

The Origin of Humans

Evolution or Made in God's Image?



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Topics

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

Looking for Evidence

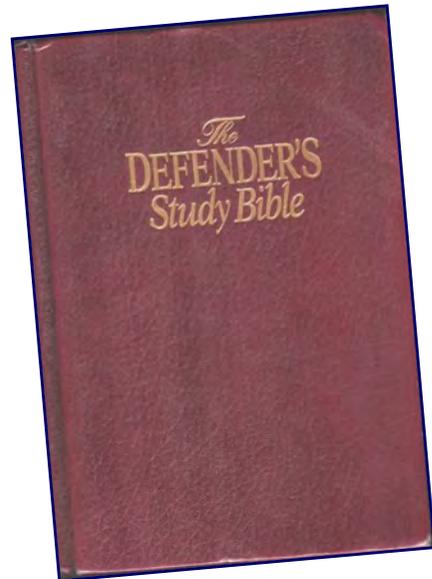
If the evolution of humans from an ape-like ancestor is true there should be two proof evidences:

1. The fossil record
2. A mechanism for change

If these evidences are absent, then the only alternative is special creation by God

History of Man

The Bible teaches that
God created man



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

Genesis 1:27

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



Pick your relative

School Textbooks

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

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

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.”

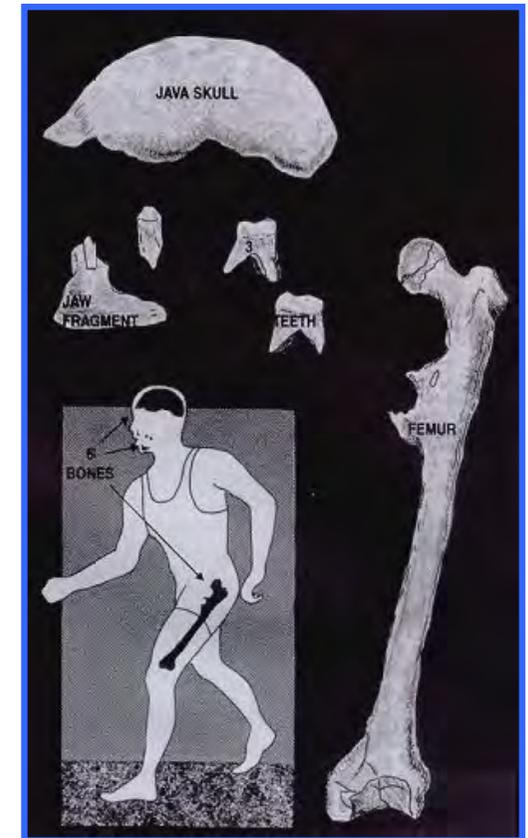


Java Man *Pithecanthropus erectus*

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

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

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



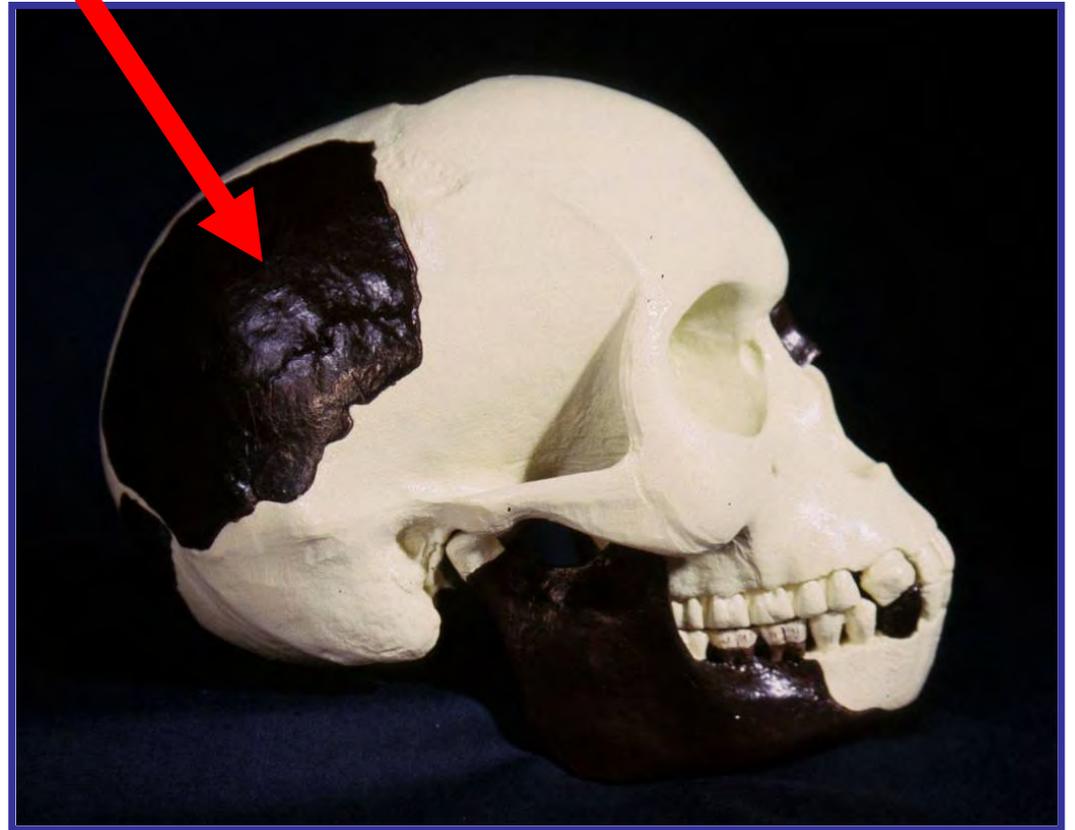
Java Man

- ◆ Human fossils (Wadjak) were also found in Java dating about the same age as Java Man
- ◆ Leading authorities of the time rejected Dubois's findings
- ◆ Hackel, a prime promoter of evolution and Java Man, already had a reputation for fraud in promoting his views on evolution
- ◆ Since 1950, anthropologists and textbooks have been calling Java man *Homo erectus*

Pittdown Man



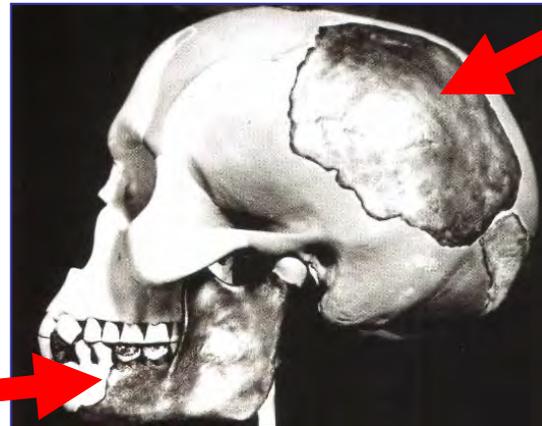
Segment of lower
ape-like jaw



Segment of human skull

Pitdown Man

- ◆ Parts found between 1908 and 1912 in Pitdown, 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

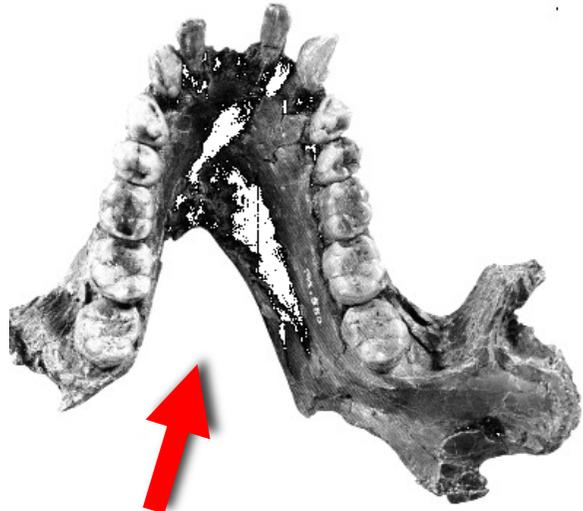
The Truth

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.”

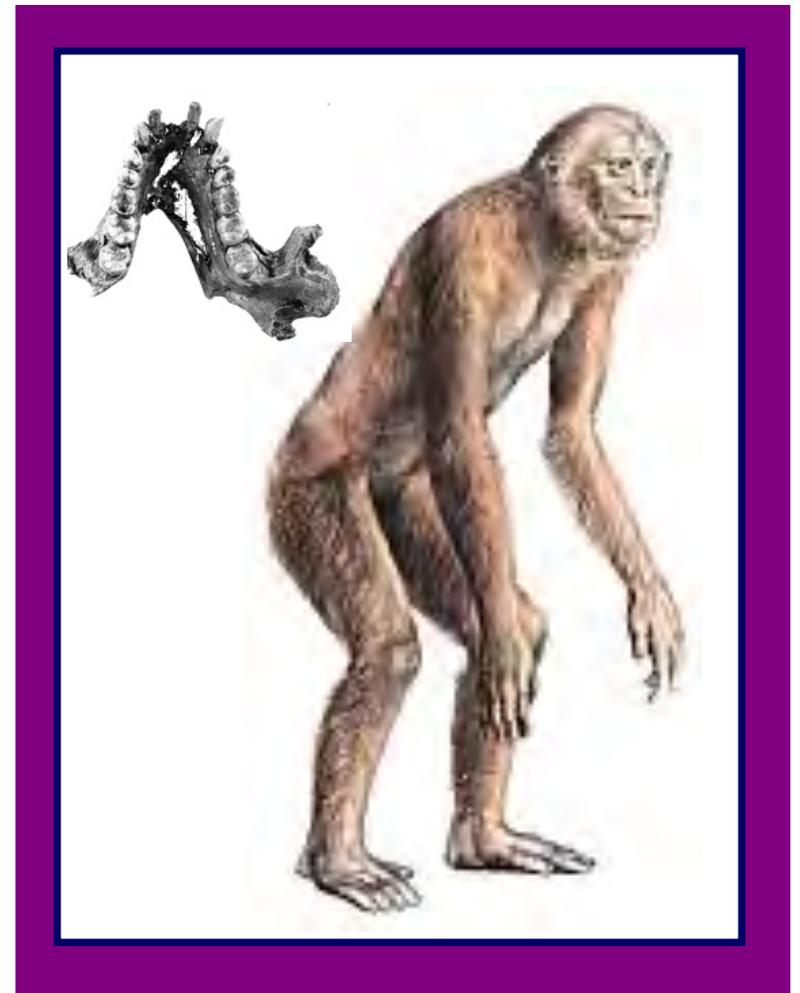
Ramapithecus

Pithecos = Greek for ape

Discovered in 1930s: jaw fragments and teeth

Time magazine (Nov. 7, 1977)

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



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”

- ◆ Java Man **Two different creatures**
- ◆ Piltdown Man **Hoax**
- ◆ Nebraska Man **Pig**
- ◆ Ramapithecus **Ape**

What about the dates?

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

Ramapithecus

The Columbia Encyclopedia, Sixth Edition. 2001.

