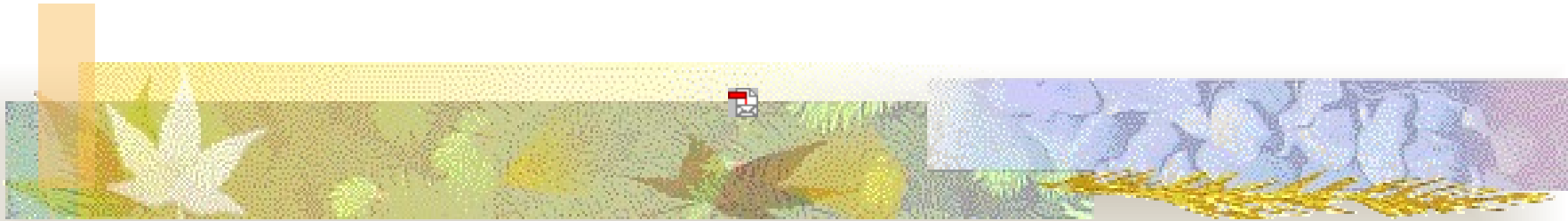


What Does Science Say About Creation? - Part 3 -



Dr. Heinz Lycklama

heinz@osta.com

HeinzLycklama.com/creation



Which Model Best Fits The Facts?

- Creation and Evolution are the only two models of origins
- Both models should be considered as equal alternatives and evaluated objectively in terms of their relative abilities to correlate and explain scientific data
- **The model that incorporates the most data and has the smallest number of unresolved issues is the most likely to be true**



Looking At The Scientific Evidence


- Origin of matter, energy and natural law
- Origin of the solar system
- Teleology – study of evidences of design in nature, e.g. Anthropic Principle
- Classification of biological organisms
- Natural selection and mutations (+ vestigial organs)



The Scientific Evidence - 2

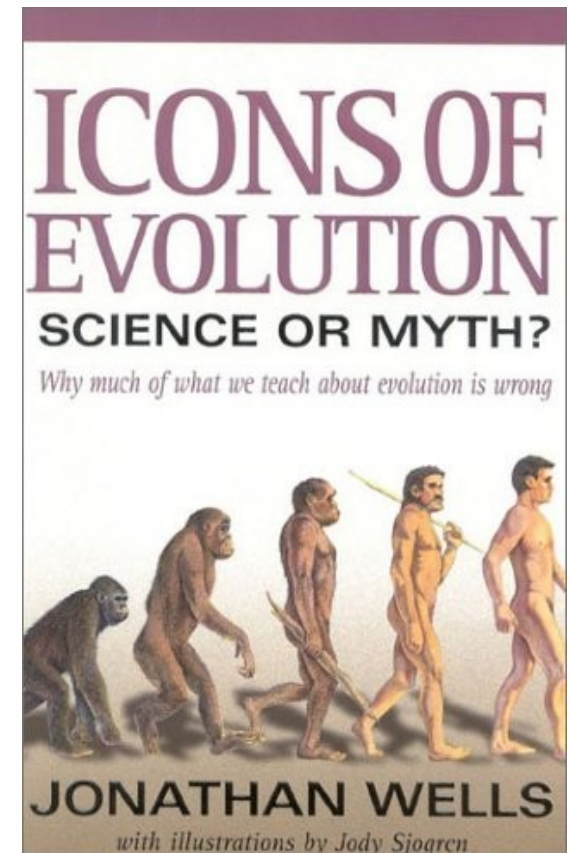
- Origin of man
- Origin of life – probability
- The fossil record
- Geologic ages – Uniformitarianism vs. Catastrophism
- Age of the world (earth/universe)

Keeping Score (so far ...)

	<u>Creation</u>	<u>Evolution</u>
Mutations/Selection		
TOTAL =	5	0

#6 – The Origin of Man

- **Evolution** model **predicts**:
 - Molecules -> man
 - Man evolved from an ape-like ancestor
- **Creation** model **predicts**:
 - One human race, one blood
 - Man's appearance should remain largely the same





Famous “Hominid” Fossils

- Neanderthal Man – 1856
- Java Man – 1891
- Piltdown Man – 1908
- Nebraska Man – 1922
- Ramapithecus – 1930
- Lucy - 1974

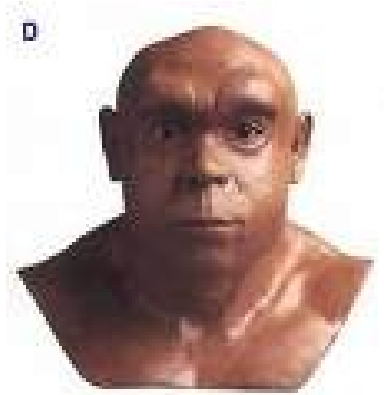
Neanderthal Man

- Fossil fragments first found in France – 1856
 - Skull cap and some limb bones
 - Diagnosed as human with deformed vertebrae
- Neanderthal Man's Site in Krapina, 1899-1999
- Another almost complete skeleton found in 1908
 - Reconstructed by Marcelle Boule to look ape-like
 - Based on pre-conceived evolutionary notions
 - Faulty reconstruction recognized in 1957
- Neanderthal is now known to be fully human with a bone deformity
 - School textbooks still portray as man's ancestor



