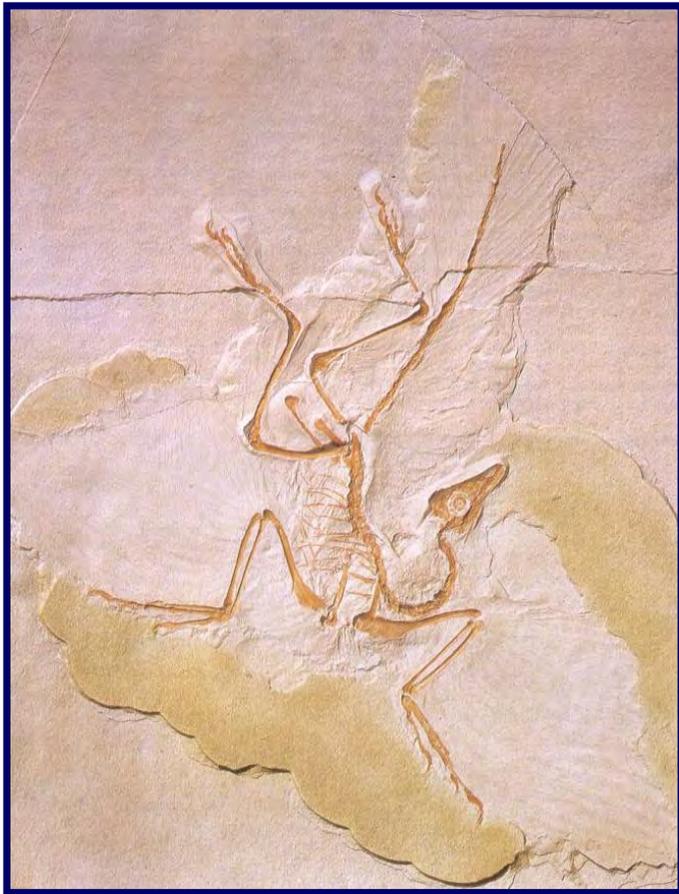
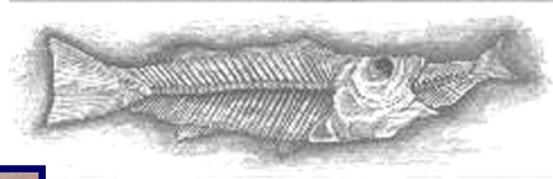


The Fossil Record



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Research
www.icr.org
Mike@Train2Equip.com



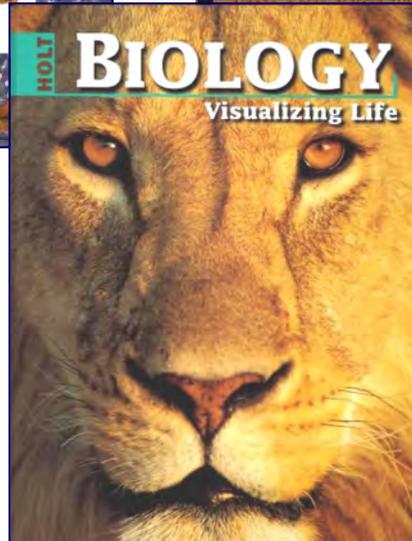
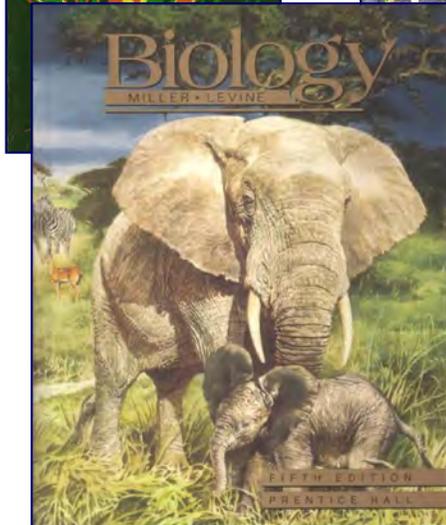
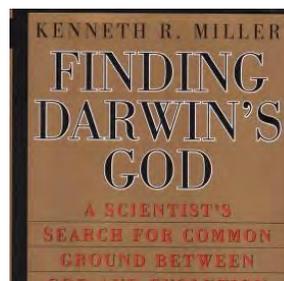
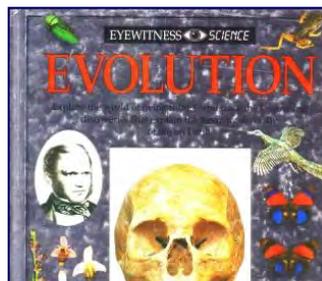
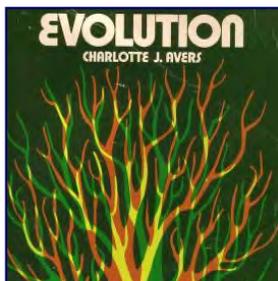
Topics

- ◆ The history of life
- ◆ The fossil record
 - The fossil record and education
 - The Cambrian explosion
 - Famous "transitions" used to support evolution
- ◆ The mechanism for change
 - Natural selection
 - Mutations



Evolution History of the Life

All species evolved over billions of years from a common ancestor



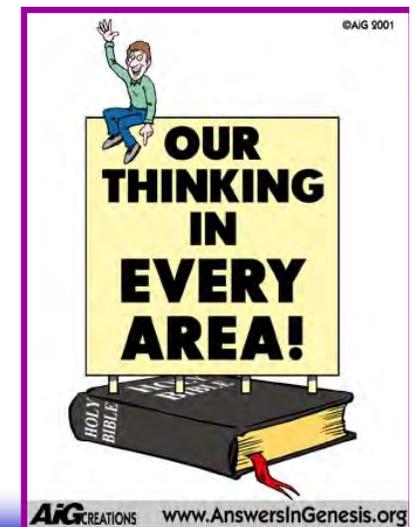
GEOLOGIC TIME SCALE			
ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH	SUCCESSION OF LIFE
CENOZOIC <i>recent life</i>	QUATERNARY 0-1 Million Years Rise of Man	Recent Pleistocene	
	TERTIARY 62 Million Years Rise of Mammals	Pliocene Miocene Oligocene Eocene	
MESOZOIC <i>middle life</i>	CRETACEOUS 72 Million Years Modern seed bearing plants, Dinosaurs		
	JURASSIC 46 Million Years First birds		
	TRIASSIC 49 Million Years Cycads, first dinosaurs		
PALEOZOIC <i>ancient life</i>	PERMIAN 50 Million Years First reptiles		
	PENNSYLVANIAN 30 Million Years First insects		
	MISSISSIPPIAN 35 Million Years Many crinoids		
	DEVONIAN 60 Million Years First seed plants, cartilage fish		
	SILURIAN 20 Million Years Earliest land animals		
	ORDOVICIAN 75 Million Years Early bony fish		
	CAMBRIAN 100 Million Years Invertebrate animals, Brachiopods, Trilobites		
	PRECAMBRIAN Very few fossils present (bacteria-algae-pollen?)		



The Bible and the History of Life

And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepth upon the earth after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

Genesis 1:25





Evidence

Each model (evolution and creation) can best be determined by examining two lines of evidence

1. The fossil record (history)
2. Mechanism for change



The Fossil Record and Education

Biology: Principles and Explorations, Holt, Rinehart, Winston, 2001, p. 283.

“Fossils offer the most direct evidence that evolution takes place....”

Fossils, therefore, provide an actual record of Earth’s past life-forms. Change over time (evolution) can be seen in the fossil record.”

Is this true?

Where Do We Start?



Weigh the Facts

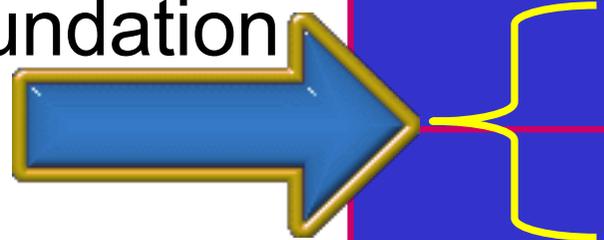
Fossil Record

Cenozoic

Mesozoic

Paleozoic

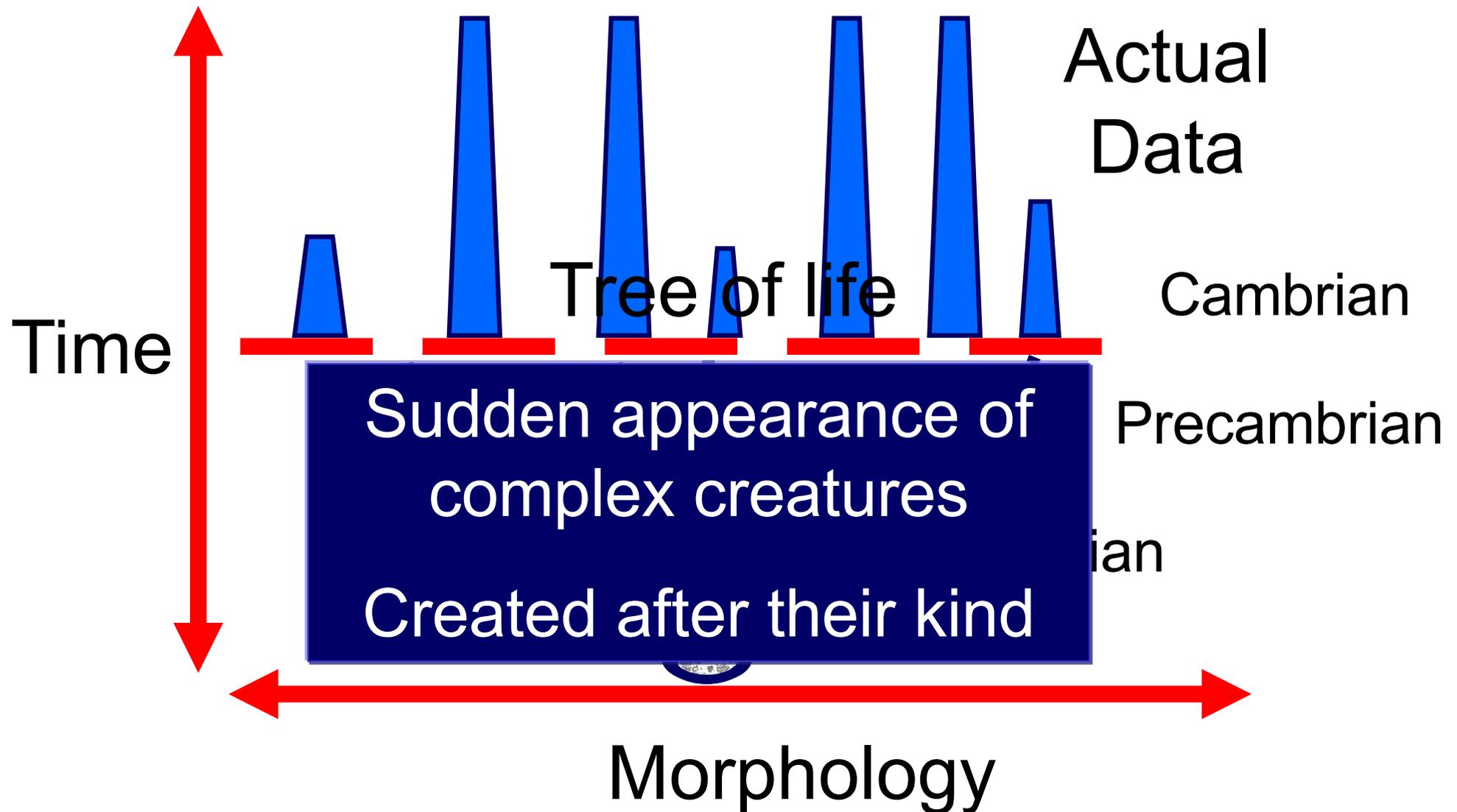
The foundation



Era	Period	Time (mil)
Cenozoic	Quarternary	1.8 – present
	Teritary	6.5 – 1.8
Mesozoic	Cretaceous	14.5 – 6.5
	Jurassic	208 – 14.5
	Triassic	245 – 208
Paleozoic	Permian	290 – 245
	Carboniferous	363 – 290
	Devonian	410 – 363
	Silurian	440 – 410
	Ordovician	505 – 440
	Cambrian	544 - 505
Precambrian	650 - 544	



Examining the Evidence





Cambrian Explosion

David Berlinski (evolutionist), *A Tour of the Calculus*, 1995

“There is no question that such gaps exist. A big gap appears at the beginning of the *Cambrian explosion*, over 500 million years ago, when great numbers of new species suddenly appeared in the fossil record.”



Cambrian Explosion

Ariel Roth (Ph.D. Zoology), *Origins*, 1998, p. 184.

“The Cambrian explosion is not just a case of all the major animal phyla appearing at about the same place in the geologic column. It is also a situation of no ancestors to suggest how they might have evolved.”

Where are the thousands of observable intermediates?



