

The background features a collage of images related to human evolution. In the top left, there is a large, light-colored skull. To its right, a monkey-like creature is shown in a dynamic, running pose. Below the top-left skull is a smaller, darker skull. In the bottom left, a sequence of three figures illustrates the progression from an ape-like ancestor to a more upright, modern human. In the bottom right, there is a large, detailed skull with prominent teeth. The overall background has a textured, slightly grainy appearance with a color gradient from light green at the top to a darker blue-green at the bottom.

Facts About Apemen

Mike Riddle

Answers in Genesis

Topics

- ◆ A history of apemen – the track record
- ◆ Two case studies
 1. Neandertals
 2. Australopithecines and Lucy
- ◆ How evolution hinders critical thinking
- ◆ How things change

History of Man

The Bible teaches that
God created man



Evolution begins with
the assumption that
man has evolved from
ape-like creatures



So God created man in
his own image, in the
image of God created he
him; male and female

Genesis 1:27



Pick your relative

School Textbooks

Holt, Rinehart, & Winston, *Biology – Visualizing Life*, 1998, p. 213.

“Look closely at your hand. You have five flexible fingers. Animals with five flexible fingers are called primates. Monkeys, apes, and humans are examples of primates....Primates most likely evolved from small, insect-eating rodentlike mammals that lived about 60 million years ago.”

School Textbooks

Miller and Levine, *Biology*, 2000, p. 757.

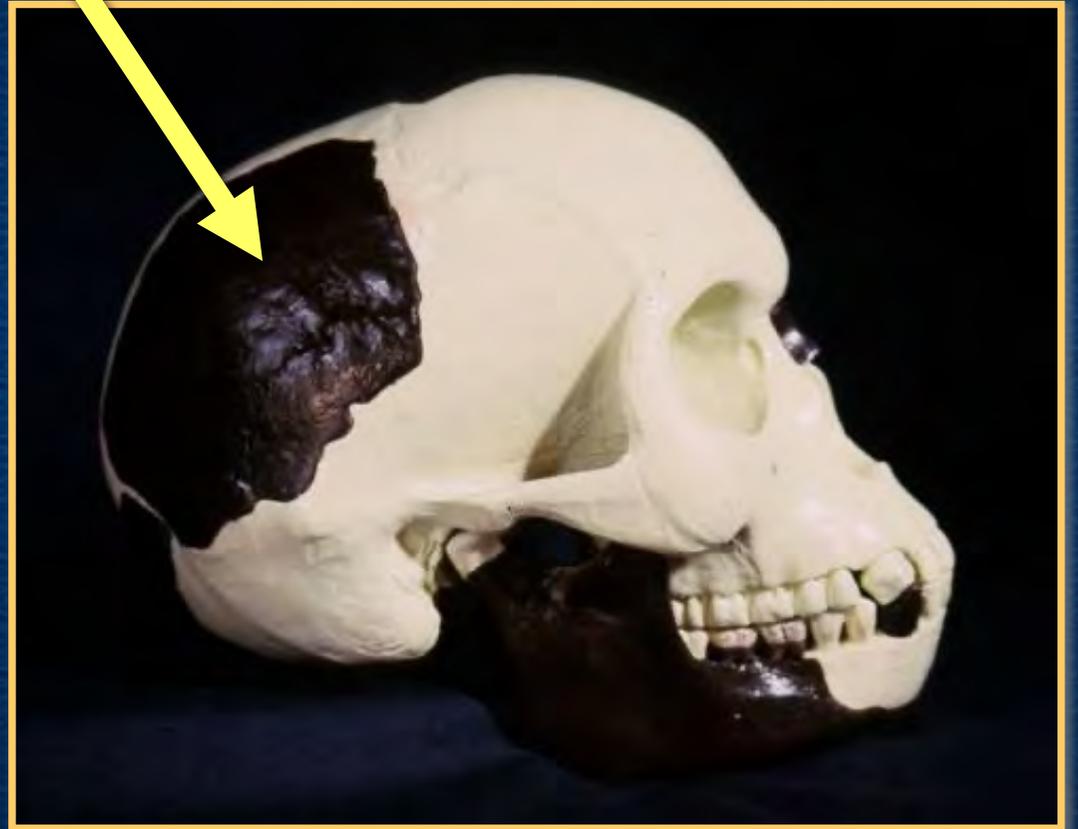
“But all researchers agree on certain basic facts. We know, for example, that humans evolved from ancestors we share with other living primates such as chimpanzees and apes.”



Pittdown Man



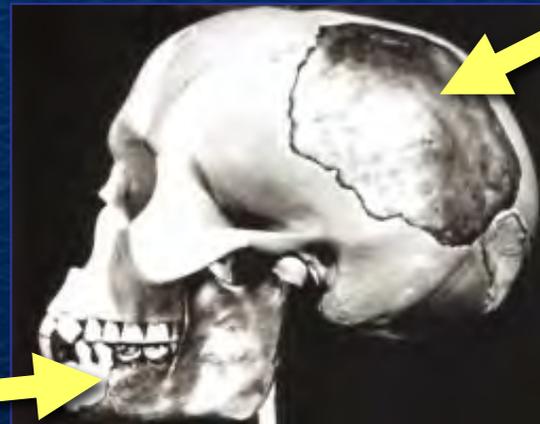
Segment of lower
ape-like jaw



Segment of human skull

Pittdown Man

- ◆ Parts found between 1908 and 1912 in Pittdown, England
 - Portion of human skull
 - Portion of lower ape-like jaw
- ◆ The claim: 500,000 year old intermediate link



Pittdown Man

New York Times ran an article:
“Darwin Theory Proved True.”

- ◆ Featured in textbooks and encyclopedias
- ◆ In 1953 scientists studied the bones

The Truth

A fraud (600 year old bones)

Nebraska Man

- ◆ 1922 fossil evidence was discovered
- ◆ Used to support evolution in the 1925 Scopes trial
- ◆ The claim: 1 million year old intermediate link

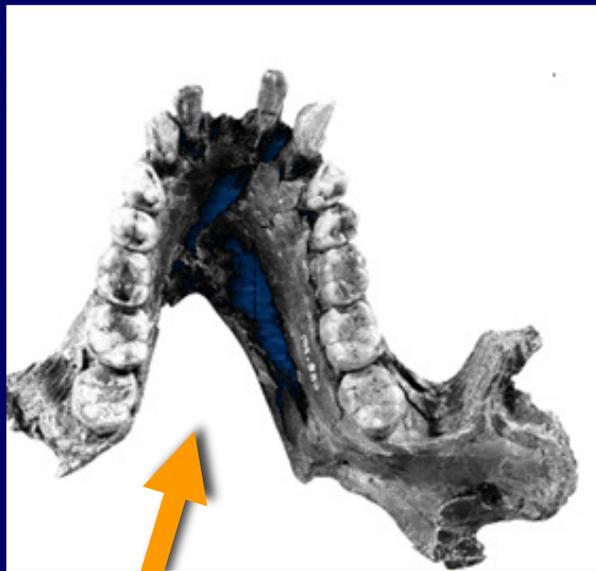
The Truth

An extinct pig's tooth



Ramapithecus

1930s



What they found

What they drew



Ramapithecus

Time Magazine (Nov. 7, 1977)

“Ramapithecus is ideally structured to be an ancestor of hominids. If he isn't, we don't have anything else that is.”

Ramapithecus

The claim: 14 million year old intermediate between ape-like creatures and humans

The truth

- ◆ In 1970 a baboon living in Ethiopia was discovered.
 - Same dental structure
 - Similar morphological features found on Ramapithecus
- ◆ Ramapithecus dropped from human line

Summary of “Facts”

