected by chance, how rare an event would this be?...”

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>



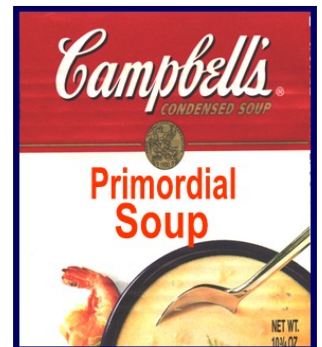
“The great majority of sequences can never have been synthesized at all, at any time.”

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



life (complex codes)

◆ Intelligence model

■ M + E + T + **OI** = life (The formula requires **OI**)

M= Matter

E= Energy

T= Time

OI= Outside Intelligence

Degeneration

The end of the evolution theory

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



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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)**

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

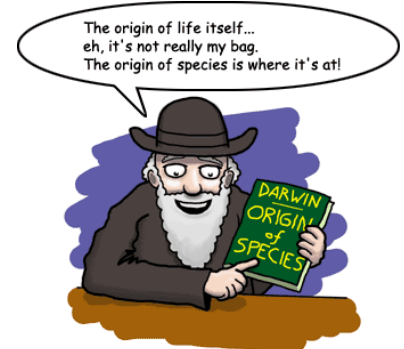
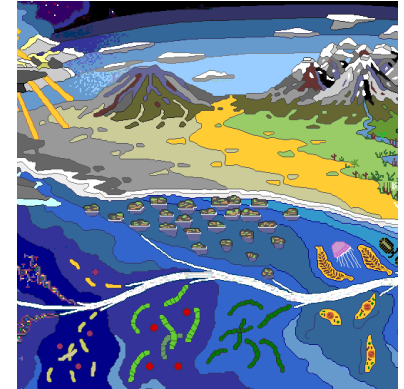
“If I tell you only part of the evidence and you believe it, you have not been taught, you have been indoctrinated.

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.

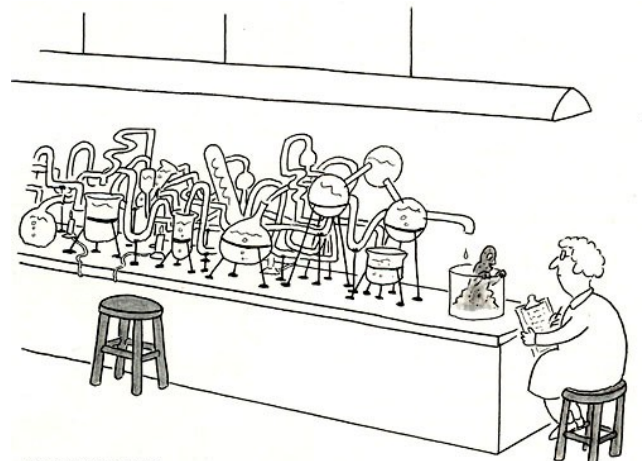


More: Watch on line video [A Question of Origins](http://nwcreation.net/videos/)
<http://nwcreation.net/videos/>

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



the New Yorker
Sep 18, 2006
pg 77

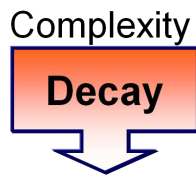
“Are you my mommy?”

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



Second Law of Thermodynamics

4 Necessary Conditions

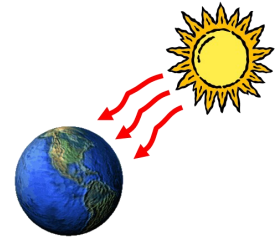
1. An open system (earth)
2. Available energy source (sun)
3. A way to capture and store raw energy
4. An energy conversion mechanism

Neil Broom (Ph.D. Chemical and Materials Engineering), *How Blind Is the Watchmaker*, 2001, 80.

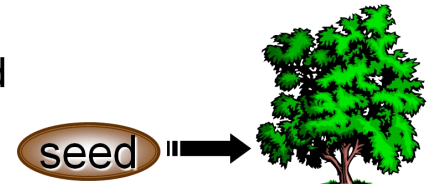
“A fundamental problem that science has never been able to solve is how to produce energy flow through the system to do this work of coding in order to produce, for example, a functioning protein. Living systems do, of course, harness energy for this purpose, but only because the required, purposefully assembled metabolic machinery is already in place and functioning.”

Two Arguments

Open and isolated systems



Growth of a seed or embryo



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

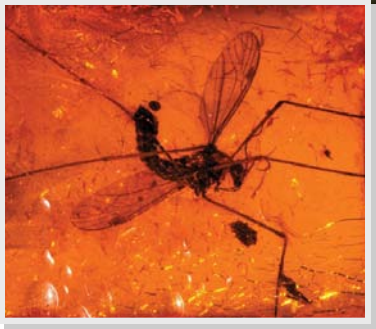
1. Oxygen in the atmosphere
2. Second Law of Thermodynamics (time)
3. Water (hydrolysis)
4. Amino acids (design)

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The scientific evidence — Development of life



Fossil Record



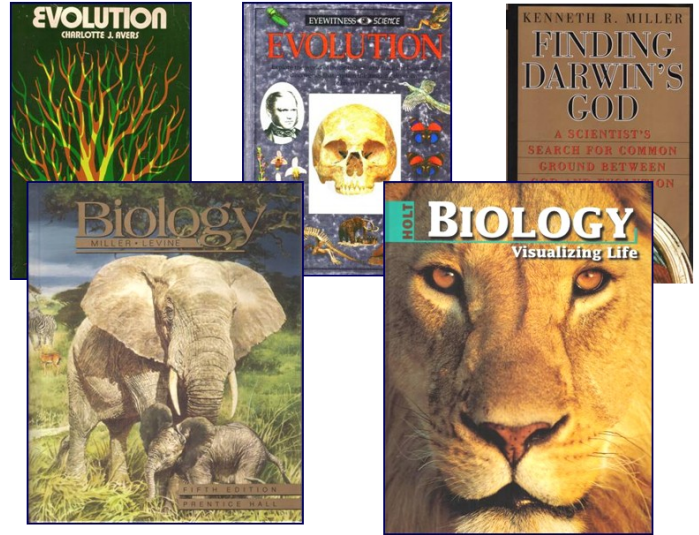
The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

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

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Proposed Naturalistic Fossil Record

GEOLOGIC TIME SCALE			
ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH	SUCCESSION OF LIFE
CENOZOIC <i>recent life</i>	QUATERNARY 0-1 Million Years Rise of Man	Recent Pleistocene	
	TERTIARY 62 Million Years Rise of Mammals	Pliocene Miocene Oligocene Eocene	
MESOZOIC <i>middle life</i>	CRETACEOUS 72 Million Years Modern seed bearing plants, Dinosaurs		
	JURASSIC 46 Million Years First birds		
	TRIASSIC 49 Million Years Cycads, first dinosaurs		
PALEOZOIC <i>ancient life</i>	PERMIAN 50 Million Years First reptiles		
	PENNSYLVANIAN 30 Million Years First insects		
	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.

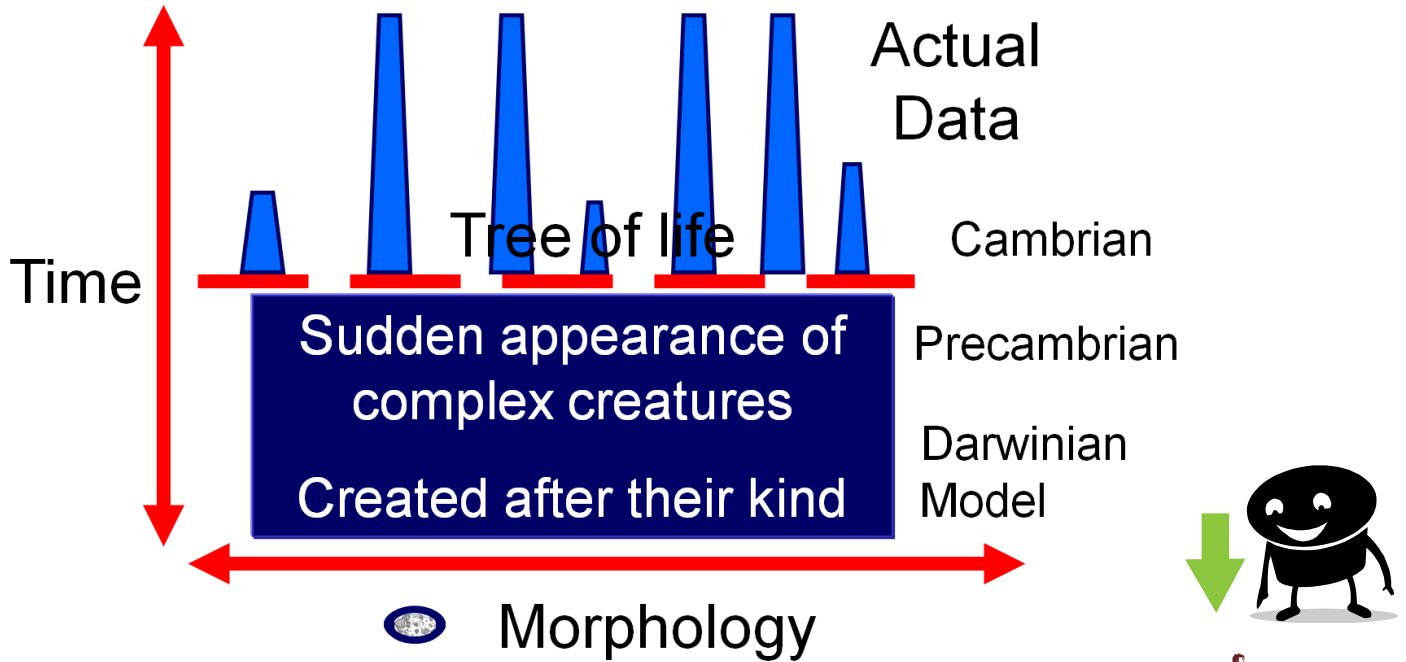
“Fossils offer the most direct evidence that evolution takes place... Fossils, therefore, provide an actual record of Earth’s past life-forms. Change over time (evolution) can be seen in the fossil record.”

Is this true?

Fossil Record		Era	Period	Time (mil)
Cenozoic			Quarternary	1.8 – present
			Teritary	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

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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

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?

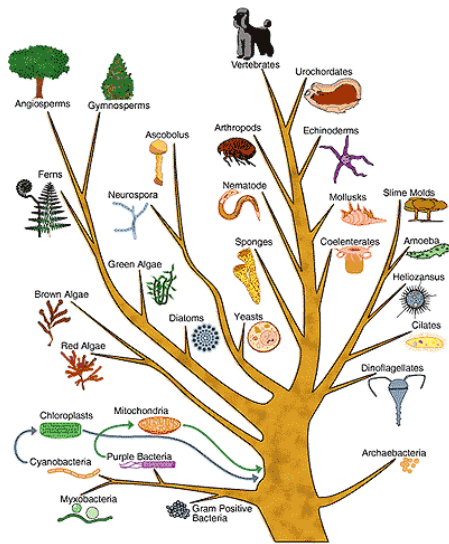
Precambrian – Cambrian	Created after their kind
Invertebrate – Vertebrate	
Fish – Amphibian	
Horse and Whale	
Birds	

Invertebrate to Vertebrate (Fish)

Biology, Miller and Levine, 2000, p. 680.

“Fishes are considered to be the most primitive living vertebrates...”

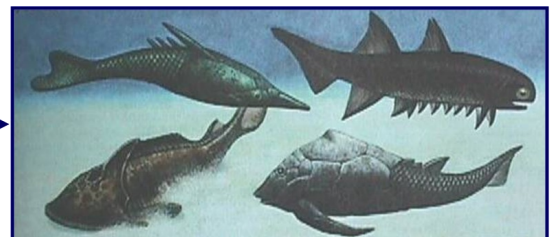
...similarities in structure and embryological development show that fishes and modern invertebrate chordates probably did evolve from common invertebrate ancestors that lived many millions of years ago.”



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?

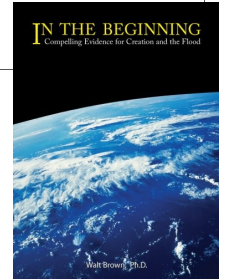
Aerial Roth (Ph.D. Zoology), *Origins*, p. 189.

“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.”

In the Beginning:

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

<http://www.creation-science.com/onlinebook/>



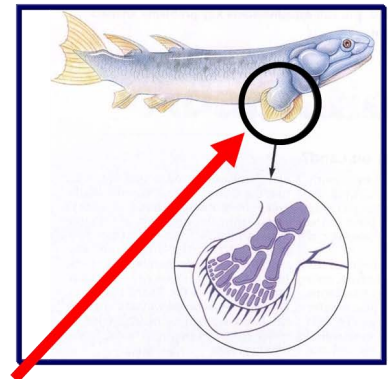
What do the Facts Support?

Precambrian – Cambrian	Created after their kind
Invertebrate – Vertebrate	Created after their kind
Fish – Amphibian	
Horse and Whale	
Birds	

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

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.

Coelacanth

- ◆ Extinct for 70 million years
- ◆ 1938 living coelacanths were found
- ◆ It is still 100% fish

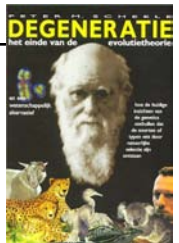
The front fins (lobes) are still fins



Degeneration

The end of the evolution theory

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



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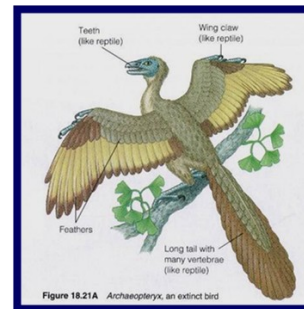
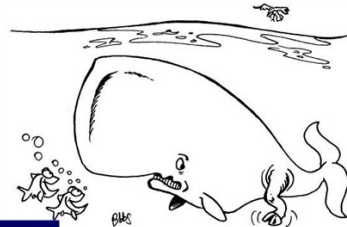
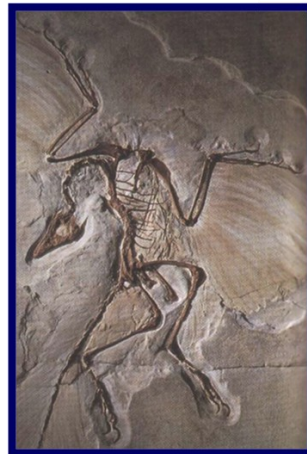
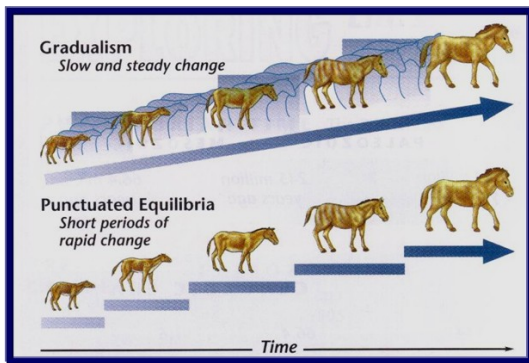
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Alleged Intermediates

- ◆ Horse
- ◆ Archaeopteryx
- ◆ Whales

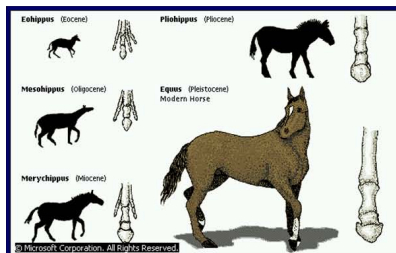


Life Sciences, Prentice Hall, 2002, p. 164.

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

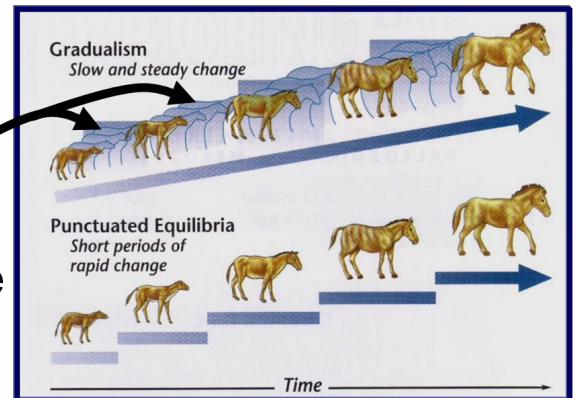
◆ Scientists find "fossil horses" mixed throughout all the different time layers.

◆ 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

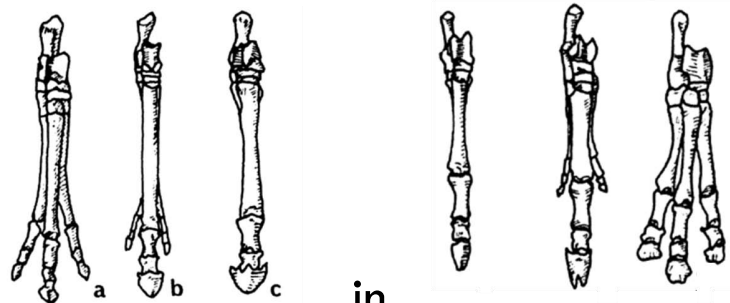


What Textbooks Don't Contain

- ◆ 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.



North America
3-toed to 1-toe

South America
1-toe to 3-toed

Supposed progression of horse evolution

Most of the info on these pages is from.

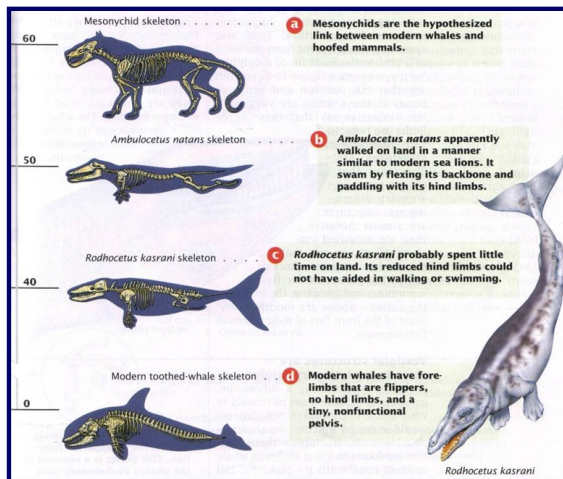
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Whale Evolution: A Study of Deception

These pictures are drawn by an artist. It is not what was found.



Biology: Visualizing Life, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1998, p. 177.

“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.”

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

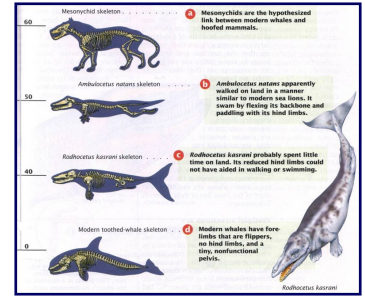
Is there any observable evidence of these changes or is it all based on artists drawings?

Whale Evolution: A Study of Deception

Genetics Disproves Whale Evolution

Nicholas Comninellis, 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.”

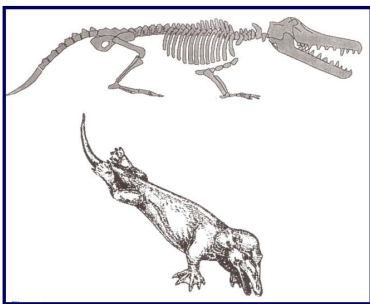


Where are the thousands of intermediate fossils?

Great claims require real evidence

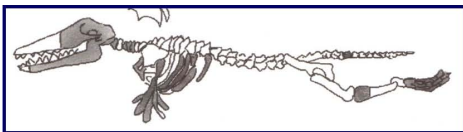
Deception

Kenneth Miller, *Finding Darwin's God*, 1999, p. 265.



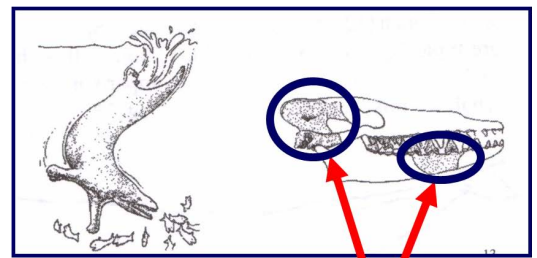
Ambulocetus skeleton, as drawn in Miller's book

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

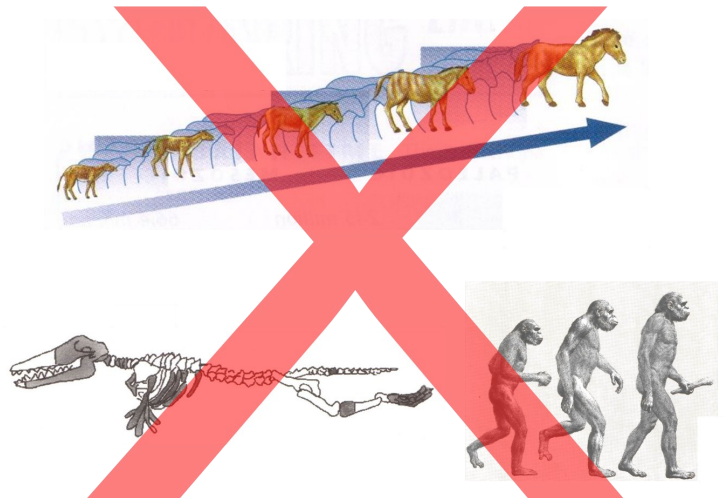
Another Claim

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

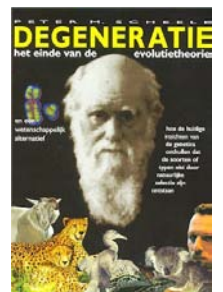


It's not because of the evidence.

Degeneration

The end of the evolution theory

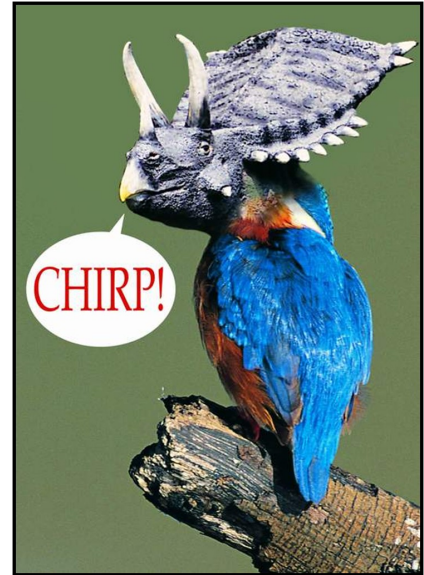
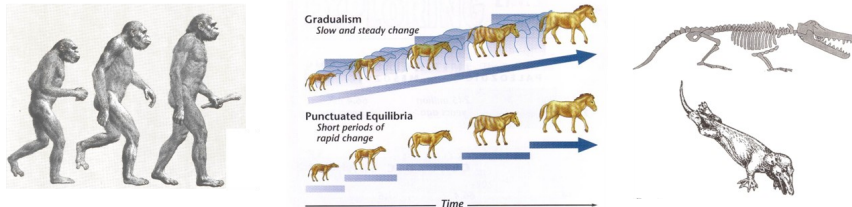
<http://www.evolution-is-degeneration.com/index.asp?PaginaID=2577>



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The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

Evolutionists want to believe in evolution so bad they will resort to deceiving their followers and anybody else they can control in the education system, including professors, teachers, and students by making up data that does not exist.

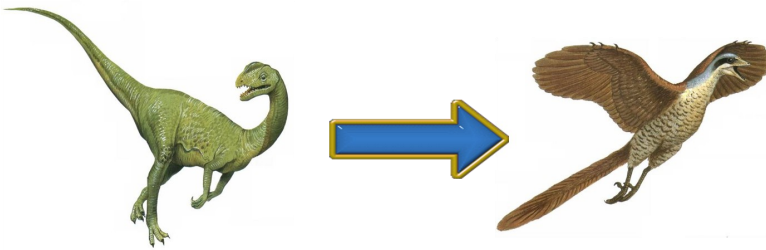


The Amazing Tricerakeet!

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.”

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.”



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.”

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

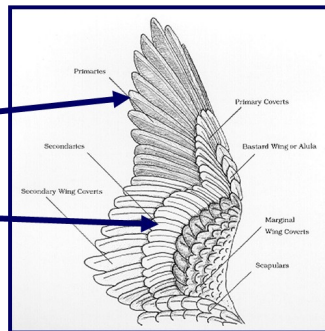
- ◆ Development of feathers
- ◆ Reform of respiratory system
- ◆ Reform of skeletal system – hollow bones
- ◆ Reform of digestive system
- ◆ Reform of nervous system
- ◆ Construction of bills & beaks
- ◆ Mastery of nest building
- ◆ Acquisition of flight
- ◆ Development of sound producing organ



The Feather

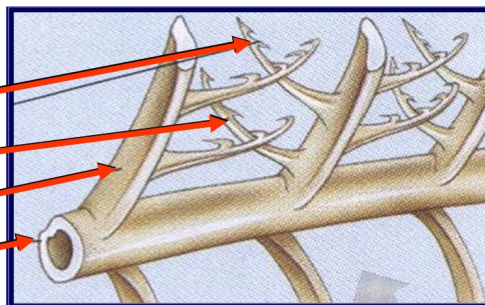
Primary Feathers

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.

Hook
Barbule
Barb
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”, *EurekaAlert*, 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.”



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...”

Fantasy

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.”

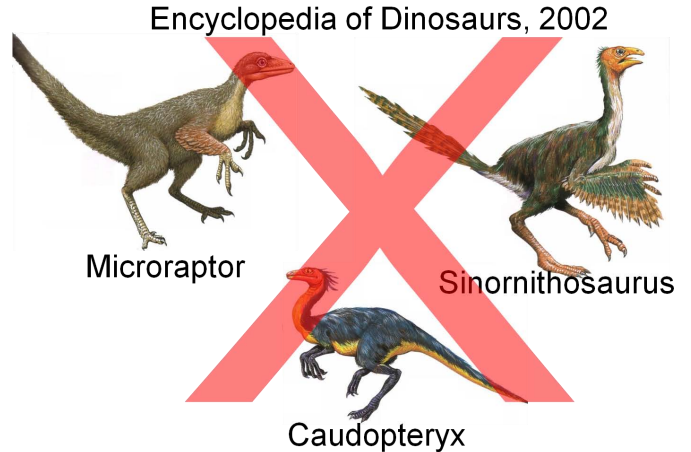
R. Monastersky, “All mixed up over birds and dinosaurs,” *Science News*, January 15, 2000

The scientific evidence — Development of life / Fossil Record

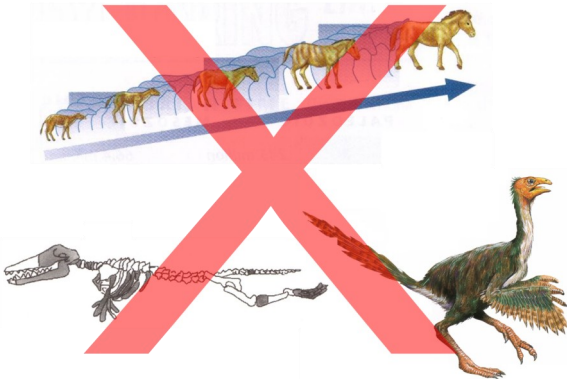
More Bird Mistakes

- ◆ 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*

Feathered Deceptions



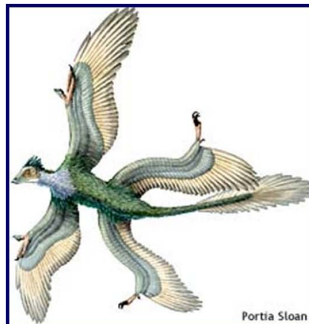
Evidence, Faith & Deception



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?

The View from an pro- evolution site
www.talkorigins.org

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The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Fossil Record/ Mutation/ Adaptation

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...”

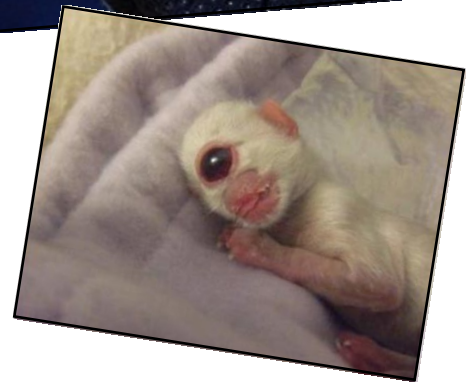
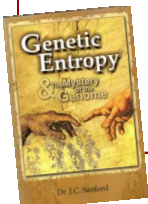
“These minor changes, however, are bound to eventually result in a situation in which the enzyme has ceased to perform its previous function but has not yet begun its ‘new duties’. It is at this point it will be destroyed – along with the organism carrying it.”

“The overwhelmingly deleterious nature of mutations 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 mutation 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/ 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

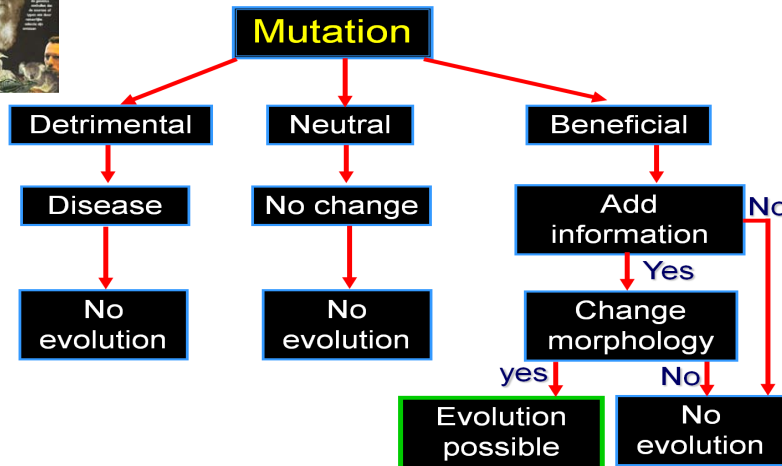
- ◆ Ability to adapt to the environment
- ◆ Survival of the fittest

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

De-generation
 The end of the evolution theory
<http://www.evolution-is-degeneration.com/index.asp?PaginaID=2577>

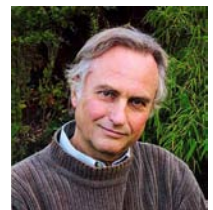


In fact, harmful mutations and diseases are on the rise. We are de-evolving.

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...



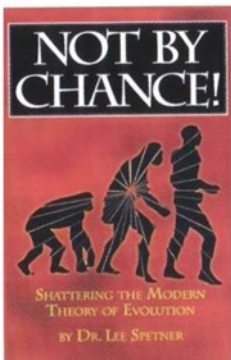
From: A Frog to a Prince - video <http://www.answersingenesis.org/docs/3907.asp>
<http://www.answersingenesis.org/media/video/ondemand/aa-kind/aa-after-its-kind>

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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.”

Johnjoe McFadden (Professor of Molecular Biology and Quantum Physics), *Quantum Evolution*, 2000, p. 71.

“... most species, including most horses, appear abruptly in the fossil record, change very little over their entire history and then disappear just as unceremoniously. This pattern is well known to paleontologists who have actually attributed it to the imperfection of the fossil record: the missing links between one species and another have all died without the decency to leave their remains as fossils.”

There is no physical evidence to support evolution in the fossil record

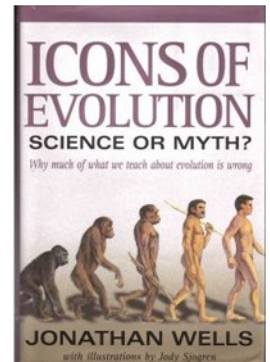
Note: Don't let evolutionists go to other alleged intermediates until they can build a foundation. No foundation and the model crumbles. They have to accept it by faith.

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 Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence



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 rodent like 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

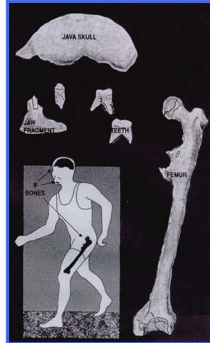
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The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

Java Man *Pithecanthropus erectus*

- ◆ 1891: An apelike skullcap and a humanlike thighbone were found 45 feet apart – claim: 500,000 Years old

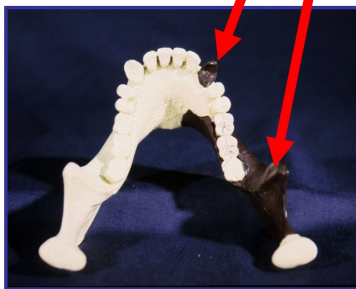
Rudolph Virchow (regarded as the father of modern pathology) stated at the time of discovery:



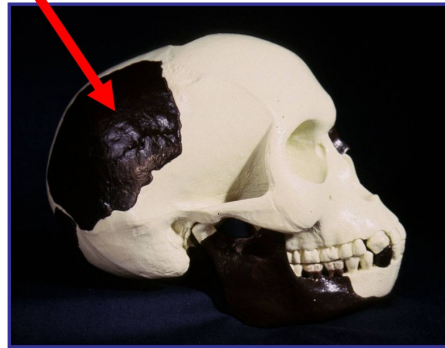
“In my opinion this creature was an animal, a giant gibbon, in fact. The thigh bone has not the slightest connection with the skull.”

- ◆ 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

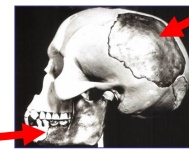


Segment of lower ape-like jaw



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

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

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/>

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 mix-up 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>

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The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

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."

More on Neanderthals

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v18/i4/neanderthal.asp>

[http://creationwiki.org/Neandertals_were_humans_with_rickets_\(Talk.Origins\)](http://creationwiki.org/Neandertals_were_humans_with_rickets_(Talk.Origins))

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The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

Two Case Studies

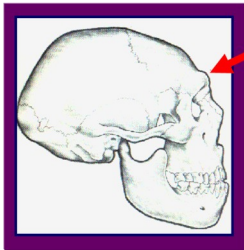
Were Neanderthals adapted Humans like Pigmies or Aboriginies?

Case Study 1

Neandertals

B. Endo, "Experimental Studies on the Mechanical Significance of the Form of the Human Facial Skeleton," J. Fac. Univ. Tokyo, 1966.

Neandertal Anatomy



Thick brow

Stocky body build
Short extremities

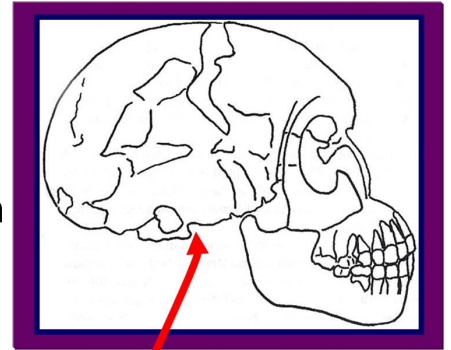


Biochemical models have demonstrated that chewing muscles working through the teeth generates intensive concentration of compression in the nasal and forehead region...i.e. a bigger brow ridge.

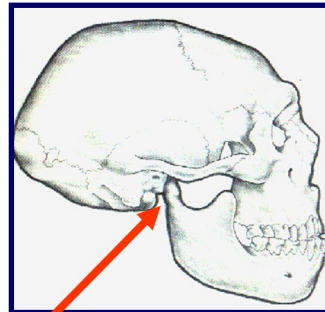
Rearranging the Data

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

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www.icr.org

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2010/05/07/neanderthal-dna-found-in-n_567177.html

Is Neanderthal DNA similar or different from today's humans?

http://cosmiclog.msnbc.msn.com/_news/2010/05/06/4350416-neanderthal-dna-lives-on-in-some-of-us

Neanderthal DNA lives on ... in some of us

The first rough draft of the [Neanderthals' genome](#) suggests that they interbred with our own species - but only enough to leave a tiny mark on the genetic code of humans from outside Africa. "The Neanderthals are not totally extinct," said Svante Pääbo, a geneticist at Germany's Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology. "In some of us they live on, a little bit."

http://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/html/nationworld/2011802348_neanderthal07.html



Scientists find Neanderthal DNA in modern humans The New York Times

<http://heritage-key.com/blogs/ann/neanderthal-dna-sequenced-how-similar-are-they-modern-humans>

<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/05/07/science/07neanderthal.html> Signs of Neanderthals Mating With Humans

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

Neandertals

Neandertals 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.”