Cambrian Explosion

Biology, Miller and Levine, 2002, p. 746.

“The Cambrian Period, which began 544 million years ago, is marked by an abundance of different fossils. Why the difference from earlier periods?”

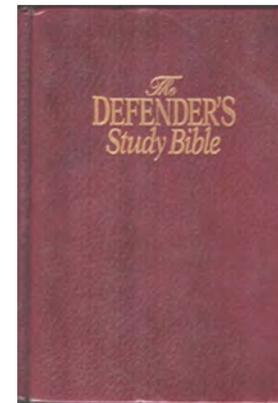
By the Cambrian period, some animals had evolved shells, skeletons, and other hard body parts...”

Great claims require real evidence



What do the Facts Support?

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



Where are the thousands of observable intermediates?



Invertebrate to Vertebrate (Fish)

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

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

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

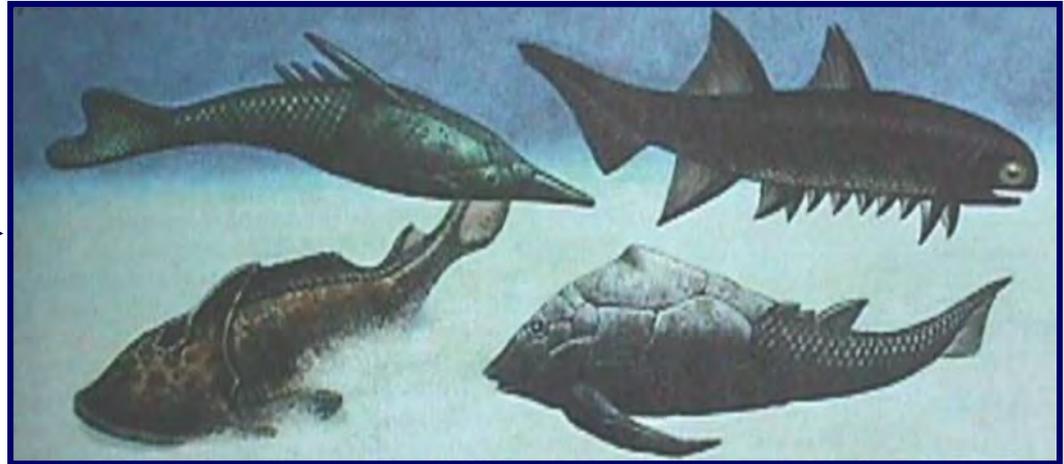
There is not one single intermediate in the textbook to support this claim!



Invertebrate to Vertebrate (Fish)



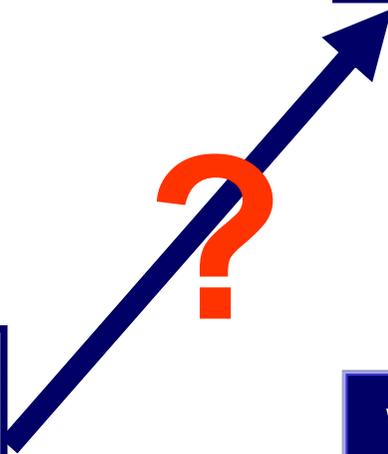
Invertebrate
(jellyfish)



Early fish according to the
Biology textbook
Miller and Levine



Trilobite



Where are the thousands
of observable
intermediates?



What do the Facts Support?

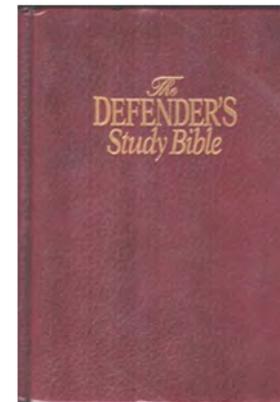
Aerial Roth (Ph.D. Zoology), *Origins*, p. 189.

“However, we have virtually no evidence in the fossil record or elsewhere for any of the changes proposed during this ‘immensity of time’; but the public hears nothing of this problem.”



What do the Facts Support?

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



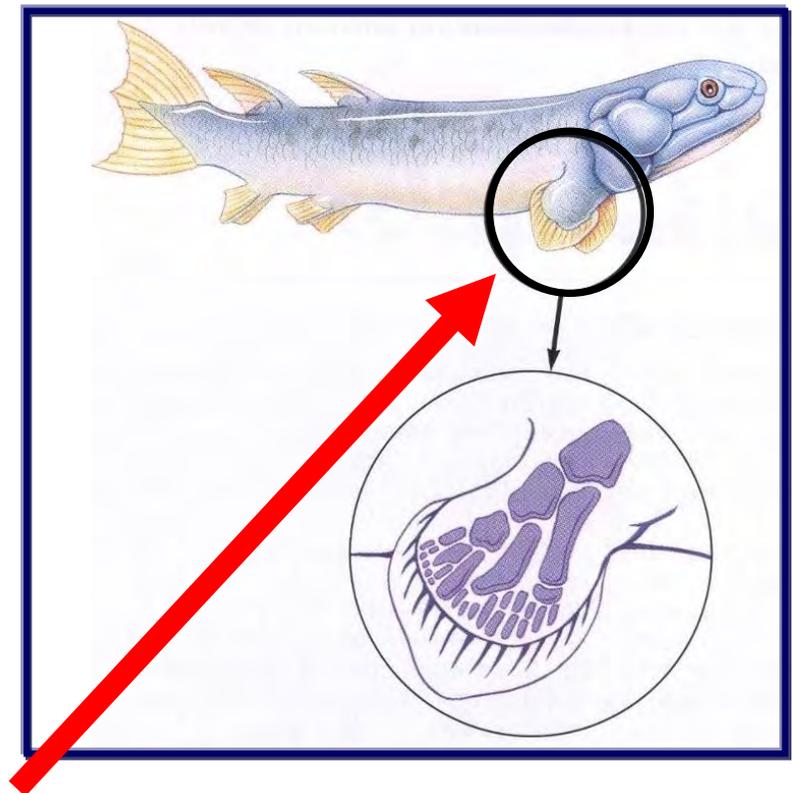
Where are the millions of observable intermediates?



Fish to Amphibian

Biology: Visualizing Life, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1998, p. 461.

“Because of these similarities, scientists think the first amphibians were descendants of the lobe-finned fishes, a group whose modern members include the coelacanth and the lungfishes.”



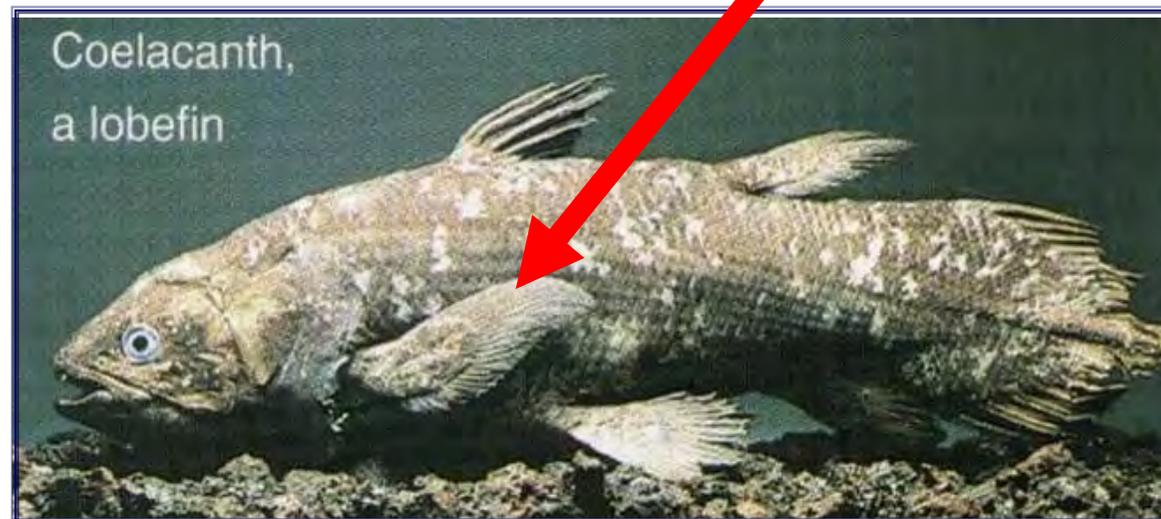
This is supposedly evolving into legs



Coelacanth

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

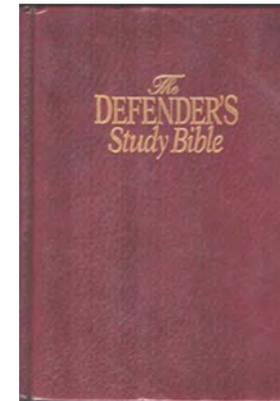
The front fins (lobes) are still fins





What do the Facts Support?

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

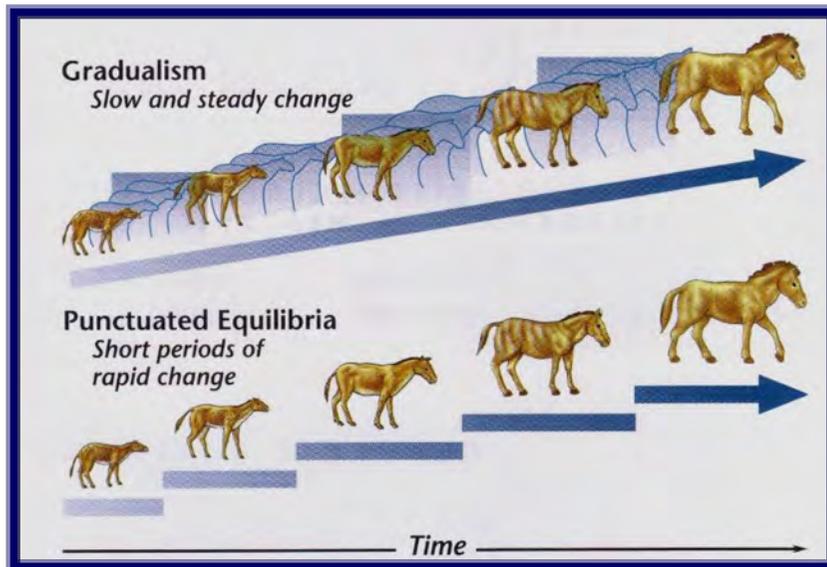
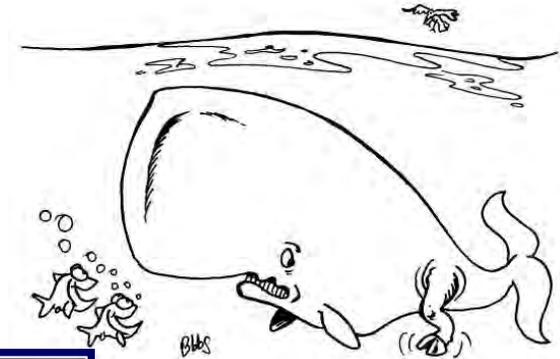


Where are the thousands of observable intermediates?



Alleged Intermediates

- ◆ Horse
- ◆ Archaeopteryx
- ◆ Whales



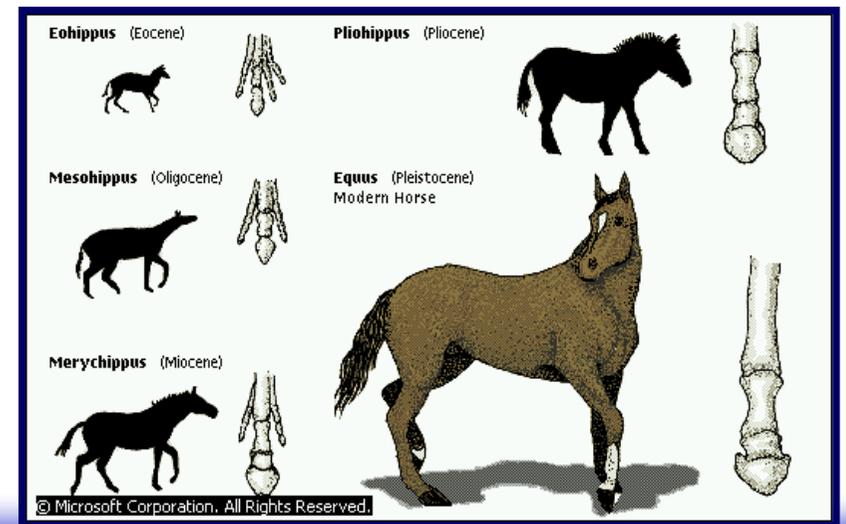
Life Sciences, Prentice Hall, 2002, p. 164.



The Horse

“The horse is a well-documented case study in evolution. The fossil record shows clear steps in the progression from a four-toed, small browsing animal - one of a line that gave rise to tapirs, rhinoceroses, and other mammals in addition to horses - to the modern horse,...”

“Evolutionary History of the Modern Horse,” Microsoft® Encarta® Encyclopedia 2000. © 1993-1999 Microsoft Corporation.