- ◆ Piltdown Man **Hoax**
- ◆ Nebraska Man **Pig**
- ◆ Ramapithecus **Ape**

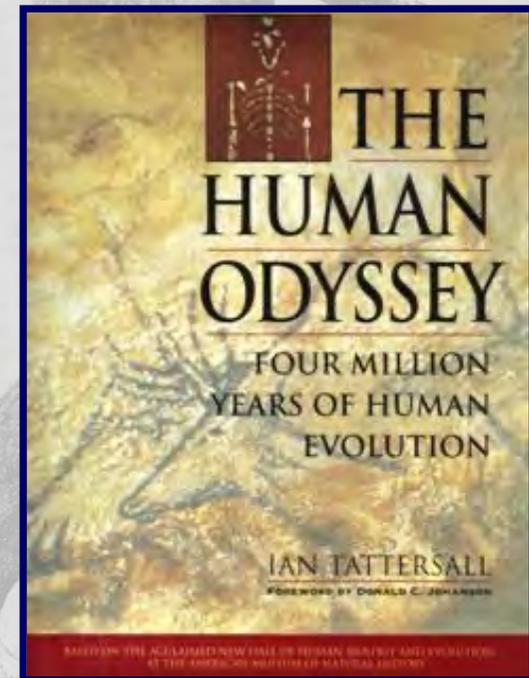
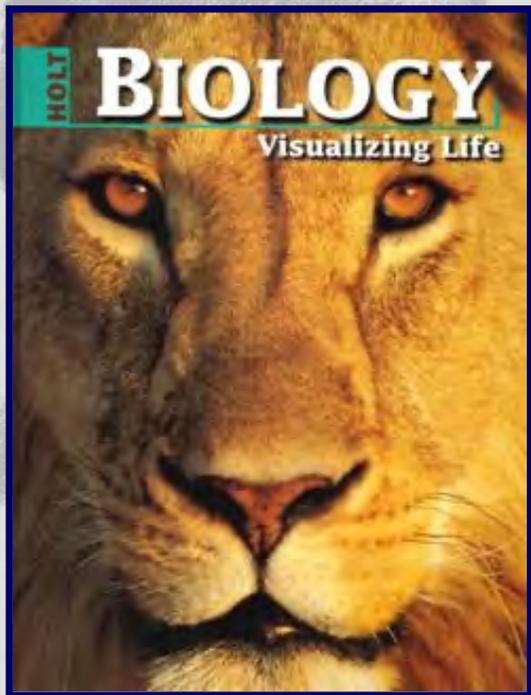
What about the dates?

In each case the date (age)
was completely **WRONG!**

Two Case Studies

Neandertals

Lucy and the Australopithicines



Case Study 1

Neandertals



Characteristics
Anatomy
Genetics (DNA)

Neandertals



Original Drawing of Neandertal

Neandertals

- ◆ First found near Dusseldorf, Germany in 1856
- ◆ Constructed to look ape-like
- ◆ Brain capacity about 200 cc larger

Initial construction discovered to be wrong

- ◆ Used jewelry
- ◆ Used musical instruments
- ◆ Did cave paintings
- ◆ Capable of speech
- ◆ Buried their dead



Neandertal Burial Cites

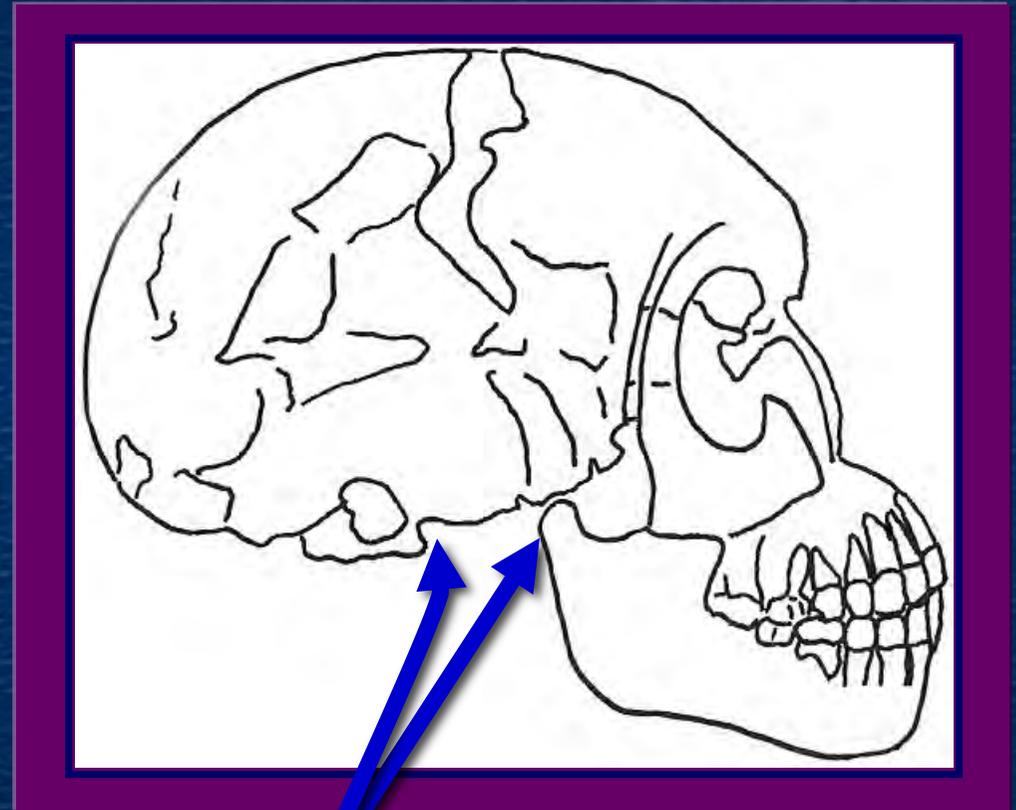
Marvin Lubenow, “Recovery of Neanderthal mtDNA: An Evaluation,” *Creation Ex Nihilo Technical Journal*, 1998 p.89.

“Most anthropologists recognize burial as a very human, and a very religious, act. But the strongest evidence that Neandertals were fully human and of our species is that at four sites Neandertals and modern humans were buried together.”

Rearranging the Data

From *Buried Alive* by Dr. Jack Cuozzo

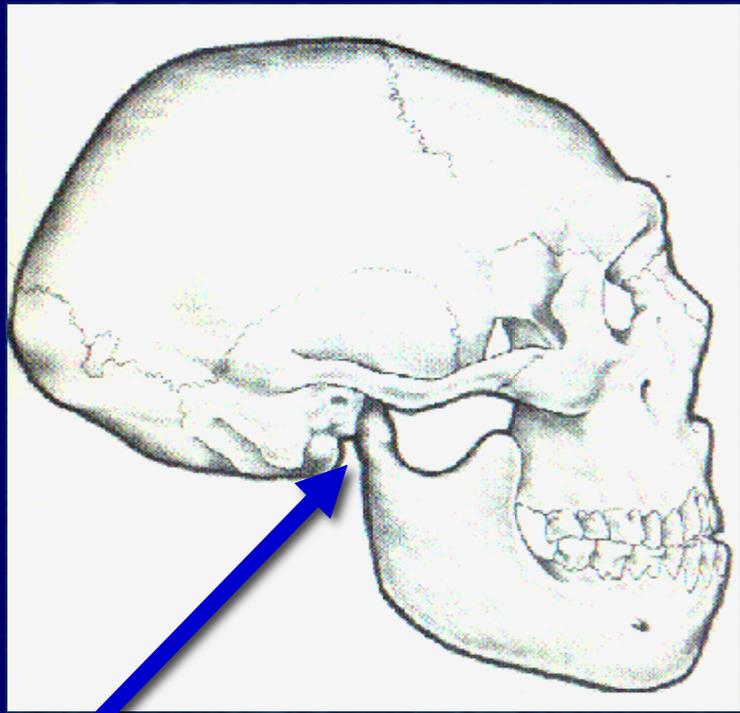
Drawing of a Neandertal fossil purchased at the souvenir counter at the museum in Berlin giving an ape-like appearance



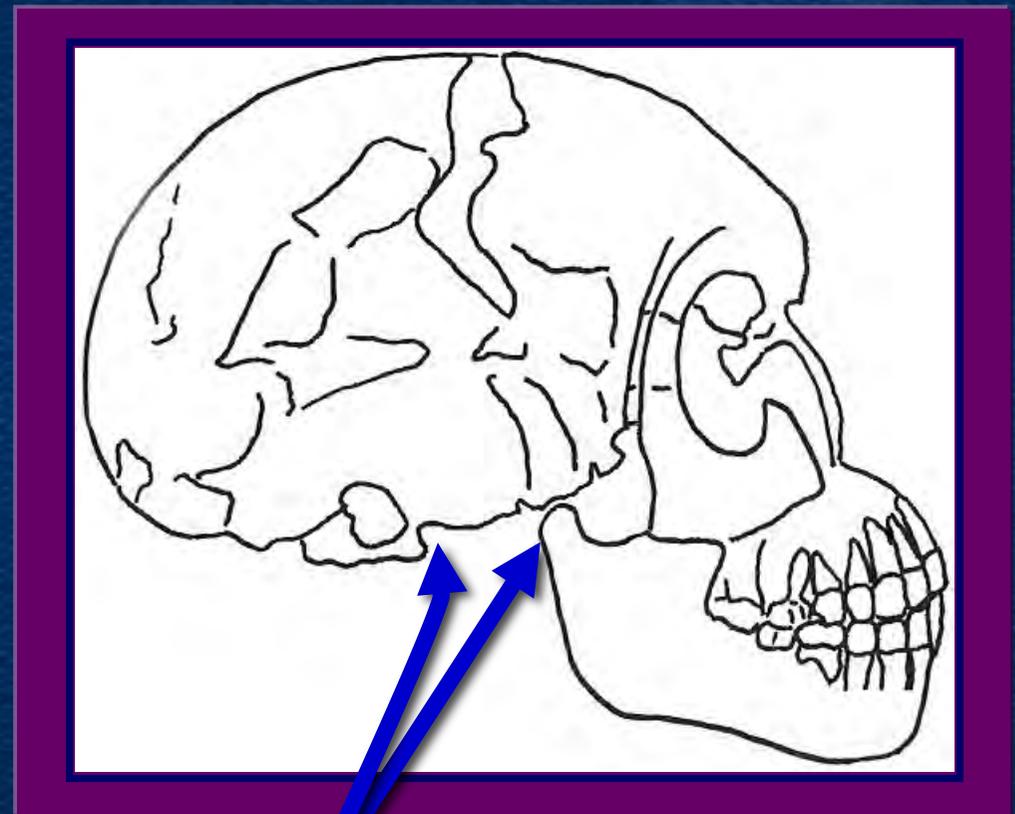
Lower jaw 30 mm (over an inch) out of the socket