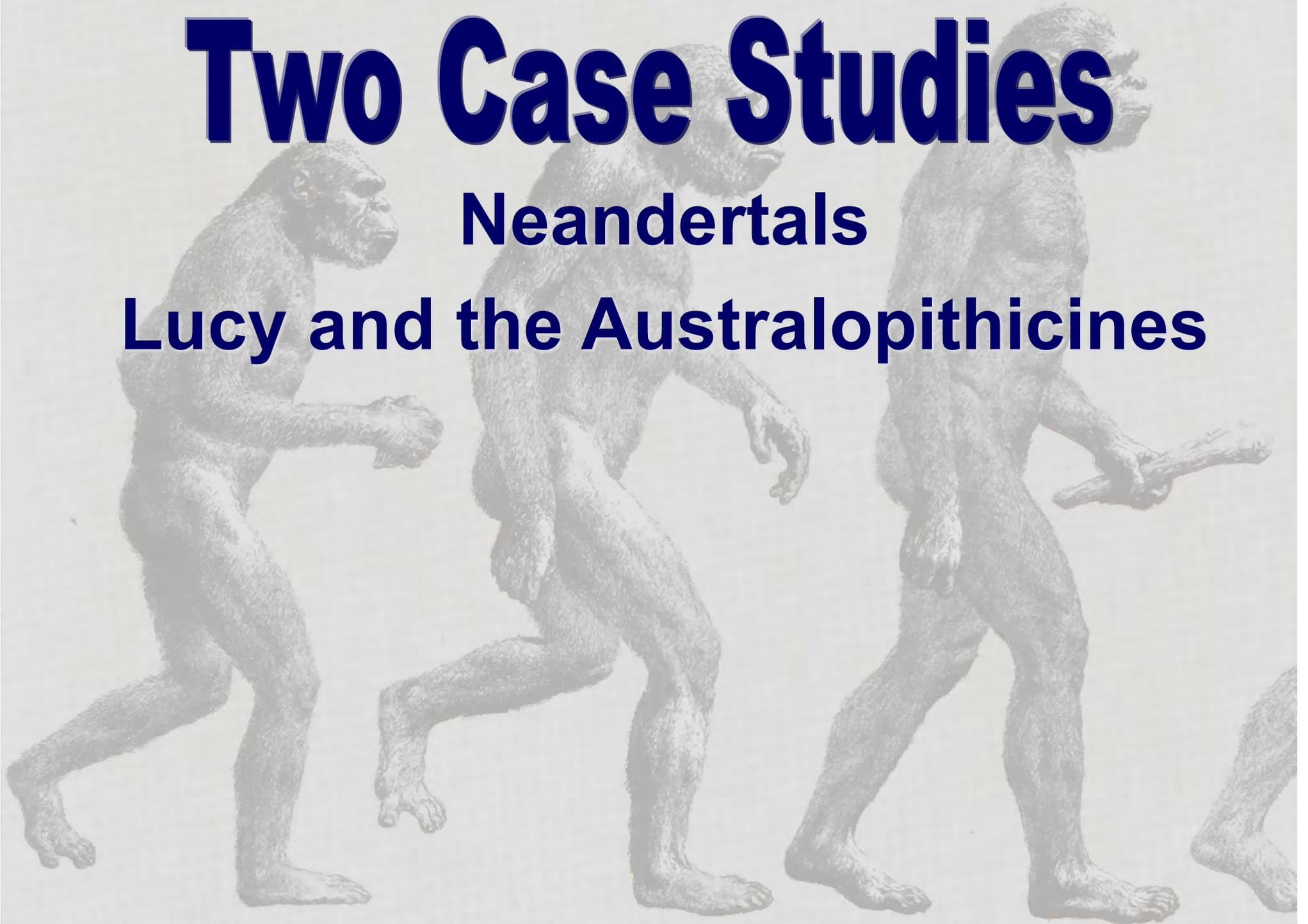
“An extinct group of primates that lived from about 12 to 14 million years ago,

Although it was generally an apelike creature, *Ramapithecus* was considered a possible human ancestor on the basis of the reconstructed jaw and dental characteristics of fragmentary fossils. A complete jaw discovered in 1976 was clearly nonhominid, however, and *Ramapithecus* is now regarded ... to be an ancestor of the orangutan.”

Two Case Studies

Neandertals

Lucy and the Australopithicines

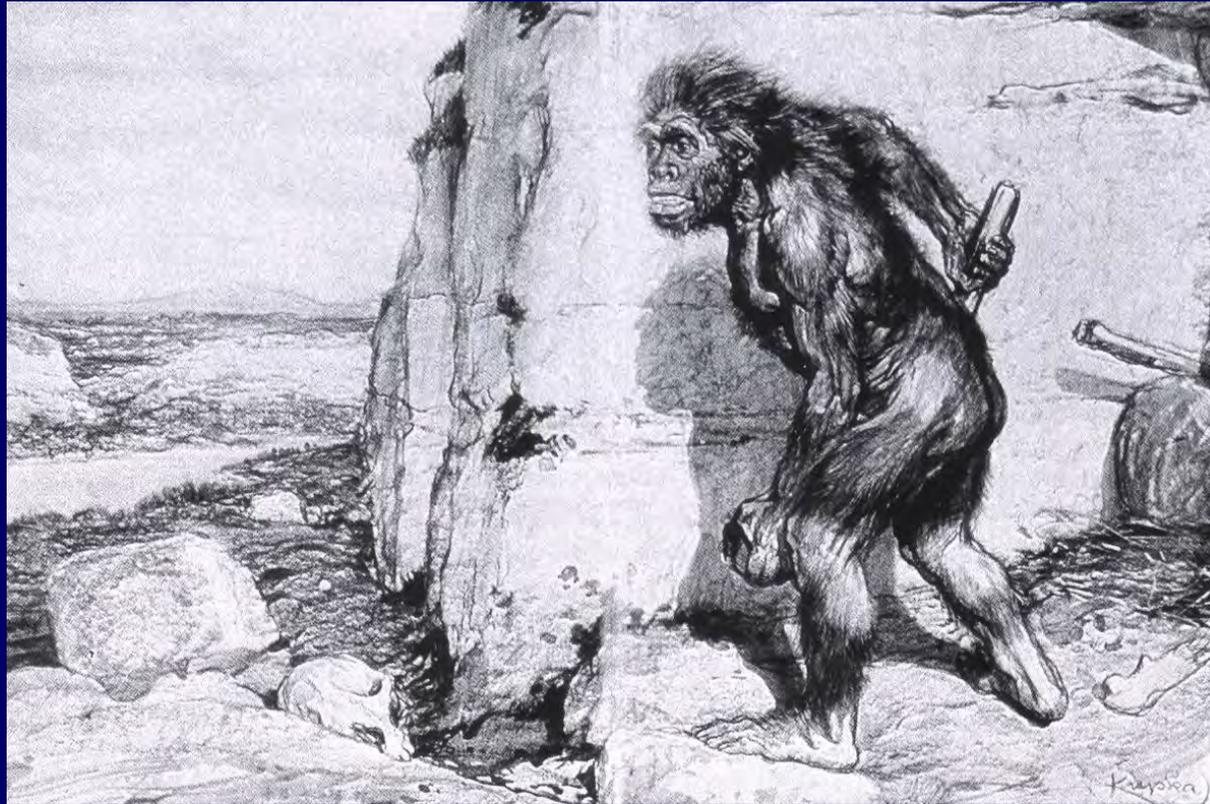


Case Study 1

Neandertals



Neandertals



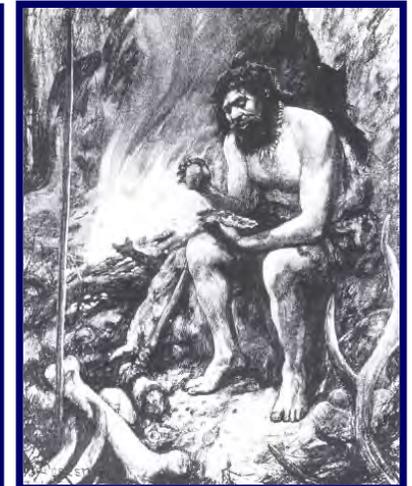
Original Drawing of Neandertal

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

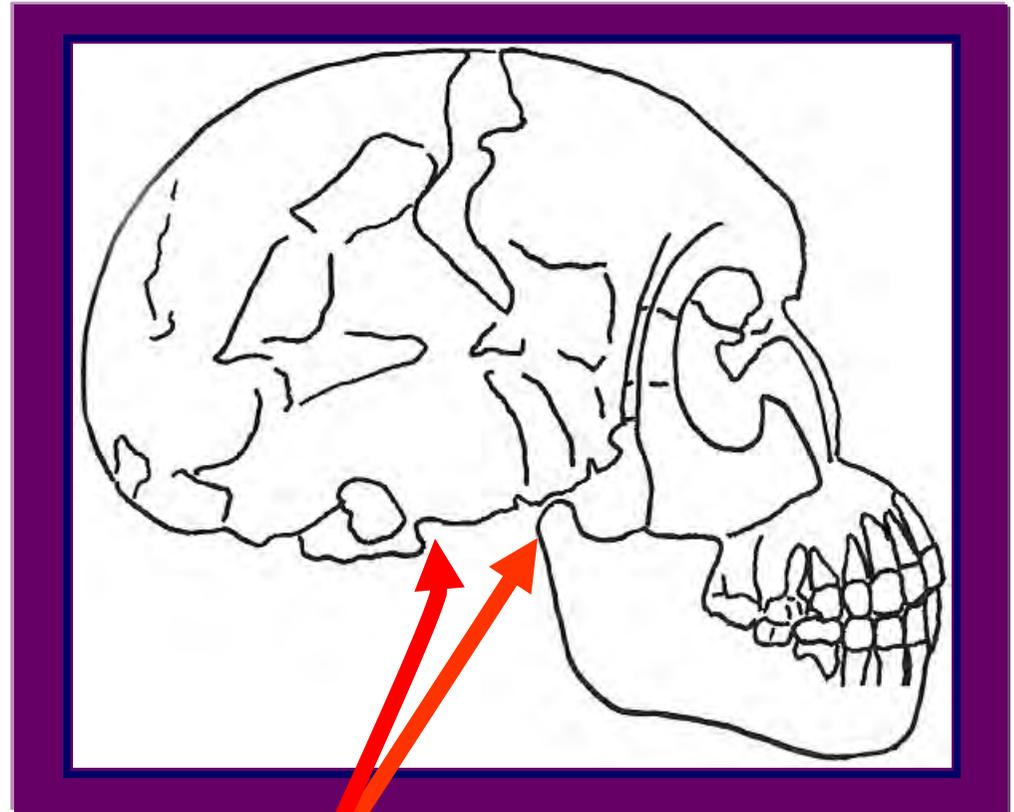
Marvin Lubenow, “Recovery of Neanderthal mtDNA: An Evaluation,” *Creation Ex Nihilo Technical Journal*, 1998 p.89.

“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

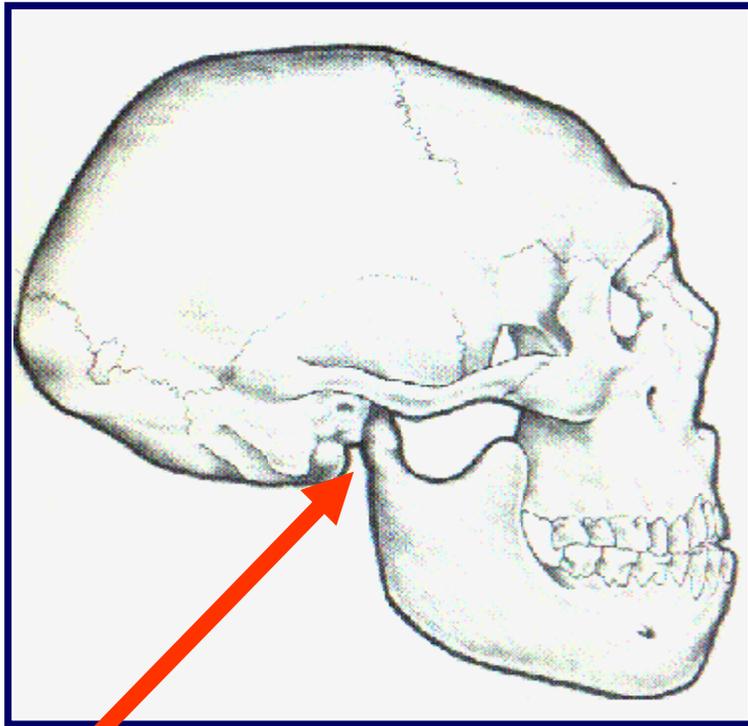
Drawing of a Neandertal fossil purchased at the souvenir counter at the museum in Berlin giving an ape-like appearance