Evolution and the Horse

Jonathan Sarfati (Ph.D. Physical Chemistry),
Creation Ex Nihilo, 1999

“As the biologist Heribert-Nilsson said, ‘The family tree of the horse is beautiful and continuous only in the textbooks’, and the famous paleontologist Niles Eldredge called the textbook picture ‘lamentable’ and ‘a classical case of paleontologic museology’.”

Why would someone make this statement?



What Textbooks Don't Contain

- ◆ Scientists find “fossil horses” mixed throughout all the different time layers.
- ◆ The first animal in the series, Eohippus is so different from the modern horse and so different from the next one in the series that there is a big question concerning its right to a place in the series.

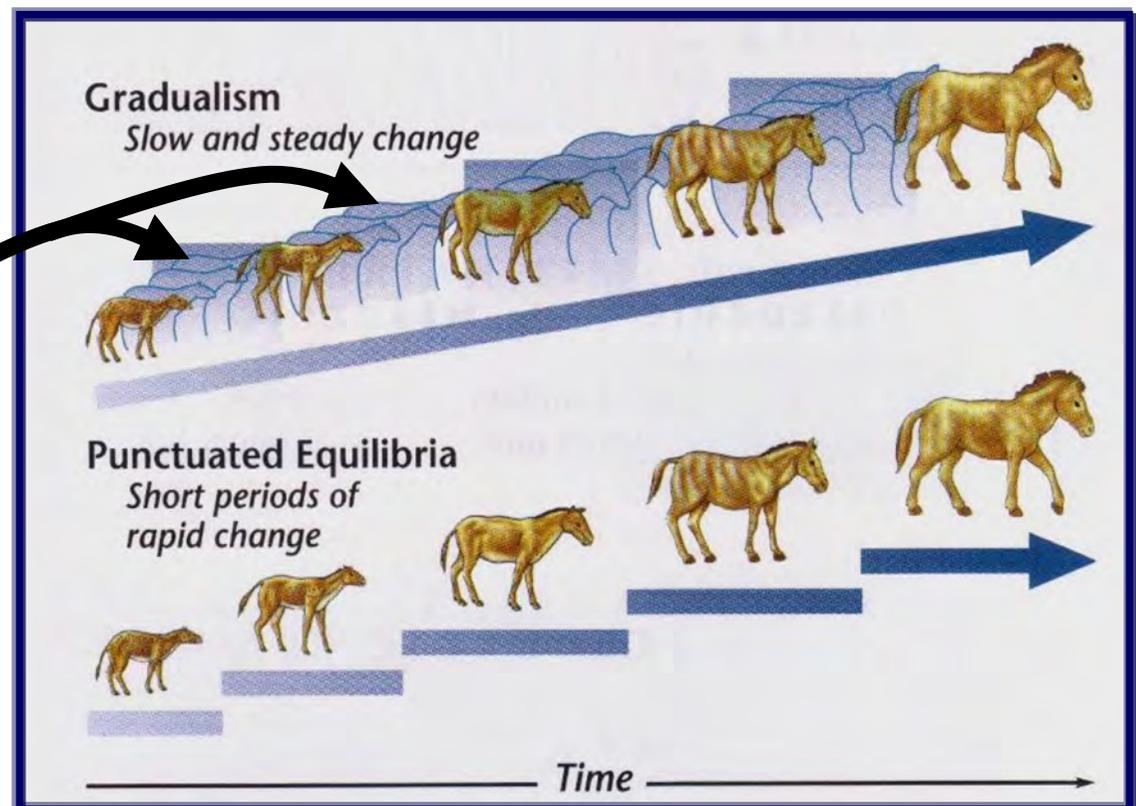


What Textbooks Don't Contain

The rib count, vertebrae count, tooth count and the size of the animal, varies widely and does not show any direct line of progression (18, 15, 19, 18)

The Picture

1. Notice the line drawings
2. Similarity could be genetic variability





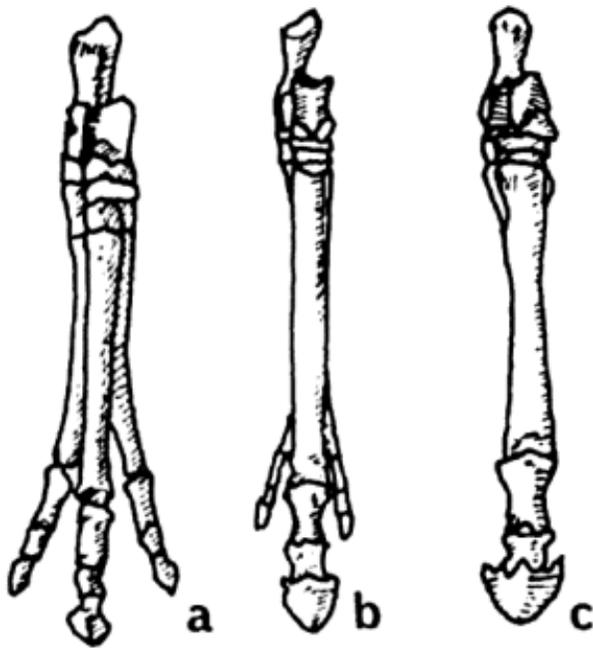
What Textbooks Don't Contain

- ◆ Many different varieties of horses exist today
- ◆ The extinct Eohippus was almost identical in body design, feet, toes and size, to the modern living Hyrax, except for the skull and tail (a case of genetic variability)

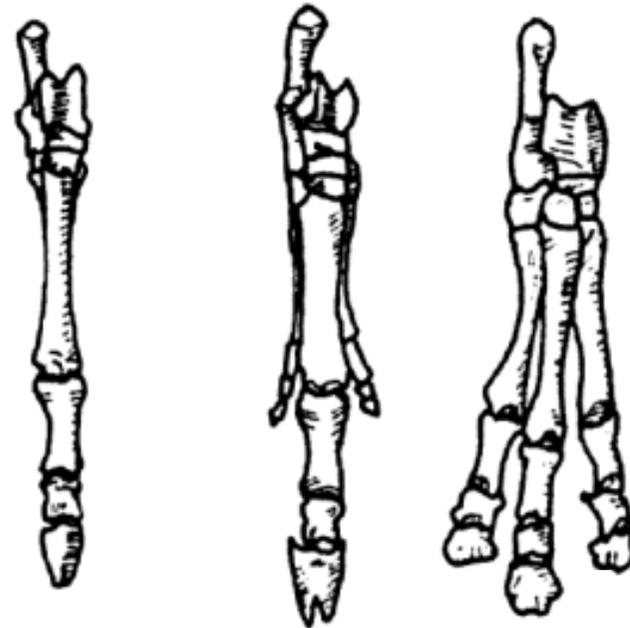




What Textbooks Don't Contain



North America
3-toed to 1-toe

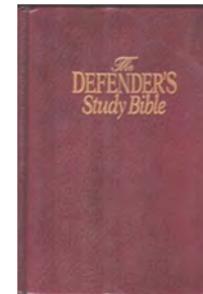


South America
1-toe to 3-toed



What do the Facts Support?

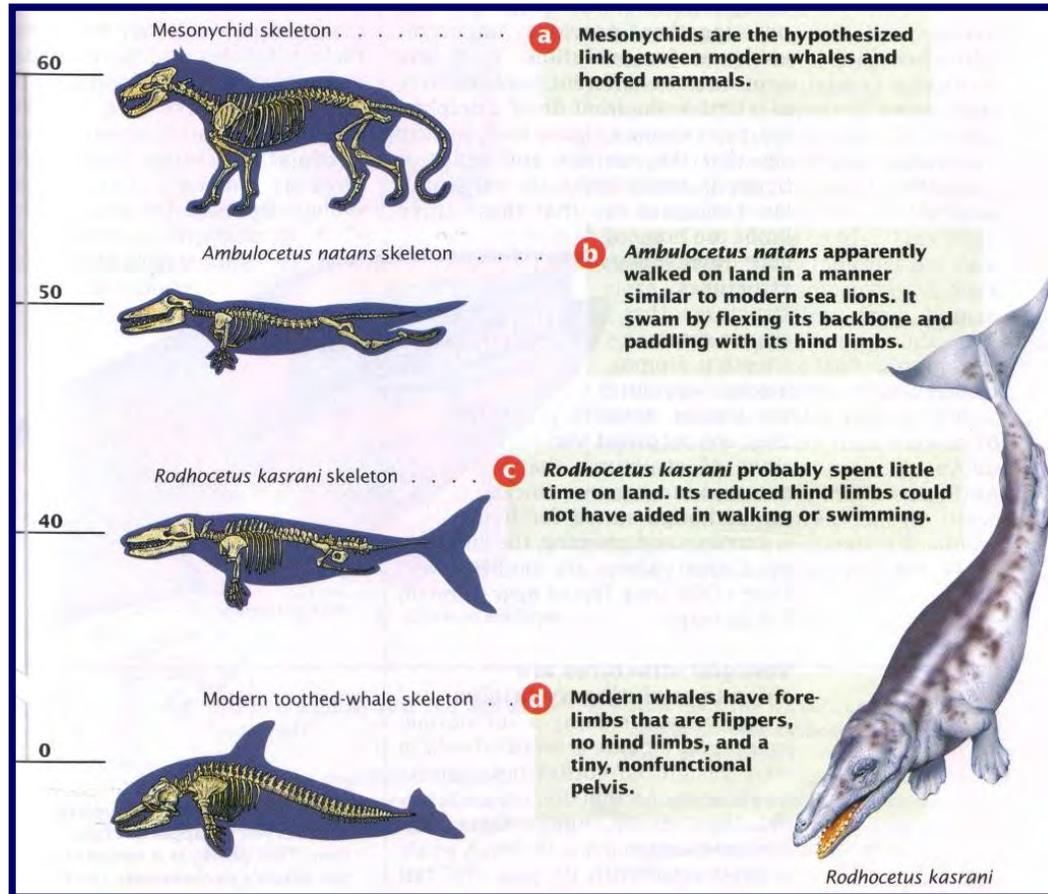
Precambrian – Cambrian	Created after their kind
Invertebrate – Vertebrate	Created after their kind
Fish – Amphibian	Created after their kind
Horse and Whale	Created after their kind
Birds	



Where are the thousands of observable intermediates?



Whale Evolution: A Study of Deception



“For instance, modern whales are the descendants of four-legged land animals that are also the ancestors of horses and cows. As you can see in **Figure 10-4**, fossil intermediates between modern whales and their 60-million-year-old ancestor reveal a history of slow transformation.”

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



Whales: Unique Features

- ◆ Enormous lung capacity with efficient oxygen exchange for long dives
- ◆ Powerful tail with large horizontal flukes
- ◆ Eyes designed to see underwater and withstand high pressure
- ◆ Ears designed to pick up airborne sound waves and eardrum to withstand high pressure
- ◆ Skin lacking hair and sweat glands, but incorporate fatty blubber

- ◆ Whale fins and tongues have counter-current heat exchangers to minimize heat loss
- ◆ Nostrils on top of the head (blowholes)
- ◆ Breastfeed under water
- ◆ Sonar capacity

Critical Thinking

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



Genetics Disproves Whale Evolution

Nicholas Comninellis, M. D., *Creative Defense: Evidence Against Evolution*, 2001, p. 172.

“Insufficient time exists for such whale evolution to have occurred. Genetics calculations demonstrate that animals with 20 years between each generation could transmit to their offspring no more than about 1,700 mutations during a 10-million year period.

continued

However, almost all mutations are harmful to animals. ... Even if these 1,700 mutations were helpful, the new genetic code needed for a land animal to 'become' a whale would be millions upon millions of beneficial mutations."

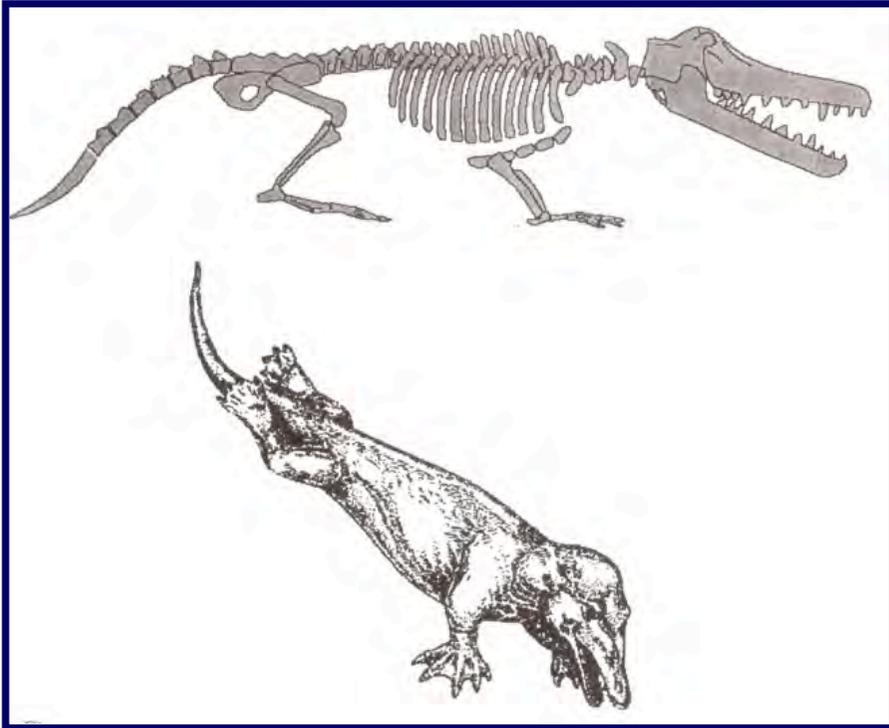
Where are the thousands of intermediate fossils?