Rearranging the Data

From *Buried Alive* by Dr. Jack Cuozzo

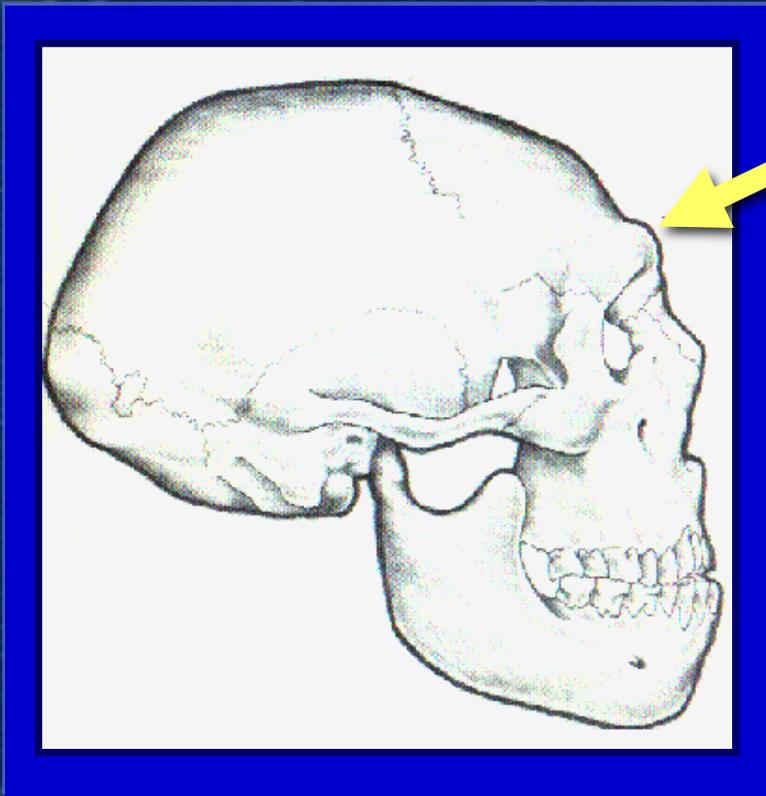


Flat, human appearance



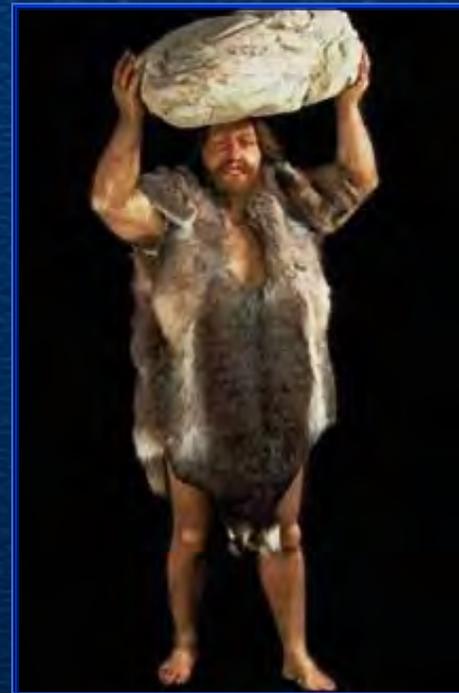
Lower jaw 30 mm (over an inch) out of the socket

Neandertal Anatomy



Thick brow

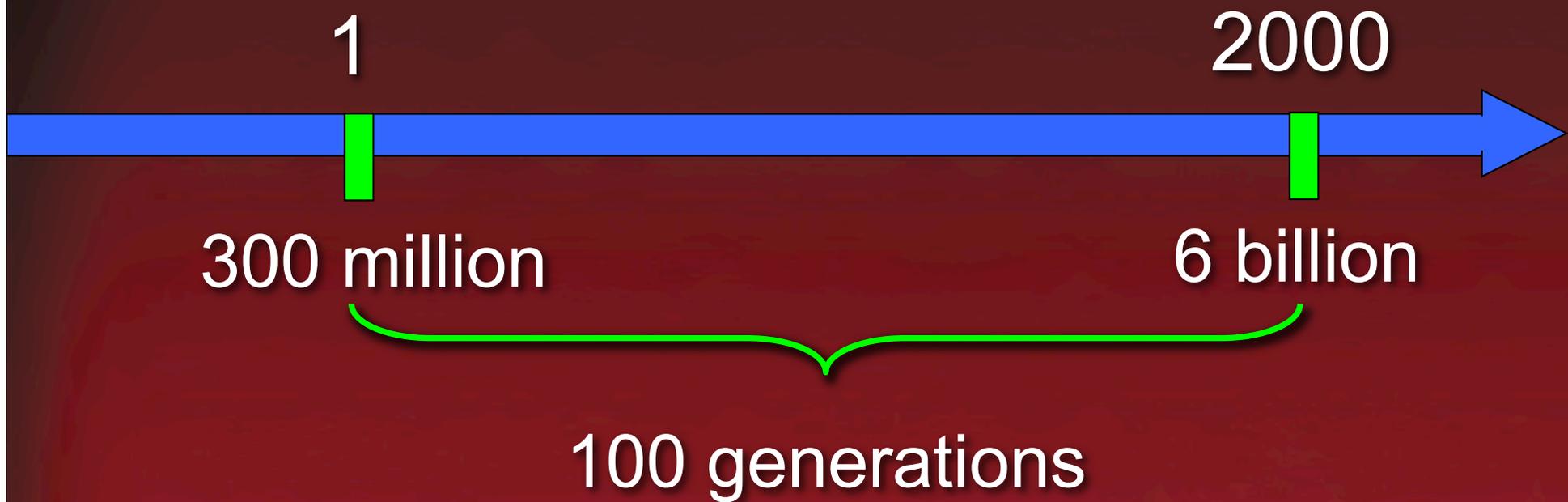
Stocky body build
Short extremities



Neandertal Population

- ◆ Common dates for Neandertals are 130,000 to 30,000 years ago
- ◆ Neandertals existed for about 100,000 years (2,500 generations)

Neandertal Population



Where are the fossils?

There should have been over 50 billion Neandertals that lived during this time!

Neanderthals

- ◆ 1964: Neanderthals are a sub-species of humans
- ◆ 1997: Neanderthals are a separate species (based on mtDNA find)

Luigi Cavalli-Sforza (Professor of genetics Stanford University), *Genes, People, and Languages*, 2000, p. 35.

“The results of mitochondrial DNA show clearly that Neandertal was not our direct ancestor, unlike earlier hypotheses made by some paleoanthropologists.”

Critical Thinking

How was this comparison made?

1,669 modern humans were compared
with one Neanderthal

Statistics

Marvin Lubenow (Th.M., M.S. Anthropology),
“Recovery of Neandertal mtDNA: AN Evaluation,”
CEN Technical Journal, 1998.

“It is improper to use statistical 'averages' in situations where many entities are being compared with only one entity. In this case, 994 sequences from 1669 modern humans are compared with one sequence from one Neandertal. Thus, there is no Neandertal 'average,' and the comparison is not valid.”

Differences

- ◆ When compared to modern humans there were 22 mtDNA substitution differences
- ◆ Between modern humans the range is from 1 to 24 mtDNA differences

Neanderthal and human

22

Human and human

24

What does this mean?

Evolution and Logic

- ◆ There are a few modern humans who differ by 2 substitutions more than the Neanderthal individual
- ◆ Therefore, using evolutionists logic, these people are a separate species (not human)

~ 8% of the people here tonight
are not human

Neanderthal DNA

Nicholas Comninellis, M.D., *Creative Defense: Evidence Against Evolution*, 2001, p. 195. (citing Marvin Lubenow, “Recovery of Neanderthal mtDNA: An Evaluation,” *Creation Ex Nihilo Technical Journal*, 1998.)

“Analysis of Neanderthal DNA failed to demonstrate any significance from DNA of modern humans.”