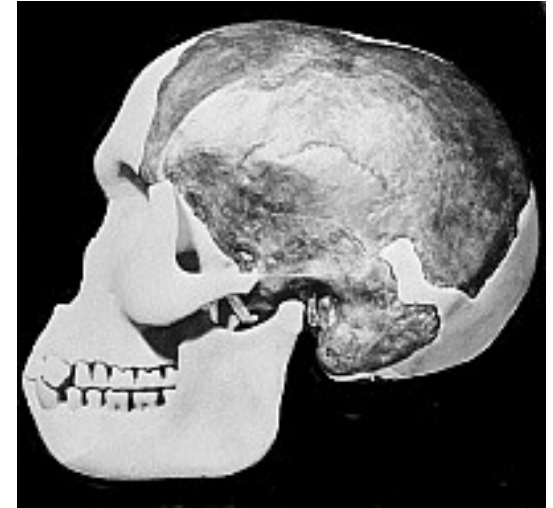
Java Man

- Discovered by Eugene Dubois in 1891
 - Ape-like skull cap, and 3 teeth later on
 - Brain size of 900 cc (2/3 of ave. man)
 - Human-like thigh bone found 50 feet away one year later
 - Assumed they went together
 - Fossils dated at 500,000 years (guesswork based on assumed evolutionary model)
- In 1940 Dubois admitted
 - He found two human skulls in same area as the human thigh bone – 30 years later
- Java Man now regarded as an artificial construct
 - Still in textbooks as support for evolution



Piltdown Man

- Fossil fragments found in 1908
 - Part of a human skull and part of a lower ape-like jaw
 - Estimated to be 500,000 years old
- Discovered to be a fraud in 1953
 - Lower jaw and tooth were from orangutan
 - Tooth had been filed
 - Parts of lower jaw broken to hide the fact that it did not fit with the skull
 - Skull was dated at ~620 years old and dyed to appear old



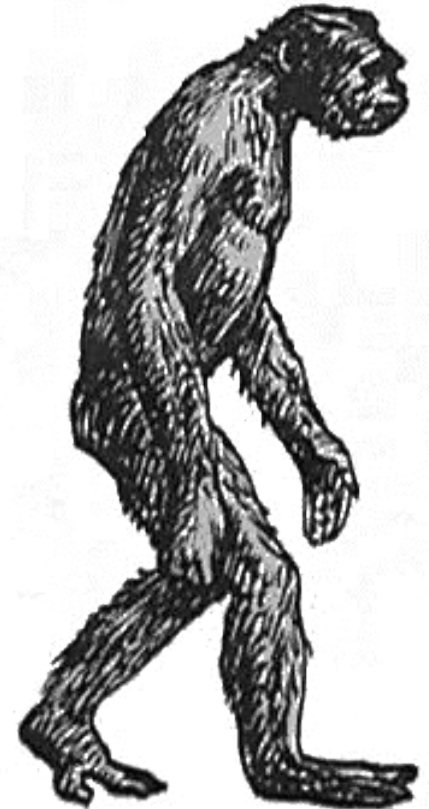
Nebraska Man

- Discovered in 1922
- Dated to be one million years old
- Fossil was only a single tooth
 - Complete model of Nebraska Man, his family and environment was constructed
- Tooth discovered to be pig's tooth in 1928
- Still cited as evidence for evolution in the 1940's



Ramapithecus

- Found in India in 1930's
 - Considered a human ancestor
 - Based on some jaw fragments and a few teeth
- More fossil evidence found in 1970's
 - Baboons in Ethiopia have same teeth structure as Ramapithecus
- Now discarded as a possible “missing link”
 - Had been published as factual evidence of human evolution worldwide



Lucy

- Discovered in 1974 by Donald Johanson
 - 40% complete skeleton
 - Dated at 3.5 million years old
- Evidence:
 - Arm/leg ratio of 83.9 %
 - Hip/pelvis – walked upright
 - Knee joint – walked upright
- Observations:
 - Fingers long and curved (for climbing)
 - Shoulder blade like gorilla
 - Brain size of chimpanzee



Lucy - Reconstructed

Chicago
Museum

- Looking more closely, we find:

- Leg bone broken in two places and one end was crushed -> this invalidates the ratio
- Hip/pelvis was incomplete, and thus reshaped to make it look as if it walked upright
- Knee joint was found over one mile away and 200 feet deeper in strata from rest of bones



This is a reconstruction of the famous fossil hominid "Lucy", one of our oldest known ancestors. It is based on a fragmented and almost complete skeleton found in the Hadar region of Ethiopia by Dr. Donald Johanson. The has been dated to ca. 3.3 million years ago and is classified as *Australopithecus afarensis*. Lucy and other fossil and living primates and hominids will be the focus of an upcoming MEU Museum exhibition on Primate Evolution.



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- Fossil remains of two different creatures fitted to form a make-believe creature

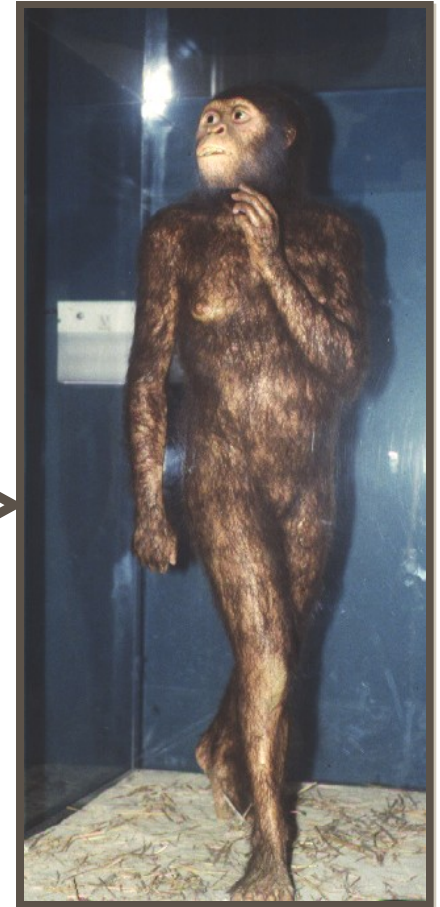
Behind The Scenes



40%
Skeleton

From the PBS Nova Series “In Search of Human Origins”, Episode One 1994 (Dr. Owen Lovejoy)

- Lucy’s pelvis is very wrong – looks very ape-like
- “Fixing” Lucy with a power saw!