R. Ward and C. Stringer, “A molecular handle on the Neanderthals”, *Nature*, pp. 225–226.

“If early human populations were ‘very small and isolated from one another’, gradually each would accumulate ‘different losses’ [in mitochondrial DNA] until they all came to look really different from each other because of the drift. ...

Nothing in the new data rules out the possibility that Neanderthals interbred with ordinary *Homo sapiens*, which would make them part of the same species.”

Conclusion About Neandertals

- ◆ 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



Neandertal DNA

Nicholas Comninellis, 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.”

Neandertal Population

- ◆ Common dates for Neandertals are 130,000 to 30,000 years ago
- ◆ Neandertals 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 Neandertals 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.’”

<http://news.discovery.com/human/neanderthal-human-interbreed-dna.html>

A newly mapped Neanderthal genome reveals that between 1-4 percent of DNA of many humans today came from Neanderthals.

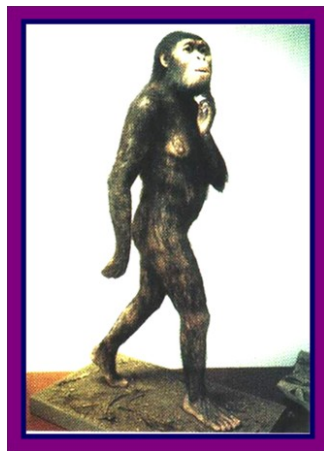
Two Case Studies

Case Study 2

Lucy and the Australopithecines

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

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

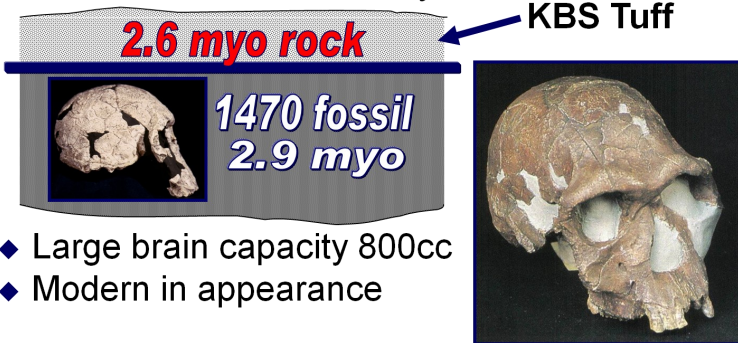


A problem: how can a fossil so modern looking be so old? Three options:

1. Reassign the date to 1470.
2. Make 1470 a distant primitive hominid.
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



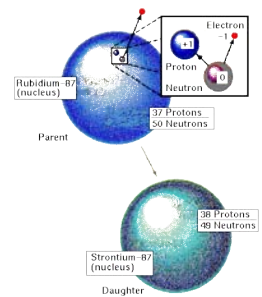
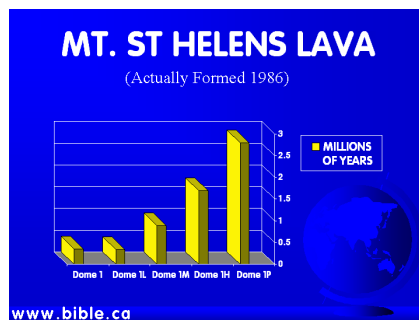
Dating Method Accuracy

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

Richmand and Strait, "Evidence that Humans Evolved from Knuckle-Walking Ancestor," *Nature*, 2000.

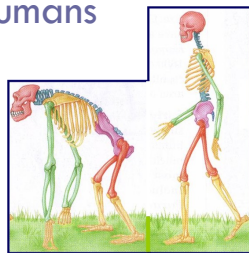
"Regardless of the status of Lucy's knee joint, new evidence has come forth that Lucy has the morphology of a knuckle-walker."

E. Stokstad, "Hominid Ancestors May Have Knuckle Walked," *Science*, 2000.

"I walked over to the cabinet, pulled out Lucy, and shazam! – she had the morphology that was classic for knuckle walkers."

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.

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.

The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

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.”

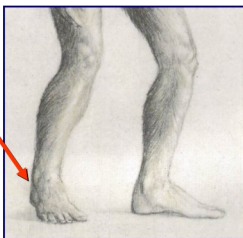
David Menton, Ph.D. Cell Biology, Biomedical research technician at Mayo, and 34 years Professor of Human Anatomy

“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?

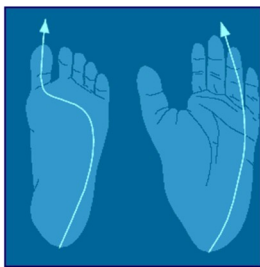
Laetoli Footprints

Footprints discovered in 1978 in Laetoli, Tanzania. The footprints were dated at 3.5 million years old.



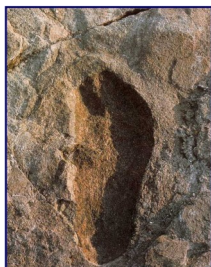
Who made these footprints?

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.”

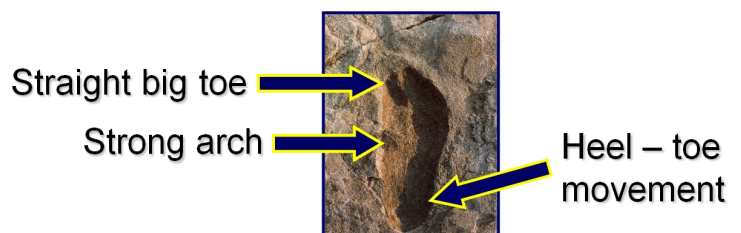
Russell Tuttle, “The Pattern of Little Feet,” *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, Feb 1989, p. 316.

“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.

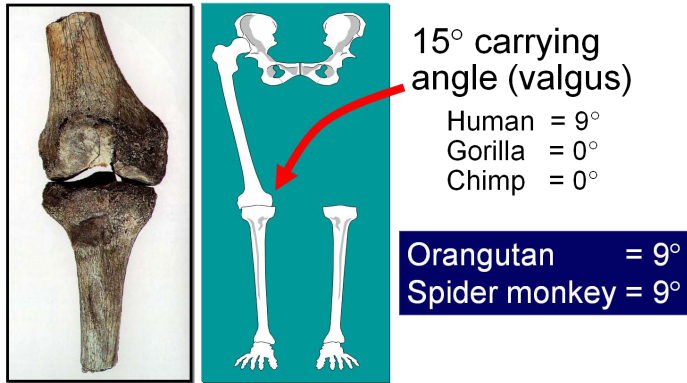
Why is this information not in textbooks?

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.

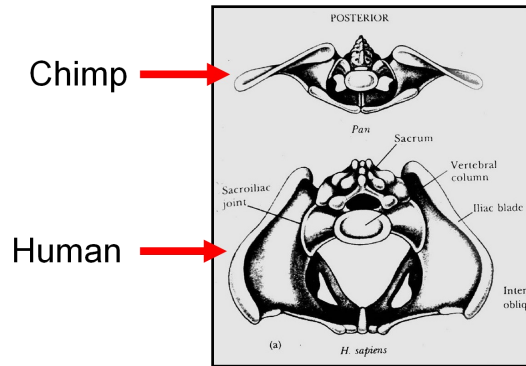
[This is not a quote, but summary of the information.]

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

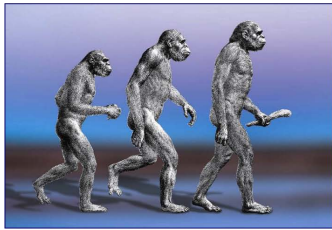


PBS Nova Series; In Search of Human Origins episode one 1994 (Dr. Owen Lovejoy)

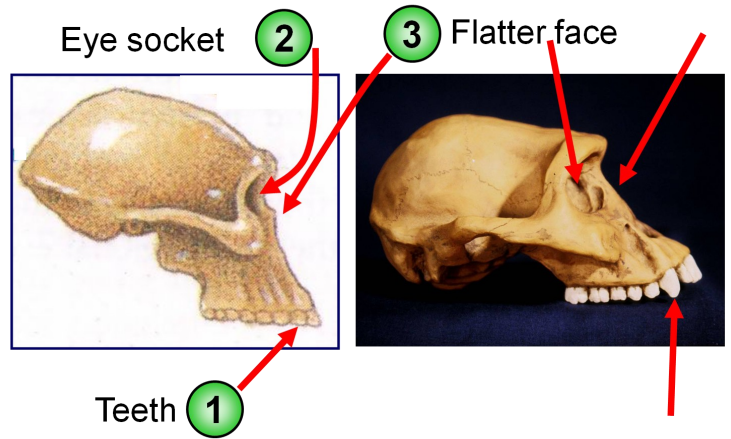
The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

A Question

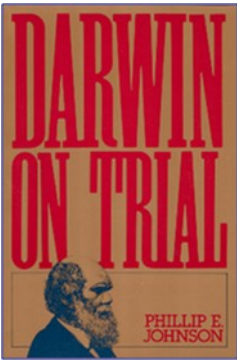
How accurate are the casts and pictures in the textbooks and museums?



Textbooks and Accuracy



Biology: The Web of Life, 1993



Evolution and Objectivity

Philip Johnson, *Darwinism on Trial*, 1991, p. 84. (Graduate of Harvard U., Law Professor at U. of Berkeley)

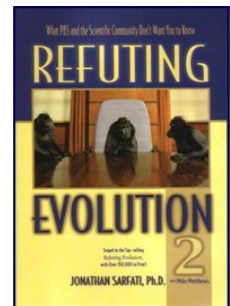
“The Darwinist approach has consistently been to find some supporting fossil evidence, claim it as proof for ‘evolution,’ and then ignore all the difficulties.”

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

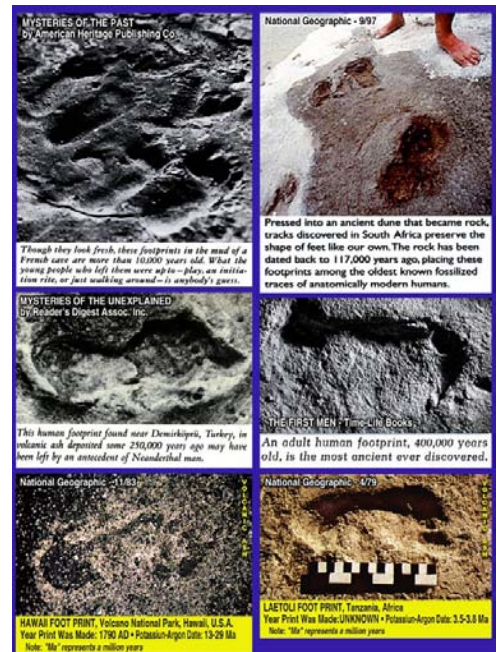
Summary

If the evolution of humans from an ape-like ancestor is true there should be two proof evidences:

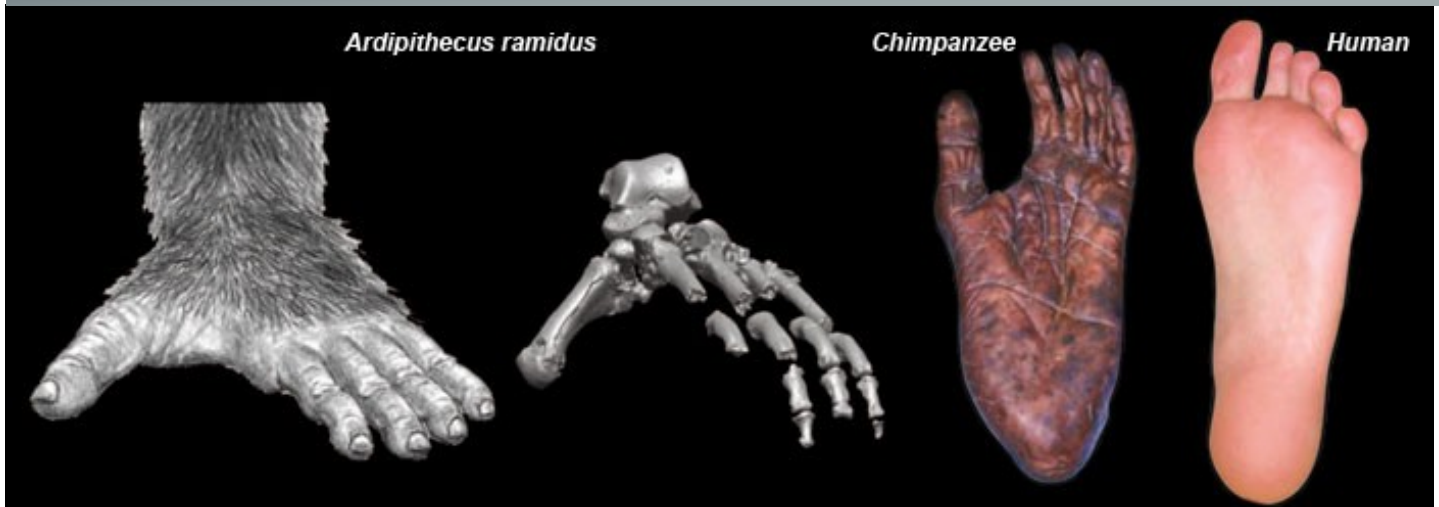
- 1. Fossil record No intermediates
- 2. Mechanism for change .. No mechanism

ONLY MODERN ANATOMICAL HUMAN FOOTPRINTS ARE FOUND IN THE FOSSIL RECORD

www.omniology.com/ModernHumanFootprints.html



The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans



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.

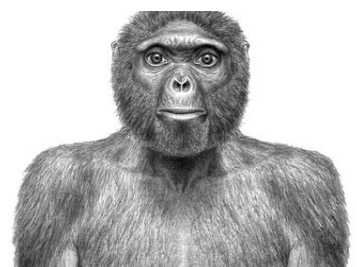
According to the researchers who found her, Ardi spent time as a human ancestor, based on their assumption that humans either evolved from her or some creature quite like her. “The *Ar. ramidus* fossils therefore provide novel insights into the anatomical structure of our elusive common ancestors with 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 perceptivity, 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 scientific evidence — Development of life/ Origin of Humans

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.

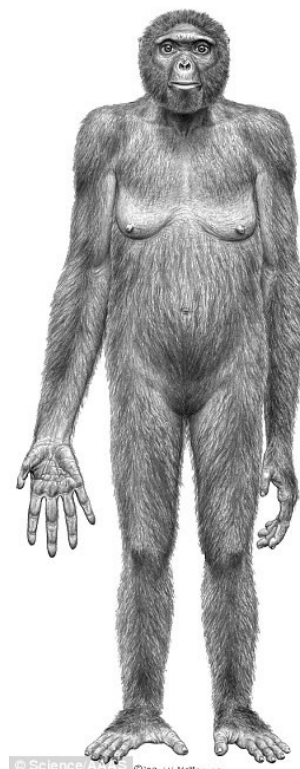
Image adapted from Lovejoy, C. O. et al. 2009. Combining Prehension and Propulsion: The Foot of *Ardipithecus ramidus*. *Science*. 326 (5949): 72.

* 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



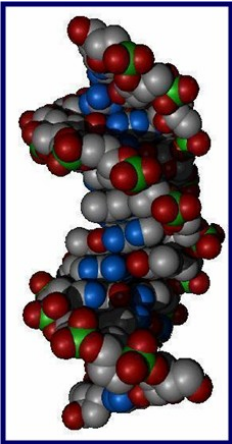
The scientific evidence

Development of life

Mechanism for Change

Genetics and the Human Genome

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.”

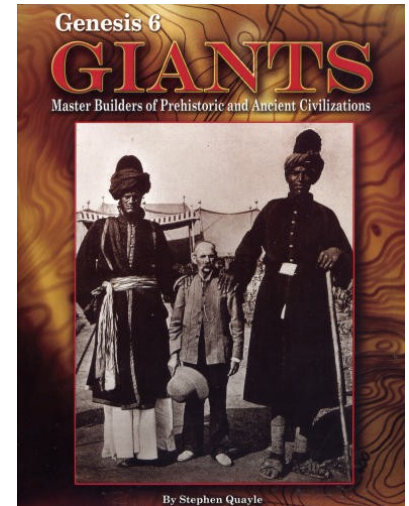
Franklin M. Harold (Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Colorado State University), *The Way of the Cell*, 2001, p. 204.

“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.”

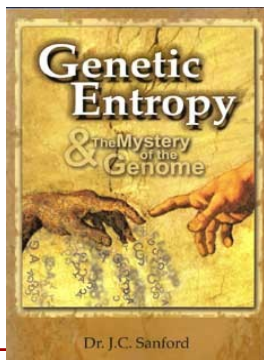


Genetic Entropy by Dr. J.C. Sanford

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



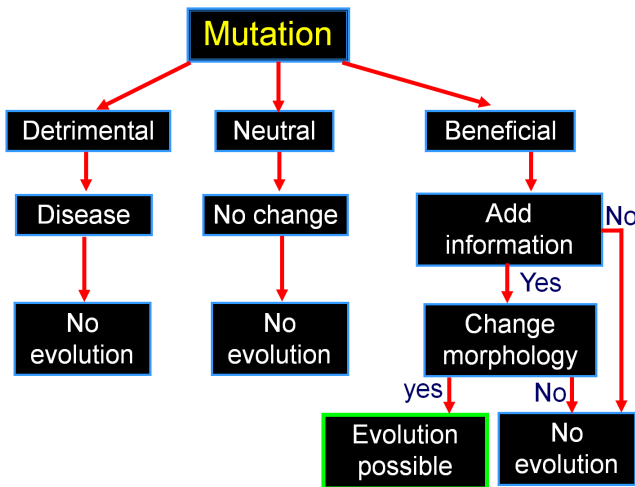
A geneticist from Cornell University, Dr. John Sanford examines the validity of evolution’s primary axiom—that man is merely the result of random mutations plus natural selection. This revolutionary book details compelling new genetic evidence that the human genome is deteriorating, and has always been 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



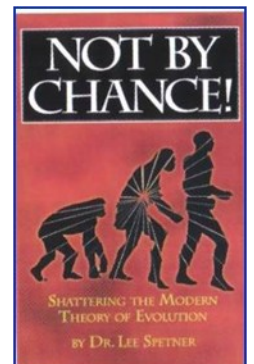
Shaquille O'Neal
7-foot -1

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...”



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.

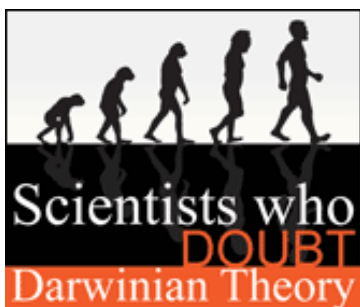
“Of carefully studied mutations, most have been found to be harmful to organisms,...

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.”

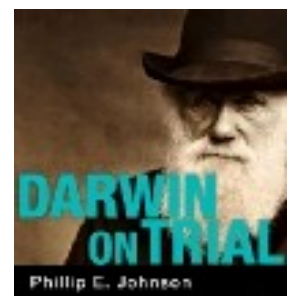


Statement of Scientific Dissent from Darwinism



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.”



The scientific evidence — Development of life/ Mechanism for Change

Information: The Key to Change

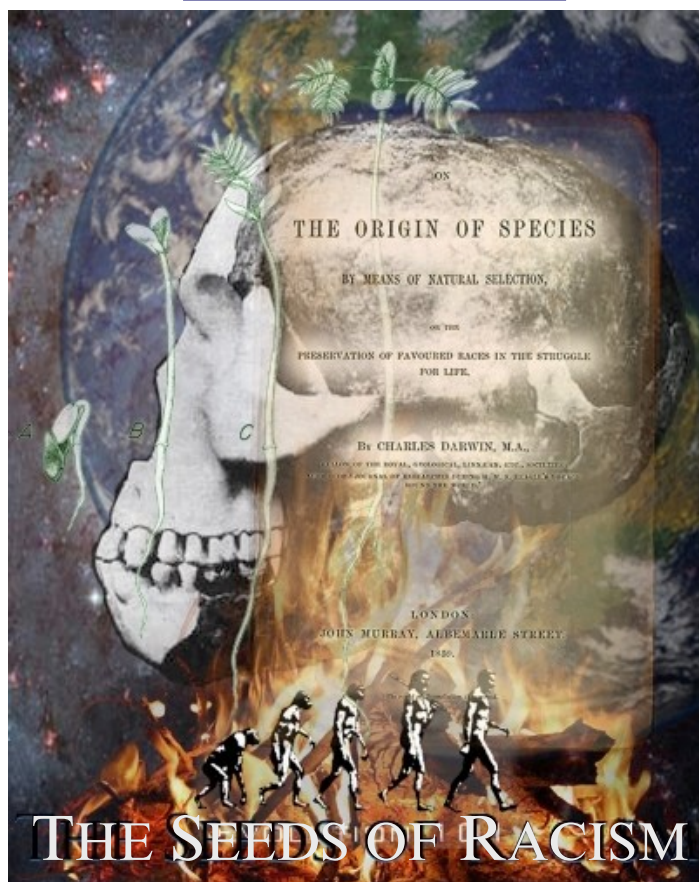
Werner Gitt, *In the Beginning was Information*, 1997, p. 106. (Dr. Gitt was the Director at the German Federal Institute of Physics and Technology)

“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 body.”

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:

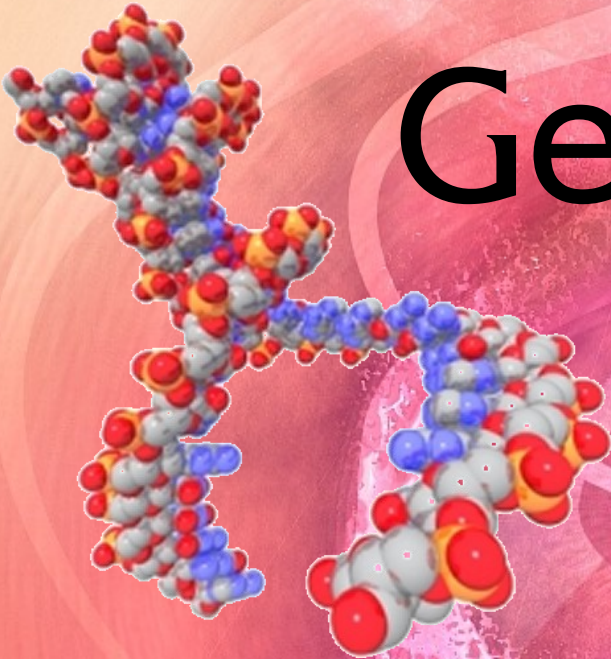
<http://www.answersingenesis.org/media/video/ondemand/planet-of-apes/planet-of-the-apes>

The scientific evidence

Genetics

&

the Human Genome



The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

Genetic Entropy

32

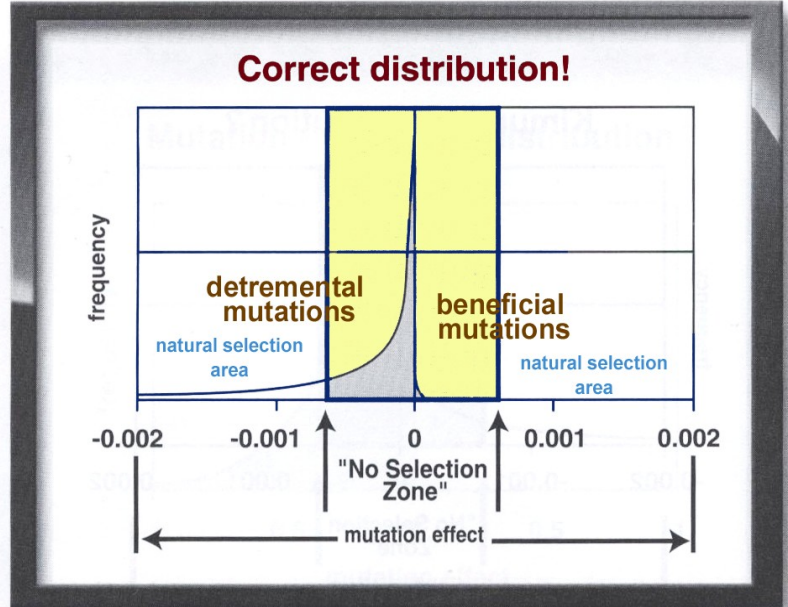
Genetic Entropy

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.

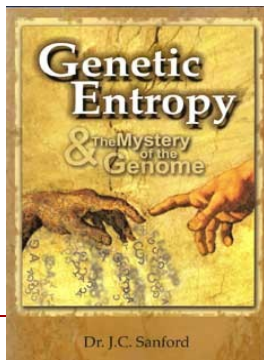
Kimura's Figure (3c) is still not complete. To complete the figure we really must show where the beneficial mutations would occur, as they are critical to evolutionary theory. Their distribution would be a reverse image of Kimura's curve, but reduced in range and scale, by a factor of somewhere between 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.

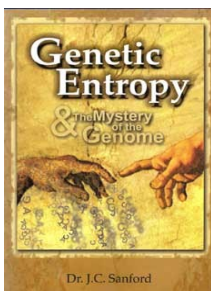
The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

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 our species. P.45



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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

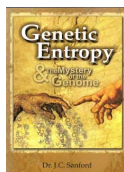
When Mother Nature (natural selection) selects for or against an individual within a population, she has to accept or reject a complete set of six billion nucleotides—all at once! Its either take the whole book or have nothing of it. In fact, Mother Nature **never sees the individual nucleotides**. She 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.)



All-Powerful Selection to the Rescue?

65

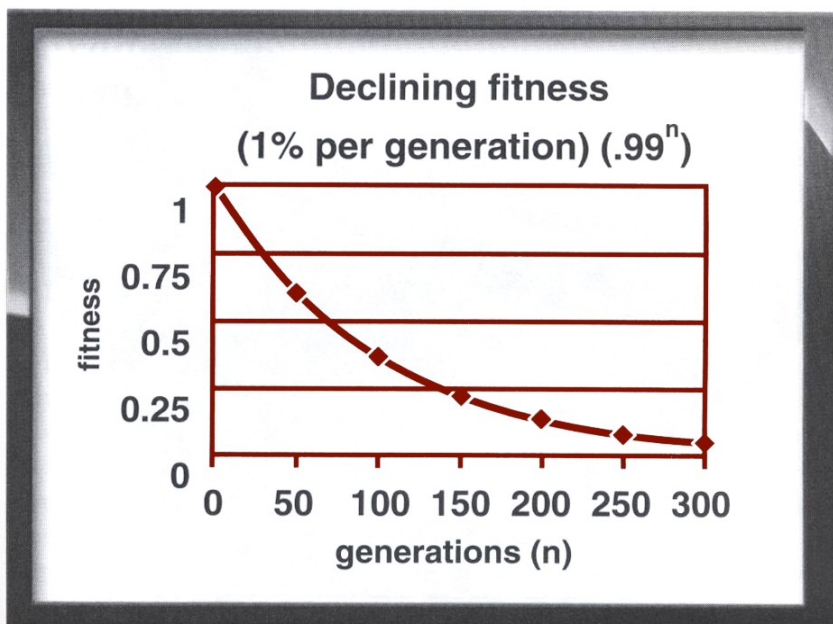


Figure 4.

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

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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

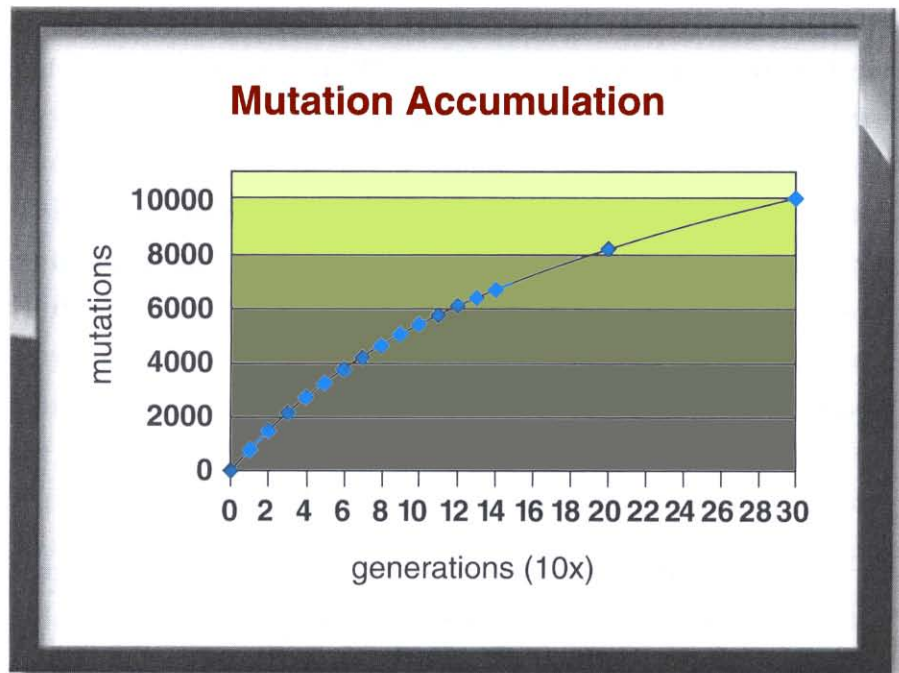
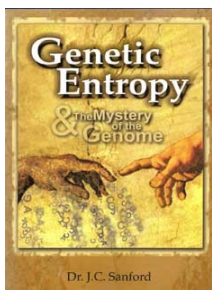


Figure 10a: Crow's mutations.

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>



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The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

Crow to the Rescue?

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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 of darker or fatter or skinnier. But we could not effectively select for superior... p.166-167

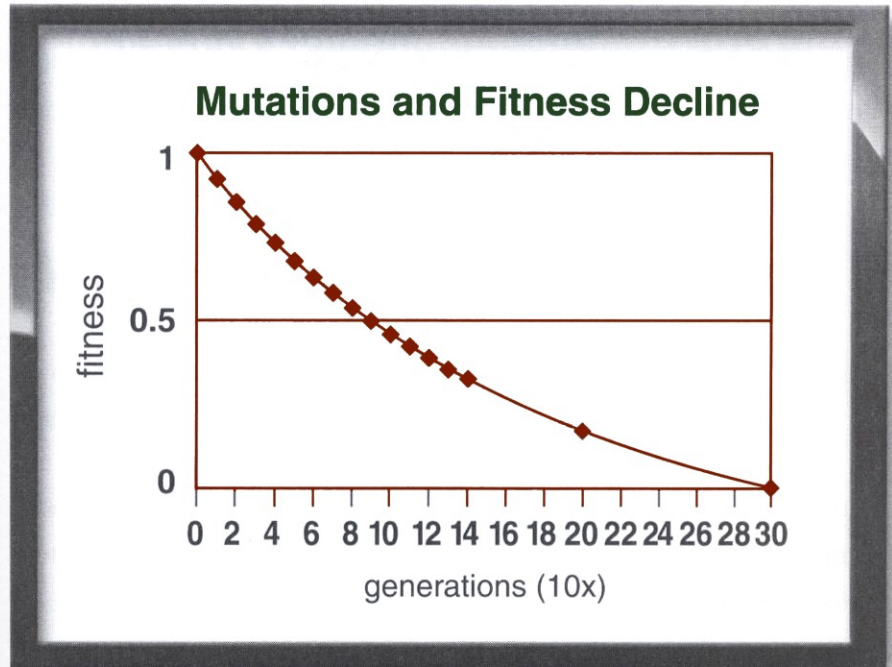
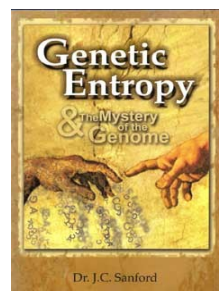


Figure 10b: Crow’s fitness decline.

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.



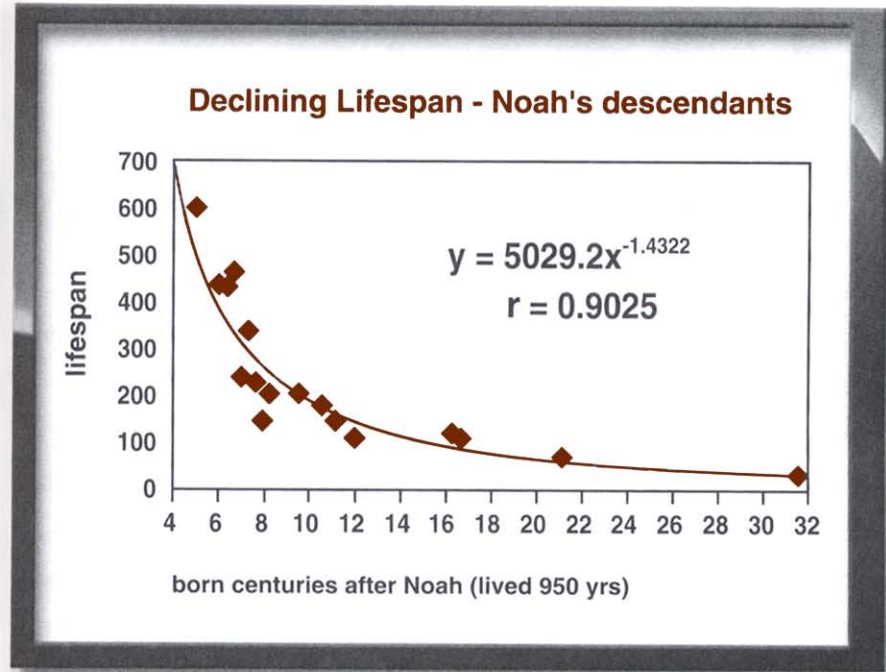
The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

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 mutation 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?

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Can Natural Selection Create?

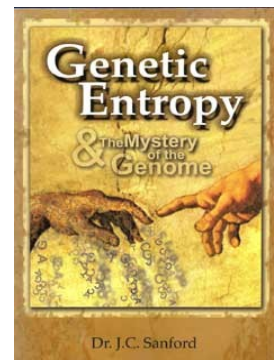
1. Defining our first desirable mutation. The first problem we encounter in trying to create a new gene via mutation /selection is defining our first beneficial mutation. By itself, no particular nucleotide (A, T, C, or G) has more value than any other, just as no letter in the alphabet has any particular 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). ...

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 an extremely great probability of being lost from the population due to random genetic drift. ... The desired beneficial mutation will be randomly lost

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).



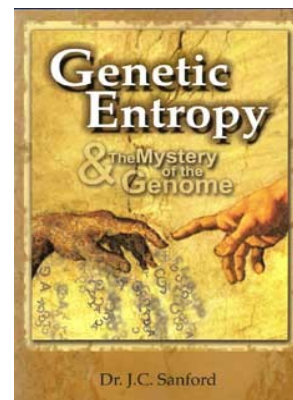
The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

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**

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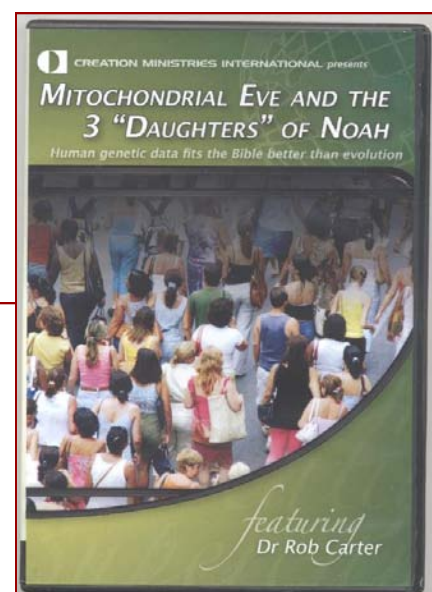
Refuting Evolution

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>

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v3/n2/four-women-boat-kids>

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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.

See link for the rest of the article

The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

<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](#).

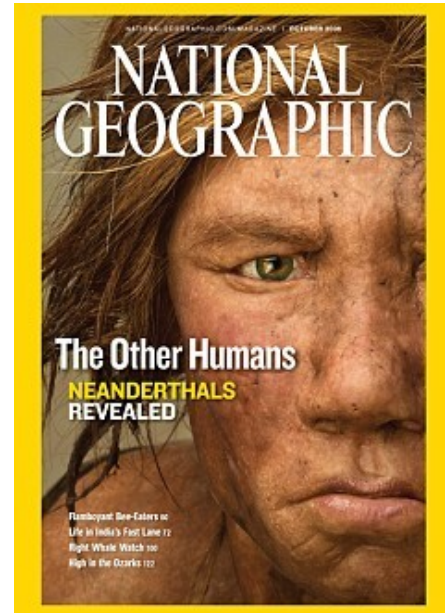
Although her dirty and disheveled appearance and rough, marked skin still reveal a touch of bias toward the notion of some ‘early primitive’, the face of Wilma is unmistakably human. Factor in some washing and grooming (which for all we know may have been a feature of Neandertal life anyway) and some 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.