Conclusion About Neandertals

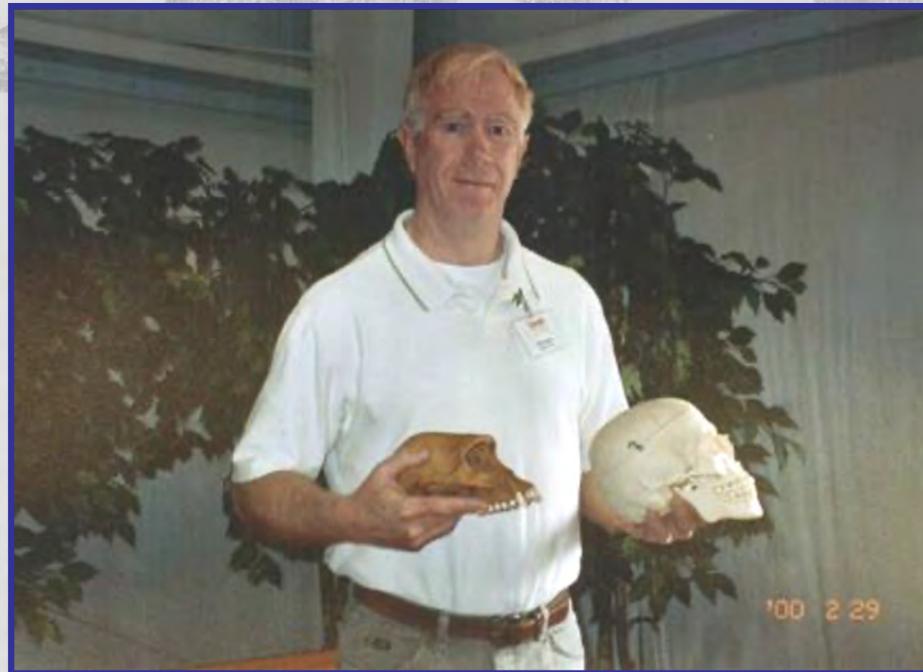
- ◆ Protruding brow ridge
- ◆ Stocky body build and short extremities
- ◆ Isolated population of people
- ◆ Lived in a cold, harsh climate
- ◆ 100% human

Neandertal man,
reconstructed from a
skull found in La
Chapelle-aux-Saints,
France



A Case Study in Deception

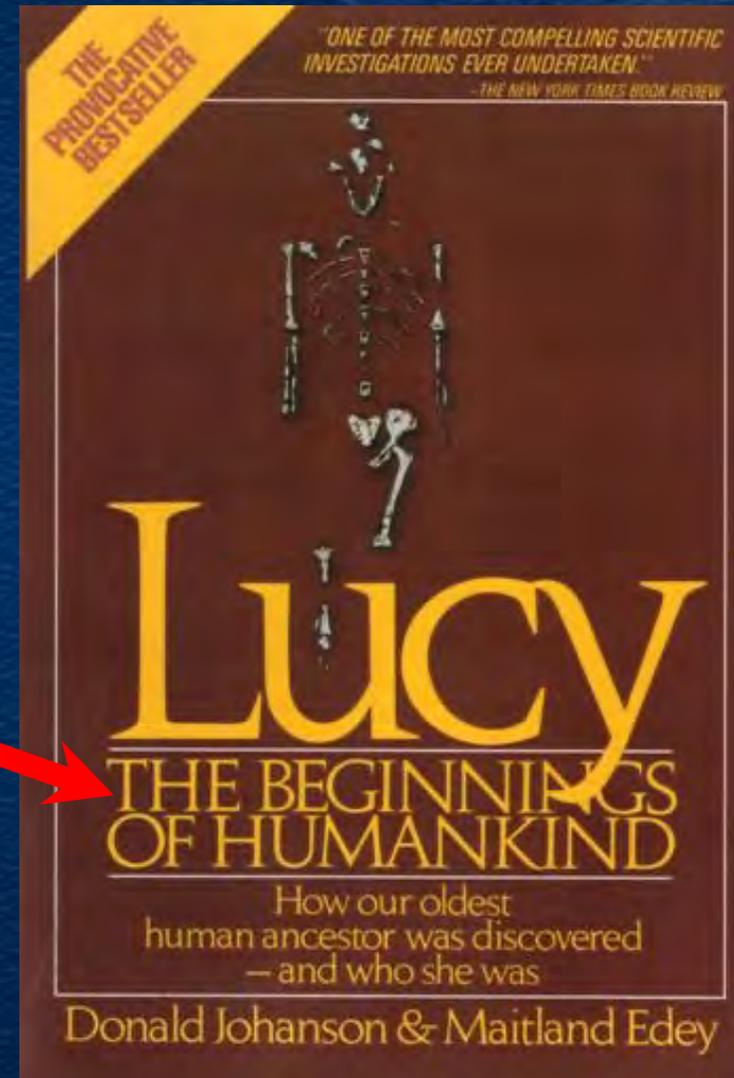
Lucy and the Australopithecines



Lucy

- ◆ What was found
- ◆ Did Lucy walk upright

Note: Lucy is
our ancestor

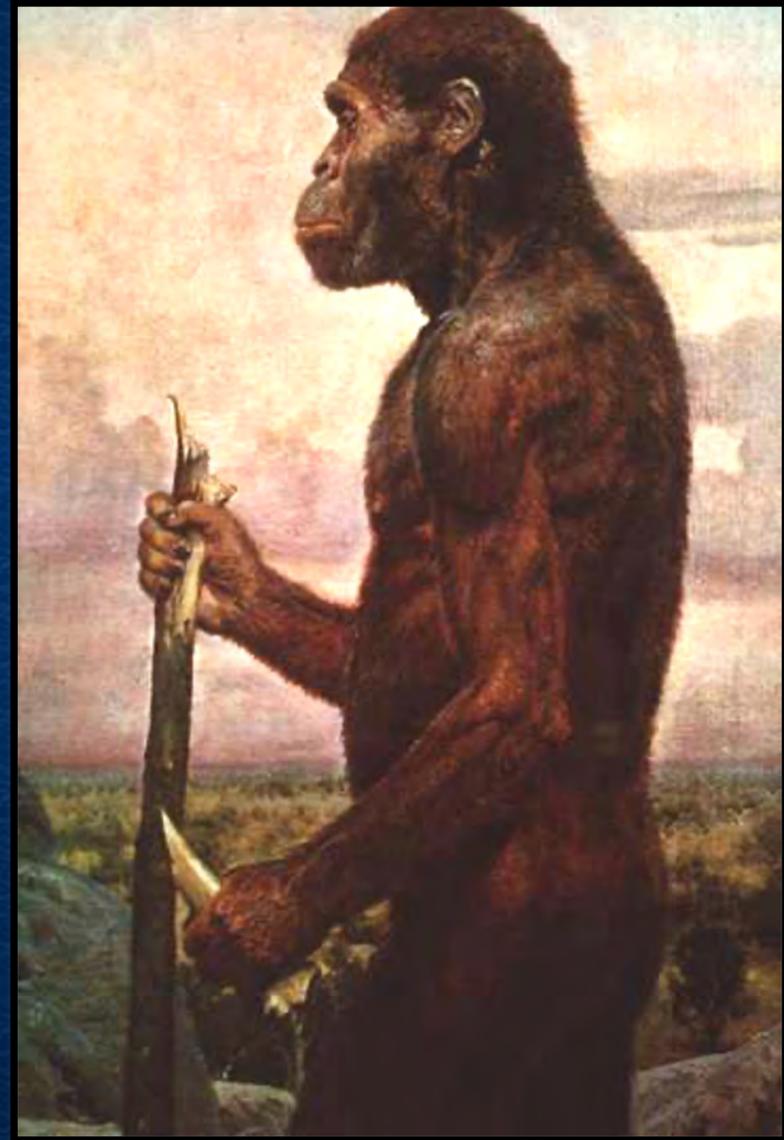


Challenges to Our Youth

Artistic conception
Australopithecus
africanus

What do you notice
about this picture?

Note contemplative
gaze, human hands
and use of tools.



Evolutionary Preconception

John Gurche, artist, *National Geographic*, March, 1996 p. 109.

“I wanted to get a human soul into this ape-like face, to indicate something about where he was headed.”

What Was Found?