St. Louis
Museum

Ida – The Latest Missing Link?

- Announced May 2009
- Found in 2 parts in Germany in 1983
- Skeleton of lemur-like monkey
- Claims being made
 - 47M years old (volcanic rock)
 - Selected similarities with humans – fingernails, 1 of 26 bones in foot (talus), opposable thumbs
 - “link no longer missing”
 - “in textbooks for 100 years”





Lord Zuckerman Chimes In

- “For example, no scientist could logically dispute the proposition that man, without having been involved in any act of divine creation, evolved from some ape-like creature in a very short space of time – speaking in geological terms – without leaving any fossil traces of the steps of the transformation.”

Zuckerman, Solly. 1971. *Beyond the ivory tower: The frontiers of public and private science.* New York: Taplinger Publishing Company. p. 64.



Ape-Like To Man?

- In a Science Digest article written by **Lyall Watson**, he states that:
 - “The fossils that decorate our family tree are so scarce that there are still more scientists than specimens. The remarkable fact is that all the physical evidence we have for human evolution can still be placed, with room to spare, inside a single coffin.”
- **David Pilbeam and Steven Gould** (two evolutionists) report that:
 - “Unfortunately, the fossil record of pongids (*apes*) is nonexistent, making a glaring deficiency in the whole story.”




Summary of “Hominid” Fossils

- Neanderthal – accepted as homo sapiens
- Java Man – artificial construct
- Piltdown Man – proven to be a hoax
- Nebraska Man – an extinct pig
- Ramapithecus – an orangutan
- Lucy – make-believe creature

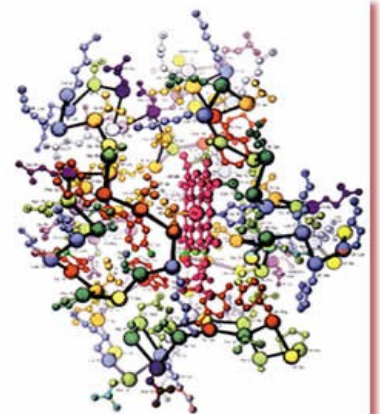
Another one for the Creation Model!

Keeping Score

	<u>Creation</u>	<u>Evolution</u>
Origin of Man		
TOTAL =	6	0

#7 - Origin of Life - Probability

- What is the probability that an explosion in a junk yard would “create” a car?
- What is the probability of creating a Boeing airplane from such an explosion?
- What is the probability that 200 monkeys pawing away at a typewriter could “write” a Shakespearean play?
- What is the probability of a protein coming into being by chance?





Monkey Business

- Typing “Methinks it is like a weasel” from Shakespeare’s Hamlet using 27 keys
- Random typing by one monkey
 - 1 in 27^{28} or 1 in 10^{40}
- Dawkins’ solution
 - Fix each letter in place once correctly selected
 - Type in only remaining letters
 - Introduced “intelligence”
 - Not random, but contrived!



Proteins and Amino Acids

- Amino acids
 - A few thousand types
 - Right- and left-handed
- Proteins - the building blocks of life
 - Large organic molecule
 - Contain 100's to a few 1000 amino acids
 - Specified long sequences of amino acids
 - Contain 20 different left-handed amino acids
- Crucial protein fact
 - Absence, addition, or replacement of a single amino acid in the structure of a protein causes protein to be useless




Probability of Forming one Protein

- Take 200 parts and line them up in a specific order
 - 200! ways of aligning these parts = 10^{375}
 - Try a new alignment 1 billion times a second
 - Assuming 20 billion years of time, we have 20×10^{18} seconds
 - The probability of finding the right alignment is practically zero, i.e. 1 in 10^{356}
 - Anything less than 1 in 10^{50} is regarded as zero probability
- Living organisms contain many more than 200 parts
- Human being contains 60+ trillion cells
- Only 10^{80} “infinitesimal” particles in the whole universe



Probability of Synthesis

- Of DNA Molecule:
 - Medium protein includes about 300 amino acids
 - Too complex to arise by chance [*no matter how long the time or how big the universe*]
- By gradual accretion
 - System might advance from one part to a two-part system, then to three parts, etc.
 - Requires each step to be immediately beneficial
 - Probability of success would be incalculably small

- Cell structure unknown by Darwin
 - Smallest bacteria
 - 482 genes
 - 600 types of proteins
 - 600,000 DNA base pairs
 - Probability of chance formation is zero!
 - Human genome
 - 3,000,000,000 base pairs
- 
- Figure 1