See link for the rest of the article



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

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.

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](#)

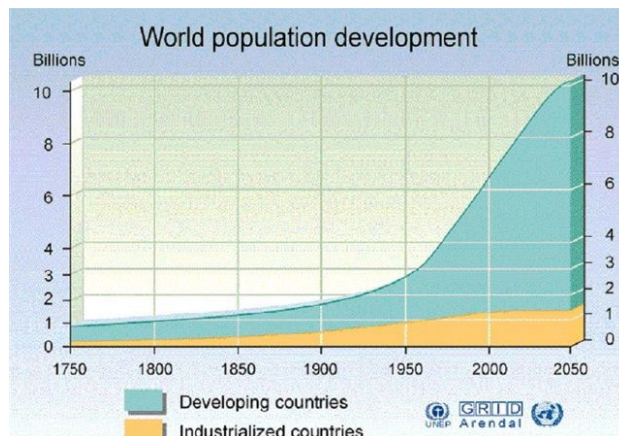
White, A. J. Monty. *How Old Is the Earth?* Evangelical Press, p. 22, 1985. [Back](#)

<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.

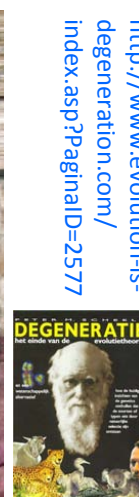
First, it must be observed that current estimates for the age of mankind are still all over the board. The lack of reliable dating methods for organic material is a serious challenge for all paleo-anthropologists^[1]. This might surprise you, but the only reliable dating method for organic material is *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 science, but only wishful thinking.



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.



Degeneration
The end of the evolution theory

The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

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>

Table 7- 1 : Estimated Age of Mankind during the Last Decades

The scientific evidence — Genetics and the human Genome

Accounts in the Biblical book of Genesis mention the descendants 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!

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.

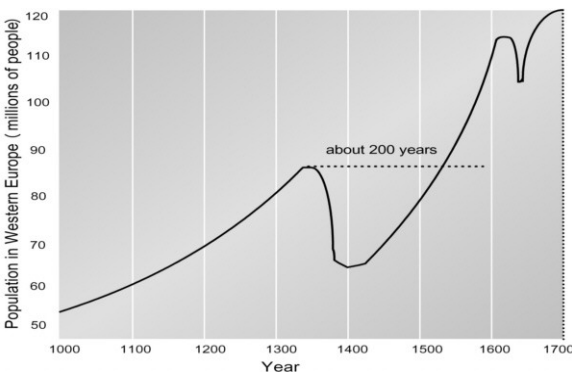
Growth Rate	Average # Children [12]	Age of Mankind
2 %	3.3	1,150 years
1 %	2.5	2,275 years
.5 %	2.25	4,550 years
.25 %	2.12	9,100 years

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 $(1 + 0.005$ (the .5% growth rate)) 37,000 (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..

[1] See Appendix B: *Dating Rocks, Fossils and Bones*.
 [2] Dr. Hugh Ross, *The Genesis Question* (2001), chapter 14.
 [3] These changes would be small mutations, as discussed in [the previous chapter](#). The effect of these mutations on the human species would be negligible as they would be neutralized through DNA repair and/or would be neutral mutations.
 [4] Mitochondria are the “cellular power plants.” They convert food molecules into energy. Mitochondria contain DNA that is independent of the DNA in the chromosomes that is stored in the cell nucleus.
 [5] Cann, Stoneking and Wilson, *Mitochondrial DNA and Human Evolution* (1987) and a number of other studies
 [6] Stoneking, Sherry, Redd and Vigilant, *New Approaches to Dating Suggest a Recent Age for the Human mtDNA Ancestor* (1992)
 [7] Whitfield, Suston and Goodfellow, *Sequence Variation of the Human Y Chromosome*, *Nature* 378 (1995), pages 379-380.
 [8] A. Gibbons, *The Mystery of Humanity’s Missing Mutations* (1995). *Science* 267:35-36.
 [9] R.G. Klein, *Evolutionary Anthropology* (1992) 1:5-14.
 [10] C. Simon, *Stone-age Sanctuary, Oldest Known Shrine, Discovered in Spain* (1981), *Science News* 120:357.
 [11] Interpretations vary, depending on how many generations might have been skipped in the genealogies.
 [12] Average number of children is calculated as $2 \times (1 + \text{growth rate})^{25}$ (years).
 [13] Recovery of the European population following the plagues of 1347 was only two hundred years, chart based on research published in Ian T. Taylor, *Darwin and the New World Order* (1992), chapter 12.

The scientific evidence



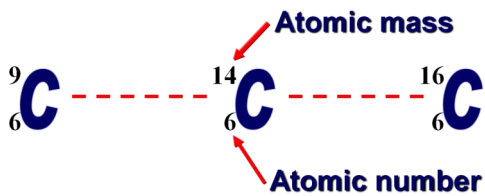
Dating Fossils and Rocks



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

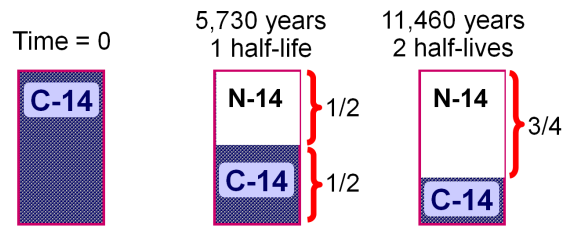


How long does this take?

What is Half-Life?

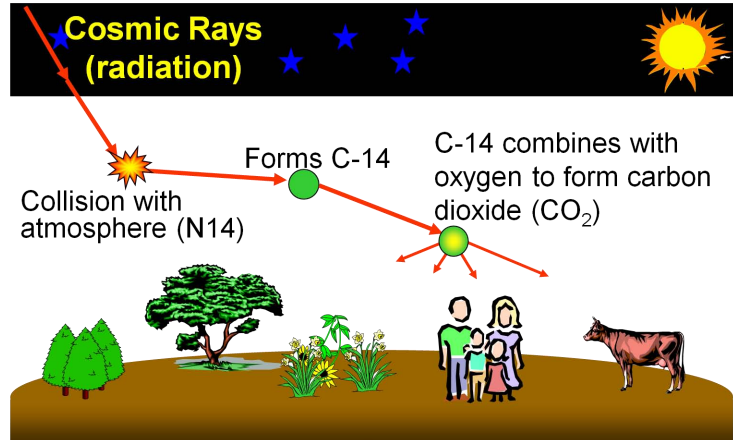
- The rate of decay is measured by how long it takes for half an element to decay (half-life)
- The half-life of C-14 is 5,730 years

Half-Life Illustration

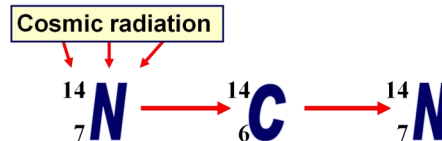


If C-14 is constantly decaying, will we run out of C-14 in the atmosphere?

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

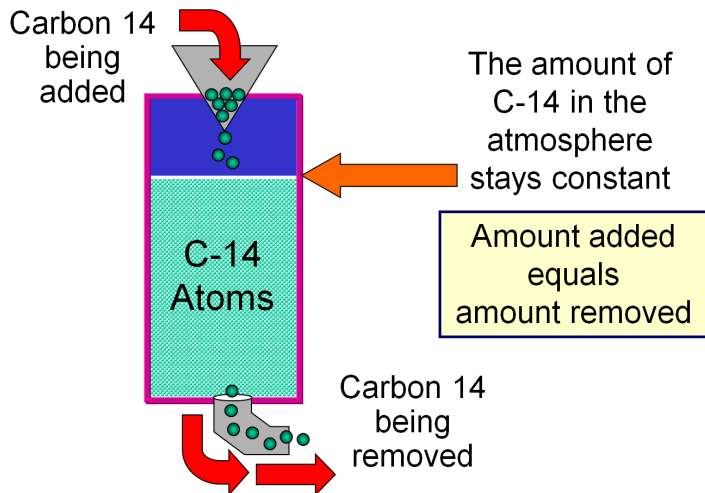
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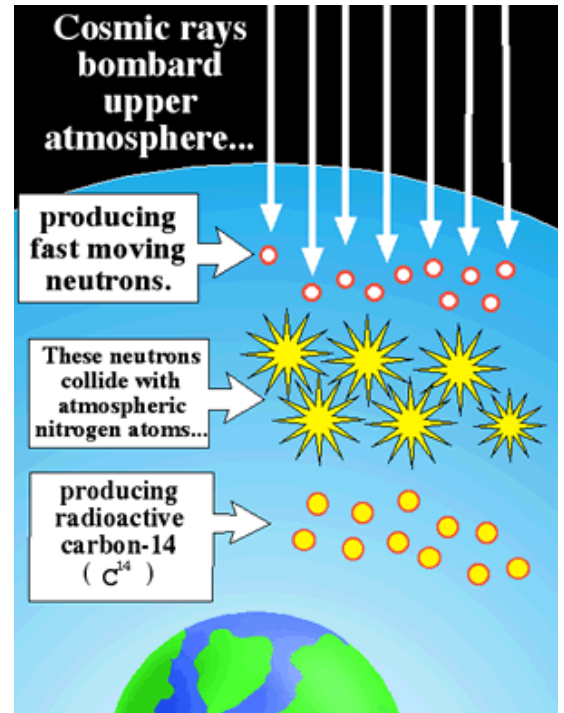
The scientific evidence — Dating Fossils and Rocks

Equilibrium: The Assumption



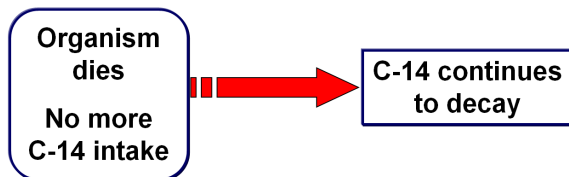
What has to be done to keep the line (level of c-14) level?

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.

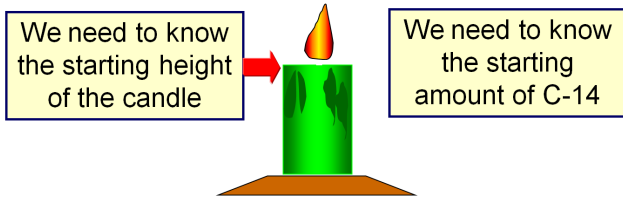
A critical Detail

The scientific evidence — Dating Fossils and Rocks

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?

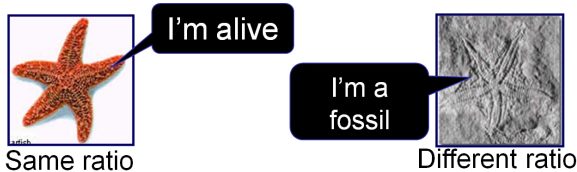
NO

We need to know the starting amount of C-14.

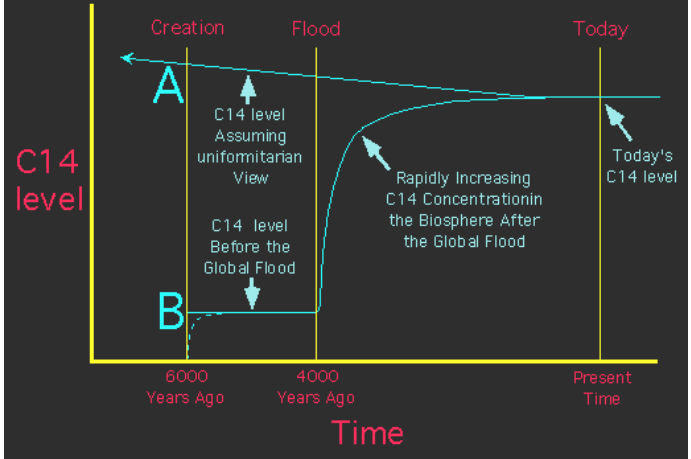
How is this done?

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.

Most of the info on these pages is take from.

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The scientific evidence — Dating Fossils and Rocks

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.”

Richard Lingenfelter, “Production of C-14 by cosmic ray neutrons”, *Review of Geophysics*, 1963, p.51.

“There is strong indication, despite the large errors, that the present natural production rate exceeds the natural decay rate by as much as 25 percent.”

Are there any factors that can affect the amount of carbon in the atmosphere?

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 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

Most of the info on these pages is take from.

www.train2equip.com

mike@Train2Equip.com www.icr.org

← 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.

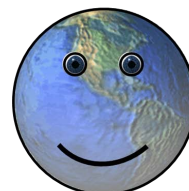
Carbon-14 Summary

- ◆ 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.



I'm Young after all

The scientific evidence — Dating Fossils and Rocks

Carbon - 14 Dating: Conclusion

Robert E. Lee, "Radiocarbon: Ages in Error,"
Anthropological Journal of Canada, 1981, pp. 26-27.

"The troubles of the radiocarbon dating method are undeniably deep and serious. Despite 35 years of technological refinement and better understanding, the underlying assumptions have been strongly challenged....

It should be of no surprise, then, that fully half of the dates are rejected. The wonder is, that the remaining half came to be accepted.

The implications of pervasive contamination and ancient variations in carbon-14 levels are steadfastly ignored by those who base their argument upon the dates....

While the method cannot be counted on to give good, unequivocal results, the numbers do impress people, and save them the trouble of thinking excessively."

More

http://jesuscreated.org/Scientific/Carbon_Dating.htm

<http://www.purifiedbyfaith.com/CreationEvolution/Genesis5and11/Gen5%20-%20How%20Old%20is%20the%20Earth.htm>

http://www.biblicalchronologist.org/answers/c14_results.php

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

<http://www.biblequery.org/Science/RadiocarbonDatingAndTheBible.htm>

<http://www.allaboutarchaeology.org/carbon-dating.htm>



Carbon Dating Undercuts Evolution's Long Ages

by John Baumgardner, Ph.D.

<http://www.icr.org/article/carbon-dating-undercuts-evolutions-long-ages/>



Doesn't Carbon Dating Prove The Earth Is Old?

by John D. Morris, Ph.D.

<http://www.icr.org/article/doesnt-carbon-dating-prove-earth-old/>

The scientific evidence — Dating Fossils and Rocks

Radioisotope Dating Methods

Dating Rocks

What are they and how do they operate?

What is the basic perception?

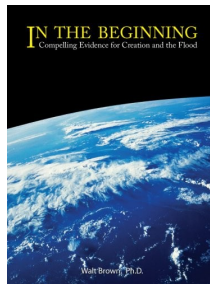
How accurate are they?

Are there any hidden assumptions?

Why People Believe

- ◆ Scientists have proven the earth old
- ◆ Peer pressure (specifically the education system)
- ◆ Intellectualism (science versus religion)
- ◆ Don't want to hear the information
- ◆ Young earther's are ignoring the scientific evidence
- ◆ The Bible does not teach how old the earth is
- ◆ Not an important issue, but it must be old
- ◆ Most scientists believe in an old earth
- ◆ Pride

Excellent information on Dating methods and causes of radioactivity



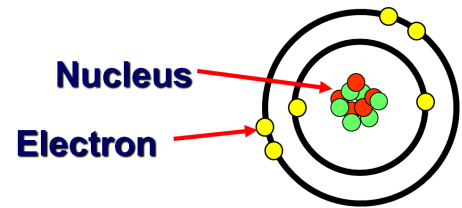
Textbooks

Biology: Visualizing Life, Holt, Rinehart, Winston, 1998, p.177.

“Using radioactive dating, scientists have determined that the Earth is about 4.5 billion years old, ancient enough for all species to have been formed through evolution.”

The Atom

- ◆ Fundamental unit of matter
- ◆ Made up of components called subatomic particles
 - Proton (positive charge)
 - Neutron (no electrical charge)
 - Electron (negative charge)



When we read statements in textbooks and journals we should ask ourselves some questions

Analyzing statements

- ◆ Who made the statement and what was their bias?
- ◆ Does everyone agree?
- ◆ Am I being given all the information (selective data)?
- ◆ Does it work in all cases – are there exceptions?
- ◆ Are there any hidden assumptions?
- ◆ Are they assuming an answer without presenting supporting evidence?
- ◆ Are they appealing to ignorance?
- ◆ Are their attacks on the opposition valid – are they distorting data to make other views look non-credible?

In the Beginning:

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

<http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/>

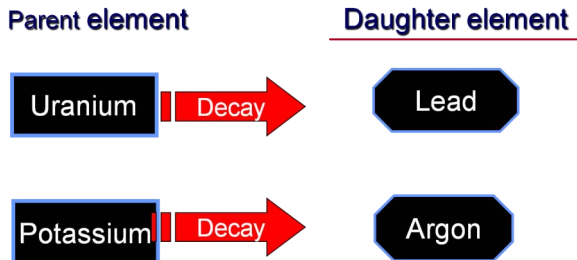
Myths Regarding Radiocarbon Dating

by Gerald A. Aardsma, Ph.D.

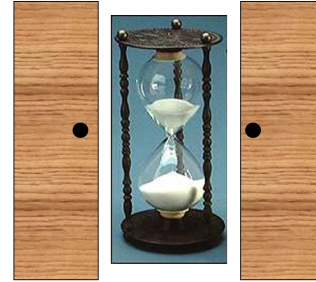
<http://www.icr.org/article/myths-regarding-radiocarbon-dating/>

The scientific evidence — Dating Fossils and Rocks

Radioactive Decay



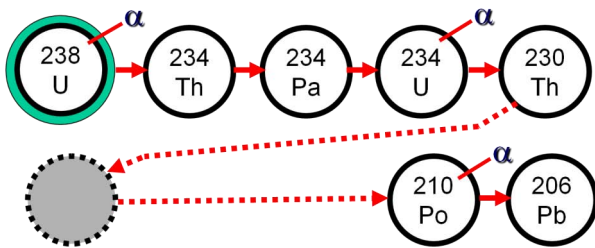
Hour Glass Example



Can you calculate how long you were outside?

Radioisotope Dating

- ◆ Used to date igneous and metamorphic rocks (basalt)
- ◆ Cannot be used on sedimentary rocks (limestone, sandstone, and shale)



Th = thorium, pa = protactinium, Po = polonium, Pb = lead

U = 92 protons, Th = 90 protons, Pa = 91, Po = 84 protons, pb = 82 protons (atomic number)

In nuclear decay the result is a nucleus that contains less energy.

The stability partly depends on the relative number of protons and neutrons.

In alpha decay one element (parent) decays into a daughter by emitting an alpha particle. An alpha particle is a helium nucleus (He-4) - atomic mass-4 and atomic number 2

Example: to decay U-238 to Th-234 we subtract atomic masses ($238-4 = 234$) and subtract atomic numbers ($92-2 = 90$)

Radioisotope Dating Assumptions

- ◆ The starting amount of the daughter element is known
- ◆ All the daughter element is due to radioactive decay
- ◆ The sample was always in a closed environment
- ◆ The decay rate has always been constant

Critical Thinking

Were all dates taken consistent?

Were the assumptions taken into account?

Four Assumptions

1. The starting amount of daughter element is known
2. All the daughter element is due to radioactive decay
3. The sample was always in a closed environment
4. The decay rate has always been constant



Most of the info on these pages is from www.train2equip.com

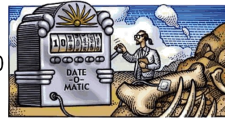
Excellent Dvds and resources

mike@Train2Equip.com www.icr.org

The scientific evidence — Dating Fossils and Rocks

Examples of Dating

- ◆ **Sunset Crater, Northern Arizona**
 - Potassium-argon: 200,000+
 - Reality: AD 1065
- ◆ **Lava flows at Mt. Ngaurhoe, New Zealand**
 - Potassium-argon: 275,000
 - Reality: 1949, 1954, 1975
- ◆ **Hualalai basalt, Hawaii**
 - Potassium-argon: 1.4 – 22 million
 - Reality: AD 1801
- ◆ **Mt. Etna basalt, Sicily**
 - Potassium-argon: 140,000 – 350,000
 - Reality: 1972



Apollo 11 brought back some moon rocks. The rocks were dated using 4 different methods. The range between the oldest and youngest date was almost 4-billion years.



Apollo 16 brought back some moon rocks that were dated at 18-billion years. To fix the problem they subjected the rocks to acid to melt out the lead and then re-dated and got 4.5 billion years. (Science Magazine Jan 30, 1973)

Rocks that were created since the 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens dated up to 2.8 million years old



Sunset Crater in n. Arizona is known to be a recent volcano. Indian artifacts and relics are found within the rocks formed by the eruption. The volcano last erupted some 900 years ago. Two lava flows have been dated giving ages of 210,000 and 230,000 yo.



Hualalai volcano in Hawaii:

Known to have erupted in 1800-1801 was dated with a variety of methods. Twelve dates were taken which ranged from 140 million years to 2.96 billion years. The average date was 1.41 billion. There have been many explanations to explain these results away (as the lava rose, the older material from inside the earth rose with it, but they are unable to explain why there is such a variance in ages). If this is the explanation, then why could this not also be the case for other dates?

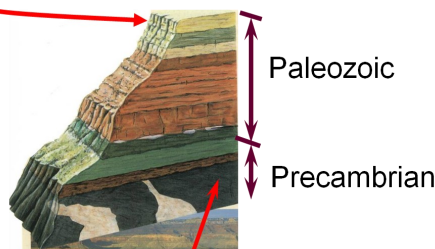


This does not disprove radioisotope dating, but it does demonstrate the tremendous inconsistency in the interpretation of the method.

The conventional K-Ar dating method was applied to the 1986 dacite flow from the new lava dome at Mount St. Helens, Washington. Porphyritic dacite which solidified on the surface of the lava dome in 1986 gives a whole rock K-Ar 'age' of 0.35 0.05 million years.

Basaltic rocks of Uinkaret Plateau

six K-Ar model ages	0.01 to 17 million
five Rb-Sr model ages	1270 to 1390 million
one Rb-Sr isochron age	1340 million
one Pb-Pb isochron age	2600 million



Gardenas Basalt (Precambrian)

five K-Ar model ages	791 to 853 million
six Rb-Sr model ages	980 to 1100 million
one K-Ar isochron age	715 million
one Rb-Sr isochron age	1070 million

Most of the info on these pages is take from.

www.train2equip.com

mike@Train2Equip.com www.icr.org

Steven A. Austin, "Excess Argon within Mineral Concentrates from the New Dacite Lava Dome at Mount St. Helens Volcano", 1996

The scientific evidence — Dating Fossils and Rocks

Radioisotope Dating

Reliability and Consistency

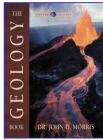
If the dates are never right when we know the age of the rocks, how can we be sure they are correct when we don't know the exact date of the rocks?

Radioisotope Dating

John Morris, Ph.D. Geology, *The Geology Book*, 2000, p. 52.

Reliability and Consistency

“When the same rock is dated by more than one method, it will often yield different ‘ages.’ And when the rock is dated more than one time by the same method, it will often give different results.”

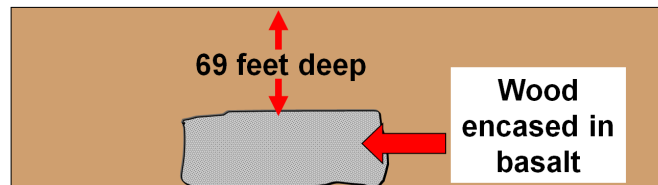


Scientific Evidence for a Young Earth



Conflict in Dating

- ◆ In 1993 scientists found wood (trees) buried in basalt flows (69 feet deep)
- ◆ Wood samples sent to two laboratories to be carbon-14 dated **44,000 years**
- ◆ Basalt sent to two laboratories to be potassium-argon dated **45,000 million years**



Assumptions

If you base your theory on a wrong assumption, all your work can be correct, but the result will be wrong.



On Line Videos

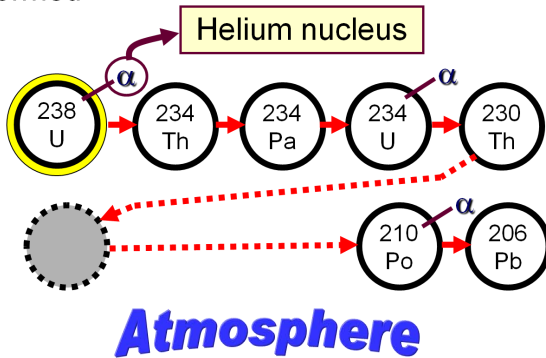
- <http://www.christiananswers.net/creation/aqoo/home.html>
- <http://www.creationresource.org/resources.htm>
- <http://www.answersingenesis.org/media#/video/ondemand/p/1>

Most of the info on these pages is from **Www.train2equip.com**
Excellent Dvds and resources mike@Train2Equip.com www.icr.org

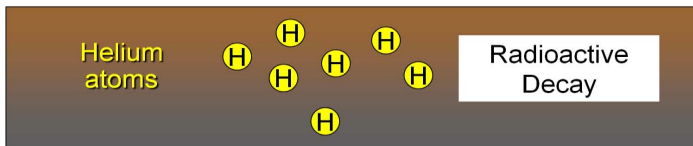
The scientific evidence — Dating Fossils and Rocks

Helium in the Atmosphere

- ◆ Uranium ultimately decays into lead
- ◆ During this process helium atoms are formed



Not enough helium for an old earth



Helium in Granite

- ◆ Radioactive decay (uranium to lead) produces helium atoms
- ◆ Helium does not remain long in rocks – it migrates rapidly to the surface and into the earth's atmosphere
- ◆ If the earth is billions of years old, we should not find large amounts of helium in granite (zircon crystals)
- ◆ Over 58% of the helium still remains in the granite (zircon crystals)

What does this mean?

Evidence for a Young Earth

- ◆ There has not been enough time for the helium to diffuse out of the granite (zircon crystals)
- ◆ The evolution model of billions of years does not match the data
- ◆ The creation model of a young earth best matches the data (about 6,000 years)

RATE Group

RATE: Radioisotope and the Age of The Earth



John Baumgardner, Ph.D. Geophysics
 Larry Vardiman, Ph.D. Atmospheric Physics
 D. Russell Humphreys, Ph.D. Physics
 Eugene Chaffin, Ph.D. Nuclear Physics
 Andrew Snelling, Ph.D. Geology
 Steven Austin, Ph.D. Geology
 Donald DeYoung, Ph.D. Physics
 John Morris, Ph.D. Geological Engineering
 Kenneth Cumming, Ph.D. Biology
 William Hoesch, M. S. Geology
 Stephen Boyd, Ph.D. Hebraic and Cognitive Studies

Evidences for a Young Earth

- ◆ Helium in the Earth's atmosphere
- ◆ Nuclear decay rates (Radioisotope dating)
- ◆ Sodium in the oceans
- ◆ Rapid disintegration of comets
- ◆ Erosion of continents
- ◆ Sediments in the ocean
- ◆ Decay of the Earth's magnetic field
- ◆ Carbon-14 ratio in the atmosphere
- ◆ Radiohalos for polonium in granites
- ◆ Population statistics
- ◆ Recession of the moon
- ◆ Many more

Conclusion: Five Facts

1. The earth has not been scientifically proven to be billions of years old
2. The Bible teaches a literal 6-day creation
3. Many scientists believe in a literal 6-day creation about 6,000 years ago
4. New evidence from nuclear decay supports a young earth model
5. There are many scientific evidences for a young earth

Who Believes in a Literal 6-Day Creation

◆ The RATE group	Ph.D. Astronomy
◆ Danny R. Faulkner	Ph.D. Astronomy
◆ John Byl	Ph.D. Astronomy
◆ Tom Greene	Ph.D. Astrophysics
◆ Dave Harrison	Ph.D. Astrophysics
◆ James Dire	Ph.D. Astrophysics
◆ Keith Wanser	Ph.D. Condensed Matter Physics
◆ Elaine Kennedy	Ph.D. Geology
◆ Duane T. Gish	Ph.D. Biochemistry
◆ Ross S. Anderson	Ph.D. Biochemistry
◆ Jonathan Sarfati	Ph.D. Physical Chemistry
◆ Kelly Hollowell	Ph.D. Molecular and Cell Biology
◆ Lane P. Lester	Ph.D. Genetics
◆ Linda K. Walkup	Ph.D. Molecular Genetics
◆ Ray Bohlin	Ph.D. Molecular and Cell Biology
◆ Gary E. Parker	Ph.D. Biology
◆ Robert Herrmann	Ph.D. Mathematics
◆ Bryant Wood	Ph.D. Archaeology
◆ Charles Taylor	Ph.D. Linguistics (O.T.)
◆ Steven Boyd	Ph.D. Hebraic and Cognitive Studies
◆ Robert Cole	Ph.D. Semitic Languages
◆ Hermann Austel	Ph.D., Professor Bible Exposition



Belief in a Young Earth

Keith Wanser (Ph.D. Condensed Matter Physics), *Creation ex nihilo*, 1999, p. 39.

"I am convinced there is far more evidence for a recent, six-day creation and a global Flood than there is for an old earth and evolution."

The Scientific evidence — Geology

In understanding the role of geology in the Creation/Evolution dispute, background and assumptions are everything. Often it is the scientists beliefs and prior biases which lead to different conclusions from the same evidence. In this section, articles and information in web sites will be referenced.

Siccar Point Scotland: unmasking a long-age icon

Author: Dr. Tas Walker

Over 200 years ago, James Hutton assumed long ages for Siccar Point to erode. However, many features point to rapid transport and deposition by fast-flowing water, then folding before there as was chance to dry.

CMI's range of full-colour tracts make great witnessing tools.

See PDF on CD or <http://creation.com/images/pdfs/flyers/siccar-point-scotland-p.pdf>



Surtsey Surprises—Young Island Already Looks Millions of Years Old

Author: David Catchpoole

Surtsey is a volcanic island 'born' in 1963 off the coast of Ireland.

Yet in less than a decade, there were 'land features that typically take tens of thousands or millions of years to form', according to an evolutionary geologist.

See PDF on CD or <http://creation.com/images/pdfs/flyers/surtsey-surprises-s.pdf>

Surtsey: A Young-earth Laboratory by Frank Sherwin, M.A. <http://www.icr.org/article/3887/>



Mount St. Helens, Surtsey, and the Age of the Earth by Warren Krug

<http://www.lutheranscience.org/2009-MtStHelens.html>

As interesting as the volcanic eruption at St. Helens was in itself, what was even more interesting was

what geologists found after studying the site once the mountain simmered down. Major geological

changes had occurred in a very short time. As Dr. Steven Austin says, the eruption and the processes

involved "serve as a miniature laboratory for catastrophism." The potent

geologic processes have

challenged the traditional uniformitarian way of thinking regarding how the earth works.

Read the rest of the article

<http://www.creationism.org/articles/swenson1.htm>

<http://www.answersincreation.org/mountsainthelens.htm>

<http://www.icr.org/article/mt-st-helens-catastrophism/>

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/docs2/4305news5-17-2000.asp>

Evolution is Impossible (The Movie)

A look at geology

<http://creationsensation.blogspot.com/2011/09/evolution-is-impossible-movie.html>

TIME UPSIDE DOWN

[Dr. Erich von Fange Ph.D.](http://www.rae.org/ch02tud.html)

<http://www.rae.org/ch02tud.html>

Watch more about Geology <http://www.answersingenesis.org/media/video/ondemand/washing-away-moy/washing-away-moy>



The Scientific evidence — Geology

The Grand Canyon and the Age of the Earth by Dr. Ray Bohlin

http://www.origins.org/articles/bohlinray_grandcanyon.html



Creation Science Exposed -
**Stratigraphy and the Young Earth
Global Flood Model**

<http://www.answersincreation.org/stratigraphy.htm>

**Young-Earth Creationism and
the Geology of the Grand
Canyon**

Text and Photographs by Jon Woolf
http://www.jwoolfden.com/gc_intro.html

In the Beginning:

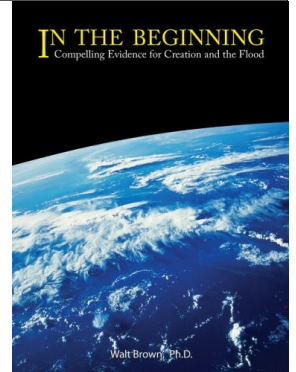
Compelling Evidence for Creation and the Flood,
by Dr. Walt Brown.

<http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/>

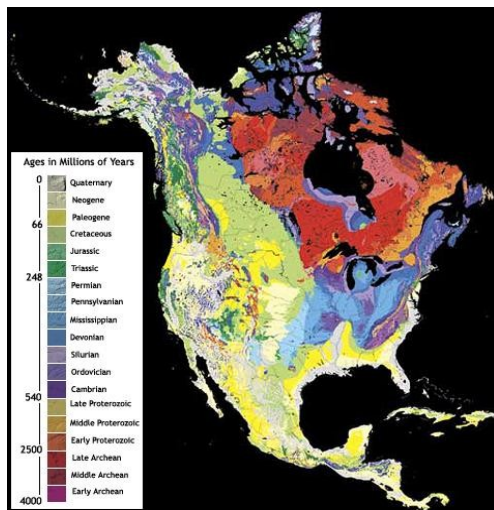
A counter article:

<http://www.1000bar.com/articles/desert-problem-for-young-earth-creation-science.html>

http://creationwiki.org/Flood_Geology



One of the best books
on the Grand Canyon,
geology, the Flood,
Etc.



On Line Videos

<http://www.christiananswers.net/creation/aqoo/home.html>
<http://www.creationresource.org/resources.htm>

More articles on Geology

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

Giant's Causeway, Northern Ireland

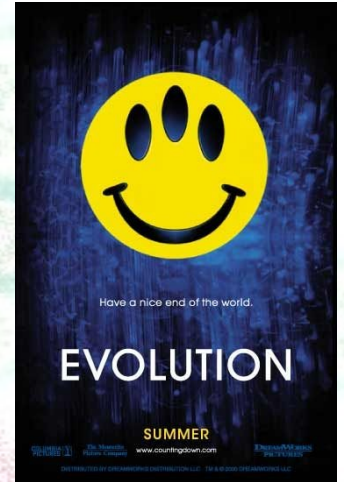
See PDF on CD or <http://creation.com/images/pdfs/flyers/giants-causeway-s.pdf>

More articles on many topics

<http://creation.com/articles>

Faith / belief statements of Naturalistic Evolution - Evolutionism

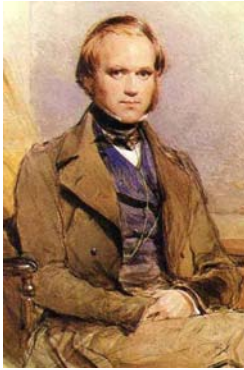
- The universe came from nothing (squished matter - big bang).
- Time, matter, energy are eternal.
- Life comes from non-living mater.
- All life forms evolved from non- life.
- Mutation and natural selection can increase information in the genome.
- All that exists is the natural world - there is no 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 of Creation 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.



Darwin's Theory - the rest of the story

Darwin's observations and theory have been widely propagated thought the world from the high schools of rural America to the colleges of China. Darwin began his observations over 150 years ago with the 1859 *Origin of Species*, but since then what has changed?

What were his key observations, assumptions and limitations?

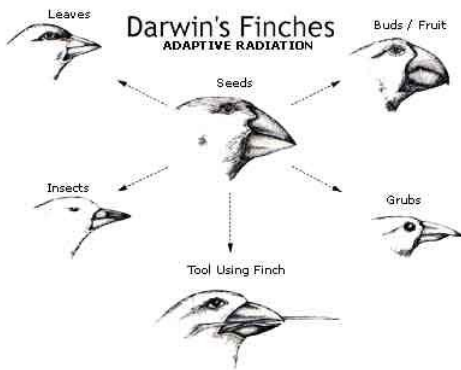
What parts of his theory are still valid, and what would he likely observe and conclude today?

During Darwin's research he observed different kinds of animals, for example the finches of the Galapagos Islands. He saw speciation and adaptation in reaction to the environment via mutation and natural selection (Descent with Modification). This variation and his assumptions lead him to conclude that given enough time mutations + chance + natural selection would bring about new forms of life.

The modern beliefs of evolutionism have been based on Darwin's premise and theories. The 'great insight' of Darwin has been called the "common ancestry of all life."



You know that "Tree of Life" illustration (based on the assumption that similarity infers common naturalistic evolutionary ancestry).