- ◆ Lucy discovered in 1974
- ◆ About 40% of the fossil was found
- ◆ Claimed to be 3.5 million years old
- ◆ Claimed bipedal (walked upright)



Lucy and the Australopithecines

- ◆ No similarity in appearance to humans
- ◆ Long arms are identical to chimpanzees
- ◆ Jaws are similar to chimpanzees
- ◆ Upper leg bone is similar to chimpanzees
- ◆ Lucy's legs were very ape-like
- ◆ Brain size (400-500 cc) overlaps chimpanzees
- ◆ Large back muscles for tree dwelling
- ◆ Hands similar to pygmy chimpanzee
- ◆ Feet were long and curved



Did Lucy Walk Upright

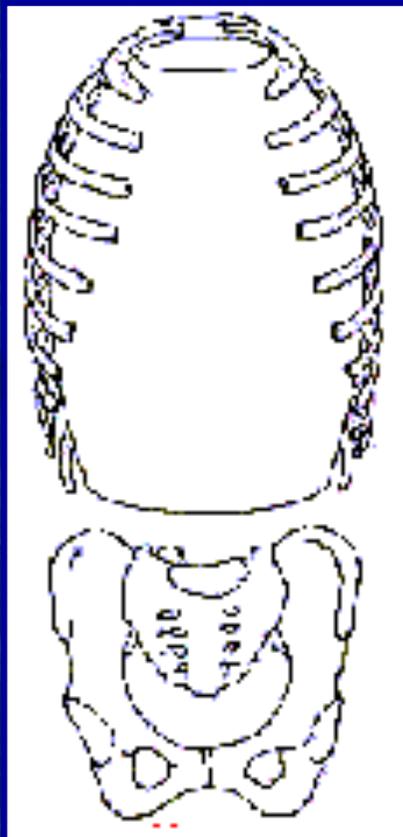
To determine if Lucy walked upright three areas of anatomy were examined

1. The rib cage
2. The pelvis
3. Leg and foot bones

Rib Cage

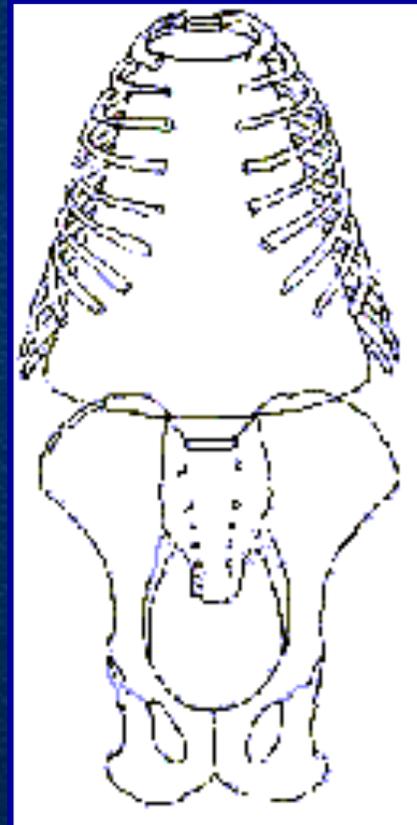
- ◆ Ape ribs are conical shaped
- ◆ Human ribs are barrel-like

Human



Circular barrel-like

Ape



Conical shape

Lucy's Rib Cage

Peter Schmid (paleontologist at the Anthropological Institute in Zurich) Quoted from *Origins reconsidered: In Search of What Makes Us Human* by Richard Leakey and Roger Lewin

“I noticed that the ribs were more round in cross-section, more like what you see in apes. Human ribs are flatter in cross-section.

But the shape of the rib cage itself was the biggest surprise of all. The human rib cage is barrel shaped, and I just couldn't get Lucy's ribs to fit this kind of shape.”

Lucy's Rib Cage

Brad Harrub (Ph.D. Anatomy and Neurobiology) and Bert Thompson (Ph.D. Microbiology), *The Truth About Human Origins*, 2003, p. 47.

“In Lucy's case, her ribs are conical, like those found in apes.”

Lucy's Pelvis

J. Stern & R. Sussman, *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 1983, pp. 291 & 292.

“The fact that the anterior portion of the iliac blade faces laterally in humans but not in chimpanzees is obvious. The marked resemblance of AL 288-1 (Lucy) to the chimpanzee is equally obvious...

It suggests to us that the mechanism of lateral pelvic balance during bipedalism was closer to that in apes than in humans.”

**Lucy's pelvis is “wrong”
because it is very ape-like**



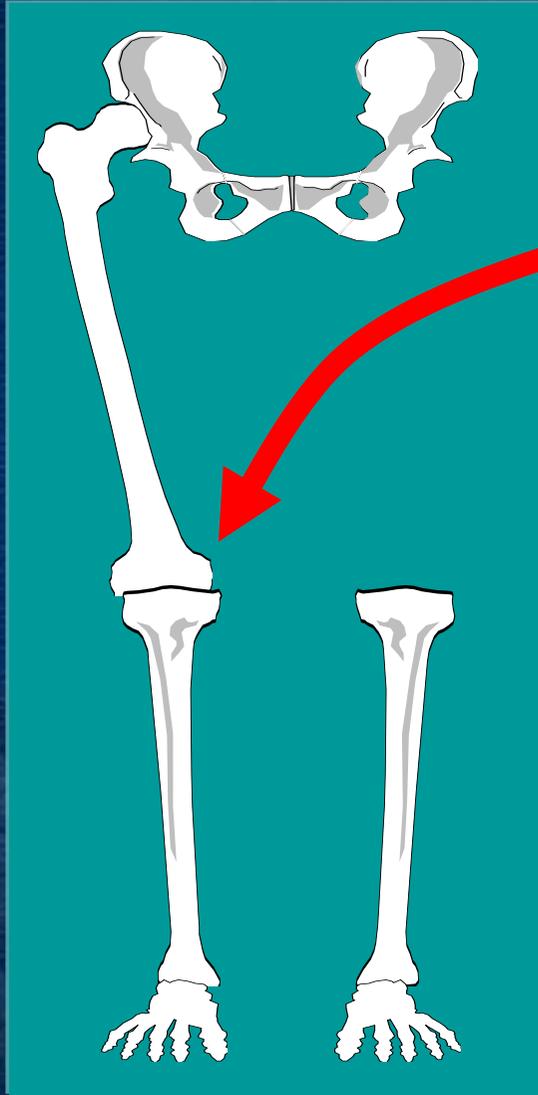
*PBS Nova Series; In Search of Human Origins
episode one 1994 (Dr. Owen Lovejoy)*

“Fixing” Lucy with a power saw!



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

Knee Joint of *A. afarensis*



15° carrying angle (valgus)

