

An Evaluation of the Atheistic Religion Known As

Evolution

By Dr. David A. DeWitt

A Note of Application and Purpose

The reason for invalidating evolution is not to convince someone who believes in it to change their mind. Religious people are not open to discussing the credibility of their religion. The reason for debunking the evolution religion is to encourage and strengthen those who believe in the biblical account of creation. The purpose of this study book is to equip Christian parents and grandparents to help their children and grandchildren realize that evolution is a blind-faith religion with no credibility whatsoever.

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Chapter One

Evolution Is Religion

Scientific Theories Change with Evidence, Religious Dogma Does Not

Evidence forces us to place evolution among the major world religions. When evolutionists say that they “follow science,” they mean they follow the dogma of the evolution religion. [Dogma is “a principle or set of principles laid down by an authority as incontrovertibly true” (New Oxford American Dictionary).]

The reason evolution has been around since the 1840s, and will not pass away, in spite of the multitude of contradictory evidence, is because it is a world religion. Religions are held dogmatically, not scientifically. When new information is introduced, that new information is evaluated and interpreted (or ignored) consistent with the religious dogma.

The scientific method is quite the opposite. It applies logic to observations of some aspect of our three-dimensional universe to produce a hypothesis. With experimentation, that hypothesis is confirmed by others. It is then treated as a theory (verbally describing how something happens) or a law (when it can be expressed mathematically). The hypothesis remains until it is challenged by a new observation examined by logic, which changes or nullifies the previous hypothesis. For example, “Whatever goes up must come down” changed to “Masses attract one another” as a hypothesis describing gravity. [Definitions from masterclass.com.]

The foundation of science is logic applied to actual observations in the real universe. It has been said, “Science is never right about anything.” In a sense that is true. But it is better to say science can only lead to conclusions which will change, must change, and are expected to change, as new information is examined logically. Here are a few conclusions which were, at one time, accepted “science”:

- The flat-earth theory
- The hollow-earth theory
- The geocentric-universe theory, that the earth is the center of the universe
- The heliocentric-universe theory, that the sun is the center of the universe
- Bloodletting, to enhance healing
- Tabula rasa, the idea that at birth the human mind is a blank sheet
- Spontaneous generation, the belief that life comes from non-living matter
- Scientific racism, a theory that humanity consists of physically superior or inferior races
- Emission theory of vision—the belief that vision is caused by rays emanating from the eyes
- Alchemy, the theory that base metals can be converted to higher metals, such as lead to gold
- Astrology, the idea that movements in the heavenly bodies have an influence on human affairs

Defining Religion

Dictionaries Have Several Definitions of Religion

Some definitions of religion include the worship of something supernatural. Those definitions would certainly not fit evolution. Although it might be said that evolution is a form of worship, it is not open to consideration of the supernatural. One might even say it is the religion of anti-supernaturalism. But the dictionaries also have a definition of religion which perfectly fits evolution.

- Merriam-Webster has a definition which says religion is “a cause, principle, or system of beliefs held to with ardor and faith.”
- The New Oxford American Dictionary has a definition of religion which calls it “a pursuit or interest to which someone ascribes supreme importance.”

As a Religion

1. Evolution is not observable in the three-dimensional universe. Since evolution cannot be observed, it must be believed.
2. Evolution is not open to being challenged. For example, as a university student, you might get your doctoral dissertation topic approved if you were challenging the law of gravity or the nature of light, but not if you were challenging the theory of evolution. Evolution is the academy's "sacred cow" (K through college).
3. Evolution, if it is defended at all, it is with circular reasoning, "We know that fossil is that old because it was found in that rock layer. We know that rock layer is that old because that fossil was found in it."
4. Evolution brings its faith to the evidence. For example, no fossil has ever been dated with radiocarbon, radiometric (or by any scientific) dating to be millions of years old. It is dated that old because the evolution religion says a creature like that would have evolved to such a point that many millions of years ago.
5. As any religion, evolution describes our origin, destiny, and moral responsibility. Our origin is, beginning 3.8 billion years ago, we evolved from our 4.5-billion-year-old Mother Earth. Our destiny is to return to the elements of the Earth. Therefore, our only moral responsibility involves how we treat Mother Earth, and Her evolutions.

Evolution Is a World Religion

- Whose god is natural selection
- Whose savior is time
- Whose faith is a blind leap
- Whose morality preserves the evolution of Mother Earth
- Whose church is the academy
- Whose assembly is the classroom
- Whose priests are the professors
- Whose creed is intolerance for the Bible

Ken Ham included this discussion, which he had with a student during one of his presentations. [answersingenesis.org, Book 2 Study Guide]:

I answered, "The reason scientific theories change is because we don't know everything, isn't it? We don't have all the evidence."

"Yes, that's right," he said.

I replied, "But, we will never know *everything*."

"That's true," he answered.

I then stated, "We will always continue to find new evidence."

"Quite correct," he said.

I replied, "That means we can't be *sure* about *anything*."

"Right," he said.

"That means we can't be sure about evolution."

"Oh, no! Evolution is a fact," he blurted out.

That is religion!

Religion Hinders Discussion

The evolution religion claims to be open to discussion when, indeed, it is not. John T. Scopes was fined \$100 for teaching evolution in the public school in the 1925 trial, "The State of Tennessee vs. John Thomas Scopes." Here is the case Scopes made for teaching evolution in the public school:

Education, you know, means broadening, advancing, and if you limit a teacher to only one side of anything, the whole country will eventually have only one thought, be one individual. I believe in teaching every aspect of every problem or theory. [P. Davis and E. Solomon, “The World or Biology” (1974, p. 414)]

Suppose someone made that same case today for studying biblical creation in the public schools, so that we do not “limit a teacher to only one side of anything.” The evolution religion would simply not allow it. “Broadening” and “advancing” education is only permissible when it means teaching evolution, not when it means teaching creationism, the Bible, or anything that would in any way criticize evolution.

Evolution Is the Religion of Atheism

Not everyone who claims to believe in evolution is an atheist, but one would be hard-pressed to find an atheist who does not believe in evolution. If you do know someone who claims to believe in a supernaturally-aided evolution, say, a Hindu pantheist or a Christian theist, then the evolution they hold would not be real evolution. It would not be the evolution of the academy. It would not be the evolution of the media, high school teachers, college professors, paleontologists, or those writing brochures for tours of museums and national parks.

The very essence of evolution is atheistic—natural selection, not supernatural selection. You can believe in God and evolution, but you cannot believe God has anything to do with evolution, without destroying the concept of evolution. Whatever Darwin believed about God, he did not bring a belief in God into his theory of evolution.

Evolution and atheism have the same mother: naturalism (or more specifically, anti-supernaturalism or more specifically, anti-creationism or more specifically, anti-Bible). In 1859, Charles Darwin (1809-1882) published his theory of evolution in his book, “The Origin of Species, or the Preservation of Favored Races in the Struggle for Life.” But Darwin did not create the theory of evolution in a vacuum. The mood of the day in the 1800s was formed by:

- The Industrial Revolution (1760-1840), which saw the future in the hands of man, not God
- The atheism of Voltaire (1694-1778), who influenced the French Revolution against Christianity
- Karl Marx (1818-1883) and Fredrich Engels (1820-1895), whose “Communist Manifesto” opposed Christianity
- Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), who claimed man’s reason, not God’s existence, is the center of the universe
- The blind-leap-faith of Soren Kierkegaard (1813-1855)
- Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900), who declared “God Is Dead,” meaning “our idea of one had” died [bigthink.com]
- Julius Wellhausen (1844-1910), whose “Documentary Hypothesis” declared that the Bible was nothing more than an evolution of old Hebrew stories
- Charles Lyell (1797-1875), named the “father of geology,” who saw it as his mission to “free the science from Moses”

This 19th century mentality gave birth to Freudian psychology, Lenin’s soviet communism, Margaret Sanger’s abortion clinics, Hitler’s Nazism, and the establishment of the theory of evolution.

Chapter Two

The Heresy Known as "Theistic Evolution"

The term "theistic evolution" is an oxymoron, a contradiction in terms. Theistic evolution mixes the creation taught in the Bible with the atheistic religion of evolution, calling it "science." It is like the Israelites in the Old Testament worshiping on the high places. God hated the high places because they were places where the people of Israel mixed a belief in God with the beliefs of the ungodly religions of the Canaanites and Philistines.

Judges 2:13 *So they forsook the LORD and served Baal and the Ashtaroth.*

Theistic evolution may just be the most dangerous heresy in the church today. It is an abomination which allows a godless worldly religion to compromise the Word of God with lies. The result is what always happens when Christians try to accommodate the world's philosophies, the clear teaching of Scripture is warped in the direction of the world.

Luke 17:1-2, [Jesus] *said to His disciples, "It is inevitable that stumbling blocks come, but woe to him through whom they come! It would be better for him if a millstone were hung around his neck and he were thrown into the sea, than that he would cause one of these little ones to stumble."*

Theistic evolution ignores the fact that evolution directly contradicts the Bible. For example, if evolution is what God used for creation (the definition of theistic evolution), then animals do not reproduce *after their kind* (Genesis 1:24), God's creating work was not *complete* (Genesis 2:2), and He did not *form man from dust* (Genesis 2:7). If theistic evolution is true, then there is no basis for the Sabbath commandment in the Mosaic Law because God did not make *the heavens and the earth, the sea and all that is in them in six days* (Exodus 20:11), God did not create *them from the beginning as male and female* (Matthew 19:4), and it is not true that *Adam was first created, and then Eve* (1 Timothy 2:13). If theistic evolution is true, then sin evolved as part of God's work, and therefore, it is not true that *through one man sin entered into the world* (Romans 5:12), and it is not true that *what is seen was not made out of things which are visible* (Hebrews 11:3). If theistic evolution is true, then much of the Bible is false.

Specifically:

1. Theistic evolution believes that where the Bible clearly describes creation, it must be taken as some sort of metaphor, contrary to the author's intended meaning. But it never assumes that about the religion called evolution. Actually, it assumes that evolution is literally true, and when it does not make sense (which it usually does not), then God can be inserted to get evolution over its absurd gaps. All this only favors "Christians" who want to worship on the "high places."
2. The Bible does not just casually mention creation. Nor is it just a matter of marginalizing the book of Genesis, calling it a myth, or taking it metaphorically. Creation is taught throughout the Bible:

Genesis 1:1-5, 8, 12-13, 19-20, 23-24, 27, 31; Exodus 20:11; Deuteronomy 4:32; Nehemiah 9:6; Job 38; Psalms 104:5-9, 24-26; Isaiah 45:11-12, 18; 66:1-2; Jeremiah 27:5; Matthew 19:4; Mark 10:6; John 1:1-3; Acts 17:24, 26; Romans 1:20; 4:17; 8:19-22; Colossians 1:16, 23; 1 Timothy 2:13; Hebrews 9:11; 11:3; 1 Peter 4:19; Revelation 3:14; 4:11; 5:13; 10:6.

Neither evolution nor theistic evolution came about from a study of Scripture.