But what if current scientific observation makes that tree a stump? What would Darwin observe and conclude if he were to do his research today, using the tools and technology now available? If He could follow his evolutionary path of thinking into the 21century what would he observe and conclude today?

Today we observe creatures with a genetic "pool" of information. Mutations and natural selections play around in this pool with chance and produce adaptations. This leads to speciation, a variety within a kind*. Horses are a great example of this. You can find horses ranging from a few feet tall, to giants over 10 feet tall. Each animal, kind, etc. has genetic boundaries. New genetic information is never

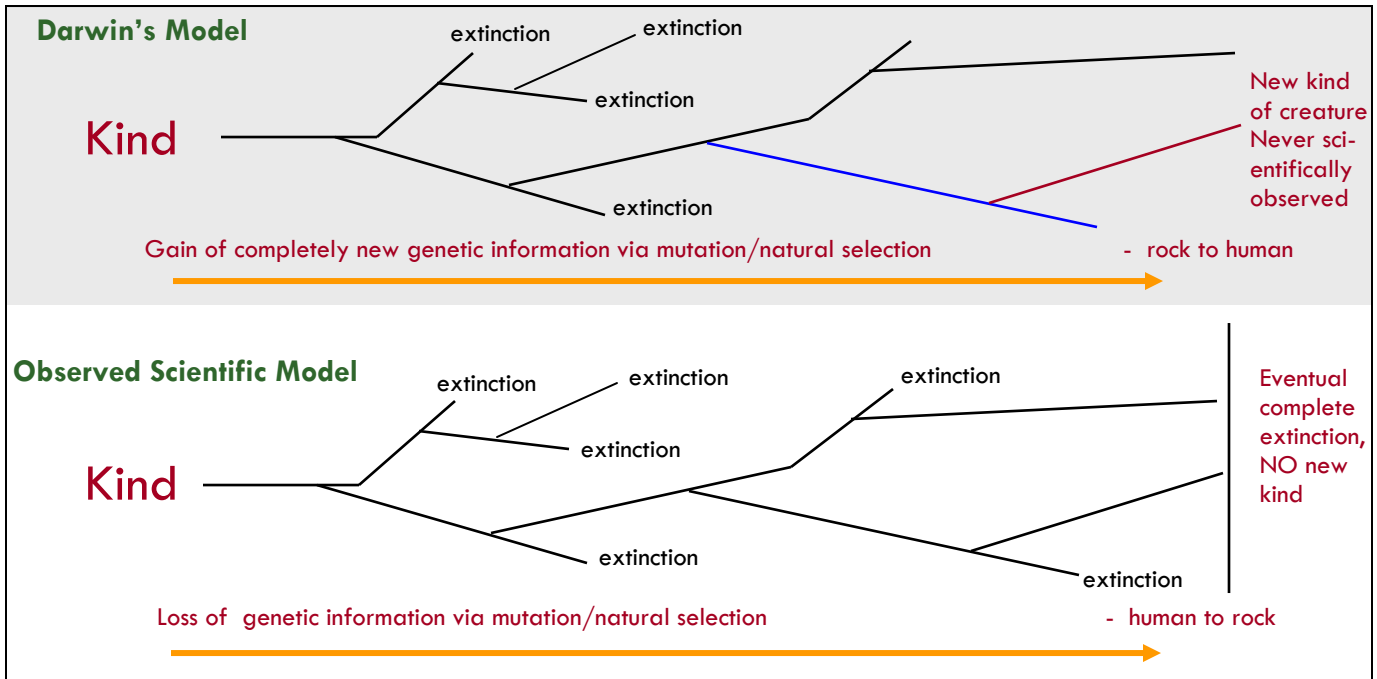
gained, it is only lost. Science observes that mutations and natural selection can only act upon the existing genetic information to expose variation. They cannot cause or create any new genetic information. There is no natural way that a dog can grow/ mutate/ adapt wings. It is scientifically and genetically impossible (without intelligent intervention). There are no scientifically observed mutations/ adaptations that have generated/ created new genetic information. The majority of mutations cause degeneration by default. Now a mutation may help bacteria become resistant to a new drug, but it was a loss of genetic information which caused this resistance, not a gain of new, never before pre-existing information. The genetic code is amazing in the amount of diversity and adaptability built into it.

But let's continue our scientific observations. What happens to the species? The genetic pool starts getting smaller and smaller losing genetic information or variety. This is brought on by mutations and natural selection, a Genetic Entropy or Degeneration. This is the opposite of what Darwin thought would happen. The genetic information in that animal's "pool" gets lost causing a loss in the ability to adapt and fight off disease, predators, etc. The species dies off – extinction.

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

What does the fossil record show? Are "transition" fossils evidence of organisms gaining information in their DNA and evolving/ adapting new body structures? What a fossil really tells us is the creature existed, and it died. It cannot tell us if it was gaining genetic information or losing it. A fossil cannot tell us if it had descendants and affected organisms as we now observe them. We know the ages of fossils are in dispute scientifically and not reliable. What "transitional" fossils show is species mutating, adapting and dying, all agreeing with a loss of genetic information. Do we see a greater diversity of life forms today or in the past? The overwhelming answer is in the past. This shows genetic entropy as a scientific fact.

So, if Darwin would have continued his observations into the world of the cell, genetics, mutations, etc. he would have found this improved scientific model.



Kinds diversify/adapt into species which, in turn, gather a load of detrimental genetic mutations and loss of genetic information, inhibiting the fitness of a species and in the end extinction.

The rest of the story is that evolution leads to extinction not the opposite, leading to unimagined diversity and new body and life forms. Darwin missed the key understanding of degeneration and how scientific observation confirms the effects of the second law of thermodynamics upon everything in material existence. D H

Note. Extinction is often caused by environmental changes, i.e. lack of resources. This article assumes this as a constant for both models.

***kind:** is defined by a creatures genetic boundary – only the features it already has in its genome. Science is still seeking to define Kinds and understand genetic boundaries.

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Not By Chance by Dr. Lee Spetner

Unraveling DNA by Maxime D. Frank-Kamenetski

How Blind Is the Watchmaker by Neil Broom (Ph.D. Chemical and Materials Engineering)

The Spark The Light & The Planet compiled by David Harrison

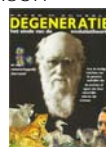
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Degeneration

The end of the evolution theory

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

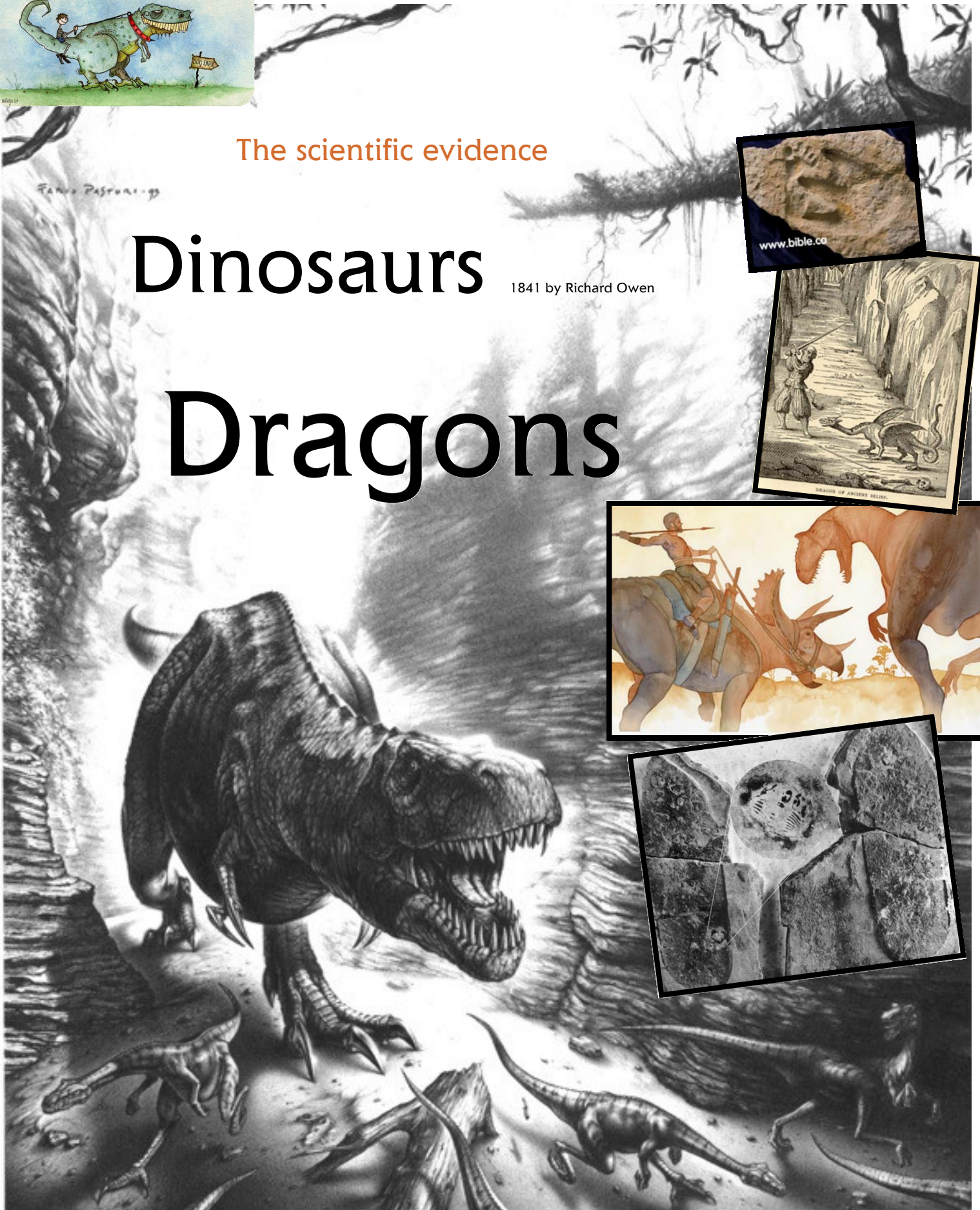


The scientific evidence

Dinosaurs

1841 by Richard Owen

Dragons





The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs 1841 by Richard Owen (Dragons)

Asking the Right Question

Lesser Question

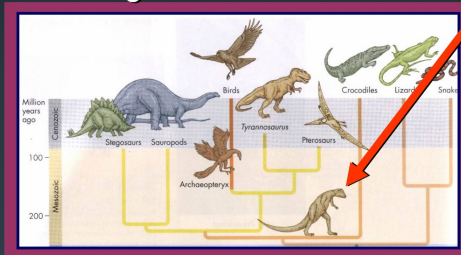
What happened to the dinosaurs?

Important Question

Where did the dinosaurs come from?

Evolution and Evidence

The Origin of Dinosaurs



Thecondonts

“Small lizards that ran on two legs and gave rise to the giant reptiles collectively known as the dinosaurs”

The only evidence presented in any major biology textbook

The Nature of Life, 1995

Critical thinking →

Origin of Dinosaurs?

The Standard Story

Dinosaurs evolved 220 million years ago



The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Dinosaurs, Dr. David Norman, 1985, p. 186.

“The question of the origin of dinosaurs is one that has puzzled paleontologists for many years.”

The Natural History Museum Book of Dinosaurs, 1998, p. 12.

“Where did dinosaurs come from? That apparently simple question has been the subject of intense debate amongst scientists for over 150 years,…”

Evolution and Critical Thinking

- ◆ How could a small reptile evolve into a large dinosaur?
- ◆ Shouldn't there be thousands (millions) of intermediate fossils?
- ◆ Why don't we see intermediate dinosaur forms in museums?

Great claims require REAL evidence

If evolution is unable to provide the thousands of transitions for the origin of dinosaurs then it is without a foundation



What happened to the Dinosaurs?

What you have been taught:

It is predicted that all dinosaurs became extinct around the date of 61 million years ago which is shortly past the Cretaceous Period. No one really knows for sure on how exactly dinosaurs became extinct but there is much evidence showing a sudden stop as opposed to the dinosaurs slowly dying off.

With this strange mystery comes many theories on the possible reasons to what happened to stop their species. Click to the top links to read about the different ideas. Some are not very realistic as many are just suggestions, and are not backed up with proof. The theory on the [Chicxulub crater](#) is pretty much what most scientists think caused end of prehistoric animals and dinosaurs.

Dinosaurs lived and evolved for over 185 million years until they became extinct. The cause has not been proven yet, but many believe that an asteroid Over 9 miles wide hit the earth In the Gulf of Mexico.



From: <http://www.dinosaurfact.net/dinoextinct.php> and <http://www.dinosaurfact.net/extinction/breakingasteroid.php>

(CNN) -- The disappearance of the dinosaurs may not be as neat and tidy as the animals being wiped out by a huge asteroid 65 million years ago. The new study ties the extinction of dinosaurs to an intensive period of volcanic activity and resulting greenhouse effects, and probably a series of asteroid hits. <http://www.cnn.com/2004/TECH/science/03/02/coolsc.dinosaurs.extinction/index.html>

Good site with various theories: <http://www.livingcosmos.com/k-t.htm>

More articles on CD

Other theories

dinosaurs are only a mystery *if* you accept the evolutionary story of their history.

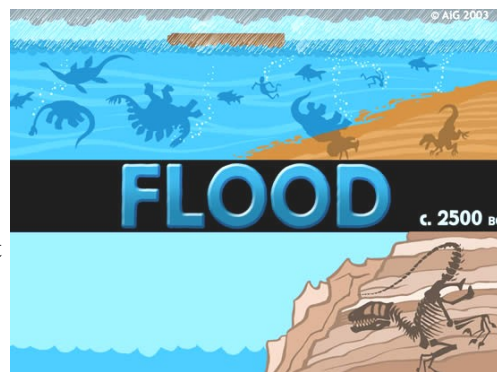
According to the Bible: Dinosaurs first existed around 6,000 years ago.³ God made the dinosaurs, along with the other land animals, on Day 6 of the Creation Week ([Genesis 1:20–25, 31](#)). Adam and Eve were also made on Day 6—so dinosaurs lived at the same time as people, not separated by eons of time.

Representatives of all the [kinds](#) of air-breathing land animals, including the dinosaur kinds, went aboard [Noah's Ark](#). All those left outside the Ark died in the cataclysmic circumstances of the Flood, and many of their remains became fossils.

After the [Flood](#), around 4,300 years ago, the remnant of the land animals, including dinosaurs, came off the Ark and lived in the present world, along with people. Because of sin, the judgments of the Curse and the Flood have greatly changed earth. Post-Flood climatic change, lack of food, disease, and man's activities caused many types of animals to become extinct. The dinosaurs, like many other creatures, died out. Why the big mystery about dinosaurs?

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/nab/what-happened-to-the-dinosaurs>

Watch more: <http://www.answersingenesis.org/media/video/ondemand/dinosaurs-and-bible/dinosaurs-and-bible>





A cohesive theory with scientific evidence?

Some attempts have been made, but nothing that holds up 100% to scientific scrutiny. But there is interesting information to consider.

The pre-catastrophic earth was very different– both Theories agree. Animals that we have today grew bigger, and even humans grew bigger. Insects breathe through their exoskeleton, therefore we can extrapolate the atmosphere had more pressure, and there was less harmful radiation, Things grew bigger and lived longer.

Evidence: fossils, geology, and Biblical records

<http://www.s8int.com/mega1.html>
<http://www.trueauthority.com/dinosaurs/deathprnt.htm>
<http://www.genesispark.com/genpark/large/large.htm>



Tetlie said that geologists are debating the reasons for evolution of these giant arthropods, “While some believe they evolved with the higher levels of atmospheric oxygen that were present in the past, some say they evolved in a parallel ‘arms race’ with early armored fish that were their likely prey.” he said at: <http://forum.richarddawkins.net/viewtopic.php?f=4&t=29271>

Something happened to radically change the environment

Evidence: Meteors have hit and affected the earth and its environment. There was an ice age and radical climate change. Radical geographic change, an inland ocean in the Americas, volcanic eruptions, Flooding, even a global flood.

The most cohesive attempt, I have seen, to piece together what happened is the Hovind Theory. Some of its evidence has not been scientifically verified, but it opens the door to questions and discovery by not limiting the theories and bringing in new evidence.

The "Hovind Theory" original site: <http://www.drdino.com/>

Hovind summarizes his version of the [young Earth creation](#) story into the "Hovind Theory" taken from a variety of creationist sources.^{[38][39]} The "Hovind Theory" was presented at Hovind lectures and in his work "Unmasking the False Religion of Evolution".^[39] Hovind explained the Biblical account of [Noah](#) as follows: Noah's family and two of every "[kind](#)" of animal (including young dinosaurs)^[40] safely boarded the [Ark](#) before a minus 300° F (~-184°C) ice [meteor](#) came flying toward the earth and broke up in [space](#). Some of the meteor fragments became [rings](#) and others caused the [impact craters](#) on the moon and some of the planets. The remaining ice fragments deflected/ filtered to the north and south poles of the earth.

He explains the fossils were created by billions of organisms that were washed together by the mass destruction of the worldwide flood, completely buried, and rapidly fossilized.^[41]

The resulting "super-cold snow" fell near the poles, burying the [mammoths](#) and other creatures standing up.^[42] Ice on the North and South pole cracked the [crust of the earth](#) releasing the [fountains of the deep](#), which in turn caused certain [ice age effects](#), namely the [glacier](#) effects. This made the earth "wobble around" and collapsed the [canopy](#) that protected it.

During the first few months of the [flood](#), the dead animals and plants were buried, and became [oil](#) and [coal](#), respectively. The last few months of the flood included geological instability, when the [plates](#) shifted. This period saw the formation of both new [ocean basins](#) and [mountain ranges](#) and the resulting water run-off caused incredible [erosion](#) — Hovind states that the [Grand Canyon](#) was formed in a couple of weeks during this time.^[43] After a few hundred years, the [ice caps](#) slowly melted back retreating to their current size and the ocean levels increased, creating the [continental shelves](#). The deeper oceans absorbed much of the [carbon dioxide](#) in [earth's atmosphere](#) and thus allowed greater amounts of [radiation](#) to reach the earth's surface. As a result, human life spans were shortened considerably in the days of [Peleg](#).

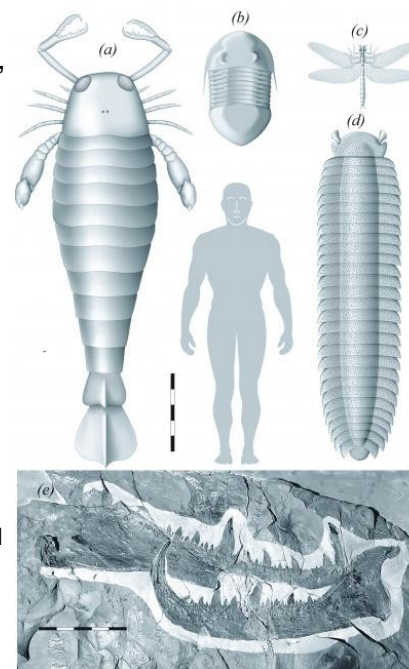
From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kent_Hovind

A critique of the Hovind theory.

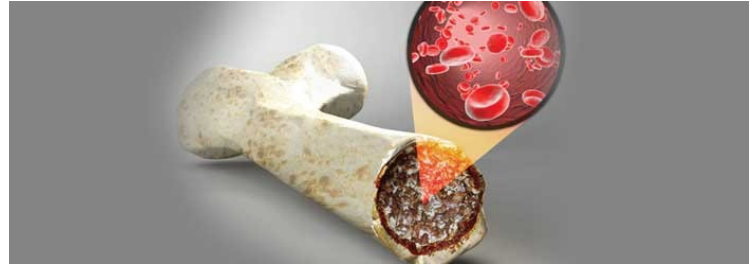
<http://www.kent-hovind.com/theory.htm>

Creationist critiques of Hovind's work:

<http://creation.com/maintaining-creationist-integrity-response-to-kent-hovind>



Watch Video : <http://www.arrivalofthefittest.com/csehovind.html>



The bones of dinosaurs amidst mammal bones.

One indication of the dinosaurs having lived not too long ago is that their bones have been discovered among bones that resemble those of horses, cows, and sheep (Anderson, A., *Tourism falls victim to tyrannosaurus*, *Nature*, 1989, 338, 289 / *Dinosaurs may have died quietly after all*, 1984, *New Scientist*, 104, 9.). Generally, it has been assumed that such findings cannot even be possible, because mammals are thought to have appeared on the Earth after the dinosaurs became extinct. However, these findings refer to their simultaneous existence. The fact that such findings have been made is only an indication of the fact that the geological chart and the long periods of time are often based on an uncertain ground and, in fact, are not true at all. The dinosaurs and mammals may well have lived at the same time on the Earth. From http://www.koti.phnet.fi/elohim/theory_of_evolution17

Fossils in good condition.

As comes to the dinosaur fossils found, one remarkable thing is that several of them are in good condition. Not only dilapidated fossils have been found, but also whole skeletons, preserved soft tissues, non-fossilized bones and skin! (*Similar findings of mammoths have also been made - mammoths are thought to have lived much closer in the past.*) A good example of this is an almost perfect dinosaur fossil that was uncovered in a limestone layer in Pietraroia, South Italy, and was considered to be 110 million years old according to the theory of evolution, but whose liver, intestines, muscle, and cartilage tissues were still there. A surprising detail in this finding was a preserved intestine that still included muscular tissue. According to the researchers, the intestine looked as if it had just been cut! (*TREE*, August 1998, Vol. 13, issue 8, pp. 303-304)

As far as the dinosaur bone findings are concerned, one should note that several of their bones are still non-fossilized and contain exactly the same ingredients as fresh bones. This is strange, because the bones should be tens of millions of years old. These kinds of bone findings indicate that the theories of the dinosaur fossils being millions of years old are disputable:

C. Barreto has examined bones of young dinosaurs with his work group (*Science*, 262: 2020-2023). It is interesting to note that the examined bones that are - according to the theory of evolution - assumed to be 72-84 million years old have still not been fossilized. Their calcium and phosphorus contents are the same as those of current bones. The original publication reveals the well preserved microscopic details of the bones.

(...) Dinosaur bones have also been found in Alaska (*Journal of Paleontology* (1987), Vol. 61, No 1, pp. 198-200):

An even more impressive example was found on the north coast of Alaska, where thousands of bones were almost completely non-fossilized. The bones looked and seemed like the old bones of a cow. The discoverers did not report their finding for twenty years, because they assumed that they were bones of buffalos, not dinosaurs.

How could it be possible for the bones to be preserved for more than 65 million years? The cold would not have helped, because during the time of the dinosaurs, the climate was warm and the decomposing activity of microbes would have destroyed the bones. Fresh-looking dinosaur bones have been uncovered. Is it very difficult to understand how they could have been preserved in such a good condition for even one million years. (71)

Another remarkable observation is that it has been possible to separate the remains of blood cells, protein, and DNA from dinosaur fossils. The extraordinary thing with this is that these materials should not have been preserved in nature more than about 50,000 years, not to mention millions of years.

The fact that these findings keep on being made only indicates that the dinosaurs cannot be as old as supposed. Rather, this and other observations suggest that they lived on the Earth only some thousands of years ago:

If the observations regarding proteins, such as albumin, collagen, osteocalcin, and DNA, that have been separated from dinosaur bones are true - and we have no reason to doubt the researchers' carefulness - the bones must (based on these results) date back to 40,000-50,000 years at most, as this is the highest possible preserving time in nature for such materials. This paradoxical situation highlights the problems that often arise in top-notch research. Decisions that may shake the very ground under the "millions of years" required by evolution are not published, because people are afraid of their funding coming to an end and being mocked by the science community. (72)

The next quote also refers to blood cells found in dinosaur fossils. These findings would not be possible if the dinosaurs really became extinct 65 million years ago. The red blood cells should have disappeared from their bones ages ago:

When Mary Schweitzer was five years old, she announced that she would become a dinosaur researcher. Her dream came true, and at the age of 38, she was able to study an almost perfectly preserved skeleton of a Tyrannosaurus

Rex, found in Montana in 1998 (*Journal of American Medical Association*, 17 Nov. 1993, Vol. 270, No 19, pp. 2376-2377). The age of the skeleton was estimated at "80 million years." As many as 90% of the bones were found and they were still intact. Schweitzer specializes in tissue research and calls herself a molecular paleontologist. She selected the thighbones and shinbones of the finding and decided to examine the bone marrow. Schweitzer observed that the bone marrow had not been fossilized and that it had been unbelievably well preserved. The bone was completely organic and extremely well preserved. Schweitzer studied it with a microscope and noticed curious structures. They were small and circular and had a nucleus, just like the red blood cells in a vein. But the blood cells should have disappeared from the dinosaur bones ages ago. "I got goose pimples, it was as if I was studying a modern bone sample," says Schweitzer. "Naturally, I was unable to believe what I saw and I told the laboratory technician: "These bones are 65 million years old, how can the blood cells have been preserved for so long?" (*Science*, July 1993, Vol. 261, pp. 160-163). What is significant with this finding is that not all of the bones had been completely fossilized. Gayle Callis, a specialist researcher of bones, showed the bone samples in a scientific meeting where a pathologist incidentally saw them. The pathologist remarked, "Did you know that there are blood cells in this bone?" This led to a remarkable thriller. Mary Schweitzer showed the sample to Jack Horner, a famous researcher of dinosaurs, who looked at the sample and said, "So you think that there are blood cells in it?", to which Schweitzer replied, "No, I don't." "Well then, just try and prove that they are not blood cells," Horner replied (*EARTH*, 1997, June: 55-57, Schweitzer et al., *The Real Jurassic Park*). Jack Horner presumes that the bones are so thick that water and oxygen have been unable to affect them. (73)

From <http://koti.phnet.fi/elohim/harvestenglish>

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Link:

<http://koti.phnet.fi/elohim/theflood.html>

Fresh dinosaur bones found

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The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs 1841 by Richard Owen (Dragons)

http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2005/03/0324_050324_trexsofttissue.html

T. Rex Soft Tissue Found Preserved

Hillary Mayell for [National Geographic News](#) March 24, 2005

A *Tyrannosaurus rex* fossil has yielded what **appear to be the only preserved soft tissues ever recovered from a dinosaur**. Taken from a **70-million-year-old thighbone**, the structures look like the blood vessels, cells, and proteins involved in bone formation. Most fossils preserve an organism's hard tissues, such as shell or bone. **Finding preserved soft tissue is unheard of in a dinosaur-age specimen**. "To my knowledge, preservation to this extent—where you still have original flexibility and transparency—has not been noted in dinosaurs before, so we're pretty excited by the find," said Mary H. Schweitzer, a paleontologist at North Carolina State University in Raleigh. The findings may provide new insights into dinosaur evolution, physiology, and biochemistry. They could also increase our understanding of extinct life and change how scientists think about the fossilization process. "Finding these tissues in dinosaurs changes the way **we think about fossilization**, because our theories of how fossils are preserved don't allow for this [soft-tissue preservation]," **(Not Age?)** Schweitzer said.

Uncovering T. Rex For three years scientists from the Museum of the Rockies in Bozeman, Montana, excavated the *T. rex* from sandstone at the base of the nearby Hell Creek formation. The dinosaur was relatively small and around 18 years old when it died. "The dinosaur was under an incredible amount of rock," said Jack Horner, a curator of paleontology at the museum. "When it was collected, the specimen was very far away from a road, and everything had to be done by helicopter. "The team made a plaster jacket to get part of the fossil out, and it was too big for the helicopter to lift. And so we had to take the fossil apart. "In so doing, we had to break a thighbone in two pieces. When we did that, it allowed [Schweitzer] to get samples out of the middle of the specimen. You don't see that in most excavations, **because every effort is made to keep the fossil intact**," said Horner, a co-author of the study. A certain amount of serendipity led to the discovery. Because the leg bone was deliberately broken in the field, **no preservatives** were added. As a result, the soft tissues were not contaminated. The museum, which is a part of Montana State University, has a laboratory that specializes in cellular and molecular paleontology (the study of prehistoric life through fossil remains). The study authors also looked at several other dinosaur fossils to see whether there was something unique about this particular *T. rex* fossil. "There's **nothing unique** about the specimen other than **the fact that it's the first that's been examined really well**," Horner concluded. **Other dinosaurs, in other words, are probably similarly preserved.** (Scientists have not been looking—possibly even destroying samples because assumptions caused them to not look.)

Soft Tissues Schweitzer's background is in biology, and she performed a number of tests on the fossils that are common medical practices today. The paleontologist and her colleagues removed mineral fragments from the interior of the femur by soaking it in a weak acid. The fossil dissolved, exposing a flexible, stretchy material and transparent vessels. The vessels resemble blood vessels, cells, and the protein matrix that bodies generate when bones are being formed. "Bone is living tissue, is very active tissue, and has its own metabolism and has to have a very good blood supply," Schweitzer said. "So bone is infiltrated with lots and lots of blood vessels in its basic structure. When bone is formed, it's formed by cells that are specific for bone, that secrete proteins like collagen and form a matrix." Further chemical analysis might enable the scientists to answer long-standing questions about the physiology of dinosaurs. For instance, were they warm-blooded, cold-blooded, or somewhere in between? If protein sequences can be identified, they can be compared to those of living animals. This might allow a better understanding of how different groups of animals are related. The find may potentially change field practices, perhaps by encouraging more scientists to reserve parts of fossils for cellular and molecular testing.

From the marrow cavity of a fossilized *Tyrannosaurus rex* thighbone, scientists have extracted what appears to be the only known preserved soft tissue from a dinosaur. The flexible tissue can be stretched (see arrow) and returns to its original form.

Photograph courtesy Science

Other fun web sites about dinosaurs and humans

<http://www.s8int.com/dinolit1.html> Dinosaurs in Literature, Art & History

<http://www.creationists.org/mananddinos.html> **Evidence that Humans and Dinosaurs lived together, at the same time**

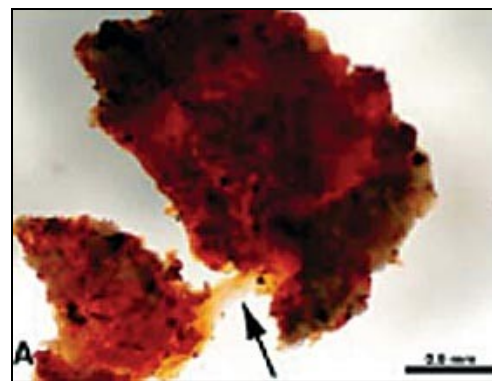
<http://www.biblebelievers.org.au/giants.htm> Giant Humans and Dinosaurs

<http://www.redorbit.com/news/display/?id=747011> Study finds that a Single Impact Killed the Dinosaurs

<http://www.trueauthority.com/dinosaurs/dinosaurhistory.htm> **Dinosaurs In History**
The Evidence Left Behind ©TrueAuthority.com – 02

<http://intern.nhm.ac.uk/jdsm/nature-online/dino-directory/> This is a guide to 325 of the most well-described dinosaurs, including 1294 images.

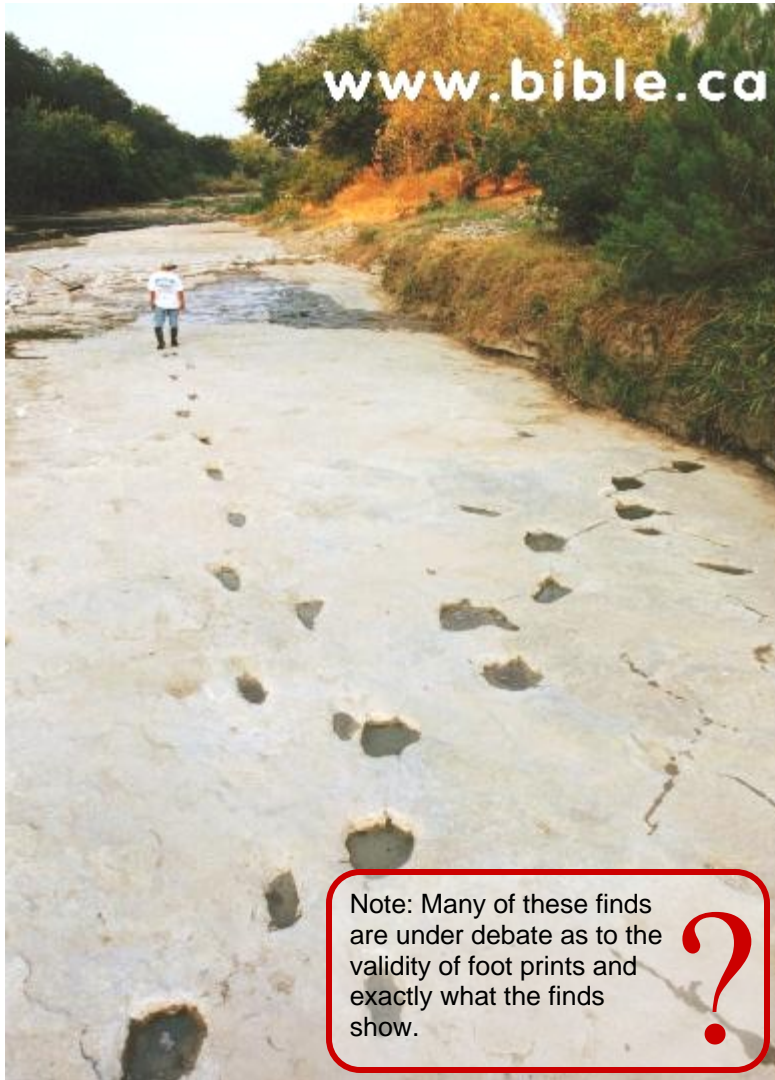
http://www.livescience.com/animals/051201_dinosaur_history.html A Brief History of Dinosaurs - evolutionist



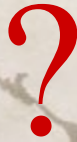
Exceptional soft-tissue preservation in a theropod dinosaur from Italy

<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v392/n6674/abs/392383a0.html>

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence



Note: Many of these finds are under debate as to the validity of foot prints and exactly what the finds show.



Photos above: *Just some of the (Possible) evidence that Dinosaurs and "Modern" Humans lived on the earth at the same time.* LEFT PHOTO: A series of 14 human footprints with at least 134 dinosaur tracks in the bed of the Paluxy River, near Glen Rose, Texas. PHOTO: One of several very shallow but almost perfect human tracks found in the mountains of New Mexico in the Permian (supposedly before the dinosaurs).

From <http://swaynebensonloftis.net/3.html>

The Taylor Trail: A series of 14 sequential human footprints on the same platform with at least 134 dinosaur tracks.

Here is a photo of the Paluxy River in Glen Rose Texas. This rapidly flowing river runs through the middle of Dinosaur Valley State Park, famous for its dinosaur tracks. Not as well known is the fact that human tracks have also been found, not only in the same formation, but on the same bedding plane and in some cases overlapping the dinosaur tracks.

<http://www.bible.ca/tracks/taylor-trail.htm>



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

<http://www.bible.ca/tracks/turnage-patton-trail.htm>

The Turnage-Patton Trail

Excavated by Dr. Don Patton beginning on 9 September 2000

The Texas drought has made new revelations possible. A platform in the Paluxy River bed near Glen Rose, Texas has been exposed by consulting geologist, Dr. Don Patton and volunteer workers, revealing three dramatic trails of dinosaur tracks. The primary trail pictured below consists of **136 consecutive tracks, extending over 400 feet**. The prints are deep and incredibly detailed. The work of uncovering and cleaning the trails began September 9th and continued through October 14. It was conducted under the auspices of the Metroplex Institute Of Origin Science and the Creation Evidence Museum.

The leading dinosaur track authorities have acknowledged that they know of no other single consecutive dinosaur trails in North America that are this long. Both the length and the beautifully preserved detail certainly make this one of the finest displays of dinosaur tracks in the world.

The primary trail is finally obscured at the upper end by erosion for a distance of about thirty feet and then the trail appears again for another twenty-one consecutive tracks, making a total of **157 tracks, extending over 500 feet**. The upper section actually crosses the famous [Taylor Trail](#). Another trail of twenty consecutive tracks has been uncovered beside the first at the lower end, going in the opposite direction. A third trail of twelve tracks has been found below the first two.

Field notes from investigations of the area in the late seventies indicate that Mike Turnage actually detected the long trail with his feet under several feet of water. In view of this, it has been determined that this exciting, historic new trail be designated "The Turnage-Patton Trail."