Human = 9°

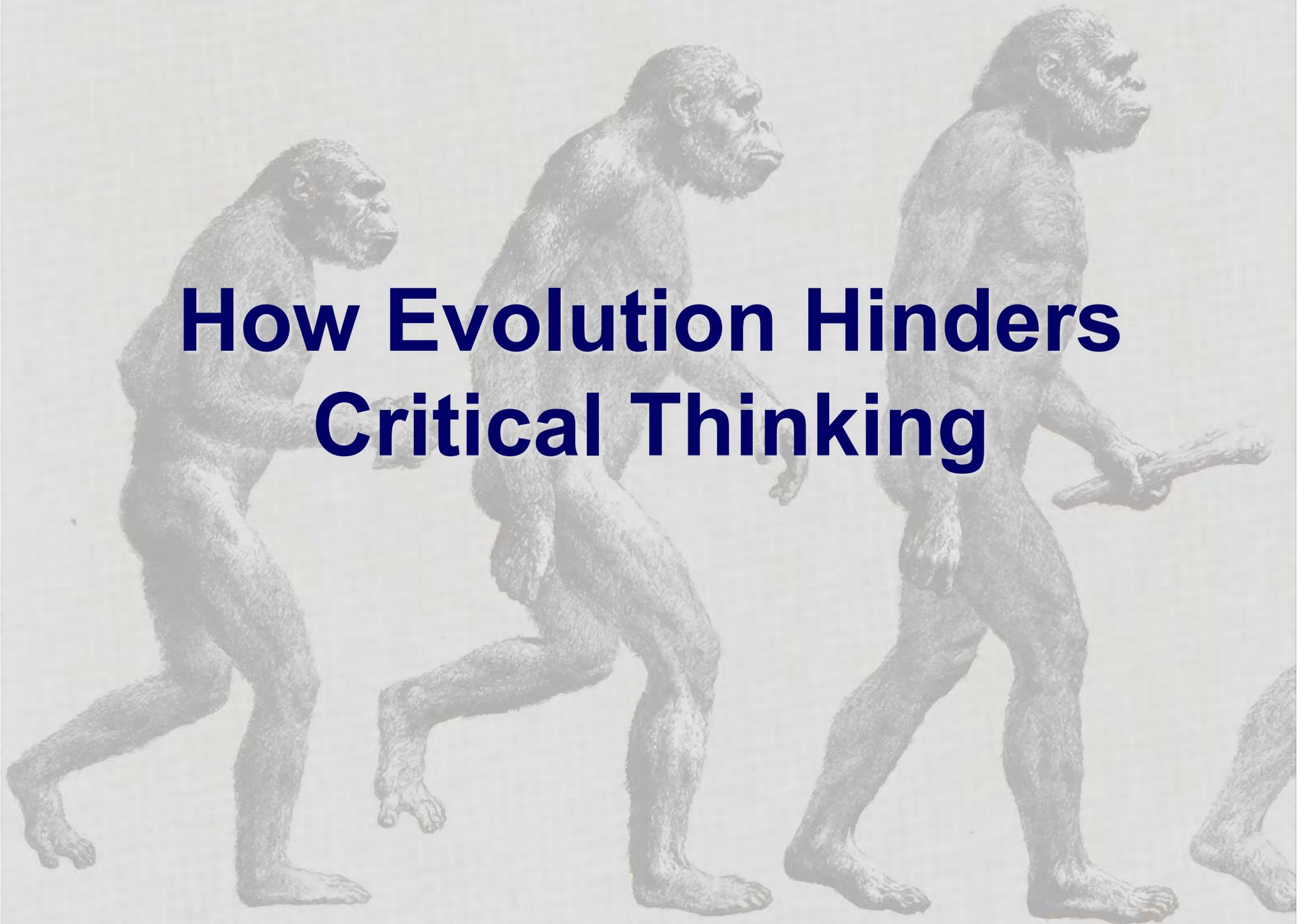
Gorilla = 0°

Chimp = 0°

Orangutan = 9°

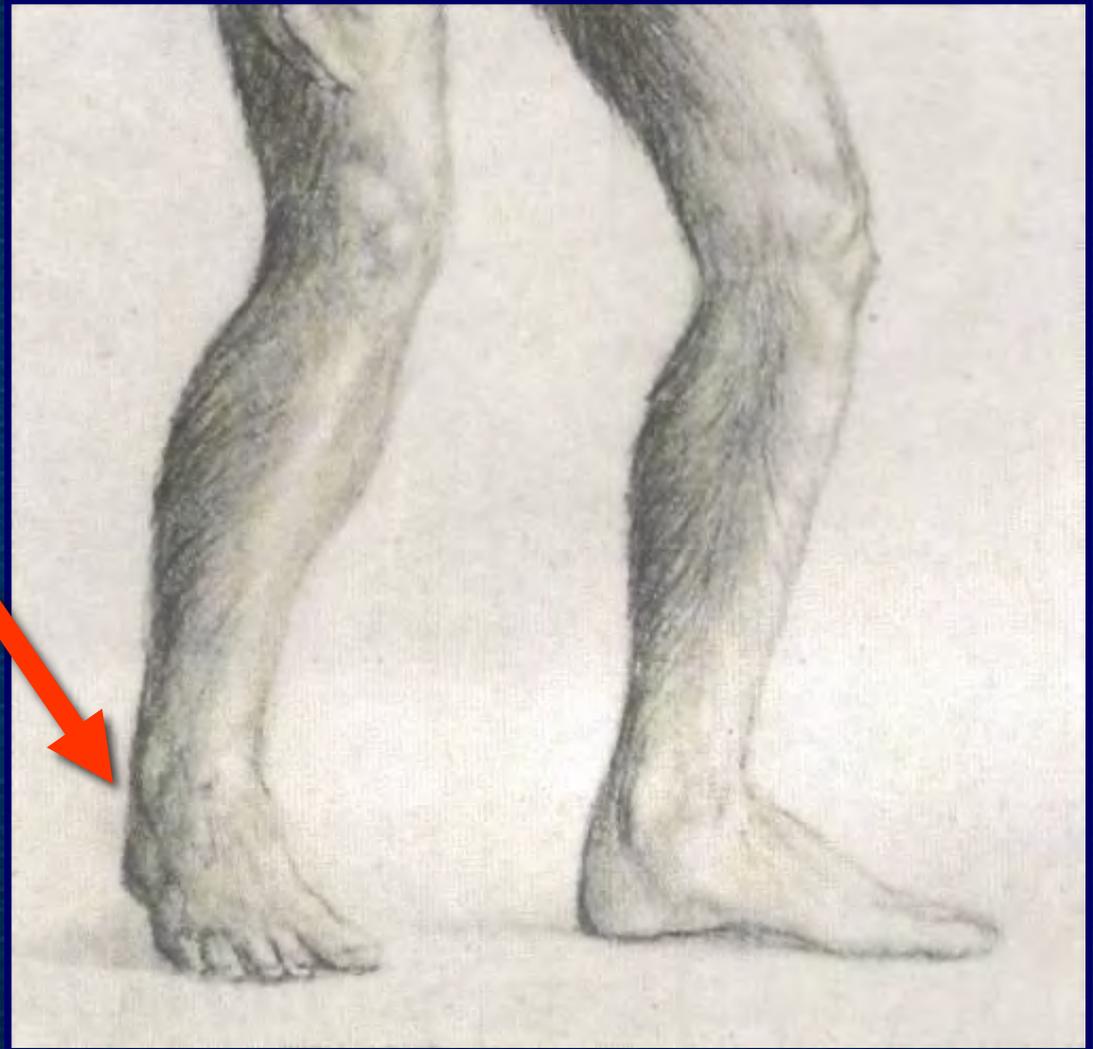
Spider monkey = 9°

How Evolution Hinders Critical Thinking



Lucy: What Nice Feet You Have

Drawing from *Life: The Science of Biology*, Purves, Orians, and Heller, 1992, p. 604.



St Louis zoo replica of Lucy

Apes and Humans – a Test

Human



Which footprint is human?

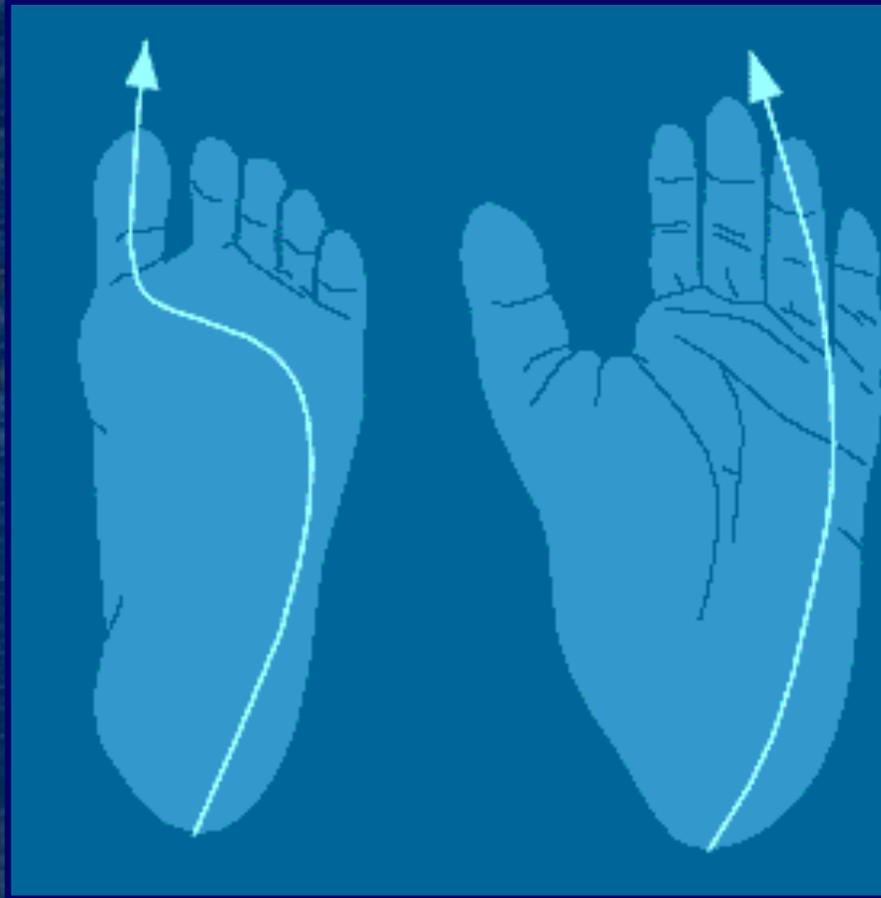
Laetoli Footprints

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



Who made these footprints?

Ape and Human Footprints



Human

Ape
(Lucy)



Laetoli footprint

Footprints and Real Evidence

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

“Indistinguishable from those of
habitually barefoot *Homo sapiens*.”



Anatomy of Australopithecines

David Catchpoole, Ph.D., “New evidence: Lucy was a knuckle-walker”,
www.answersingenesis.org/docs2/4256news5-5-2000.asp

“...anatomist Dr Charles Oxnard has shown that the big toe actually sticks out as in chimpanzees.”

Lucy: Saint Louis Museum



Evolution Rejects the Evidence

“Professor Betsy Schumann, evolutionist expert, admits that the statue's feet 'probably are not accurate', but when asked whether the statue should be changed, she says, '**Absolutely not**.'”

Creation ex nihilo, Dec 1996, p.52.

In other words, evolution must use bad science to deceive people

Textbooks Promoting Bad Science

Biology: Concepts and Connections, 2000, p. 404.