3. The only way to accurately interpret anything is by the author's intended meaning. It is clear that no author of the Bible ever intended his readers to understand he was describing *evolution* when he said *created, formed, or made*. Nor did any biblical author have any long-age processes

(millions or billions of years) in mind. No biblical author meant anything even remotely like evolution, and what they said contradicts evolution.

4. The Bible disagrees with evolution on the order of events. Theistic evolution says the days of creation in Genesis were something like metaphors describing the long ages taught by evolution. But that will not help conform the Bible to evolution.
 - The Bible tells us that seed-bearing plants and trees were all created on the third day. Sea life, however, was not created until the fifth day. But evolution claims that living organisms originated in the sea, millions of years before plants appeared.
 - The Bible says that the sun, moon, and stars were created on the fourth day, but plants were created on the third day. Evolution says that the sun and the stars were formed billions of years earlier than any form of life.
 - The Bible says the stars were created on the fourth day, but they were also visible on the fourth day because the Bible says they could be seen on the earth. Evolution says the light of stars took billions of light years to get to earth. So that day would have to be billions of years long. No reasonable reading of Genesis could conclude this.
 - The Bible also says that the fish and sea creatures were created the same day as the birds. Evolution says they were ages apart.
 - The Bible says that creeping things like insects were among the last things created. But evolution says they were among the first to evolve.
5. In the Bible, whenever there is a number with the word “day,” it is a 24-hour day. For example, if I say, “Back in grandpa’s day...,” I might mean an indefinitely long period of time. But if I say, “Grandpa was circumcised on his eighth day,” I mean a 24-hour period of time. The word for “day” may be a metaphor, as in Genesis 2:4, *the day the Lord made earth and heaven*. But when a day has a number as part of its description, as it does in Genesis 1, it is a 24-hour day. Also, in Genesis we not only have a number with each day, but each day is separated by the phrase: *there was evening and morning, one day...a second day...a third day...*, etc.
6. The author of Hebrews tells us: *the worlds were prepared by the word of God, so that what is seen was not made out of things which are visible* (Hebrews 11:3). According to the Bible, what we see in the natural world did not come from anything we see in the natural world. Its origin was not something visible, as, say, a “big bang” or a prehistoric soup of chemicals.
7. There are also many basic theological contradictions between evolution and the Bible:
 - According to the Bible, the woman came from the rib of the man to be his helper (Genesis 2:21-23). Evolution says such a thing is absurd.
 - According to the Bible, death began when Adam and Eve sinned (Genesis 3:3; Romans 5:12). According to evolution, death existed for billions of years before man existed.
 - According to the Bible, sin began with Adam and Eve. The evolution religion has no concept of sin against an absolute standard of righteousness. The idea of sin, a fall, a judgment for sin, and therefore a need for repentance, redemption and a Savior, are contrary to evolution.
 - According to the Bible, Jesus is the Creator (John 1:1-3; Colossians 1:16-17; Hebrews 1:10), not an evolutionary assistant.

The clear conclusion is: **The Bible and theistic evolution cannot both be true.**

Chapter Three

Evolution Is Not Observable

No One Has Ever Observed Evolution, Anywhere

- (1) No one has ever observed natural selection evolving a more-able-to-survive creature.
- (2) No one has ever observed strata layers being deposited over millions of years.
- (3) No one has ever observed life generating itself from chemicals (or anything).
- (4) No one has ever observed a fossil, carbon dated to be a million years old.
- (5) There are no observable transitions, from lower to higher life form, in the fossil record.
- (6) The evolutionary dates are all unobservable. For example, no one has ever observed a big bang 13.8 billion years ago, the forming of the earth 4.5 billion years ago, and life evolving from non-life 3.8 billion years ago (or ever).

I was an undergraduate student at Michigan State University, in the mid-1960s. One day, in a biology class of about 400 students, the professor gave the standard evolution position. Then she asked if there were any questions. Nobody said anything. Then she began mocking creation as a means of origin. Again, she asked if there were any questions. Again, nobody said anything. Well, actually I did have some questions, so I mustered enough courage to raise my hand. After a time, she saw my hand and called on me. The following conversation is obviously not word-for-word. But according to my memory, it went something like this:

I asked, "If evolution existed, why did it stop?"

She said, "It didn't."

I said, "But I cannot observe it in nature, right?"

She said, "Of course, you can."

I said, "For example, there is a pond behind my house and every spring it is full of frogs. But they just have more frogs, and they never become anything other than frogs."

She said, "It takes a long time."

I said, "So, when are they going to get started?"

She said something like, "It takes a long time to get started."

I said, "But the frogs never grow a beak or sprout a wing or anything. They just have more frogs that look like all the other frogs."

She reiterated that it takes millions of years.

I said something like, "But if evolution is science, then it should be observable in nature. If it is a natural thing, then at least some creatures should show signs of it. I take it frogs have been having frogs for a long time."

She reiterated that evolution takes billions of years.

Getting no other explanation, I changed the subject and said, "I have one other question. Did I understand you to say that Neanderthals, or whatever links preceded them, evolved because they were more able to survive than apes?"

She answered in the affirmative.

I then asked, "So, why didn't they survive? Why didn't all the links in between them survive, since they evolved because they were all more able to survive? We still have humans, and we still have apes."

As I recall, she said something about them possibly being wiped out by a disease or a natural disaster.

I concluded with something like, "Let me see if I have this right: frogs might grow beaks even though no one has ever observed frogs with beaks. And all the links between apes and humans didn't survive things like disease and disasters, even though they were all more able to survive than apes, or their evolutionary predecessor."

I don't recall any more of the discussion, but she soon returned to her lecture. I do recall asking a chemistry professor similar questions and receiving similar answers, mainly something like, "It takes a long time." But nothing they believed could be observed. "It takes a long time," is another way of saying it cannot be observed. Every question I asked every professor was answered in some way that required blind faith. They offered no observation of it.

Extinction Observations

I also recall asking one of my professors why we are able to identify such things as species, genus, family, order, class, phylum, kingdom, and domain. We should not be able to classify living things at all, since they would all be blended together, if they are all in the process of evolving from one to another. The answers I received were something like my biology teacher's suggestion, that there "may have been" mass extinctions from disease and disasters. And they always added, evolving to the next species "takes a long time." But "may have been" is no more observable than "takes a long time," and gaps should be rare and unusual, not something separating every one of the 8.7 million species on earth. And, by the way, there is also no evidence of all these supposed multiple mass extinctions in the fossil record. [Estimated number of species from sciencedaily.com]

What we can actually observe, comparing the fossil record to the species living today, is that most of the species of living things have become extinct. The Museum of Natural History estimates eight million species have gone extinct [naturalhistory.edu]. Most evolution sites tell us that about 99.9% of all species have gone extinct [encyclopedia.com]. What is observable is that species have died out. There is zero observation that new species are evolving, or have ever evolved, into existence.

Fossil Observations

I have a question for you. "Have you ever seen a fossil of any supposed transitional being between an ape and a human? I'm guessing "No." Neither have the thousands of college students who believe humans evolved from apes. Neither have their professors who believe humans evolved from apes. Neither have the artists who draw all the pictures of humans evolving from apes. Neither have most of the paleontologists who write articles about humans evolving from apes. All these people come to their faith without any observations of any such fossils, at all.

Erin Wayman, writing for smithsonianmag.com (October 26, 2011) reported,
Most natural history museums don't have human evolution exhibits, and if they do, the bones are probably reproductions. [smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/the-best-places-to-see-hominid-bones-online]

Then Wayman lists some committed, diehard, evolution sites, but offers nowhere you can go and see any of those fossils yourself. You must take the sites presented with the beliefs of the faithful.

What about "Lucy"

Lucy is the name given to a partial *Australopithecus afarensis* (southern ape) fossil discovered in 1974 in Ethiopia, which evolutionists date to be 3.2 million years old. The bones were taken on a six-year worldwide tour in 2007-2013. How exactly was Lucy dated? First, we need to be clear, the fossils called Lucy were not dated by radiocarbon, radiometric, or any scientific dating method. Dating Lucy was done by the evolution religion, which included connecting her to fossilized footprints about 1000 miles (1,600 km) away in Tanzania. [Some evolutionists claim more recent fossilized footprints were discovered nearer by, but they have no observable connection to Lucy, and they were not used in dating Lucy.] Reasonable observation would conclude these are just human footprints, but the evolution religion puts these together with Lucy. Just understand, contrary to what they imply, there are no observable footprints of Lucy.



The reality is, there is no observable evidence that says Lucy was anything other than an ape, who probably died before or during the Genesis Flood. But if you google “the fossil Lucy,” you will find pictures of fully intact skulls, and drawings of human-looking apes. No such creature has ever been observed. No such skull exists. There is no face, only a few skull fragments. The dark spots, on the pictured skull, are what they actually have [picture from britannica.com]. Dating Lucy was not done by bone fossils, the shape of her face, the length of her arms, the length of her legs, the curve of her spine, or how she walked. She was dated by evolutionists who determined her (3.2 million-year-old) date from the evolution religion’s dating of the rock layer she was found in and crediting her with human footprints 1000 miles away. [https://answersingenesis.org/human-evolution/lucy/bringing-lucy-to-life/]



What Have Those, Who Have Actually Observed Any Fossils, Actually Observed?

Evolutionists have seen bits and pieces of bones, dated only by the theory of evolution, which are one of three things:

- (1) Bone fragments of apes and humans put together, such as the “Piltdown Man,” touted as the missing link from 1912 until it was proven to be a hoax in 1953
- (2) Ape bones
- (3) Human bones

And remember, none of them have been dated to be millions of years old by any scientific procedure, only by the evolution religion. There are no hominid bones which have ever been discovered, that are not easily explained as alternative skeletal structures of humans or apes. If you could dig up cemeteries around the world today and examine the remains of people who died recently, you could easily hypothesize all the stages of human evolution. All you need to do is insert the evolution religion.

I recall the first day of Dr. Charles Ryrie’s class on anthropology (in the spring of 1969). He began the class reading from a book for about 10 minutes. The book described several people who had a protruding forehead, a curved spine to the place where, when they walked, their hands reached below their knees. It gave many other Neanderthal-sounding descriptions. Then Dr. Ryrie read on in the book which told us these were people who died a few years ago (in the 1960s) from a form of the bone disease known as rickets.

The Absence of Observation for the Evolution Religion In the Fossil Record

If it took millions of years to evolve from, say, a fish to an amphibian, and we have countless fossils of fish and amphibians, then it is certainly reasonable to expect that we would find the fossil record full of transitional fossils between fish and amphibians. But this is absolutely not the case. No such fossil links exist, by observation.