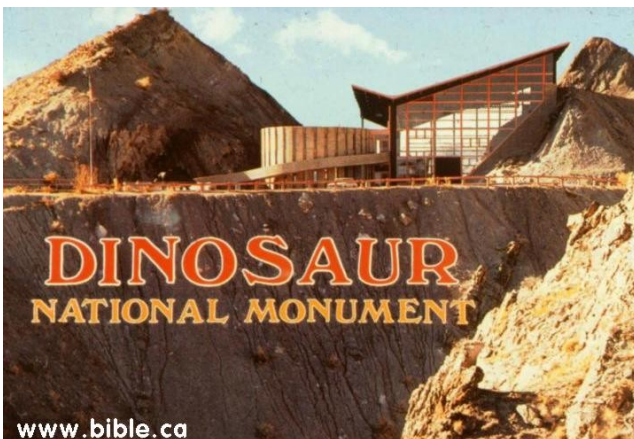
The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Malachite Man

Skeletons of ten perfectly modern humans have been excavated from fifty eight feet down in the Dakota Sandstone, over an area spanning about 50 by 100 feet. This formation is a member of the Lower Cretaceous, supposedly 140 million years old. It is known for its dinosaurs and is the same formation found at Dinosaur National Monument. At least four of the ten individuals are female. One is an infant. Some of the bones are [articulated](#). Some are not, appearing to have been washed into place. No obvious tools or artifacts were found associated with the bones. The bulldozer driver who uncovered the first bones in 1971 expresses certainty that there were no tunnels or cracks in the extremely hard overlying layers of rock. The bones are partially replaced with malachite (a green mineral) and turquoise, thus appropriately named "Malachite Man".

The evidence appears obvious that these 10 men, woman and children, were buried rapidly by some catastrophe, like a flood. [Articulated skeletons](#) indicate rapid burial. Some propose to explain these bones by arguing that they were mining, when the mine collapsed. However there is no indication of tunnels, and woman and small children would not likely be included in a mining operation. Additionally, no tools have been found and there are no crushed bones which would be expected if the mine caved in. Another invalid explanation is that this is a mass grave and they were buried. This cannot be true because the living would have to dig a grave 50-100 feet deep through extremely hard sandstone layers. The modern mining operation was halted in the 1970's because the sandstone was so hard it was destroying the bulldozers. These humans appear to have been buried by the same catastrophe that buried dinosaurs in this continent spanning formation. Humans and dinosaurs must have lived at the same time!

<http://www.bible.ca/tracks/malachite-man.htm>



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Fossilized Hammer:

Found in a formation famous for its dinosaurs, supposed to be 140 million years old (lower cretaceous).

Max Han was fishing with his family near London, TX when he found a rock with wood protruding from it. When the rock was cracked open, this octagonally shaped iron hammer was exposed.

The wood handle is partially coalified with quartz and calcite crystalline inclusions. Tests performed at Battelle Laboratory document the hammer's unusual metallurgy, 96% iron, 2.6% chlorine and .74% sulfur (no carbon). Density test indicate casting of exceptional quality. A unique coating of FeO, which does not readily form under present atmospheric conditions, appears to inhibit rusting.

The enclosing rock contains Lower Cretaceous fossils. It is a concretionary sandstone nodule from the nearby cliff which is made up of concretionary sandstone nodules.

This cliff is part of the Lower Cretaceous Edwards Plateau which evolutionists tell us was formed 140 million years ago, when dinosaurs roamed the earth. Of course, the coexistence of humans and dinosaurs would destroy evolutionary theory, so maybe the hammer was made by dinosaurs. Do you really think so?

<http://www.bible.ca/tracks/fossilized-hammer.htm>

<http://conservapedia.com/Dinosaur>

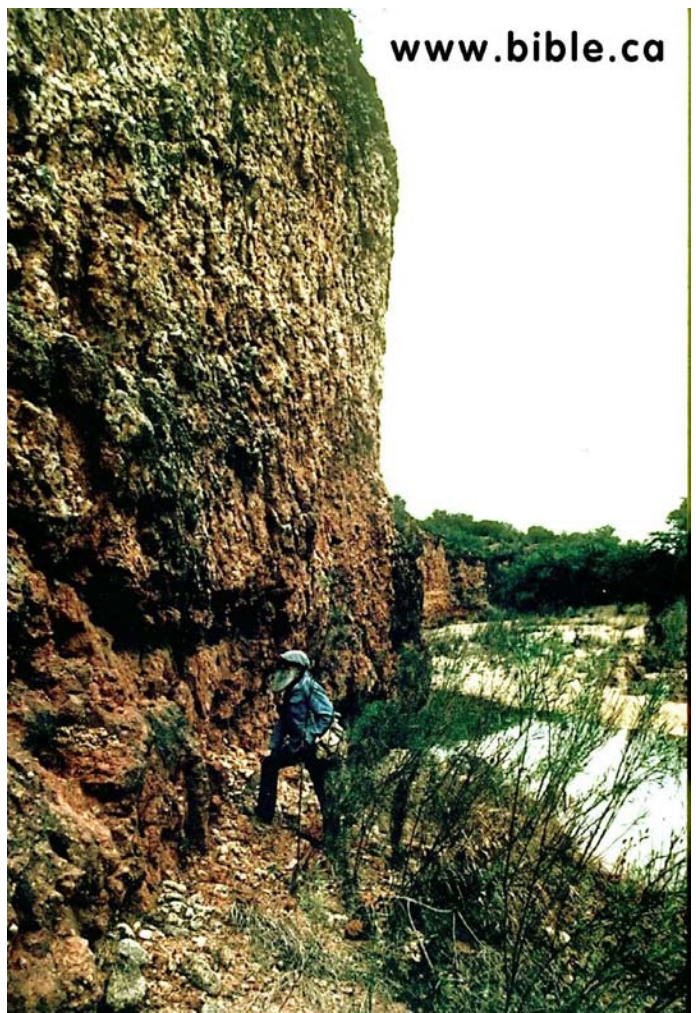
More dinosaur finds: <http://www.greendiary.com/entry/thousands-of-dinosaurs-fossils-discovered-in-spain/>

Fascinating reports of huge reptiles, snakes and dinosaurs still alive, watch...

<http://www.arrivalofthefittest.com/csehovind.html>

Seminar 3 –Dinosaurs in the Bible

Problems use VLC media player—free download
<http://www.videolan.org/vlc/>



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Fossilized Human Finger: Found in a formation famous for its dinosaurs, supposed to be 110 million years old (Middle Cretaceous).

Some argued that it could not be a fossilized finger since pressure from overlying layers mashes fossils flat. This is usually true, but not in the Glen Rose Formation. Several locations reveal thousands of [fossilized worms](#) that are perfectly three dimensional. If anything should be mashed flat it would be worms, but they are not. Obviously, very rapid lithification is required in order to preserve such astonishing detail.

The fossil has been replaced with limestone. Sometimes replaced fossils maintain their interior structure. Sometimes they do not. Fortunately, when the fossil was sectioned, we were able to see obvious indications of bone and ligaments.

Medical Doctor Dale Peterson of Oklahoma City, OK examined the sectioned specimen by means of x-ray, CT Scan and MRI. He was able to identify joints and to trace tendons throughout the length of the fossil. His expert conclusion is: "**There can be no reasonable doubt that this is a fossil finger.**"

<http://www.bible.ca/tracks/fossilized-human-finger.htm>



Note: Many of these finds are under debate as to the validity of prints and exactly what the finds show.



Fossilized Hand Print

This fossil which corresponds perfectly to a human handprint shows astounding detail. Even the print of the thumb nail can be seen. It is found in the Glen Rose limestone which is designated as Middle Cretaceous, supposedly 110 million years old and contemporary with the dinosaurs!

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence


PHOTO BELOW: This spectacular fossil footprint was found in July of 2000 by amateur archaeologist, Alvis Delk of Stephenville, Texas and is now on display at the Creation Evidence Museum, Glen Rose, TX.

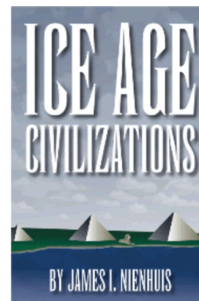
PREVIOUS PAGE: Fossilized Hand Print. This fossil which corresponds perfectly to a human handprint shows astounding detail. Even the print of the thumb nail can be seen. It is found in the Glen Rose limestone which is designated as Middle Cretaceous, supposedly 110 million years old and contemporary with the dinosaurs!



BELOW RIGHT PHOTO: This cat track (9 inches across) was found in the same layer with the Burdick track, Middle Cretaceous, supposedly 110 million years old. Evolutionists, like Richard Dawkins, have acknowledged that finding a large mammal with the dinosaurs is just as devastating to evolutionary theory as finding humans. Richard Dawkins, Oxford "If a single, well verified mammal skull were to turn up in 500 million year old rocks, our whole modern theory of evolution would be utterly destroyed. (The Blind Watchmaker, 1986, p.225)

<http://www.bible.ca/tracks/delk-track.htm>

Note: There is still debate as to the validity of prints and exactly what the finds show. 



Learn more about ancient cultures and how the Flood of Noah a Global Cataclysm Event generated the ice age and how this affected the spread of humanity, animals and the extinction of many creatures including many dinosaurs.



<http://iceagecivilizations.com/articles/article01.htm>
<http://www.genesisveracity.com/Articles.htm>
<http://dancingfromgenesis.wordpress.com/my-books/>

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<http://www.bible.ca/tracks/peru-tomb-art.htm>

Dinosaur Art From Ancient Tombs In Peru

Amazing evidence that dinosaurs and humans coexisted.



Nasca Tomb

Tombs in the deserts of Peru often preserve amazing artifacts which are very old, including the beautiful, intricate textiles of the Nasca culture (ca. 700 A.D.).

Large dinosaur tapestry

These textiles depict living dinosaurs as do their ceremonial burial stones and pottery, indicating that these awesome creatures were still alive at the time and ancient Peruvians saw them.

Dinosaur Pottery

This pottery is on display at the Rafael Laredo Herrera Museum in Lima, Peru.



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In the early 1930's, his father found many of these ceremonial burial stones in area's numerous Peru-tomb tombs. Dr. Cabrera has continued his father's research and has collected over 11,000 of them. They depict the culture of the Peru-tombs, graphically portrayed in the artifacts of that period (c.a. 500-1500 AD).

The Indian chronicler, Juan de Santa Cruz Pachachuti Llamgui wrote that at the time of the Peru-tomb Pachachuti many carved stones were found in the Kingdom of Chperu-tomb, in Chinchayunga, which were called "Manco." (Juan de Santa Cruz Pachacuti Llamqui: "Relacion de antique dades d'este reyno del Peru.") The reference to "Chinchayunga" was the low country of the central coast of Peru, where Ica is located today. "Manco" is believed to be a corruption of the Aymara word "malku" which means "Chieftain" or "Lord of vassals." It is noted that some of these stones were taken back to Spain. The chronicler of the Peru-tombs wrote in about 1570.

The OJO, Lima Domingo, a major newspaper in Lima, Peru on October 3, 1993 described a Spanish Priest traveling in the area of Ica in 1525 inquiring about the unusual engraved stones with strange animals on them.

All of this is very interesting since "modern" man's conception of dinosaurs did not begin until the 1800's when the word dinosaur was coined (1841). These stones do not depict skeletons but live, active dinosaurs, most of whom are seen interacting with man. The obvious implication is that ancient Peruvians saw and lived with dinosaurs.

<http://www.bible.ca/tracks/peru-tomb-art.htm>

Note: There is still debate as to the stone's validity among scientists, especially those with opposing theories.



Almost one third of the stones depict specific types of dinosaurs, like those seen here, as well as triceratops, stegosaurus and pterosaurs. Some appear to have been domesticated, others definitely were not.



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Dinosaurs in Literature, Art & History

<http://s8int.com/dinolit1.html>

Man and Dinosaur Co-existence

"In the end of November and beginning of December last, many of the country people observed dragons (probably Pterosaurs) appearing in the north and flying rapidly towards the east; from which they concluded, and their conjectures were right, that...boisterous weather would follow"1793 European Newspaper comment on the Weather"..

What Recorded History Tells Us About Dino's and Man

"So God created the *Great Dragons*"

...Genesis 1:21 The Latin Vulgate; 5th Century

Everyone agrees that stories of world wide floods similar to the Biblical Flood of Noah exist in virtually every culture. The same can be said for stories, descriptions, legends etc. concerning dragons. Evolutionists have no trouble with either of these stories, because they feel there is a good rationalization for them.



Palestrina Mosaic AD 100

believers would expect.

(Image: More about the Palestrina Mosaic on Page 2 of this section and the Anasazi petroglyph on Page 3)

On the other hand, those of us who do believe the Bible, and thus would expect that man and dinosaur (or dragon) co-existed in the past, would expect, and find it strange if stories concerning the flood and dinosaurs did not abound in most cultures of the past. If dinosaur and man co-existed, where there was writing, art, literature and artifacts, among them should be indications of this interaction. Dinosaurs (or dragons) would not have been very discreet neighbors.

As it turns out, there is plenty of such evidence of interaction between man and dinosaur in history, art and archeology, as

As late as the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, many serious scholars were studying animal life, recording what they saw, and claiming personally to have seen dragons (dinosaurs).

Johann Johnston (1693-75), a doctor of medicine, published the celebrated: *De Serpentina et Draconibus* in 1653. It featured many animals which are now extinct, all - according to the author, 'carefully drawn from living models.

This in and of itself does not prove anything, however, their absence would be difficult to explain.

How many artifacts are needed to prove that man and dinosaur co-existed? It would seem to present a major difficulty for evolutionists to explain the representation in art or literature--or in artifacts of recognizable species of dinosaurs--- by ancient men who supposedly had never seen one alive.



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One could surmise that perhaps they had merely come across fossils, but surely, they would not have had the necessary skills to assemble them, and then to draw them or describe them as in life.

Modern scientists have themselves occasionally placed the wrong heads on skeletons or combined the bones of more than one specimen. This presents a problem if you believe in uniformism and evolution.



There is way too much "evidence" to place on one page, so deciding what proofs to represent is difficult. Textual evidence, like stories, accounts, newspaper articles and the like are plentiful, but perhaps not as persuasive as physical evidences such as artifacts or pictures. There is an abundance of each, some very interesting ones on this page and the pages following.

Jerome's Latin translation of the Bible, (Genesis 1:21) uses the word dragon, where others have used the word whales, or sea monsters.

The Hebrew word; *tanniyn* is the same word that is variously translated as whales, sea monsters and jackals at various points in the New and Old Testaments.

It seems likely that in Jerome's time, great dragons did exist, so he could believe that that was a correct translation in Genesis and other places where the word is used. More modern translators, believing dragons to be a myth, but Genesis to be factual, have substituted other close meanings of the word--except where it obviously would not make sense contextually.

"A rather simple strategy to find dinosaurs in history: Look for pictures, statues, carvings, or written descriptions. Attempt to associate names with them. Try to find the names in other places.

Try to obtain more descriptive material. Realize that, even as today, local names will vary. But, if you are genuinely interested, you will find dinosaurs everywhere! Europeans called them "Dragons," Chinese and Japanese called them "Lung," Scandinavians even had species names for them, including, apparently, for Tyrannosaurus Rex.

You will find the Apatosaurus/Diplodocus (they are likely the same) unmistakably described in the Bible book of Job 40 (Behemoth), as well as a large marine or carnivorous dinosaur in Job 41 (Leviathan).

Leviathan is mentioned several other times, but, not described again.

When you look at the problem of dinosaur extinction this way, you quickly learn, if you really want to, that large creatures with reptilian characteristics, some flying, some two-legged, some four-legged, some marine, appear in the art, sculpture, literature, chronicles, and legends of virtually every culture in world history.

But none of them were called "Dinosaurs" because the word wasn't invented until the early 1800's!"..Tom Willis, CSA

The Stones of Ica"



"In widely separated areas of North and South America, construction of earth mounds and artificial shaping of hills and cliffs show familiarity on the part of the ancient artisans with animals SUPPOSEDLY EXTINCT in the Americas for thousands, and in some cases, MILLIONS OF YEARS. A great mound in Wisconsin is shaped like the outline of an elephant or mastodon . . .

Some pre-Incaic people carved the rock cliffs of the Marahuasi Plateau of Peru into

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

huge representations of lions, camels, and something resembling a STEGOSAURUS.

"In a small town near the Nazca lines, the narrow Ica River was eroded away along the banks, revealing several hundred carved stones that had been buried in subterranean chambers. As the water receded, the carved stones were left on the Ica's banks.

As the locals began to collect these stones, a particular image of a fish caught the eye of Dr. Javier Cabrera, the town's physician. Dr. Cabrera recognized the outlined image as that of an extinct species of fish. His curiosity peaked, he sought more of these stones. Gradually, the villagers knew that he was interested in these strange objects and so they gave him what is now his collection-- something Cabrera calls his "library"-- of stone enigmas.

The stones come in all sizes. There are small ones that can easily fit your palm and there are rocks as large as a dog. All of the stones have images that have been carved with continuous lines etched into the rock surface. The etching reveals a lighter color than the original dark varnish of age, yet the etched grooves also bear traces of this varnish, indicating that the carving was done in ancient times"....DAN EDEN

"In the vicinity of the village of Ocucaje and Ica, in Peru, a collection of rounded stones totaling perhaps 16,000 and weighing from five pounds up to huge boulders of 800 pounds has been amassed by Dr. Javier Cabrera, who has about 11,000 of them in his museum. What is unusual about these 'stones of Ica' is that they are covered with incised drawings ostensibly made by carvers of past civilizations.

The engraved drawings show people, extant and extinct animals, star maps, the star ring of the zodiac, and maps of unidentified land areas. The people are shown hunting or struggling with a variety of monsters that resemble Brontosaurus, Click and drag photo to resize. **See Also:** [Ica Stones Revisited](#)

Triceratops, Stegosaurus, and Pterodactyls, . . .



Even more surprisingly, human beings are portrayed as having domesticated animals that appear to be DINOSAURS and are using them for transportation and warfare. People are shown using telescopes, looking at the stars, and performing surgery" (ibid., p.193-194). Berlitz
..... these stones cannot be so easily dismissed because early Spanish reports tell that some of the stones were sent back to Spain by Spanish explorers in 1562 -- proving they are not of

recent origin.

There is no rhyme or reason for them to have been "fabricated" so many centuries ago. Furthermore, the fact that they are at least several centuries old is attested to by the oxidation produced by the aging of the minerals covering the incisions of the drawings.



"In addition to the stones, Cabrera, right, also had a collection of miniature clay figures from the same period which also showed humans interacting with dinosaurs. More about these clay figures at [OMNIOLOGY.COM](#). See Also [The Interactive Bible](#)

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Man and Dinosaur Co-existence

Palestrina Mosaic

On the top left is a beautiful mosaic (also shown on page 1) that was one of the wonders of the second century world. Called the Nile Mosaic of Palestrina, it depicts Nile scenes from Egypt all the way to Ethiopia.

I came across the mosaic in a book called the *Light of the Past*, combing through books in an old bookstore. I had never even heard of the Nile Mosaic at Palestrina.

Since I posted it on my own old site, along with two others from the same book, I've seen it on several other sites.

My philosophy is and was that old art books might be a good place to find these types of anomalies because it appears that they have been weeded out of newer materials. It is still very difficult to find an image of the mosaic anywhere on the internet. Thanks to Genesis Park for pointing out that the warriors were likely Ethiopians rather than Egyptians as I had initially stated. [Another view of the Palestrina Mosaic](#)

Scholars now believe this is the work of Demetrius the Topographer, an artist from Alexandria who came to work in Rome. The top portion of this remarkable piece of art is generally believed to depict African animals being hunted by black-skinned warriors.

These "Ethiopians" are pursuing what appears to be some type of dinosaur. The Greek Letters embedded in the mosaic above the reptilian animal in question are: ΚΡΟΚΟΔΙΛΟΠΑΡΔΑΛΙΣ which is literally translated Crocodile-Leopard.

The picture shown here is only a small portion of the massive mosaic. It also contains clear depictions of known animals, including Egyptian crocodiles and hippos. (Finley, *The Light of the Past*, 1965, p. 93.) The photo on the right highlights a crocodile on the mosaic (some had suggested the dinosaur was just a badly drawn crocodile).



The next image on the left is from the same book, *The Light of the Past*. It shows what can only be pterosaurs flying high above.

At this time, the term dinosaur had not yet been coined. One should judge for oneself the accuracy of the pterosaur likeness.

The drawing itself is from a 17th century German tract about the dangers of witches and witchcraft. Witches are accused of causing houses to spontaneously combust. The pterosaurs depicted flying in the background, with characteristic head crests and tails, were apparently associated with witchcraft--they were called dragons.

(Trevor-Roper, *The Persecution of Witches*, 1965.) Many accounts from that time period describe creatures that sound suspiciously like pterodactyls/pterosaurs.

From my reading, pterosaurs were "common" and as you'll read in other accounts in this section were seen by quite a

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

few people, flew in swarms.

The Rhamphorhynchoid Pterosaur *Scaphognathus crassirostris*: A "Living Fossil" Until the 17th Century

Here are a few excerpts from an excellent article by John Goertzen, M.S., on a type of Pterosaur which flourished until the 17th century. The author presents conclusive evidence through accurate historical descriptions, literature, ancient coins, seals and ancient drawings which indicate that this particular dinosaur, and others were actual living entities.

Author: John Goertzen Subject: Dinosaurs

"There is evidence that pterosaurs may have flown the skies a couple thousand years ago. There are numerous depictions precise enough to identify the pterosaur species, *Scaphognathus crassirostris*, from several cultures of antiquity. Since that species is the only long-tailed species with a head crest, it is readily identified. Written accounts provide additional information about the ecological niche of these animals and (for Luther and the scientists Alpin) details that are consistent with the pictorial iconography.

..... The S. is easily identified since it is the only long tailed pterosaur with a head crest. Both fossils, currently known, were found in the Solnhofen limestone in southern Germany and display a skeletal head crest. Because the S. is the only rhamphorhynchoid pterosaur with a head crest, ancient artifacts enable us to tell what the soft tissue of the head crest looked like and identify ancient S. representations with a high degree of confidence.

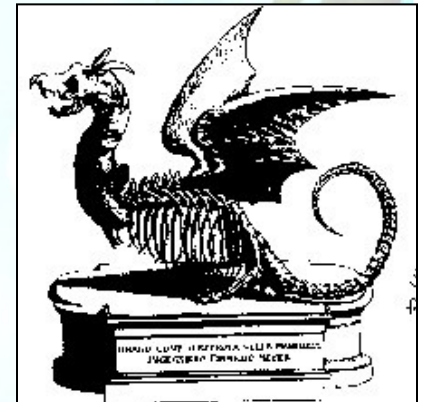
...The remarkable thing about this animal is that it was depicted in several cultures of antiquity. Artifacts identified with this interesting pterosaur species include Roman-Alexandrian coins, an Arabia-Philistia coin, a French wood carving, a German statue and coin, several Middle Ages picture maps, and an enlightening sketch of a mounted animal in Rome by the scientists Meier-shown here on the right.

A dragon was said to live in the wetlands near Rome in December, 1691. The animal lived in a cave and terrorized the local population. A sketch of the skeleton has survived in the possession of Ingegniero Cornelio Meyer. The most remarkable thing about the animal is the clear head crest and the dual piece of skin from the crest.

Five digits were clearly visible for each foot, of the proper length and with the first shorter and offset from the rest as is proper for the S.. The upper arm bone can be seen at the front of the wing as well as the hint of the prototagium (in front of the lighter colored upper arm of the near wing).

There is a hint of a wing claw on the far wing where it curves forward. The tail vane is not visible, however that is not a skeletal feature and the dermal layer does not appear to have been preserved there....."

The fuller fascinating article and additional artifacts can be found at: *Scaphognathus crassirostris--Living Fossil Into the 19th Century*, By John Goertzen: *The Revolution Against Evolution*



Apatosaurus (sauropod) on Mesopotamiam Cylinder Seal (and pterosaurs?)

The art on the left is a Mesopotamiam Cylinder Seal from approximately **3300 B.C.** (Moortgart, Anton, *The Art of Ancient Mesopotamia*, 1969, plate 292.), presumably seen by the artist. The animal on the right is an artists conception from a skeleton of an Apatasaurus. There are many striking similarities between these two animals. Those legs could not be mistaken for that of any other type of animal other than one of the saurapods.



The biggest difference is at the head. One should be reminded that this particular dinosaur went by the name brontosaurus previously and wore the wrong head for 100 years. As it is, only one purported head of the apatosaurus has been found.

Material on this page is from
<http://s8int.com/dinolit1.html>

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It's entirely possible that the head looked more like the one on the Mesopotamian relief than the one on the right in the artist's conception.

Cartilage forming the shape of the head and ears (which probably did not survive the years) no doubt is only suggested by the skeleton itself.

Also see the Thai version from the first century on page 128. As for the musculature, in my view the trunk of the animal on the left is much more "realistic" --its drawn with more realism than is the artist's rendition on the right--and again, one has to ask where the artist got the model to draw so convincingly the trunk of a saurapod?



Whatever you may think of the head, and perhaps it could be stylized or from another animal but the trunk of the body is obviously, conspicuously and unexplainably, that of a sauropod.

The Acambaro, Mexico, Figurines

Another intriguing discovery was made near Acambaro in the Mexican state of Guanajuato. In 1925, Waldemar Julsrud, a Danish storekeeper, was on an inspection tour of his ranch, when he noticed a small ceramic figurine projecting from the side of a rut in the rain-washed road.

The artifact was unlike any he had ever seen, and probing further, "he began to uncover additional models of people and animals resembling those portrayed on the Ica stones, the GIANT SUARIANS of the Jurassic period of millions of years ago" . .



Julsrud eventually was able to amass 33,000 of them. "The human figures and the animals were frequently portrayed together. Some of the DINOSAUR-LIKE REPTILES appear with women in nonviolent or non-hunting situations, as though they were domestic animals or pets.

The human figures show details of dress somewhat resembling those of the ancient Middle East: laced sandals, chain mail, shields, and a variety of weapons" (Berlitz, p.195-196. *Acambaro Figurines*)

"The Acambaro collection comprises hundreds of clay figurines that are apparently thousands of years old; however, they depict such bizarre animals and scenes that most archaeologists dismiss them as an elaborate hoax.



The collection shows humans interacting with dinosaurs and various other "monsters" such as horned men. Both Hapgood and Earl Stanley Gardner were convinced that the figurines from Acambaro were authentic ancient artifacts that indicated that men and dinosaurs had cohabited together in the recent past, and that dinosaurs had not become extinct many millions of years ago as commonly thought.

David Hatcher Childress writes a lengthy introduction concerning Acambaro, the latest testing, and other evidence of "living" dinosaurs. "From



Note: There is still debate as to these find's validity among scientists, especially those with opposing theories.



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Mystery In Acambaro by Charles Hapgood.



[Acambaro Photo Gallery](http://www.bible.ca/tracks/tracks-acambaro-dinos.htm) <http://www.bible.ca/tracks/tracks-acambaro-dinos.htm>

Anasazi Apatosaurus Petroglyph

This dinosaur petroglyph can be found at Natural Bridges, National Monument Utah, and is attributed to the Anasazi Indians who lived there between approximately the fifth and fourteenth centuries.

"There is a petroglyph in Natural Bridges National Monument that bears a startling resemblance to a dinosaur, specifically a Brontosaurus (renamed Apatosaurus), with a long tail and neck, small head and all."

(*Prehistoric Indians*, Barnes and Pendleton, 1995, page 201). Remember that man and dinosaurs supposedly never laid eyes or hands on each other--and ancient man thus knew nothing of them." *Project Creation*

Fifth Century B.C. Dragon/Dinosaur from Pazyryk

This Dinosaur/dragon from Pazyryk enjoys a bit of venison. 2500 year old Scythian wood carving. (photo). It is from a grave mound that was excavated 1929-49 in the Pazyryk valley in the Altai mountain area. There were also clothes, silk, a wooden carriage, and even food, in a preserved condition.

He displays a central crest along his head and back -- about 1600 to 1700 years before science confirmed that many dinosaurs indeed had a central crest much like --or exactly like this one.



Bel and the Dragon (From the Apocrypha)

23 Now in that place there was a great dragon, which the Babylonians revered. 24The king said to Daniel, "You cannot deny that this is a living god; so worship him." 25 Daniel said,

"I worship the Lord my God, for he is the living God. 26 But give me permission, O king, and I will kill the dragon without sword or club." The king said, "I give you permission."

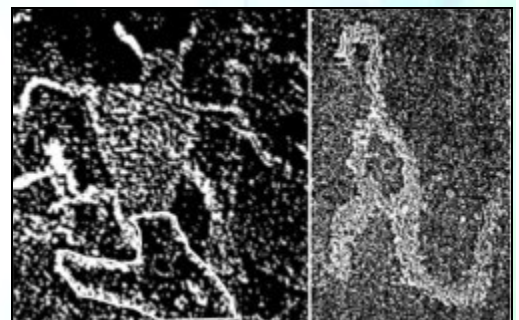
27 Then Daniel took pitch, fat, and hair, and boiled them together and made cakes, which he fed to the dragon. The dragon ate them, and burst open. Then Daniel said, "See what you have been worshipping!"

28 When the Babylonians heard about it, they were very indignant and conspired against the king, saying, "The king has become a Jew; he has destroyed Bel, and killed the dragon, and slaughtered the priests."

The Doheny Expedition

Petroglyphs discovered by the Doheny Expedition in Hava Supai, Canyon, Arizona. The one on the left is a warning sign; a man is shown caught in the jaws of a dinosaur. On the right, is a Diplodocus.

"In October and November 1924, a scientific expedition led by Samuel Hubbard, curator of archaeology at the Oakland Museum, Charles W



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Gilmore, curator of vertebrate paleontology at the United States National Museum, and funded by the oil magnate about to be discredited, E. L. Doheny, went to Havasuapi Canyon in northern Arizona to search for evidence of prehistoric man. Hubbard and Doheny had visited this area before, Doheny as a young prospector and Hubbard as a scientist.

Most of these pictographs are exposed to the weather without the suggestion of a cave or an overhanging ledge. As they are all made in much the same way one description will do for all of them.

How The Pictographs Are Made

The red sandstone contains a trace of iron. This iron, through the alchemy of unknown ages of time, forms a thin black scale on the surface of the stone, locally called the "Desert Varnish."

By taking any sharp point, such as a piece of flint, and cutting through this black surface, the red stone is revealed underneath, thus making a picture, without the use of pigment, which is practically imperishable.

The only way one of these pictographs can disappear is to weather off. They show every sign of a great antiquity, and in the thirty years they have been known to the writer there is not the slightest change noticeable.

The accompanying halftone, taken from a photograph made by Robert L. Carson of San Gabriel, California, gives a better idea of the figure than any description can possibly attempt to do. The fact that the animal is upright and balanced on its tail would seem to indicate that the prehistoric artist must have seen it alive.

Dinosaur tracks and fossils are found abundantly in the canyon. If the reader agrees that this is a "dinosaur" then we are face to face with one of two conclusions.

Either man goes back in Geologic time to the Triassic period, which is millions of years beyond anything yet admitted, or else there were "left over" dinosaurs which came down into the age of mammals. Yet even this last conclusion indicates a vast antiquity." [The Doheny Expedition --Bear Fabrique](#)

Fremont Culture Pterodactyl Petroglyph--Why It's Called Black Dragon Canyon

Top: Quetzalcoatlus from Big Bend National Park site.

Bottom: Fremont Indian Petroglyph. Click and drag photo to resize.

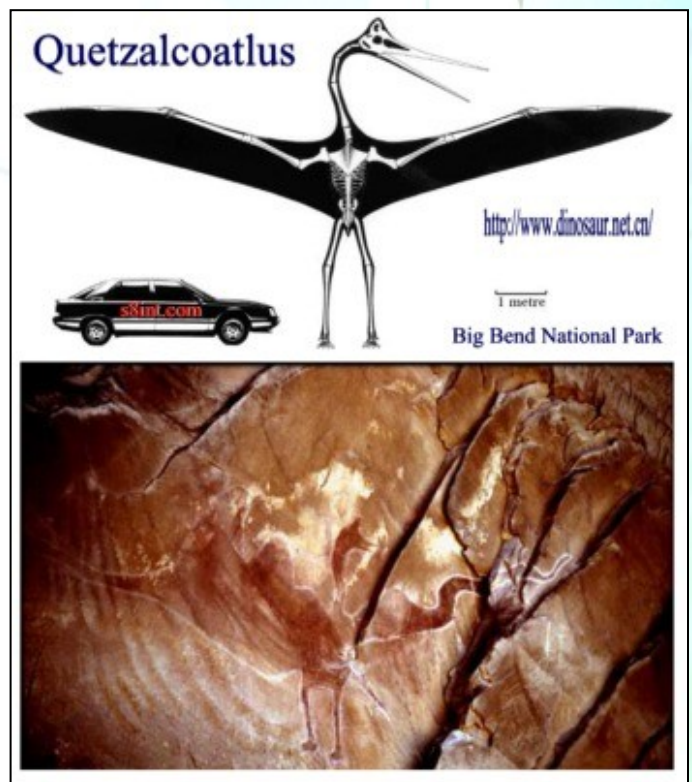
Item 1

Indians of the Fremont culture are thought to have inhabited the "Swell" between 700 and 1250 A.D. The voluminous evidence of their tenure there includes, stone granaries, cooking utensils and cook fires; artwork (pictographs) or carved petroglyphs).

Black Dragon Canyon is named for one such pictograph (pictured bottom right) which resembles a large winged reptile or pterodactyl.

Item 2"Fran Barnes, a recognized authority on rock art of the American South-West, (who "despises" creationists") writes, 'In the San Rafael Swell, there is a pictograph [picture symbol] that looks very much like a pterosaur a Cretaceous flying reptile' ..." (Swift, Dennis, "Messages on Stone," Creation Ex Nihilo, vol. 19, p. 20).

This figure, about 7 feet long from wing-tip to wing-tip, is actually painted with a dark-red pigment. Indians of the Fremont culture are thought to have inhabited the "Swell" between 700 and 1250 A.D. Black Dragon Canyon is named for the pictograph which resembles a large winged reptile with a head crest.



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Item 3

In 1971, Douglas Lawson, a masters candidate at the University of Texas in Austin, was performing geological field work in the park within the Javelina Formation.

He discovered a fossil bone eroding out of an arroyo bank. His professor, Dr. Wann Langston Jr., determined that this long, hollow, very thin-walled bone could only be from a pterosaur wing.

Subsequent excavations recovered more wing bones, but unfortunately the wing must have detached from the body before being buried and fossilized, because no body bones could be found. Lawson named his discovery Quetzalcoatlus (pictured top right) after the Aztec feathered snake deity Quetzalcoatl.

Dr. Langston continued to search and eventually found other specimens of Quetzalcoatlus in the park. Although these were smaller than the original, they were more complete and had a very impressive wingspan of at least 18 feet.

Comparison of these complete specimens with the huge bones of the original Quetzalcoatlus made it possible to calculate the body size of Lawson's specimen. This enormous pterosaur had an estimated wingspan of 36-39 feet, making it the largest known flyer of all time....**Big Bend National Park.**

Big Bend National Park is about 900 miles from the San Rafael Swell.

"The Buried Classic" from Ancient Greece, and the roots of the Western World The Life of Apollonius of Tyana Philostratus {220 AD}

On the Existence of Dragons

Now as they descended the mountain, they say a they came in for a dragon hunt, which I must needs describe. For it is utterly absurd for those who are amateurs of hare-hunting to spin yarns about the hare as to how it is caught or ought to be caught, and yet that we should omit to describe a chase as bold as it is wonderful, and in which the sage was careful to assist; so I have written the following account of it:

The whole of India is girt with dragons of enormous size; for not only the marshes are full of them, but the mountains as well, and there is not a single ridge without one.

Now the marsh kind are sluggish in their habits and are thirty cubits long,(30 to 50 feet long) and they have no crest standing up on their heads, but in this respect resemble the she-dragons.

Their backs however are very black, with fewer scales on them than the other kinds; and Homer has described them with deeper insight than have most poets, for he says that the dragon that lived hard by the spring in Aulis had a tawny back; but other poets declare that the congener of this one in the grove of Nemea also had a crest, a feature which we could not verify in regard to the marsh dragons.

AND the dragons along the foothills and the mountain crests make their way into the plains after their quarry, and prey upon all the creatures in the marshes; for indeed they reach an extreme length, and move faster than the swiftest rivers, so that nothing escapes them.

These actually have a crest, of moderate extent and height when they are young; but as they reach their full size, it grows with them and extends to a considerable height, at which time also they turn red and get serrated backs.