“Some 3.7 million years ago, several bipedal (upright-walking) human animals of the species *Australopithecus afarensis* left footprints in damp volcanic ash in what is now Tanzania in East Africa.”

Confusion about Lucy

Robert Boyd and Joan Silk, (both professors of anthropology), *How Humans Evolved*, 2000, pp. 331-334.

“Anatomical evidence indicates that *A. afarensis* was bipedal...”

{ ...some anthropologists are convinced by the anatomical evidence that *A. afarensis* was not a modern biped. }

Why the confusion?
Why aren't students told about this?

Did Lucy Walk Upright?

- ◆ **1987** Charles Oxnard (Professor of Anatomy and Human Biology) Computer analysis
- ◆ **1992** *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, Walked like chimpanzees
- ◆ **1993** Christine Tardieu, (Anthropologist) reported, “Its locking mechanism was not developed.”
- ◆ **1994** *Journal of Human Evolution*, A Biochemical Study of the Hip and Thigh

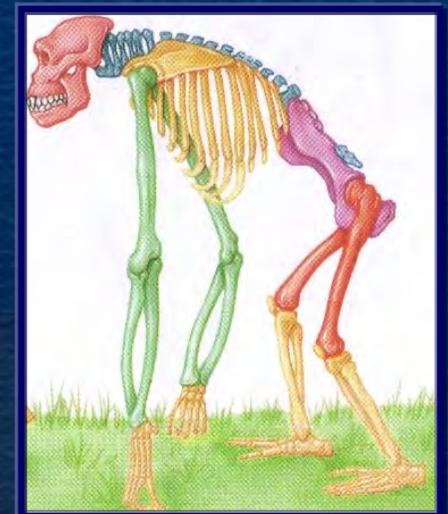
Did Lucy Walk Upright?

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

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

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

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



Did Lucy Walk Upright?

Charles Oxnard (professor of anatomy and leading expert on australopithecine fossils), *The Order of Man: A Biomathematical Anatomy of the Primates*, 1984, p. 332.

“The australopithecines known over the last several decades ... are now irrevocably removed from a place in the evolution of human bipedalism,...

All this should make us wonder about the usual presentation of human evolution in introductory textbooks...”

Did Lucy Walk Upright?

Stuart Burgess (Ph.D. CEng), *Hallmarks of Design*, 2002, p. 166.

“There are so many unique features required for bipedal motion that it is impossible for a quadruped to gradually evolve into a biped.”

10 Unique Characteristics

1. Fine balance
2. Flat face
3. Upright skull
4. Straight back
5. Fully extendable hip joints
6. Angled femur bones
7. Fully extendable knee joints
8. Long legs
9. Arched feet
10. Strong big toes



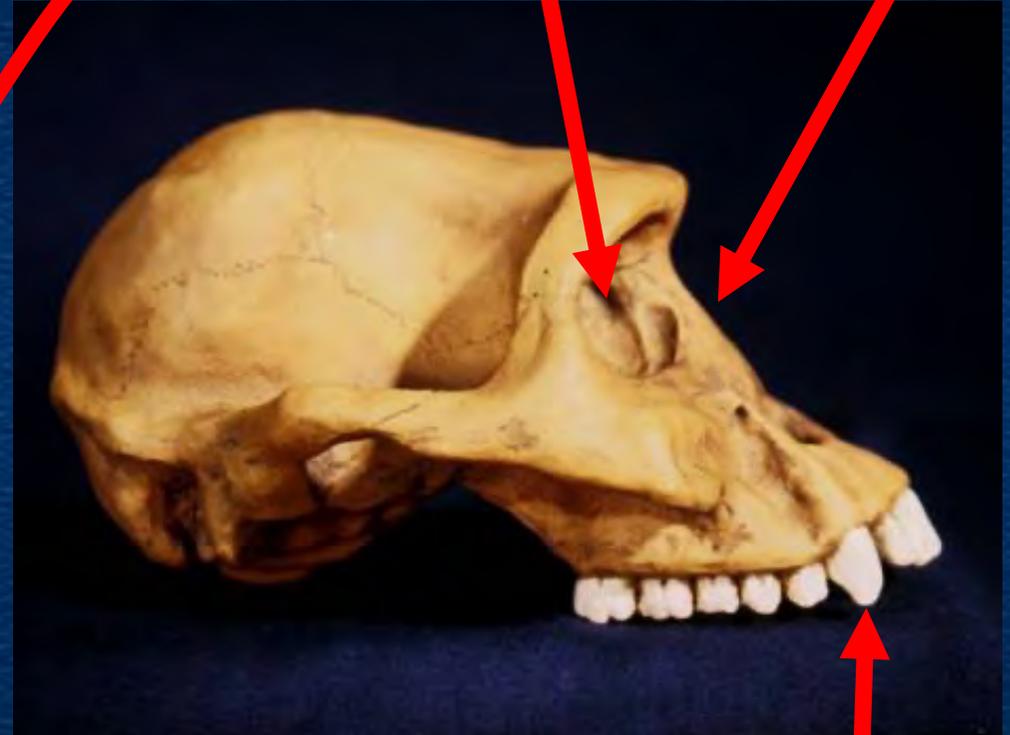
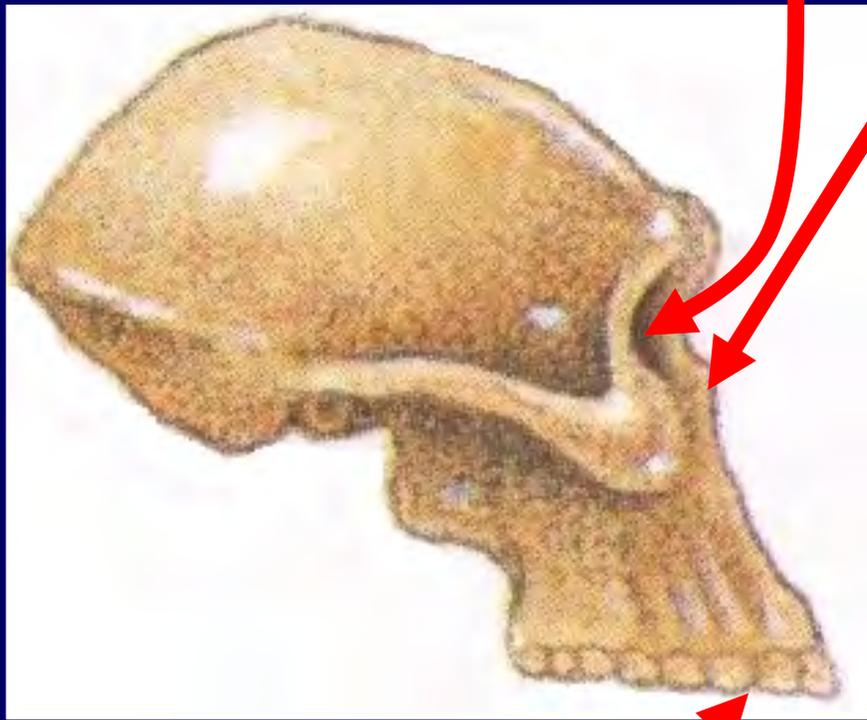
Textbooks and Accuracy

Eye socket

2

3

Flatter face



Teeth

1

Mechanism for Change

Is it possible for a Lucy-like creature to evolve into a human?

Evolution and Change

1. A beneficial mutation occurs
2. Natural selection selects this mutation over any existing genes or other detrimental mutations that code for this function
3. The mutation is inherited by offspring



KEY: This process must add
New Information

Natural Selection

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

Can natural selection cause one kind (species) to become a new kind?

No!