Chapter Four

Evolution Requires Chance and Chance Eliminates Evolution

In the evolution religion,

TIME + CHANCE = ANYTHING YOU WANT IT TO

Nobel prize-winning scientist George Wald once wrote:

However improbable we regard this event [evolution], or any of the steps it involves, given enough time, it will almost certainly happen at least once. ... Time is the hero of the plot... Given so much time, the impossible becomes possible, the possible becomes probable, the probable becomes virtually certain. One only has to wait; time itself performs miracles. [G. Wald, "The Origin of Life," *Scientific American* 191 (August 1954)]

First, we need to understand that amino acids are chemical compounds which are the building blocks of protein, the energy source for all living things. Amino acids are labeled "right-handed" and "left-handed," but the protein of a living cell only has left-handed amino acids. This from Mike Riddle:

What is the probability of ever getting one small protein of 100 left-handed amino acids? (An average protein has at least 300 amino acids in it—all left-handed.) To assemble just 100 left-handed amino acids (far shorter than the average protein) would be the same probability as getting 100 heads in a row when flipping a coin. In order to get 100 heads in a row, we would have to flip a coin 10^{30} times (this is $10 \times 10, 30$ times). This is such an astounding improbability that there would not be enough time in the whole history of the universe (even according to evolutionary time frames) for this to happen. ["Can Natural Processes Explain the Origin of Life?" by Mike Riddle, February 11, 2010]

According to the laws of probability, if the chance of an event occurring is smaller than 1 in 10^{-50} , then the event will never occur (this is 1 divided by 10^{50} ...). [E. Borel, *Probabilities and Life*, [New York: Dover Publications, 1962, p. 28]

What is the probability of an average-size protein occurring naturally? Walter Bradley (PhD in materials science) and Charles Thaxton (PhD in chemistry) calculated that the probability of amino acids forming into a protein is:

$$4.9 \times 10^{-191}$$

This is well beyond the laws of probability (1×10^{-50}), and a protein is not even close to becoming a complete living cell. Sir Fred Hoyle (PhD, astronomy) and Chandra Wickramasinghe (professor of applied math and astronomy) calculated the probability of getting a cell by natural processes:

There are about two thousand enzymes [enzymes are protein molecules that make the chemical processes work], and the chance of obtaining them all in a random trial is only one part in $(10^{20})^{2000} = 10^{40,000}$, an outrageously small probability that could not be faced even if the whole universe consisted of organic soup. [F. Hoyle and C. Wickramasinghe, "Evolution from Space" (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1984), p. 176]

Harold Morowitz (a Yale university scientist) calculated the odds of a single bacterium, in other words, a single-cell organism, arising from basic chemicals by random forces. He concluded that the chances of such an event were 1 in $10^{100,000,000,000}$. This number is so large that it would take 100,000 average-sized books, filling every page with numbers, just to write it out. [Statistics cited in Mark Eastman, Chuck Missler, "The Creator Beyond Time and Space," Costa Mesa, CA: TWFT, 1996, p. 61]

These numbers are unimaginable, but let's try to compare it to a modern situation. Assume that the chances of winning the state lottery are 1 in ten million. The odds of winning each successive week involves multiplication of probabilities, so that the odds of winning every week for 80 years in a row is 1 chance in $4.6 \times 10^{29,120}$. In other words, it is far (almost infinitely) more likely that you would win the lottery every week for 80 straight years than it is that a single bacterium arose by pure chance. [The above paragraph is from, "Evolution – What are the chances" written by Chuck May, published as a brochure by Relational Concept Inc. and distributed at relationalconcepts.org]

The chance that higher life forms might have emerged (through evolutionary processes) is comparable with the chance that a tornado sweeping through a junk yard might assemble a Boeing 747 from the material therein. [Sir Fred Hoyle, "Hoyle on Evolution," *Nature*, Vol. 294, November 1981]

Let's go back to the explanation of Nobel prize-winning scientist George Wald. He told us:

Given so much time, the impossible becomes possible, the possible becomes probable, the probable becomes virtually certain. One only has to wait; time itself performs miracles. [G. Wald, "The Origin of Life," *Scientific American* 191 (August 1954)]

This is an irrational, blind faith, religious statement about a miracle performed by a savior called "time." How could any sane person come to such a conclusion? Is it not insanity to expect that doing the same thing repeatedly will yield different results? If something is statistically, and realistically, impossible one time, it does not become more possible, or realistic, the next time, or any succeeding time.

Some time ago, I was talking to an atheist who said that monkeys banging on keyboards would eventually produce the encyclopedia because that is one of all the possibilities. With faith like that, who needs reality? Understand, if the monkeys would not make the encyclopedia the first day, then they will not make it the second day, or the third day or all three days put together. The same is true for every one of the days in 13.8 billion years of the supposed evolution of life on earth. No matter how many times you repeat the impossible, it is still impossible. Repetition over time does not make the impossible into something possible. Only a religion of insanity would believe this.

[Most of this chapter is a collection of statistics obtained from two primary sources. The first comes from the article, "Can Natural Processes Explain the Origin of Life?" by Mike Riddle, February 11, 2010. The second comes from an article "Evolution – What are the Chances" written by Chuck May, published as a brochure by Relational Concept Inc. and distributed at relationalconcepts.org.]

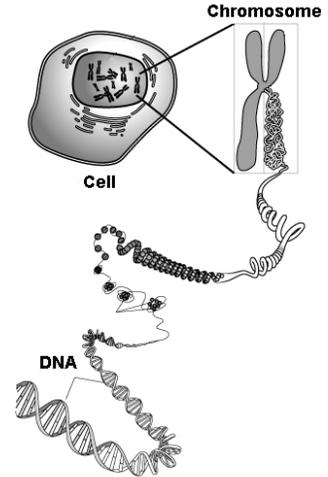
Chapter Five

DNA Evidence Opposes Evolution

DNA Details

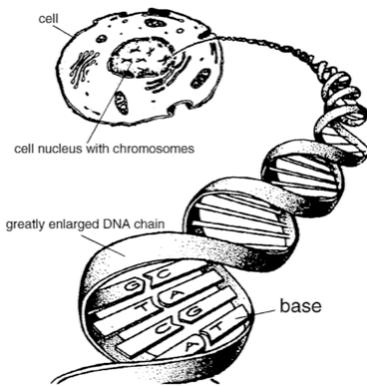
Our adult bodies are made up of nearly 100 trillion cells. Each cell contains all the organism's genetic instructions stored in a ribbon-like structure known as DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid). ["DNA is first transcribed into RNA, then RNA is translated into protein." (sciencelearn.org.nz)]

Each set of DNA (one per cell) contains all of our genetic information. However, each cell uses only the instructions from part of the DNA. A brain cell uses the DNA that tells the brain what to become or do, and the liver uses the DNA that tells the liver what to become or do, and so forth. [Graphic from www.koshland-science-museum.org]



The length of a cell's DNA is about 7 feet (2.1 meters) long. We have one of these (strands of DNA) at conception, and about 100 trillion of these strands (one per cell) as an adult. It has been estimated that there have been a total of 100 billion people who have ever lived on earth. If so, all the DNA code of everyone who ever lived would weigh as much as two aspirin. [hypertextbook.com, quora.com and Wikipedia]

Remember, each cell has about 7 feet (2.1 meters) of DNA. If you strung the entire DNA in your adult body together, it would equal 132 billion miles (212 billion kilometers). The moon is about 240,000 miles (386,000 kilometers) from the earth. That means it would go to the moon 552,000 times, or nearly 70 round trips to the sun. To put it another way, if you drove a car 60 miles (100 kilometers) per hour for a lifetime of 70 years, it would take you 3500 lifetimes to drive the length of your body's DNA. [<https://dodona.ugent.be/en/activities/434589381/>]



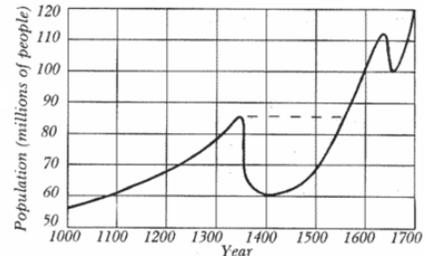
Now, what are the odds that our DNA came about by chance? The DNA is a ribbon of two strands (called an alpha helix). Each strand (one from our mother and one from our father) has a chain of amino acids on them which matches up with the ones on the other strand. There are four amino acids in DNA, usually called A, G, T, and C (the initials of their names). And all Gs must be matched across with Cs, and all Ts must be across from As in the ribbon. There is a 1 in 4 chance that the first amino acid will be in the right spot. But the same is true for its matching one. So, there is a 4x4 or 1 in 16 chance that the first pair will line up correctly by chance. The same is true of the second pair, but they must also be in correct spacing with the first pair to give the correct information about you to your cell. So, the odds of two base pairs lining up correctly by chance are 16x16 or 1 in 256. The chance of three pairs

lining up correctly is 1 in 4096. My calculator stopped after the 5th pair, which would have the odds of 1 in 16,777,216. That is the odds for matching correctly 5 base pairs of amino acids. Do you know how many pairs there are in one cell's DNA? 3 billion! [There are 6 billion amino acids which must make 3 billion matched up base pairs, and the odds for just 5 of them is over 16 million to one. [A doctor friend of mine made the above calculations, so I asked him to write them out. The same numbers are in the Harvard University site, <https://sitn.hms.harvard.edu/flash/2012/issue127a/>.]

Francis Crick, James Watson, together with Maurice Wilkins, received the Nobel Prize in 1962 for the discovery of the double helix structure of the DNA back in 1953. Crick, an avowed atheist, was

[It has been] argued that natural disasters have always played a hand in keeping human population in check; the long-term picture is thus seen to be one of population stability. History shows, for example, that the Justinian plague, A.D. 540-90, took 100 million lives; the Black Death, A.D. 1348-80, swept away 150 million from Europe alone; and even as late as 1918-19, the influenza epidemic took 25 million lives (Wallace 1969; Webster 1799)... [but] the awful figures for natural disasters are very quickly made up for by the subsequent rates of increase among the survivors.

[Lambert Dolphin, World Population Since Creation (http://www.ldolphin.org/popul.html, article date not listed), "Library annex" date 2018, The Chart, giving the typical recovery curve after a plague, is from Ian T. Taylor, In The Minds of Men: Darwin And The New World Order (Canada 2003)]



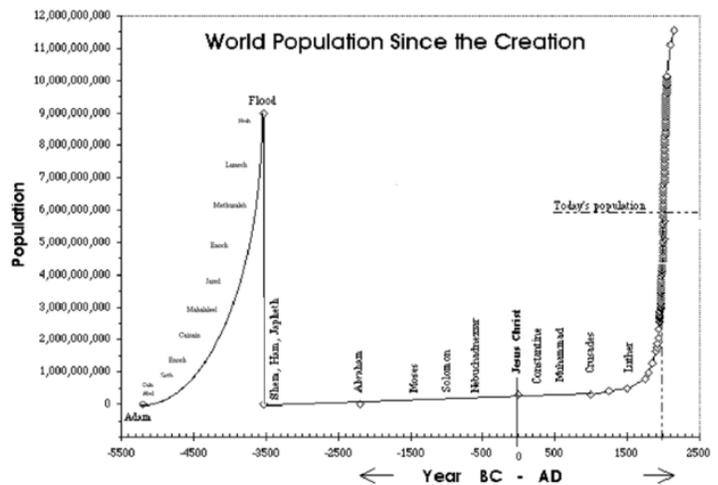
Recovery of European population following the plagues of 1347 was only two hundred years—an insignificant moment in the evolutionary time scale. (After Langer 1964; author)

Using the common population growth formula, Lambert Dolphin continues:

The above formula readily shows the absurdity of evolutionary time scales for mankind. In one million years ... the present population of the world would be $P = 3.7 \times 10^{2091}$ persons. In contrast the total number of electrons in the universe is only 10^{90} ! Assuming that man has been on the earth for a million years or so, as the evolutionist adamantly insists, we calculate that the entire universe would now be filled full of dead bodies!

