

# EVOLUTION OR CREATION



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Printed in the United States

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>PHYSICS</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>MATHEMATICS</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>CHEMISTRY</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>MUTATIONS</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>GEOLOGY</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>MOLECULAR BIOLOGY</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>PALEOANTHROPOLOGY</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>ANCIENT TECHNOLOGY</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>SELECTED RESOURCES</b>	<b>68</b>

# EVOLUTION OR CREATION

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## *INTRODUCTION*

When considering the origin of the universe and man, Dr. George Wald, a Nobelist from Harvard, best summarized the choice of possibilities as follows - *"When it comes to the origin of life on this earth, there are only two possibilities; creation or spontaneous generation (evolution). There is no third way."* In March, 2003, the New York Times published a poll that stated *"48% of Americans believe in creationism and only 28% in evolution, and Americans are more than twice as likely to believe in the devil (68%) as in evolution."* If there are only two possibilities for the origin of the universe and man, and a clear majority of Americans believe in creation as the only choice, then why is the current media and academia aggressively marketing evolution? Additionally, when reading current secular magazines, watching the Discovery Channel, History Channel, PBS, or news stations, have you noticed that evolution and its companion of billions and millions of years of age are presented as fact? The choice between evolution and creation can present a dilemma to the Christian (and their families) who believes the Bible is the inerrant word of God that presents a creation account of the universe and man that is significantly different than the theory of evolution. As a result of this dilemma, some Christians and a majority of Christian colleges accept evolution as fact (after all, science has proved that evolution is factual, the universe is about 15 billion years old, the earth is about 4.6 billion years old, man evolved about 1 million years ago, and dinosaurs disappeared about 65 million years ago – right?). So, the first two chapters of Genesis are discounted, while the rest of the Bible is accepted as truth. During a recent meeting of the Council for Christian Colleges and Universities,

a leader of the group complained to the college presidents in attendance that the number one problem facing Christian colleges today is not promiscuity, not situational ethics, not the loss of biblical authority.....*"it is the attack of the young-earth creationists!"*

Interestingly, the choice between evolution and creation presents an interesting problem. Either the Bible is the inspired word of God and is true from the first verse in Genesis to the last verse in Revelation, or evolution is true as theorized by science. Obviously, God would not give us a book that is partially true (if this were the case, then what parts are true and false, and ultimately, is the resurrection true?) as this would question the deity and omnipotence of God. So, it is clear there is a major problem. Therefore, this diversity of choices mandates that each person must choose one of two options - (1) accept the entire Bible as inspired truth, or, (2) accept evolution as a theory proposed by science. Interestingly, some people formulate a third option of combining the two previous options by accepting the current scientific account of evolution and stealthily slide it into the first several verses of Genesis with some alternative definitions to a few key words which conveniently then allows the theory of evolution to be an integral part of Genesis. Unfortunately, this third option has become popular in modern times.

Before we consider the evidence for or against evolution and creation, let's briefly define creation and evolution:

### **Creation**

The biblical account of creation as found in the first chapter and verse of Genesis is simple and straightforward, and clearly states that *"In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth."* Genesis then goes on to say that God created the universe and man in six days, and then rested on the seventh day. Period! End of sentence! You must either accept or reject it. If this sounds rather straightforward, that's because the Bible is straightforward and has not changed since it was written! When reading the Bible, consider three basic concepts:

- The first concept is the inerrancy of the entire Bible as outlined in 2 Timothy 3:16, *"All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work."* This verse tells us that **ALL** scripture



is inspired by God, is suitable for instruction and equipping us in our daily lives, and is inerrant (without error)

- The second concept is the principle of simplicity that is summarized as follows - *"We ought to take what God says and understand that if God said it, that's probably what He meant, or else He would have said it a different way."* This principle comes from a simplistic perspective that means God *"said it so we can understand it"*
- The third concept also comes from a simplistic approach but is taken directly from scripture and is known as the principle of straightforwardness - *"All the utterances of my mouth are in righteousness; there is nothing crooked or perverted in them. They are all straightforward to him who understands, and right to those who find knowledge," Proverbs 8:8-9.* This principle is similar to the first and second principles as it focuses on the straightforward truth of scripture

### **Evolution**

When the word evolution is used, it is important to recognize there are two accepted types of evolution – micro and macro evolution. Micro evolution is defined as change within a species and is obvious as there are numerous varieties of dogs, cats, birds, etc. Macro evolution is defined as change between species (ape to man, etc). This definition is the foundation of the scientific community for explaining the presence of all material things in the universe! Significantly different than the creation account, macro evolution discounts the creative powers of God as overviewed in the following quote: *"We will never know for sure, of course, how life on earth began. But we must start with the assumption that science seeks natural causes for natural phenomena"- Essential Biology, 2004, Pearson, Benjamin, Cummings.*

So, is macro evolution true? As we will summarize in this manual, macro evolution violates all of the observed processes of the universe, nature, and the Bible. Although there are numerous reasons why evolution is scientifically impossible, the evidence against evolution constantly increases as science continually makes new discoveries that further validate the scientific accuracy of the Bible. A prime example is the Law of Biogenesis that can be found in Biology textbooks. This law clearly states that life can only come from pre-existing life, yet evolution asks that we believe that somehow, someway, chemicals bonded together in a pre-biotic ocean and created life. If the Law of Biogenesis is correct,

then evolution is a false assumption. Therefore, why is evolution presented as fact, and creation as a religion that is not scientifically acceptable? According to noted Theologian Dr. Clark Pinnock, *"The reason evolution is believed and taught as fact is not due to the evidence for it, but rather due to the need for it!"* This statement implies that evolution is not supported by evidence, and finds it necessary to remove God as the creator. Interestingly, evolution does not hold anyone accountable for anything as you are nothing more than an evolving animal! Opposed to this viewpoint is God who created man and holds each person accountable to God. Most people are unwilling to submit their lives to God, and there you have the whole debate in a nutshell!

The general premise of evolution is normally defined by the following quote from the current issue of Webster's New World Dictionary and Thesaurus - *"The theory that all species developed from earlier forms."* This brief definition can be expanded into the current scientific definition as follows - *"The first living cell developed in a rich primordial soup. Then over billions of years, the first cells changed, through mutation, into more complex cells, and then multi-celled creatures were sorted out by natural selection and yielded creatures that were better suited to survive. Ultimately, man appeared on the scene about one million years ago."* When considering the claims of evolution, consider three basic facts that provide an awkward foundation for evolutionary accuracy:

- Humans are fallible as revealed in the following quote from the December 2002 magazine, Scientific American, - *"Inevitably, scientists will sometimes be just plain wrong – they will make mistakes. Interpretation of evidence leaves room for error. Moreover, scientists are not saints. They can be swayed by careerism, by money, by ego, by biases, and prejudices can blind them. As individuals, they are no more or less flawed than those from other walks of life"*
- Some scientific discoveries are not supported by credible evidence and can have a short *"shelf life"* as the following quote from the July 2002 magazine, Discover, illustrates - *"First, a lot of what we swear is scientifically accurate today will be proved wrong within a couple of decades."* A current example of this quote was the August 18, 2006, Associated Press headline *"Ten Years Later, Hints of Ancient Life On Mars Fade."* Ten years ago, NASA announced the discovery of life on Mars. This alleged discovery was heralded as the *"Scientific Discovery*

of the Century.” However, ten years later, the results have **not** been verified as non-biological explanations for every piece of evidence have been found

- As evolution is often presented as a fact supported by credible scientific evidence and research, one should contemplate why evolution has been beleaguered with numerous frauds. Some of these frauds are Nebraska Man, Peking Man, Piltdown Man, Java Man, Heidelberg Man, Neanderthal Man, Haeckels Embryos, Peppered Moths, Darwin’s Finches, The Evolutionary Tree of Life, and Archaeoraptor

With the preceding thoughts in mind, let’s look at seven specific areas of modern science from two viewpoints and one significant perspective. The first viewpoint will focus on the current scientific account of evolution as compared to current scientific knowledge. The second viewpoint will

***Fig 1: Presuppositions can determine interpretations***

examine quotes from renowned evolutionists as applied to specific areas of evolution. Lastly and most importantly, the significant perspective is based on the fact that whether a person believes the theory of evolution or the creation account, evidence will be

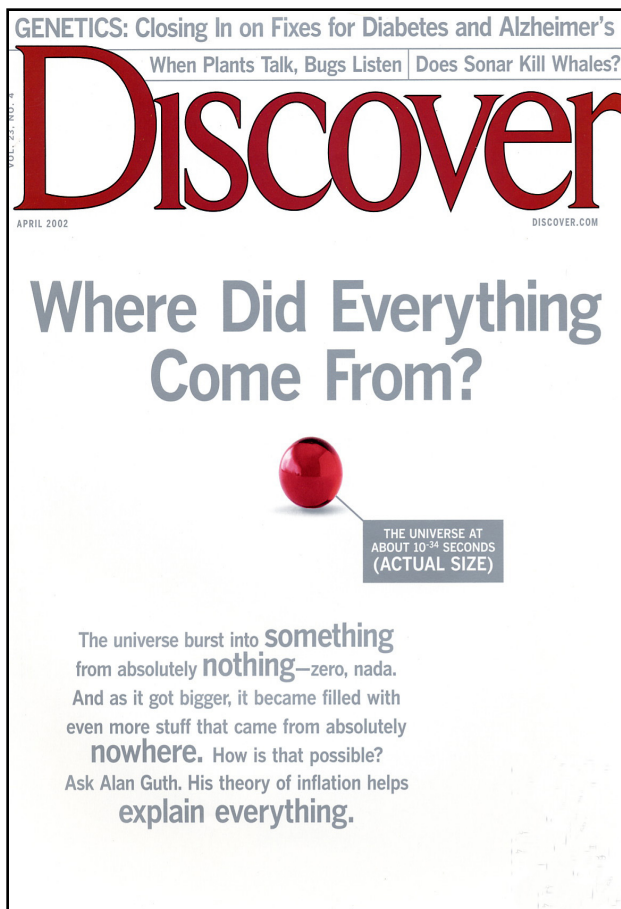


filtered through presuppositions that ultimately determine interpretations (Fig 1). Do evolutionists and creationists look at different sets of data (rocks, fossils, etc), or do they look at the identical data. The obvious answer is the data is identical. So how can identical data yield two contrary viewpoints? The

interpretation of data can be determined by your presuppositions, and, does your basic set of beliefs include or exclude God? The seven specific areas of modern science we will examine in detail are Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Mutations, Geology, Paleo-Anthropology, Molecular Biology, and Ancient Technology.

## PHYSICS

The laws of thermodynamics are the cornerstones of science and have proven to be the fundamental laws of the universe. To fully understand the relevance of these laws, it is important to revisit the definition of a law, which is *"There are no known alternatives."* For this discussion, we will focus on the first and second laws as they are most often cited in the evolution creation controversy.



The first law of thermodynamics is summarized as follows – *"Energy can neither be created nor destroyed."* This law is known as the law of energy conservation and states that energy can be converted from one form to another, but it cannot be created or destroyed. Genesis 1:1 clearly states that God created the

*Fig 2: Prior to the Big Bang, where did everything come from?*

heavens and earth from nothing (*bara*)! The current evolutionary explanation for the beginning of the universe is the Big Bang theory that states *"The universe burst into something from absolutely nothing – zero, nada. And as it got bigger, it became filled with even more stuff that came from absolutely*

*nowhere.*" When the first law of thermodynamics is applied to the evolutionary explanation of the universe, one must ponder the question of the origin of the material that was responsible for the sudden burst of energy, or, the Big Bang. This question formed the headline for the cover of Discover magazine, April 2002, when it asked the question *"Where Did Everything Come From?"* - (Fig 2). Interestingly, the December 2002 issue of Astronomy magazine stated that *"One reason the Big Bang may be so unpopular is that it is downright weird."*

However, Alan Guth, Physics, MIT, and a leading evolutionist, has proposed an evolutionary answer to this legitimate question – *"All matter plus all gravity in the observable universe equals zero. So, the universe could come from nothing because it is, fundamentally, nothing."* This quote has been termed *"Guth's Grand Guess."* As the average person is more interested in factual data instead of a guess, the following quote is more applicable when the first law of thermodynamics is applied to the origin of the universe:

**"It is absurd for the evolutionist to complain that it is unthinkable for an unthinkable God to make everything out of nothing, and then pretend that it is more thinkable that nothing should turn itself into anything"**

*Noted British Astrophysicist Herman Eckelman*

The second law of thermodynamics is summarized as follows – *"Everything moves from order to disorder."* This is known as entropy or the law of energy decay. This law is readily observable in everything we see around us, including the universe (that scientists will admit is slowly winding down), your home, car, etc. Another way to look at this law is that every system left to its own devices tends to move from order to disorder (degeneration). A classic example of the application of this law is what you see in the mirror each morning. Is your persona improving or does it continually require more time to make you presentable? In opposition to this law is the theory of evolution that necessitates billions of years of continual violations to this law. Evolution requires that the evolutionary process is steadily and constantly on an upward road to improvement while the second law of thermodynamics plainly makes obvious the opposite. Consider the following quote as applied to the second law of thermodynamics:

"If your theory is found to be against the second law of Thermodynamics I can give you no hope; there is nothing for it but to collapse in deepest humiliation"

*Noted British Astronomer Arthur Eddington*

## SUMMARY

When the first and second law of thermodynamics is applied to creation, we find that God is the only one capable of creating energy and matter, and the universe has been winding down since the sin and fall of Adam and Eve. However, when the first and second laws of thermodynamics are applied to evolution, it is unmistakably obvious that the first law proves the universe could not have created itself, and the second law also proves that the universe is winding down, and as a result, prohibits organic evolution. One last thought regarding the Big Bang. Normally, explosions result in a high degree of disorder. How did the Big Bang result in the complex order that is evident in the universe and life on this planet?

## MATHEMATICS

Webster's New World dictionary defines mathematics as "*The science dealing with quantities, forms, etc, and their relationships, by the use of numbers and symbols.*" This definition can also include the field of mathematical probability. Probability is the "*Chance of something happening, or, the likelihood of something happening.*" Within the field of probability is a mathematical law that is referred to as Borel's Single Chance law. This law states that if an event exceeds one chance in  $10^{50}$ , it has a probability of zero and is considered impossible. When applied to the origin of the universe, the first verse of Genesis clearly states that God created the heavens and the earth. Conversely, evolution theorizes that the universe happened by chance and continues to be self evolving. However, when the probability of life arising by chance is applied to Borel's law, an interesting set of numbers suddenly becomes apparent. NASA has computed that the most basic living protein molecule has a 1 in  $10^{450}$  probability of forming by chance. As it takes 100 amino acids to form just one protein molecule, it is easy to see that the probability of this chance rapidly decreases. Even more amazing, the chance of

man evolving has been computed as 1 in  $10^{1,000,000,000,000}$ . To understand the scope of the previous numbers, scientists estimate there are  $10^{82}$  atoms in the entire universe!

When the field of mathematics is applied to population growth, an interesting portrait becomes apparent. Let's start with one male and one female. Now, let's assume they marry and have children and their children marry and have children and so on. Additionally, let's assume 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. At this point, it should be noted that this growth rate is very conservative. In reality, even with disease, famines, natural disasters, and wars, the world population currently doubles every 40 years or so (U.S. Census Bureau). After 32 doublings, which is only 4,800 years, the world population would have reached almost 8.6 billion. That is 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. This simple calculation demonstrates that starting with Adam and Eve and assuming the conservative growth rate previously mentioned, the current world population can be easily reached within 6,000 years.