Great claims require real evidence



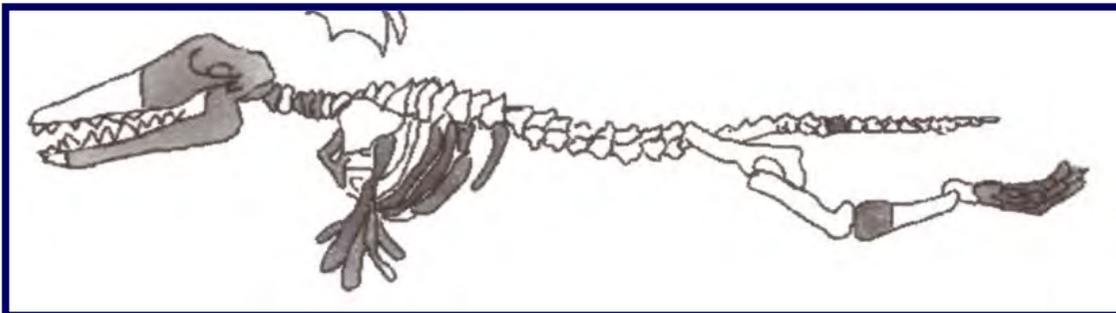
Deception

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



Ambulocetus skeleton, as drawn in Miller's book

Ambulocetus reconstruction, as drawn in Miller's book

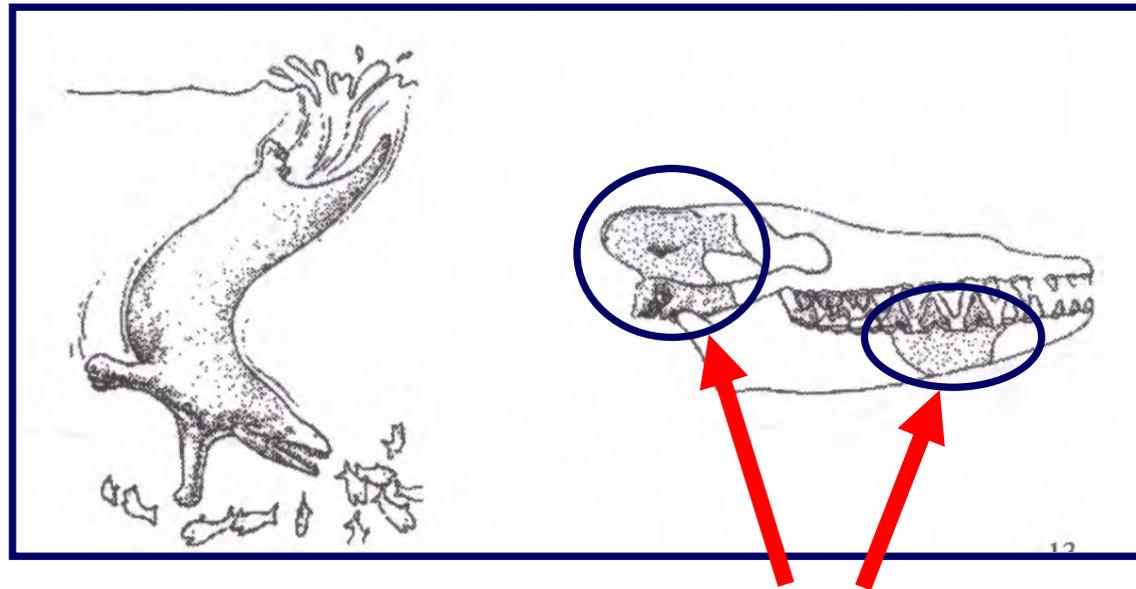


Actual bones found (shaded portion)



Deception

Pakicetus: another candidate
for whale evolution



Artist
reconstruction

Only the shaded
portions of the skull
were found

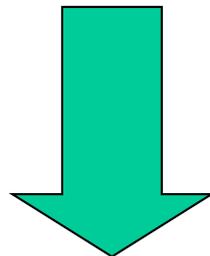


Did Whales Have Legs?

Some modern whales have a pair of bones embedded in their tissues

Are these left over legs?

No





Whales Do NOT Have Legs

- ◆ They have a known function and differ in males and females
- ◆ They are not attached to the vertebral column
- ◆ They are used to strengthen the pelvic wall and act as an organ anchor for reproduction



Another Claim

In 1956, a Sperm Whale was found with a 5-inch tibia projecting into a 5 ½ inch bump

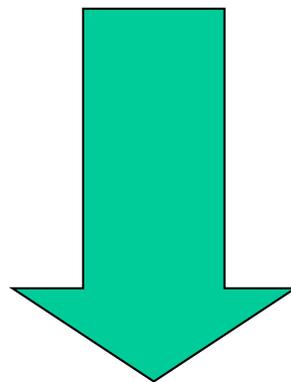
Was this a leg?

- ◆ Sperm whales are large - up to 62 feet long
- ◆ A 5 ½ inch bump on its side would look like a pimple
- ◆ People are sometimes born with abnormalities such as an extra finger, or an extra rib



Where is the Evidence?

The changes required in the evolutionary belief system for a land animal to become a whale are incredibly complex and far reaching





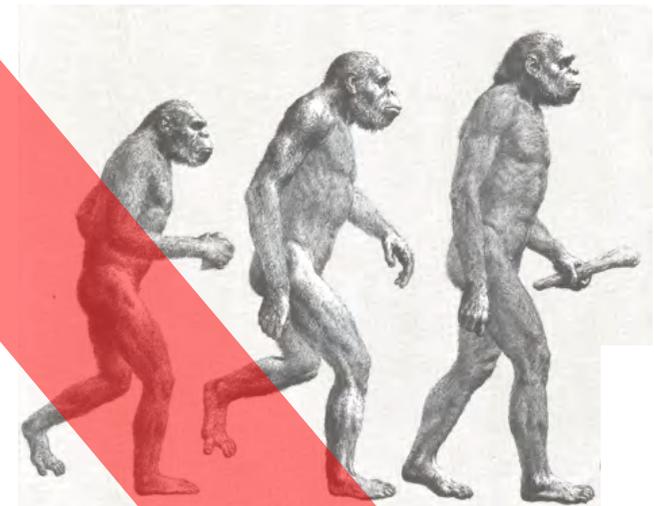
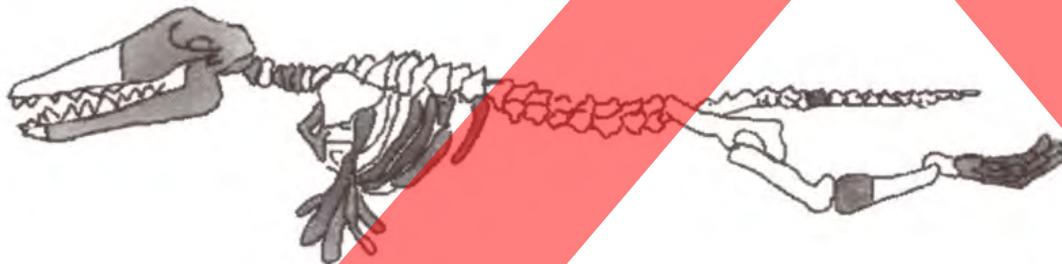
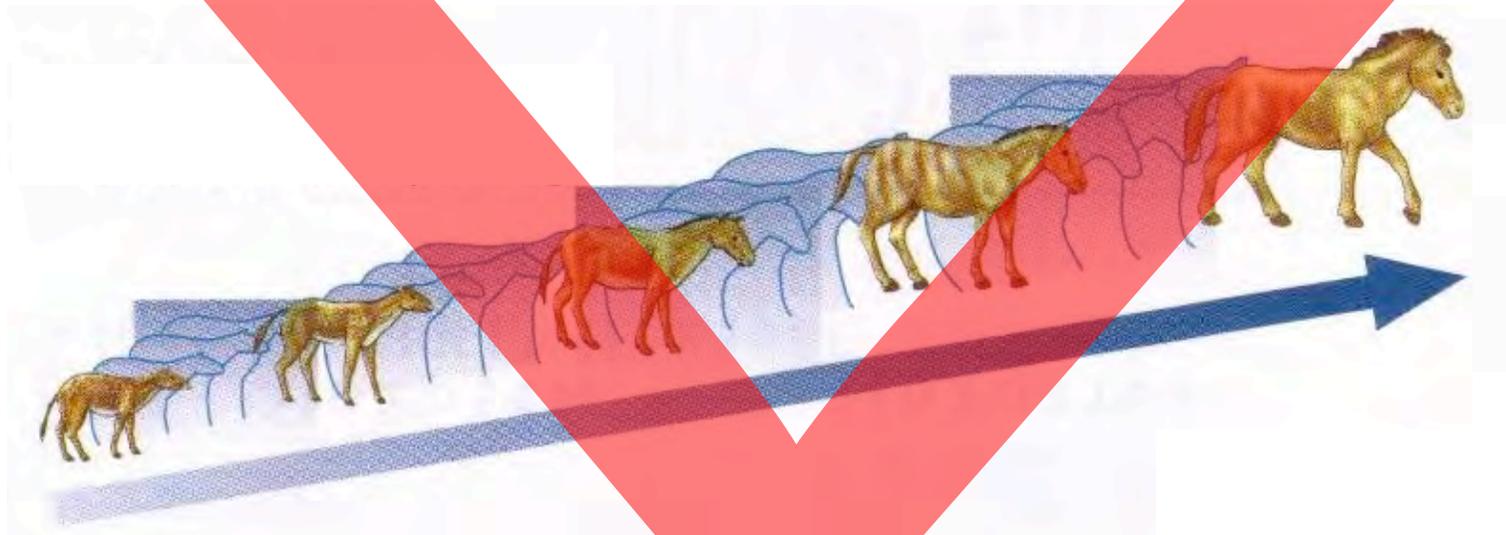
Land Mammals to Whales

- ◆ Develop a new mode of locomotion (from walking to swimming)
- ◆ A physiology to cope with a dense medium (water rather than air)
- ◆ New methods of detecting and catching prey
- ◆ A means of breathing efficiently at the sea surface

Every part of the body has to change



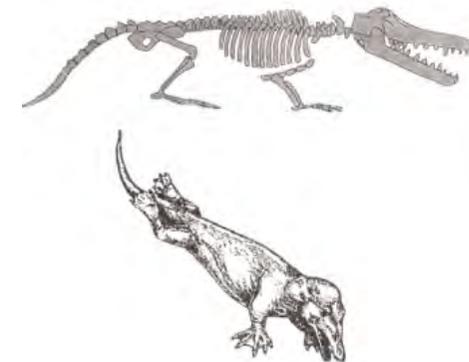
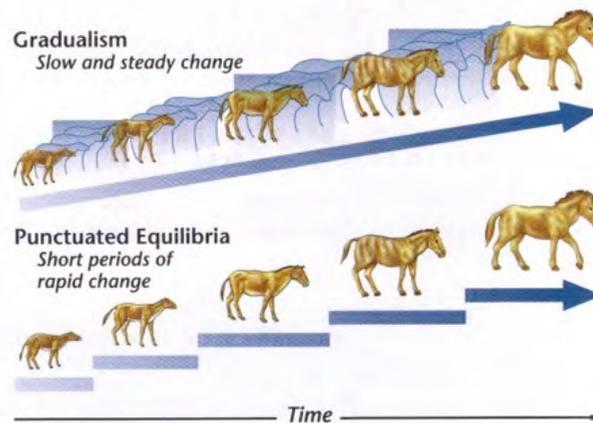
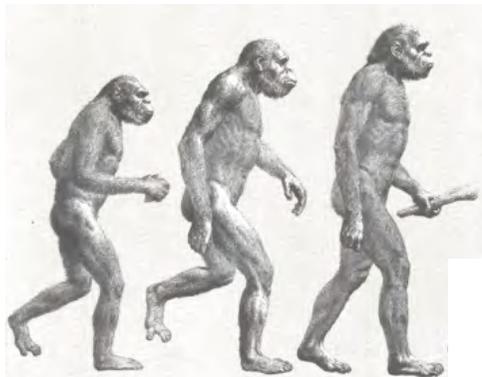
Why Evolutionists Believe





Deception

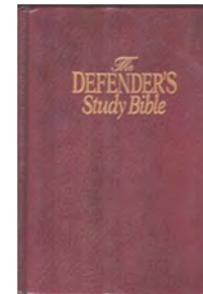
Evolutionists want to believe in evolution so bad they will resort to deceiving their followers and anybody else they can control in the education system, including professors, teachers, and students by making up data that does not exist.