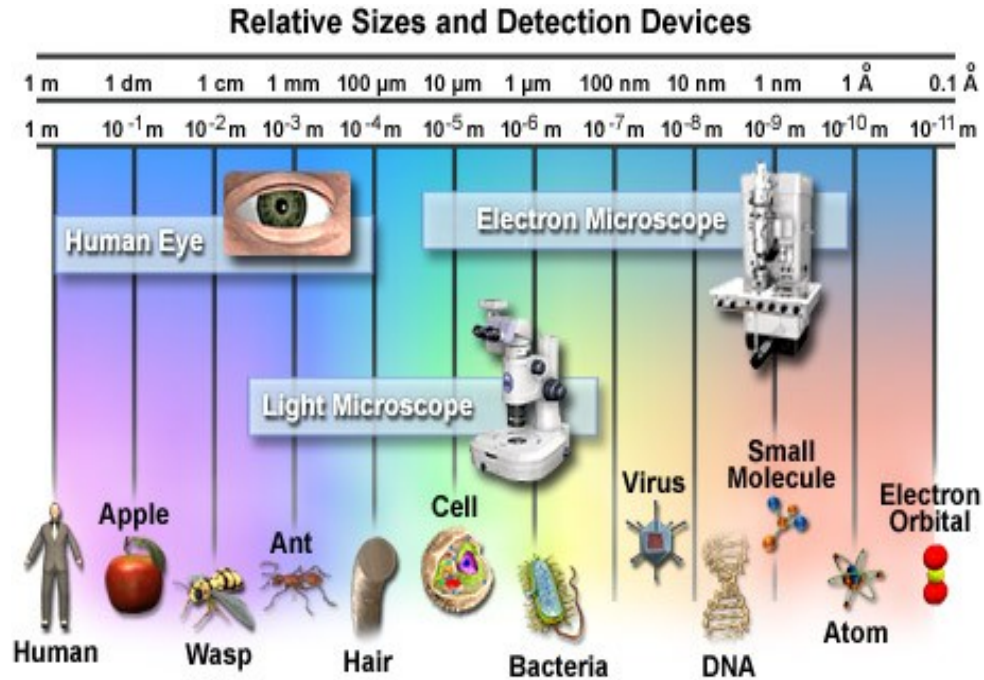


Figure 1

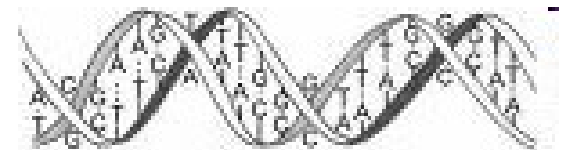
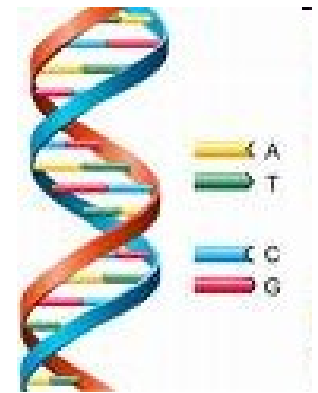


Presuppositions and Information

- Evolution presupposition
 - The universe consists of only two material fundamental entities – mass and energy
- Creation presupposition
 - There is a third entity – information
- Information is encoded within the DNA/RNA of all plant and animal cells
- Life = material + (nonmaterial) information
- Information has the following four components:
 - Code, meaning, action, purpose

Information in Biological Systems

- Code: 4 letters – adenine (A), cytosine (C), guanine (G), thymine (T)
 - Words (codons) composed of 3 letters
- Meaning: each 3-letter word represents 1 of the 20 amino acids necessary for protein formation
 - Sequence of codons in the DNA represents sequence of amino acids in a protein
- Action: proteins needed for construction, function, maintenance, reproduction of the organism and its cellular components
- Purpose: reproduction of life





Spontaneous Formation of Life?

“The likelihood of the spontaneous formation of life from inanimate matter is one to a number with 40,000 noughts after it. It is big enough to bury Darwin and the whole theory of evolution. There was no primeval soup, neither on this planet nor on any other, and if the beginnings of life were not random, they must therefore have been the product of purposeful intelligence.”

Wickramasinghe, professor of applied mathematics and astronomy, UK

Keeping Score

	<u>Creation</u>	<u>Evolution</u>
Origin of Life (Prob.)	★	
TOTAL =	7	0



#8 - The Fossil Record

- The theory of evolution is based on two major suppositions:
 - Mutations and natural selection supposedly provided the mechanism
 - The fossil record allegedly proved the “fact” of evolution
- Fossils should “prove” evolution since the fossil record has long been considered as the main evidence for evolution
- The creation model predicts that organisms preserved as fossils will correspond to the same classification system as applicable to present-day plants & animals



Fossil Predictions

- Evolution model predicts:
 - Many preliminary forms
 - Many transitional forms
 - Randomly distributed gaps between present kinds and transitional forms
 - Basic taxonomic categories should have been evolving
- Creation model predicts:
 - No preliminary forms
 - No transitional forms
 - Clear gaps between types
 - Same taxonomic categories as at present



Fossil Record Comments

- **Darwin** admitted in 1859:
 - “Why then is not every geological formation and every stratum full of such intermediate links?
Geology assuredly does not reveal any such finely graduated organic chain.”
- **Paul Moody** wrote in a standard textbook:
 - “So far as we can judge from the geologic record, large changes seem usually to have arisen suddenly. ... fossil forms, intermediate between large subdivisions of classification, such as orders and classes, are seldom [*read never*] found.”



Expected Transitional Forms

- Evolutionists say we should find transitional forms:
 - Single cell to multi-cell creatures
 - Invertebrate to vertebrate
 - Fish to reptile
 - Reptile to bird
 - Ape-like to man
- To date no true transitional fossil forms have been discovered

Coelacanth – A “Living Fossil”

■ Coelacanth fish

- Known by paleontologists of 19th and 20th centuries from the fossil record
- “Extinct” about 70 million years ago
- Possible forerunner to first land animals

■ Living specimens

- Found off west coast of Madagascar in 1938
- More found later

- No longer considered a link in evolutionary chain
- Another evolution “theory” debunked!





Quote from Gould [Evolutionist]

“As we survey the history of life since the inception of multicellular complexity in Ediacaran times, one feature stands out as most puzzling—the **lack of clear order and progress through time** among marine invertebrate faunas.”

[Gould, Stephen Jay, “The Ediacaran Experiment,” *Natural History*, vol. 93 (February 1984), p. 22.]



Quote From Raup [Evolutionist]

“The record of evolution is still surprisingly jerky and, ironically, **we have even fewer examples of evolutionary transition than we had in Darwin’s time**. By this I mean that some of the classic cases of darwinian change in the fossil record, such as the evolution of the horse in North America, **have had to be discarded or modified as a result of more detailed information—what appeared to be a nice simple progression when relatively few data were available now appears to be much more complex...**”

[Raup, David M. (evolutionist), “Conflicts Between Darwin and Paleontology,” Bulletin, Field Museum of Natural History, vol. 50 (January 1979), p.25.]