We know from the Bible, however, that around 4,500 years ago, the worldwide Flood reduced the world population to eight people. But if we assume that the population doubles every 150 years, we see, again, that starting with only Noah and his family, 4,500 years is more than enough time for the present population to reach 6.5 billion.

In opposition to the creationist viewpoint, evolutionists postulate that humans have been around for hundreds of thousands of years. So, if we assume that humans have been around for 50,000 years and if we use the previous calculations, there would have been 332 doublings, and the population of the world would be a staggering figure – a one followed by 100 zeros. This figure is larger than the total number of atoms in the entire universe, which is  $10^{82}$  power. Obviously, this simple exercise in mathematics makes it impossible for the claim that humans have been on earth for tens of thousands of years. Consider the following quotes by renowned evolutionary scientists:

"This is impossible. The probability of getting just one protein by chance would be 1 in  $10^{450}$ , let alone the thousands a cell requires"

*Sir Francis Crick, Nobel prize for co-discovering DNA's structure*

"If evolution was strictly scientific, it should have been abandoned long ago"

*Arthur Constance, Canadian anthropologist*

### SUMMARY

When the theory of evolution is applied to Borel's law, we find that it is mathematically impossible for the universe and life to have happened by chance. Additionally, when human population growth is computed over an approximate 50,000-year span of time, the ensuing population would far exceed the number of persons that are currently on this earth. Conversely, Genesis plainly delineates that God created the universe and life. Additionally, the current population on earth corresponds with the estimated population growth since the worldwide flood about 4,500 years ago.

## CHEMISTRY

To understand the importance of chemistry (and specifically water) to the theory of evolution, it is necessary to briefly revisit the accepted scientific premise of the beginning of life:

- "Life began when earth was young. The planet was born about 4.6 billion years ago, and its crust began to solidify about 4 billion years ago. A few hundred million years later, by 3.5 billion years ago, earth was already inhabited by a diversity of organisms." Life on earth began in water and evolved there for 3 billion years before spreading onto land. Modern life, even land-dwelling life, is still tied to water." Essential Biology, Campbell, Reece, Simon, 2004
- "The current universe came into existence about 14 billion years ago through an explosion (the Big Bang) from an infinitely dense point. Our solar system was formed about 4.6 billion years ago. The early earth formed a solid crust as it cooled, releasing gases that included water vapor but very little oxygen. As earth cooled, oceans of liquid water formed, probably by 4.6 billion years ago, and quickly achieved the salinity of modern oceans. The simplest things that might be described as "living"



*must have developed as complex aggregations of molecules. These aggregations, of course, would have left no fossil record, so it is only through chemical and mathematical theory, laboratory experimentation, and extrapolation from the simplest known living forms that we can hope to develop models of the emergence of life.” Evolution, Douglas J. Futuyma, 2005*

Both of the preceding definitions from renowned textbooks share a remarkable commonality. Both rely on the theory that the universe and life just happened, and both rely on the early ocean (water) for the emergence of life. From a



*Fig 3: Evolution postulates that life began in the primordial oceans*

simplistic viewpoint, the emergence of life in water seems to have a measure of scientific validity. However, the field of chemistry with the benefit of modern advances immediately raises four major objections to this theory:

### **1. Spontaneous Generation**

Up to about the sixteenth century, it was believed that life emerged spontaneously from non-living matter, which was known as spontaneous

generation. Then, spontaneous generation was disproved by Redi (1688), Spallanzani (1780), Virchow (1858), and the renowned Louis Pasteur (1860). These scientists (as well as others) conclusively proved that life only comes from preexisting life, which then continues to perpetuate its own kind. Today, this fact is known as The Law of Biogenesis (or the Biogenetic Law), and clearly states that life could not have spontaneously began in the air, on land, or in water

## 2. Pre-Biotic Ocean

Modern evolution postulates that life began in the early primordial oceans (Fig 3). Today, it is known that the oceans are the **least** likely place for life to start. Additionally, science does not know what the early environment of the earth was like. This fact should end all scientific discussion. However, there are numerous other reasons why life could not have spontaneously evolved in the early oceans. However, first we need to consider a few definitions:

- Cell: The basic unit of structure and function of all living organisms
- Amino Acid: The basic building blocks of all polypeptides and proteins
- Polypeptides: A single chain of amino acids
- Protein: Proteins are composed of amino acids joined by peptide bonds
- DNA: Deoxyribonucleic Acid. Contains the genetic information found in organisms. Also called "*The language of life*"
- RNA: Ribonucleic Acid. Functions in various forms to translate the information contained in DNA into proteins
- As a point of interest, it initially takes 100 amino acids to form one protein, and then it takes 600 proteins to form one basic cell

Now, let's consider why the primordial oceans were the least likely place for life to start:

- Polypeptides would have broken down by water in the ocean
- The random development of a DNA molecule would be impossible with or without the presence of oxygen. As oxygen is a strong oxidizer, the presence of oxygen would have destroyed any initial chemical building blocks. If oxygen was not present, then there would have been no protective ozone layer above the earth, and ultraviolet radiation would have destroyed the formulation of any DNA or RNA bonds
- Water is a byproduct of the construction of a molecule of DNA. However, this process is reversible. In chemistry, a reaction will not naturally proceed in a

direction that produces a product already in abundance. Because water is produced in the construction of a DNA molecule, it is impossible for DNA to form in water

- Tar has been a major by-product in all experiments producing simple amino acids (which is a basic building block of a simple cell). Tar is deadly to the proper functioning of DNA and RNA molecules. Therefore, if amino acids would have spontaneously tried to form, tar would have also been produced, and would have destroyed the DNA and RNA molecules

### 3. Enzymes

Enzymes are proteins that promote chemical reactions in a cell without itself being changed or consumed, and are essential to the proper operation of a cell. Enzymes can only be formed by other enzymes. Therefore, there is no known way for life to have spontaneously started. Additionally, enzymes trying to form in the ocean would have perished from *"Lethal dilution."*

### 4. Chirality

For life to evolve, all the basic building blocks (amino acids of living protoplasm) must be of the "L" or levorotatory form. If even a very small amount of the amino acid molecules are of the "D" or dextrorotatory form, then different proteins are formed that are unsuitable for life's metabolism, and are fatal to life. The dilemma is that all of the building blocks of life that are formed by **chance** are called *"Racemates."* This means there are 50% of the "L" and 50% of the "D" amino acids. This makes amino acids that are formed by chance entirely useless for the evolution of life. Present day science knows absolutely no means by which pure "L" or "D" amino acids can be formed through inorganic random processes (evolutionary processes). Consider the following quotes:

"The notion that not only molecules but the operating program of a living cell could be arrived at by chance in a primordial soup here on earth is evidently nonsense of a high order"

*Noted Astronomer, Fred Hiatt*

"Enzymes can only be formed by other enzymes. Therefore, there is no known way for life to have started spontaneously in the first place. Enzymes trying to form in the ocean would have perished from lethal dilution"

*Enzymes, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 1964*

"I believe that one day the Darwinian myth will be ranked the greatest  
deceit in the history of science"

*Soren Lovtrup, respected Swedish Biologist and evolutionist*

## SUMMARY

Although evolutionary theory relies on the science of chemistry for the spontaneous generation of life from non-living materials, modern advances in science have proven from multiple perspectives that life could not have evolved from spontaneous generation in the early primordial oceans (or anywhere else). Additionally, the basic building blocks of a simple cell, enzymes, proteins, and amino acids could not have formed by chance and chirality completely disproves the concept of spontaneous generation of just one basic cell. These facts leave just one solution for the beginning of life - creation - which clarifies how life originally started. That clarification is found in the book of Genesis.

## MUTATIONS

From the start, the theory of evolution is saddled with a fatal handicap. Modern science is well aware that species are limited to their own species (or kinds from a biblical viewpoint). This means that elephants cannot ultimately become lions, and lions cannot someday become apes, and apes cannot become humans. Today, we know the limiting factor is DNA which limits species to species. To circumvent this thorny problem, evolutionary theory requires three elements to function:

- Time
- Natural selection
- Mutations

Time, and lots of it, is required for slow, minute changes. This is the reason evolution theorizes the universe is about 15 billion years old, and the earth is about 4.6 billion years old. Once we have lots of time, we need a tool to improve and advance minute changes within the universe and specifically, living things. Within the scope of evolution, that tool is natural selection. Natural selection ensures that the fittest survive and is also supposed to eliminate the less fit. However, natural selection has a significant handicap – it cannot create

something from nothing, it can only select from what currently exists. So, if natural selection and time are not capable of creating something from nothing, and we know that species are limited to their own species by DNA, then what is the tool that evolutionary theory uses to change one species into another (specifically, ape to man)? That tool is mutations!

Mutations are technically defined by Webster's as *"A change, as in form; a sudden variation in some inheritable characteristic of an animal or plant,"* and defined from an evolutionary viewpoint as *"Minute changes in DNA that over long periods of time, collectively accumulate with the assistance of natural selection to change one species into another species, or organic evolution."* For this process to function as a viable tool, mutations need to be beneficial to advance the upward course of evolution. However, there are two lethal flaws to this supposition. First, while some mutations are neutral, the rest are primarily detrimental. Obviously, neutral or detrimental mutations will not be beneficial to the upward progression of evolution. Therefore, the absence of a positive distribution of mutations (misspellings in the genetic code) argues against their possible role in forward evolution.

The second flaw posed by the mutation theory is genetics. Geneticists now know the **phenome** (which is the human body and brain) is comprised of **genomes**. Genomes are the sum total of all genetic parts, including all chromosomes, genes, and nucleotides. From a simplistic perspective, the human genome is the instruction manual which stipulates life by specifying human cells to be human cells and the human body to be a human body. However, beyond the simple and complex nature of the genome is the fact that an increasing number of mutations within the human genome is leading to a high *"Genetic load"* – and a generally degenerating population (secular geneticists Kimura, Morton, Crow, and Muller). As a result, the consensus among human geneticists is that at the present, the human race is genetically degenerating due to *"Rapid mutation accumulation and relaxed natural selection pressure"* (Crow, 1997). This decline is believed to be occurring at the rate of **at least 1-2%** per generation! Obviously, this is the reverse of evolutionary theory that presumes life is continually advancing upward in a progressive and positive manner.

Diametrically opposed to the theory that mutations are positive and are capable of changing one species into another is the biblical account of creation. The Bible clearly states that all plant life was created by God on day three, all birds and sea creatures were created on day five, and all land animals and man were created on day six. Additionally, plants, animal life, and man were created fully formed and capable of reproduction from the moment of creation. Genesis also records that the creation was “*very good*” until Adam and Eve sinned in the Garden of Eden which God then cursed as outlined in the third chapter of Genesis. This curse started a degeneration of the universe and man which the second law of thermodynamics has confirmed and modern genetics has reaffirmed.

As the concept of positive mutations is a key element of evolutionary theory, let's look at three quotes from evolutionists who are intimately familiar with mutations:

“In all of the reading I have done in the life sciences literature, I have never found a mutation that added information, all mutations that have been studied on the molecular level turn out to reduce genetic information and not increase it”

*Dr. Lee Spetner, Information Theory  
John Hopkins University & Weizman Institute*

“Extensive tests have agreed in showing the vast majority of mutations are detrimental to the organism, good ones are so rare that we consider them all bad”

*H.J. Mueller, Nobel prize for his work on mutations*

“No matter how numerous they may be, mutations do not produce any kind of evolution”

*Eminent French biologist, zoologist, and evolutionist, Pierre P. Grasse*

## SUMMARY

Mutations and their ability to advance biological evolution is a central theme of evolutionary theory. However, it is a proven scientific fact that mutations are

either neutral or detrimental to the genome. Therefore, it is impossible for the theory of evolution to adequately demonstrate that time, natural selection, and mutations are capable of changing one species into another. Additionally, the field of genetics can graphically demonstrate that mutations are causing the human genome to degenerate (genetic entropy).

On the other hand, the Bible states that God created the universe and man, living things are limited to their kinds, and the universe and man have been degenerating since the introduction of sin by Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. This is exactly what is observed from a scientific viewpoint.

## GEOLOGY

Geology is the science of dealing with the development of the earth's crust, its rocks and fossils, etc. Within this broad definition, there are three principal areas that should be considered when evaluating evolution and creation:

- Time
- Dating methods
- Fossils

Each of these three areas presents the same data to an evolutionist and creationist, yet the reaction and resultant viewpoints are diametrically opposed. Let's begin by looking at time and why it is not without controversy:

### TIME

From a creationist perspective, the Bible is very clear on the length of time that God used to create the universe and man. In the creation narrative found in the first two chapters of Genesis, the text says God created the heavens and earth in six days, and rested on the seventh day. (*Note: In the next section on dating methods, we will review why a biblical "day" is 24 hours. But for this discussion, let's continue with the biblical word day meaning 24 hours*). As we can determine the time from Abraham to the present, and if the biblical genealogies in chapters 1-11 of Genesis are closely examined, it is clear that the age of the universe and man is about 6,184 years! The figure of 6,184 years is approximate because the exact time for the Egyptian Sojourn and the Israelite Monarchy is not known, but is likely in

the hundreds of years, if at all. So, the biblical chronology from creation to the present is computed as follows:

- 1,656 years from creation to the flood
- 352 years from the flood to Abraham
- 2,170 years from Abraham to BC/AD
- 2007 years from BC/AD to the present (2007)
- **Total of 6,184 years!**

Conversely, if the Bible gives an approximate time frame of 6,184 years of age for the creation of the universe and man, then what age is accepted by evolution for the beginning of the universe and the subsequent evolution of the earth and mankind? The answer is billions and millions of years as follows:

- It is theorized the universe was born about **14.5 to 15 billion** years ago. This is an assumption that is largely based on the Big Bang theory
- It is also theorized that the earth is **4.6 billion** years old. This number comes from a meteorite rock named “Allende” (a-yen-day) that was dated by radiometric methods (lead-lead method) and yielded an age of 4.6 billion years
- Anthropologists currently think man appeared on the scene about 1 million years ago. Therefore, man is about **1 million years** old

### DATING METHODS

In the previous section on time, we overviewed creationist and evolutionary time frames for the universe, earth, and man. However, it is crucially important to understand how these figures were obtained.

First, let's look at the creation time frame of 6,184 years. In the first and second chapters of Genesis, the word day is consistently used during the seven day creation account. Therefore, it is important to understand the definition of the word day, as there are several definitions that are currently being proposed in Christian academia. Let's look at how this is accomplished. Genesis 1:1-2 reads as follows:

*In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Now the earth was without shape and empty, and darkness was over the surface of the watery deep, but the Spirit of God was moving over the surface of the water.*



When this verse is read as written, it appears to flow from the beginning of verse one to the end of verse two. However, there are some alternative viewpoints that translate this verse as follows:

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

Then, in the next verse the word “*was*” is retranslated or changed to the word “*became!*” So, the next verse (v2) would then read as follows:

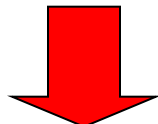
*The earth became without shape and empty; and darkness was over the surface of the watery deep, but the Spirit of God was moving over the surface of the water.*

This subtle change allows a gap of time to be inserted between the first and second verse and is depicted as follows:

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



## GAP THEORIES



*The earth became without shape and empty; and darkness was over the surface of the watery deep, but the Spirit of God was moving over the surface of the water.*

Why is a gap inserted between the first and second verse? Because billions and millions of years can then be inserted between these two verses which allows for the billions and millions of years that evolution requires! This basic viewpoint is known by various names such as the Gap Theory, Ruin Reconstruction Theory, Day Age Theory, and so on. Currently, the most popular viewpoint is known as the “*Progressive Creation*” movement, but the basic idea of a gap between the first and second verses is still the same. Although these viewpoints are contrary to

scripture, they have, nonetheless, become very popular as evolution can become an integral part of the creation account. However, consider the following quote:

"Probably, so far as I know, there is no professor of Hebrew or Old Testament at any world-class university who does not believe that the writer(s) of *Genesis* 1-11 intended to convey to their readers that creation took place in a series of 6 days which were the same as the days of 24 hours we now experience, and Noah's flood was understood to be worldwide"

*James Barr, Regis Professor of Hebrew, Oxford University*

So, if *Genesis* does not need evolution to assist in explaining a biblical definition of time, how does *Genesis* define time? The Hebrew word for day is "*yom*" which can be defined as various periods of time. However, *yom* **always** means 24 hours when any of the following are present (also see Ex 20:11):

- Preceded by a numeric
- With evening and morning
- Associated with night

Not surprisingly, the creation account uses all three of these considerations.