What do the Facts Support?

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



Where are the thousands of observable intermediates?

The Amazing Tricerakeet!

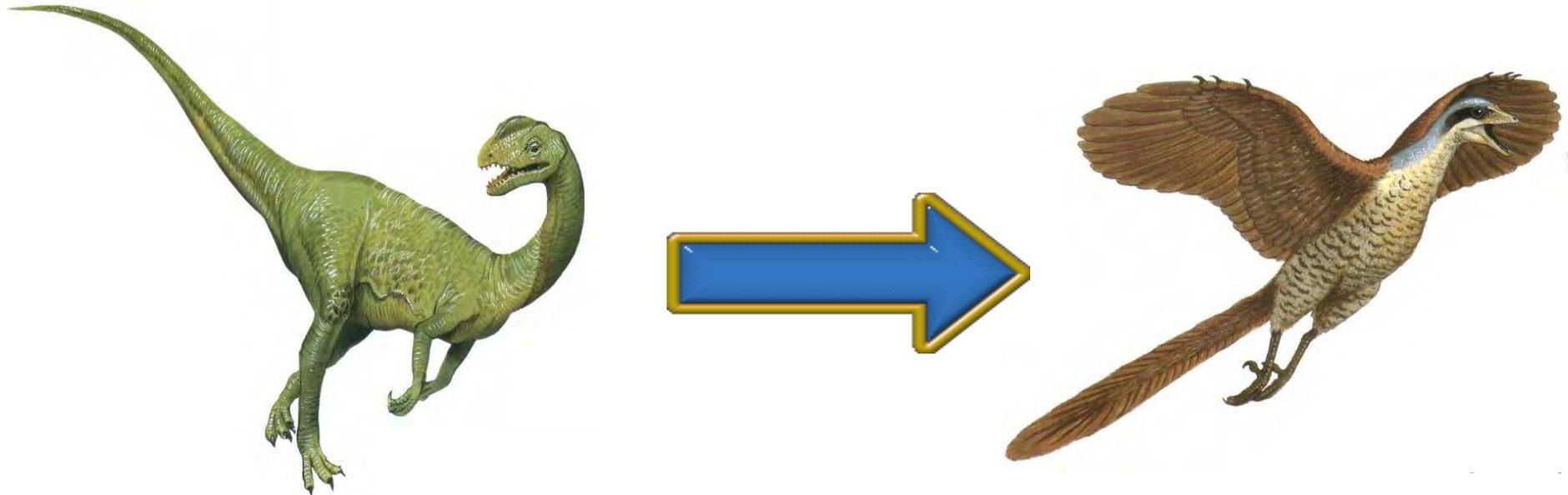




Education and Textbooks

Biology, Miller and Levine, 2002, p. 907.

“To many paleontologists a bird is a dinosaur with feathers. That definition may sound odd, but it makes sense.”





Education and Textbooks

Biology: Principles and Explorations, Holt, Rinehart, Winston, 2001, p. 268.

“Birds evolved from reptiles during the Jurassic period.”



Archaeopteryx

Biology: Concepts and Connections, Campbell, Mitchell, and Reece, 2000, p. 390.

“Like modern birds, it had flight feathers, but otherwise it was more like some small bipedal dinosaurs of its era; for instance, like those dinosaurs, *Archaeopteryx* had teeth, wing claws, and a tail with many vertebrae.”





What Textbooks Don't Include

James Perloff, *Tornado in a Junkyard*, 1999, p. 18.

“As for its ‘reptile’ characteristics, yes, it had claws on its wings, but so does the ostrich, and nobody considers it part reptile.

True, *Archaeopteryx* had teeth, but so did other fossil birds, and its teeth differed distinctly from those of reptiles...

As to *Archaeopteryx*'s tail, further inspection has shown it strongly resembles a swan's.”



Birds Are Different From Reptiles

Stuart Burgess (Ph.D. Engineering Design, Professor of Combustion Theory, extensive study in the area of design in nature), *Hallmarks of Design*, 2002, p. 47.

“Birds are so different from other creatures that there would have been hundreds of thousands of intermediate forms between birds and land animals if birds had evolved.”



Reptile to Bird

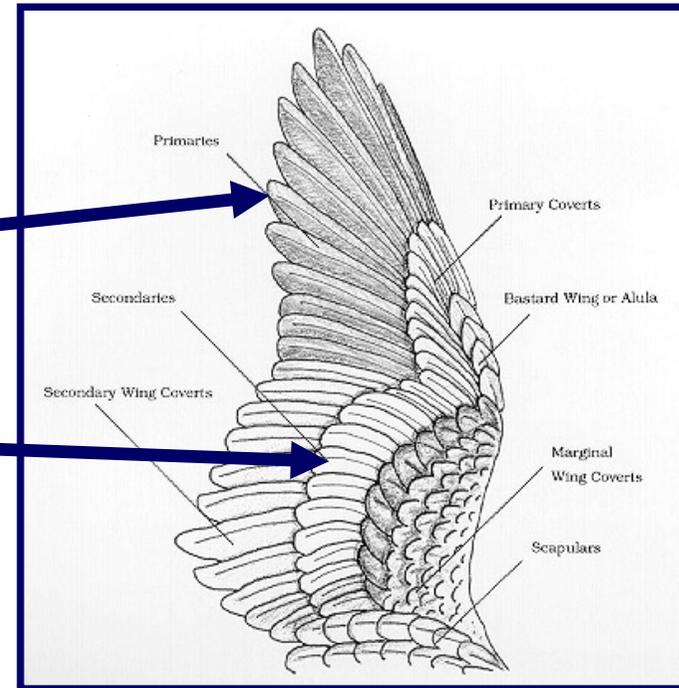
- ◆ Development of feathers
- ◆ Reform of respiratory system
- ◆ Reform of skeletal system – hollow bones
- ◆ Reform of digestive system
- ◆ Reform of nervous system
- ◆ Construction of bills & beaks
- ◆ Mastery of nest building
- ◆ Acquisition of flight
- ◆ Development of sound producing organ



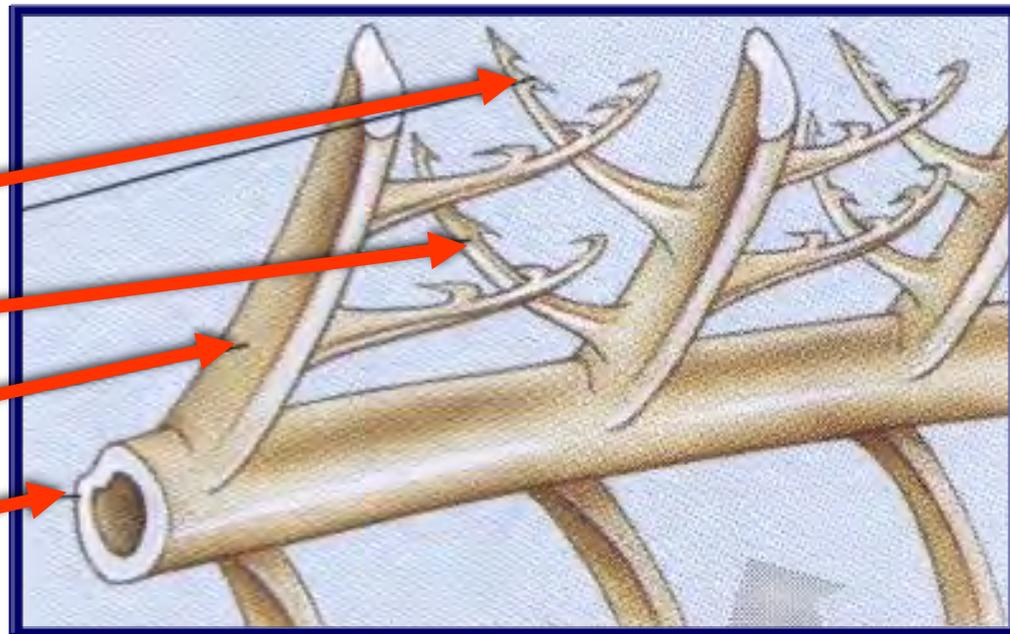
The Feather

Primary Feathers

Secondary Feathers



Hook
Barbule
Barb
Shaft





Archaeopteryx

Alan Feduccia (World authority on birds), *Science*,
"Archaeopteryx: Early Bird Catches a Can of
Worms", 1993

"Paleontologists have tried to turn *Archaeopteryx* into an earth-bound, feathered dinosaur. But it's not. It is a bird, a perching bird. And no amount of 'paleobabble' is going to change that."





Birds Are Different From Reptiles

Alan Feduccia, (professor and former chair of biology at UNC), *The Origin and Evolution of Birds*, Yale University Press, 1999, p. 81.

“This creates a new problem for those who insist that dinosaurs were ancestors of modern birds. How can a bird hand, for example, with digits two, three and four evolve from a dinosaur hand that has only digits one, two and three? That would be almost impossible.”



Birds Are Different From Reptiles

Dr. Alan Feduccia, "Scientist Says Ostrich Study Confirms Bird 'Hands' Unlike Those Of Dinosaurs", EurekAlert, 14-Aug-2002.

"If one views a chicken skeleton and a dinosaur skeleton through binoculars they appear similar, but close and detailed examination reveals many differences. Theropod dinosaurs, for example, had curved, serrated teeth, but the earliest birds had straight, unserrated peg-like teeth. They also had a different method of tooth implantation and replacement."



Archaeopteryx

David Menton (Ph.D. Cellular Biology) and Carl Wieland (M.D.), "Bird Evolution Flies Out the Window," *Creation Ex Nihilo*, 1994.

"And like other birds, both Archaeopteryx's maxilla (upper jaw) and mandible (lower jaw) moved, while in most reptiles, only the mandible moves. Archaeopteryx's brain had a large cerebellum and visual cortex – the same as that found in today's flying birds."



Reptile to Bird

Stuart Burgess (Ph.D. Engineering Design, Professor of Combustion Theory, extensive study in the area of design in nature), *Hallmarks of Design*, 2002, p. 47.

“It is often speculated that birds evolved from reptiles. However, there are enormous conceptual differences between the two classes of creature...”



Dinosaur to Bird Evolution

- ◆ Is there any real evidence that dinosaurs evolved into birds?
- ◆ National Geographic Society and the feathered dinosaur "Archaeoraptor"
October 15, 1999



The story  exposed



Bird Fraud

“Red-faced and downhearted, paleontologists are growing convinced that they have been snookered by a bit of fossil fakery from China. The ‘feathered dinosaur’ specimen that they recently unveiled to much fanfare apparently combines the tail of a dinosaur with the body of a bird.”

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

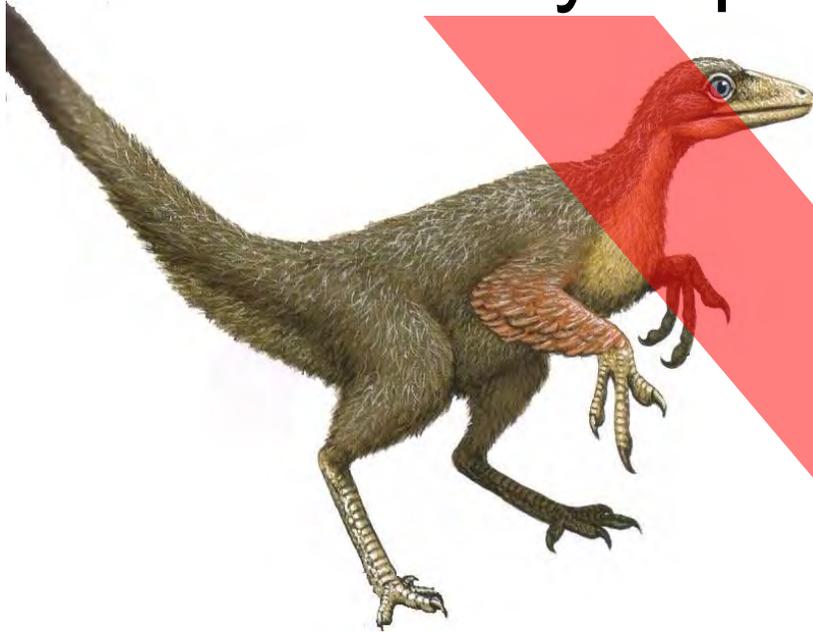


More Bird Mistakes

- ◆ 1993 – *Mononkykus* the “flightless bird”
(cover of *Time* magazine)
Not a bird but a theropod
- ◆ 1996 – “Feathered Fossil Proves Some
Dinosaurs Evolved into Birds” (*Science*)
Sinosauropteryx prima
The feathers turned out to be a array of fibers
- ◆ 1998 – China *Protoarchaeopteryx*
robusta