Quote from Simpson [Evolutionist]

"...Every paleontologist knows that most new species, genera, and families, and that nearly all categories above the level of family appear in the record suddenly and are not led up to by known, gradual, completely continuous transitional sequences."

[George Gaylord Simpson (evolutionist), *The Major Features of Evolution*, New York, Columbia University Press, 1953 p. 360.]



Quote From West [Evolutionist]

“Contrary to what most scientists write, the fossil record does not support the Darwinian theory of evolution because it is this theory (there are several) which we use to interpret the fossil record. By doing so, we are guilty of circular reasoning if we then say the fossil record supports this theory.”

[Ronald R. West (evolutionist), “Paleontology and Uniformitarianism.” *Compass*, Vol. 45 (May 1968), p. 216.]



The Fossil Record

“I fully agree with your comments on the lack of direct illustration of evolutionary transitions in my book. If I knew of any, fossil or living, I would certainly have included them. . .I will lay it on the line, There is not one such fossil for which one might make a watertight argument.”

-- Dr. Colin Patterson, senior paleontologist
at the British Museum of Natural History

150 years after Darwin, and still no credible transition form!



Quote by Futuyma [Writer]

“Creation and evolution, between them, exhaust the possible explanations for the origin of living things. Organisms either appeared on the earth fully developed or they did not. If they did not they must have developed from preexisting species by some process of modification. If they did appear in fully formed state, they must have been created by some omnipotent intelligence.”

D. J. Futuyma, *Science on Trial*, 1983



Fully Formed

“It is considered likely that all the animal phyla became distinct before or during the Cambrian, for they all appear fully formed, without intermediates connecting one phylum to another.”

Futuyma, Douglas J. 1986. *Evolutionary biology*. 2d ed. Sunderland, MA: Sinauer Associates, Inc. p. 325.



Evolution: The Fossils Still Say No!


“In the preceding chapters, we have cited example after example of failure to find transitional forms where evolutionary theory predicts such forms should have been found. ... The examples cited in this book are in no way exceptions, but serve to illustrate what is characteristic of the fossil record.”

[Duane T. Gish (Creationist), *Evolution: The Fossils Still Say NO!*, page 333.]



The Fossil Record Summarized


- Missing links are still missing
- Different types of “living fossils” found
- Sudden appearance of fully formed fossils in the “Cambrian Explosion”
- The same “kinds” still appear today
- Some species are now extinct
- No new kinds evolved
- Supports the Creation Model!



Evolution is the
substance of fossils
hoped for, the evidence
of links unseen.

Source: Dr. Duane Gish, ICR

Keeping Score

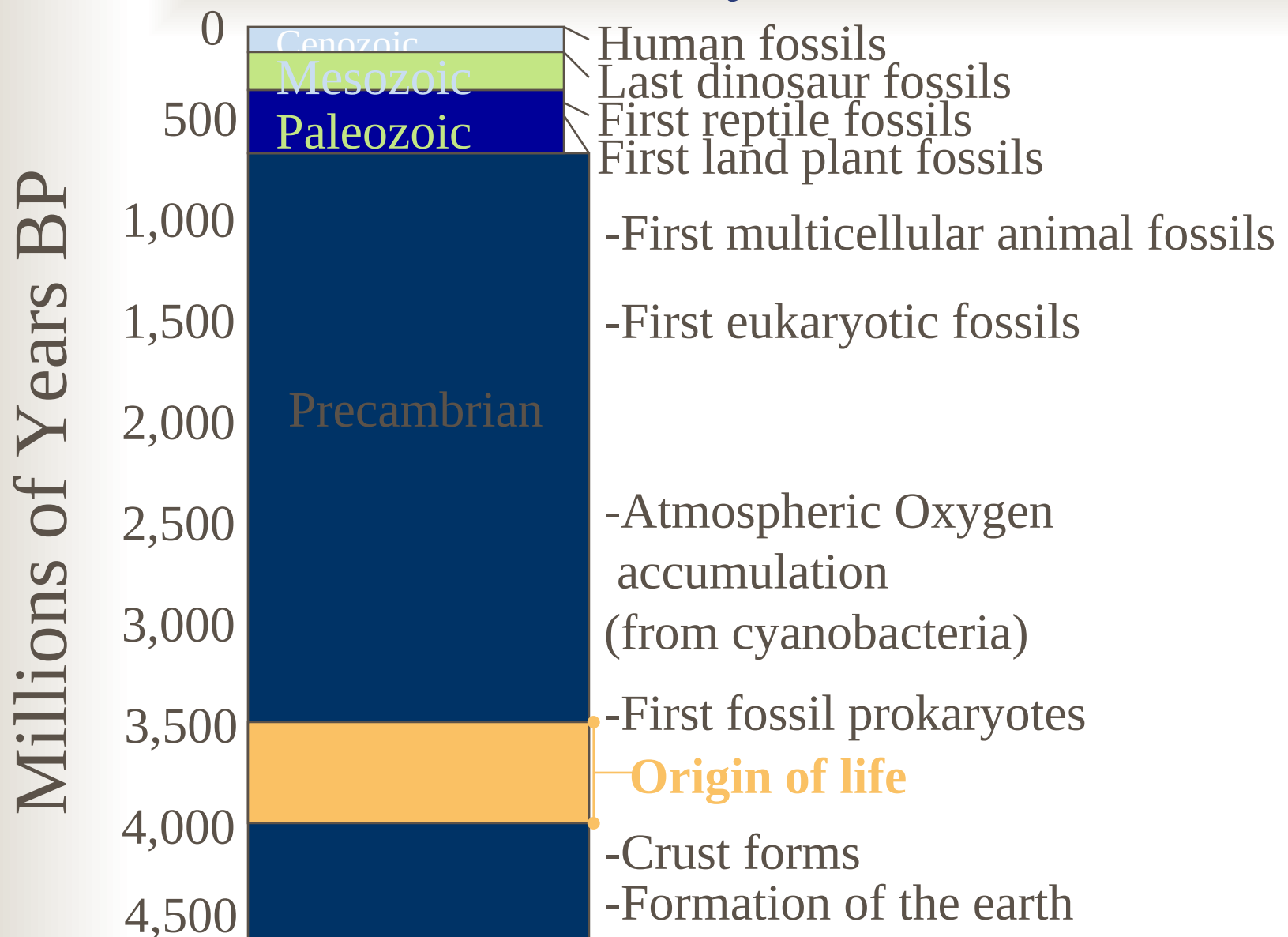
	<u>Creation</u>	<u>Evolution</u>
The Fossil Record		
TOTAL =	8	0