Therefore, in a biblical context, the word day means 24 hours. So, if the seven days of creation are seven 24-hour days, how long ago did creation take place? The answer is about 6,184 years ago as we discussed in the previous section. In the context of creation being approximately 6,000 to 7,000 years old, the following quote is more than interesting:

"There isn't much in the way of observational evidence in astronomy to conflict with a very young age for the sun and earth; less than 7,000 years"

*Evolutionist John Eddy, one of the world's leading Astronomers*

Next, let's look at the criteria that modern science and the theory of evolution uses to determine the age of the universe, earth, man, and other assorted objects of interest. Currently, there are three methods that are used for dating purposes. The methods are Carbon 14, Radiometric Dating (or Radioisotope Dating), and Index Fossils.

### Carbon 14

Carbon 14 is probably the most recognized of the three dating methods and is based on the simple principle of the ratio between carbon 12 (C-12) and carbon 14 (C-14). Here is how it works. Carbon 12 is a stable form of carbon and along with the gas nitrogen 14 (N-14), they are both naturally found in our atmosphere. When N-14 is bombarded by cosmic rays from outer space, the radioactive isotope C-14 is formed. Being a cyclical process, C-14 is continually being formed and decaying back into N-14. Living things (plants, animals, and man) absorb C-12 and C-14 atoms while breathing and eating. However, once an animal, plant, or human dies, they stop absorbing C-12 and C-14 atoms, and the unstable C-14 atoms begin to revert back to N-14. As a result, the ratio of C-12 to C-14 atoms will change over time. The rate the C-14 atoms will change back into N-14 is known as the half life, and the half life for C-14 is 5,730 years. That means that after 5,730 years, one-half of the C-14 will be left from the time of death, and so on until the C-14 has exhausted itself. Therefore, to use the carbon 14 method to date a past living plant, animal, or human, the amount of C-12 is assumed to remain constant and is compared to the amount of the C-14 that is left. However, the carbon 14 dating method does have its limits as follows:

- Carbon 14 can only be used to date past living things
- Carbon 14 can yield somewhat ballpark dates up to about 5,000 years
- In the 1940's, Dr. William Libby was credited with the discovery of the carbon 14 dating method. At the time, he acknowledged there was at least a 23% error rate. Today, it is known that the error rate can exceed 50%
- In about five half-lives, the amount of C-14 that remains will be very small. After 60,000 years, the C-14 will have been exhausted
- Carbon 14 depends on four assumptions. Because these assumptions are not repeatable or testable, they are not provable, and as a result, are assumptions. The four assumptions are:
  - (1) The decay rate has been constant
  - (2) There has been no contamination of the C-12 or C-14
  - (3) The original quantity of C-12 is assumed to be known
  - (4) There has never been a world-restructuring catastrophic flood

A quick review of the previous four assumptions should clearly illustrate that over a period of billions and millions of years, it is impossible to verify a constant decay rate, assume no contamination (water leaching, etc), and know the original quantity of the stable isotope C-12. Additionally, there is clear evidence of a worldwide catastrophic flood as 75% of the earth's crust is sedimentary! Even within its limitations, carbon 14 dating can often yield results that are at best, misleading. Consider the following quote:

"No matter how useful it is, the radiocarbon method is still not capable of yielding accurate and reliable results. There are gross discrepancies, the chronology is uneven and relative, and the accepted dates are selected dates"

*Anthropological Journal of Canada, "Radiocarbon, Ages in Error"*

### Radioisotope

Radioisotope (or radiometric) is also commonly used for dating purposes and it depends on the same four assumptions as carbon 14. Radioisotope dating is normally limited to dating rocks. There are three basic kinds of rocks found on earth:

- Metamorphic (granite; the result of pressure and heat)
- Igneous (lava; the result of molten magma)
- Sedimentary (sediments such as sandstone, limestone, shale, etc)

Rocks that are dated with radioisotope methods are metamorphic and igneous rocks. The radioisotope dating technique compares the amount of unstable radioactive "Parent" elements and their "Daughter" elements. Daughter elements are elements that unstable radioactive elements (parent elements) decay into over a period of time. As an example, a popular radioisotope dating technique is uranium lead as uranium-238 spontaneously decays into lead-206. The rate that uranium-238 decays into lead-206 through its intermediate steps is known as its half life. The half life for uranium-238 decay into lead-206 is 4.5 billion years. There are also other radioisotope dating methods such as potassium argon, rubidium strontium, and lead-lead, but they all operate on the same basic principle.

If the uranium lead method is used to date a metamorphic or igneous rock, a measurement of the amount of the intermediate isotopes that are present in the rock, including the amount of uranium-238 and lead-206 is taken. This will yield the alleged age of the rock from the ratio of the uranium-238 to lead-206 that is found in the rock. A legitimate question is *"How accurate are radioisotope dating methods?"* Based on the current measurements of rocks of known ages, radioisotope dating methods are extremely inaccurate! The following are a few examples:

- The Kaupelehu Flow, Hualalai Volcano, Hawaii, is known to have erupted in 1800-1801. Radioisotope dating ranges from 140 million years to 2.96 billion years
- Lava flows from Mt. Kilauea, Hawaii, are less than 200 years old, yet radioisotope dating gives dates of around 21 million years
- Lava flows at Mt. Ngauruhoe, New Zealand, are less than 50 years old, yet radioisotope dating has yielded dates between 100 million years and 3,908 million years old
- Mt. Saint Helens erupted in May, 1980. Radioisotope dating of the lava flows yielded dates between 350,000 and 2.4 million years old

The previous examples give credibility to the impression that radioisotope dating does not work on rocks of known ages, but is assumed to work on rocks of unknown ages. In many cases, it is a fact that published dates are in reality, selected dates. Consider the following quote:

"Dating methods may be further summarized by the simple statement that there are really no reliable long-time radiological clocks, and even the short-time radiocarbon clock is in serious need of repair"

*Dr. Melvin Cook, Physical Chemistry, Yale*

### **Index Fossils**

The last dating method we will briefly consider is index fossils. First, a little history. During *"The Great Awakening"* the dominant geology was the belief that the fossil bearing rock strata on earth had been deposited by Noah's flood. However, during the eighteenth and nineteenth century, a new belief was modernized by Sir Charles Lyell and others in the 1800's who supported evolution, infinite ages, and the assumption earth's rock strata had built-up over

long periods of time. Lyell (and others) also developed the “*Standard Geologic Column*” (Fig 4). This column is assumed to represent a history of rocks and fossils that are currently found in the earth’s crust. By looking at the left side of Figure 4, you can see there are three major Era’s (Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic) that are divided into thirteen Periods (Precambrian up to Quaternary). The basic idea of the Geologic Column (which can be found in virtually every geology, biology, or evolution textbook) is to graphically display three viewpoints:

*Fig 4: The Standard Geologic Column*

- The oldest rock layers should be at the bottom of the column
- The simplest forms of life should also be at the bottom of the column. Progressing upward, the life forms should become more complicated until you reach the Quaternary Period and the appearance of mammals and man
- Depicted life forms are assumed to have evolved over a time frame of at least 100 million years



Interestingly, all of the geological ages were developed before the advent of current dating methods. Therefore, the Geologic Column is an

*Fig 5: Trilobite fossil*

assumption that the evolution of simple to complex life forms should be graphically displayed in the earth's strata. Along with this assumption is the belief that the oldest rocks

should be located at the bottom of the strata, and the newest rocks at the top of the strata. The core problem with the Geologic Column is that it does not exist anywhere on earth except in textbooks! As depicted in Figure 4, the column should in reality be about 100 miles in thickness, but actual columns average one mile in thickness. Additionally, only several of the thirteen Periods are normally found in any one location, there are numerous locations where Periods are totally absent, and there are abundant examples of strata occurring in the wrong evolutionary order (old rocks and fossils on top of recent rocks and fossils). Some examples of note are the Lewis Overthrust, the Appalachian region, areas of the Rockies, Swiss Alpine region, Scottish Highlands, mountains of India, and so on. Keep in mind that from the previous sections on dating methods, carbon 14

is used to date past living thing, and radioisotope is used to date igneous and metamorphic rocks. Also, remember there are three kinds of rocks – igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary. As fossils are normally found in sedimentary rocks, the carbon 14 and radioisotope methods do not apply. Most people are familiar with fossils, but most people are unfamiliar with how fossils are formed, and most importantly, dated (*this will be covered in the next section*).

Here is how the index fossil dating method works. Suppose you are digging in a rock strata and find a fossil of a trilobite (Fig 5). One of your initial considerations would be –“*How old is this trilobite fossil?*” By looking at Figure 4, notice that trilobites are in the Cambrian Period. So, by looking at the time frames in the Period column, you can see that your trilobite fossil and the rock strata that contained the fossil are about 100 million years old. Therefore, the index fossil dating method uses the long ages of evolution to determine the age of the fossils, and the age of rocks are then determined by the age of index fossils! With this simple example, it should be obvious this is an example of “*circular reasoning*” by using the fossil to date the rocks, and the rocks to date the fossil! Consider the following quotes:

**“There is no certain order of the fossils”**

*Dr. David Raup, Geologist, University of Chicago and The Field Museum of Natural History*

**“The fossil record exhibits no clear vector of progress”**

*Stephen Jay Gould, Paleontologist, Harvard*

## FOSSILS

The word “*Fossil*” comes from the Latin word which means “*To be dug up,*” and paleontology is the study of fossils. Fossils are the remains of past living things, and can be an excellent history book of past events and the history of life on this earth. To date, over 250,000 different species of fossils and 250 million catalogued fossils have been dug up and identified. There are four types of fossils as follows:

- Prints: Impressions that are formed in mud and then harden
- Molds: Hollowed out spaces in rocks that are the same shape of the living object after their remains dissolved



- Casts: Solid forms of past living objects that are formed when the mold fills with sediment
- Body Fossils: Actual parts of the past living thing

### Fossil Formation

There are two explanations regarding the formation of fossils – evolutionary and creationist. From an evolutionary viewpoint, let's assume an animal dies in the ocean. The animal sinks to the bottom of the ocean and is covered by sediment. The soft body tissues will dissolve and leave a mold. The mold will ultimately fill up with sediment and minerals which harden over time and forms a cast. Over eons of time, the earth moves and brings the fossil towards the surface. Ultimately, the earth erodes and the fossil is exposed and becomes visible.

The creationist looks at the formation of fossils from a significantly different perspective that is primarily based on a worldwide catastrophic flood that quickly overwhelms and buries animal and plant life in sedimentary deposits. The fossil mold will ultimately fill up with sediment and minerals which harden over time and forms a cast. Over eons of time, the earth moves and brings the fossil towards the surface. Ultimately, the earth erodes and the fossil is exposed and becomes visible.

Notice the primary difference between these two definitions is **CATASTROPHIC FLOOD** and **TIME!** The creationist definition is based on a catastrophic flood that quickly buries plant and animal life in sedimentary deposits. This action will eliminate destruction of the plant or animal by scavengers, keep air from enhancing rapid decomposition, and preserve the plant or animal until one of the four types of fossils are formed. This rapid type of catastrophic sedimentation that quickly overwhelms plants and animals should produce large numbers of fossil graveyards, and plants and animals that have been buried together that do not normally co-exist. This is exactly what is found around the world. A clear example of catastrophism (or a global flood) are the vast fossil graveyards in the sedimentary crust all around the earth where fossils can be found by the billions. As an example:

- Fossils of fish are found by the billions in Scotland, New York, California, Wyoming, etc

- Dinosaur fossils are common in New Mexico, Alberta, Tanzania, Belgium, etc
- Insect fossils are abundant in Colorado, the Baltic Nations, Caribbean Islands, etc
- The Mammoth beds of Siberia and Alaska
- Mastodons in Florida
- Horse beds in France
- Vast coal beds around the world that are fossilized remains of plants

In opposition, the evolutionary definition is based on a process that requires sediment to slowly bury a plant or animal. Remember that unless there is catastrophic action, normal sedimentation is a slow process. This results in a dilemma for the evolutionary definition of fossil formation. Fossils cannot be formed by a slow sedimentary process as a dead plant or animal will be destroyed by scavengers and/or decompose before being covered by sediment. If slow sedimentation resulted in fossils, one should find millions of bison fossils in the Great Plains of America. Not surprisingly, no bison fossils are found. The evidence of vast global fossil beds in concert with the fact that few if any fossils are being formed today is graphically confirmed by the following quote:

"Comparatively few remains of organisms now inhabiting the earth are being deposited under conditions favorable for their preservation as fossils. It is, nevertheless, remarkable that so vast a number of fossils are imbedded in the rocks"

*William J. Miller, Emeritus Professor of Geology, U.C.L.A.*

### **Transitional Fossils**

When trying to determine the development of life on earth, a reasonable approach would be to look at the historical record of life by an examination of the fossilized remains of past forms of life found in the earth's rock strata. The discovery of 250 thousand fossilized species and a total of 250 million catalogued fossils over the past 150 years have yielded a wealth of fossils that can be used for investigative purposes. However, if the aforementioned number of fossils has been recovered, then an innumerable number of transitional fossils should also be recovered. The word transition is defined as "*Passing from one condition to another.*" When this definition is applied to fossils, it could be interpreted as

meaning *"Fossils that remain from species transitioning into other species and display characteristics of two different species."* From an evolutionary viewpoint, if species are evolving upward and changing into higher forms of species, then fossils that display the characteristics of two species (or the in-between transitional form) should be present in the fossil record. Therefore, the fossil record should display the following characteristics from an evolutionary viewpoint:

- Gradual appearance of complex forms
- Slow change of simple forms into more complex forms
- Transitional life forms linking lower to more complex forms of life

From a creationist viewpoint, transitional fossils should not be found in the fossil record as God created the various species fully formed from the moment of creation as outlined in Genesis. From a creationist viewpoint, the following characteristics should be found in the fossil record:

- Sudden appearance of complex forms and with complete characteristics
- No transitional forms

When the fossil record is examined, a startling pattern of fossils becomes apparent. There is a sudden appearance of most complex life forms in the Cambrian Period of the Geologic Column! This is referred to in Geology as the *"Cambrian Explosion."* Additionally, there is a complete lack of transitional fossils in the Geologic Column! These two revelations should not be surprising from a creationist viewpoint, but are fatal to the theory of evolution. In response to this fact, Stephen J. Gould of Harvard has proposed another theory that is called *"Punctuated Equilibrium."* This theory postulates that new species suddenly appeared from cosmic bursts that left no trace of transitional fossils. Consider the following quotes:

*"The complete lack of fossil intermediates in the geological record is the most obvious and gravest objection which can be urged against my theory"*

*Charles Darwin*

It is a mistake to believe that even one fossil or group can be demonstrated to have been ancestral to another"