Feathered Deceptions

Encyclopedia of Dinosaurs, 2002



Microraptor



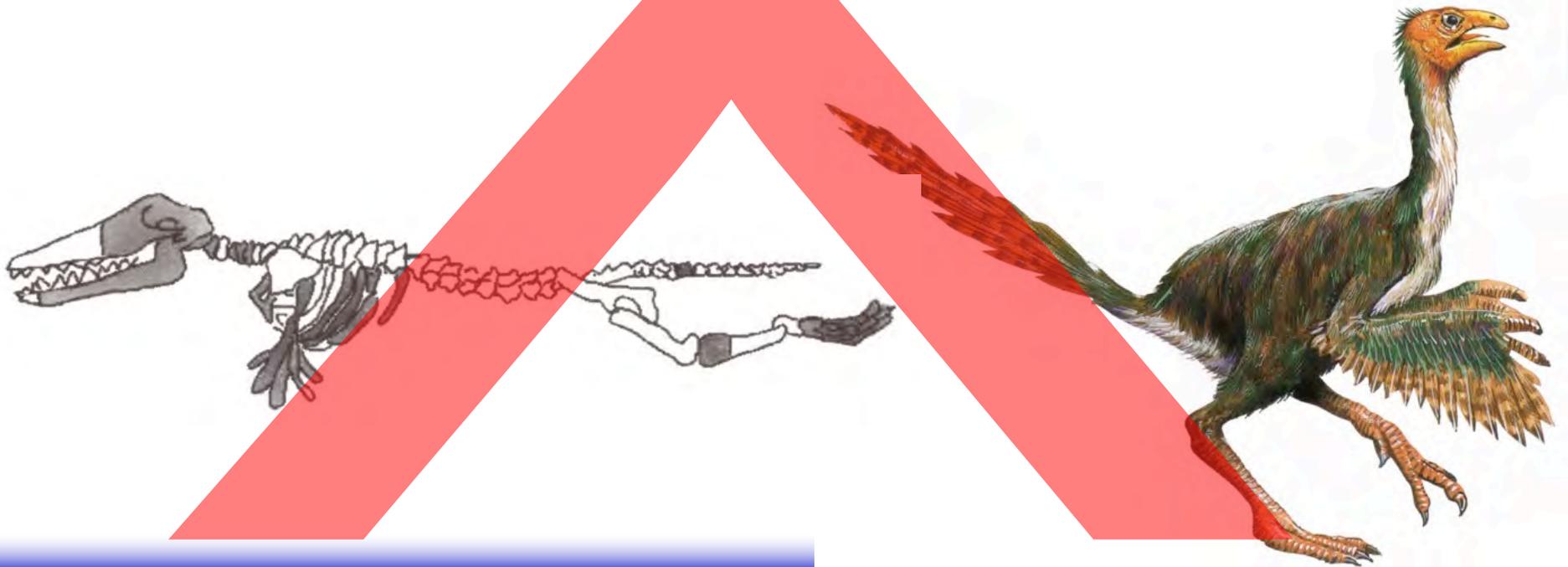
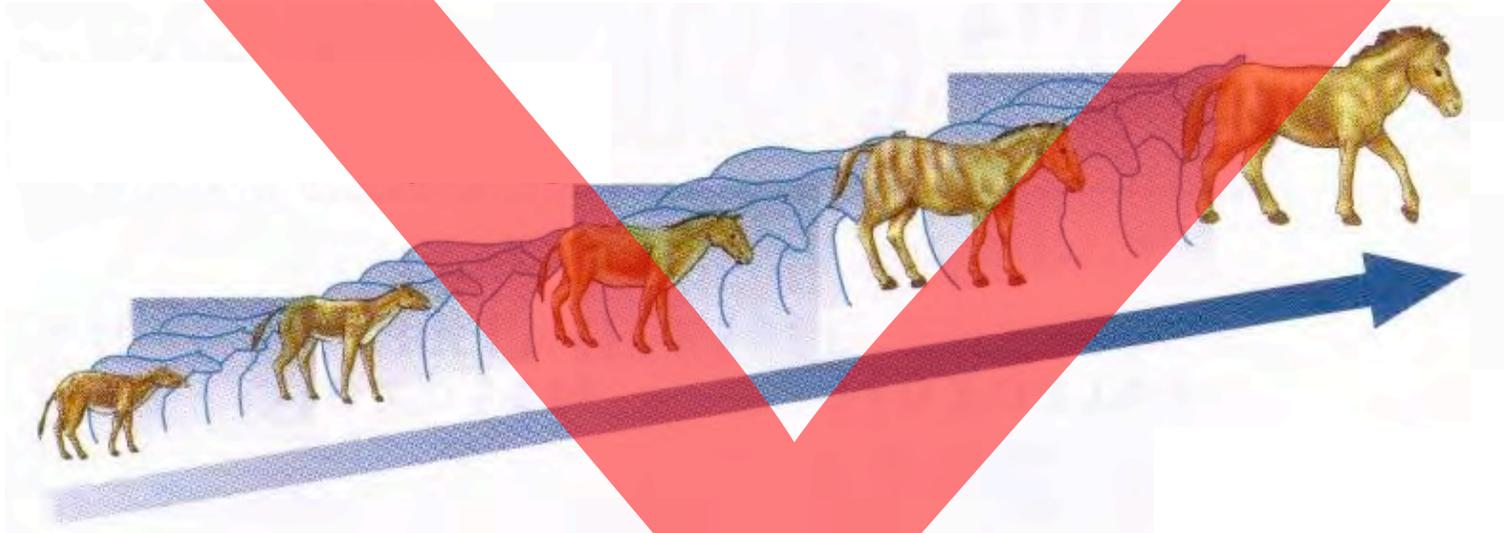
Sinornithosaurus



Caudopteryx

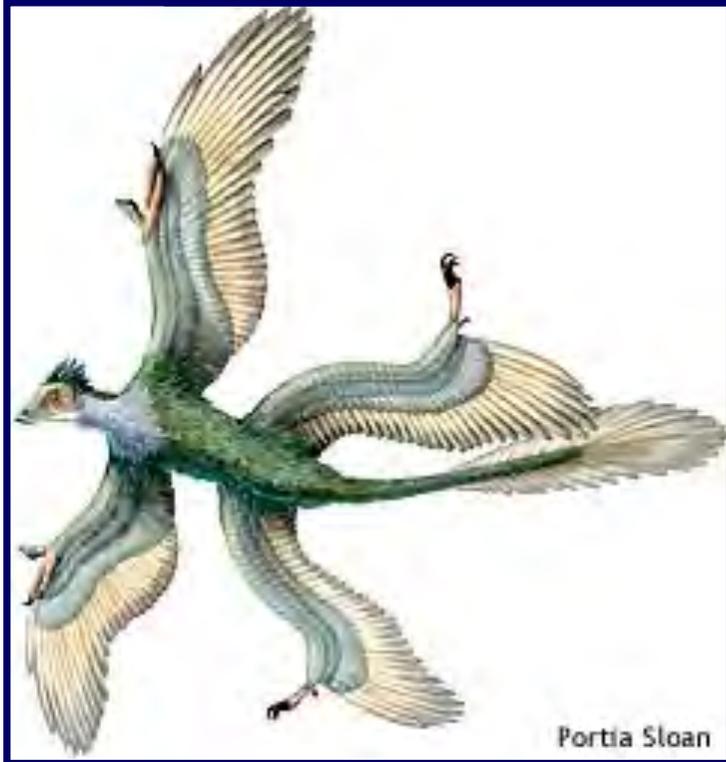


Evidence, Faith & Deception





A New Discovery



The find supports the
gliding-in-trees model

Microraptor gui

- ◆ Birds already existed before *Microraptor gui*
- ◆ Long feathers on the feet would be a hindrance
- ◆ What is the source of new information?



Mutations

Maxim D. Frank-Kamenetski, *Unraveling DNA*, 1997, p. 72.
(Professor at Brown U. Center for Advanced Biotechnology and Biomedical Engineering)

"Mutations are rare phenomena, and a simultaneous change of even two amino acid residues in one protein is totally unlikely. ...

One could think, for instance, that by constantly changing amino acids one by one, it will eventually be possible to change the entire sequence substantially...

continued



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



Summary: Fossil Record

Ernst Mayr (Professor Emeritus in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, Hailed as the Darwin of the 20th century), *What Evolution Is*, 2001, p. 14.

“Given the fact of evolution, one would expect the fossils to document a gradual steady change from ancestral forms to the descendants. But this is not what the paleontologists finds. Instead, he or she finds gaps in just about every phyletic series.”

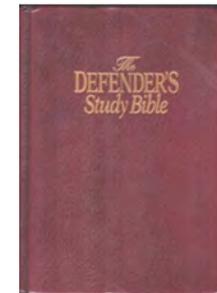
Evolution is a matter of faith



What do the Facts Support?

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

Where are the thousands of observable intermediates?





Mechanism for Change

Single cell → Invertebrate

Invertebrate → Vertebrate (fish)

Fish → Amphibian

Amphibian → reptile

Reptile → Bird/mammal

Ape-like creature → Human

What was the mechanism that could cause all this to happen?



Natural Selection

Genetic Variation

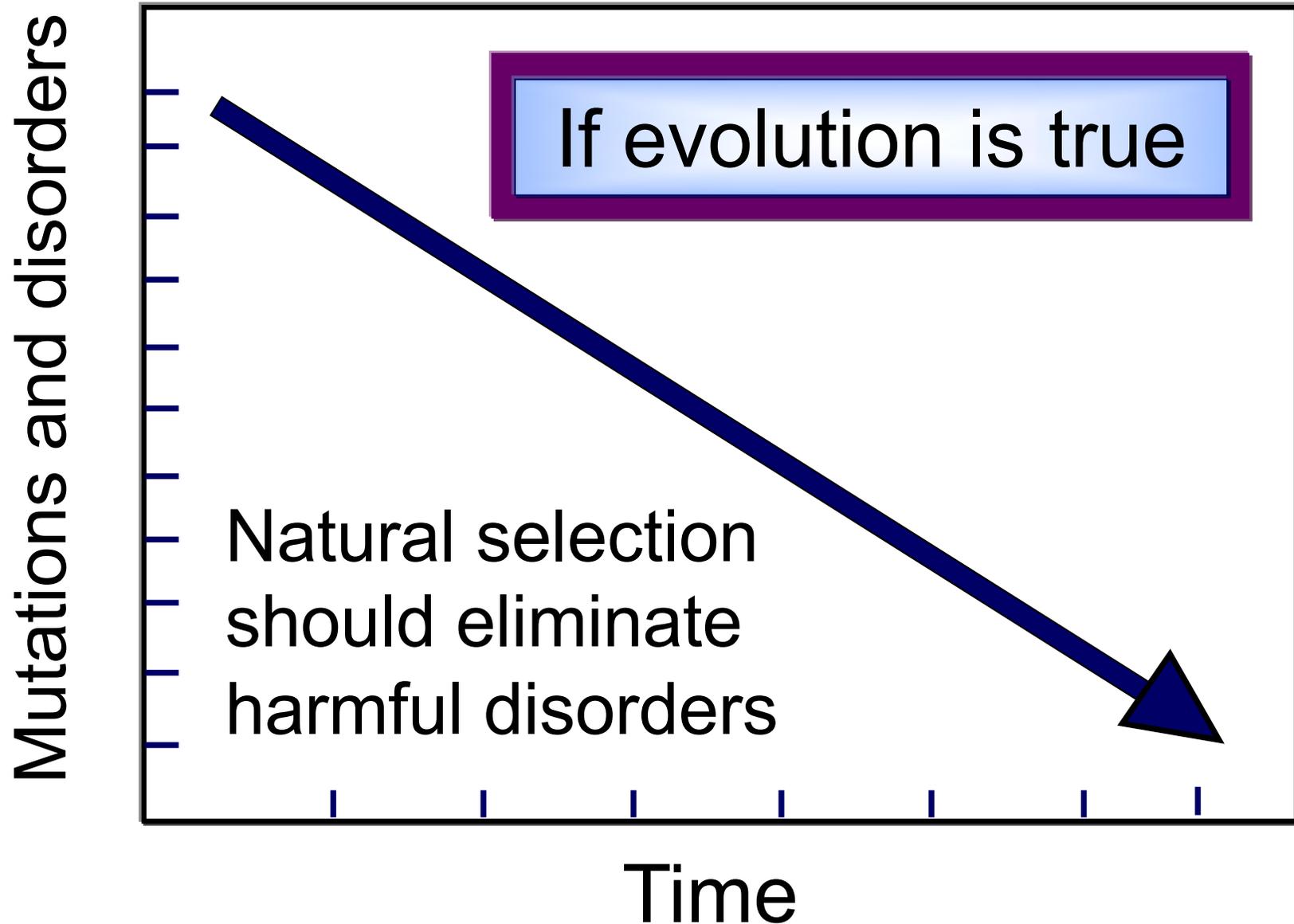
- ◆ Ability to adapt to the environment
- ◆ Survival of the fittest