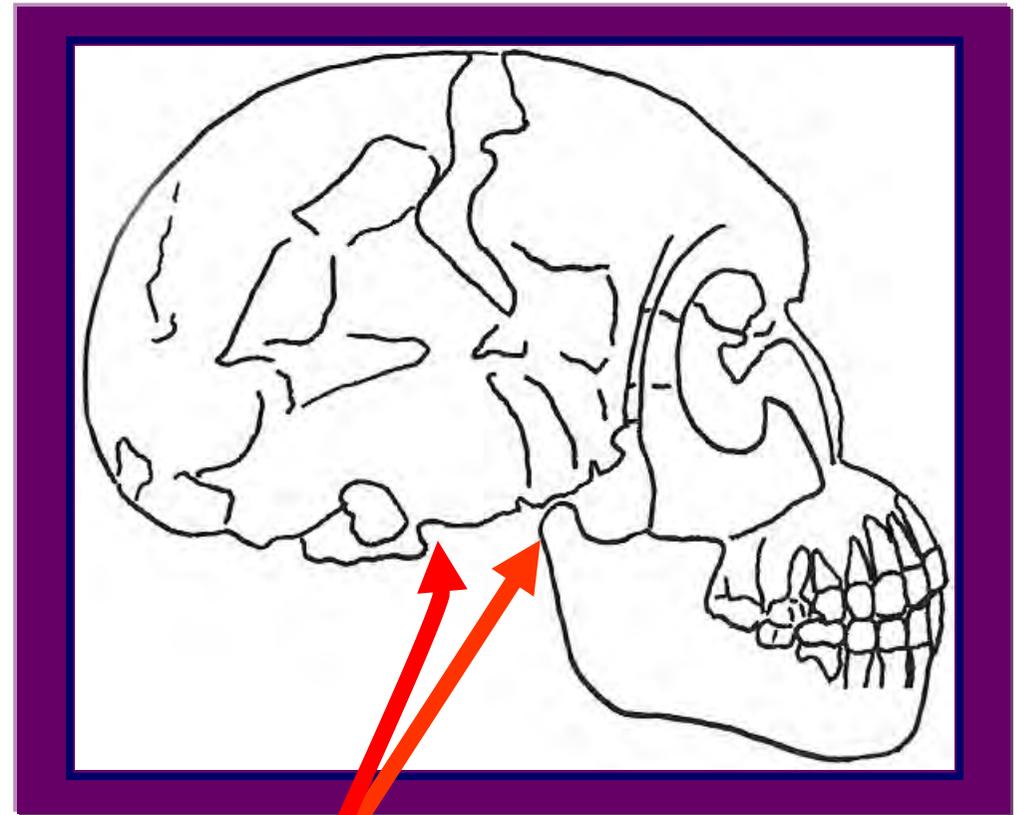
Lower jaw 30 mm (over an inch) out of the socket

Rearranging the Data

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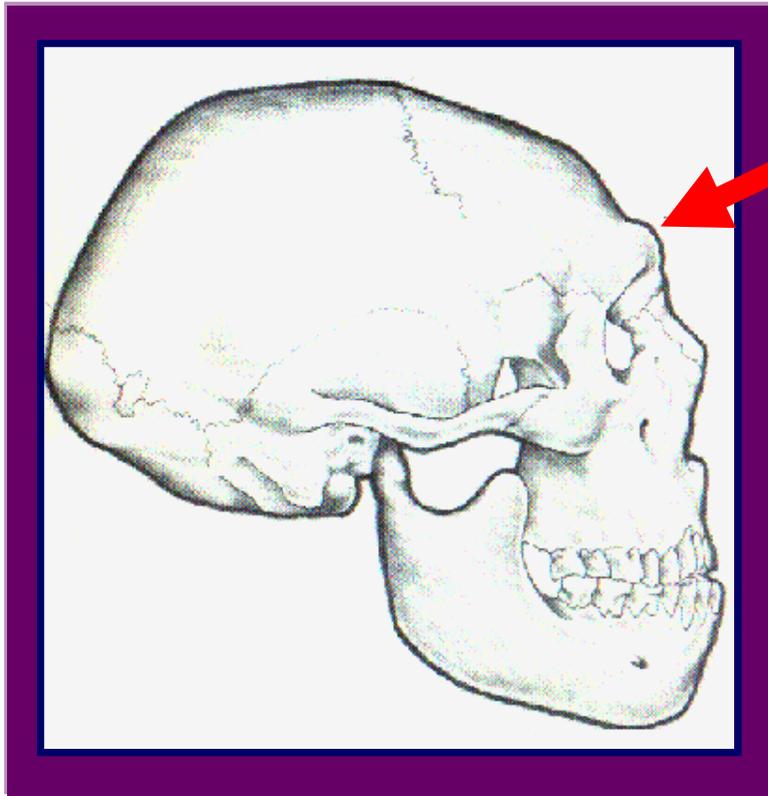


Flat, human appearance



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

Neandertal Anatomy



Thick brow

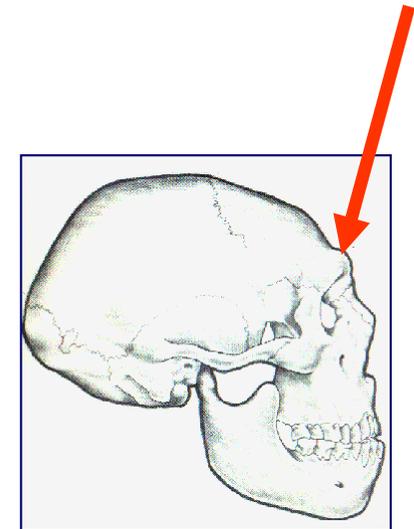
Stocky body build
Short extremities



Neandertal Anatomy

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

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



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.”

Neandertals Were Human

Dave Phillips (Physical Anthropologist),
“Neanderthals Are Still Human,” Impact Article
#223, May, 2000

“Neanderthals were human. They buried their dead, used tools, had a complex social structure, employed language, and played musical instruments.

Neanderthal anatomy differences are extremely minor and can be for the most part explained as a result of a genetically isolated people that lived a rigorous life in a harsh, cold climate.”

Neandertals Were Human

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

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

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

Neandertal Population

- ◆ Common dates for Neandertals are 130,000 to 30,000 years ago
- ◆ Neandertals existed for about 100,000 years (2,500 generations: 40 years per generation)

Neandertal Population

From year 1 to 2,000 the population has grown from about 300 million to 6 billion (100 generations)

The Problem

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

Where are the fossils?

Neanderthals

David Menton, (Ph.D. Cell Biology and 30 years Professor of Human Anatomy), “Making Monkeys Out of Man”, www.answersingenesis.org/docs2/4371gc8-28-2000.asp

“Despite the overwhelming evidence that Neanderthals were simply a race of stocky humans, imaginative artists (with the encouragement of some evolutionists) have consistently rendered them as stooped 'ape-men.'”

Conclusion About Neandertals

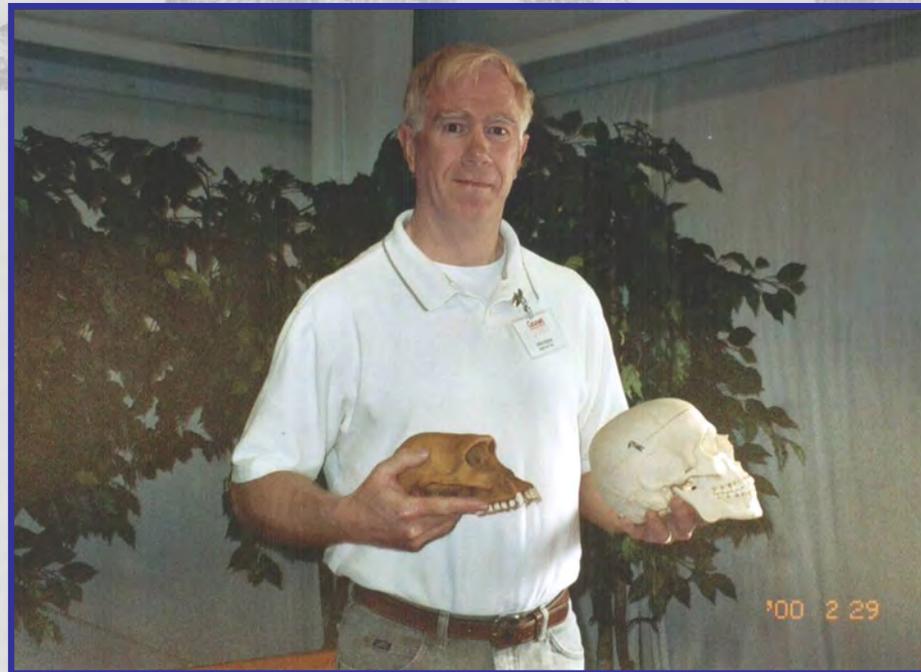
- ◆ Protruding brow ridge
- ◆ Stocky body build and short extremities
- ◆ Isolated population of people
- ◆ Lived in a cold, harsh climate
- ◆ 100% human

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



Case Study 2

Lucy and the Australopithecines

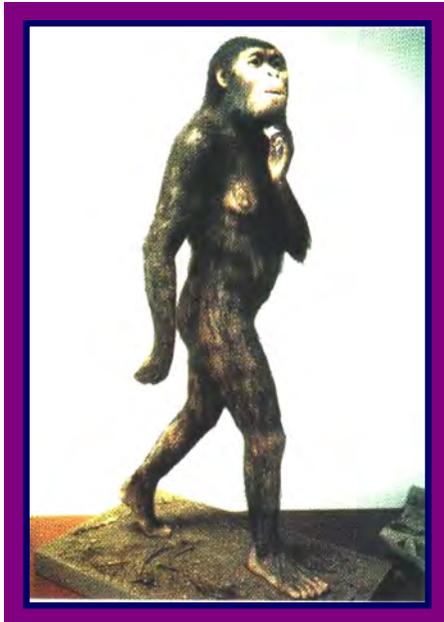


Lucy

- ◆ What was found?
- ◆ How old is Lucy?
- ◆ Did Lucy walk upright and how do we know?

Lucy and the Australopithecines

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

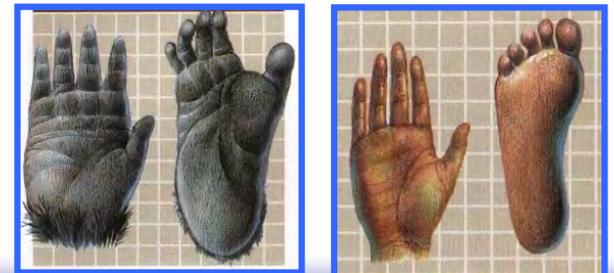


Lucy and the Australopithecines



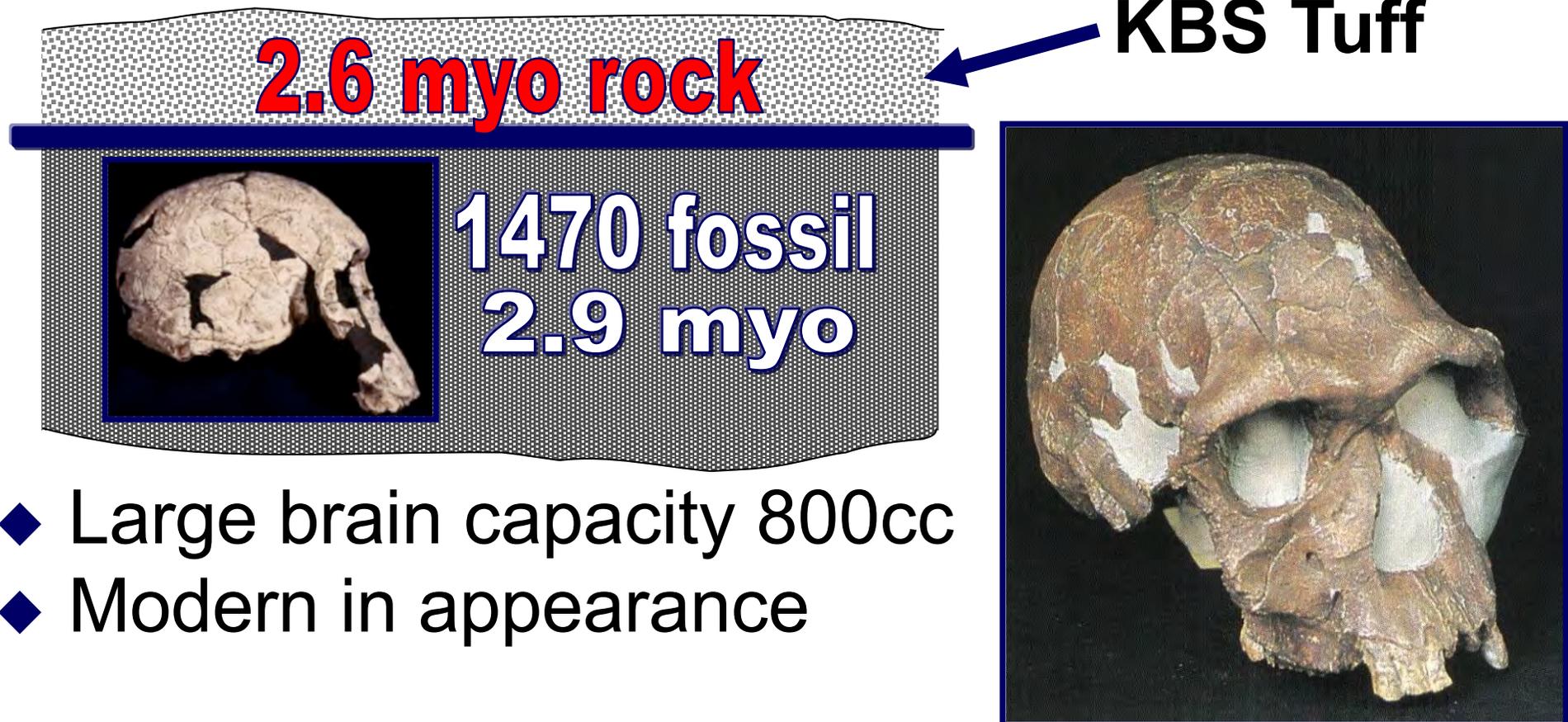
Lucy and the Australopithecines

- ◆ 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



The Dating Game

- ◆ In 1972 KNM-ER 1470 fossil found
- ◆ Volcanic rock above 1470 dated at 2.6 myo
- ◆ 1470 claimed to be 2.9 myo



- ◆ Large brain capacity 800cc
- ◆ Modern in appearance

Lucy and the Dating Game



A BIG Problem

The Problem and the Solution

Lucy: ape-like 2.9 myo

1470 skull: modern appearance 2.9 myo



Ape-like appearance



Modern looking

How Do Evolutionists Solve This?