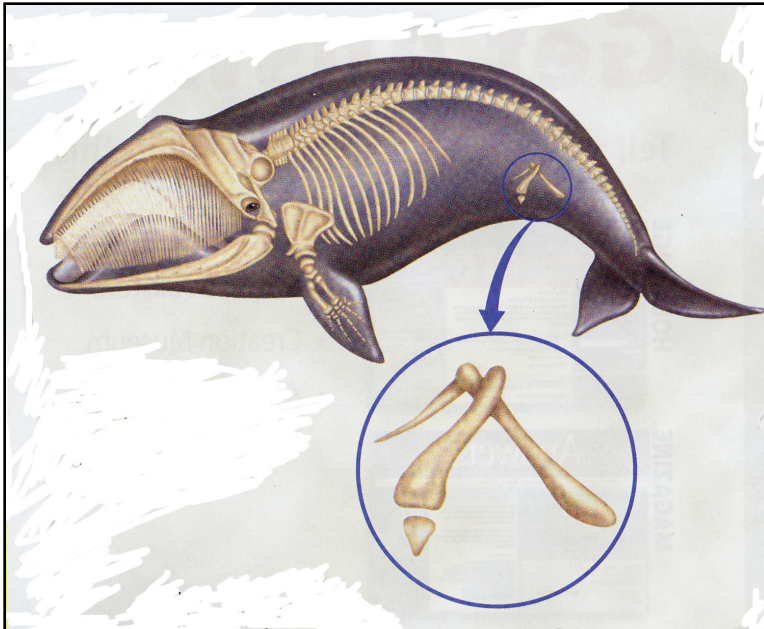
*Gareth Nelson, American Museum of Natural History*

"The absence of fossil evidence for intermediary stages between major transitions has been a persistent and nagging problem for gradualist accounts of evolution, and is the trade secret of paleontology"

*Stephen J. Gould, Evolutionist, Harvard*

### Vestigial Structures

Vestigial structures (Fig 6) are supposed remnants from ancestors that have lost their original function or capacity. According to the textbook Biology: The



Dynamics of Life (a textbook that is used throughout public schools in America), "Vestigial structures show structural change over time." This concept is based on the assumption

**Fig 6: Vestigial structures**

that the ancestry and function of the particular structure is known. However, by using observational science, it

is impossible to know the exact function of ancient structures as observational science only deals with things that are observable in the present. A common example of a vestigial structure is the pelvic bone in a Baleen whale. This bone is supposedly left over from the time when whales walked on land. Even though this bone is known to have a clear reproductive function, it is still labeled a left-over from the evolutionary process.

### SUMMARY

The evolutionary time frames of billions and millions of years that have been ascribed to the age of the universe, the earth, and mankind stand in stark contrast to the biblical time frames of a few thousand years. Although the biblical record of just thousands of years must be accepted by faith, the evolutionary

time frame of billions and millions of years must also be accepted by faith as these long-time frames have not been observed or provable, and have proven to be exceptionally unreliable. The index fossil method relies on circular reasoning to provide data for fossils and rocks. Radioisotope dating of rocks uses assumptions that are not provable, and as a result, has yielded extremely inaccurate data on rocks of known ages. Although a popular dating method, carbon 14 is hampered by severe limitations.

A recent scientific research project termed the RATE project (**R**adioisotopes **A**nd **T**he Age of the Earth) has shed new light on scientific dating methods. It has been discovered that global samples of diamonds and coal (that are supposed to be millions and millions of years old) still had "*Readily Detectable*" amounts of carbon 14 where there should have been none. This is clearly in conflict with the long-age time scale. Other measurements of helium retention in zircon crystals, radiohalos in granite, and fission tracks in zircons also yielded similar results that evolutionary dating methods do not support the evolutionary time scale, but lend support to a young age for the earth.

The numerous fossil graveyards around the earth along with 75% of the earth's crust being formed by sedimentary rock stand in firm support of a global flood and rapid formation of plant and animal fossils. Additionally, the sudden appearance of most complex species in the Cambrian explosion points to the validity of the biblical creation account. The evolutionary view of slow fossil formation is a fictitious assumption and the complete lack of transitional fossils in the fossil record does not produce the evidence of gradual change demanded by Darwinism. This evidence alone is sufficient to establish the fact that evolution has not occurred on the earth.

Finally, a recent discovery has also questioned the validity of dating methods and the evolutionary past. According to modern scientific opinions, dinosaurs lived millions of years ago and died out about 65 million years ago. Recently, Dr. Mary Schweitzer, University of Montana, discovered fresh red blood cells, soft fibrous tissue, and complete soft blood vessels in the leg bone of a T-Rex. The exciting discovery (which is not the first for Dr. Schweitzer) makes an obvious statement; "*It is inconceivable that such things could be preserved for millions of years.*"

So, if dinosaur bones cannot be millions of years old, how old are they? Evidently, modern scientific beliefs are subject to error!

## MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

Molecular biology specializes in the study of molecular genetics. Molecules are a group of two or more atoms held together by bonds, and genes are a unit of hereditary information consisting of a specific sequence in DNA. With this brief definition of molecular biology, it is easy to see this field deals with a new facet of science – the microscopic world of atoms and genetic information. Interestingly, this scientific field was unknown until the 1950's when the electron microscope was discovered. The power of the electron microscope allowed scientists to view what had previously been unknown – the secrets and complexity of the basic cell. To further explore the secrets of the cell and how it applies to creation and evolutionary viewpoints; let's look at three areas – The Basic Cell, Information Science, and Intelligent Design-Irreducible Complexity.

### THE BASIC CELL

When Darwin's *"The Origin of the Species"* was published in 1859, he thought the most basic cell was nothing more than a *"Simple blob of protoplasm."* Due to his



perceived simplistic nature of the cell, Darwin believed it was possible for chemicals in the pre biotic ocean to come together and form the beginning stages of life. In fact, Darwin did not address how life started in his book. However,

*Fig 7: A basic cell*

because of the advances in technology and recent discoveries (DNA, etc), we know the cell is extremely complicated (Fig 7) and is possibly beyond the scope of our

scientific understanding. This complexity has spawned a new branch of science referred to as Molecular Genetics which is the study of the elaborate microscopic worlds of circuits, assembly instructions, molecular machines, and genetic processing that has recently been discovered within cells. As an example, there are molecular trucks that carry supplies from one end of a cell to the other, machines that capture energy from sunlight and turn it into usable energy, and so on. Consider a fundamental overview of the complexity of one of the genetic processes involving DNA and the manufacture of a single protein:

- In the heart of a cell, there are tightly wound strands of DNA (see Fig 8) that contain all of the instructions necessary to build every protein in an organism. Proteins are the building blocks of life
- A molecular machine first unwinds a section of the DNA strand to reveal the genetic instructions necessary to build a protein molecule. This process is called Transcription
- Another machine then copies these instructions to form a molecule known as Messenger RNA
- When transcription is complete, the RNA strand carries the genetic information through the Nuclear Pore Complex (the gatekeeper for traffic in and out of the cell nucleus)
- The Messenger RNA strand is then directed to a two-part molecular factory called a Ribosome
- After attaching itself securely, the process of Translation begins
- Inside the Ribosome, a molecular assembly line builds a specifically sequenced chain of amino acids. These are transported from other parts of the cell and then linked to chains, often hundreds of units long. Their sequential arrangement determines the type of protein manufactured
- When the chain is finished, it is moved from the Ribosome to a barrel shaped machine that helps to fold it into the precise shape critical to its function
- After the chain is folded into a protein, it is then released and shepherded by another molecular machine to the exact location where it is needed

Within this brief overview, there is one word that is prominent – machines. Any mechanical engineer will readily admit that machines are not the result of chance events. From an evolutionary viewpoint, the chance assembly of molecular



machines are an impossibility. Therefore, the complexity of a cell is a clear example of an intelligent designer – God. Consider the following quotes:

"The simplest living cell is so complex that supercomputer models may never simulate its behavior perfectly"

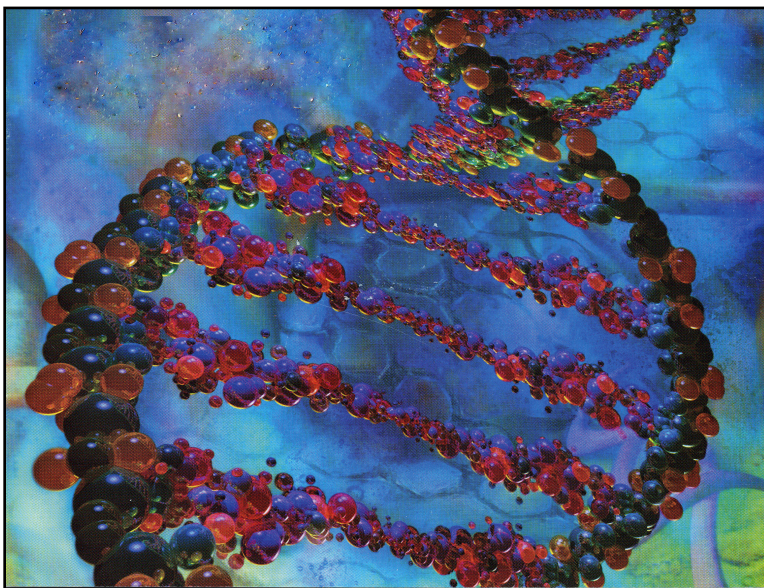
*Scientific American, August 2001*

"This is absolutely mind boggling, to perceive at this scale of size such a finely tuned apparatus that bears the marks of an intelligent design and manufacture, and we have the details of an immensely complex molecular realm of genetic information, processing, and it's exactly this new realm of molecular genetics where we see the most compelling evidence of design"

*Dr. Stan Kenyon, San Francisco University, and the co-author of the evolutionary "Bible" on chemical predestination (life from chemicals)*

### INFORMATION SCIENCE

On February 28, 1953, Francis Crick walked into a pub in Cambridge, England, and boldly announced that he and James Watson had "*Found the secret of life.*" At the time, these two unknown scientists did not grasp the complete scope of their discovery. During the past half-century, the knowledge of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) has transformed science, medicine, and other facets of



modern life. Today it is known that DNA is the carrier of the genetic code and thus the key molecule of biology and

*Fig 8: DNA*

heredity. DNA has been called many things, but the most common is "*The language of life*" as it carries all of the information necessary for life.



Let's briefly look at two aspects of DNA – design and information:

### **Design**

- A DNA fiber is only about two millionths of a millimeter thick, so that it is barely visible with an electron microscope
- The crystalline structure of DNA is twisted into a double helix chain (Fig 8) called chromosomes, is about 2 meters long when fully stretched out, is tucked into the nucleus of each cell, and contains the instructions or blueprints for making living things from one generation to the next by utilizing just four letters – **A** (Adenine), **T** (Thymine), **G** (Guanine), and **C** (Cytosine)
- A DNA molecule contains about 750,000 typed pages, each containing about 2,000 characters
- The amount of information on this tape is so immense that it would stretch from the North Pole to the Equator if it was typed on paper using standard size letters
- Amazingly, it is a self-replicating molecule that can make a copy of itself, is capable of correcting errors in the copying process, and is the most accurate and comprehensive storage and retrieval system known to modern science
- The information stored in the DNA molecules of all living cells is indispensable for the numerous guided processes involving complex and unique functions
- Microchips are the storage elements of present-day computers. Only a few years ago, chips which could store the text of 4 typed pages were regarded as revolutionary. Today, all the telephone numbers of a large city can be stored on one chip, and their speed of operation is so fast that the Bible could be read 200 times in one second. But there is one thing all the chips in the world will never be able to do, namely to copy life's instructions for an ant and all it can do

The preceding overview of some of the capabilities of the DNA molecule makes it patently clear that evolutionary theory requires a person to believe concepts that are totally unreasonable. Thousands of man-years of research as well as unprecedented technological developments were required to produce a megabit chip. But we are expected to believe that the storage principles embodied in DNA (with a much higher degree of integration) developed spontaneously in

inorganic matter which was left to itself. Such a theory is, to say the least, absurd in the highest degree!

In contrast with the evolutionary viewpoint of anything is possible with time, is the creationist explanation of design. When the complexity and capability of just a single DNA molecule is compared to and greatly exceeds the best achievements of modern integrated computer systems, it clearly exhibits the characteristics of an intelligently designed system that supports the creationist viewpoint. Consider the following quotes:

"There are no detailed Darwinian accounts for the evolution of any fundamental biochemical or cellular systems, only a variety of wishful explanations"

*Dr. Robert Shapiro, Biochemist, University of New York*

"Since science does not have the faintest idea how life on earth originated,.....it would only be honest to confirm this to other scientists, and to the public at large"

*Hubert P. Jockey, well known American Informationist, and as printed in the Journal of Theoretical Biology, Vol 91, 1981*

"What I have learned in the past ten years of review of recent scientific knowledge of cellular morphology and physiology, the code of life (DNA), and the lack of supporting evidence for evolution in the light of recent scientific evidence is a shocking rebuttal to the theory of evolution"

*Dr. Isaac Manly, Harvard Medical School*

### **Information**

A few years ago, science operated on the principle that the universe is comprised of two major elements – matter and energy. However, it is now universally accepted that information is the third fundamental element, and all living systems originate through information. Information is a necessary prerequisite for life, and any piece of information has a purpose (apobetics) whether it is the "Language of life" as found in DNA (which is necessary for the operation of all cellular matter), or the basis for the field of linguistics (languages). It is currently estimated there are 5,100 languages for communication on earth. The obvious

question then arises - *where did these languages originate from?* It has yet to be shown empirically how information can arise in dead matter as information is always a result of an intellectual constraint. Interestingly, man is the most complex information processing system on earth. The quantity of information processed in our bodies during the course of one day is one million times greater than all the knowledge represented in the books of the world!

From an evolutionary viewpoint, the information capability of DNA slowly evolved from dead matter and gradually formed the coded language that governs all life. This perspective is tantamount to the assumption that while strolling on a beach you come across a package that has washed up on shore. As you pick up the package you discover it is Windows XP and you assume that it just happened to accidentally form from chemicals in the ocean! Additionally, the evolutionary idea of an upwards development of grunts and snorts to the 5,100 languages of today has been thoroughly refuted by comparative linguistics.