#9 - Geologic Record

- Evolution model predicts:
 - Uniformitarianism
 - Sediment layers deposited gradually
 - More complex fossils in higher layers
- Creation model predicts:
 - Catastrophism
 - Evidence for global flood
 - Sudden appearance of fully formed fossils


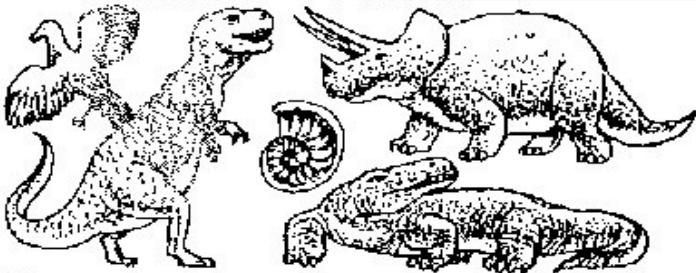
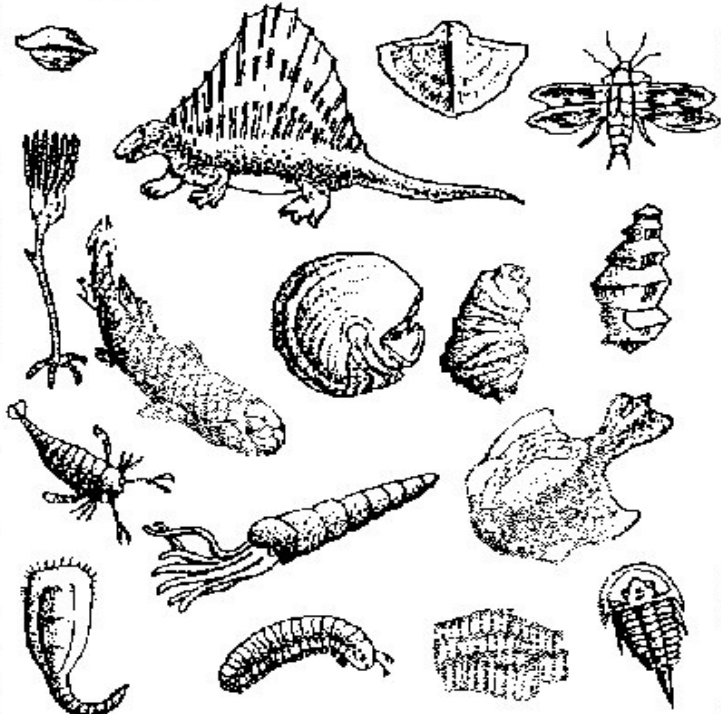
Conventional History Of The Earth