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

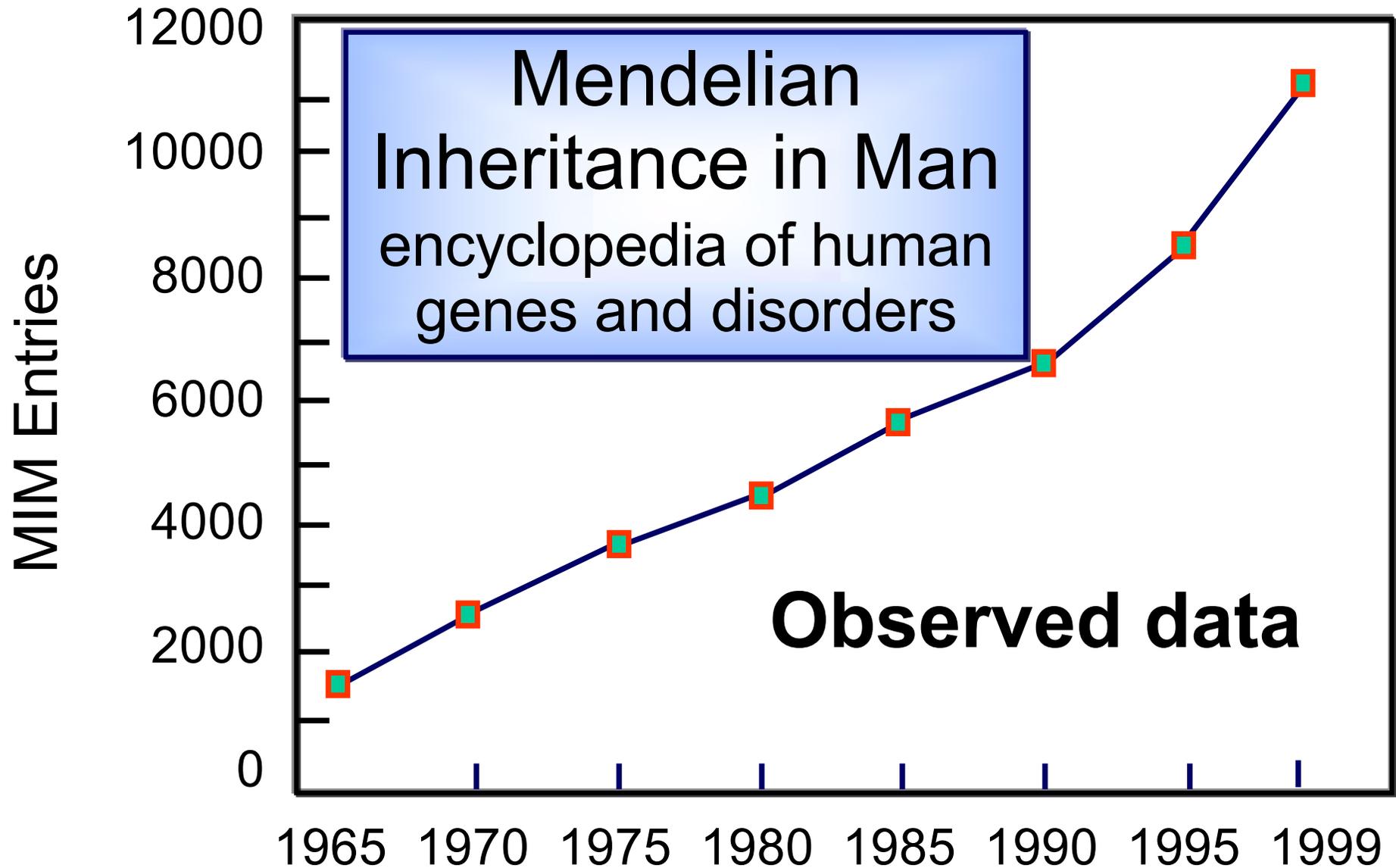
No

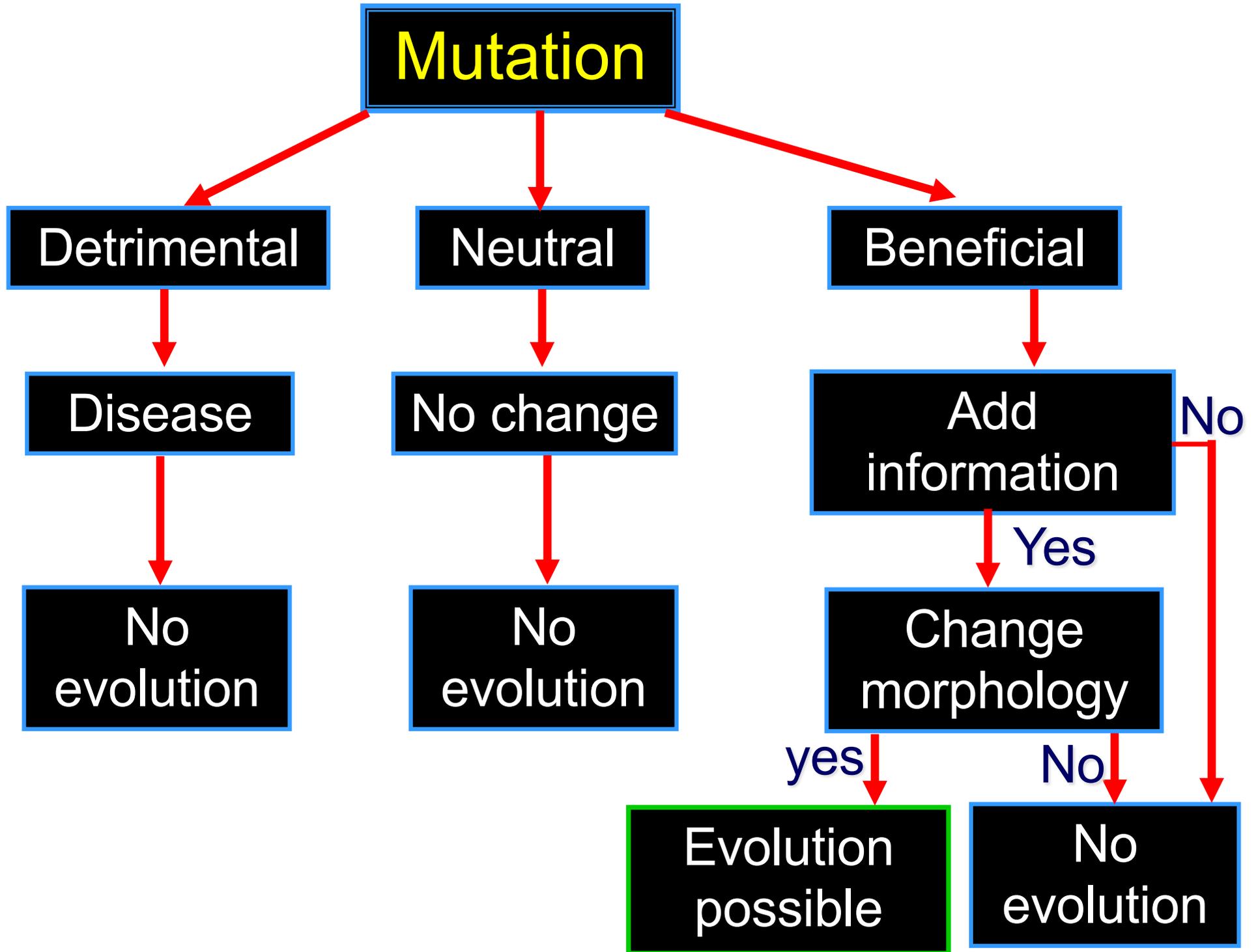
- ◆ Can only select from existing information
- ◆ Can cause a loss of information
- ◆ Has no foresight into the future

Natural Selection and Mutations



Natural Selection and Mutations







Mutations

- ◆ Insertions
- ◆ Deletions
- ◆ Inversions
- ◆ Duplications
- ◆ Translocations
- ◆ Recombination's
- ◆ Most are harmful or neutral
- ◆ Programmed gene expressions
 - Bacteria resistance to antibiotics

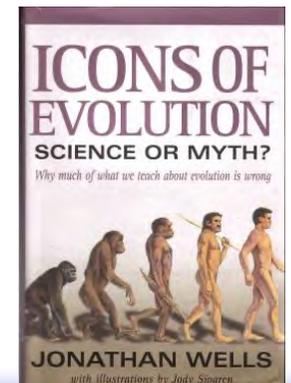


Mutations and Evolution

Jonathan Wells, Ph.D. Molecular Biology

"But there is no evidence that DNA mutations can provide the sorts of variation needed for evolution..."

There is no evidence for beneficial mutations at the level of macroevolution, but there is also no evidence at the level of what is commonly regarded as microevolution."



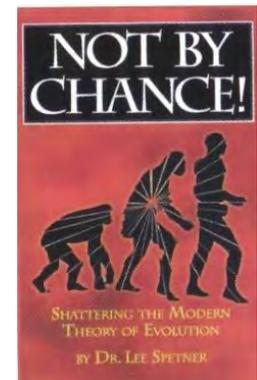


Mutations

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

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

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



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

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



Conclusion

Based on the evolution model, the entire foundation for Darwinian evolution (mechanism for change and the fossil record) is missing.

Why should I accept the fossil record for support of evolution when you cannot produce the evidence?

I already have a faith. Tell me about your faith and I will tell you about my faith.

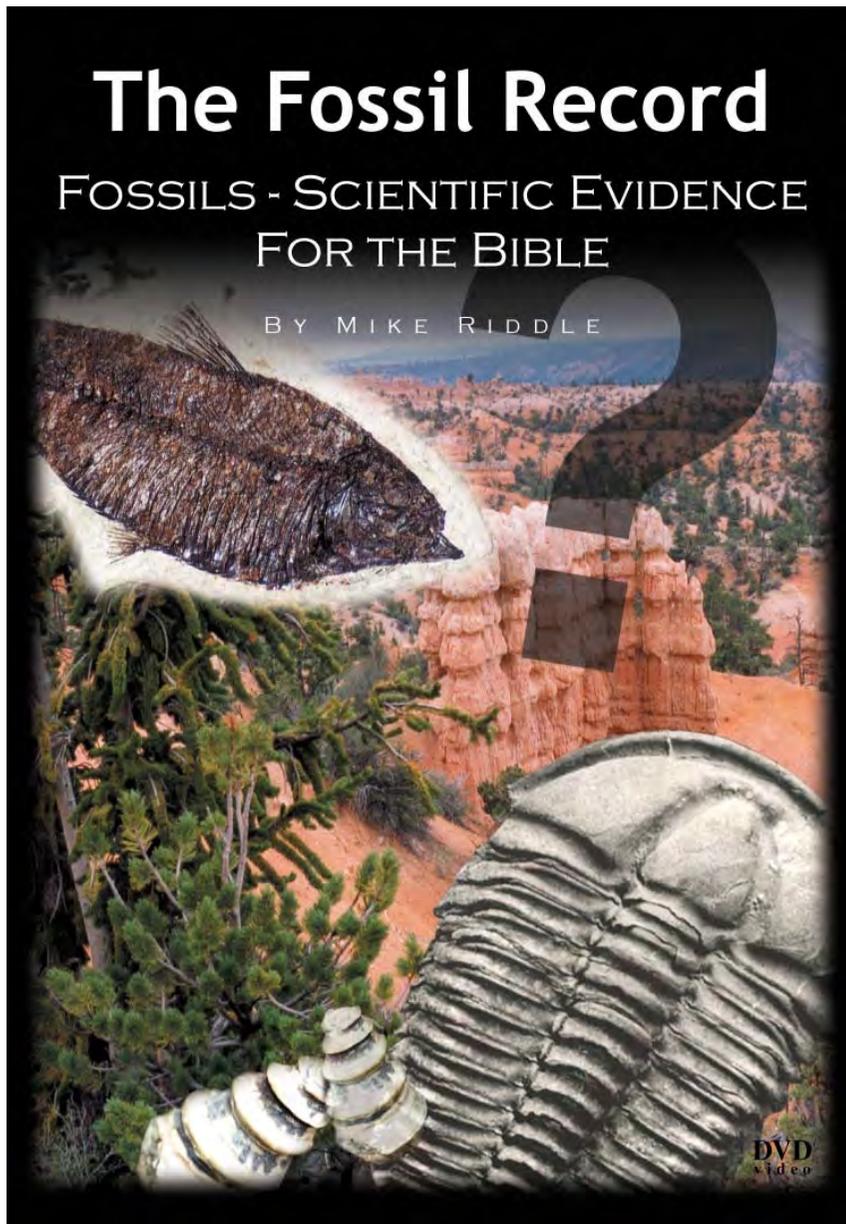


Logical Deduction

It is rational (reasonable) to believe that God, not unknown events, created all life forms after their kind