Solution

Throw out the potassium/argon
dates and use fossil pig
sequences to re-date Lucy
(3.5 myo)

Dating Method Accuracy

If the evolutionists do not trust potassium argon dates, then why should the public be led to trust them?



~~Potassium/argon
dates~~

Fossil pig
sequences

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

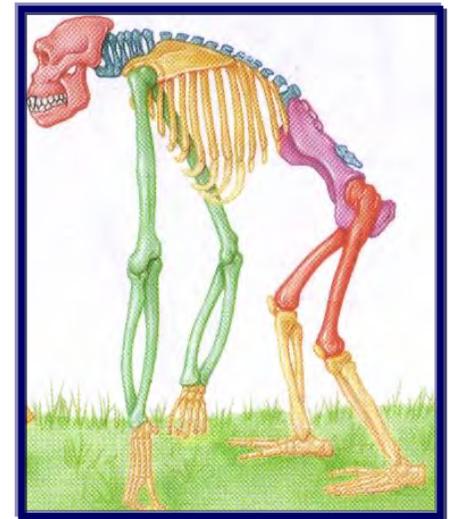
Did Lucy Walk Upright?

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.”



Confusion about Lucy

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

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

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

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

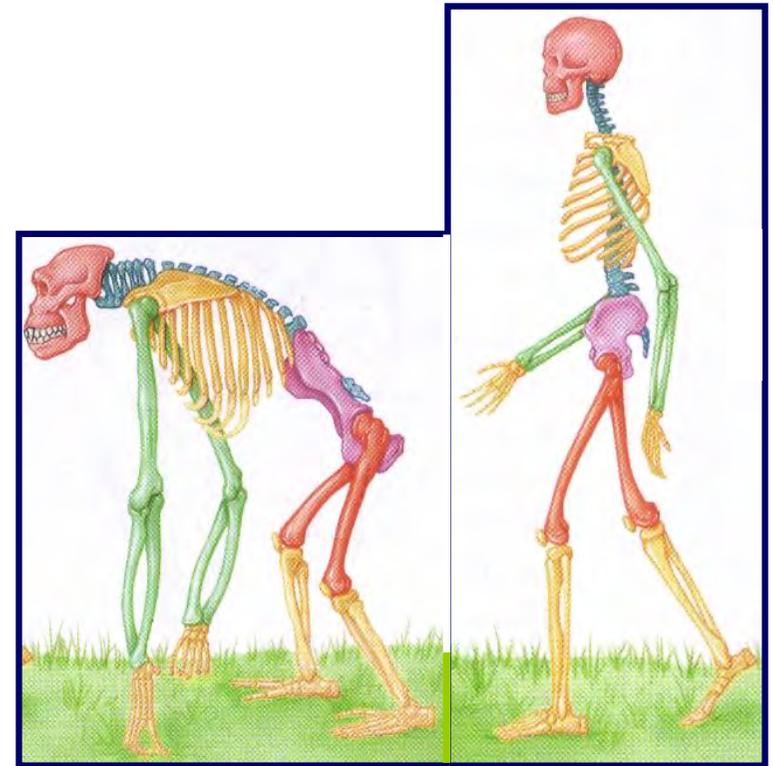
Did Lucy Walk Upright?

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

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

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



Did Lucy Walk Upright?

Dr Spoor, Anatomist and editor of the *Journal of Human Evolution*

“Dr Fred Spoor has done CAT scans of the inner ear region of some of these skulls. These show that the semi-circular canals, which determine balance and ability to walk upright, resemble those of the extant great apes.”

F. Spoor, “Implications of early hominid labyrinthine morphology for evolution of human bipedal locomotion,” *Nature*, June 1994 (reported in *Creation*, 2003, p. 17.)

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...”

Lucy and Chimpanzees

Joseph Weiner, *The Natural History of Man*, 1971, pp. 45-46.

“The first impression given by all the skulls for the different populations of *Australopithecines* is of a distinctly ape-like creature...

The ape-like profile of *Australopithecus* is so pronounced that its outline can be superimposed on that of a female chimpanzee with a remarkable closeness of fit.”

Conclusion on Lucy

William Fix, *The Bone Peddlers*, 1984, p. xxii.

“Lucy seemed to be more of a promotion to convince the public that Johanson's fossils were more important than Richard Leakey's rather than an attempt to present an evenhanded assessment of current paleoanthropology.”

How Evolution Hinders Critical Thinking

Australopithecine Anatomy

Richard Milton, *Shattering the Myths of Darwinism*, 1997, p. 207.

“... anatomists Jack Stern and Randall Susman,... described Lucy's hands and feet as being long and curved, typical of a tree-dwelling ape.”

Australopithecine Anatomy

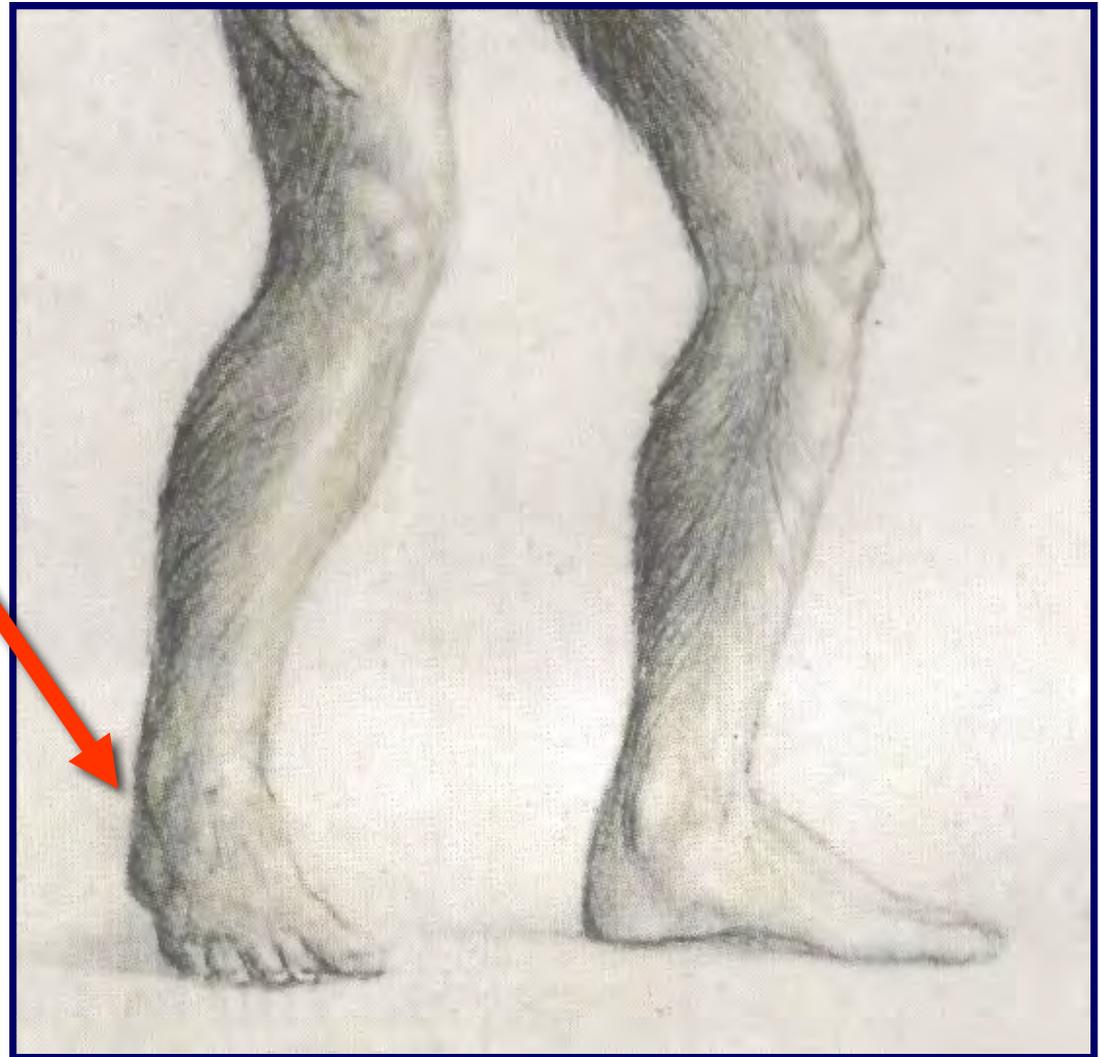
David Menton, Ph.D. Cell Biology, Biomedical research technician at Mayo, and 34 years Professor of Human Anatomy

“Menton cites evolutionary sources which show that creatures in this species had hands and feet which were 'not at all like human hands and feet; rather, they have long curved fingers and toes'—even more so than apes today that live mostly in the trees.”

Creation ex nihilo, Dec 1996, p. 52.

Lucy: What Nice Feet You Have

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



St Louis zoo replica of Lucy

Apes and Humans – a Test

Human



Which footprint is human?

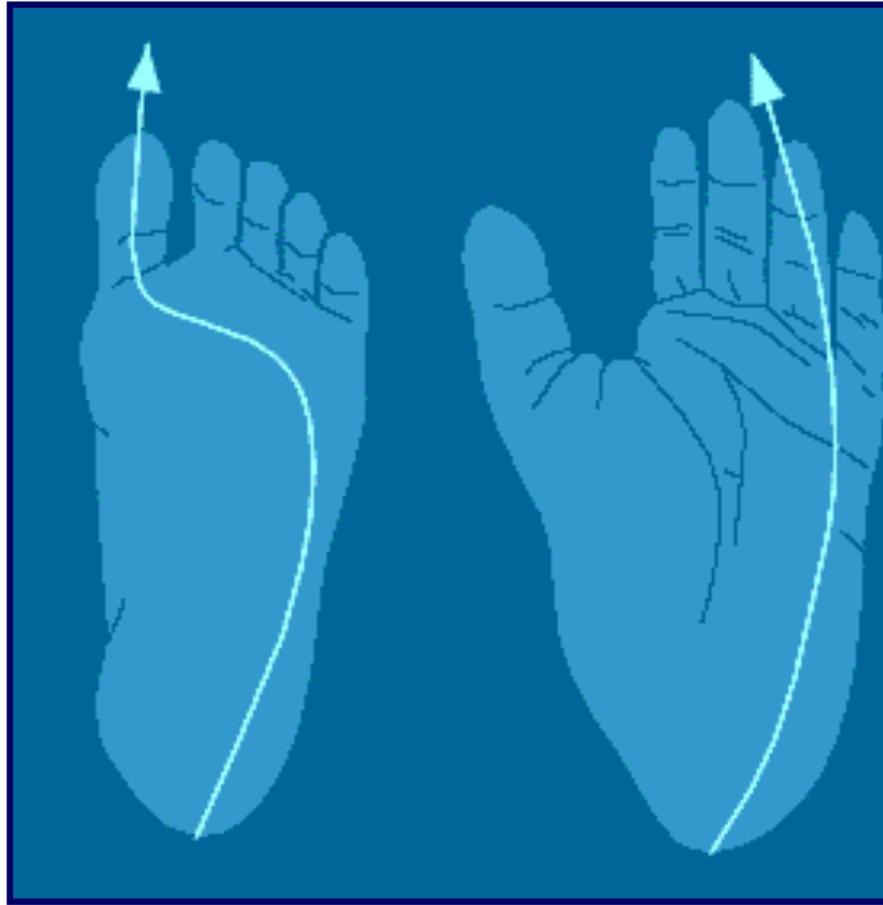
Laetoli Footprints

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

Tim White, “Evolutionary Implications of Pliocene Hominid Footprints,” *Science*, April 1989, p. 175.