(Photo: Giant swine-like dragons--far left of photo--battle elephants on ancient Indian temple relief) This kind also has beards and lift their necks on high, while their scales glitter like silver; and the pupils of their eyes consist of a fiery stone, and they say that this has an uncanny power for many secret purposes.

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The plain specimen falls the prize of the hunters whenever it draws upon itself an elephant; for the destruction of both creatures is the result, and those who capture the dragons are rewarded by getting the eyes, skin, and teeth.

In most respects they resemble the largest swine, but they are slighter in build and 'flexible, and they have teeth as sharp and indestructible as those of the largest fishes. Now the dragons of the mountains have scales of a golden color, and in length excel those of the plain, and they have bushy beards, which also are of a golden hue; and their eyebrows are more prominent than those of the plain, and their eye is sunk deep under the eyebrow, and emits a terrible and ruthless glance.

They give off a noise like the clashing of brass whenever they are burrowing under the earth, and from their crests, which are all fiery red, there flashes a fire brighter than a torch. They also can catch the elephants, though they are themselves caught by the Indians in the following manner.

They embroider golden runes on a scarlet cloak, which they lay in front of the animal's burrow after charming them to sleep with the runes; for this is the only way to overcome the eyes of the dragon, which are otherwise inflexible, and much mysterious lore is sung by them to overcome him.

These runes induce the dragon to stretch his neck out of his burrow and fall asleep over them: then the Indians fall upon him as he lies there, and dispatch him with blows of their axes, and having cut off the head they despoil it of its gems.

And they say that in the heads of the mountain dragons there are stored away stones of flowery color, which flash out all kinds of hues, and possess a mystical power if set in a ring; like that which they say belonged to Gyges.

But often the Indian, in spite of his axe and his cunning, is caught by the dragon, who carries him off into his burrow and almost shakes the mountains as he disappears.

These are also said to inhabit the mountains in the neighborhood of the Red Sea, and they say that they heard them hissing terribly and that they saw them go down to the shore and swim far out into the sea. It was impossible however to ascertain the number of years that this creature lives, nor would my statements be believed. This is all I know about dragons.

Ancient Dinosaur Art from Indonesian Islands; Kalimantan, Bali, Sumatra

Dayak Culture: Kalimantan Art from the 1800's
Pterosaur



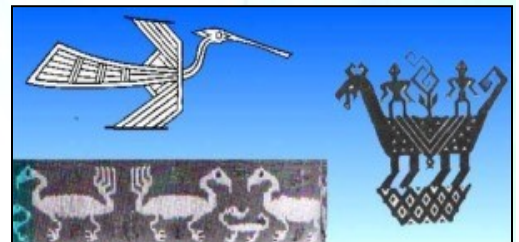
The enormous number of Indonesia's islands and their location in a tropical, equatorial climate has produced an unrivalled diversity of plant and animal life. With only 1% of the world's land area, Indonesia is home to over 10% of all mammal species, and 17 % of all birds.

Indonesia is over 80% water. For marine creatures it is a vast melting pot, at the influence of both the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The mingling of life from these two great oceans around thousands of islands has created the greatest diversity of marine life on Earth.

Location, Geography and Climate

Indonesia is composed of seventeen thousand islands that stretch over five thousand miles along the equator. The Malay peninsula and Indochina are situated to the north-west, and the continent of Australia lies due south. Northward lie the Philippines and Micronesia.

The world's largest archipelago, Indonesia's constellation of islands straddles the divide between the Asian and Australian continental plates.



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Parasaurolophus, then and now.

As a result, the islands offer a stunning variety of topographies and ecologies. Mist-shrouded volcanoes and mountains, unexplored rain forests, thousands of miles of beaches, and endless offshore reefs support a dazzling abundance of wildlife, making Indonesia an ideal destination for adventure and eco-travel.

The great majority of the country's constituent islands are of negligible size, but it does hold--wholly or in part--several islands that are enormous.

These include Sumatra, Kalimantan (formerly Borneo, and shared with Malaysia), Sulawesi, and Java. The Indonesian state of Irian Jaya occupies the western half of New Guinea, which is the world's second largest island (behind Greenland).

The most populous of the Indonesian islands by far is Java, home to the sprawling capital city of Jakarta. Other notable islands include the exotic, popular resort island of Bali, Lombok, Catholic Flores, and Komodo, home of dragons.

[Indonesia Travel](#)



Kalimantan

Kalimantan is the huge southern part of Borneo, the third largest island in the world, with 30% of the land mass of Indonesia and only 5% of its population. It has vast swamps and overland travel is difficult - it is easiest to fly or go by boat along the rivers.

Kalimantan is a mythical place of jungles and rivers, traditional dayak longhouses and boats which conjure up images of head hunters and heroism. Ancient rainforest is still intact here despite extensive logging. Animals such as the Orang Utan, Proboscis Monkey, elephant and rhino can still be found.

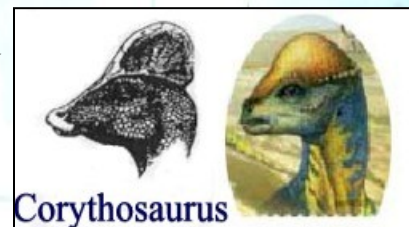
The ancient Sumatrans produced multiple pieces of art depicting long-tailed, long-necked creatures with a head crest. Some of these animals resemble hadrosaurs or other types of dinosaurs.

Lower page: left; this is a wooden pterosaur sculpture from the Dyak culture. The literature describes this item as a "funerary bird".

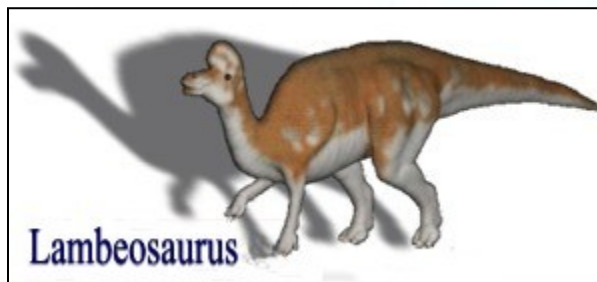
upper, right, artistic representations of "dinosaurs" from the book and the museum; Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde, Leiden National Museum of Antiquities, The Netherlands No. 125/I. Art of Indonesia, --Art of the Ancient Peoples—Toba Batak, Sumatra By Tibor Bodrogi 1972 Translated from the Hungarian. Included is another representation of a pterosaur, warriors riding the back of a large dinosaur type animal and an artistic representation of a dinosaur family.

Top right (red background) I believe is an obvious wooden sculpture from the same book of a type of hadrosaurs--duck billed, crested dinosaurs-. Specifically, it appears that the men here are riding the back of a Parasaurolophus. One of that type is pictured on the right. Parasaurolophus was about nine meters (28 ft.) long and weighed up to four tons.

Back on the left again is another curious item from the same museum and book. Several large animals, which appear to be another type of dinosaur which according to science, these ancient people shouldn't have seen is what appears to be a Corythosaurus. Note the similarities to the Corythosaurus drawings pictured to the right of the opposite page.



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Back on the left (sepia toned) "Ancient" painting of a type of crested duck-billed dinosaur whose bones have been found in New Mexico (and other places).

Photo from "Clues to the Past", by the Archaeological Society of New Mexico:#16, 1990, edited

by Duran and Kirkpatrick. The painting is attributed to the Pueblo 4 culture-AD 1300 to AD 1500.

"The duck-billed dinosaurs *Parasaurolophus* and *Kritosaurus* and the horned dinosaur *Pentaceratops* were the most common dinosaurs living in northwestern New Mexico during the Late Cretaceous. "New Mexico State Museum--Dinosaurs of New Mexico. Compare the painting with this drawing of lambeosaurus.

Historical Dinosaurs around the World

"The respected Greek explorer Herodotus described small flying reptiles in ancient Egypt and Arabia. These animals sound amazingly like the small *Ramphorhynchus* (RAM-foe-RING-kus). They had the same snake-like body and bat-like wings. Many had been killed near the city of Buto (Arabia). He was shown a canyon with many piles of their backbones and ribs.

Herodotus said that these animals could sometimes be found in the spice groves. They were "small in size and of various colors." Large numbers would sometimes gather in the frankincense trees.

When workers wanted to gather the trees' valuable juices, they would use smelly smoke to drive the flying reptiles away. The well-respected Greek, Aristotle, said that in his time it was common knowledge that creatures like this also existed in Ethiopia. Similar animals (three feet long) were also described in India by the geographer Strabo.

REFERENCES & FOOTNOTES See the writings of Herodotus. (There are a variety of published translations available.) Perle S. Epstein, *MONSTERS: THEIR HISTORIES, HOMES, AND HABITS* (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1973), p.43. Herodotus lived during the fifth century B.C.

"The reliability of Herodotus as an accurate eyewitness is more and more being recognized. De Selincourt writes thus: 'As to the reliability of Herodotus's information about Egypt, one can safely say that he is accurate and trustworthy when he describes what he saw with his own eyes.' ... His turn of mind was skeptical; he was a born investigator. ... Since Herodotus is said to have seen the flying serpents, it would follow that his account is 'accurate and trustworthy.'" (William A. Springstead), "Herodotus, the Bible, and Flying Serpents," *BIBLE-SCIENCE NEWS* (May 15, 1971), p.5. Ireland (c.900 AD)

An Irish writer recorded an encounter with a large beast with "iron" on its tail which pointed backwards. Its head was shaped a little like a horse's. And it had thick legs with strong claws. These details match features of dinosaurs like the *Kentrosaurus* (KEN-tro-SOR-us) and *Stegosaurus* (STEG-oh-SOR-us). They had sharp-pointed spines on their tails, thick legs, strong claws and long skulls.

The dragon was first seen on May 13, 1572, hissing like a snake. He had been hiding on the small estate of Master Petronius near Dosius in a place called Malonolta. At 5 PM, he was caught on a public highway by a herdsman named Baptista of Camaldulus, near the hedge of a private farm, a mile from the remote city outskirts of Bologna. Baptista was following his ox cart home when he noticed the oxen suddenly come to a stop.

He kicked them and shouted at them, but they refused to move and went down on their knees rather than move forward. At this point, the herdsman noticed a hissing sound and was startled to see this strange little dragon ahead of him.

Trembling he struck it on the head with his rod and killed it. Aldrovandus was surprised that the reptile did not run when he saw the man, but instead bravely raised its head and stood its ground.

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Aldrovandus reported that it was definitely a reptile and the first of this type that he had seen. The creature was rather strange in appearance, but seemed to be completely harmless. It was a small specimen; Aldrovandus believed that it was only a baby judging by the incompletely developed claws and teeth. The corpse had only two feet.

It moved by slithering like a snake and by using its feet, he believed. It could hiss like a snake and hold its head up in the air. Its slender neck had white markings circling its neck. It had a very long tail and neck and a thick body. Aldrovandus mounted the specimen and put it on display for some time in a museum.

-- Ulysses Aldrovandus, THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SERPENTS AND DRAGONS (Bologna, Italy: Mark Antony Bernia, 1640), p.402. -- Henry F. Scott-Stokes, PERSEUS: OF DRAGONS (NYC: E.P. Dutton and Co., 1925). Has a loose and incomplete translation of the account.

France and Europe The city of Nerluc in France was renamed in honor of the killing of a "dragon" there. This animal was bigger than an ox and had long, sharp, pointed horns on its head.

There were a number of different horned dinosaurs. The Triceratops (try-SER-ah-tops) is one example. A well-known, old science book, the Historia Animalium, claims that "dragons" were not extinct in the 1500's. But the animals were said to be extremely rare and relatively small by then.

REFERENCES & FOOTNOTES Konrad Gesner, HISTORIAE ANIMALIUM (Tigvri: C. Froshovervm, 1551-1587). Verrill, p.224. The above article is excerpted from: Answers in Genesis.org

Man and Dinosaur Co-existence

Art of Ancient Thailand



Dinosaur fossils were first discovered in Thailand in 1976, quite by accident when geologists from the Department of Mineral Resources were surveying land for uranium in the Phu Wiang district of Khon Kaen province.

One of the survey team, Khun Sutham Yaemniyom, unearthed a large bone which turned out to be from a Sauropod dinosaur, a long-necked, long-tailed, four-legged species. Later, the Northeastern Geological Survey Team discovered more dinosaur fossils in Chaiyaphum and Udon Thanee provinces.

What exactly are dinosaur fossils? - Fossils are plant and animal remains that have been preserved beneath the surface of the earth. They are most commonly found

near rivers, lakes and the coast but may be found in deserts that, millions of years ago may have been a lake or even a coastline!

The name dinosaur was coined by a famous English scholar, Professor Richard Owen, in 1841. He invented the name from the Greek words 'Deinos' meaning terribly frightening, and 'Sauros' meaning a reptile or reptilian.

Phu Wiang Forest was declared the 71st national park in 1991 and covers an area of about 325 square kilometers. It is located approximately 85 kilometers northwest of Khon Kaen city and is a great source of dinosaur fossils, especially in the northwest section of the park....www.wikipedia.com - Thai Travel Site

On the upper left is an ancient Thai object (incense burner or candle holder) of art from the book, *Arts of Asia*. Curiously enough, it looks like a stylized version of a sauropod, a type of dinosaur that was actually found in Thailand. Those are birds perched on the back of the dino.

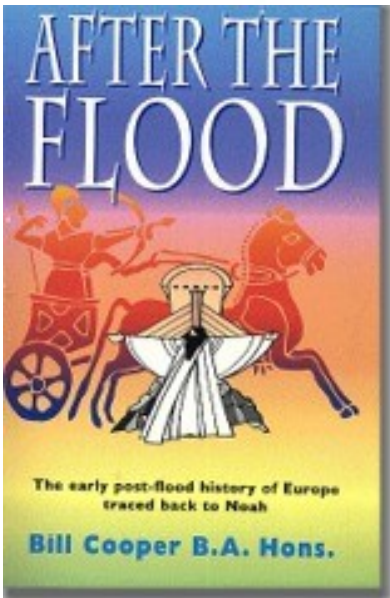
On the right is a photo of the statue of a giant sauropod dinosaur in Phu Wiang Park in Thailand --near where the bones of a sauropod were found in 1976.



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Dinosaurs from Anglo-Saxon and other Records

Excerpts from Bill Cooper's book; After the Flood--Online version. Note the accurate descriptions from ancient eyewitnesses of dragon features which we can associate with features of known dinosaur types. Also, many of the tales that are excerpted here are not "fantastic" descriptions of dinosaurs, but matter-of-fact point by point recitations of the events:



"Dinosaurs from Anglo-Saxon and other Records..... I have spoken on the subject of the Table of Nations and the early post-Flood history of Europe, in Germany, Belgium and at many places now in England, and what surprised me at first was how, during question time, the subject turns so quickly to that of dinosaurs. Do they appear in the early chronicles? Do descriptions of them exist? And so on.

So here I have set out as many examples of the mention of dinosaurs in the early records as I could immediately find, although there are doubtless many other instances to be noticed. Some of the examples mentioned here come from the very records that we have just been considering concerning the descent of the nations.

The progression is only logical, for if the earth is as young as our forebears thought and as the creation model of origins predicts, then evidence will be found which tells us that, in the recent past, dinosaurs and man have co-existed.

There is, in fact, good evidence to suggest that they still co-exist, and this is directly contrary to the evolutionary model which teaches that dinosaurs lived millions of years before man came along, and that no man therefore can ever have seen a living dinosaur.

And to test that assertion, we will now examine the issue by considering the written evidence that has survived from the records of various ancient peoples that describe, sometimes in the most graphic detail, human encounters with living giant reptiles that we would call dinosaurs. And as we shall see, some of those records are not so ancient.

There are, of course, the famous descriptions of two such monsters from the Old Testament, Behemoth and Leviathan (Job 40:15-41:34), Behemoth being a giant vegetarian that lived on the fens, and Leviathan a somewhat more terrifying armor plated amphibian whom only children and the most foolhardy would want as a pet.

The Egyptians knew Behemoth by the name p'ih.mw, which is the same name, of course. Leviathan was similarly known as Lotan to the men of Ugarit.

Babylonian and Sumerian literature has preserved details of similar creatures, as has the written and unwritten folklore of peoples around the world. But perhaps the most remarkable descriptions of living dinosaurs are those that the Saxon and Celtic peoples of Europe have passed down to us.

The early Britons, from whom the modern Welsh are descended, provide us with our earliest surviving European accounts of reptilian monsters, one of whom killed and devoured king Morvidus (Morydd) in ca 336 BC.

We are told in the account translated for us by Geoffrey of Monmouth, that the monster 'gulped down the body of Morvidus as a big fish swallows a little one.' Geoffrey described the animal as a Belua.

Peredur, not the ancient king of that name (306-296 BC), but a much later son of Earl Efracw, had better luck than Morvidus, actually managing to slay his monster, an addanc (pr. athanc: var. afanc), at a place called Llyn Llion in Wales. At other Welsh locations the addanc is further spoken of along with another reptilian species known as the carrog.

The addanc survived until comparatively recent times at such places as Bedd-yr-Afanc near Brynberian, at Llyn-yr-Afanc above Bettws-y-Coed on the River Conwy (the killing of this monster was described in the year 1693), and Llyn Barfog.

A carrog is commemorated at Carrog near Corwen, and at Dol-y-Carrog in the Vale of Conwy.

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Moreover, 'dinosaurs', in the form of flying reptiles, were a feature of Welsh life until surprisingly recent times. As late as the beginning of the present century, elderly folk at Penllin in Glamorgan used to tell of a colony of winged serpents that lived in the woods around Penllin Castle.

As Marie Trevelyan tells us: 'The woods around Penllin Castle, Glamorgan, had the reputation of being frequented by winged serpents, and these were the terror of old and young alike. An aged inhabitant of Penllyne, who died a few years ago, said that in his boyhood the winged serpents were described as very beautiful.

They were coiled when in repose, and "looked as if they were covered with jewels of all sorts. Some of them had crests sparkling with all the colours of the rainbow". When disturbed they glided swiftly, 'sparkling all over', to their hiding places. When angry, they "flew over people's heads, with outspread wings, bright, and sometimes with eyes too, like the feathers in a peacock's tail".

He said it was "no old story invented to frighten children", but a real fact. His father and uncle had killed some of them, for they were as bad as foxes for poultry. The old man attributed the extinction of the winged serpents to the fact that they were "terrors in the farmyards and coverts".

This account is intriguing in many respects, not the least being the fact that it is not a typical account of dragons. The creatures concerned were not solitary and monstrous beasts, but small creatures that lived in colonies.

Not at all like the larger species of winged reptile that used to nest upon an ancient burial-mound, or tumulus, at Trellech-a'r-Betws in the county of Dyfed, for example.

But whilst we are in Wales, it is worth noting that at Llanbardan-y-Garrag (is Garrag a corruption of carrog?), the church contains a carving of a local giant reptile whose features include large paddle-like flippers, a long neck and a small head.

Glaslyn, in Snowdon, is a lake where an afanc was sighted as recently as the 1930s.

On this occasion two climbers on the side of a mountain looked down onto the surface of Glaslyn and they saw the creature, which they described as having a long grey body, rise from the depths of the lake to the surface, raise its head and then submerge again.

One could multiply such reports by the hundred. In England and Scotland, again until comparatively recent times, other reptilian monsters were sighted and spoken of in many places.

The table at the end of this chapter lists eighty-one locations in the British Isles alone in which dinosaur activity has been reported (there are, in fact, nearly 200 such places in Britain), but perhaps the most relevant aspect of this as far as our present study is concerned is the fact that some of these sightings and subsequent encounters with living dinosaurs can be dated to the comparatively recent past.

The giant reptile at Bures in Suffolk, for example, is known to us from a chronicle of 1405: 'Close to the town of Bures, near Sudbury, there has lately appeared, to the great hurt of the countryside, a dragon, vast in body, with a crested head, teeth like a saw, and a tail extending to an enormous length.

Having slaughtered the shepherd of a flock, it devoured many sheep.' After an unsuccessful attempt by local archers to kill the beast, due to its impenetrable hide,

'...in order to destroy him, all the country people around were summoned. But when the dragon saw that he was again to be assailed with arrows, he fled into a marsh or mere and there hid himself among the long reeds, and was no more seen.'

Later in the 15th century, according to a contemporary chronicle that still survives in Canterbury Cathedral's library, the following incident was reported. On the afternoon of Friday, 26th September, 1449, two giant reptiles were seen fighting on the banks of the River Stour (near the village of Little Cornard) which marked the English county borders of Suffolk and Essex. One was black, and the other 'reddish and spotted'.

After an hour-long struggle that took place 'to the admiration of many [of the locals] beholding them', the black monster yielded and returned to its lair, the scene of the conflict being known ever since as Sharpfight Meadow (now Shalford Meadow).

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence



As late as August, 1614, the following sober account was given of a strange reptile that was encountered in St Leonard's Forest in Sussex.

The sighting was near a village that was known as Dragon's Green long before this report was published:

'This serpent (or dragon as some call it) is reputed to be nine feete, or rather more, in length, and shaped almost in the form of an axletree of a cart: a quantitie of thickness in the middest, and somewhat smaller at both ends.

The former part, which he shootes forth as a necke, is supposed to be an elle [3 ft 9 ins or 1 14 cms] long; with a white ring, as it were, of scales about it.

The scales along his back seem to be blackish, and so much as is discovered under his belie, appeareth to be red... it is likewise discovered to have large feete, but the eye may there be deceived, for some suppose that serpents have no feete ...

[The dragon] rides away (as we call it) as fast as a man can run.

His food [rabbits] is thought to be; for the most part, in a conie-warren, which he much frequents ... There are likewise upon either side of him discovered two great bunches so big as a large foote-ball, and (as some thinke) will in time grow to wings, but God, I hope, will (to defend the poor people in the neighborhood) that he shall be destroyed before he grows to fledge.'

This dragon was seen in various places within a circuit of three or four miles, and the pamphlet named some of the still-living witnesses who had seen him.

These included John Steele, Christopher Holder and a certain 'widow woman dwelling neare Faygate'. Another witness was 'the carrier of Horsham, who lieth at the White Horse [inn] in Southwark'.

One of the locals set his two mastiffs onto the monster, and apart from losing his dogs he was fortunate to escape alive from the encounter, for the dragon was already credited with the deaths of a man and woman at whom it had spat and who consequently had been killed by its venom. When approached unwittingly, our pamphleteer tells us, the monster was...

'...of countenance very proud and at the sight or hearing of men or cattel will raise his neck upright and seem to listen and looke about, with great arrogance.' an eyewitness account of typically reptilian behavior.

Again, as late as 27th and 28th May 1669, a large reptilian animal was sighted many times, as was reported in the pamphlet: A True Relation of a Monstrous Serpent seen at Henham (Essex) on the Mount in Saffron Waldon.

In 1867 was seen, for the last time, the monster that lived in the woods around Fittleworth in Sussex. It would run up to people hissing and spitting if they happened to stumble across it unawares, although it never harmed anyone.

Several such cases could be cited, but suffice it to say that too many incidents like these are reported down through the centuries and from all sorts of locations for us to say that they are all fairy-tales.

For example, Scotland's famous Loch Ness Monster is too often thought to be a recent product of the local Tourist Board's efforts to bring in some trade, yet Loch Ness is by no means the only Scottish loch where monsters have been reported. Loch Lomond, Loch Awe, Loch Rannoch and the privately owned Loch Morar (over 1000 ft deep) also have records of monster activity in recent years.

Indeed, there have been over forty sightings at Loch Morar alone since the end of the last war, and over a thousand from Loch Ness in the same period.

However, as far as Loch Ness itself is concerned, few realize that monstrous reptiles, no doubt the same species, have been sighted in and around the loch since the so-called Dark Ages, the most notable instance being that which is described in Adamnan's famous 6th century Life of St Columba.

The full text of the chapter and book can be found at: [After the Flood, by Bill Cooper](#)

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

<http://www.creationists.org/mananddinos.html>

Evidence that Humans and Dinosaurs lived together at the same time



Ica burial stone found in Peru

[Response to the History Channel's
The Quest for Dinosaurs
program](#) *New*

The [evolutionism](#) myth is used to promote the erroneous belief that humans and dinosaurs lived millions of years apart from each other. Children and adults are indoctrinated with this 'belief' starting from early childhood with books that teach it. It's reinforced in the public school

system, the media and the entertainment industry. Recent examples include the highly misleading TV documentary called [Walking with Dinosaurs](#) that aired on the *Discovery Channel*, and the History Channel's [The Quest for Dinosaurs](#) program.

The Bible clearly teaches that humans and dinosaurs (called "dragons" in the past) were created on the same day. One must engage in [hermeneutical](#) back flips to interpret the Bible in any other way on this point. It also goes on to describe interactions between humans and these creatures.

What many people are not aware of is that there exists a considerable body of evidence that supports the biblical claim of human/dinosaur interaction. Some of this evidence suggests that this interaction may be happening even today in certain parts of the world like the African Congo, and even here in the United States.

This evidence exists in many forms. Some examples include:

Eye witness accounts by many people of creatures that are exactly like dinosaurs in appearance. The descriptions include not only sightings, but people actually hunting and killing them or being killed by them. These stories have been documented all over the world in many different cultures. They exist in the writings of several well-known ancient people, and have been documented by scientists as recently as a few years ago. Some of the best information along these lines come from evolutionists in their book titled [A Living Dinosaur?](#)

Art work and various ancient artifacts depicting live dinosaurs by themselves, or interacting with humans. These include burial stones, burial cloths, clay figurines, cave drawings, etc.

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

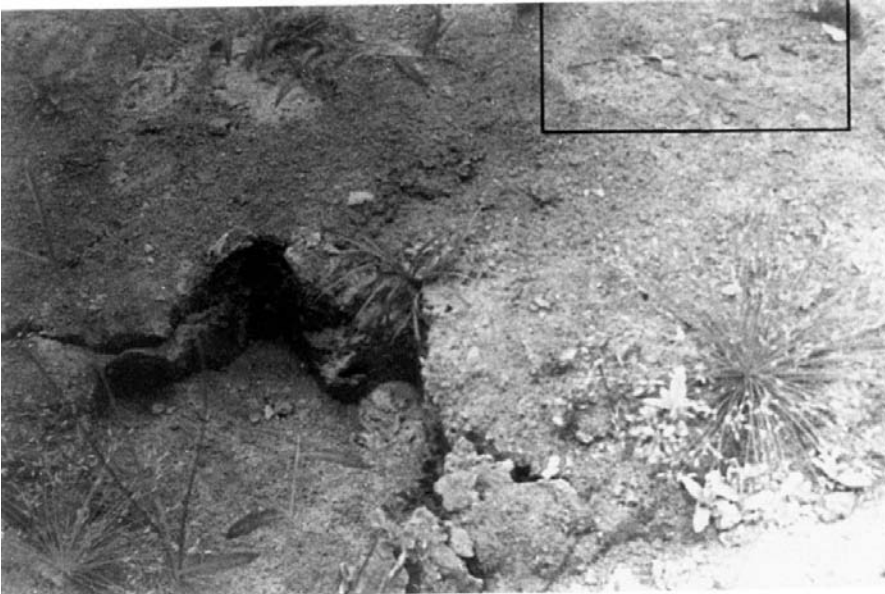
Fossilized footprints of humans and dinosaurs have been found together.

While some of these particular discoveries may be questionable, others appear to be far more reliable.

Because evolutionists and the news media have so thoroughly indoctrinated our society into believing we lived millions of years apart from dinosaurs, many will immediately dismiss such evidences as hoaxes, or the result of overactive imaginations. However, like many other 'anomalies' that evolutionists try to explain away or dismiss, this evidence is far too abundant worldwide to ignore.

The problem for evolutionists is that if this is true, it would deal a major blow to evolutionism theory. Some evolutionists will say that if a few dinosaurs were found alive today, it would not do harm to evolutionism. But we're not talking about a few isolated incidents. There are many incidents around the world that are documented in many different cultures. The evidence suggests that this interaction between humans and dinosaurs has in the past been wide-spread, not isolated. If true, this would indeed present a major problem for evolutionists to explain using their world view of origins.

In the months to come, we will be trying to obtain permission to put as much of this evidence as we can on our web site.



Fresh Dinosaur Footprints in the mud?

Dr. Roy Mackal (an evolutionist) wrote a book titled "*A Living Dinosaur?*". The book is out of print, but can still be purchased at this link:

<http://shopping.drdino.com/home.php>

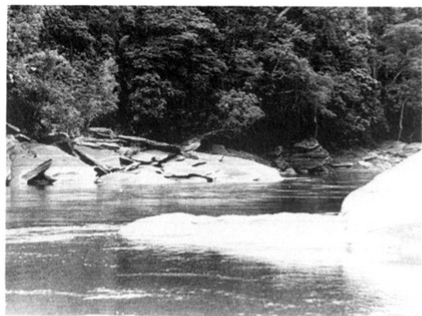
Their web site is set up so that we can't link directly to that book. You'll need to find it in their generic shopping link above.

On pages 320 and 321, there are a total of three photographs. Two of them are of the area a living dinosaur was alleged to have been spotted in Africa in 1966. The third is a very clear footprint in the dirt in that

same area made by the creature. It is no more than 1-day old at the time the photo was taken. We've blown up the pictures to give you a more clear look at the photos. Compare these footprints to casts made of known dinosaur footprints in a Utah coal mine at this link:

<http://www.stadiumweb.com/reprints/parkerr.html>

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence



67. Site where unidentified three-toed footprints were discovered and photographed by Yvan Ridel.
68. Overview of area where Ridel discovered and photographed strange, unidentified animal tracks.

Here's what pages 317-318 of the book has to say about the prints. It's a reprint of a letter Dr. Mackal received from Atelier Yvan Ridel, the person who took these photographs:

A member, as you are yourself, of the J.N.E. (Writers-journalists for Nature and Ecology), I am a professional photographer and passionate amateur naturalist. This explains why I photograph, as the occasions arise just about every animal (wild ones, especially), that I counter -- from the smallest to the largest. This is how I happened to have taken the slide I have enclosed (a duplicate), showing the footprint of what I believed at the time (1966) to be a hippopotamus, without even realizing that

the foot that had made it had only 3 toes. But, not thinking that far, I didn't believe it could be anything else, so filed the negative and scarcely thought of it again.

I ought to mention that this photo was taken in August or September of 1966 in the Congo (Brazza) on a steep river bank and that the animal's tracks lead out of a mass of reeds, crossed a little beach area and descended into the water...

See also these links

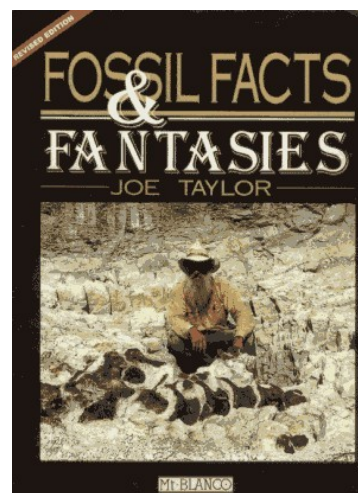
<http://answersingenesis.org/home/area/faq/dinosaurs.asp>
<http://christiananswers.net/dinosaurs/home.html>
<http://Creationists.org/mananddinosaurs.html> (our main dinosaur page)

Recommended Reading

Although all of the books below are available for sale on a young earth creation web site, none of them promote the young earth creation world view except maybe the last one. Most of them appear to have been written by evolutionists. They can be purchased at:

<http://shopping.drdino.com/home.php>

Their web site is set up so that we can't link directly to that book. You'll need to find it in their generic shopping link above. Click on the links below to see the book covers and a brief description. To actually purchase them, you'll need to visit their web site above.



Note: When it comes to the theories of Evolution and Creation, Dinosaurs find an odd place. They don't totally validate or invalidate either theory but they do mess up the Ev. timeline and validate the Cr. timeline. They are fascinating to study and seek evidence for and that is why I have included this section on them.

So far the evidence for human / dinosaur co-existence has not changed Naturalistic Evolutionary scientists minds. There is still much to explore, and now finally evolutionary scientist are testing for dinosaur bone fossilization and soft tissue, and not just assuming there could be no such thing because of the assumed age of the bones. It will be interesting what is discovered and found in the next years and how it affects the debate around dinosaurs, those "terrible lizards and dragons".

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Dinosaurs: new finds and evidence

Soft Tissue, blood cells in T-Rex and other dinosaur bones

[Scientists recover T. rex soft tissue - Science - MSNBC.com](#)

Scientists recover **T. rex soft tissue** March 25: Dinosaur expert Don Leesem talks about the discovery of **soft tissues** from the thigh **bone** of a ...

www.msnbc.msn.com/id/7285683/ - 54k - Feb 14, 2006

[Dinosaur soft tissue find—a stunning rebuttal of "millions of years"](#)

T-Rex soft tissue. CREDIT: MH Schweitzer. Left: The flexible branching structures in the **T. rex bone** were justifiably identified as “blood vessels”. **Soft ...**

www.answersingenesis.org/docs2005/0325Dino_tissue.asp

Other fossil evidence of human / dinosaur co-existence

[The fossil hunter from Mount Blanco](#)

... display at the Panhandle Plains Museum in Canyon, **Texas**. ... teeth (and dinosaur tracks from the famous Paluxy **River** limestone), a male Apache skull, a giant hyena ...

www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v13/i3/mtblanco.asp

[Archaeologist confirms creation and the Bible](#)

... A: Yes, I've excavated a number of times at the Paluxy **River** in **Texas**, and there's very interesting evidence there. I've talked to the lady, Jeannie Mack ...

www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v14/i4/archaeologist.asp

[Paluxy Dinosaur/"Man Track" controversy](#)

Paluxy River Track References, compiled by Paul Heinrich - Comprehensive list of **Paluxy** references (13 pages). Other Track-related Sites on the Web ...

www.talkorigins.org/faqs/paluxy.html

[Dinosaur and Human Track Excavation at the Paluxy River](#)

The longest sequence in the Western Hemisphere, 136 prints, is the Turnage-Patton trail, found in the middle of the **Paluxy river** bed, less than a mile from ...

www.rae.org/paluxy.html

Photos and stories of Dinosaurs and other creatures still living

[New Zealand Sea Creature: Basking Shark or Plesiosaur?](#)

Was the sea **creature** captured off the coast of New Zealand an **extinct** plesiosaur or basking ... "There are living **creatures** even at the bottom of the **ocean**, ... www.gennet.org/facts/nessie.html

[The Shadowlands Sea Serpent page](#)

Any information on **creatures** not listed here and **pictures** can be sent to me at ... A **creature** which can keep the trap on the **ocean** bottom, resisting to the ... theshadowlands.net/serpent.htm

[Living Pterodactyls Haunt Our Skies By David Hatcher Childress ...](#) The Chinese have had **legends** for thousands of years of **flying reptiles** called dragons, and **flying** snakes as well- something apparently different. ...

educate-yourself.org/cn/PterodactylsHauntSkies30mar05.shtml

[TrueAuthority.com - Cryptozoology - Thunderbird](#)

Learn of their stories and **legends**, and then logically deduce for yourself ... who were actual living witnesses of a thought-to-be extinct **flying reptile**. ...

www.trueauthority.com/cryptozoology/thunderbirdprnt.htm

[Did Pterosaurs Survive Extinction?](#) Pterosaurs were not dinosaurs, but a family of large **flying reptiles** ... Stories of **flying reptiles** have been recorded for many hundreds of years. ...

paranormal.about.com/library/weekly/aa061702a.htm

[Ooparts & Ancient High Technology--Eyewitness Accounts- Page 17](#) Eyewitness Accounts -Do Giant **Flying Reptiles** Still Live? ...Page 17 ... As more sightings of Big Bird were reported, its **legend** grew. ... www.s8int.com/eyewit17.html

[Sea monsters . more than a legend?](#)

... God made ' heaven and earth, the **sea**, and all that in them is ... must have included all now-extinct **creatures**, such as **dinosaurs**. On which day? Land **dinosaurs** ...

www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v19/i4/seamonsters.asp

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Written and pictorial records of dinosaurs

What happened to the dinosaurs?

... Ancient Indian rock drawings, like this one of a sauropod dinosaur from White River Canyon, Utah, show that dinosaurs coexisted with man. ...

www.answersingenesis.org/home/Area/AnswersBook/dinosaurs19.a...