Natural selection **ONLY** works with existing information

Human Variation

- ◆ Watusi
- ◆ Pygmy
- ◆ Dwarfism
- ◆ Basketball players
- ◆ Eskimo (Inuit)

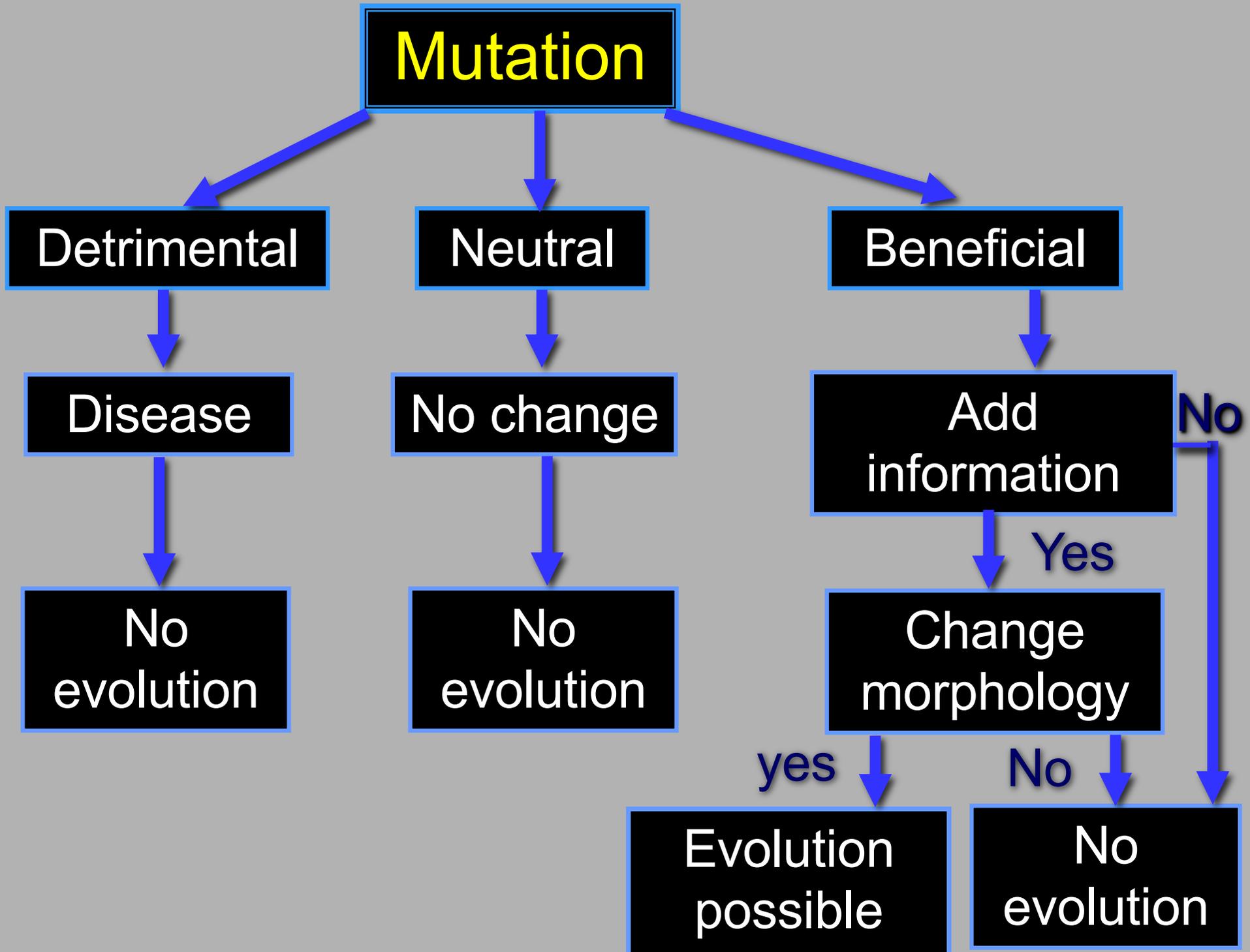


Billy Barty
3-foot-9



Shaquille
O'Neal
7-foot -1

This is an example of genetic variation and natural selection and NOT evolution

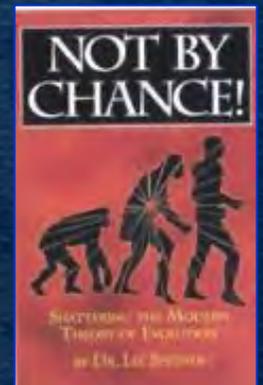


Mutations and Evolution

Lee Spetner (Ph.D. Physics – MIT, taught information and communications at Johns Hopkins University), *Not By Chance*, 1997, pp. 131, 138.

“But in all the reading I've done in the life-sciences literature, I've never found a mutation that added information...

All point mutations that have been studied on the molecular level turn out to reduce the genetic information and not increase it.”



Scientists

- ◆ Linda K. Walkup, Ph.D. Genetics
- ◆ Todd Wood, Ph.D. Genetics
- ◆ Lane Lester, Ph.D. Genetics
- ◆ James S. Allan, Ph.D. Genetics
- ◆ Andre Eggen, Ph.D. Genetics
- ◆ Maciej Giertych, Ph.D. Genetics
- ◆ Leonard Korochkin, M.D., Genetics and Neurobiology
- ◆ Kimberly Berrine, Ph.D., Microbiology & Immunology
- ◆ Duane Gish, Ph.D. Biochemistry
- ◆ Harriet Kim, Ph.D. Biochemistry
- ◆ Bob Hoskin, Ph.D. Biochemistry
- ◆ Neil Huber, Ph.D. Physical Anthropology
- ◆ Kyoung-Tai Kim, Ph.D. Genetic Engineering

Summary

- ◆ Evolutionists ignore the scientific evidence
- ◆ Evolutionists create misleading pictures in textbooks to support evolution
- ◆ Evolutionists practice censorship
- ◆ The scientific evidence supports Lucy was an extinct type of chimpanzee
- ◆ All the evidence supports “Created after their kind”, “Made in the image and likeness of God”

Psalm 139:14

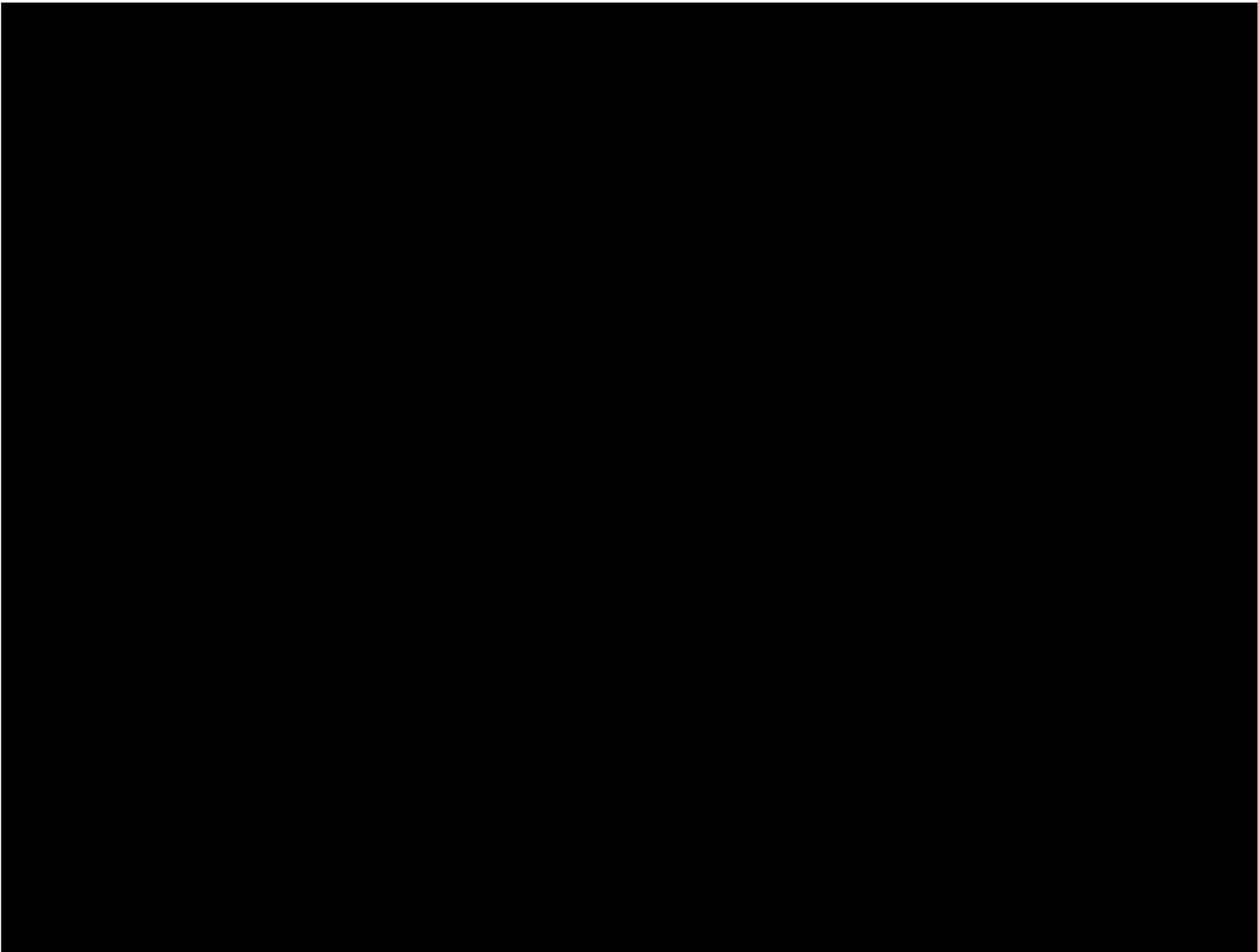
I will praise thee; for I am
fearfully and wonderfully made:
marvellous are thy works; and
that my soul knoweth right well.

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