“The uneroded footprints show a total morphological pattern like seen in modern humans.”



Footprints and Real Evidence

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

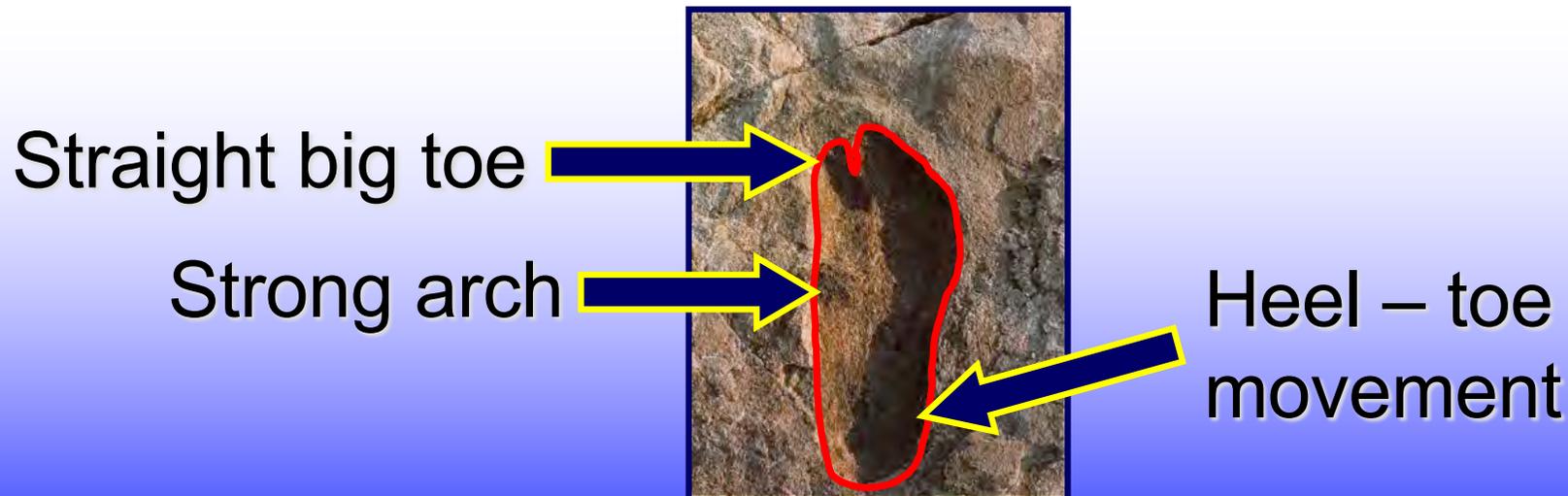
“Indistinguishable from those of
habitually barefoot *Homo sapiens*.”



Laetoli Footprints

Donald Johanson and Maitland Edey, *Lucy: The Beginnings of Humankind*, 1981, p. 250.

“There is a well-shaped modern heel with a strong arch and a good ball of the foot in front of it. The big toe is straight in line. It doesn't stick out to the side like an ape toe,...”



Time: The Holy Grail

Ignoring the Evidence

Robert Boyd (professor of anthropology) and
Joan Silk (professor of anthropology),
How Humans Evolved, 2000, p. 334.

“Who made these footprints? *A. afarensis* is the likely suspect because this is the only hominid whose remains have been found at Laetoli, and *A. afarensis* is the only known hominid to have lived in East Africa at the time the tracks were made.”

The Evolution Solution

Russell Tuttle, “The Pitted Pattern of Laetoli Feet,” *Natural History*, Mar 1990, p. 64.

“In sum, the 3.5-million-year-old footprint trails at Laetoli site G resemble those of habitually unshod modern humans.

None of their features suggest that the Laetoli hominids were less capable bipeds than we are.”

What about the education system?

Textbooks Promoting Bad Science

Biology: Visualizing Life, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1998, p. 221.

“Another important find was the footprints of a group of bipedal animals...

They reveal small but very humanlike feet, lacking the ape's opposable toe. Our ancestors or very close relatives were walking upright only 1.5 million years after diverging from the chimpanzee line.”

Textbooks Promoting Bad Science

Biology: Principles and Explorations, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 2001, p. 307.

“Lucy's leg bones indicate that she must have walked upright. She stood about 1 m (3 ft) tall.”

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.”

Anatomy of Australopithecines

David Catchpoole, Ph.D., “New evidence: Lucy was a knuckle-walker”,

www.answersingenesis.org/docs2/4256news5-5-2000.asp

“A serious reconstruction error is to wrongly align Lucy's big toe alongside the smaller toes, like a human foot. ...

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

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, it doesn't matter if people get indoctrinated into evolution by wrong evidence

Conclusion on Bipedalism

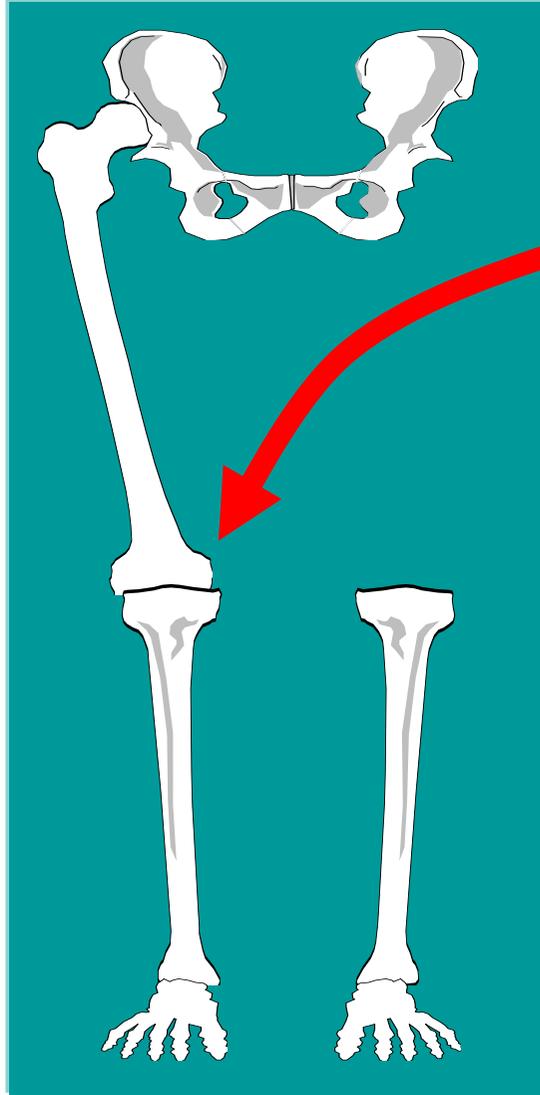
F. Spoor, B. Wood and F. Zonneveld, Implications of early hominid morphology for evolution of human bipedal locomotion, *Nature* **369**(6482):645–648, 1994.

Cat Scans of the inner ear canals (reflecting posture and balance) of 53 humans, over 20 apes, fossil humans (early *Homo*), and Australopithecines by anatomist Dr Fred Spoor and his colleagues at University College, London, showed they did **not** walk habitually upright.



Why is this information not in textbooks?

Knee Joint of *A. afarensis*



15° carrying angle (valgus)

Human = 9°

Gorilla = 0°

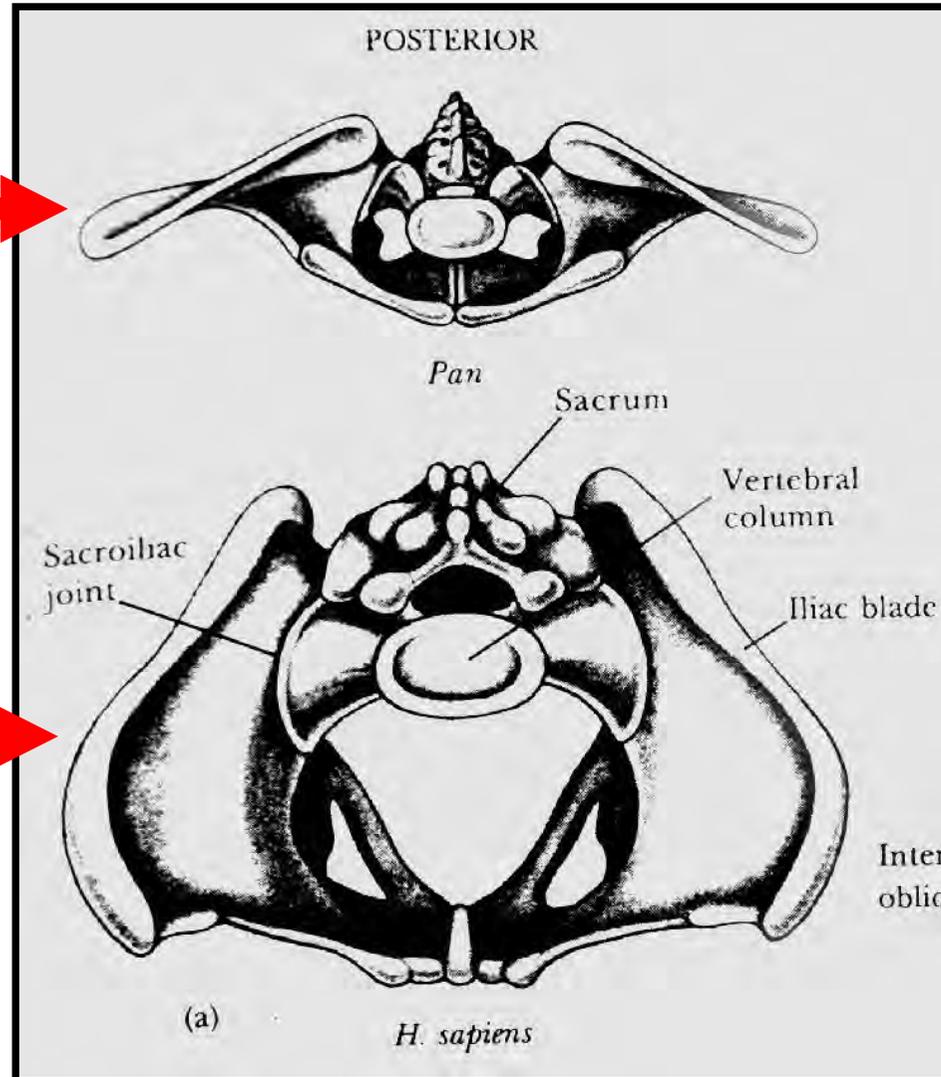
Chimp = 0°

Orangutan = 9°

Spider monkey = 9°

Chimp vs. Human Pelvis

Chimp



Human



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.”