The Geological Column

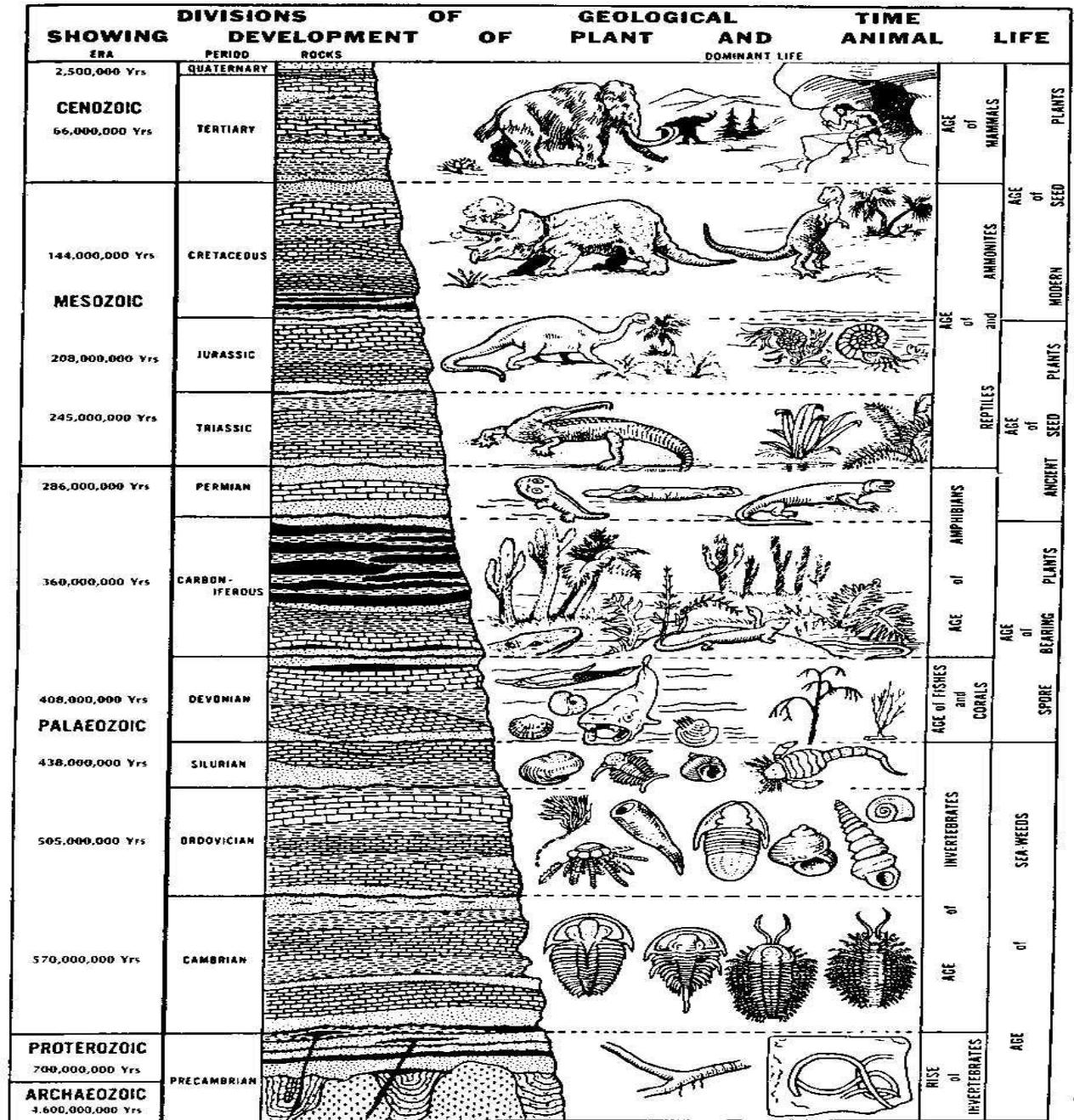
Millions of Years Before Present	Phanerozoic	Cenozoic	Tertiary	Miocene	
				Oligocene	
				Eocene	
				Paleocene	Extinction of dinosaurs and many families
		Mesozoic	Cretaceous		Mammals, cycads, conifers, angiosperms
			Jurassic		Dinosaurs
			Triassic		Conifers, more reptiles and amphibians
		Paleozoic	Permian		Many crinoids, amphibia and reptiles
			Carboniferous		Coal “forests” many primitive land plants
			Devonian		“The age of fish” small land plants
			Silurian		Jawless fish, strange land plants
			Ordovician		Many marine organisms including bryozoa
			Cambrian		Many fossils, all modern phyla ex. bryozoa
Precambrian	Proterozoic			Few fossils Ediacarian fauna (odd marine organisms)	
	Archean			Very few fossils, maybe none Many pseudo fossils	

Geologic Time Scale [*with fossils*]

ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH	SUCCESSION OF LIFE
CENOZOIC recent life	QUATERNARY 0-1 Million Years Rise of Man	Recent Pleistocene	
	TERTIARY 62 Million Years Rise of Mammals	Pliocene Miocene Oligocene Eocene Paleocene	
MESOZOIC middle life	CRETACEOUS 72 Million Years Modern seed bearing plants, Dinosaurs		
	JURASSIC 46 Million Years First birds		
	TRIASSIC 49 Million Years Cycads, first dinosaurs		
PALEOZOIC ancient life	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, Brachopods, Trilobites		
	PRECAMBRIAN Very few fossils present (bacteria-algae-pollen?)		

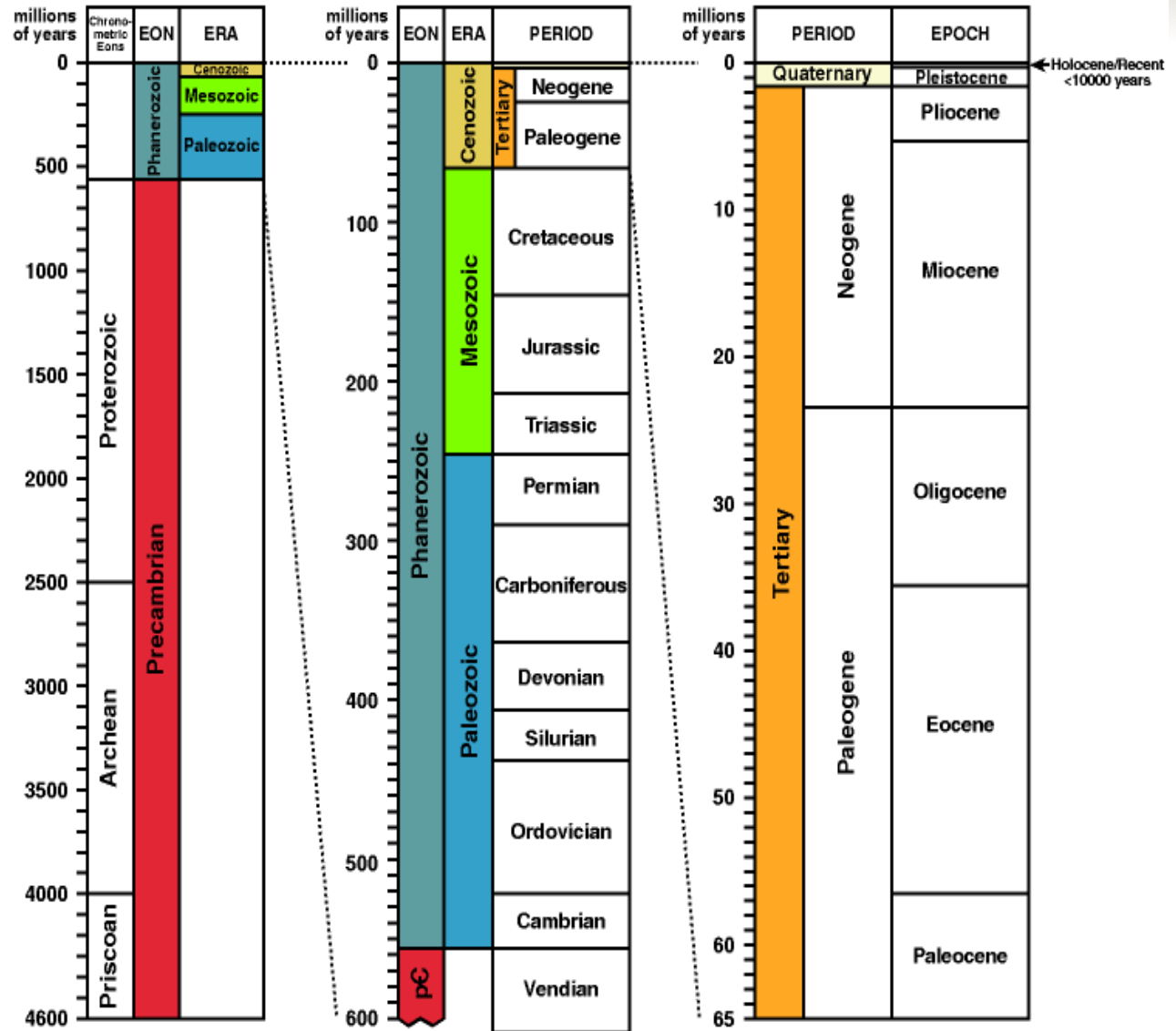
According to the popular traditions of our day, this chart is intended to portray the progressive "Ages" of Earth's history.