The total surface area of the earth is about 5×10^{14} square meters. If we allowed every man, woman and child a square meter and filled all the land masses with people, the earth would hold no more than 10^{14} persons. [This is contrasted with the evolutionist's population estimate of $P = 3.7 \times 10^{2091}$.]

The following chart assumes the human race began with two persons, Adam and Eve, relatively recently. Population growth was very rapid for 1656 years [because they lived about 900 years] until the Flood of Noah reduced the population to eight persons (4 couples). I [Lambert Dolphin] have arbitrarily chosen the population at the time of the Flood as 9 billion, though as shown above this may be too conservative. Very little data on world population is available until recent times, so a few intermediate points have been selected. I have guessed the world



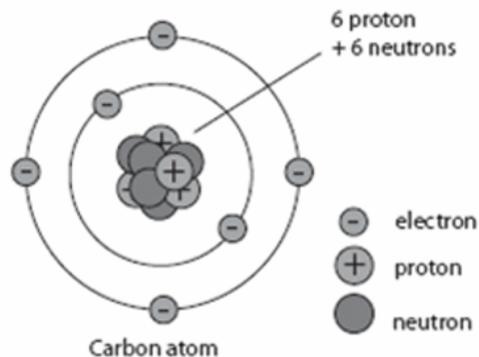
population at the time of Abraham at 5 million. For example, there seems to be broad agreement that the world population at the time of Christ was between 200 and 300 million. The latest demographic data used to plot this chart is available on the Internet. [Notice that Lambert Dolphin's estimates show the population at the time of Noah's Flood was approximately what it is today, approaching 9 billion. Also, notice that exponential spike in population would have occurred early in the supposed 200,000 years of human life (or in the million years of "our ancestors".)]

Chapter Seven

Radiocarbon Dating

Two Things to Know as We Look into Carbon Dating

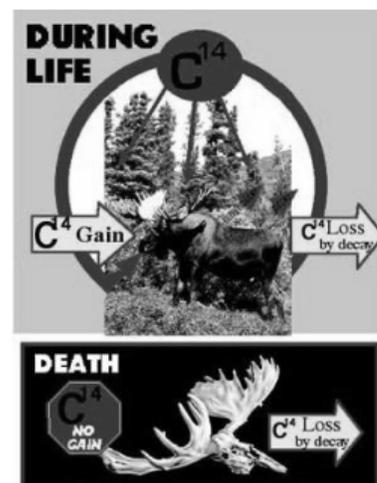
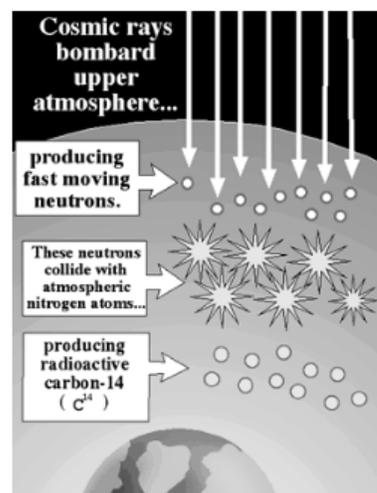
1. Carbon dating is fairly accurate for a few thousand years, but it is never, ever, used to date anything to be millions of years old. The half-life of carbon-14 is 5,730 years. Even its most dedicated fans say that no carbon would remain for dating over 100,000 years. The oldest published carbon dates do not go beyond 50,000 years. [<https://science.howstuffworks.com/environmental/earth/geology/carbon-14.htm>]
2. Since carbon dates are always thousands, not millions (or billions) of years old, carbon dating disproves the evolutionary ages needed for creatures to supposedly evolve. For example, dinosaurs (which we shall look at in another chapter) are dated by the religion of evolution to have lived 66 million years ago, but radiocarbon dating puts them at 30,000 years ago. I will show here why these dates could easily be more like 4000 to 6000 years ago, but we shall also see how the carbon-dating procedure disproves the dates proclaimed by the evolution religion.



The Radiocarbon Process

First, some basic chemistry. It has been determined that atoms (too small to be seen with the naked eye looking through a microscope) are the basic building blocks of all matter. Atoms are like tiny solar systems with a nucleus at the center made up of protons and neutrons with electrons circling around the nucleus. There have been 118 elements discovered. The atomic number (1 = Hydrogen through 118 = Oganesson) is the number of protons in the atom. The carbon atom has 6 protons, so its atomic number is 6. If it had 7 protons it would be nitrogen. If it had 8 protons it would be oxygen, and so on. But the same element can have different numbers of neutrons. These are called isotopes. Carbon has three isotopes, carbon-12 (with 6 protons and 6 neutrons), Carbon-13 (with 6 protons and 7 neutrons), and carbon-14 (with 6 protons and 8 neutrons). Although carbon-12 and 13 are stable, carbon-14 is very unstable (called radioactive). It means that carbon-14 will decay over time—it does that by losing one of its neutrons and gaining a proton, changing it into nitrogen (7 protons and 7 neutrons). But that particular carbon-14 atom is gone, it has decayed and is no longer detected.

Carbon-14 is made when cosmic rays from space bombard our upper atmosphere producing neutrons that collide with nitrogen in the atmosphere to form carbon-14. [The atmosphere is 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, and only .04% is carbon.] Some of the colliding neutrons knock out one of the 7 protons in a nitrogen atom leaving it with 6 protons, thus creating carbon-14. Carbon-14 then combines with oxygen, forming carbon dioxide, which is taken in by plants and animals and circulated around the earth.



But since carbon-14 is unstable, it decays by losing one of its neutrons and taking a proton converting it into nitrogen. The earth never runs out of carbon-14 because it is continually coming into the atmosphere and continually decaying. All living things take in carbon-14 continually, and it continually decays into nitrogen. But when a living thing dies, it stops taking it in. So, if we know (1) the amount of carbon-14 a living thing has in it when it dies and we know (2) that the rate of decay is constant, we can theoretically know how long it has been dead.

Since carbon-12 is stable, scientists measure the ratio of carbon-12 to carbon-14 with a device called an “Accelerator Mass Spectrometer” (AMS). Everything that is alive takes in carbon in the form of carbon dioxide from eating and breathing. That means the ratio of carbon-14 to carbon-12 is the same in living things as it is in the atmosphere. [Diagrams from <https://answersingenesis.org/geology/carbon-14/doesnt-carbon-14-dating-disprove-the-bible/>]

The Conflicting Data from Dr. Willard Libby

In order for this measurement to be accurate, the rate of carbon-14 coming in (by cosmic rays bombarding the atmosphere) and going out (decaying) must be constant. Remember, both the initial amount and the rate must be constant. The founder of the carbon-14 dating process, Dr. Willard Libby (1908-1980), a long-age evolutionist, assumed this to be the case. Mike Riddle summarized Libby’s initial findings:

In Dr. Libby’s original work, he noted that the atmosphere did not appear to be in equilibrium. This was a troubling idea for Dr. Libby since he believed the world was billions of years old and enough time had passed to achieve equilibrium. Dr. Libby’s calculations showed that if the earth started with no ^{14}C in the atmosphere, it would take up to 30,000 years to build up to a steady state (equilibrium)... Dr. Libby chose to ignore this discrepancy (nonequilibrium state), and he attributed it to experimental error. However, the discrepancy has turned out to be very real. The ratio of $^{14}\text{C} / ^{12}\text{C}$ is not constant. The Specific Production Rate (SPR) of ^{14}C is known to be 18.8 atoms per gram of total carbon per minute. The Specific Decay Rate (SDR) is known to be only 16.1 disintegrations per gram per minute. What does this mean? If it takes about 30,000 years to reach equilibrium and ^{14}C is still out of equilibrium, then maybe the earth is not very old. [<https://answersingenesis.org/geology/carbon-14/doesnt-carbon-14-dating-disprove-the-bible/>]

Libby’s idea is that somewhere in the distant past, carbon-14 just began to be formed in the earth’s atmosphere. He calculated that 30,000 years after that starting point, the input and decay rate would equalize (establishing an equilibrium necessary for measuring dates). But today, it is not stable. More carbon-14 is being produced than is decaying (18.8 being produced vs 16.1 disintegrations). If the ratio is more now than when it was stable in the past, then there was less in the past. If there was less in the past, creatures dying in the past would have less carbon-14 in them and be dated much older than they actually are. So, if you could go back to the time of Abraham and date something that just died you would say it is very old, because there was less carbon-14 back then. Also, if Libby is right, and carbon-14 reached equilibrium in the past, and it is not at equilibrium now, then the decay rate is not constant, and the dating depends on it being constant.

The Earth’s Magnetic Field

Remember, radiocarbon dating is totally dependent upon two things being constant: (1) The amount of carbon-14 in a living thing when it dies and (2) the rate of decay. The primary deterrent to the production, and therefore absorption of carbon-14, is the earth’s magnetic field. The magnetic field surrounds the earth and shields out radiation including cosmic rays which create carbon-14. The stronger the field, the less carbon-14 will be absorbed. So a creature dying under a strong magnetic field will have much less carbon-14 than one under a weak magnetic field. But now we are living under a weak, and rapidly weakening, magnetic field. The magnetic field at the beginning of this century was about 10 percent weaker than it was in 1845 when it was first measured by German

mathematician Carl Friedrich Gauss [J. Roach, *National Geographic News*, September 9, 2004]. So, what was it 3,000 years ago at the time of David, or 4,000 years ago at the time of Abraham? Clearly, the magnetic field was stronger in the past, therefore the amount of carbon-14 in a body when it died would be considerably less. So, if scientists showed up 4,000 years ago with their AMS machine and measured the carbon-14 in the body of Abraham when he died, they would have to conclude that he had already been dead for a very long time. It is clear that the magnetic field was significantly higher in the past which significantly skews the radiocarbon dating method. Probably exponentially.

The Genesis Flood

Whatever was going on in the atmosphere before the Genesis Flood, it included a canopy that contributed to people living 900 years. They seemed to be shielded from something causing aging, which decreased rapidly after the Flood. Whatever did that, also likely shielded out the bombardment that caused carbon-14. So, the radiocarbon process would make it appear they died much longer ago than they actually did.

At any rate, what is clear is that we do not know what was going on in the atmosphere in the ancient past, and it is almost certain that living creatures took in less carbon-14 in the past. By using today's standards, we would date the remains of a formerly living thing as being much older than it was.