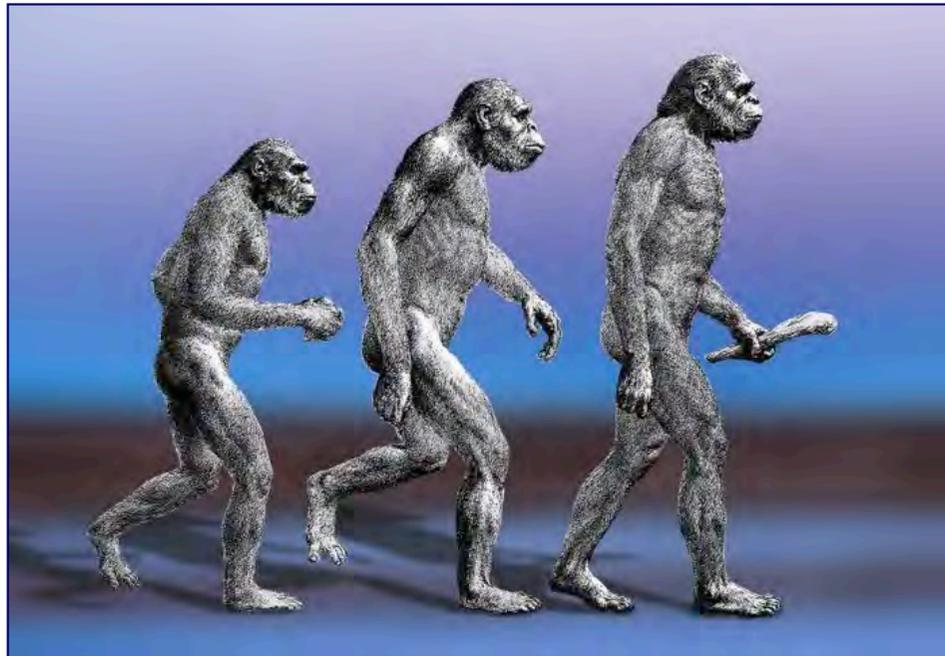
Lucy's pelvis is “wrong”
because it is very ape-like



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

A Question

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



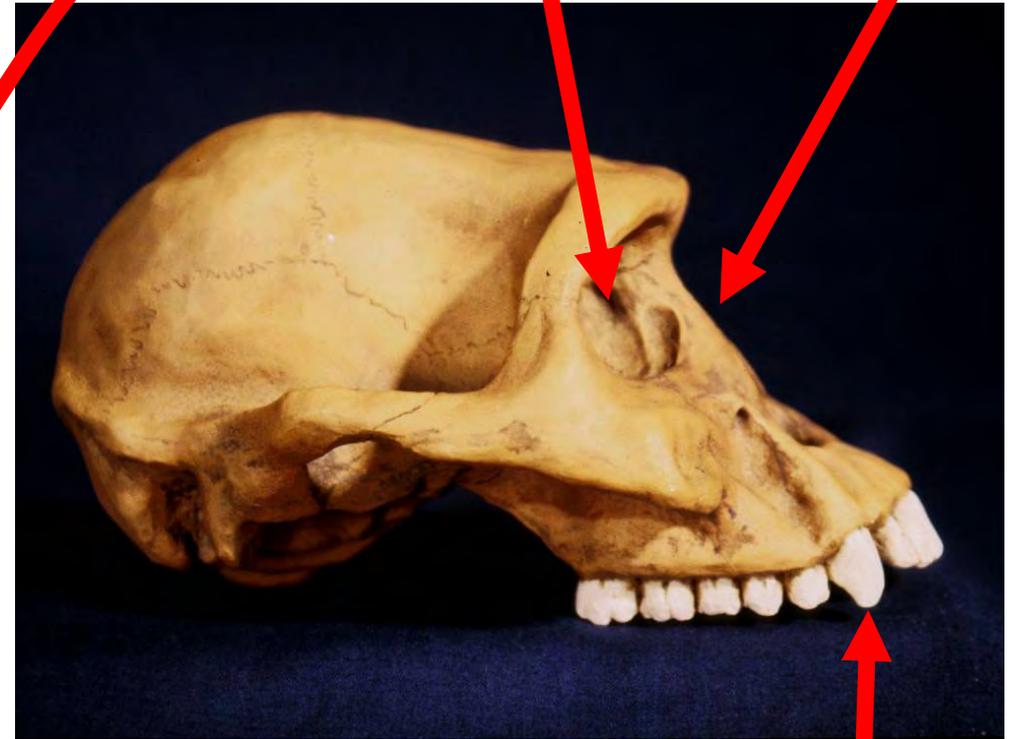
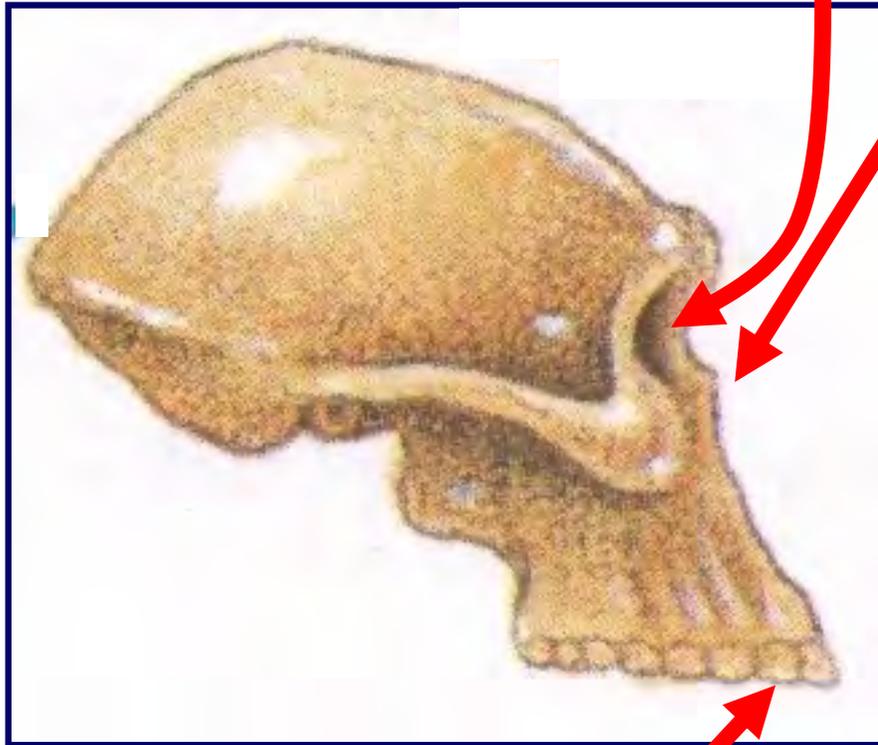
Textbooks and Accuracy

Eye socket

2

3

Flatter face



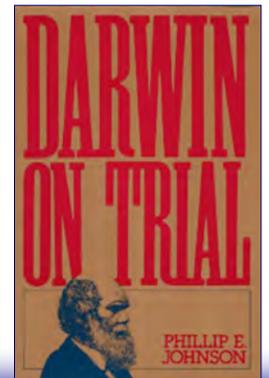
Teeth

1

Evolution and Objectivity

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

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

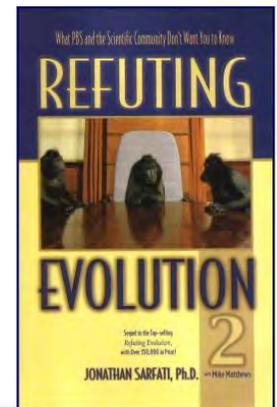


Evolution and Censorship

Jonathan Sarfati (Ph.D. Physical Chemistry),
Refuting Evolution, 2002, p. 198.

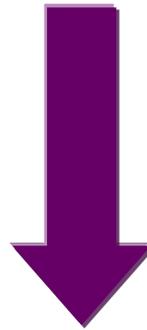
“...It is evident that the evolutionists fear the increasing spread of creationist information, despite their best efforts at censorship.

So they are desperate to counteract this information. But their efforts don't withstand scientific scrutiny,...”



Science and Evolution

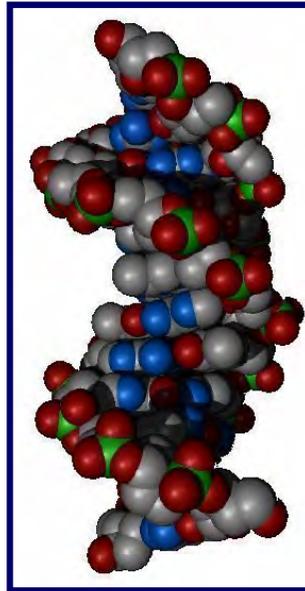
In order to be a credible model all the evidence must be examined. This has not been done. **Why?**



Perhaps to promote evolution rather than real science

Mechanism for Change

Natural Selection Mutations



Evolution and Change

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



KEY: This process must add
New Information

Natural Selection

Genetic Variation

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

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

No!

Natural selection **ONLY** works with existing information

Natural Selection

Elmer Noble, Ph.D. Zoology,

Glenn Nobel, Ph.D. Biology,

Gerhard Schad, Ph.D. Biology,

Austin MacInnes, Ph.D. Biology,

Parasitology: The Biology of Animal Parasites, 1989, p. 516.

“Natural selection can act only on those biological properties that already exist; it cannot create properties in order to meet adaptational needs.”

Natural Selection

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

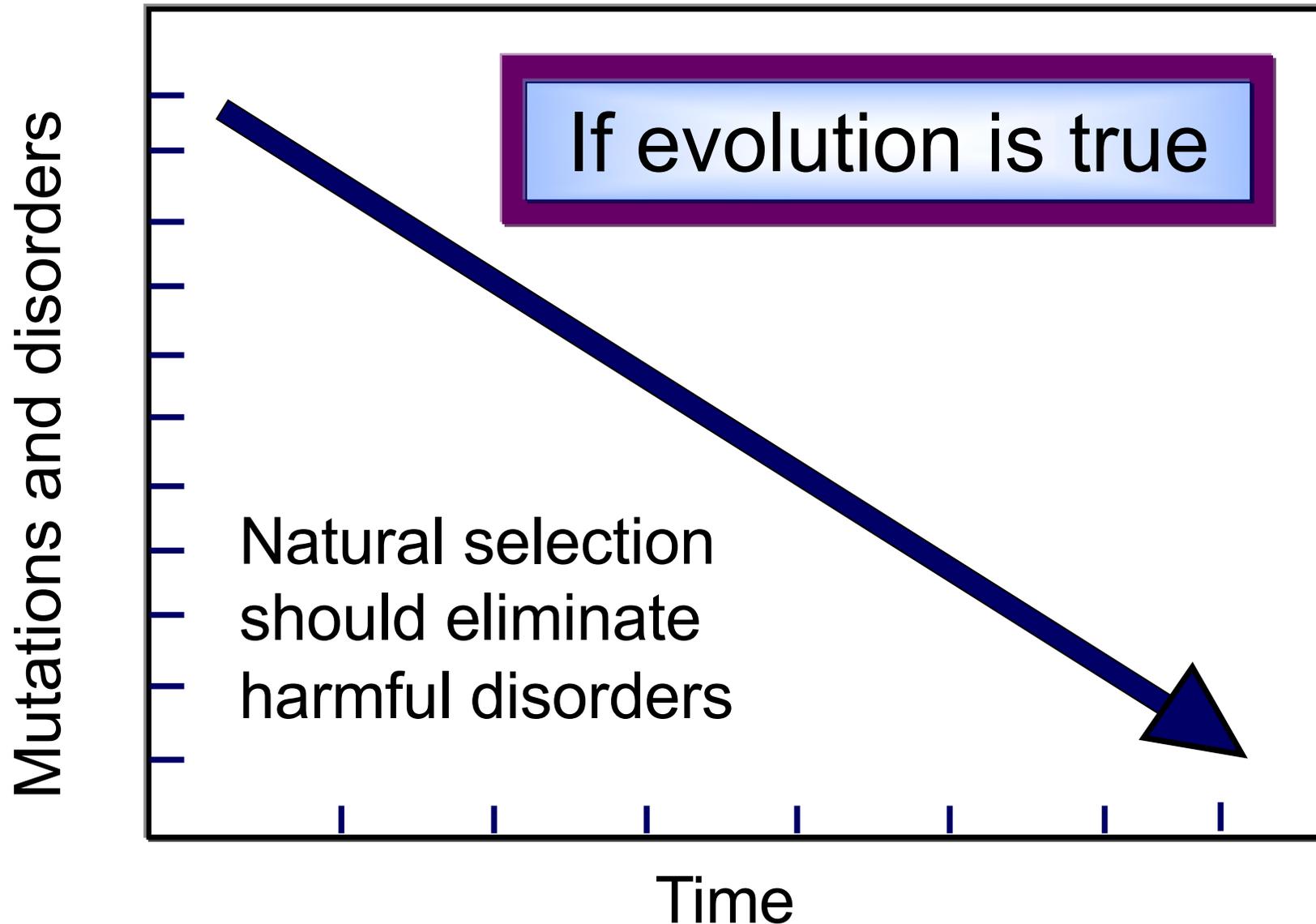
“Selection is for the here and now; it has no foresight, and cannot anticipate what functions may be useful in the future.”