Geologic Column Chart



Geologic Column

[some more details]





Geologic Column Theory

- Cambrian rocks began to form ~ 600My ago
 - [now believed to be 520-530My ago]
- Cambrian period estimated to be ~ 80My
 - [now believed to be 5-10My]
- Precambrian rocks laid down during the prior hundreds of millions of years
 - Should contain fossils of evolutionary ancestors of the complex vertebrates
 - Should contain fossils of transitional forms linking the complex vertebrates to common ancestors



What Do We Find?

- Fossils of microscopic, soft-bodied, single-celled organisms, such as bacteria and algae in Precambrian rocks
- No fossilized ancestors for any Cambrian invertebrate
- No trace of transitional forms between the various kinds of invertebrates, e.g.
 - No linking sponges with jellyfish
 - No linking snails with trilobites
- Fossils of a vast array of complex invertebrates abruptly appear fully formed in the Cambrian rocks



The Geologic Column

- The “column” is not the column that textbooks describe:
 - It rarely exists in its entirety in one location
 - The Grand Canyon shows ~ 50% of “text book” column
 - “Complete” geologic column only found in textbooks!
 - All types of rocks, minerals, metals are found in all ages and strata
- A progression of fossils through the ages “documents” evolution:
 - That’s errant, “circular reasoning”: i.e. fossils date rocks, yet the rocks date the fossils (evolution is assumed)



The Geologic Column Explained

- The creation / abrupt appearance column is the result of a world wide flood:
 - Sorting action of water (smaller fossils end up going to bottom)
 - Ordered destruction of different habitats
- The geologic column illustrates a superficially valid “successional tendency”, but it represents a very fast time sequence, not slow
 - Mt. St. Helens created a “mini Grand Canyon” in days, and petrified wood in less than ten years!



What Does Richard Dawkins Say?

“The Cambrian strata of rocks, vintage about 600 million years, are the oldest in which we find most of the major invertebrate groups. And we find many of them already in an advanced state of evolution, the very first time they appear. It is as though they were just planted there, without any evolutionary history. Needless to say, this appearance of sudden planting has delighted creationists.”

Richard Dawkins, *The Blind Watchmaker*. 1987.



What Does Douglas Futuyma Say?

“It is considered likely that all the animal phyla became distinct before or during the Cambrian, for they all appear fully formed, without intermediates connecting one form to another.”

Douglas Futuyma, Evolutionary Biology, 2nd Ed. 1986



What We Find In The Fossils

- Same gaps in fossils records as in the organisms found today
- All kingdoms and subkingdoms are represented in the geologic record from the Cambrian onward
- All phyla of the animal kingdom are represented from the Cambrian onward
- All orders and families (as well as kingdoms, phyla, and classes) appear suddenly in the fossil record, with no indication of transitional forms from earlier types



Animal and Plant Kingdom Fossils

- All classes of the animal kingdom are represented from the Cambrian onward, except:
 - Moss-coral (Ordovician onward)
 - Insects (Devonian onward)
 - Graptolites (Cambrian to Carboniferous)
 - Trilobites (Cambrian to Permian)
- All phyla of the plant kingdom are represented from the Triassic onward, except:
 - Bacteria, algae, fungi (Precambrian onward)
 - Bryophytes, pteridophytes (Silurian onward)
 - Spermatophytes (Carboniferous onward)
 - Diatoms (Jurassic onward)



The Origin of Vertebrates

- Fish believed to be the first vertebrate
- Origin appears sudden and dramatic
- All three subdivisions of the bony fishes appear in the fossil record at about the same time
- **Errol White**, an evolutionist and expert on fishes, stated:
 - “But whatever ideas authorities may have on the subject, the lungfishes, like every other major group of fishes that I know, have their origins firmly based in nothing.”

E. White, *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London*. 1996.

Keeping Score

	<u>Creation</u>	<u>Evolution</u>
Geologic Record	★	
TOTAL =	9	0



Conclusions

- Laws of science consistent with Creationism
- Signs of intelligence in the universe
- The probability of life from non-life is zero
- Abrupt appearance of fully-formed animals
- The missing links are still missing
- Man did not evolve from ape-like creatures
- Catastrophism explains the “geologic column”
- There is NO credible evidence for evolution!
- Science supports Creationism



Which Model Fits The Evidence Best?

- So far ...
 - Creation 9
 - Evolution 0
- Next ...
 - Age of the world?