Contrary to this viewpoint is the sudden creation of all matter and energy by God as detailed in the first two chapters of Genesis. Additionally, the origin of a language is also detailed in the first two chapters of Genesis while the expansion of languages was initiated at the Tower of Babel as delineated in Genesis, chapter eleven. Consider the following quotes:

"Supporters of secular science advocate the belief that tucked away in nature, outside of normal physics, there is a law which performs miracles"  
*Sir Fred Hoyle, British Astrophysicist, one of today's best-known astronomers*

"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"  
*Dr. Werner Gitt, Director and Professor, German Federal Institute of Physics and Technology*

### INTELLIGENT DESIGN-IRREDUCIBLE COMPLEXITY

The concept of intelligent design goes back at least as far as ancient Greece. Simply stated, it means the world looks as if it was created by an intelligent being. Today, intelligent design contends that living organisms appear designed

because they have been designed, and they exhibit features such as specified complexity that evolutionary processes cannot duplicate. Specified complexity means *"An effect is comprised of numerous complex parts and yet fits a recognizable pattern."* As an example, the space shuttle is made up of thousands of complex parts, yet is a recognizable pattern. Irreducible complexity is defined as *"A single system composed of several well-matched, interacting parts that contribute to the basic function, wherein the removal of any one of the parts causes the system to effectively cease functioning."*

To illustrate the concept of irreducible complexity and specified complexity, let's look at the function of a mousetrap. A common mousetrap consists of five basic parts (Fig 9):

- (1) Flat wooden platform
- (2) Metal hammer (the part that traps the mouse)
- (3) A spring
- (4) A sensitive catch (where the bait is placed)
- (5) Metal bar (attaches to the catch and holds the hammer back)



Obviously, the proper operation of a mousetrap is dependent on the concurrent presence of the five

*Fig 9: A simple example of irreducible complexity*

previous five parts. If just one of the parts are missing, the mousetrap will not work. Stated from another

perspective, the mousetrap will be **completely** inoperable! Additionally, the combination of the five basic parts is easily identified as a recognizable pattern - a common mousetrap. Now, let's apply this simple example to several complicated examples keeping the following quote in mind:

"If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight modifications, my theory would absolutely break down"

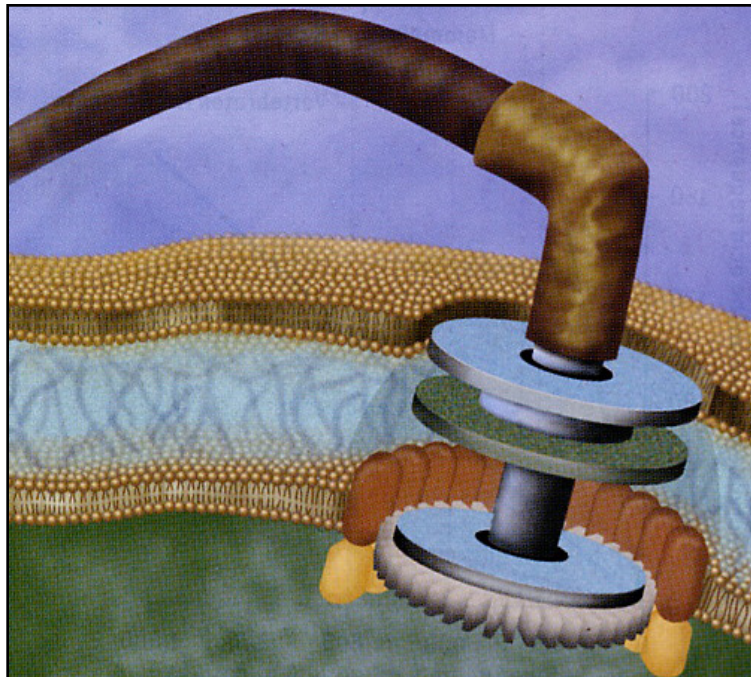
*Charles Darwin*

### Bacterial Flagellum

In 1973 it was discovered that some bacteria cells navigate their environment by rotating a flagellum (a whip like tail). This tail acts as a rotary propeller by spinning at up to 100,000

**Fig 10: Bacterial flagellum**

rpm! The rotary motor that powers this tail (Fig 10) is comprised of numerous sophisticated parts such as a bushing, hook, filament, stator



(stationary element), a rotor (rotating element), is water-cooled, has a driveshaft, a U-joint, uses energy that is generated by a flow of acid through the bacterial membrane, and is capable of stopping from 100,000 rpm in  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a turn, and reversing to 100,000 rpm in another  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a turn! The bacterial flagellum is comprised of over 240 specific proteins for its operation. Because the flagellum displays a staggering complexity of precisely tailored parts at the microscopic level, the question "*How did it evolve to its present form of numerous sophisticated parts that must all be present for proper operation?*" must be considered. Currently, Darwinian Theory has given no explanation for the evolution of the flagellum by slight successive modifications. For a moment, consider a simple scenario of a bacterial flagellum involved in the evolutionary process. Also assume all of the required parts are yet to be finalized and the flagellum, although almost complete, is inoperable due to a single missing part. From an evolutionary

viewpoint, what would natural selection do? Because natural selection selects only beneficial traits and deletes those that are not beneficial, natural selection would eliminate the inoperable cell and flagellum.

### **The Human Eye**

As the number of required parts increases, so does the difficulty of gradually putting the system together, and the likelihood of a chance assembly significantly increases. As an example, let's look at the human eye.

In the nineteenth century, the detail of the anatomy of the eye was common knowledge. The pupil was known to act as a shutter to let in enough light to see in either darkness or bright sunlight. The lens gathers light and focuses it on the retina to form a sharp image and changes density over its surface to correct for chromatic aberrations (different colors of light with different wavelengths). The eye muscles allow it to quickly move in the desired direction. The nineteenth century scientists were astounded by the sophisticated complexity of the eye and also knew that if the eye lacked any of its integrated features, it would not work. What the nineteenth century scientists did not know was what happens when a photon of light first hits the retina – how is it converted to sight, and, in living color? Today, the intricate biochemistry of vision is beginning to be better understood which further complicates the complexity of the human eye. The astonishing complexity of the eye has forced the question – *“How could all this have evolved one part at a time?”* Charles Darwin also considered this question as graphically illustrated in the following quote:

**“To suppose that the eye could have formed by natural selection, seems, I freely confess, absurd in the highest possible degree”**

*Charles Darwin*

### **SUMMARY**

In considering the question of *“How life originated,”* there are two major constraints that must be addressed. First, how did lifeless chemicals form a basic self-replicating cell (in a hostile environment) that exhibits the characteristics of astounding complexity? Secondly, where did genetic information come from? Anyone who wants to make meaningful statements about the origin of life

would be forced to explain how genetic information originated. All evolutionary views are fundamentally unable to answer these crucial questions.

The inability of Darwinian Theory to account for the molecular basis of life is obvious from a complete lack of detailed accounts in professional literature of how complex biochemical systems could have evolved in a gradual, step by step process. The foundation of this dilemma is the vast complexity of the cell that modern biochemistry has uncovered – and continues to discover. No one at Harvard University, the National Institute of Health, no member of the National Academy Sciences, no Nobel Prize winner – no one can give a detailed account of how any complex biochemical process might have developed in a Darwinian manner. Clearly, if complex systems did not gradually evolve, then complex systems must have been put together suddenly. This fact is best explained by the sudden creation account in Genesis.

## PALEOANTHROPOLOGY

Before we look at the field of Paleoanthropology, let's consider several definitions that will be important to this section:

- Paleo means old
- Anthropology is the Greek word for the study of man
- Combining the two words, Paleoanthropology is the study of human fossils
- Hominid is used by evolutionists to define *"Humans and their evolutionary ancestors"*
- Human is used by creationists to refer to those *"Who are descendants of Adam"*
- Primates (for this discussion) will be considered part ape and part human

Although the field of Paleoanthropology is an accepted scientific field, it can exhibit a unique characteristic that often sets it apart from other scientific fields. A primary difference between Paleoanthropology and other scientific fields is a lack of absolutes. By absolutes, let's look at three considerations.

First, the other sciences (such as physics) are founded on fundamental laws - the Laws of Thermodynamics, Biogenetic Law, Borel's Law, and so on. However, Paleoanthropology is based on an **opinion** that is founded on evolutionary

theory that postulates man evolved from primates. As an example, the evolutionist first assumes that humans and other living primates are related. Studies on the other primates are then used to cast light on the alleged evolution of humans. This is graphically displayed in the evolutionary “Tree of Life” found in most biology textbooks that depicts a tree with an original life form at the bottom with branches rising upwards with various advanced life forms at the end of the branches. Consider the following quote:

“Some people will have heard me say that I often felt that  
Paleoanthropology was more of an art than a science. I think it is now about  
to be a science, and I sincerely hope that it will be a science, because the  
minute it becomes a science we begin the possibility of really understanding  
what’s going on”

*Richard Leaky, renowned anthropologist*

Secondly, another misconception is that human fossil material is readily available for review and is thoroughly studied by all who teach and write on the subject. Consider the following quote:

“Only those in the inner circle get to see the fossils; only those who agree  
with the particular interpretation of a particular investigator are allowed to  
see the fossils”

*Donald Johnson, discoverer of “Lucy”*

Thirdly, another misconception is that Paleoanthropologists are able to speak with the same authority as other scientists. This view is not held by the following researcher in the field of Paleoanthropology:

“When we move right off the register of objective truth into those fields of  
presumed biological science, like extrasensory perception or the  
interpretation of man’s fossil history, where to the faithful anything is  
possible - and where the ardent believer is sometimes able to believe several  
contradictory things at the same time”

*Lord Zuckerman, University of Birmingham, England, noted authority on the  
australopithecines*



In addition to the three preceding examples of a lack of absolutes, the field of Paleoanthropology has been plagued with numerous blatant frauds such as the following examples of proposed missing links:

- **Nebraska Man**

Developed from one tooth, which was later found to be from an extinct species of a pig

- **Java-Ape Man**

In 1981, Java, Indonesia, Eugene Dubois found a skull cap that he claimed to have transitional features between apes and humans. A year later, he found a thigh bone in about the same area that he felt looked human. Dubois claimed the skull cap and thigh bone to be the missing link between apes and humans. Today, fluorine analysis indicates that both fossils are the same age, and the thigh bone is human

- **Pittdown Man**

A skull from an old woman stained to look ancient and a jawbone from an orangutan were pieced together to look like the bridge between ape and man. This scam continued for four decades

- **Neanderthal Man**

Neanderthal man has always been pictured as a brutish, hairy, cave dwelling hominid that lived prior to modern man. Today, it is known that Neanderthals were people of incredible power and strength, but were plagued with rickets, and arthritis in older age. Today it is known that Neanderthals were basically the same as modern humans

- **Lucy**

With much fanfare, a partial set of fossilized bones were uncovered in Ethiopia in 1974 and named "*Lucy*." Lucy was quickly proclaimed to be able to walk upright and the common ancestor of all later hominids including humans. What was not disclosed, was that part of the skeleton was found over two miles away and 200' lower than the original find. Today, most paleoanthropologists consider Lucy a variety of extinct ape, and there is now evidence of human fossils that were capable of walking prior to Lucy

- Additionally, there was Peking Man, Wadjak Man, Nut Cracker Man, and so on

Now, let's look at why the fossil record clearly invalidates the evolutionary theory of human evolution from apes. First, consider the following quote:

“As I have already implied, students of fossil primates have not been distinguished for caution when working within the logical constraints of their subject. The record is so astonishing that it is legitimate to ask whether much evidence is yet to be found in this field at all. The story of the Piltdown Man hoax provides a pretty good answer”  
*Lord Zukerman, University of Birmingham, England*

Secondly, look closely at the following four figures. Let's start with Figure 11 as printed in the July, 2001, issue of Time magazine. Starting from the left of the top

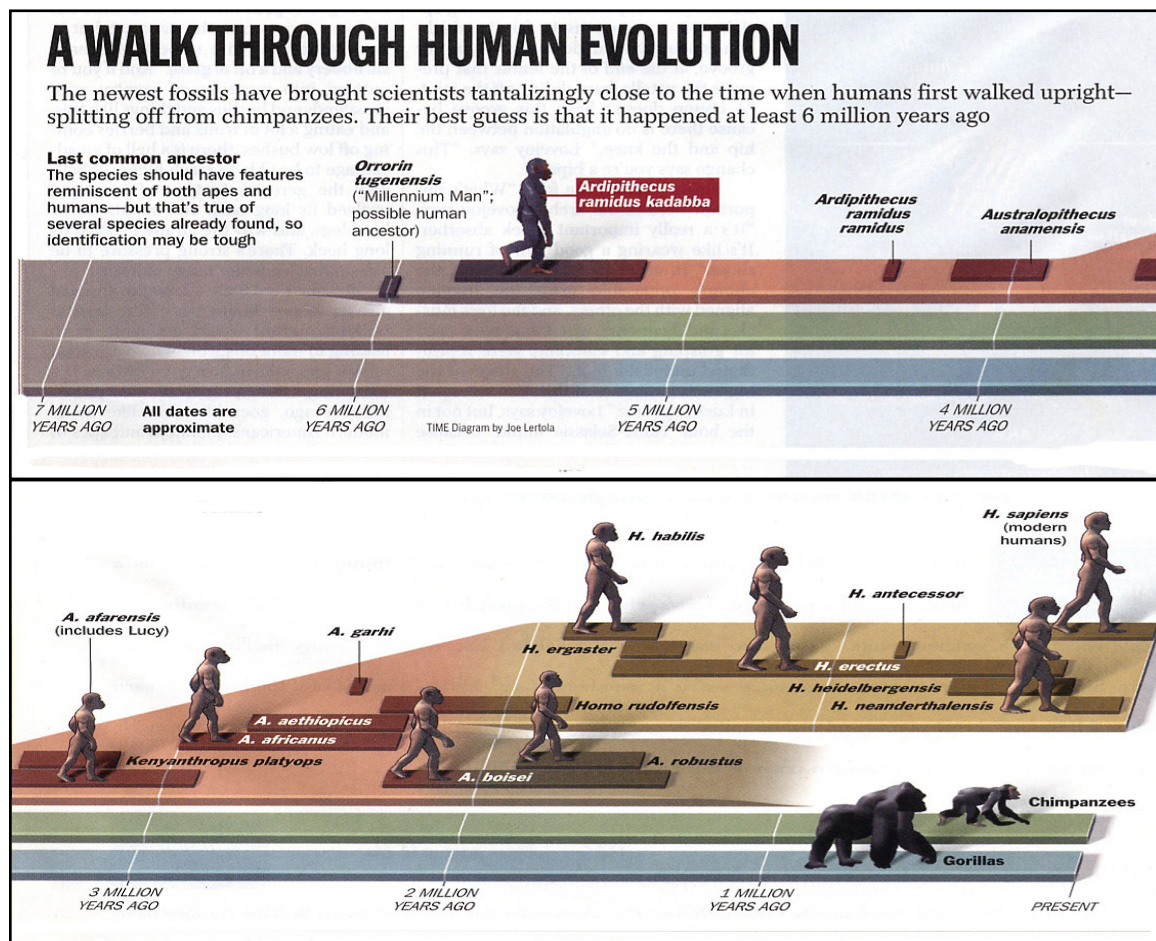
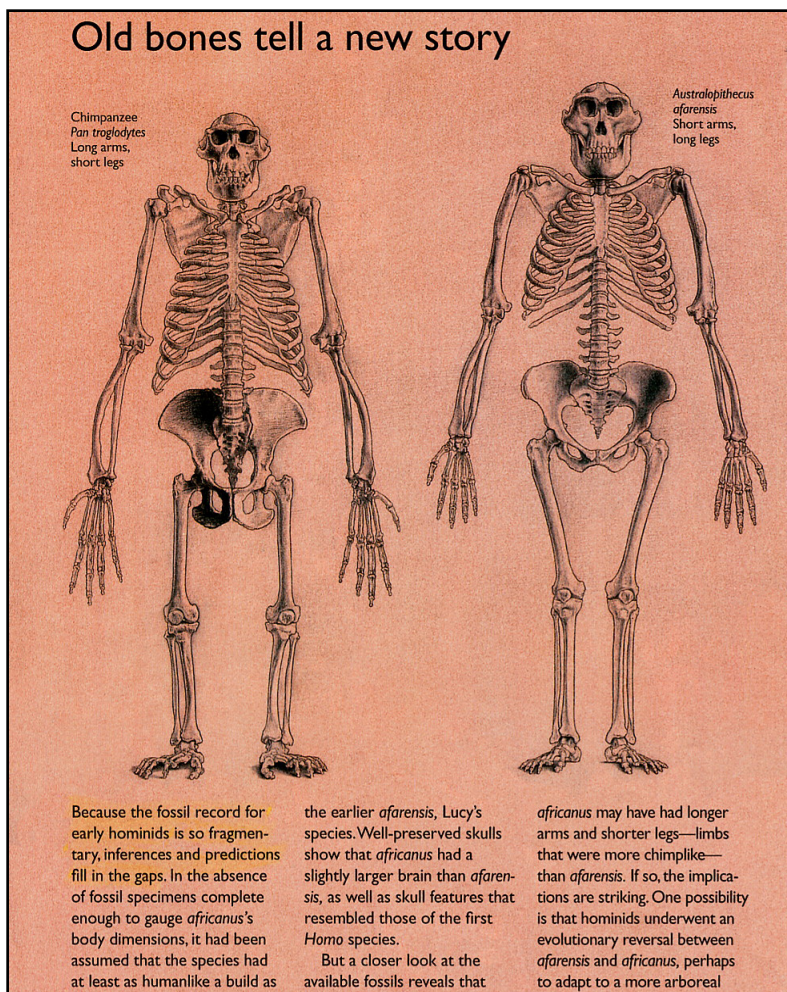