Natural Selection

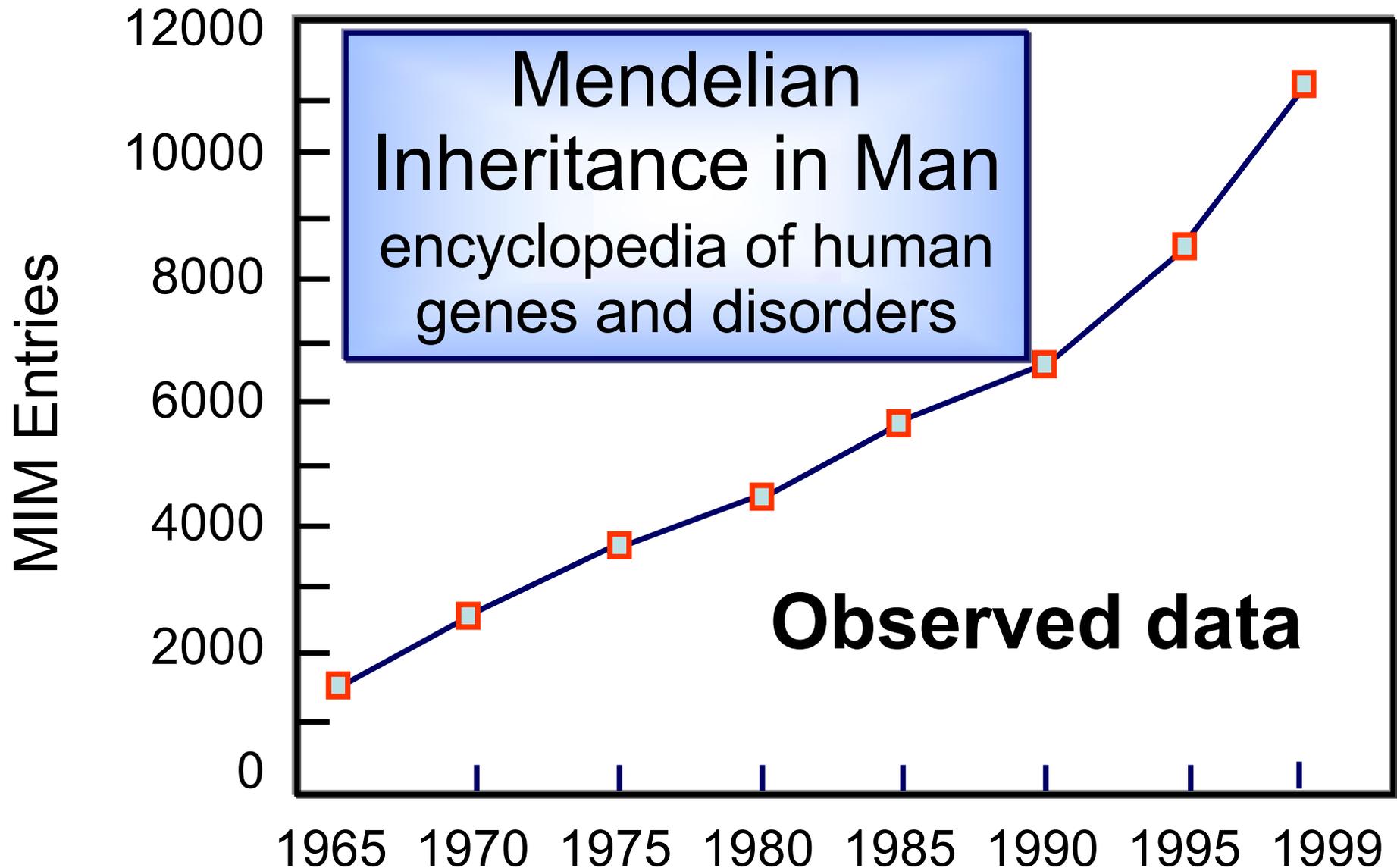
Robert Boyd (professor of anthropology) and
Joan Silk (professor of anthropology),
How Humans Evolved, 2000, p. 334.

“Mutation introduces new, usually deleterious, variants, and natural selection removes these variants.”

Natural Selection and Mutations



Natural Selection and Mutations



Natural Selection

Neil Broom, *How Blind Is the Watchmaker*, 2001, p. 165. (Ph.D. Chemical and Materials Engineering)

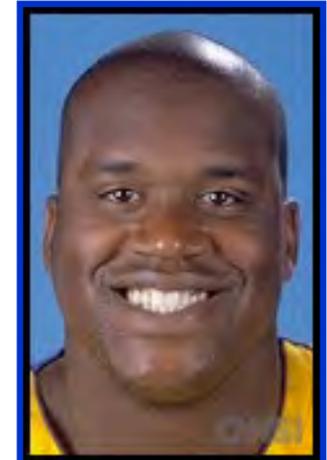
“I would therefore argue that the very concept of natural selection as defined by the neo-Darwinist is fundamentally flawed....”

Human Variation

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

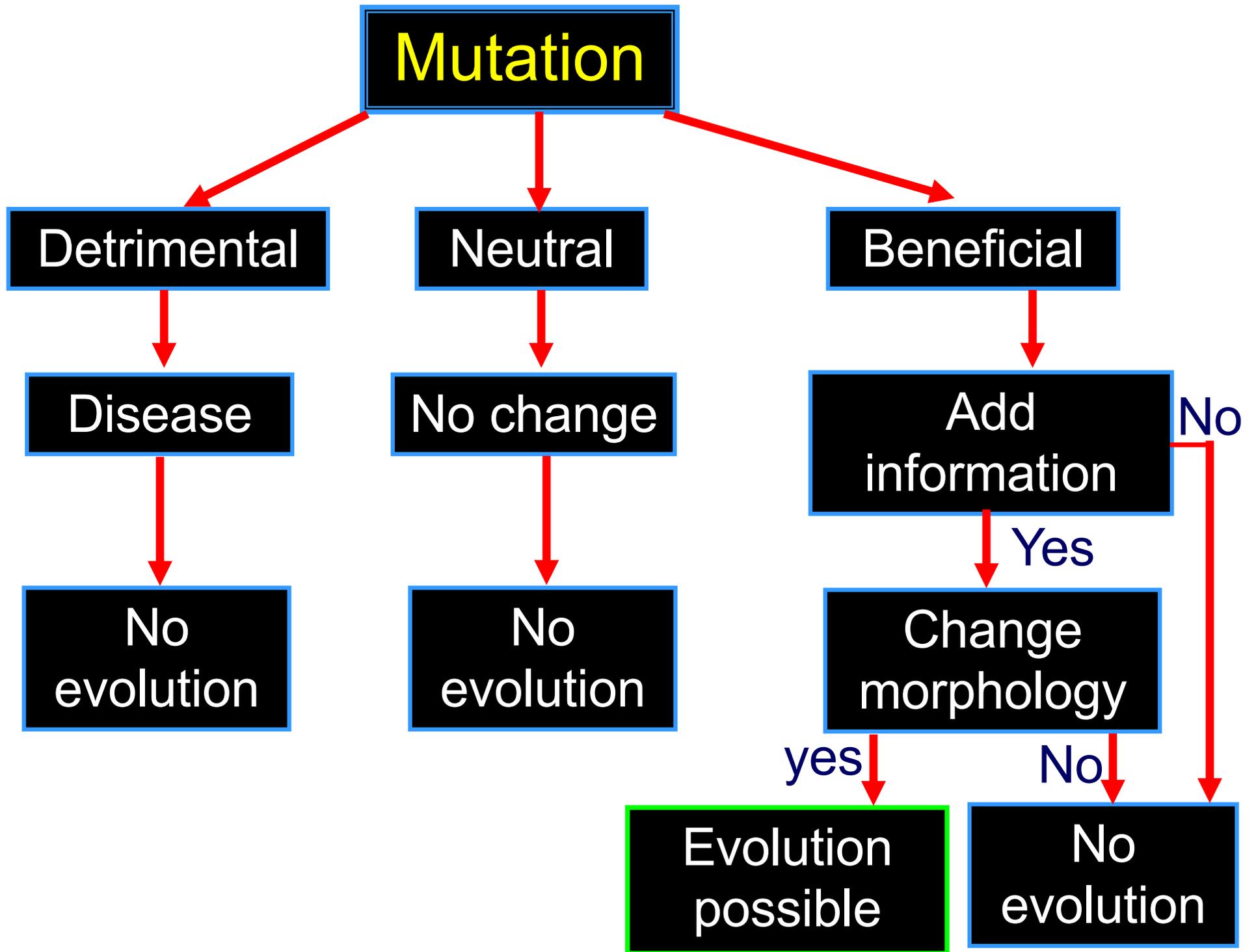


Billy Barty
3-foot-9



Shaquille
O'Neal
7-foot -1

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



Mutations and Evolution

Jonathan Wells, Ph.D. Molecular Biology

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

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 and Evolution

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

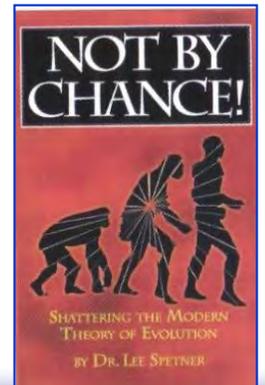
These minor changes, however, are bound to eventually result in a situation in which the enzyme has ceased to perform its previous function but has not yet begun its 'new duties'. It is at this point it will be destroyed – along with the organism carrying it.”

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.”



Mutations and Evolution

Ernst Chain (Biochemist and Nobel Prize winner),
Responsibility and the Scientist in Modern Western Society,
London: Council of Christians and Jews, 1970, p.25.

“...that the development and survival of the fittest is entirely a consequence of chance mutations, or even that nature carries out experiments by trial and error through mutations in order to create living systems better fitted to survive, seems to be a hypothesis based on no evidence....”

Mutations and Evolution

Ray Bohlin, (Ph.D. in molecular and cell biology),
Creation, Evolution, and Modern Science, 2000, p. 41.

“We see the apparent inability of mutations truly to contribute to the origin of new structures. The theory of gene duplication in its present form is unable to account for the origin of new genetic information – a must for any theory of evolutionary mechanism.”

Mutations

Kurt Wise (Ph.D. Paleontology), *Faith, Form, and Time*, 2002, p. 163.

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

Mutations that are actually beneficial are extraordinarily rare and involve insignificant changes. Mutations seem to be much more degenerative than constructive,...

Additionally, the number of mutations in organisms seems closer to the number that might be generated in thousands rather than billions of years of life history.”

Statement of Scientific Dissent from Darwinism

Signed by over 100 scientists
www.ReviewEvolution.com

“We are skeptical of claims for the ability of random mutation and natural selection to account for the complexity of life. Careful examination of the evidence for Darwinian theory should be encouraged.”

Information: The Key to Change

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

“There is no known law of nature, no known process and no known sequence of events which can cause information to originate by itself in matter.”

Summary

- ◆ History of mistakes
- ◆ Neandertals were 100% human
- ◆ Lucy and the australopithecines are extinct chimpanzee-like creatures
- ◆ Deliberate misinformation in textbooks (Laetoli footprints)
- ◆ No mechanism for change
- ◆ A desperate attempt to censor information to protect evolution

What is evolution?

Summary

Stuart Kauffman (A leading thinker on self-organization and the science of complexity as applied to biology), *At Home in the Universe*, 1995, p. 43.

“Evolution is filled with these just-so stories, plausible scenarios for which no evidence can be found, stories we love to tell but on which we should place no intellectual reliance.”

The Majesty of God

Richard Swenson, M.D., *More Than Meets the Eye*, 2000, p. 17.

“As a scientist with training in both medicine and physics, it is easily apparent to me that the majesty of God is revealed in the human body.”

Summary

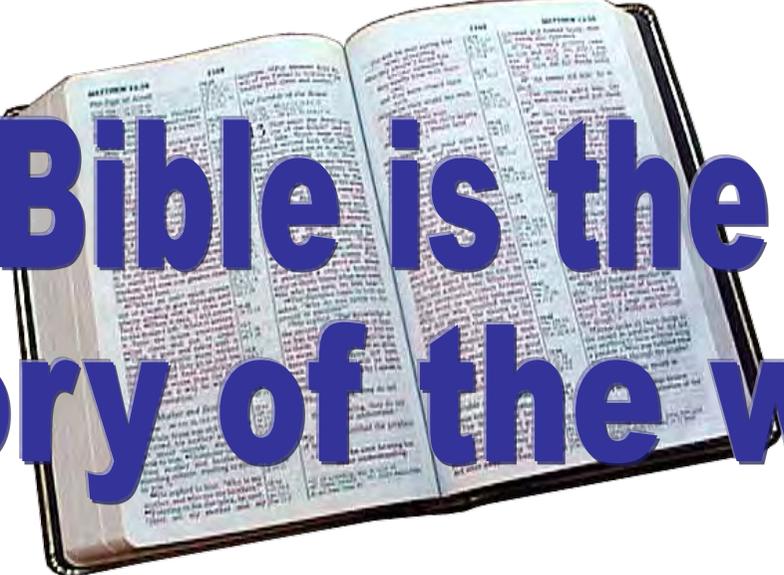
If the evolution of humans from an ape-like ancestor is true there should be two proof evidences:

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

Conclusion

Giuseppe Sermonti, Ph.D. Genetics, Creation ex nihilo, 1993, p. 13.