To Summarize:

Radiocarbon dating depends on equilibrium of carbon-14. That means there has to be (a) a consistent amount of carbon-14 all through the ages of time in living things when they die, and (b) a constant rate of decay over those ages of time. Neither is the case. This leads to four inaccuracies in carbon-14 dating:

1. If equilibrium was established sometime in the past (during Libby's 30,000 years) but today there is more coming in than going out (18.8 being produced vs. 16.1 disintegrations), then the rate of decay is not constant. It is not the same as it was in the past.
2. If equilibrium was established in the past, but we know there is more carbon-14 now, then the amount of carbon-14 was less in the past, so those formerly living things in the past would not be as old as the equipment would indicate.
3. The earth's magnetic field is deteriorating. Therefore, we know it was much stronger in the past. A stronger magnetic field would shield out more cosmic bombardment so less carbon-14 would be made in the atmosphere. That means past living things would absorb less carbon-14. So, radiocarbon dating would indicate that their remains are much older than they actually are.
4. Whatever caused people to live 900 years before the Genesis Flood shielded them from something causing aging. Whatever did that also likely shielded out the bombardment that caused carbon-14. So, the radiocarbon process would make it appear they died much longer ago than they actually did.

Application of Carbon Dating

It is likely the error in radiocarbon dating is exponential as you move into the past.

Dr. Gerald Aardsma concluded:

At the present time it appears that the conventional radiocarbon dating technique is on relatively firm ground for dates which fall within the past 3,000 years. For periods of time prior to this, there are legitimate reasons to question the validity of the conventional results and seek for alternative interpretations. [Aardsma, Gerald A. PhD, *Myths Regarding Radiocarbon Dating. Acts & Facts*, March 1, 1989]

What happens when the carbon date does not match the evolution scheme of things? Labmate Online news reported the following:

Most concerning, though, is when the carbon dating directly opposes or contradicts other estimates. At this point, the carbon dating data is simply disregarded. It has been summed up most succinctly in the words of American neuroscience Professor Bruce Brew: “If a C-14 date supports our theories, we put it in the main text. If it does not entirely contradict them, we put it in a footnote. And if it is completely out of date, we just drop it.”

[<https://www.labmate-online.com/news/news-and-views/5/breaking-news/how-accurate-is-carbon-dating/30144>]

[Radiocarbon dating is the dating of previously living things. Radiometric dating is the dating of rocks. Radiometric dating begins with its conclusion. If at some time there was a creation, radiometric dates would only be good back to that time. I have not considered it here because dating rocks is not directly connected to evolution.]

Chapter Eight

Dinosaurs

Dinosaurs have never been dated to be millions of years old by any radiocarbon testing. And almost all people think they have.

The evolution religion says dinosaurs lived on earth between 245 and 66 million years ago (the Jurassic period is between 199.6 to 145.5 million years ago) [<https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/when-did-dinosaurs-live.html>]. But no fossil (dinosaur or otherwise) has ever been dated to be millions of years old by any scientific dating procedure. These dates were assigned by one of two methods. Here is how an evolution scientist from The American Museum of Natural History put it:

There are two ways to determine the age of a dinosaur fossil. One is called relative geologic time, which involves deciding whether one dinosaur fossil is older or younger than another. The other is often called absolute geologic time, which involves estimating how many millions of years old a dinosaur fossil is. To determine relative age, one must realize that dinosaur fossils are preserved in layers of sedimentary rock, which are deposited in sequence, one on top of the other. Fossils contained in an older, lower rock layer are relatively older than fossils contained in a higher, newer layer. [amnh.org (the author's name was not included)]

In other words, the evolutionists' procedure for dating dinosaurs does not include dating dinosaur fossils themselves at all. Dinosaur fossils are dated by one of two methods:

- (1) They are dated by the rock layer they are found in, and the age of the rock layer has been determined by evolution (which they call "relative geologic time") or
- (2) They are dated simply by "estimating" where the fossil fits in the evolution scheme of things (which they call "absolute geologic time"), which is also determined by evolution.

Notice, what is called "absolute" means "estimating" the age of a dinosaur fossil. Both methods are based completely on the evolution religion. No dating procedure was ever performed on the fossils.

Understand, the so-called millions-of-years-old dinosaur fossils were not dated from radiocarbon or radiometric (or any scientific) dating, but by "estimating" its "relative" and "absolute" geologic time. However, beginning in 2009, and finally published in an online journal in 2020, scientists discovered actual soft tissue of dinosaurs among the fossil remains and began dating it with carbon-14 dating. The result was—

Carbon-14 Dates Dinosaur Fossils at 30,000, Not 66 million, Years Old

Ignoring the fossils, and dating them by rock layers, has recently come into question. Actual soft cell tissue has been discovered in some of the fossils. And if the evolution religion is correct, there should not be any soft tissue at all. Newgeology.us lists many scientists who, using radiocarbon dating on the soft dinosaur tissue and actual horns of dinosaurs, calculated dates of tens of thousands, not millions of years old. One such Paleochronologist is University of Georgia senior research scientist Alexander Cherkinsky. John Michael Fisher summarized his findings:

Carbon-14 (C-14) dating of multiple samples of bone from 8 dinosaurs found in Texas, Alaska, Colorado, and Montana revealed that they are only 22,000 to 39,000 years old... But in 2014, someone told the director of the facility, Jeff Speakman, that the Paleochronology group was showing the Carbon-14 reports on a website and YouTube and drawing the obvious conclusions. So when he [Jeff Speakman] received another bone sample from the Paleochronology group, he returned it to sender and sent an email saying: "I have recently become aware of the work that you and your team have been conducting with respect to

radiocarbon dating of bone. The scientists at CAIS and I are dismayed by the claims that you and your team have made with respect to the age of the Earth and the validity of biological evolution. Consequently, we are no longer able to provide radiocarbon services in support of your anti-scientific agenda. [newgeology.us/presentation48, author John Michael Fisher (mike@newgeology.us) 2020]

In other words, the information obtained by University of Georgia senior research scientist Alexander Cherkinsky and the Paleochronology group was never taken into consideration. The evolution religion squashed the information because it did not support “the validity of biological evolution.”

Fisher also reported,

Despite being simple test results without any interpretation, they were not allowed to be presented in conference proceedings by the 2009 North American Paleontological Convention, the American Geophysical Union in 2011 and 2012, the Geological Society of America in 2011 and 2012, and by the editors of various scientific journals. On one occasion, they were allowed to display a poster. The information was finally published in an online journal on January 3, 2020, presenting the Carbon-14 data from dinosaur bones alongside similar data from other material in the geologic column.

[newgeology.us/presentation48, author John Michael Fisher (mike@newgeology.us) 2020]

The Bible Accounts for the Presence of Dinosaurs between 6000 and 4000 Years Ago

Of course, although the work of Alexander Cherkinsky and the Paleochronology group contradicts evolution, it does not support a straight-forward reading of Scripture. But, as we have demonstrated above, radiocarbon dating, though accurate for a few thousand years, is not accurate over long periods of time. Just for review, the reasons include: the unstable rate of carbon-14 decay, the fact that more carbon-14 is being added than decaying, a stronger magnetic field which we know existed in the past, and the canopy before the Genesis Flood which allowed people to live 900 years. Putting together what we know about carbon-14 dating, we can conclude, it is fairly accurate for a few thousand years, but the error is likely to be exponential as we move back in time.

Where Did the Dinosaurs Come From?

- **Genesis 1:21**, *God created **the great sea monsters** and every living creature that moves, with which the waters swarmed after their kind, and every winged bird after its kind; and God saw that it was good.*
- **Genesis 1:25**, *God made the **beasts of the earth** after their kind, and the cattle after their kind, and everything that creeps on the ground after its kind; and God saw that it was good.*
- **Genesis 1:30**, *and to every **beast of the earth** and to every bird of the sky and to everything that moves on the earth which has life, I have given every green plant for food”; and it was so.*
- **Job 40:15-18**, *Behold now, **Behemoth**, which I made as well as you; he eats grass like an ox. Behold now, his strength in his loins and his power in the muscles of his belly. He bends his tail like a cedar; the sinews of his thighs are knit together. His bones are tubes of bronze; his limbs are like bars of iron.*
- **Job 41:1-8**, *Can you draw out **Leviathan** with a fishhook? Or press down his tongue with a cord? Can you put a rope in his nose or pierce his jaw with a hook? Will he make many supplications to you, or will he speak to you soft words? Will he make a covenant with you? Will you take him for a servant forever? Will you play with him as with a bird, or will you bind him for your maidens? Will the traders bargain over him? Will they divide him among the merchants? Can you fill his skin with harpoons, or his head with fishing spears? Lay your hand on him; remember the battle; you will not do it again!*

What Happened to the Dinosaurs?

Here are two possibilities. One is that those who could not survive in water were killed by the Genesis Flood. Some may have been taken on the ark, but after the Flood, the climate changed, and the immense vegetation they required was not available, so most did not survive. Some, like the Behemoth and the Leviathan, survived at least until the time of Job (around 2,000 B.C.).

Another possibility is all dinosaurs were destroyed by the Flood or could not survive its aftermath. In that case, the Behemoth and the Leviathan were just very large non-dinosaur animals which survived the Flood. We do not know if the Behemoth could survive in water (more likely, as with most animals, young ones were taken on the ark). The Leviathan could obviously survive in water, and such creatures are recorded as existing in many ancient cultures. [chart from realmofhistory.com, 2018]

mythical dragon entities from different cultures

- 1) Akhekh (from Egypt) – ...
- 2) Drakon Kholkikos (from Kolkhis or Georgia) – ...
- 3) Druk (from Bhutan) – ...
- 4) Fafnir (from Scandinavia) – ...
- 5) Kukulkan (from Mesoamerica) – ...
- 6) Kur (from **Sumeria**) – ...
- 7) Python (from **Greece**) – ...
- 8) Stoor Worm (from Scotland) – ...

Chapter Nine

The Origin of Life and Evolution

Oxygen Destroys Organic Compounds

Amino acids that make up biological molecules are destroyed when they come into contact with oxygen, making it impossible for life to evolve in an atmosphere containing oxygen. Evolutionists agree:

An oxidizing atmosphere makes producing organic compounds impossible.
[source.wustl.edu/2005/09/calculations-favor-reducing-atmosphere-for-early-earth/]

So here is an interesting problem for the evolution religion. Living things that require oxygen to stay alive are made up of organic material, which is destroyed by oxygen. If they were created as functioning living beings, there is no problem. But if they had to evolve into living beings, there is a big problem, because oxygen destroys the compounds that make up living things. Until organic material “evolves” to the point of self-protection, such as having a cell wall around the organic material inside, the oxygen it needs to live would destroy the organic material.

To solve this problem, evolutionists suppose the earth’s atmosphere, 3.8 billion years ago, had no oxygen. They call it an oxygen-reducing atmosphere. Realizing this is essential for life to evolve, they go about looking for evidence to support it. [Thaxton, Bradley, and Olsen, “The Mystery of Life’s Origin,” p. 80]

But proposing an “oxygen-reducing” atmosphere 3.8 billion years ago does not solve the problem. First of all, we need to notice that this is not based on observing such an atmosphere on earth, ever. This is only a religious blind-faith assumption. Our planet has only had, and has always been observed having, a 21% oxygen atmosphere, with no evidence that it is increasing from something that was less (or 0%) in the past. We are asked to believe organic material evolved in an oxygen-free atmosphere and then somehow made the switch from being destroyed by it to requiring it.