The Lecture on DVD

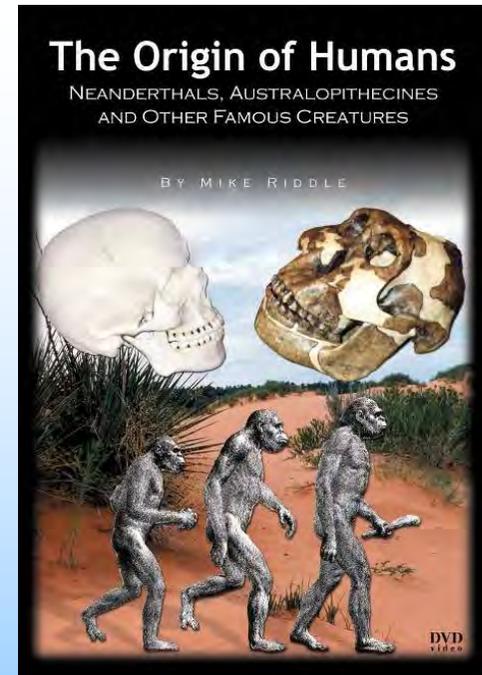
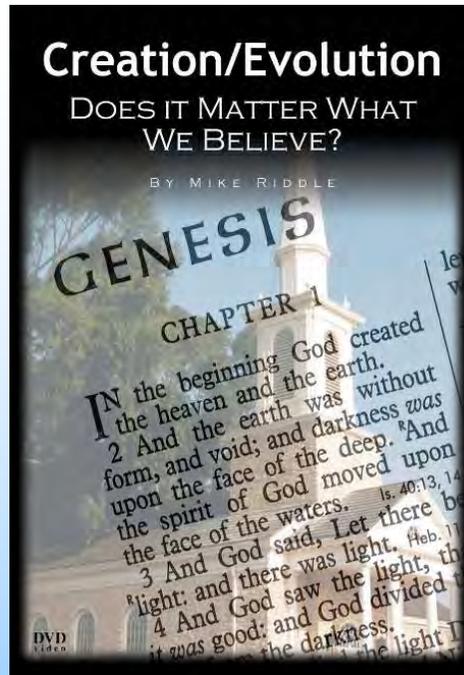
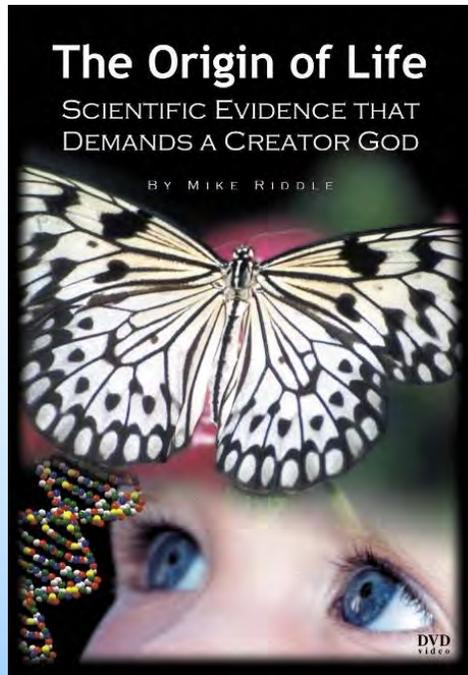
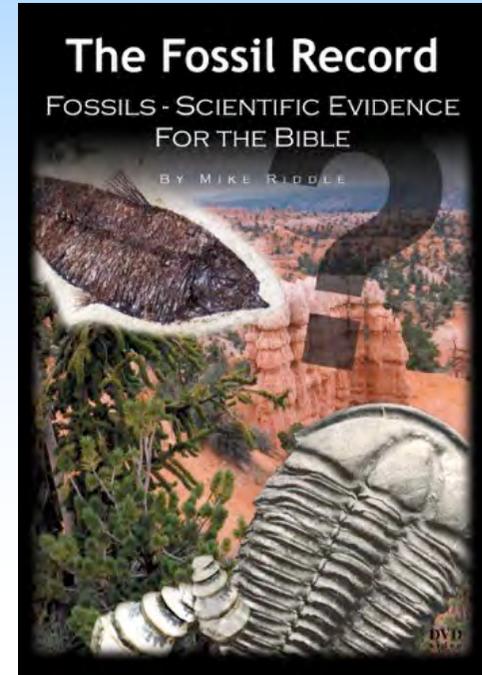
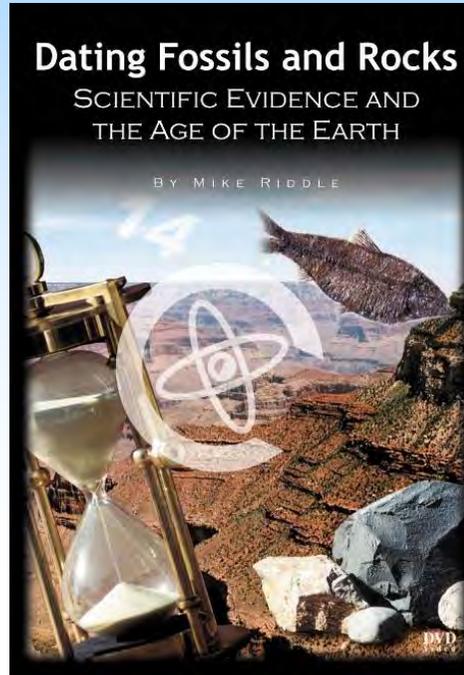
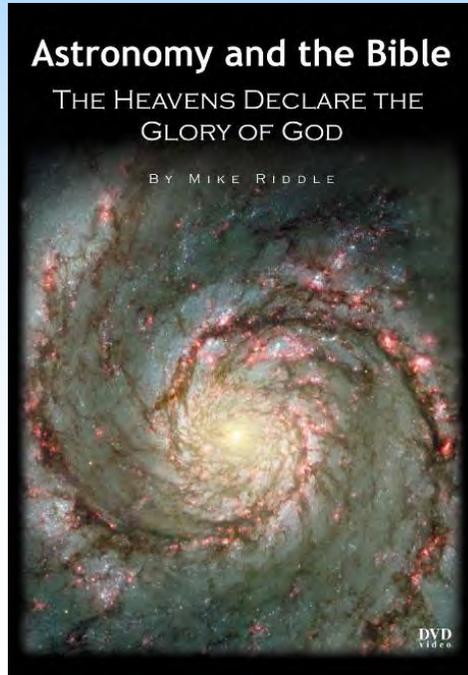


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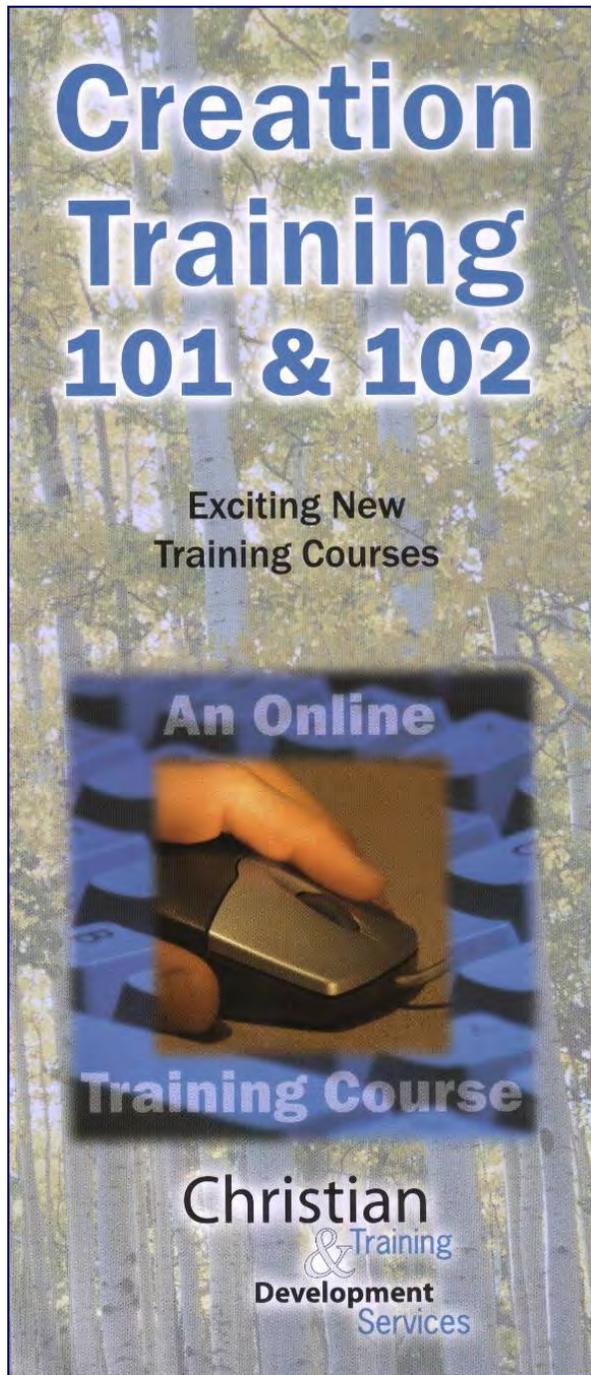
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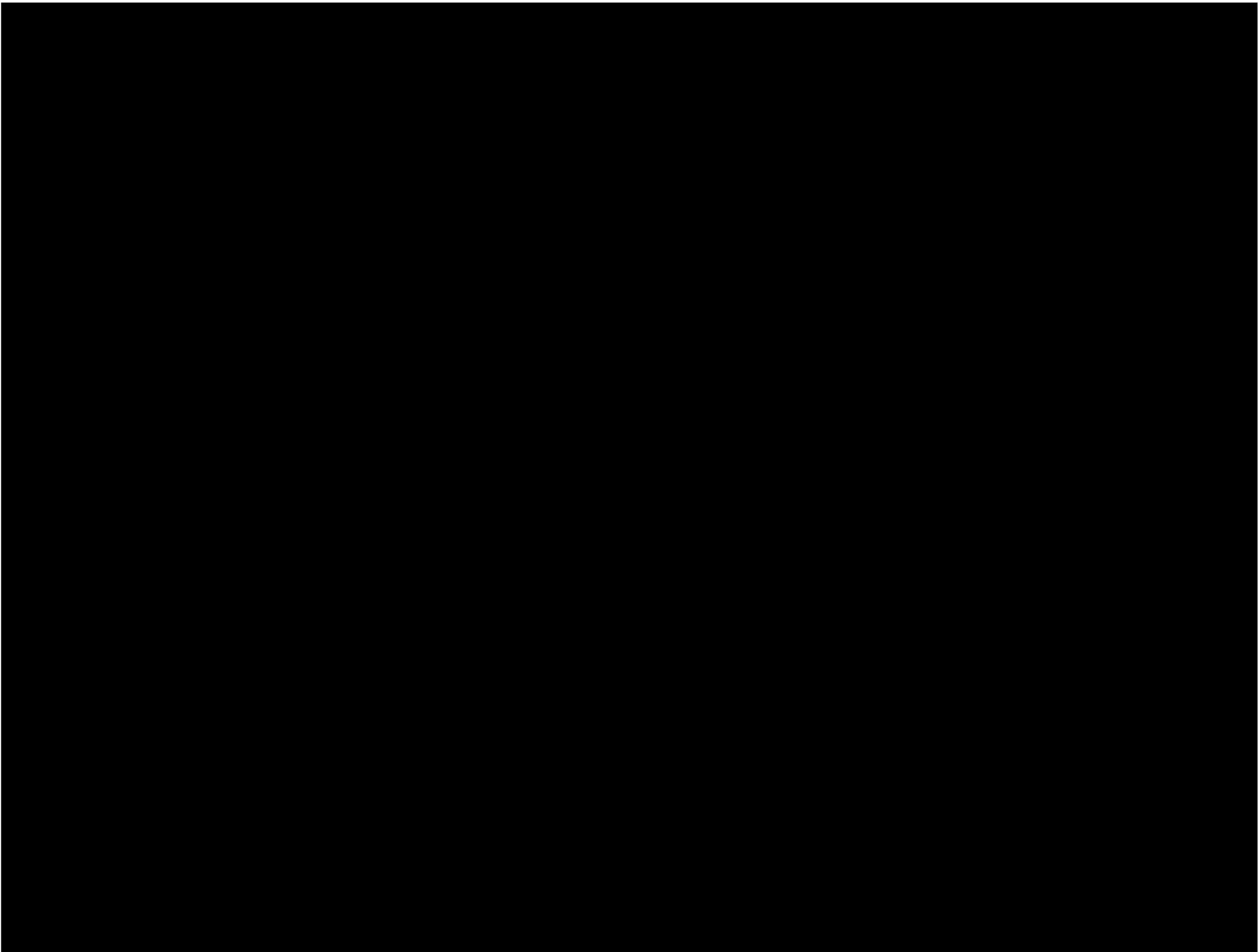
The Fossil Record

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