Fig 11: An alleged representation of the evolution of modern humans

Figure, notice that 7 million years ago, gorillas, chimpanzees, and modern humans evolved from the same unknown source. Interestingly, gorillas, chimpanzees, and modern humans are believed to have descended from a single apelike primate that remains to be discovered. Then, about 6 million years ago, humans split from gorillas and chimpanzees. Now, notice that the evolution of gorillas and chimpanzees follows a continuous unbroken path to the present, while the evolution of modern man from about 4 million years ago to the present follows numerous broken paths that do not share any continuity (bottom, Figure 11). The obvious question is why? The answer to this question is found in Figure 12 from the August 1998 issue of National Geographic magazine. Quoting from



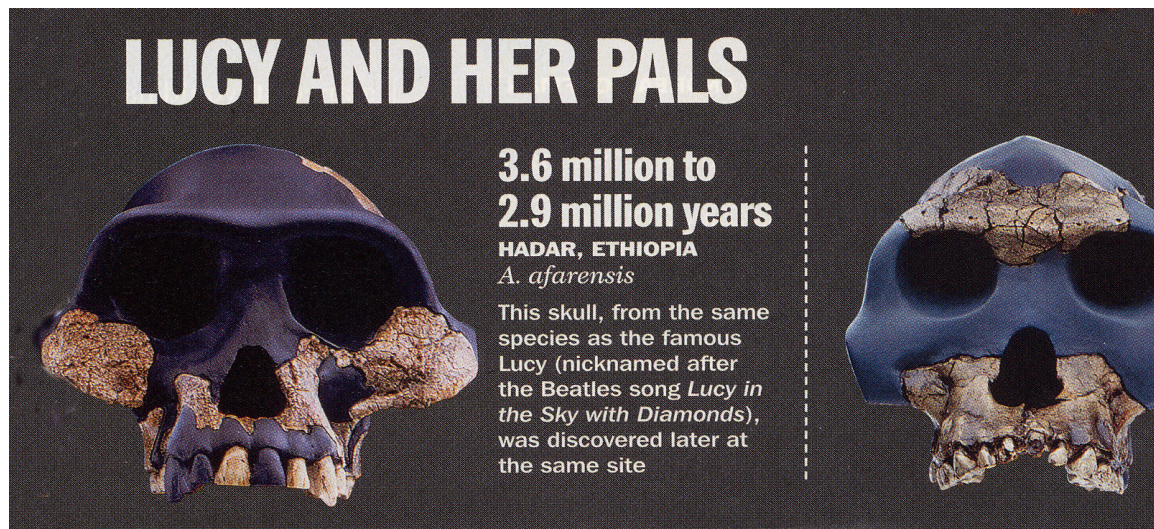
the text, "Because the fossil record is so fragmentary, inference and predictions fill in the gaps." This dilemma is displayed in Figure 13 from the July 2002 issue of Time magazine. The skull on the left is from the same species and time period as the famous Lucy skeleton

**Fig 12: Inference and predictions**

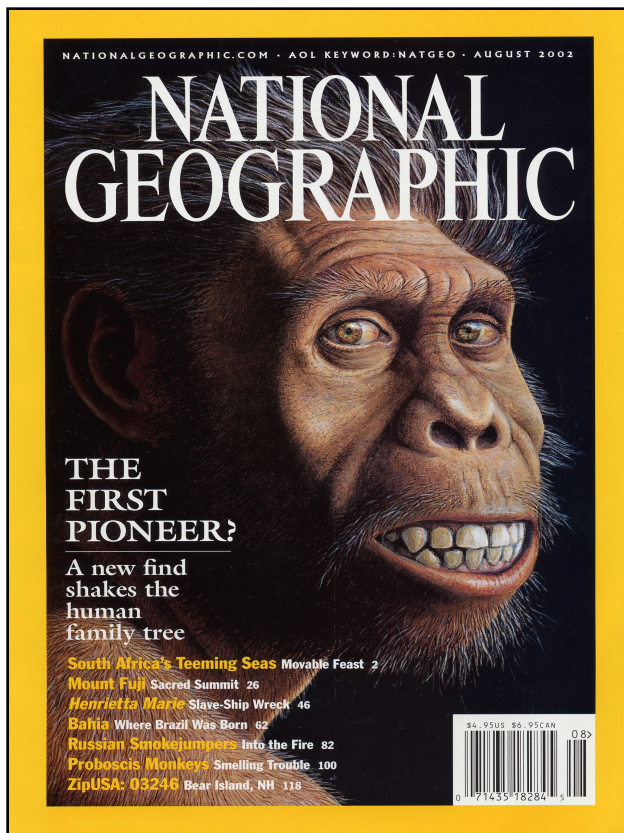
fragments (on the right), and are dated to about 3.6 million to 2.9 million years old. However, both skulls are comprised of two materials – a few bone fragments and a clay



like material that makes up the majority of both skulls. The logical question is *"With so few bone fragments, how is the final shape and features of a skull*



*Fig 13: How are features determined from so few remains?*



*determined?"* The answer is found in Figure 14. This picture ran on the cover of the August 2002 issue of National Geographic magazine and headlined the phrase *"The first Pioneer?"* Interestingly, National Geographic was asked by its readers to reveal how the features of the *"First Pioneer"* were

*Fig 14: The First Pioneer?*

determined. This was the response in the December 2002 issue – Forum section – *"The issue generated plenty of mail from those who dispute evolution. And the cover made some readers wonder how the artist decided how much facial hair to paint. Hair was the most*

*speculative part of the reconstruction, says art director Christopher Sloan. Artist Mauricio Anton looked at the fossil's closest living analogues – chimps and humans – and used a hair pattern halfway between the two.” Although the magazine admitted the hair was an artist's conception with evolutionary input, it was not mentioned that soft features (nose, skin, lips, etc) are also a result of an artists conception, and are always drawn with an ape resemblance. Now, let's once again look at Figure 11 and consider the following quote:*

**“The human fossil record is so contrary to human evolution as to effectively falsify the idea that humans evolved”**

*Marvin Lubenow, author Bones of Contention*

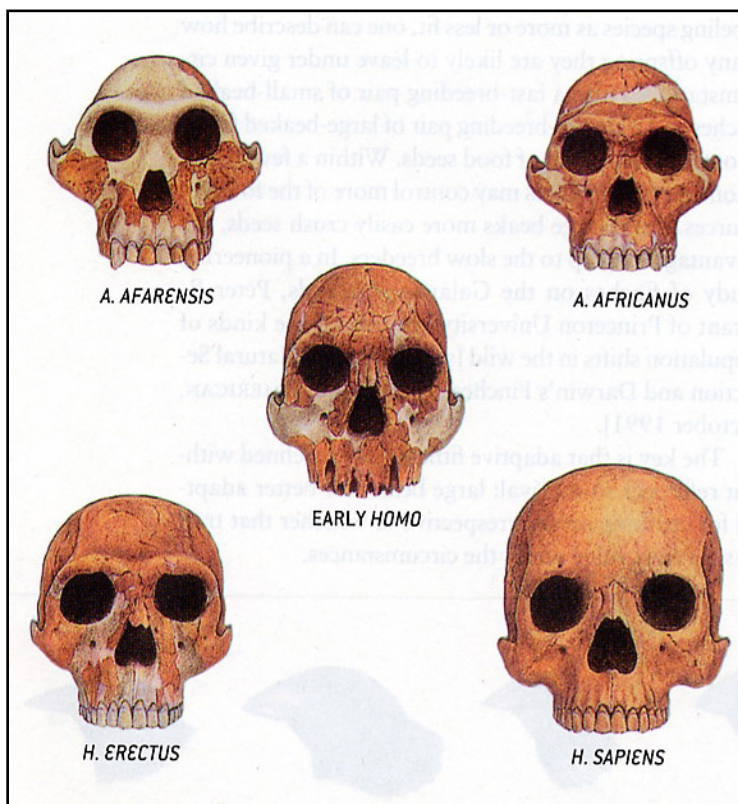
Thirdly, as Figure 11 is a common and/or typical representation of how humans evolved from gorillas and chimpanzees, let's take another look at why this depiction is capable of falsifying the idea that modern humans are the result of Darwinian evolution. (*Note: Most of the following section will be taken from the excellent book, Bones Of Contention, by Marvin L. Lubenow, Baker books*).

A major line of evidence that is used to support the theory of human evolution is the fossil record with its sequence of apes leading to hominids, and hominids leading to modern humans. However, this arrangement is very artificial and arbitrary for the following reasons:

- Some fossils are selectively excluded if they do not fit into the evolutionary format
- Some human fossils are arbitrarily downgraded to make them appear to be evolutionary ancestors when they are in reality true humans. An example is the renowned fossil KP 271, which is the lower end of a left upper arm bone found in Kanapoi, Kenya. Computer analysis shows it to be indistinguishable from modern humans. It has been dated at 4 to 4.5 million years old, but Lucy (our alleged earliest ancestor) is dated at 3 million years old. So, the problem of conflicting dates was solved by reclassifying KP 271 as a fossil younger than Lucy
- Some nonhuman fossils are upgraded to make them appear to be human ancestors



Any series of objects created by humans or God can be arranged in such a way as to make it look as if they had evolved, when in fact they were created independently by an intelligent being. The fact that objects can be arranged in an evolutionary sequence does not prove that they have a relationship or that any of them evolved from any of the others. As an example, airplanes from WW1, WW2, the Korean war, Iraq war, and the space shuttle are all aircraft and capable of flight. However, if these aircraft were placed in an ascending order,



would this be proof that the bi-plane from WW1 evolved into the space shuttle? Obviously not! Although popular, the depiction that the entire *A. Afarensis* "Lucy" population (chimplike animal that evolved into

**Fig 15: Common ancestral depiction**

humans could change into *Homo habilis* (handy man), and that entire population could change into *Homo erectus* (erect man), and that entire population could change into archaic

*Homo sapiens* (primitive wise man), and that entire population could change into modern *Homo sapiens* (wise man) is false (Fig 15). Evolution is an extremely ordered theory as the less fit must die as the more fit survive. The more fit survive because they are better able to compete for a limited food supply, and they reproduce in greater numbers. So, for species A to evolve into species B, species A must precede species B in time. Additionally, after species A has evolved into species B, species A remnants must soon die. Therefore, it is essential to the evolutionary process that if species B evolved from species A, that species A and species B cannot coexist for an extended length of time.

If the unfit survived for long periods of time or indefinitely, they would continue to infect the fit with their less-fit genes. The result would be that the more fit genes would be diluted and compromised by the less fit genes, and evolution would not take place. Interestingly, death is thus as natural to evolution as it is foreign to biblical creation.

To illustrate the point that coexisting species falsifies the theory of human evolution, look again at Figure 11 and the species *Homo erectus* (dated about one million years ago). For *Homo habilis* to evolve into *Homo erectus*, *Homo habilis* must precede *Homo erectus* in time. Furthermore, after *Homo habilis* has evolved into *Homo erectus*, *Homo habilis* must be eliminated by death, because *Homo erectus* is supposedly the better fit of the two in the competition for limited resources. However, the fossil record shows that (according to evolutionary dating) *Homo habilis* and *Homo erectus* existed side by side as contemporaries for half a million years. The fossil record also shows that *Homo erectus* lived alongside archaic *Homo sapiens* for the entire 700,000 years of archaic *Homo sapiens* history and that *Homo erectus* lived alongside a more modern form of *Homo sapiens* for two million years (according to evolutionary chronology). If the date range of all the fossils having a *Homo erectus* morphology were published on a chart, it would be clear that human evolution has not taken place. Additionally, fossil record charts show that anatomically modern *Homo sapiens*, Neanderthal, archaic *Homo sapiens*, and *Homo sapiens* all lived as contemporaries over extended periods of time. Therefore, it is understandable why evolutionist books no longer carry charts that delineate the specifics of fossils and their respective dates. Charts of bits and pieces (i.e, Figure 11) of the human fossil record abound in books and magazines, but one will look in vain for an evolutionist work that places all of the relevant human fossil material on a time chart according to the morphological description of the individual fossils.

To date, the fossil record has been a failure on a grand scale for the evolutionary time line. When older fossils are put side by side to the comparable bones of modern humans, they are virtually identical. This means there are fossils that are indistinguishable from modern humans that extend all the way back to 4.5 million years ago on the evolutionary time scale. One last discovery that has also

falsified the evolutionary time line is what appears to be a series of human footprints at Laetoli, 30 miles south of Olduvai Gorge, in northern Tanzania, and discovered by associates of Mary Leaky. The strata above the footprints have been dated at 3.6 million years ago, and the strata below the footprints has been dated at 3.8 million years ago (K-Ar). As told in the April 1979 issue of National Geographic magazine, she described the footprints as *"Remarkably similar to those of modern man."* Although the evolutionary community was quick to classify these footprints as *Australopithecus afarensis* (see Figure 10), current technical reviews have classified the footprints as *"Resembling those of habitually unshod modern humans."* These footprints (total of 69 prints and extending for about thirty yards) rank as one of the great fossil discoveries of the twentieth century. Consider the following quotes:

**"I do not believe that it is now possible to fit the known hominid fossils into a reliable pattern. I think we are still doing a great deal of guessing"**

*Mary and Richard Leaky, renowned anthropologists*

**"In the past century, the discoverer of every new hominid (man and apes) has nominated it as a potential human ancestor"**

*Renowned paleoanthropologists Lowenstein and Zihlman*

Finally, what is the explanation for human fossils that are found in caves? The answer is significantly different from an evolutionary and creationist perspective. Evolutionists theorize that as humans evolved from a chimp-like animal to modern man and gained intelligence, they sought refuge and lived in caves which readily provided a secure location and protection from the elements and predatory animals. From a creationist viewpoint, human fossils that are found in caves are a result of two perspectives. When languages were confused at the Tower of Babel, the population would have spread out and sought new areas to populate. Until living quarters were constructed, caves would have provided a quick means of refuge and safety. Additionally, as the Ice Age began to spread after the flood, humans would have relocated and sought refuge from the advancing ice sheets.



## SUMMARY

For many years, science has been actively searching for the missing link between apes and modern humans. Some of the common problems faced by paleoanthropologists are the lack of transitional fossils, ancient fossils that have the same appearance as modern humans, and what caused the alleged split between apes and humans. As an example, an interesting article in the November 2002 issue of Discover magazine suggests that "*A molecular evolutionist at the University of Georgia theorizes that an unlikely genetic trigger may have separated the chimpanzee and man.*" The key words in this article are "theorizes" and "may," which are also key words that are regularly used by evolutionary theorists. The "*Catalogue*" published by the British Museum lists hominid fossils discovered from 1969 to 1976 at about 4,000. Since 1976 to the present, an additional 2,000 hominid fossils have been discovered for a total of over 6,000 hominid fossils, which is an immense amount of material. The perplexing dilemma is that modern man supposedly evolved from apes, yet paleoanthropologists are having difficulty in finding fossils that would clearly demonstrate that fact.