Remember, in evolution nothing happens suddenly. They claim living things “evolved protection against it.” So, an evolution that could not possibly happen in our oxygen-containing atmosphere, happened in the past when chemicals that have never come together by themselves, came together somehow to become organic material and kept doing that for another billion years or so, but then at the exact time oxygen appeared, they suddenly evolved a wall of protection against it and became a living thing that requires it. Oh, but wait! Nothing in evolution happens suddenly! Which means that the oxygen which slowly evolved (from who knows where) would slowly kill off any organic material.

There is another problem. The earth is surrounded by a layer of ozone. And ozone is made of oxygen. The ozone layer is essential because it protects the earth from the ultraviolet rays of the sun. Without it, any biological molecules would be destroyed by the sun’s ultraviolet radiation. An oxygen-free atmosphere would not have an ozone layer and the sun’s ultraviolet rays would destroy any organic material that “evolved.”

This presents an unresolvable conflict for the evolution religion. If there was oxygen, life could not evolve. If there was no oxygen, life could not evolve. Any thinking, non-religious, person is forced to ask: “Did this ‘oxygen-reducing’ ancient earth idea come from an observation in nature? Why would anyone ever propose an oxygen-free atmosphere? Is there any actual evidence for an ancient oxygen-free atmosphere billions of years ago, or is this based on the religious assumption that evolution has to be true?”

The Information Coded In DNA Cannot Come from Chance Mechanical Processes

We discussed the DNA alpha helix spiral structure in another chapter. Here, I want to focus on the information coded into the DNA as it pertains to the origin of life. Each DNA molecule contains thousands of instructions, which a living organism uses to generate its various functions. Every cell of our body (all 100 trillion of them as an adult) has the complete DNA code, but each function only reads the code for its own function. The nose cells read the nose instruction, the liver reads the liver instruction, etc. But where did all those instructions come from? The evolution religion says, all that vast amount of specific information came about by mechanical process. In other words, a random sequence of events caused information to generate by itself. Then another random sequence of events caused each cell to learn to read the right part of the code.

The problem is, the reality is, the 100% observation is, that mechanical processes and random sequences of events never produce information—ever. Information always comes from an intelligent source. An informer, not a mechanical process, is always the source of information. Evolution claims that information comes from mutations of existing material. But this is, once again, pure religious nonsense. The information in DNA would require millions and millions of mutations that all added information. But the fact is, by real observation in the real world, not one mutation has ever been observed that adds any information to anything. [W. Gitt, “In the Beginning Was Information” (Green Forest, AR: Master Books, 2006).]

The Miller Experiment

The blind-leap faith of evolution, supported by textbooks and the media, is that life spontaneously evolved from a non-living pool of chemicals about 3.8 billion years ago. The Miller Experiment attempted to prove that by generating amino acids, one of the key building blocks of life, in a laboratory. The Miller Experiment was performed in 1952 by Stanley Miller, supervised by Harold Urey at the University of Chicago, and published the following year.

Here is an example from a biology textbook, printed in the year 2000, that misleads students into thinking the Miller Experiment “proved” amino acids could be formed naturally.

By re-creating the early atmosphere (ammonia, water, hydrogen and methane) and passing an electric spark (lightning) through the mixture, Miller and Urey proved that organic matter such as amino acids could have formed spontaneously. [Kenneth Miller and Joseph Levine, *Biology*, 5th ed. (Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall, 2000)]

The Miller Experiment was not an observation of anything that took place in nature. Quite the opposite, it happened in his University of Chicago laboratory. Miller created a situation never observed in nature, anywhere on earth. He combined together the components of amino acids: water, methane, ammonia, and hydrogen. But since these do not by themselves react with each other under natural conditions, Miller zapped them with an electrical current, claiming that might have happened naturally if lightning struck such a grouping of elements. The result was the production of amino acids. There is nothing magical about this. If you put pieces of chicken meat and a few vegetables in water and add heat, you will get chicken soup. That does not mean you will find chicken soup in nature. But since then, textbooks and the media have promoted the Miller Experiment as “proof” of how life “could have” originated.

But further investigation reveals that what the Miller Experiment really did was to disprove evolution as a possible source for the origin of life. What Miller proved was:

1. The formation of amino acids requires a creator. Relying on years of research in chemistry, Miller purposefully chose certain gases, excluded others, charged the chemicals with electricity and isolated them from the natural environment. This was anything but natural selection, random processes or time plus chance in the real world.

- This was a human creator, creating a specific outcome. Miller only proved the necessity of a creator to make an amino acid.
2. The earth's atmosphere is 21% oxygen, all of which was removed by the Miller Experiment because oxygen would destroy his results. As discussed above, an oxygen-free atmosphere has never been observable anywhere, anytime, on earth. Miller performed a controlled experiment not observed anywhere in nature.
 3. The atoms that make up amino acids are in two different shapes that mirror each other. They are often called left-handed and right-handed. But for some unknown reason, all the amino acids that make up the proteins in living things are 100% left-handed. Every living thing, from plants to animals to bacteria to humans, all have only left-handed amino acids. But Miller's Experiment produced both, right- and left-handed amino acids, which bind together and eliminate the possibility of becoming living protein. No experiment, even when completely controlled in a laboratory, has been able to produce only left-handed amino acids, and that's the only amino acid soup that could be used in protein.

[Although many others are referenced, much of the material in this chapter comes from Mike Riddle's article "Can Natural Processes Explain the Origin of Life," February 11, 2010]

Chapter Ten

Adaptation Is Not “Microevolution”

Evolution’s answer to the statistical impossibility of life evolving from non-living chemicals is natural selection. Their religion teaches that it is part of nature to select a more survivable way, leading to one kind of living thing evolving into a more survivable kind of living thing. But that is precisely what cannot be observed in the real world. It is 100% religion, 0% observation.

What we can observe is that living things often adapt to their environment. Adaptation, through natural selection, is abundantly observable (and only observable) within what the Bible calls *kinds* of living things (such as in different kinds of dogs, or cats, or horses). Natural selection is never observed from one kind of living thing to another (like from a frog to an alligator, or to any kind of creature more able to survive than a frog). Jewish physicist Gerald Lawrence Schroeder made this observation:

The British Natural History Museum in London had an entire wing devoted to the evolution of species. And what evolution do they demonstrate? Pink daisies evolving into blue daisies; small dogs evolving into big dogs; a few species of cichlid fish evolving in a mere few thousand years into a dozen species of cichlid fish. Very impressive. Until you realize that the daisies remained daisies, the dogs remained dogs and the cichlid fish remained cichlid. It is called micro-evolution. This magnificent museum, with all its resources, could not produce a single example of one phylum evolving into another. It is the mechanisms of macro-evolution, the change of one phylum or class of animal into another that has been called into question by these data. [<http://www.geraldschroeder.com/Evolution.aspx>]

Microevolution is a deceptive term the evolution religion imposes on the world to describe adaptation, the variations living things make, by natural selection, to cope with their environment. Deceivers often do this—they use the same word to mean two different things. If adaptation is a form of evolution, then there is evidence for evolution, because adaptation is easily observed throughout nature. The religion thinks, since evolution is true, then adaptation must be an example of it, so let’s just call it ‘microevolution.’ Then we can call evolution macroevolution, and say microevolution proves macroevolution.

It is like saying, since Santa Claus is real, the Santas at the mall are proof of Santa Claus. They are micro-Santas, and hence proof of a macro-Santa, the one who flies around the world in a sleigh pulled by reindeer on Christmas Eve. As in microevolution, we can observe micro-Santas in the mall, but that does not get us one step closer to observing a macro-Santa coming down our chimneys. Neither creationists, nor anyone else, should agree to use the deceptive term ‘microevolution.’

There are many variations within most kinds of living things.

Genesis 1:11, 12, 21, 24, and 25 use the word “kind” ten times. For example,

Genesis 1:21, *God created the great sea monsters and every living creature that moves, with which the waters swarmed **after their kind**, and every winged bird **after its kind**; and God saw that it was good.*

While telling the Israelites what birds they were not to eat, God listed

Deuteronomy 14:13-15, *the red kite, the falcon, and the kite **in their kinds**, and every raven **in its kind**, and the ostrich, the owl, the sea gull, and the hawk **in their kind**...*

Among the multitude of living things God created, He included different kinds of those creatures which reproduce within their kinds. Those creatures also have a makeup that allows them to develop variations to adapt to their surroundings. This is observable natural selection. [There is also artificial

selection where, for example, breeders will artificially select favorable traits, say, in breeding dogs or horses. But this is actually the opposite of natural selection, since it requires outside intelligent management.]

The vast amount of genetic information, which is in every kind of living thing, allows them variable genetic expressions needed to survive changing environments. But that genetic information only allows variation within its kind. There is no observation whatsoever that it adds information, allowing movement to a different kind of living thing.

The evolution religion insists that new information can be added to a species' total amount of genetic information by chance and natural selection, where random mutations produce a new kind of creature. But **that** is what has never, ever been observed anywhere in nature with any creature. All genetic variations only use the genetic information already in the creature. It must be understood that **there has never been any observation of any new genetic information produced in any creature by random mutations in nature.**

John Michael Fischer talked about two common experiments:

A new generation of bacteria grows in as short as 12 minutes or up to 24 hours.... There is much variation in bacteria. There are many mutations (in fact, evolutionists say that smaller organisms have a faster mutation rate than larger ones). But they never turn into anything new. They always remain bacteria. Fruit flies are much more complex than already complex single-cell bacteria. Scientists like to study them because a generation (from egg to adult) takes only 9 days. In the lab, fruit flies are studied under every conceivable condition. There is much variation in fruit flies. There are many mutations. But they never turn into anything new. They always remain fruit flies. Many years of study of countless generations of bacteria and fruit flies all over the world shows that evolution is not happening today.

He adds,

Just to be clear, evolution theory puts no limit on what mutation/natural selection can invent, saying that everything in nature was invented by it—everything: sex, eye-hand coordination, balance, navigation systems, tongues, blood, antennae, waste removal systems, swallowing, joints, lubrication, pumps, valves, autofocus, image stabilization, sensors, camouflage, traps, ceramic teeth, light (bioluminescence), ears, tears, eyes, hands, fingernails, cartilage, bones, spinal columns, spinal cords, muscles, ligaments, tendons, livers, kidneys, thyroid glands, lungs, stomachs, vocal cords, saliva, skin, fat, lymph, body plans, growth from egg to adult, nurturing babies, aging, breathing, heartbeat, hair, hibernation, bee dancing, insect queens, spiderwebs, feathers, seashells, scales, fins, tails, legs, feet, claws, wings, beaver dams, termite mounds, bird nests, coloration, markings, decision making, speech center of the brain, visual center of the brain, hearing center of the brain, language comprehension center of the brain, sensory center of the brain, memory, creative center of the brain, object-naming center of the brain, emotional center of the brain, movement centers of the brain, center of the brain for smelling, immune systems, circulatory systems, digestive systems, endocrine systems, regulatory systems, genes, gene regulatory networks, proteins, ribosomes that assemble proteins, receptors for proteins on cells, apoptosis, hormones, neurotransmitters, circadian clocks, jet propulsion, etc. Everything in nature—according to evolution theory. **Just to be clear.**

The invention of new parts or systems by mutation has never been witnessed, nor has it been accomplished in a biochemistry laboratory. Observations of living things in nature only show a loss of genetic information. Sometimes that loss is beneficial to the organism's adaptation to a different environment and hence its survival. But it is never done by adding new genetic

information, something essential for evolution to happen. [<https://www.newgeology.us/presentation32.html>, emphasis mine]

Beneficial adaptations are not the only result of mutations. Mutations also produce birth defects, disease, and death. Mutations may have originally been only beneficial, or they did not exist at all, in the Garden of Eden. But something happened to the natural world when Adam and Eve sinned. They were removed from the garden, the ground grew thorns and thistles, and Adam and Eve would die (Genesis 3:18-19). The Apostle Paul said,

Romans 8:20-22, *For the creation was subjected to futility, not willingly, but because of Him who subjected it... For we know that the whole creation groans and suffers the pains of childbirth together until now.*

Mutations that are harmful, only damage genetic material that previously had a beneficial function. We live in a created world that, because of sin, was cursed to be vulnerable to breakdown. But the breakdown of an intelligent design only proves the existence of an intelligent designer.