“Many schools proclaim as a matter without any doubt that man has derived from the African apes.... This is a falsehood which any honest scientist should protest against. It is not balanced teaching. That which science has never demonstrated should be erased from any textbook and from our minds and remembered only as a joke in bad taste. One should also teach people how many hoaxes have been plotted to support the theory of the simian (ape) origins of man.”



The Bible is the true history of the world

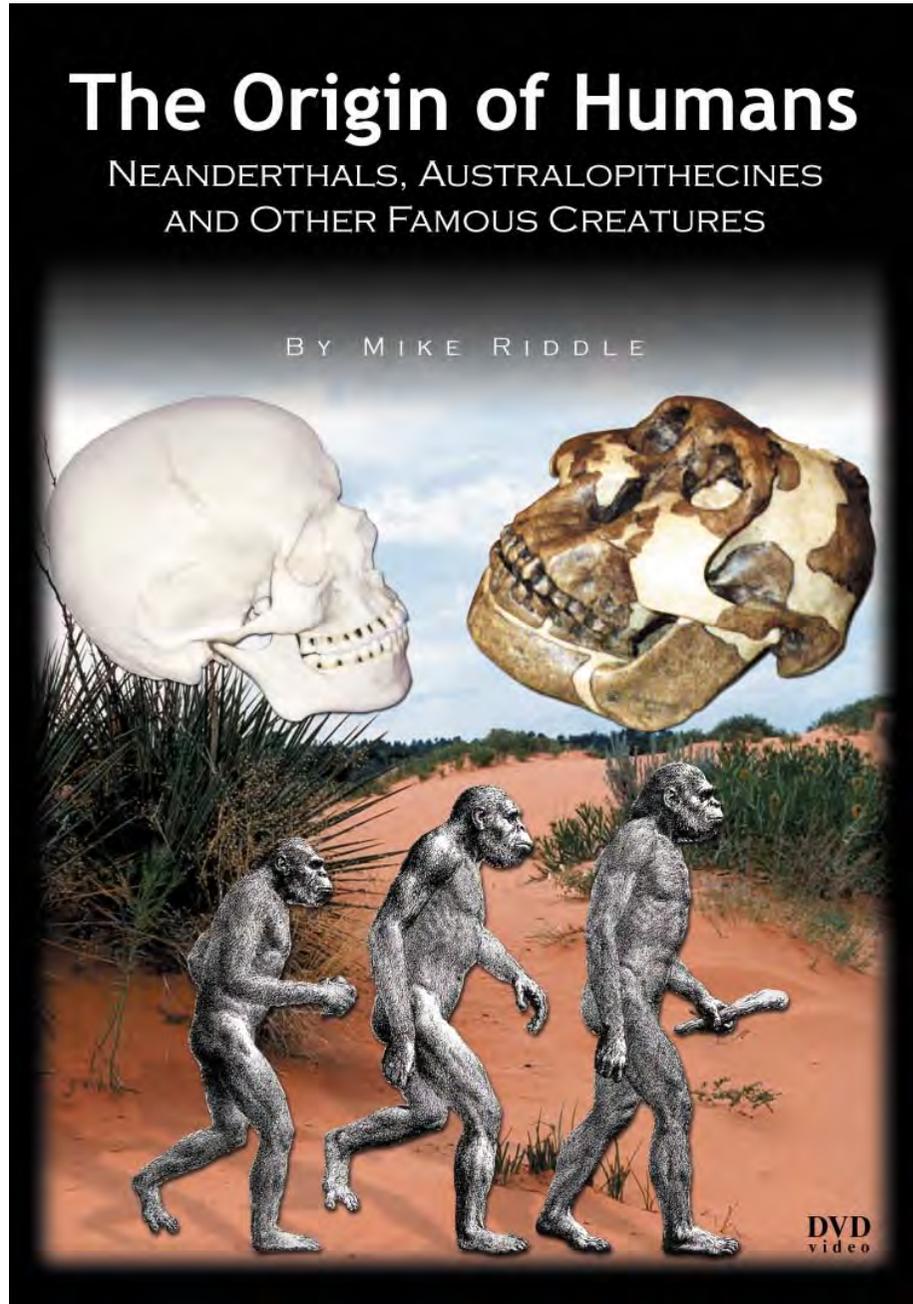
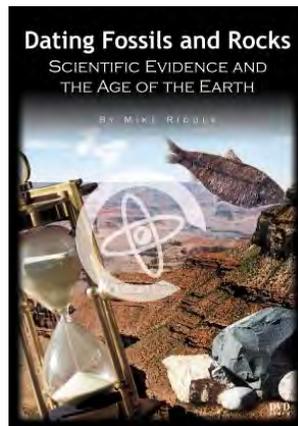
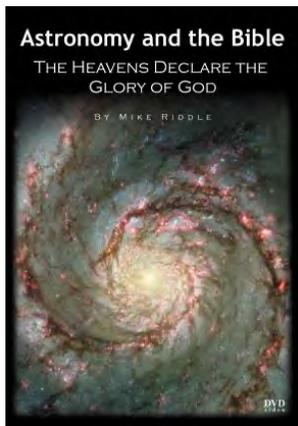
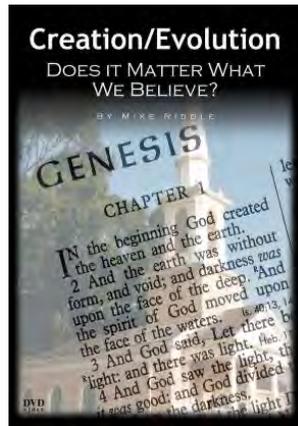
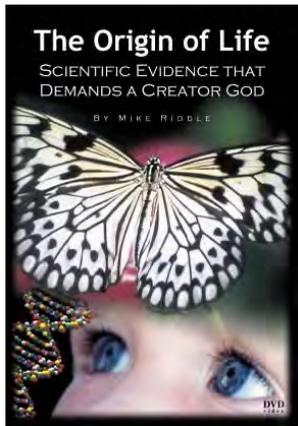
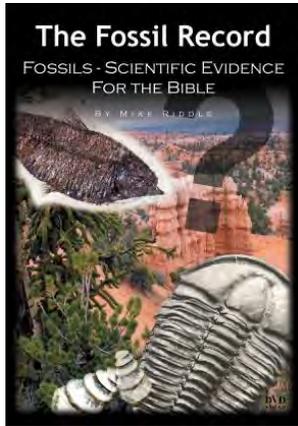
Astronomy: In the beginning God created

Biology: Created after their kind

Anthropology: Made in the image and likeness of God

Geology: And behold, I, even I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth

Six New DVDs

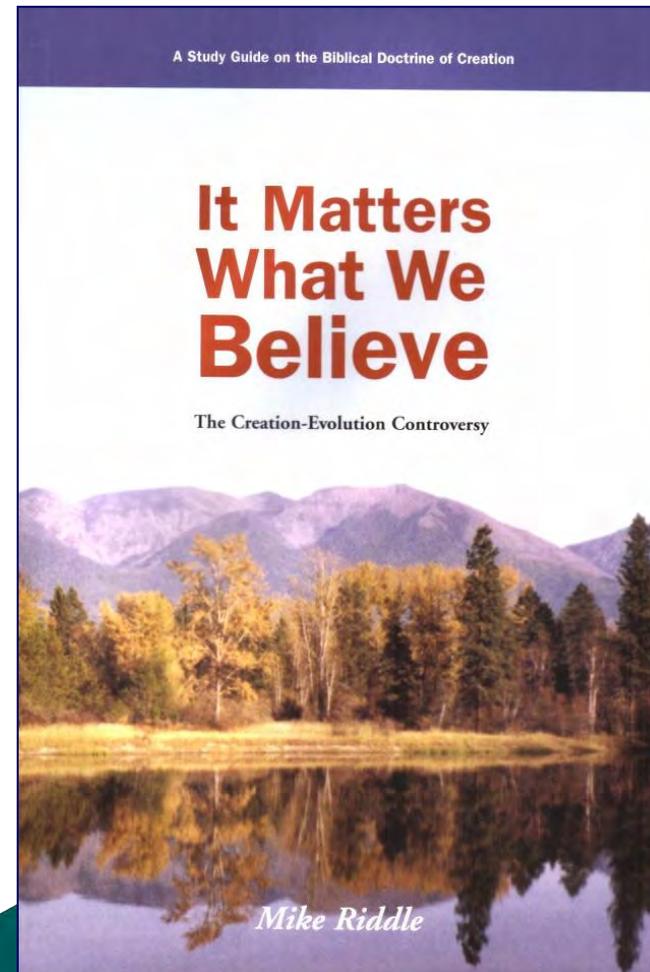


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A Training Guide on Understanding the Biblical Doctrine of Creation

- ◆ Is evolution compatible with the Bible?
- ◆ Does the Bible say how God created?
- ◆ Is Genesis true history or just a story?
- ◆ How long were the days of creation?



The Origin of Humans

Mike Riddle

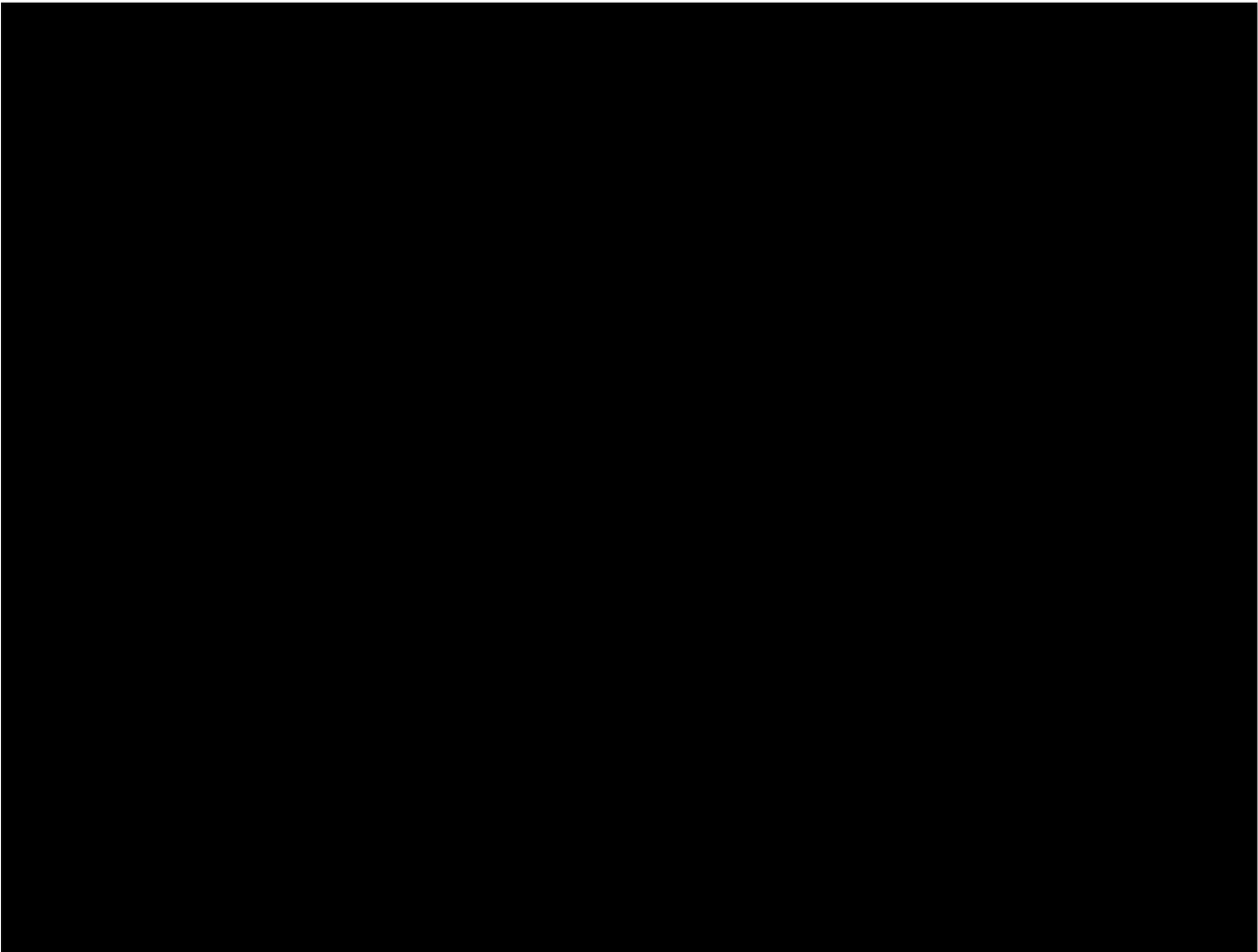
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