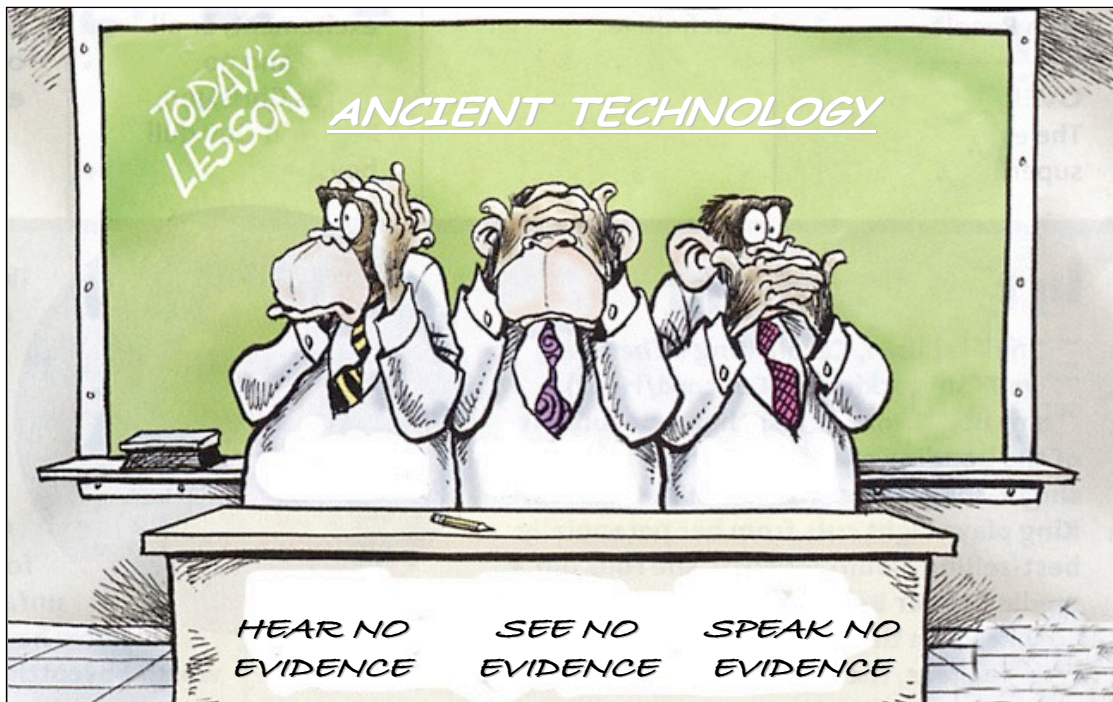
In stark contrast to the evolutionary fossil record that does not support the evolution of modern humans from some unknown ancestor is the biblical account of creation in Genesis 1:26-31 that specifically delineates God created man in his image and with the ability to understand and communicate with a language. The fossil record supports the fact that man did not evolve, but has been the same from ancient times until today.

## ANCIENT TECHNOLOGY

When the debate between evolution and creation is considered, there is one area of specific interest that is occasionally discussed but is always approached from two divergent viewpoints. That subject is the level of intelligence and the capabilities of ancient man. A basic premise of evolution states the universe and all life is evolving from disorder to order, and as a result, man has evolved from an animal to modern man and recently attained an advanced level of intelligence and technology. Contrary to this viewpoint is the biblical account in the first two

chapters of Genesis that clearly states Adam and Eve were created with a high level of intelligence in order to subdue and rule over the earth. These divergent viewpoints present an interesting dilemma. Either man has evolved from an animal and has slowly acquired a high level of intelligence over hundreds of thousands of years, or man was originally created with a high level of intelligence that has continued to increase to modern times over a few thousand years.

Surprisingly, if we look at ancient historical evidence with an unbiased mind, we find there is something inconsistent about our past. Instead of finding a lack of advanced intelligence and technology, we find evidence of incredible technical achievements that existed in the past, some of which cannot be duplicated today! There is also something clearly inconsistent about modern archaeology (Fig 16) for the reason we find examples of electric batteries and advanced astronomical



*Fig 16: Consider historical evidence with an open mind*

knowledge thousands of years ago! As an example, parabolic telescope lenses dated from the seventh century B.C. have been discovered in South America. If

ancient evidence is carefully analyzed, then a different picture of ancient man and technology begins to emerge. However, is this possible? Let's look at several questions that are normally asked when this subject is considered.

### HOW OLD IS ANCIENT?

Let's look at the word ancient from the evolutionary and creationist perspectives. During the alleged evolution of man, he progressed from an ape-like creature to modern man, and also evolved from animal-like intelligence to cave men, the stone age, bronze age, and so on to the pinnacle of evolution which is modern man with an advanced level of technical knowledge that has only been apparent during the past 50 to 100 years. So when the definition of ancient is applied to the evolution of man, the definition normally includes **hundreds of thousands** of years.

Conversely, Genesis clearly states the universe, earth, and mankind are about 6,000 to 7,000 years old, so this definition includes only **thousands** of years. It is more than interesting that when the dates of ancient technology (that have been discovered) are reviewed, most of the dates fall into the time range of about 6,000 years ago to about the third century A.D.! This is a challenging dilemma for evolutionary theory that considers ancient technology impossible or at best, unexplained.

### HOW COULD ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS HAVE DEVELOPED A HIGH DEGREE OF TECHNOLOGY?

To answer this question, let's look at the first book of the Bible, Genesis. When Adam and Eve were created, God commanded them to "*Rule over the fish of the sea and the birds of the air and every creature that moves on the ground.*" Additionally, God commanded Adam and Eve in Genesis 1:28 to "*Fill the earth and subdue it.*" In the Hebrew, this means "*To harness its potential and use its resources to their benefit.*" In order for Adam and Eve to carry out these commands, God equipped them with the necessary intelligence to rule the world! Continuing thru Genesis, we find that approximately 1656 years elapsed from Adam and Eve to the Noahic global flood. At the time of the flood, it is estimated there were 3 to 7 billion people on the earth and they all spoke the same language with the same vocabulary (Genesis 11:1). Additionally, if the genealogy in the first eleven

chapters of Genesis are closely examined, the average age of a person prior to the flood was about 912 years. During this time in history, one should contemplate what level of technology could be attained in 1656 years with millions of people working together, speaking the same language, and with an average life span of 912 years! To put this statement in the proper perspective, remember that Columbus sailed the ocean in a simple wooden boat on a world that was considered flat, and discovered America in 1492. So, in approximately a little over 500 years, we have progressed from Columbus and his discovery of America to advanced space exploration!

Continuing with biblical history, the sixth chapter of Genesis goes on to say that after reviewing the construction of the Tower of Babel, the LORD made the following comment in Genesis 6:10; *"If as one people all sharing a common language, they have begun to do this, then **nothing** they plan to do will be beyond them."* So, when God changed a single language into numerous languages approximately 1700 years after Adam and Eve, it is logical to assume the population of the world at the time of the Tower of Babel would have developed an appreciably higher level of intelligence than the intelligence of Adam and Eve.

### WHY ISN'T THIS SUBJECT COMMON KNOWLEDGE?

The answer to this question is relatively straightforward. Some of the advanced level of technology developed by ancient civilizations is known, but the majority of this technology is simply ignored. Why? Because if there was advanced technology just thousands of years ago, then the concept of evolution as applied to mankind would present a question that would be difficult for evolutionary theory to answer. It is a fact the amount of evidence regarding ancient technology is not only substantial, but is also credible enough that modern archaeologists have coined a specific phrase that applies to this subject. That phrase is **OOPARTS** which stands for *"Out of Place Artifacts!"* However, although the archaeological community and related scientific fields are aware of ancient technology, it is commonly labeled *"amazing," "mysterious," "unexplained,"* an *"anomaly," "mystic places,"* or one of the most popular current explanations is *"The result of alien visitors."* It is problematical to not be aware of the Egyptian pyramids, Stonehenge, Easter Island, and Mayan astronomy. Therefore, either you believe technology slowly developed over hundreds of

thousands of years until it reached the level of technology that we enjoy in modern times, or mankind was created about 6,000 to 7,000 years ago with advanced knowledge that would be evident around the world and be dated to just thousands of years ago.

### **WHAT HAPPENED TO ANCIENT TECHNOLOGY?**

With a brief review of history, this question can be answered from three perspectives. The first perspective is based on the historical biblical account of a global flood in chapters six through eight of Genesis. As the flood completely overwhelmed the earth, the earth was flooded for over 300 days and all mankind except life on the ark was destroyed. This global catastrophe would have destroyed mankind with the level of intelligence that had been attained to that point in history. Interestingly, once Noah and his family had left the ark after the flood waters receded and the earth was dry, they would have been aware of the level of technology attained prior to the flood but would not have had the capability to restore that technology in a timely manner. As a simple example, suppose you and seven other people were suddenly placed on a large island with abundant resources. Although you are familiar with automobiles, televisions, radios, cell phones, and all of the other technical achievements we take for granted, how long would it take you to recreate those achievements?

The second perspective is the impact of the Tower of Babel on mankind. Once technology started to increase in the post flood era, technology was dealt another setback when the LORD confused the people at the Tower of Babel by dividing their single language into numerous languages. As groups of people would have divided and spread to other new areas, they would also have been aware of the level of technology attained to that point but unable to restore that technology until their capabilities would have developed and increased.

The third perspective centers on the fact that a vast amount of ancient technology has been destroyed. When civilizations were conquered, it was common practice to destroy their past and heritage so they would assimilate into their conquerors more easily. As an example, consider the following synopsis:

- The Bible, Mahabharata, Koran, and Tao Te Ching all speak of ancient civilizations being destroyed

- Emperor Chin Shih Huang Ti, 212 B.C. ordered all texts of history, astronomy, philosophy, science, the works of Confucius and Mencius, and the royal library destroyed prior to his death
- The Romans destroyed the complete library of Alexandria which contained over 500,000 volumes of Ptolemy Soter which included all the traditions of mankind
- Fanatical Christians, 3<sup>rd</sup> Century A.D., destroyed the “True History of Mankind over the Last 100,000 Years”
- Spanish conquistadors destroyed every Mayan Codex they found
- All books in the Byzantine Empire were ordered destroyed

### WHAT LEVEL OF TECHNOLOGY DID THE ANCIENTS ACHIEVE?

This question is the cornerstone of the ancient technology debate. If ancient evidence is carefully analyzed without the modern dogma of “*ancient means primitive*,” then a different picture of ancient man and his capabilities begins to emerge. Let’s look at some examples of ancient technology which may be quite surprising to the casual observer of ancient history. *Note: The following evidences will be presented without culminating in any dogmatic conclusion, are not presented in any specific order, and are a **brief** overview of the information that is available on this subject.*

### RUSSIA

In 1968, a Russian scientist, Dr. Kourim Megachin, discovered one of the oldest and largest metallurgical factories on earth. The factory was discovered in Medzamor, Russian Armenia, and is dated to have been in use around 4,500 B.C. (Fig 17). The factory had 200 separate furnaces producing a variety of metal implements, ceramics, and various types of glass. There is also evidence of the workers using protective masks and gloves. The factory produced the following metals:

- Copper
- Lead
- Zinc
- Iron
- Tin
- Manganese
- Bronze (14 varieties)



*Fig 17: Medzamor, Russian Armenia*

The smelter also produced metallic paints (which have only been used in recent times; i.e., automobiles). Additionally, an assortment of tweezers was found made of an extremely high grade of steel that is only produced today. Of particular interest, this time frame is approximately right after the flood, and Medzamor is 15 miles from Mount Ararat.

## CHINA

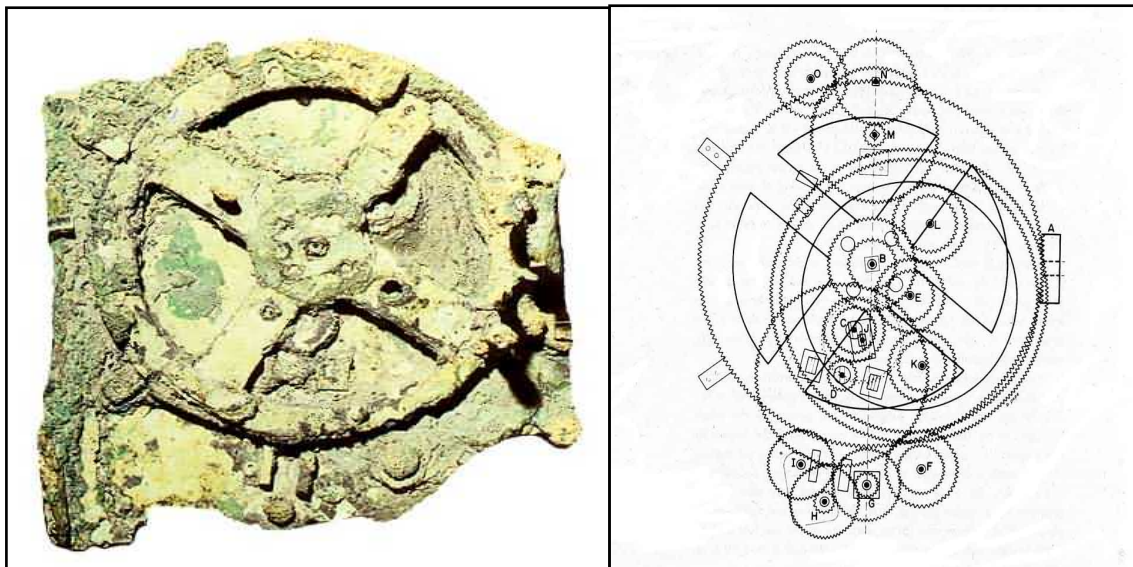
A metal belt fastener and other various items were discovered in 1993 in the burial site of the famous General of the Chin Dynasty, Chow Chou, who lived around 265 A.D. The fastener was made from an alloy of 5% manganese, 10% copper, and 85% aluminum. Interestingly, aluminum was not discovered until 1803, and not successfully separated into a pure form until 1854. It was introduced in 1855 at the Paris Exposition as a very rare metal. In order to produce aluminum, bauxite, aluminum oxide, and other ores need oven refraction, regeneration, and electrolysis at approximately 1,000 degrees centigrade. Additionally, the aluminum cap placed on the Washington monument after its completion in Washington D.C. was a wonder for the world



to admire. That year, there was only about 100 pounds of aluminum that was produced globally.