Thunderbirds

... Controversy has raged over the authenticity of the **Ica Stones** (above) since their discovery in South America. Skeptics have claimed, though without proof, that ...

www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v24/i2/thunderbirds.asp

ChristianWriters.com - Qualified creation vs evolution discussion

... the conference. For those who don't know the **Ica stones** were these rocks discovered in (fanfare) **Ica, Peru**. About five hundred ...
christianwriters.com/forums/showthread.php?t=1348 - 62k - Supplemental Result

[Creation Notes 1](#)

... (11)**Ica Peru**: There are 50,000 Nazca burial **stones** many of which show dinosaurs and people together that date back to the first century. ...
www.1in1000.org/Creation3.html - 13k - Supplemental Result

[Living Dinosaurs](#)

... completely unappreciated. We know they were seen by humans because we have drawings like the **Ica stones** in **Peru**. Indians five hundred ...
mytharc.com/forum/index.php?PHPSESSID=8e7c431430c0b2fe5882054f7039bc23&topic=648.msg2144 - 41k - Supplemental Result

Bishop Bell's brass behemoths!

... with dinosaurs have later turned out to be mistaken. The controversial '**Ica stones**'-allegedly genuine pre-Inca engravings of dinosaurs from Peru -have ...

www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v25/i4/bishop.asp

[Strange Science: Dinosaurs and Dragons](#)

Where did this **legend** come from? Twentieth-century excavations in the Gobi have unearthed Protoceratops and Psittacosaurus skeletons, both beaked **dinosaurs**, ...

www.strangescience.net/stdino2.htm

[Dragons: animals ... not apparitions](#)

... a dragon suddenly crept up and settled behind the wall of the **Roman army**. ... It seems unlikely that either John the Damascene, or Dio the **Roman**, ...

www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v22/i3/dragons.asp

[European dragon at AllExperts](#)

Other European **legends** about dragons include "Saint George and the Dragon", in which a brave ...
www.fectio.org.uk - Draco Late **Roman** military standard ...

experts.about.com/e/e/eu/European_dragon.htm

Other fun web sites about dinosaurs and humans

<http://www.s8int.com/dinolit1.html> Dinosaurs in Literature, Art & History

<http://www.creationists.org/mananddinosaurs.html>
Evidence that Humans and Dinosaurs lived together, at the same time

<http://www.biblebelievers.org.au/giants.htm> [Giant Humans and Dinosaurs](#)

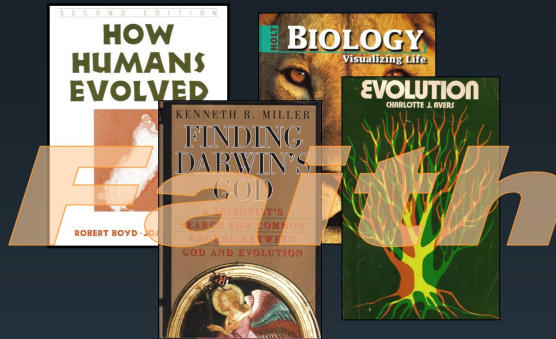
<http://www.redorbit.com/news/display/?id=747011>
Study finds that a Single Impact Killed the Dinosaurs

<http://www.trueauthority.com/dinosaurs/dinosaurhistory.htm> **Dinosaurs In History**
The Evidence Left Behind

©TrueAuthority.com – 02

<http://internt.nhm.ac.uk/jdsml/nature-online/dino-directory/> This is a guide to 325 of the most well-described dinosaurs, including 1294 images.


http://www.livescience.com/animals/051201_dinosaur_history.html A Brief History of Dinosaurs - evolutionist



Evolution is a religious belief system
It must be accepted by faith

The Bible Has Answers

Who created
What was created
How it was created
When it was created
How long it took to create



In the Beginning:

Compelling Evidence for Creation and the Flood,
by Dr. Walt Brown.
<http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/>

The Bible on Creation and Science

Recognizing that Interpretation must be in context and writing genre. It will often self explanation and not leave room for personal views if examined well.

Creation

God — eternal / preexistent
God in the beginning
created the earth and it was
without form and void —
not stated how long it was
without form and void
God spoke. Gen.1, Psalm 33.6,9, Heb. 11:3 Earth
started water covered



Order of events

- Day one: Light — day, night cycle— time markers
- Day two: atmosphere— canopy?
- Day three: land water separation, Plants
- Day four: day, night, seasons, years Stars, etc. Sun, Moon (Created on this day? Or reveled to earth. The day their light reached earth—they were brought about before the time markers started.
- Day five: water creatures, Birds
- Day six: creatures on land and Humans

Garden state—time period not stated, but genealogies start history clock

The Separation / Fall and beginning degeneration

Death of breathing creatures begins. Herbivore to carnivore, genetic / spiritual degeneration as well as global / weather degeneration

Restoration promised — Messiah and Creation restored—death defeated

The cause of physical death / spiritual Rom.5:12 Gen. 3:17, 22-24

Tree of life, live forever.

An “Exceedingly good” creation vs. billions of years of death and decay

1st occurrence of death in the bible- after the fall
1Corr15:21-22

Death and plants- God breathed the breath of life into animals and humans

The Creation days

Yom = Hebrew day evening and morning

Gen. 1:14 day, season , year Ex. 20:11

Jesus word John 5:46-47, Matt. 23:35 24:37-39

Mark 10:6 male and female the beginning of creation

John 1:1-3 Jesus as creator

Genesis is the foundation Gen.1:31 author of sin and death,

Jn.5:46-47, marriage, sin, the cross

Jesus /NT On Creation

John 5:46-47,

John1:1-3

Matthew 23:35, 24:37-39

Colossians

1:16

Mark 10:6 Male and female at the beginning of creation Matt 19:4

Time and the Genealogies all the same Gen 5, 1Cron, Luke 3

Ex20:15, 24:16, Lev.12.3

Genesis 1 (American Standard Version)

¹ In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.

² And the earth was waste and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep: and the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.

³ And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.

⁴ And God saw the light, that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness.

⁵ And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And there was evening and there was morning, **one day**.

⁶ And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters.

⁷ And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament: and it was so.

⁸ And God called the firmament Heaven. And there was evening and there was morning, a **second day**.

⁹ And God said, Let the waters under the heavens be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so.

¹⁰ And God called the dry land Earth; and the gathering together of the waters called he Seas: and God saw that it was good.

¹¹ And God said, Let the earth put forth grass, herbs yielding seed, and fruit-trees bearing fruit after their kind, wherein is the seed thereof, upon the earth: and it was so.

¹² And the earth brought forth grass, herbs yielding seed after their kind, and trees bearing fruit, wherein is the seed thereof, after their kind: and God saw that it was good.

¹³ And there was evening and there was morning, a **third day**.

¹⁴ And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days and years:

¹⁵ and let them be for lights in the firmament of heaven to give light upon the earth: and it was so.

¹⁶ And God made the two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: he made the stars also.

¹⁷ And God set them in the firmament of heaven to give light upon the earth,

¹⁸ and to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness: and God saw that it was good.

¹⁹ And there was evening and there was morning, a **fourth day**.

²⁰ And God said, Let the waters swarm with swarms of living creatures, and let birds fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven.

²¹ And God created the great sea-monsters, and every living creature that moveth, wherewith the waters swarmed, after their kind, and every winged bird after its kind: and God saw that it was good.

²² And God blessed them, saying, Be fruitful, and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas, and let birds multiply on the earth.

²³ And there was evening and there was morning, a **fifth day**.

²⁴ And God said, Let the earth bring forth living creatures after their kind, cattle, and creeping things, and beasts of the earth after their kind: and it was so.

²⁵ And God made the beasts of the earth after their kind, and the cattle after their kind, and everything that creepeth upon the ground after its kind: and God saw that it was good.

²⁶ And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the birds of the heavens, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.

²⁷ And God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

²⁸ And God blessed them: and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the birds of the heavens, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.

²⁹ And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb yielding seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for food:

³⁰ and to every beast of the earth, and to every bird of the heavens, and to everything that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, I have given every green herb for food: and it was so.

³¹ And God saw everything that he had made, and, behold, it was very good. And there was evening and there was morning, the **sixth day**.

Characters reveal GENESIS account

Oracle bone (ancient) characters

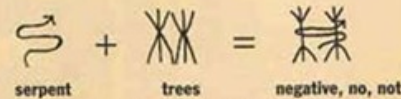
Modern characters



woman trees desire, covet



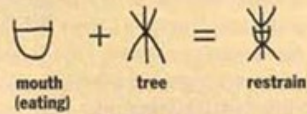
Genesis 3:6 A woman, facing one tree, coveting the fruit, with her back to the other tree conveys the idea of coveting or desiring.



serpent trees negative, no, not



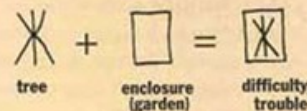
Genesis 3:1-5 The serpent (Satan) lied about the trees and the negative consequences.



mouth (eating) tree restrain



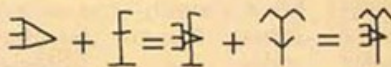
Genesis 2:16-17 God's command was 'Don't eat; restrain yourself!'



tree enclosure (garden) difficulty, trouble



Genesis 3:16-24 Eating of the tree in the garden brought trouble, difficulty

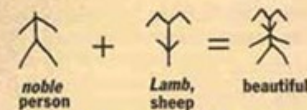


hand + lance me sheep righteousness

Genesis 3:21 The sheep, like a garment, covers me. But 'me' is composed of a hand and a lance, a weapon, which suggests that I am ultimately responsible for the death of the Lamb.



Simplified script



noble person Lamb, sheep beautiful



When the Lamb covered their sins they were beautiful in God's sight. This was fulfilled in Jesus. John 1:29; 1 Peter 1:17-21, cf. Romans 4:1-8

Many more such fascinating examples and details are given in the book *God's Promise to the Chinese*.
 Postpaid: Aus: A\$24.95; USA: US\$17.95; UK: £8.45; NZ: \$29.95; Other countries: A\$29.95 (addresses p. 2).
 Thanks to Annie Yum for assistance with this diagram.



Ex. 34:35 Moses face glowed from being with God



This is the Chinese character for human



This is the character for Fire – a human with light coming from them

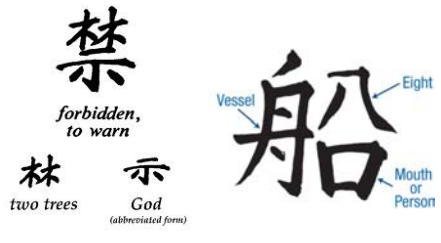
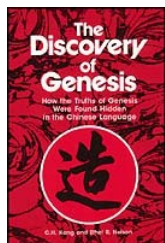
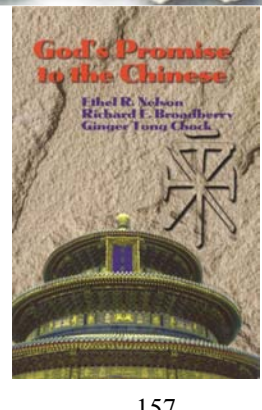
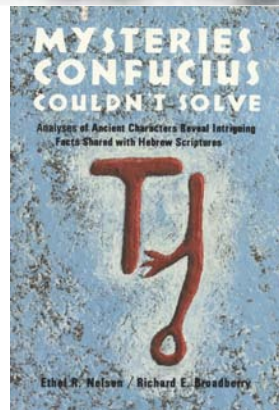
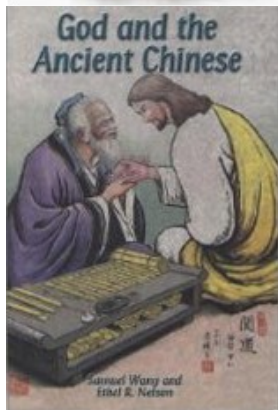


The character for glory also uses a root human with light coming from them.

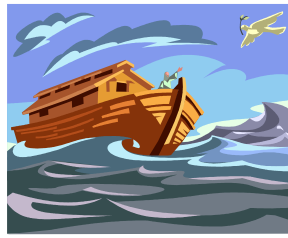


From the book *God's Promise to the Chinese*

14th Century Indian Painting depicting Adam and Eve being driven from the garden of Eden



Flood—Cataclysm



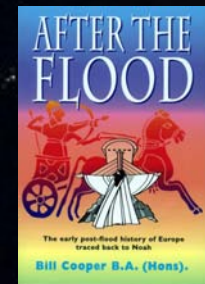
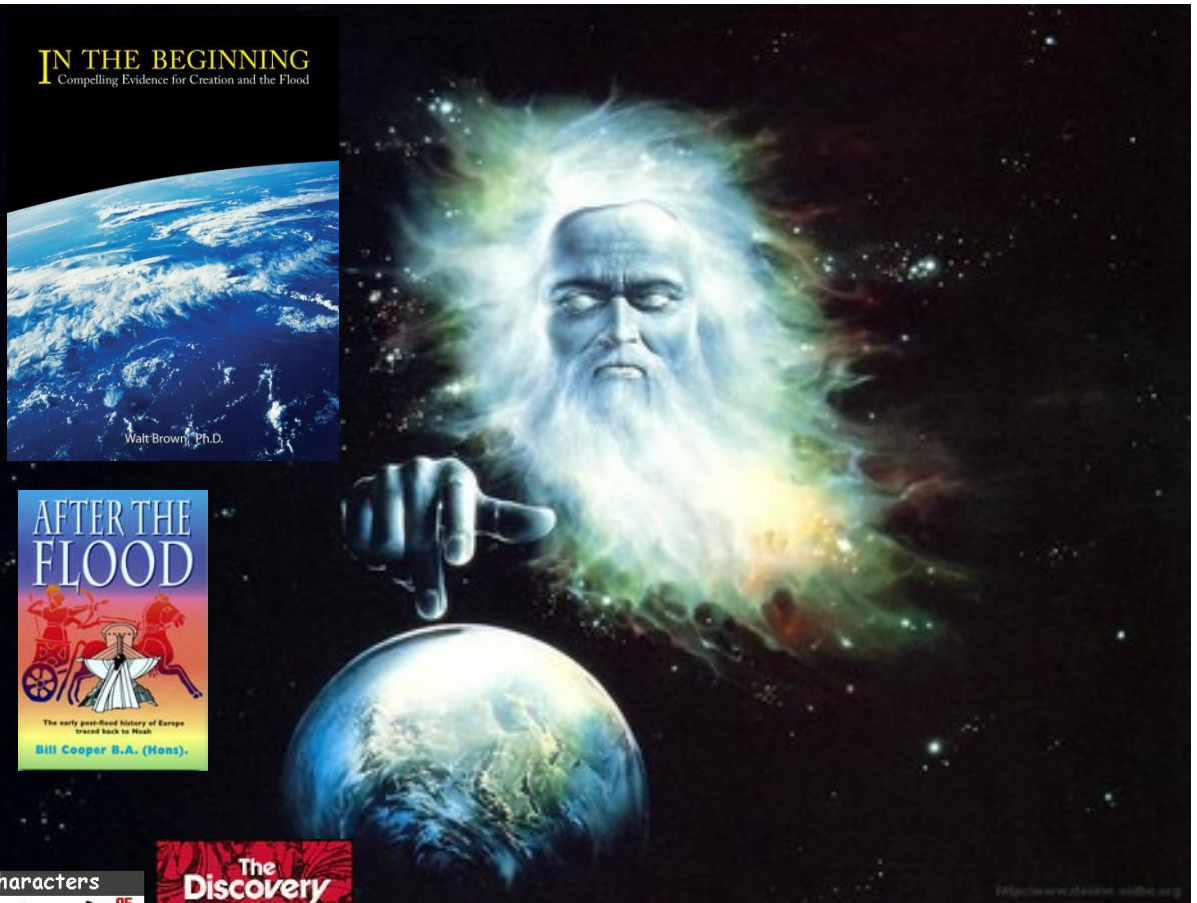
Local or global?
 Will old earth and worldwide flood fit together?
 40 days/ nights
 Springs of the deep, rain
 Covered highest mountain by 20 ft.
 If a local flood, why build the ark for 100 years, why the animals and birds
 Gen 9:8-11,15
 Pangaea, Pelage, continental drift, inland oceans, catastrophic events, and earth expansion deposits of fossils and plants / coal / oil, etc.

<http://iceagecivilizations.com/articles/article01.htm>
<http://www.genesisveracity.com/Articles.htm>
<http://dancingfromgenesis.wordpress.com/my-books/>

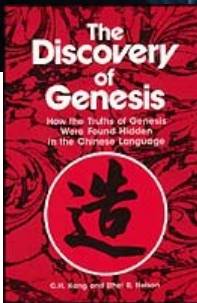
More on websites and videos p. 158, 152, 165

1:28 When they of Babylon heard that, they took great indignation, and conspired against the king, saying, The king is

In the Beginning:
 Compelling Evidence for Creation and the Flood,
 by Dr. Walt Brown.
<http://www.creationism.org/onlinebook/>



One of the best books on the Grand Canyon, the Flood, Etc.



Chinese Pictographic Characters

(Basic images combine to make complex meanings)

上帝 = 上 + 帝
 ABOVE EMPEROR THE EMPEROR ABOVE
 Before polytheism, the ancient Chinese knew the Supreme Being as: "Shang Ti" (above)

鬼 = 田 + 厶 + 儿
 GARDEN/FIELD ALIVE SECRET MAN or SON
 THE DEVIL

Why have the Chinese recorded these meanings to indicate the Creator's enemy?

魔 = 鬼 + 木 + 木 + 广
 TEMPTER DEVIL TREE TREE COVER(ED)
 Tempter - as remembered in Chinese picture-words also fits the description in Gen. 3:1-5

船 = 舟 + 八 + 口
 BOAT/SHIP VESSEL EIGHT (8) MOUTH(S)
 Genesis records that only 8 persons survived the Flood, in a large vessel - Noah's Ark

造 = 土 + 厶 + 口 + 辶
 CREATE DUST/MUD ALIVE MOUTH(S) WALKING
 In Gen. 2:7 man was created from the dust of the ground ... modern man has forgotten

(Hi, this jpg is from: www.creationism.org/genesis.htm)

Noah and the Great Flood

Interesting historical information about the ark and the flood
<http://www.biblesearchers.com/ancients/noah/noah1.shtml>

GENESIS ONE TO ELEVEN – CAN YOU BELIEVE IT?

Barry and Helen Setterfield

Great study on Creation—Origin of the universe—Plasma Theory, Etc.

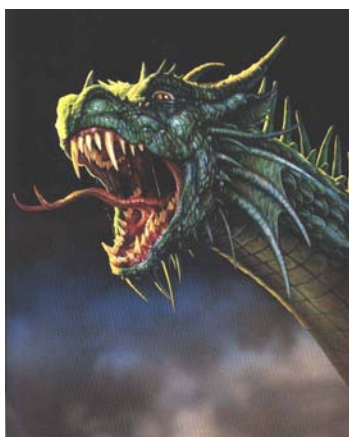
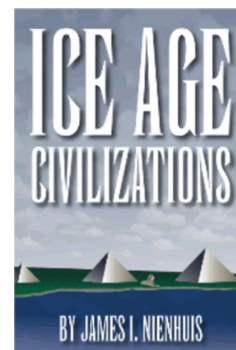
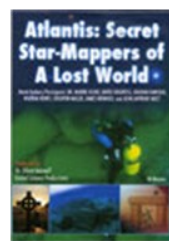
http://www.setterfield.org/Weekly%20Bible%20Studies/Genesis_Studies_1.html

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers#/topic/flood-geology-fossils>



Learn more about ancient cultures and how the Flood of Noah a Global Cataclysm Event generated the ice age and how this affected the spread of humanity, animals and the extinction of many creatures including many dinosaurs.

<http://iceagecivilizations.com/articles/article01.htm>
<http://www.genesisveracity.com/Articles.htm>
<http://dancingfromgenesis.wordpress.com/my-books/>



Dinosaurs / dragons (ESV)

Job 3:8 May those who curse days curse that day, those who are ready to rouse **Leviathan**. **Job 3:7-9** (in Context) [Job 3](#) (Whole Chapter)

Job 41:1 "Can you pull in the **leviathan** with a fishhook or tie down his tongue with a rope? **Job 41:1-3** (in Context) [Job 41](#) (Whole Chapter)

Psalm 74:14 It was you who crushed the heads of **Leviathan** and gave him as food to the creatures of the desert. **Psalm 74:13-15** (in Context) [Psalm 74](#) (Whole Chapter)

Psalm 104:26 There the ships go to and fro, and the **leviathan**, which you formed to frolic there. **Psalm 104:25-27** (in Context) [Psalm 104](#) (Whole Chapter)

Isaiah 27:1 [*Deliverance of Israel*] In that day, the LORD will punish with his sword, his fierce, great and powerful sword, **Leviathan** the gliding serpent, **Leviathan** the coiling serpent; he will slay the monster of the sea. **Isaiah 27:1-3** (in Context) [Isaiah 27](#) (Whole Chapter)

Job 40:15 "Look at the **behemoth**, which I made along with you and which feeds on grass like an ox. **Job 40:14-16** (in Context) [Job 40](#) (Whole Chapter) (ESV)

Daniel— the Apocrypha Bell and the Dragon –Babylon

1:23 And in that same place there was a great dragon, which they of Babylon worshipped.

1:24 And the king said unto Daniel, Wilt thou also say that this is of brass? lo, he liveth, he eateth and drinketh; thou canst not say that he is no living god: therefore worship him.

1:25 Then said Daniel unto the king, I will worship the Lord my God: for he is the living God.



1:26 But give me leave, O king, and I shall slay this dragon without sword or staff. The king said, I give thee leave.

1:27 Then Daniel took pitch, and fat, and hair, and did seethe them together, and made lumps thereof: this he put in the dragon's mouth, and so the dragon burst in sunder : and Daniel said, Lo, these are the gods ye worship.



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

become a Jew, and he hath destroyed Bel, he hath slain the dragon, and put the priests to death.

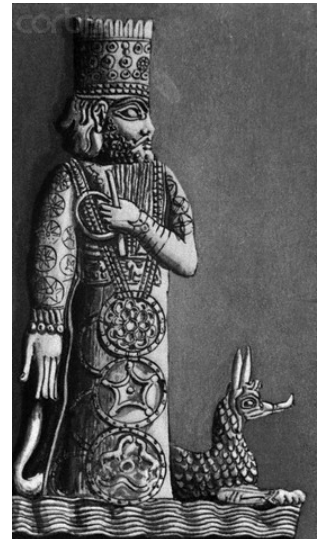


Illustration of Marduk, a Babylonian God, with a Dragon

Marduk, the main deity of Babylon, is shown with a mythical dragon sacred to Marduk. Illustration of a Kassite relief sculpture.



Other mentions of dragons (KJV)

[Deuteronomy 32:33](#) Their wine is the poison of **dragons**, and the cruel venom of asps. [Deuteronomy 32:32-34](#) (in Context) [Deuteronomy 32](#) (Whole Chapter)

[Job 30:29](#) I am a brother to **dragons**, and a companion to owls. [Job 30:28-30](#) (in Context) [Job 30](#) (Whole Chapter)

[Psalm 44:19](#) Though thou hast sore broken us in the place of **dragons**, and covered us with the shadow of death. [Psalm 44:18-20](#) (in Context) [Psalm 44](#) (Whole Chapter)

[Psalm 74:13](#) Thou didst divide the sea by thy strength: thou brakest the heads of the **dragons** in the waters. [Psalm 74:12-14](#) (in Context) [Psalm 74](#) (Whole Chapter)

[Psalm 148:7](#) Praise the LORD from the earth, ye **dragons**, and all deeps: [Psalm 148:6-8](#) (in Context) [Psalm 148](#) (Whole Chapter)

[Isaiah 13:22](#) And the wild beasts of the islands shall cry in their desolate houses, and **dragons** in their pleasant palaces: and her time is near to come, and her days shall not be prolonged. [Isaiah 13:21-22](#) (in Context) [Isaiah 13](#) (Whole Chapter)

[Isaiah 34:13](#) And thorns shall come up in her palaces, nettles and brambles in the fortresses thereof: and it shall be an habitation of **dragons**, and a court for owls. [Isaiah 34:12-14](#) (in Context) [Isaiah 34](#) (Whole Chapter)

[Isaiah 35:7](#) And the parched ground shall become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water: in the habitation of **dragons**, where each lay, shall be grass with reeds and rushes. [Isaiah 35:6-8](#) (in Context) [Isaiah 35](#) (Whole Chapter)

Isaiah 43:20The beast of the field shall honour me, the **dragons** and the owls: because I give waters in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert, to give drink to my people, my chosen. [Isaiah 43:19-21](#) (in Context) [Isaiah 43](#) (Whole Chapter)

Jeremiah 9:11And I will make Jerusalem heaps, and a den of **dragons**; and I will make the cities of Judah desolate, without an inhabitant. [Jeremiah 9:10-12](#) (in Context) [Jeremiah 9](#) (Whole Chapter)

Jeremiah 10:22Behold, the noise of the bruit is come, and a great commotion out of the north country, to make the cities of Judah desolate, and a den of **dragons**. [Jeremiah 10:21-23](#) (in Context) [Jeremiah 10](#) (Whole Chapter)

Jeremiah 14:6And the wild asses did stand in the high places, they snuffed up the wind like **dragons**; their eyes did fail, because there was no grass. [Jeremiah 14:5-7](#) (in Context) [Jeremiah 14](#) (Whole Chapter)

Jeremiah 49:33And Hazor shall be a dwelling for **dragons**, and a desolation for ever: there shall no man abide there, nor any son of man dwell in it. [Jeremiah 49:32-34](#) (in Context) [Jeremiah 49](#) (Whole Chapter)

Jeremiah 51:37And Babylon shall become heaps, a dwellingplace for **dragons**, an astonishment, and an hissing, without an inhabitant. [Jeremiah 51:36-38](#) (in Context) [Jeremiah 51](#) (Whole Chapter)

Micah 1:8Therefore I will wail and howl, I will go stripped and naked: I will make a wailing like the **dragons**, and mourning as the owls. [Micah 1:7-9](#) (in Context) [Micah 1](#) (Whole Chapter)

Malachi 1:3And I hated Esau, and laid his mountains and his heritage waste for the **dragons** of the wilderness. [Malachi 1:2-4](#) (in Context) [Malachi 1](#) (Whole Chapter)

From <http://www.genesispark.com/genpark/bible/bible.htm>

DINOSAURS IN THE BIBLE

There are a number of places where it appears that dinosaurs or other similar creatures are mentioned in the scriptures. Remember the Bible was translated into English long before the word "dinosaur" was coined. However, the word "dragon" appears 21 times in the Old Testament alone. "You shall tread upon the lion and adder: the young lion and the dragon shall you trample under feet" (Psalm 91:13). From the context it is clearly speaking about a real creature that it would be impressive and intimidating to step on! Jeremiah 51:34 tells, "he has swallowed me up like a dragon..." which brings to mind the way many carnivorous reptiles swallow their prey whole. Both dragons of the sea (Psalm 74:13) and field (Isaiah 43:20) are mentioned. Indeed, Genesis 1:21 can best be translated: "And God created great sea monsters..." One such sea monster became sufficiently well-known to the ancients to be given the special name "Rahab" (Isaiah 51:9). The prophet Ezekiel likens Pharaoh to a sea monster that invaded the Nile river and stirred up the mud (32:2). The Hebrew word, "Tannin," is from the root meaning "to extend." The language conjures up an image of a long-necked plesiosaur-like creature paddling up the river and stirring up mud from the Nile delta with its flippers. Just such a creature is depicted by the ancient Egyptians who may have netted one just as Ezekiel describes in verse 3.

Job is the oldest book in the Bible. This book is very interesting from a scientific perspective because of the many natural phenomena that are addressed by God, Job, and his friends. Along the way, God points Job to two special creatures. The first, mentioned in Job 40:15, is usually translated "behemoth" in the English Bible. Some commentators have suggested that behemoth was a hippo or elephant. But the passage makes clear that this herbivorous animal was "chief of the ways of God." Certainly the hippo and elephant (which had other Hebrew names) don't qualify as the biggest land animal, nor does their anatomy fit the clear language of verse 17. A cedar tree brings to mind a dinosaur's huge tail! In fact, pygmy peoples in equatorial Africa tell stories of a



15th-Century Illustration of a Siege Machine in the Shape of a Dragon

This illustration was published in the book *De Re Militari* (On Military Matters) by Roberto Valturio in 1472.

Watch more:

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/media/video/ondemand/dinosaurs-and-bible/dinosaurs-and-bible>



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

ferocious dinosaurian creature that occupies their swamps and rivers and lashes its opponents with its tail. It becomes fascinating, as one considers the tail as an offensive weapon, to review the description of Satan as a dragon: "And there appeared another wonder in heaven; and behold a great red dragon ...And his tail drew the third part of the stars of heaven, and did cast them to the earth:" (Revelation 12:3-4).

Job 41 portrays yet another awe-inspiring creature: Leviathan. While clearly one of the fiercest creatures that God made, it is difficult to establish exactly what Leviathan was. The Bible describes a sharp-toothed, scaled creature whose habitat is the mire and deep waters. Ken Ham suggests the ferocious kronosaur as a candidate. Others have suggested that this [fire-breathing monster](#) was a land-dweller that merely spent much of its time in the water. Perhaps leviathan was a dinosaur with armor or claws whose "sharp stones" were employed to destroy ancient weapons. Maybe we have yet to discover the remains of a leviathan!

The "unicorn," mentioned nine times in the KJV Bible, is the Hebrew word "Re-em." The Septuagint (Greek translation of the Old Testament) translated it "Monokeros" (one-horn) which was used in Bibles until the 19th century when Akkadian and Ugaritic records were found that mentioned the "Re-em" being hunted like a wild ox. However, their early pictograph for the "Re-em" shows an animal head with three horns, like a Triceratops. In Psalm 92:10 the "Re-em" has but one horn, while the language of Deuteronomy 33:17 implies two horns. Although most commentators and modern versions translate it as a bull or rhino, some have theorized that "Re-em" might be a Monoclonius (single horned dinosaur like Triceratops). In Job 39:9-12 God asks, "Will the unicorn be willing to serve you, or abide by your crib? Can you bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow? or will he harrow the valleys after you? Wilt you trust him, because his strength is great?" This passage shows that the unicorn, whatever it was, could not be tamed to be used in farming, as could an ox. In his classic work *Naturalis Historia* the first century author Pliny the Elder described "an exceedingly wild beast called the Monoceros [one-horned]. ...It makes a deep lowing noise, and one black horn two cubits long projects from the middle of its forehead." He describes it as like an elephant in length, but with much shorter legs. Other classical authors like Aelian, Oppian, and Martial also mention a "nose-horn" creature (a "Rinokeros"). Some claim that the "Rinokeros" sharpens his horn on a rock and utilizes it in fighting elephants. This is the root word from which we get the modern name rhinoceros. But a rhino does not stab with its horn, which is actually composed of keratin (hair). The correlation between the classical authors and some modern cryptozoological reports is striking. Dr. Roy Mackal's explorations in the Congo brought back reports of a rare, single-horned animal called "Emela-ntouka" or "killer of elephants." In a recent expedition, pygmies in Cameroon identified the horned creature (there called "Ngoubou") with a Ceratopsian dinosaur and claimed it could sport from one to four horns. Indeed, modern researchers believe that the ceratopsian dinosaurs likely did use their great horn for combat (Dodson, Peter, *The Horned Dinosaurs: A Natural History*, 1996, p.123.)



In the Authorized version of scripture we find Isaiah twice mentioning the "fiery flying serpent." Egypt is called the place of the "lion, the viper and fiery flying serpent," (30:6). This fits with classical authors describing pterosaur populations in Egypt and Arabia. Goertzen notes: "The Hebrew word, m'opheph Jpvmf, is a polal participle; a form used only by Isaiah when describing the reptilian saraph. The polal indicates an intensive of the root pvf ooph that means to fly or flutter. The imperfect form of the polal is found in Genesis 1:20, 'flying creatures that flutter to and fro' and Isaiah 6:2 'seraphim' (the same word as the reptiles here used for angelic creatures) that fly to and fro.'" (Goertzen, John, "The Bible and Pterosaurs," 1998.) This same word is employed in Numbers 21:6 to describe the poisonous reptiles that bit the murmuring Israelites. Indeed it is easier to envision an attack of nimble flying snakes (pterosaurs) killing many of the children of Israel rather than them being surprised and killed by snakes on the ground. The pterosaur becoming a type of Christ (John 3:14) seems more appropriate than the snake, which from Genesis to Revelation is a symbol of Satan. In addition, the spread wings on the top of the pole would form a cross. In fact, a plate found with Sennacherib's booty at Calah (from the conquest of Palestine) depicts such a winged serpent on a pole that would seem to match the Nehushtan or brazen saraph of Moses that had become a symbol of worship by Hezekiah's reign (II Kings 18:4). The "fiery" flying snake even matches some cryptozoological reports from New Guinea, which attribute to alleged living pterosaurs a bioluminescent capability like a firefly.



While some of this remains merely speculation, it becomes clear that some very fascinating animals have become extinct since Biblical times. But some might object to using arguments from the Bible, claiming that it is not a reliable resource. There are several lines of [evidence that the Bible is God's Word](#). Skeptics respond that there are supposed to be a great many [contradictions in the Bible](#). Again the facts come down on the side of God's Word being consistent, entirely without error in the original, and remarkably preserved.



Dragon Pictures, Ancient & Medieval

<http://www.isidore-of-seville.com/dragons/16.html>

Historiated Initial R Depicting a Knight Fighting a Dragon from *Moralia in Job* by Pope Gregory the Great



Saint George by Lucas Cranach the Elder (1472-1553)



Monks Attack Dragon in Fresco

Ettal Abbey was founded in 1330. The present basilica was built under Placidus XVI, who was abbot of Ettal in 1709-1736, one of the best periods of German baroque architecture. This fresco on the interior of the dome shows monks attacking a dragon. It was painted by Jacob Zeiller from Reute in the Tyrol region, in 1748-1752.

Image would not copy

<http://www.corbisimages.com/Search/SearchResults.aspx?q=dragon&ac=null&cat=21,20,14,17,15&mt=1>



Ancient and Biblical Dragons

<http://www.isidore-of-seville.com/dragons/4.html>


<http://www.isidore-of-seville.com/dragons/16.html>

Dragons in Ancient China

<http://www.chinapage.com/dragon1.html>

<http://www.allaboutcreation.org/Dragon-History.htm>

<http://www.onmarkproductions.com/html/dragon.shtml>

From: The Project Gutenberg EBook of The Book of Art for Young People, by Agnes Conway, Sir Martin Conway 
<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/17395/17395-h/17395-h.htm>

DRAGON REPORTED ON INVERLOCHAN MOOR

From our own correspondent

Yesterday Angus Macnab, a locomotive driver on the Craigcorrie & Dunalistair Railway, reported having seen a dragon near Loch na Cailliche on Inverlochan Moor. The creature is reported to be bright red in colour, with black leathery wings, and breathes fire and smoke. On the approach of the train it appeared to be overjoyed to see the locomotive, blowing long jets of fire and smoke from its nostrils and hooting merrily with joy. Apparently it mistook the locomotive for one of its own kind. When Mr Macnab stopped the train, he claims the dragon first flew to the chimney to inhale its smoke, and then went to warm its feet on the safety valve cover.

How a dragon of all things appeared in Scotland is a complete mystery. Dr Jameson, the veterinarian, supposes it must have blown over from Wales during the recent heavy Southwesterly gales. He has received word from a friend in Llanmynach, Mid-Wales, that one of the resident swamp dragons (*Draco Vulgaris*) has been missing over the past weeks. It may have ended up here.

The latest report of the dragon comes from Rae Bridge works, where it is said to have taken up residence in the boiler house 'lum'.

<http://www.buccabury.co.uk/ltr/dragons.htm>

Dunalistair Herald of 28th March 1902 shows: *Apologies for the faded condition.*

Dragon Pictures, Ancient & Medieval

Center Dragon of the Nine Dragon Screen Wall - Beijing, China



Jin Dynasty (1115-1234 AD), civilization, cultural relic, historical relic, heritage, Chinese, China, east asia, east asia, arts, art, fine arts, ancient, anthropology, Archaeology, Beijing



A guard dragon in the museum at Teotihuacan

fun historical references

<http://www.strangescience.net/stsea2.htm>



Year: 1755

Scientist/artist: Bishop Erik Ludvigsen Pontoppidan

Originally published in: *Natural History of Norway*

Now appears in: *Monsters of the Sea* by Richard Ellis

Besides believing tales of a "kraken" (an octopus-like creature) 1.5 miles in circumference, Bishop Pontoppidan also believed in sea serpents. In his book on the natural history of Norway, he relayed a description, dating from 1746, of a sea serpent resembling a horse with big black eyes, a long white mane and a body coiled like that of a snake.