The natural selection of living creatures is not enough to offset their own detrimental mutations. Time turns out to be an enemy, not a savior. Many species of living creatures are, and have always been, going extinct. Although there is no observation of more kinds of creatures being developed, there is a huge amount of evidence (in the fossil record as well as in nature) that creatures are going extinct. Wikipedia (as of April 21, 2021) reports,

More than 99% of all species that ever lived on Earth, amounting to over five billion species, are estimated to have died out.... At least 571 species have been lost since 1750.

Evolutionists love to talk about the extinction of animal species because they love to blame capitalism, hunting, foresting, and global warming for destroying the environment. The reality is, the fossil record proves that the extinction of animal species has been going on all through history.

But here is a puzzling thing. If the evolution religion is correct, then humans are the top of the evolutionary chart. If humans are the most evolved, then why not allow them to eliminate species since that is what they are doing as the most-evolved creature. Evolution says we should leave creatures alone to evolve. But if humans are the most evolved of the creatures, then why not leave them alone to do whatever they do? Why should we keep humans from destroying one another? Why should we police their activities? Compassion is anti-evolutionary. Compassion does not promote the survival of the fittest. The progressive (evolutionary) idea is that some humans need to regulate what other humans do. But why? One pride of lions does not regulate what another pride of lions does. One herd of antelope does not regulate what another herd of antelope does. Why do evolutionists want to leave all other creatures alone in their environment, but regulate humans in their environment?

Chapter Eleven

The Conditions of the Earth and the Universe

Make Evolution Impossible

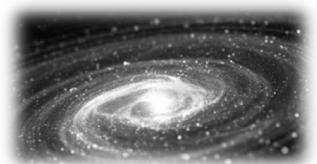
The reason for this chapter is that some evolutionists, realizing that the chances of life evolving from non-living chemicals is absurd, punt to life coming from outer space, somewhere else in the universe. They want us to believe that pushing the problem out to an undetermined remote place in the universe somehow solves the problem. We need to first recognize that this is a completely religious answer, since it is totally unobservable. It requires a blind-leap-faith of universal proportions.

Another significant problem is what we **do** observe about our universe (say, through an orbiting Hubble Telescope that uses radio waves to send pictures back to earth). Our universe seems to be huge and hostile. The idea that there are millions of planets so there must be one where life originated, is like saying, "I cannot ride a horse to the moon, but on some planet somewhere I would be able to ride a horse to the moon." The belief is that the impossible becomes possible, somewhere else. Let's have a look at the universe.

What We "Know," or Think We Know, about Our Universe

The current estimate is that there are nearly a trillion (10^{12}) galaxies in the universe and about a hundred billion (10^{11}) stars per galaxy, so there is something like 10^{22} to 10^{24} stars in the Universe [esa.int].

Of course, all this is just a guess. Anyway, the universe is huge, immense beyond imagination, and filled with an uncountable number of objects. And they are also moving at tremendous speeds. All the objects in the universe have mass, and all masses attract each other—it is called "gravity." Gravity and motion are responsible for everything that is happening in the universe. Of course, evolutionists say this has been going on since the "big bang" 13.8 billion years ago. And, of course, that is not observable. But we can observe (assuming the accuracy of our radio telescopes) some small portion of what is going on right now. Here are a few examples:



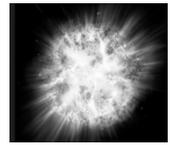
The Sun and our Milky Way are moving very fast. According to space.com:

The sun and the solar system appear to be moving at 200 kilometers per second, or at an average speed of 448,000 mph (720,000 km/h). Even at this rapid speed, the solar system would take about 230 million years to travel all the way around the Milky Way. The Milky Way, too, moves in space relative to other galaxies. In about 4 billion years, the Milky Way will collide with its nearest neighbor, the Andromeda Galaxy. The two are rushing toward each other at about 70 miles per second (112 km per second).

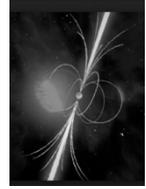
Orbiting Suns crash into one another. Motion and gravity cause moons to rotate around planets and planets to rotate around stars. But stars can also come into one another's gravitational pull and orbit around each other, until they crash into each other.



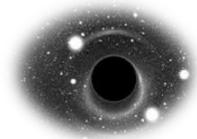
A Super Nova is possibly the most violent and powerful thing going on in the universe. It is a stellar explosion that outshines an entire galaxy of billions of stars. Supernovas happen when a star runs out of nuclear fuel, and some of its mass flows into its core. NASA says, “Eventually, the core is so heavy that it cannot withstand its own gravitational force. The core collapses, which results in the giant explosion of a supernova.” [nasa.gov]



A pulsar (short for pulsating radio star) is a highly magnetized, rotating neutron star that emits a beam of electromagnetic radiation. This radiation can only be observed when the beam of emission is pointing toward the Earth, much the way a lighthouse light can only be seen when the light is pointed in the direction of an observer. A single pulsar only ten miles across would totally destroy a planet the size of Jupiter.



Black Holes are the ultimate monsters of the universe. They are regions of space where gravity prevents anything, including light, from escaping. There is a general consensus that supermassive Black Holes exist in the centers of most galaxies. In a Black Hole, the laws of physics break down. Time, gravity, and light come to an end. When a Black Hole encounters a star and its planets, it sets them in orbit around itself at tremendous speeds until it sucks them into its oblivion.



Whole Galaxies are crashing into one another.

The Moon orbits the Earth, which orbits the Sun, which orbits the center of the Milky Way. But it doesn't stop there. Galaxies can even orbit other galaxies, and now, an international team of astronomers has discovered a new satellite galaxy around our own Milky Way. [futurism.com]

But gravity always wins. Outside our solar system, we see what appear to be acts of chaos and destruction—everywhere. Right now, there are planets crashing into their stars, unattached planets crashing into other planets, shock waves of thousands of degrees traveling through the universe, stars eating up other stars, comets crashing into planets, black holes sucking in everything in their path, whole galaxies colliding into each other and supernovas destroying entire galaxies. The universe appears to be a huge place, full of spectacular destruction.

Planets do not support life. When it comes to planets, astronomers have observed three kinds of planetary orbits: a few with approximately circular orbits so close to a star that they are burning hot, a few with circular orbits so far from their star that they are freezing cold, and (in most cases) elliptical orbits which freeze when away from their star and burn when they are close. None of which could support life.

If you had a spaceship that could take you anywhere in the universe, we have found no place in the universe that you could step out of your spaceship and survive. Except...here.

The Earth Is Uniquely Stable

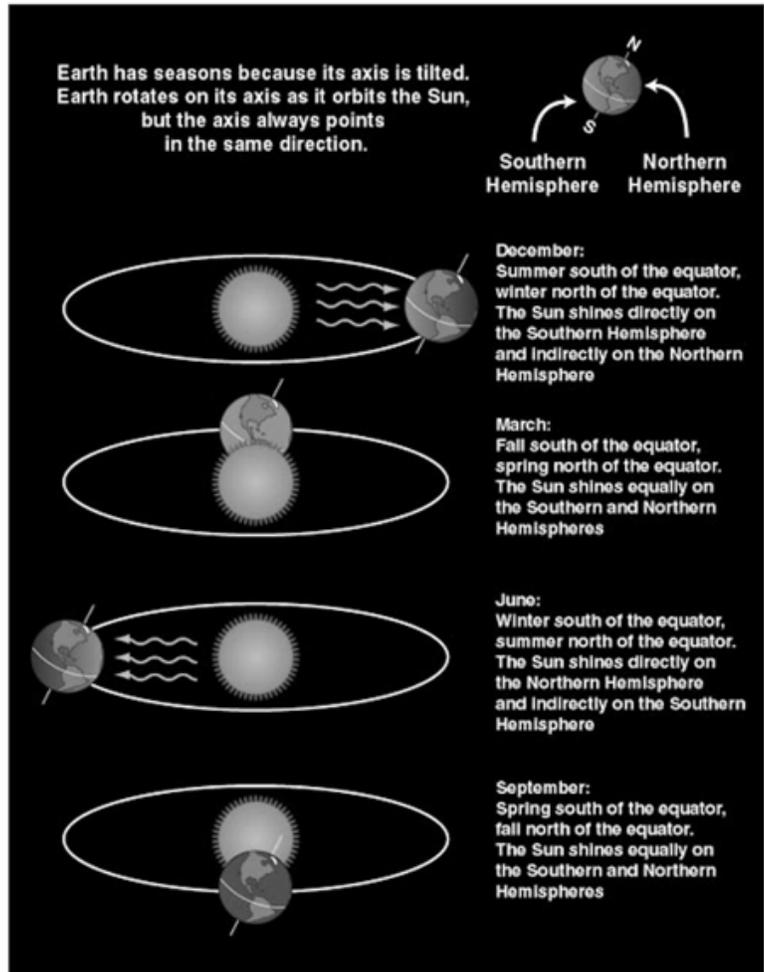
Even with its *summer and winter* seasons (established after Noah's Flood—Genesis 8:22), the earth is stable and constant. The earth is described (by evolutionist astronomers) as **an oasis of tranquility in a universe of chaos and destruction**. In my reading on the subject [I do not recall the source], I came across one evolutionary astronomer who said, “We've hit the orbital jackpot. We get a gentle ride.” Another evolutionary astronomer said, “What's so amazing about the earth's orbit around the sun is, not only is it stable, but it had to be stable for over a billion years for life to evolve on it.”

Yeah—or God created it that way.