## GREECE

One of the most complex and sophisticated instruments constructed before modern times is also one of the earliest known. In 1900, Greek sponge divers found an old shipwreck off the island of Antikythera (between Crete and Kythera). The wreck was loaded with marble and bronze statues and sunk about 87 B.C. Within the numerous items on the sunken vessel, a corroded lump was discovered that proved to be extremely remarkable (Fig 18). The item was a sheet of bronze with circles, inscriptions, cog wheels, movable pointers, complicated scales or dials, and metal plates with writing. After 20 years of research,



*Fig 18: The Antikythera Mechanism*

Professor Derek de Solla Price of Yale University has produced convincing proof the device is a geared calendar of astonishing complexity. The gears, all of bronze with teeth cut to equilateral triangles, were mounted on either side of a bronze plate. The general plan of all the gearing is also shown in Figure 18. An interesting part of the mechanism is a differential turntable that may have been used to produce a function of the Metonic cycle. To quote Professor Price ...*"Requires us to completely rethink our attitudes toward ancient Greek technology. Men who could build this could have built almost any mechanical device they wanted to.*



*The Greeks cannot now be regarded as great brains that disdained manual labor or rejected technology because of their slave society. The technology was there, and it has just not survived like the great marble buildings, statuary, and the constantly recopied literary works of high culture."*

## LEBANON

Megaliths are common in many locations around the world, including remote islands. Several common examples are the stone statues of Easter Island, Stonehenge, and the Yucatan Peninsula. Specifically, the stone ruins in the British Isles and northern France combine a mysterious beauty with ancient antiquity. These wonders of the ancient world were erected over a period of 3,000 years (between 4,500 B.C. and 1,500 B.C.), and are testimony to the ability of ancient civilizations being capable of amazing feats of engineering, mathematics, astronomy, and organization, some of which would be extremely difficult or impossible to duplicate today! An astonishing thought concerning the megaliths are their sheer size, why they are so numerous around the world, and how they were moved into position from locations, some of which were distant to their final locations. *Note: When taking into consideration the weights of megaliths, remember (for comparative purposes) the limit for modern cranes is around 800 tons, and the largest freight car can transport about 110 tons!* The block in Figure 19 is known



*Fig 19: Stone of the South*

as the “*Stone of the South*” and weighs between 1,200 and 2,000 tons! How this stone was cut, dressed, and moved from a quarry to its present location has



*Figure 20: This block is estimated to weigh over 20,000 tons*

remained an unsolved mystery. Of particular interest, is the stone block in Figure 20 that has been cut, dressed, but was abandoned. It is estimated the block weighs over 20,000 tons! Modern technology is unable to explain how this block of stone (as well as numerous other worldwide examples) were cut and moved in ancient times, and even more perplexing, how it would be accomplished today.

## EGYPT

Of all the megaliths on earth, the most well known are the giant pyramids in Egypt. The pyramids were constructed about 2,500 B.C., or about 4,500 years ago in the desert of Egypt, and still remain in fairly good condition today. As grand as the pyramids are, the technical expertise required for their design and construction are often taken for granted, particularly when modern archaeology considers the ancient Egyptians as equivalent to a “*Stone Age Civilization*.” As an example, consider the following quote from the Penguin Historical Atlas of Ancient Civilizations: “*The pyramids of the Old Kingdom Period (2649-2150 B.C.)*

*were built without knowledge of pulleys or the wheel, using stone tools and soft copper chisels. Egypt was essentially a stone-age civilization, dependent on technology that was no more advanced than that used by the contemporary small-scale farming societies of northern Europe.”* In light of the preceding quote, let's consider a few facts about the most accurate building ever built, the Great Pyramid of Cheops, inspired by Pharaoh Khufu, and yet it is allegedly built by a “*Small-Scale Farming Society*:”

- The meridian running through the pyramid divides the continents and oceans into two equal halves
- The centerline of the pyramid lies at the center of gravity of the continents
- The area of the base of the pyramid divided by twice its height gives the mathematical figure of Pi (3.14). Pi was not discovered until 250 B.C.
- The base of the pyramid covers 13 acres and is level to within one inch. Additionally, the ground has only sunk about 1.5 inches in over 4,500 years
- Blocks of limestone were used within the interior of the pyramid. However, as limestone would rapidly erode over time, over 100,000 granite blocks with an average weight of 18 tons each were used as casing stones on the exterior of the pyramid. Each casing stone was held in place by a sophisticated type of cement and each casing block did not exceed a tolerance of over .010 of an inch. This resulted in gaps between adjoining blocks not exceeding .020 of an inch
- The larger blocks of granite used for the tomb within the pyramid weighed up to 70 tons each and came from a quarry in Aswan, 500 miles away
- The northern face is perfectly aligned to true north, the eastern face perfectly to true east, the southern face perfectly to true south, and the western face perfectly to true west
- The error of the pyramid sides only deviates from true of less than 0.015 percent, considered incredible accuracy for any building in any epoch
- There is a difference of less than 8 inches between the shortest and longest side of the pyramid, and an error of less than 1%.
- Egyptologists believe it took about 20 years to construct the pyramid. If there are 2.3 million blocks up to 15 tons each, and if masons worked ten hours a day, 365 days a year, they would have had to place 31 blocks per hour, or one block every two minutes
- It is commonly alleged that building the pyramid required ramps up the sides so blocks of stone could be dragged up the ramps and placed into position.

However, the Egyptology department at Oxford University has calculated that to accomplish this method, the length of the ramp and the width of its base would have to be increased in order to maintain a constant gradient (about 1 in 10), and to prevent the ramp from collapsing. To carry an inclined plane to the top of the pyramid at a gradient of 1 in 10 would have required a ramp 4,800 feet long and more than three times as massive as the pyramid itself

### IRAQ

History records that Benjamin Franklin was the first person to discover electricity in the 1700's with his combination of a kite, string, key, a lightning storm; and Count Alessandro Volta was given credit in the 1800's for the first electrolytic cell, or a battery. However, ancient history confirms the knowledge and use of electricity pre dates Benjamin Franklin and Count Volta.

In 1938, German archaeologist Dr. Wilhelm Koenig of the National Museum of Baghdad discovered a strange clay pot used by the Parthians in 200 B.C. The pot was 5 inches high, had a copper cylinder inside the pot that encased an iron rod, and the

*Fig21: Baghdad battery*

bottom was sealed by using a mixture of 60/40 lead tin solder, which is about the best solder you can purchase today. The pot was also sealed with asphalt at the bottom and



near the top. If citric acid was added to the pot/cylinder, it produced 1.5 to 2 volts direct current between the iron core and copper sleeve. The vessel showed signs

of corrosion, and early tests revealed that an acidic agent such as wine or vinegar had been present. The pot is currently on display in the National Museum of Baghdad (Fig 21).

## **BABYLONIA**

Babylonian ruins dated to about 2,000 B.C. have yielded artifacts that have been electroplated with Gold. Modern electroplating requires electricity.

## **ASSYRIA, BABYLONIA, INDIA, GREECE, PERU**

History records that in 1610; Galileo used the first telescope and was the first person to observe the changing phases of Venus. He allegedly was also the first to see the 4 major moons of Jupiter, and the first to see the rings of Saturn. In 1600 A.D. Kepler was given credit for stating the earth rotates in an oblique axis around the sun while it rotates at the same time around its own axis. However, ancient history paints a far different picture:

- Ancient Babylonians observed the 4 moons of Jupiter and 7 satellites of Saturn and recorded it in their writings.
- Ancient Assyrians pictured the God Jupiter with 11 satellites going around the planet. The 10<sup>th</sup> satellite was discovered in 1966, and the 11<sup>th</sup> was discovered in 1979 by Pioneer 11.
- Ancient Hindus of India picture 7 distinct bodies in the heavens (Sun, Moon, Venus, Jupiter, Mercury, Mars, Saturn with a ring), and then they show 2 shadowy planets on the outer fringes. We now know these planets are Uranus (discovered in 1781) and Neptune (discovered in 1846).
- The Greek Orphic Hymn, 1850 B.C., speaks of the mountains on the moon and the apparent motion of the stars caused by the earth's rotation axis. Arstarkus in 200 B.C. stated *"The earth rotates in an oblique axis around the sun while it rotates at the same time about its own axis."*
- In the ruins of Tiauanaco, Peru, there is a large stone named "Gateway to the Sun". At the top of the Gateway stone is carved a strange calendar. In 1962, it was determined that it was a very highly advanced Venezuelan Calendar, which is a calendar of the planet Venus. How did they know the rotation rate of the planet Venus as this was only determined recently by radio telescopes and confirmed by a satellite in the vicinity of Venus?

**BABYLONIA, CHALDEANS, EGYPT**

Flight has been a dream of mankind for as long as birds have effortlessly flown through the air. Although the concept of human flight exists in the mythology of most civilizations, it was not until December 17, 1903 at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, did the Wright Brothers receive official recognition for the first ever self-propelled take off, flight, and landing by Orville Wright. However, there is compelling evidence that human flight may have been accomplished thousands of years before the initial flight of the Wright Brothers:

**BABYLON**

In ancient Babylon, a set of laws called the "*Halcath*" states the following "*To operate a flying machine, is a good privilege, it is a gift of the gods of old for saving life.*" The Babylonians referred to flight as ancient to them.

**CHALDEANS**

The Chaldeans authored a document called the "*Safralla*" that was dated to 2,000 B.C. In this document, over 100 pages are devoted to flight with detailed accounts on construction, operation, glide, stability, and other aircraft parameters.

**EGYPT**

In 1898, a strange winged object was discovered in the tomb of Pa-di-Imen, in North Saqqara, Egypt, and dated about 200 B.C. This artifact was labeled a bird figurine and sent to the Cairo Museum to be stored with other items. In 1996, it was reexamined by Egyptologist Dr. Kahlil Messiha, who decided the object was definitely not a bird. After an investigation by the Egyptian Ministry of Culture, it was decided the object was a model of an airplane made from light sycamore wood (Fig 22). A full-scale version could have flown and carried heavy loads, albeit at low speeds (approximately 45 to 65 miles per hour). The craft has been named a "*Pusher Glider*" as it will fly a considerable distance with a minimal power source. The model also displays a very advanced form of aeronautical engineering; reverse dihedral wings that are used for maximum lift without slowing the craft. The French Concorde supersonic airliner used the same technology! Interestingly, the ancient Egyptians often built scale models of



familiar objects in their daily lives and placed them in tombs, temples, chariots, etc. Other similar examples have also been found in Egyptian tombs.



*Fig 22: Egyptian model airplane*

## SUMMARY

If you watch any current television program on history, open a history textbook, or walk into a museum, the past is always presented from the perspective of ancient is primitive in concert with technology that has steadily progressed from a primitive beginning to the advanced culture of science and technological achievements of today. It is not an accident that virtually all of the artifacts that are preserved in geological and archaeological records and displays have been specifically arranged to fit within the secular archaeological view of evolution.

Yet, from the evidences that are plainly observed and known by modern archaeologists (a few of which are summarized in the preceding portion of this manual), there is evidence of a different account of past history. This evidence is called "*Out of Place Artifacts*" because they do not fit the established pattern of ancient history. Instead, they direct attention to the existence of advanced technology, a very advanced technology that was present way before modern times. Though these discoveries are well documented, most historians would

prefer to ignore, discount, or offer creative explanations for anomalies *"That should not be there – but are."* Additionally, out of place artifacts describe a human history that is not linear, but cyclic. History is full of accounts of ancient civilizations that rose and fell in cycles over thousands (and hundred) of years, and with the fall of numerous civilizations, known technology also fell or was destroyed. Archaeology supports the fact that all cultures began suddenly. Conversely, a long period of hapless humans is not supported by the same facts. Civilizations were at their peak from the beginning.

On the other hand, the Bible gives an account of the universe and mankind being created about 6,000 to 7,000 years ago, with the intelligence to rule the earth, and a global catastrophic flood about 4,500 years ago. Not surprisingly, the footprints of modern mankind lead directly back to Noah and the flood about 4,500 years ago, and if the dates of ancient technology are carefully examined, it readily becomes apparent that most of the dates fall within the time frame of Christ to 4,500 ago! Additionally, if the Bible is true, then we should find evidences of technology in the past where they should not be according to the evolutionary time scale. Not surprisingly, that is what we find.

## CONCLUSION

This manual has summarized the scientific evidence against evolution and the evidence that substantiates the fact that God created the universe and man about 6,000 to 7,000 years ago. Unfortunately, modern academia and the secular media willingly choose to ignore the evidence against evolution and focus on evolution as a scientific fact. This dilemma is best explained as outlined in Romans 1:18-23, *"For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of people who suppress the truth by their unrighteousness, because what can be known about God is plain to them, because God has made it plain to them. For since the creation of the world his invisible attributes-his eternal power and divine nature have been clearly seen, because they are understood through what has been made. So people are without excuse. For although they knew God, they did not glorify him as God or give him thanks, but they became futile in their thoughts and their senseless hearts were darkened. Although they claimed to be wise, they became fools."*



However, the real question is *"What is the best explanation for your purpose in life?"* If creation is true (and the evidence from science and Scripture indicate that it is), then each person should be concerned with their future destiny and specifically, where you will spend eternity. The Bible clearly says *"All have sinned and come short of the Glory of God"* (Romans 3:23), and those without a personal acceptance of God will spend eternity in a lake of fire (Revelation 20:15). However, God has provided an alternate choice, and that choice is a free gift that only needs to be accepted by you *"For God so loved the world, that He gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life"* (John 3:16), and *"For whosoever shall call upon the name of the LORD shall be saved"* (Romans 10:13). This is God's message to you, so have you accepted his free gift of eternal life?

## SELECTED SOURCES

Additional information on the evolution or creation controversy can be easily obtained from the following websites and selected books:

### WEB SITES

- Answers In Genesis  
[www.AnswersInGenesis.org](http://www.AnswersInGenesis.org)
- Institute Creation Research  
[www.icr.org](http://www.icr.org)

### BOOKS

#### GENERAL

- The Collapse of Evolution  
3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, Scott M. Huse, PhD.  
Baker Books
- Refuting Compromise  
Jonathan Sarfati, PhD.  
Master Books
- The Genesis Record and The Genesis Flood  
First Edition, Henry M. Morris, PhD.  
Baker Book House

#### FOSSILS

- Thousands Not Billions  
First Edition, Donald DeYoung, PhD.  
Master Books
- Bones Of Contention  
Eighth Printing, Marvin Lubenow, Professor  
Baker Books
- Evolution: The Fossils Still Say No  
First Edition, Duane T. Gish, PhD.  
Institute for Creation Research

#### INFORMATION SCIENCE

- In The Beginning Was Information  
3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, Werner Gitt, PhD.  
Hanssler, Neuhausen-Stuttgart, Germany

**IRREDUCIBLE COMPLEXITY**

- Darwins Black Box  
First Edition, Michael J. Behe, PhD.  
Touchstone, Simon & Schuster
- Dismantling Evolution  
First Edition, Ralph O. Muncaster  
Harvest House Publishers

**HUMAN GENOME**

- Genetic Entropy & The Mystery of the Genome  
First Edition, J.C. Stanford, PhD.  
Ivan Press

**ASTRONOMY**

- Is The Big Bang Biblical? (And 99 Other Questions)  
First Edition, John Morris, PhD.  
Master Books
- Astronomy and the Bible  
Second Edition, Donald B. DeYoung, PhD.  
Baker books

**DARWIN**

- Darwin's Leap of Faith  
First Edition, John Ankerberg, PhD. & John Weldon, PhD.  
Harvest house Publishers
- The Origin of Species  
Sixth Edition, Charles Darwin  
New American Library
- Evolution and the Myth of Creationism  
First Edition, Tim M. Berra, PhD.  
Stanford University Press
- Creation, Evolution, & Modern Science  
First Edition, Ray Bohlin, PhD.  
Kregel Publications
- Darwin On Trial  
2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Philip E. Johnson, Supreme Court Law Clerk  
InterVarsity Press

**ANCIENT TECHNOLOGY**

- The Atlas of Mysterious Places  
First Edition, Barnes & Noble Books  
Imago Publishing Ltd.
- Secrets of the Lost Races  
First Edition, Rene Noorbergen  
Teach Services, Inc
- Technology of the Gods  
First Printing, David Hatcher Childress  
Adventures Unlimited Press
- Ancient Mysteries  
First Edition, Peter James and Nick Thorpe  
Ballantine Books, New York
- The World's Last Mysteries  
1978 Edition, Reader's Digest Association  
Reader's Digest