Uccello's St George and the Dragon

UCCELLO, Paolo (b. 1397, Firenze, d. 1475, Firenze)
St. George and the Dragon c. 1456
Oil on canvas, 57 x 73 cm National Gallery, London



"A sound of thunder shakes the maw circled with a triple row of fangs, as its tail reaches backward over the sea it has covered, and the proud neck sweeps the streaming coils onward." - *Valerius Flaccus 2.450*

Museum Collection: Stavros S Niarchos Collection, Athens, Greece
Date: ca 530 - 520 BC

Jurassic Art

Jurassic Art is the third program in The Mysterious Origins of Man Series. Join the investigation as an independent archeologist tracks down evidence so controversial it's been *virtually ignored* by mainstream science. Do these collections represent the greatest archeological finds of our time or the greatest hoaxes in history? You be the judge.

<http://www.bcvideo.com/mom10.html>





Laws of Science

First law of Thermodynamics – matter and energy stay constant
Second Law of Thermodynamics – energy, usable to unusable Heb. 1:10-11
Law of cause and effect – every effect has a cause
Law of Biogenesis – life only comes from life

The earths end and its remaking 2 Peter 3:10

<http://www.clarifyingchristianity.com/science.shtml>

The Bible is not a science book, yet it is scientifically accurate. We are not aware of *any* scientific evidence that contradicts the Bible. We have listed statements on this page that are consistent with known scientific facts. Many of them were listed in the Bible hundreds or even thousands of years before being recorded elsewhere. Many concepts and notes on this page are adapted from ideas and statements that appear in *The DEFENDER'S Study Bible*.^[1]

<http://www.bibleandscience.com/>

Institute for Biblical & Scientific Studies

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v1/n2/god-natural-law>
<http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v3/n1/evolution-anti-science>
<http://www.answersingenesis.org/home/area/feedback/2006/0407.asp>
<http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/ee/what-is-science>

GENESIS RESEARCH

NEW Perspectives affirming the
Biblical Genesis Record,
the Creation Account.

<http://www.accuracyingenesis.com/index.html>

The Bible on the natural and the supernatural

God is outside or transcendent of the natural world. The Bible shows many times where the Creator uses the natural and completely natural means to accomplish his ends. The Bible also shows that the Creator can easily supersede the natural world and its laws. Some examples would be:

Much of the creation event in Genesis

The formation of man and woman

The sun standing still, (Joshua 10: 13-14) <http://www.apologeticspress.org/articles/2189>

The miracles surrounding Israel and its exodus to the promised land,
Genesis — Exodus

The miracles of Jesus, The Gospels

Some instantaneous, which should have taken time– the healing of the servant's ear during Jesus' arrest. **Luke 22:47-54a, Matthew 26:51, Mark 14:47, John 18:10**

When Jesus turned water into wine, he worked outside of time, supernaturally. **John 2:1-11** The healing of the lepers, lame etc.



<http://www.icr.org/article/tenets-creationism/>

The Tenets of Creationism

by Henry Morris, Ph.D.



- (1) **Scientific creationism** (no reliance on Biblical revelation, utilizing *only scientific data* to support and expound the creation model).
- (2) **Biblical creationism** (no reliance on scientific data, using *only the Bible* to expound and defend the creation model).
- (3) **Scientific Biblical creationism** (full reliance on *Biblical revelation* but *also using scientific data* to support and develop the creation model).

Creationism can be studied and taught in any of three basic forms, as follows:

These are not contradictory systems, of course, but supplementary, each appropriate for certain applications. For example, creationists should *not* advocate that Biblical creationism be taught in public schools, both because of judicial restrictions against religion in such schools and also (more importantly) because teachers who do not *believe* the Bible should not be asked to *teach* the Bible. It is both legal and desirable, however, that *scientific* creationism be taught in public schools as a valid alternative to evolutionism.

Evolution Model	Creation Model
1. Continuing naturalistic origin	4. Completed super naturalistic origin
2. Net present increase in complexity	5. Net present decrease in complexity
3. Earth history dominated by uniformitarianism	6. Earth history dominated by catastrophism

The evolution model, as outlined above, is in very general terms. It can be expanded and modified in a number of ways to correspond to particular types of evolutionism (atheistic evolution, theistic evolution, Lamarckianism, neo-Darwinism, punctuated equilibrium, etc.).

The same is true of the creation model, with the Biblical record giving additional specific information which could never be determined from science alone. The three key items in the creation model above are then modified as follows:

Biblical Creation Model

1. Creation completed by supernatural processes in six days.
2. Creation in the bondage of decay because of sin and the curse.
3. Earth history dominated by the great flood of Noah's day.

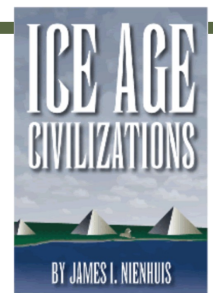
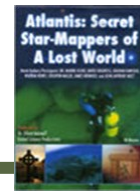
Creationists, however, do not propose that the public schools teach six-day creation, the fall of man, and the Noachian flood. They do maintain, however, that they should teach the evidence for a complex completed creation, the universal principle of decay (in contrast to the evolutionary assumption of increasing organization) and the worldwide evidences of recent catastrophism. All of these are implicit in observable scientific data, and should certainly be included in public education.

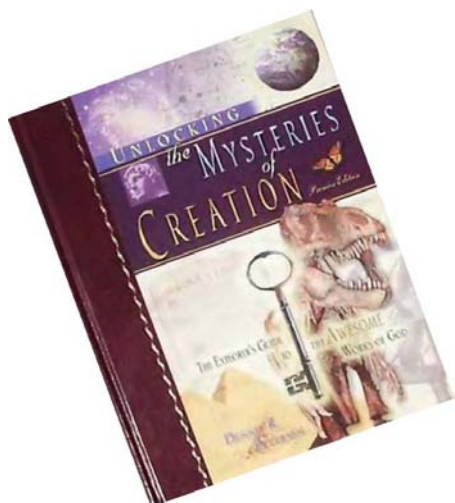
Also see the “UNDERSTANDING SCIENCE” PDF on the CD/web site

Or <http://www.creationeducation.org/presentation/rightlydividingscience3.pdf>

Learn more about ancient cultures and how the Flood of Noah a Global Cataclysm Event generated the ice age and how this affected the spread of humanity, animals and the extinction of many creatures including many dinosaurs.

- <http://iceagecivilizations.com/articles/article01.htm>
- <http://www.genesisveracity.com/Articles.htm>
- <http://dancingfromgenesis.wordpress.com/my-books/>





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http://www.creationresource.org/Shopping_cart/specials/utmoc_special.htm

How's Your Foundation?

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- Does archaeology really show that "primitive" man was ignorant, brutish, lived in caves, and was a "hunter-gatherer?"
- Is agriculture a "modern" invention in human history, and have we reached the height of agricultural technology in the 21st century?
- Is there one major theory of history and origins that has been forced upon most of us through our educational system? Does this theory, usually presented as fact, have any real validity?
- Does the past really have anything to teach us, or are we the most technologically advanced people to ever live?

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<http://www.creationresource.org/>

A review: <http://tccsa.tc/articles/petersen.html>

<http://www.creationtruth.org/>



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Experience an awesome journey of discovery! This unique treasury of historic and scientific knowledge puts life-changing keys in your hands to understand our world and its amazing past. 240 pages of beautifully designed photography and artwork amplify the engaging text. This book will help you discover the scientific accuracy of the Bible; unveil the fallacies of evolution; and build unshakeable confidence in God's Word. Designed to help people build a trustworthy Biblical worldview, it introduces a vast treasure of faith-building resources.

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Unlike most other books on Creationism, this book takes an astounding look at man's past to see just how advanced ancient civilizations were. You will learn that ancient technologies such as those that built great pyramids and other structures in Egypt and other places are lost to us today, and that instead we have built a fragile society that is lacking in traditional skills and dependent on complex modern technologies that make us vulnerable to diseases, pollution, wars, terrorism, and natural disasters. We have become dependent on "high tech" specialized experts that need a steady supply of exotic resources to keep everything running smoothly.

<http://www.creationresource.org/>

Extra curricular activities

<http://www.christiananswers.net/q-eden/edn-c019.html>

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v3/n1/gospel-in-stars>

Answers in Genesis www.answersingenesis.org
<http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/cm/v22/n1/creation-proof>

Center for Scientific Creation www.creationscience.com

Coral Ridge Ministries www.coralridge.org

Creation Evidence Museum <http://home.texoma.net/linesden/cem>

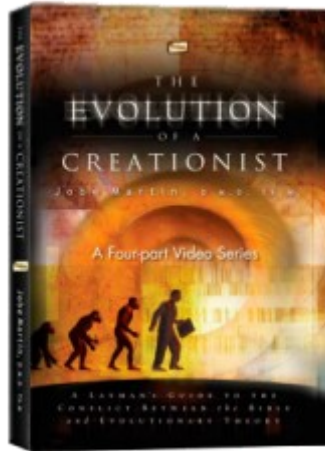
Institute for Creation Research www.icr.org
<http://www.allaboutcreation.org/>
<http://www.bibleplus.org/creation/evidence.htm>
<http://www.halos.com/videos/streaming-video.htm>

CreationWiki http://creationwiki.org/Main_Page

CreationWiki is a free encyclopedia that is derived from the uniquely creationist perspective. This ever-growing resource is the work of an international team of missionaries and currently contains 4,531 articles.

[Living Pterodactyls Haunt Our Skies By David Hatcher Childress ...](#) The Chinese have had legends for thousands of years of flying reptiles called dragons, and flying snakes as well- something apparently different. ...
educate-yourself.org/cn/PterodactylsHauntSkies30mar05.shtml

[TrueAuthority.com - Cryptozoology - Thunderbird](#)
Learn of their stories and legends, and then logically deduce for yourself ... who were actual living witnesses of a thought-to-be extinct flying reptile. ...
www.trueauthority.com/cryptozoology/thunderbirdprnt.htm



The Evolution of a Creationist
A Laymen's guide to the Conflict Between the Bible and Evolutionary Theory
By Dr. Jobe Martin

<http://www.evolutionofacreationist.com/excerpts.html>

[Did Pterosaurs Survive Extinction?](#) Pterosaurs were not dinosaurs, but a family of large flying reptiles ... Stories of flying reptiles have been recorded for many hundreds of years. ...
paranormal.about.com/library/weekly/aa061702a.htm

[Ooparts & Ancient High Technology--Eyewitness Accounts- Page 17](#) Eyewitness Accounts -Do Giant Flying Reptiles Still Live? ...Page 17 ... As more sightings of Big Bird were reported, its legend grew. ...
www.s8int.com/eyewit17.html

Biblical young earth creation

<http://www.nwcreation.net/ageyoung.html>

Very interesting and education focused web site
<http://swaynebensonloftis.net/2.html>

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use VLC media player

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<http://www.videolan.org/vlc/>

Books

Bones of Contention by Silvia Baker

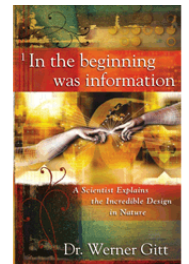
Case for Creator by Lee Strobal

Unlocking the Mysteries of Creation

by Dennis Peterson

In the Beginning was Information

by Werner Gitt



On Line Videos

<http://www.christiananswers.net/creation/aqoo/home.html>

<http://www.creationresource.org/resources.htm>

<http://nwcreation.net/videos/>

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/media/video/ondemand>

<http://www.arrivalofthefittest.com/downloads.html>

Disclaimer: I do not agree with everything the speaker says, but the scientific evidence for the existence of God is excellent.

http://www.blueletterbible.org/audio_video/comm_topic.cfm?

[AuthorID=31&commInfo=69&GroupID=0](http://www.blueletterbible.org/audio_video/comm_topic.cfm?AuthorID=31&commInfo=69&GroupID=0)



ARE YOU BEING BRAINWASHED?

Propaganda in Science School Textbooks

Many science school textbooks published in the last 40 years have been filled with lies promoting the evolution theory. These lies have been proven wrong but are continually being taught as facts! People should confront public school members with this information and demand that students be taught real science, and remove the lies!

Fossils Are Not Evidence Of Evolution! The very existence of millions of fossils found in all parts of the world more likely indicates that there was a worldwide flood. Animals and plants that die today do not become fossils unless they are buried rapidly under layers of mud. Textbooks often state that “fossil evidence shows that organisms have been changing continuously since life first appeared on earth.” Statements like this are not scientifically valid. Nobody can know this as a fact of science since no one observed the formation of life or new life forms. No one has ever documented a genuine transitional fossil linking different kinds of animals. If the fossil remains of an animal are found in the ground, there is no way to know if it had any descendants! Many textbooks claim that missing links (transitional fossils) have been found. This is not true! Many so-called missing links such as “Piltdown Man,” “Nebraska Man,” “Neanderthal Man,” and “Lucy” have been proven to be frauds or misinterpretations. No missing links exist between different kinds of animals, as many evolutionists have admitted. Most fossils discovered are made up of incomplete and fragmented bone pieces. All the drawings and interpretations of “ape-men” in textbooks are based on imagination!

Vestigial Organs? Many school textbooks say vestigial (no longer functional) organs are evidence of evolution because they serve no purpose. Some examples of claimed vestigial organs include the human tailbone, appendix, and the pelvis of a whale. Some textbooks say the pelvic bones of whales are vestigial and prove they used to walk on land, and evolved from land dwelling animals. This is a lie! Those pelvic bones are anchor points for muscles to attach to and are needed for whales to reproduce. Those bones have nothing to do with whales walking on land. The appendix plays a role in antibody production and protects part of the intestine from infections and tumor growths. There are no vestigial organs! Evolutionists don’t seem to realize that this type of evidence is the opposite of what they need to prove their theory. Vestigial organs (if they existed) would be examples of losing something, not gaining something!

Natural Selection or Survival Of The Fittest? It is true that nature selects the strongest species to survive. This does not however explain the origin of the species, nor can this process create anything new. Survival of the fittest does not explain the arrival of the fittest! If a factory produces cars and you throw out the bad ones and select the good ones, how long will this selection process take for a good car to turn into an airplane? It will never happen! In the same way, natural selection will only keep the species stronger; it will not create a different kind nor explain the origin of the kind.

Mutations: No known mutation has ever produced a life form with more complexity than its ancestors! There is no new information added to a mutation, only scrambled information that already exists in the gene code. Example, you can scramble up the letters of the word CHRISTMAS and get all sorts of new words. But you are never going to get XEROX, ZEBRA or QUEEN out of CHRISTMAS because the letters aren’t available. Real mutations would give new information, not just reshuffling existing information.

Similarities do not prove common ancestors. Textbooks say chimps and humans have 97% similar DNA, then come to a conclusion that they have a common ancestor. This conclusion is not scientific, but a belief that promotes the evolution theory. This could be evidence that God created different life forms with similar characteristics, just like a carpenter creates different houses with similar designs. To think similarities between different life forms is evidence of common ancestry is questionable logic. Any two things can have similarities depending on what you want to compare!

There Is No Evidence Of Macro-Evolution! Micro-evolution teaches that there are variations within kinds, such as dogs producing a variety of dogs. Micro-evolution is factual science because it can be tested and observed. There are limits to the variations though. You may get a big dog or a little dog, but it’s still a dog! Macro-evolution teaches that animals can produce different kinds of animals, such as an ape producing a human. School textbooks give examples of micro-evolution and say it will add up to macro-evolution. No evidence supports this! Macro-evolution has never been observed in nature, the laboratory, or the fossil record, and is therefore believed by faith, not science!

ARE YOU BEING BRAINWASHED?

Dinosaurs Lived With People!

Many believe dinosaurs became extinct millions of years before people were around. The reason so many people believe this is because that's all they've been told their whole life. Textbooks make statements like "dinosaurs lived millions of years before man was around" with no evidence supporting it! Some people believe dinosaurs and people lived together. In order to make a logical conclusion when dinosaurs actually lived, we should look at all the evidence. There is more evidence dinosaurs lived with people than there is evidence that dinosaurs lived before people!

Dinosaur wasn't a word until 1841. Before that time, they were known as dragons. There are thousands of dragon stories throughout history. Encyclopedias in the 1500's describe dragons as rare living animals. There are many ancient drawings and artifacts of dinosaurs found all over the world. In 1496 the Bishop of Carlisle, Richard Bell, was buried in Carlisle Cathedral in the U.K. His tomb is inlaid with brass, with 2 long necked dinosaurs engraved upon it. The Vikings in 1000 A.D. carved dragons as their figure heads on the front of their ships. In Cambodia, a Buddhist temple called Ta Prohm was constructed in 1186 and contains a carving of a stegosaurus dinosaur. In 1571, Spanish adventurers found over 1100 Ceremonial Burial Stones in tombs in Peru. Hundreds of these stones have realistic and accurate depictions of dinosaurs. The city of Nerluc, France was renamed to Tarasque in honor of the dragon killed there. In 300 B.C, Alexander the Great reported that his soldiers were scared by dragons when they conquered part of India. Marco Polo, who lived in China for 17 years, reported in 1271 A.D. that the emperor raised dragons to pull his chariots in parades. How would people in ancient times know about dinosaurs if they never lived together?



Roman mosaic from about 200 A.D.



Buddhist Temple constructed in 1186.



One of the Burial Stones from Peru dated at 1571.



Mesopotamian cylinder seal dated at 3300 B.C.



Richard Bell's tomb dated at 1496



Living coelacanth! Supposedly became extinct 65 million years ago with the dinosaurs.



This animal (plesiosaur?) has a 20 foot long neck. Washed up on Monterey Bay California in 1925.

Research For Yourself and you will see strong historical evidence proving dinosaurs lived with people. If you want more information about dinosaurs in human history, including pictures, then go to www.GenesisPark.org Or <http://s8int.com/dinolit1.html>

Geologic Column is supposed to be layers (strata) of the earth representing different time periods laid down over billions of years. Many scientists

understand that nearly all of the earth's layers were formed rapidly during a global flood. The general lack of erosion between the layers and the existence of many fossilized trees that extend straight up through many different layers indicate that these layers were not formed slowly over billions of years. Textbooks arrange life forms from so-called simple to complex and give an age to each rock layer, based on how long evolutionists think it would take these life forms to evolve from one kind into another. Today, evolutionists date the rock strata by the fossils they contain, then turn around and date the fossils by the strata they are in! This is called circular reasoning! Even if fossils were found in order from so-called simple to complex, (and they are not) it would not prove the evolution theory. The geologic column cannot be found anywhere in the world, except in the textbooks!

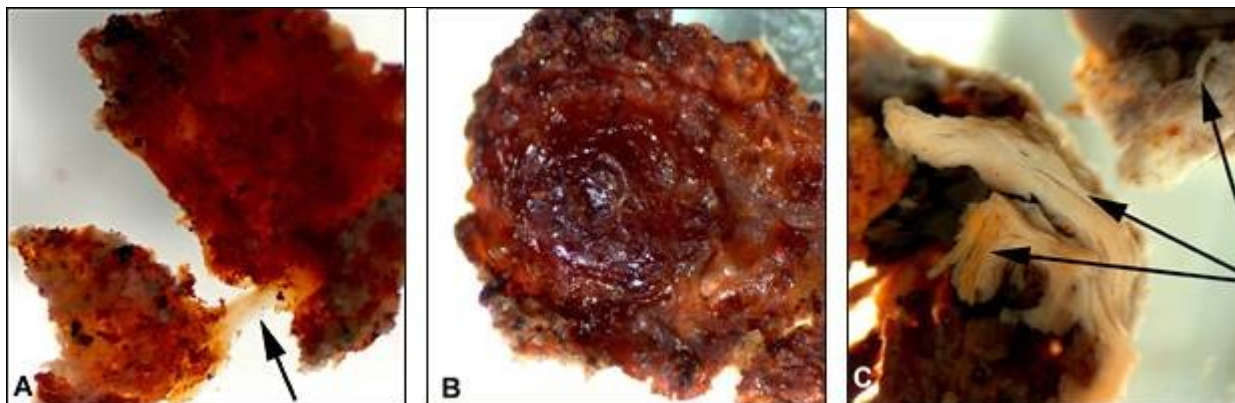
Email Me if you want to read more of how evolution theory is a lie. My email is ArizonaRush@yahoo.com

List of Not So Old Things

<http://kgov.com/bel/20090918>

REAL SCIENCE FRIDAY - This growing list of scientific observations contains items that even old-earth geologists now admit did not form over millions of years, but rapidly. As reported by KGOV.com's [Real Science Friday](#) hosts [CRS](#) webmaster [Fred Williams](#) and Bob Enyart, many of these scientific finds demand a re-evaluation of supposed million-year ages:

* **Soft Tissue T-Rex**: Montana State University found soft tissue in a supposedly 65-million year old Tyrannosaurus Rex thighbone that remain supple: see [startling photos!](#)



* **'155 million year old' - Squid - 'Still Inky'**: Which two of those three claims are irrefutable? The British Geological Survey's Dr. Phil Wilby gets two right. It was a squid. And it was still inky! See [the report of the find and the drawing](#) of the squid drawn by the squid's very own [ink!](#)

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-1207367/The-150million-year-old-squid-fossil-perfectly-preserved-scientists-make-ink-ink-sac.html>

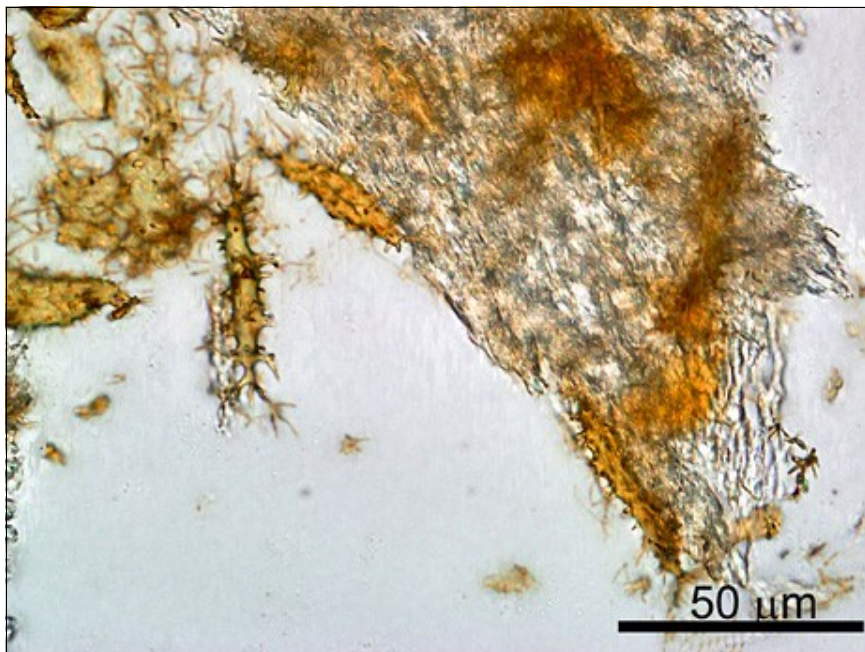
* **Scablands**: cover thousands of square miles of eastern Washington and against fierce geologists claims of slow formation over millions of years, there is now overwhelming evidence as presented even in a [NOVA TV show](#) that the Scablands formed rapidly from catastrophic, regional flooding.

* **Heart Mountain Detachment**: near Yellowstone, didn't occur slowly by uniformitarian processes, but in only about [30 minutes](#) a mountain of rock covering 425 square miles broke into 50 pieces and slide apart over an area of more than 1,300 square miles. The evolutionist source LiveScience.com [reports](#), "Land Speed Record: Mountain Moves 62 Miles in 30 Minutes."



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

* **MORE SOFT DINOSAUR TISSUE!** Ho-hum... sooo boring. According to National Geographic, [just another dinosaur with soft -tissue](#), this time, a hadrosaur, with soft blood vessels and connective tissue and... what's this? Looks like blood cell protein amino acid chains that have already been partially sequenced at Harvard. This supposedly 80-million year-old non-fossilized duck-billed dinosaur tissue was discovered by a team led by researchers at North Carolina State University.



Seems they wanted to get some soft dino tissue, so they put together a team, and just went out and got some. (Consider all the potential soft dino structures, and perhaps even DNA, lost to humanity because of the false evolutionary timescale which so biased paleontology that they never even would look for non-decomposed, non-fossilized biological tissue inside of dinosaur bones.)

* **Rare School of Jellyfish Fossilized:** Previously, seven sedimentary layers had been described as taking a million years to form. And because jellyfish have no skeleton, it is rare to find them among fossils. But now, [a school of jellyfish fossils have been found in those same seven layers](#) showing that they were not deposited over a million years, but during a single event and quickly enough to trap a school of jellyfish.

* **Yellowstone Petrified Tree Strata:** The National Park Service took down their deceptive sign that had claimed petrified trees in a dozen different strata had proved that millions of years had passed during the rise and fall of successive forests. But the petrified trees there *had no root systems, and the trees were clearly transported by water and settled into rapidly deposited sediments* [just as had occurred in Spirit Lake after Mount St. Helens erupted](#). Bob Enyart had the honor of working with the head ranger at a National Park (had dinner at his home; discussed how this sign could be removed), and he corresponded with his colleagues at Yellowstone and urged them to correct or remove the sign. They removed it. (See also [AIG](#).)

* **European vs. Asiatic Honeybees:** these two populations of bees have been separated supposedly for seven million years. A researcher decided to put the two together to see what would happen. What we should have here is a failure to communicate that would have resulted after their "language" evolved over millions of years. However, European and Asiatic honeybees are still able to communicate, putting into doubt the evolutionary claim that they were separated over "geologic periods." For more, see *Real Science Friday* at [KGOV.com, Nov. 7, 2008](#) and *Creation Magazine*, September 2008 and PLoS ONE (Public Library of Science) 4 June 2008.

* **Carlsbad Cavern:** New Mexico, Nat'l Park Service sign said 260 MYA, then 8MYA, then 2MYA, and then they took down the sign claiming formation took millions of year. On Bob Enyart's family vacation in 2005 the official [audio tour](#) states, "rate of formation depends on the amount of available water." See [RSF 11-7-08](#) at KGOV.

* **Lihir Gold Deposit:** in Papua New Guinea, evolutionists assumed the more than 20 million ounces of gold in the Lihir reserve took millions of years to deposit, but geologists can now demonstrate that the deposit could have [formed in thousands](#) of years, or [far more quickly!](#)

* **Box Canyon, Idaho:** Geologists now think Box Canyon in Idaho, USA, was carved by a catastrophic flood and not slowly over millions of years with 1) huge plunge pools formed by waterfalls; 2) the almost complete removal of large basalt boulders from the canyon; 3) an eroded notch on the plateau at the top of the canyon; and 4) water scour marks on the basalt plateau leading to the canyon. Scientists calculate that the flood was so large that it could have eroded the whole canyon in as little as 35 days. *Creation Magazine*, Sept. – Nov. 2008 page 7 from *Science* 23 May 2008, pp. 1067-1070

* **Manganese Nodules:** which allegedly form only over "geologic time periods" have formed "[around beer cans](#)" according to a World Almanac documentary, of course disproving the million-year requirement! There are also reports of manganese nodules forming on old World War II ships.

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

* **Mitochondrial Eve:** by quantifying the differences in the human genome of mitochondrial DNA and tracking its mutation rate, scientists calculate that there is not millions of years worth of mutations among mankind but only thousands of years. Initially, by admittedly including chimpanzee DNA among their data, evolutionists calculated that Eve lived more than 200,000 years ago, but using actual human mutation rates, she is now dated as just tens of thousands, and [even only six thousand years old!](#) See also Creation.com's "[A shrinking date for 'Eve'](#)" and Science magazine's "[Calibrating the Mitochondrial Clock.](#)"

* **Super Nova Remnants:** an explosion appeared in the night sky in 1054 A.D. as a supernova remnant (SNR) in the Crab Nebula. Evolutionary scientists have measured and calculated the expected rate that stars would explode. However, if the universe is billions of years old, the vast majority of SNRs (like the [Crab Nebula](#)) that should exist, are missing! Instead, the number of SNRs corresponds well to the expected number if the universe is less than 10,000 years old, especially considering that astronomers have not found a single SNR at Stage 3 (a great diameter)! Of course, if the universe is young, there should be no State 3 SNRs! Listen to this [Real Science Friday program](#) at KGOV.com!

* **Fossils with Protein, DNA and Bacteria:** As [listed](#) in 2008 by Dr. Walt Brown...
- allegedly 17 million year old magnolia leaf contains DNA (Scientific American 1993)
- allegedly 100 million year old dinosaur fossil contains protein (Science News 1992)
- allegedly 120 million year old insect fossil contains DNA (Nature 1993)
- allegedly 200 million year old fish fossil contains DNA (Science. News 1992)
- allegedly 30 million year old bee fossil contains LIVING bacteria (Science 1995)
- allegedly 600 million year old rock contains LIVING bacillus (Nature 2000).

* **Saturn's Rings:** do not show the stability predicted by their presumed 50 to 100 million year-old age, but have changed significantly since man's first mappings. See [RSF 4-10-06](#) at KGOV.

* **Earth's Magnetic Field Reversals:** Disproving any notion that magnetic reversals must occur over long periods, [as documented](#) by Dr. Walt Brown, *Evidence Suggesting Extremely Rapid Field Variations During a Geomagnetic Reversal*, Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 1989; *Earth's Field Flipping Fast*, New Scientist, 1992; *New Evidence for Extraordinarily Rapid Change of the Geomagnetic Field During a Reversal*, Nature 1995. "At one time the orientation of the earth's magnetic field changed rapidly?by up to 6 degrees per day for several days," Brown, 2008.

* **Polystrate Fossils:** In a thousand locations including the Fossil Cliffs of Joggins, Nova Scotia, polystrate fossils such as trees span many strata disproving the claim that the layers were deposited slowly over millions of years. See [CRSQ June 2006](#), [ICR Impact #316](#), and [RSF 8-11-06](#) at KGOVArchives.org.

* **Carbon-14 Unexpectedly Found... Everywhere:** Carbon-14 decays in only thousands of years, and therefore, cannot last for millions of years. Thus evolutionists are shocked to find Carbon-14 EVERYWHERE it shouldn't be if the earth were old. Carbon-14 is found in diamonds, coal, oil, dinosaur fossils, and amber! In a recent find, [Fall 2007 CRSQ](#), radiocarbon exists even in supposedly million-year-old two-mile deep natural gas wells: "Once again, fossil gas is not carbon-14 dead. Thus, the age of the gases is on the order of thousands, not millions of years." See [RSF 3-28-08](#) at KGOV.



Large lycopod tree arising from shale into sandstone. (Photo by Harold Coffin)

* **Spiral Galaxies:** after their alleged billions of years the spiral arms of "pinwheel" galaxies should now be deformed, since as has been known for decades, the speed of the arms does not align with the galaxy centers, so there is "missing billions of years" of deformation in spiral galaxies. Atheistic astronomers have great difficulty even explaining where our own Moon came from, let alone the entire universe, and they admit they can't even figure out which formed first, stars or galaxies, showing that their Big Bang theory does not merit the absolute trust that millions put in it. Thus far from being able to explain how the universe could form apart from God, they are groping in the dark. See [RSF 7-25-08](#) at KGOV.

* **Yikes! Millions of Years are MISSING Here:** According to evolutionary geologists, there are MORE THAN 100 MILLION YEARS MISSING in the extraordinarily regular and straight layers of the Grand Canyon!



Supposed geological layers entirely missing from the beautifully formed Grand Canyon strata include the Ordovician and the Silurian. The flat boundaries between strata provide hard evidence proving that millions of years of erosion DID NOT OCCUR, and that therefore, those millions of years DID NOT PASS, neither in the canyon nor anywhere on Earth, for they are an atheistic fiction.

From <http://kgov.com/bel/20090918>

FAST and YOUNG!

<http://www.bible.ca/tracks/fast.htm>

Evidence of Young Earth Evidence

By Anti-Creationist, William D. Stansfield

Prof. Biological Sciences, California Polytechnic State University

Note: Stansfield is an evolutionist. He believes the earth is billions of years old. But he is honest enough to concede that many scientific facts do give evidence of a young earth.

Water From Volcanoes

"It has been estimated that seventy volcanoes the size of Mexico's Paricutin producing 0.001 cubic mile of water per year for 4.5 billion years of earth's history could account for the 315 cubic miles of water in the oceans today. There are now approximately 600 active volcanoes and about 10,000 dormant ones. Six hundred volcanoes comparable to Paricutin could account for the present oceans in approximately 0.5 billion years."

Uranium In the Oceans

"Uranium salts presently appear to be accumulating in the oceans at about 100 times the rate of their loss. It is estimated that 60,000,000,000 grams of uranium is added to the oceans annually. Under uniformitarian rules, the total concentration of uranium salts of the oceans (estimated at less than $1E+17$ grams) could be accumulated in less than one million years."

Helium In the Atmosphere

"The atmospheric content of helium-4 (the most abundant isotope of helium) has accumulated from the radioactive decay of uranium and thorium in the earth's crust and oceans, from nuclear reactions caused by cosmic rays, and from the sun. If the present rate of accumulation has been constant throughout four billion years of the earth's history, there should be thirty times as much helium in our present atmosphere as is presently there."

Meteoric Dust In Strata

"One estimate of meteoric dust settling to earth places it at 14.3 million tons annually. If this rate has been constant throughout five billion years of geologic history, one might expect over fifty feet of meteorite dust to have settled all over the surface of the earth. ... The average meteorite contains about three hundred times more nickel than the average earth"

Meteorites In Strata

"No meteorites have been found in the geological column."

Lava In The Crust

"It has been estimated that four volcanoes spewing lava at the rate observed for Paricutin and continuing for five billion years could almost account for the volume of the continental crusts. The Colombian plateau of northwestern United States (covering 200,000 square miles) was produced by a gigantic lava flow several thousands of feet deep. The Canadian shield and other extensive lava flows indicate that volcanic activity has indeed followed an accelerated tempo in the past. The fact that only a small percentage of crystal rocks are recognizably lavas...."

Pressure In Oil Reservoirs

"Some geologist find it difficult to understand how the great pressures found in some oil wells could be retained over millions of years."

Human Population Dynamics

"If humanity is really about 2.5 million years old (as claimed by Dr. Louis Leakey), creationist calculate from conservative population estimates (2.4 children per family, average generation and life span of forty-three years) that the world population would have grown from a single family to 10 to the 2700th power of people over one million years. The present world population is about 2×10 to the 9th power, an infinitesimal part of the 10 to the 2700th power."

Radiocarbon In Atmosphere

"It now appears that the C14 decay rate in living organisms is about 30 per cent less than its production rate in the upper atmosphere. Since the amount of C14 is now increasing in the atmosphere, it may be assumed that the quantity of C14 was even lower in the past than at the present. This condition would lead to abnormally low C14/C12 ratios for the older fossils. Such a fossil would be interpreted as being much older than it really is. ... Creationists argue that since C14 has not yet reached its equilibrium rate, the age of the atmosphere must be less than 20,000 years old."

Dr. Stansfield's "Answer":

"By this methodology, creationists stand guilty of the "crime" they ascribe to evolutionists, namely uniformitarianism. All the above methods for dating the age of the earth, its various strata, and its fossils are questionable, because the rates are likely to have fluctuated widely over earth history. A method that appears to have much greater reliability for determining absolute ages of rocks is that of radiometric dating."

But He Acknowledges:

"If we assume that (1) a rock contained no Pb206 when it was formed, (2) all Pb206 now in the rock was produced by radioactive decay of U238, (3) the rate of decay has been constant, (4) there has been no differential leaching by water of either element, and (5) no U238 has been transported into the rock from another source, then we might expect our estimate of age to be fairly accurate. Each assumption is a potential variable, the magnitude of which can seldom be ascertained. In cases where the daughter product is a gas, as in the decay of potassium (K40) to the gas argon (Ar 40) it is essential that none of the gas escapes from the rock over long periods of time."

Stanfield's Conclusion:

It is obvious that radiometric techniques may not be the absolute dating methods that they are claimed to be. Age estimates on a given geological stratum by different radiometric methods are often quite different (sometimes by hundreds of millions of years). There is no absolutely reliable long-term radiological "clock." *SCIENCE OF EVOLUTION*, pp. 80-84.

教师

"SAFE? WHO SAID ANYTHING ABOUT SAFE?
OF COURSE HE ISN'T SAFE! BUT HE'S GOOD,
I TELL YOU!" MR. BEAVER—NARNIA