No astronomer has been able to find anything anywhere close to our earth, anywhere in the universe. The idea that some beings from some planet millions of light years away, somehow traversed all that hostile space for millions of light years to visit earth, or some asteroid with some form of life clinging to it hung on for millions of light years, and was not burned up entering our atmosphere, is nothing less than absurd! Chuck May writes:

Human life requires physical constants, laws, and properties that fall within certain narrow ranges... If the Earth were 2% closer or farther away from the sun, no life would be possible. If the axial tilt of the Earth were any different, then surface temperatures on the Earth would be too hot to support life. If the Earth rotated any slower than it does, then day-night temperature differences would be too great. If it rotated any faster, then wind velocities would be too great. Oxygen comprises 21% of the earth's atmosphere. If it were 15%, then humans would suffocate. If it were 25%, then spontaneous fires would break out... [This paragraph is from Chuck May's article, "Evolution—What Are the Chances" (referenced above)]

We can draw the conclusion that fewer than a trillionth of a trillionth of a percent of all stars could be capable of sustaining advanced life. Considering that the observable universe contains less than a trillion galaxies, each averaging a hundred billion stars, we can see that not even one planet would be expected, by natural processes alone, to possess the necessary conditions to sustain life. [Ross, "The Creator and the Cosmos," p. 133]



Chapter Twelve

The Geologic Column

Does Not Define the Dating of Rock Strata

As far as we know, the first person to identify rock layers was Nicolaus Steno, who published his work in 1669. The interesting thing is that Nicolaus Steno was a Bible-believing creationist who understood the earth was about 6,000 years old, and the strata of the earth was laid down by the Genesis Flood. So, clearly, the observation of layers did not teach long ages.

By the 1800s, the mood of European scientists was to think about the earth as being very old, and the goal was to remove science from the Bible. Ryan Hembree gives this excellent review of what happened in the development of the geologic column:

Two key figures advocating this new worldview were Scottish geologists James Hutton [1726-1797] and Charles Lyell [1797-1875] (who is considered the “father of geology”). Building off the ideas of Hutton, Lyell (seeing it as his mission to “free the science from Moses”) developed the principle of uniformitarianism, which teaches “the present is the key to the past.” In other words, only the slow processes of erosion and sedimentation observed today should be invoked to explain the rock layers. Based on this interpretation, the geologic column would require hundreds of millions of years to form. [https://bibleiscoverytv.com/science/2019/history-of-the-geologic-column/, bracket dates mine]

Charles Lyell (in early to mid-1800s) was primarily responsible for giving the world the idea of a geologic column. Each rock layer was given a name, an age and an index fossil.

[picture from https://www.pinterest.com/pin/424605071120902034/?d=t&mt=login]

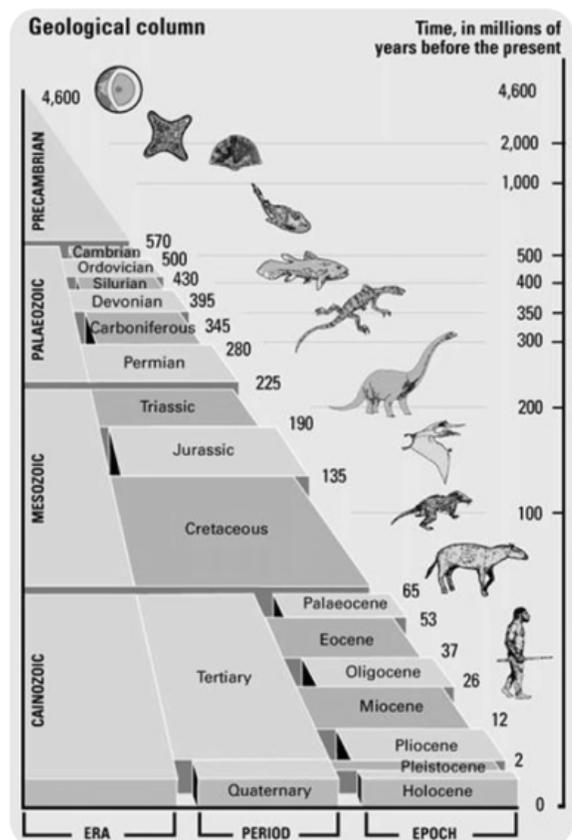
Basic Problems with the Geologic Column

1. The Geologic Column Is imposed On, Not Observed In, Real World Strata

Morris and Parker agitated evolutionists when they said:

There is only one place in all the world to see the standard geologic column. **That’s in the textbook!** [Morris, H. and Parker, G., What is Creation Science? Master Books, El Cajon, 1982. pp. 230–232, (emphasis theirs)]

Evolutionists frantically pointed out that there were several places in the world that the layers in the geologic column model can be observed. Of course, Morris and Parker knew that, but there were some significant differences between the textbook pictures of the geologic column, and the real world. First, the few observable rock layers, that match Lyell’s geologic column, are thinner than the geologic column pictures. So they do not indicate that they were formed by long ages of deposits. The thin observable layers are like something laid down quickly by a flood. The thick layers of Lyell’s columns are only observed in textbooks.



John Woodmorappe points out:

Close examination reveals, however, that even at locations where all ten systems are superposed, the column, as represented by sedimentary-thickness, is mostly missing. In fact, the thickest local accumulation of rock is only a tiny fraction of the inferred 600-million years' worth of depositions. [<https://www.trueorigin.org/geocolumn.php>]

Of course, obviously, the real-world strata do not come with millions of year-old dates written on them. But there is something else (sinister? deceptive? religious?) going on here. Evolutionists have added pictures of animals from small to large, on the geologic column. But no such development is observable in actual earth strata. Gerald Lawrence Schroeder, a long age evolutionist, and an Orthodox Jewish physicist, reported on the findings of Charles D. Walcott, director of The Smithsonian Institute in Washington D.C.:

1909, Charles D. Walcott, while searching for fossils in the Canadian Rocky Mountains, came upon a strata of shale near the Burgess Pass, rich in that for which he had been seeking, fossils from the era known as the Cambrian. ... Walcott recorded his findings meticulously in his notebooks. No new phyla ever evolved after the Cambrian explosion. These fossils could have changed the entire concept of evolution from a tree of life to a bush of life... It was not until 1985 that they were rediscovered (in the drawers of the Smithsonian). Had Walcott wanted, he could have hired a phalanx of graduate students to work on the fossils. But he chose not to rock the boat of evolution... the data were simply not reported. [<http://www.geraldschroeder.com/Evolution.aspx>]

What Walcott kept hidden was the fact that there are a multitude of fossils (he found 60,000) of small creatures (such as marine invertebrates) in what has been labeled the Cambrian layer, but nothing of more complex animals. This is significant because it says that if these invertebrates evolved, from the smaller ones to the larger ones, that evolution stopped. It graphs like a “bush” not a “tree.” Schroeder reported that since then the same observations, of only small animal fossils, have been made in China, Africa, the British Isles, Sweden, and Greenland. The supposed multitude of fossils of higher animals with their transitions, simply does not exist, anywhere, except in textbooks. The geologic column is a religious statement, not a natural observation.

2. The Real World Strata, and the Fossils They Contain, Do Not Give Us Long Ages

By the late 1800s, Darwin's idea of biological evolution was introduced into the strata, and certain “index fossils” were used to identify the dates of geologic columns. The basic idea was that fossils in lower levels evolved first and those in higher levels evolved later. Without any scientific process whatsoever, dates were assigned to fossils in certain layers that were then used to date rock layers from one region of the earth to another. [https://creationsciencetoday.com/24-Standard_Geologic_Column.html]

But understand—ages, dates, and index fossils were all ideas (religiously) brought to the layers. None of those came from the layers. **Rocks and strata do not come with meaning labels on them.**

3. Bones of Larger Animals (Vertebrates) Are Only .000125 Percent of the Fossils in Rock Layers

The geologic column textbook pictures give the impression that there are a multitude of fossils of animals, like dinosaurs, to identify. Such is not the case. When it comes to fossils, there is not much to test. “Creation Science Today” reports:

In the real world, about 95% of all fossils are marine invertebrates, mostly shellfish (i.e., clams). Of the remaining 5%, about 95% are algae and plants. Of the remaining 5%, 95% are non-marine invertebrates and insects and 5% are vertebrates (0.0125 percent of the total). Of the vertebrates, only 1% of these consist of a single bone (0.000125 percent of the total). The

standard geologic column as depicted in most textbooks *does not* represent the real world. [https://creationsciencetoday.com/24-Standard_Geologic_Column.html]

4. Strata Laid Down Slowly, Over Millions of Years Would Not Be Bent, Buckled, and Torn Apart



The uniformitarian theory says that the layers were deposited slowly as they are now, not by catastrophic events. First, it should be noted that we cannot observe rock layers being deposited now. Also, any layer of rock that existed for a million years would erode and decay with normal weather conditions wearing at it all those years. No such decay is observable in the strata.



Also, if layers were laid down gradually, we would expect to find thick smooth layers globally. But we don't. Often rock layers are buckled up, inverted, folded over and inserted into each other. Fossils do not always occur in the same order. What we observe is much more likely to have occurred if rock layers were formed suddenly and later torn apart as the continents were separated.

This would

allow the water of a global flood to wash into what are now our oceans. Any glimpse at a map of the ocean floors tells us that the continents were once together and later torn apart to their present position.

[https://creationsciencetoday.com/24-Standard_Geologic_Column.html (map from <https://www.economist.com/1843/2014/12/27/the-first-map-of-the-depths>)]



5. Creatures that Die Slowly over Millions of Years, Do Not Become Fossilized

If you take a walk through a forest, you will not observe a bunch of dead animals waiting around to become fossils. When creatures die, they are eaten by other creatures or decay and disappear with bacterial decomposition, in oceans and lakes, as well as on land. Fossilized remains come from creatures who die and are deposited quickly, covered with sediment by something like a flood. Except for high rugged areas like mountain ranges, the whole earth is covered by fossils, many of which are well-preserved entire animals and plants with soft tissue intact. You will not observe anything like that as you walk through a forest today. To an objective (non-religious) observer, the fossil record does not represent billions or millions of years of dying animals. The fossils we can observe look a whole lot more like creatures being suddenly buried under massive amounts of sediment during a cataclysmic event, like a global flood.

6. Where Are All the Transitional Fossils?

If every kind of creature evolved from some other kind of creature and they died over millions of years, then all (or at least most, or at least some) of the fossils of those transitional creatures should be observable in the earth's strata. The reality is, none of them are. There is no more observable evidence of any kind of creature evolving into another kind of creature in the fossil record, than there is in living things. If life evolved slowly from, say, a single celled bacteria to amphibians to vertebrates over 13.8 billion years, and they gradually become fossilized, there

should be billions of fossils of all those in-between creatures. For example, if a frog slowly transitioned into a bird, then we would expect to find a long line of frog fossils with beaks and fossils of frogs with wings (or one wing, or part of a wing, or feathers or parts of feathers). But none have ever been found, ever, anywhere. The same goes for all other supposed transition fossils connecting any two kinds of creatures have ever been found, anywhere. What has been found is different kinds of creatures with no links in between.

7. The Development of Well-Defined Rock Layers Does Not Require Millions of Years

Probably the most obvious example of this in the natural world is the explosion of Mt. St. Helens, on May 18, 1980. On that date, a powerful earthquake caused the north slope of the mountain to explode. Tas Walker included the following report:

The big surprise was that the sediment deposited in fine layers called laminae. You would expect a catastrophic, high speed ash flow to churn the fine particles and form a uniform, well-mixed deposit. Thus, it had been conventionally thought that fine layers had to accumulate very slowly one upon the other over hundreds of years. But Mount St Helens showed that the coarse and fine material automatically separated into thin, distinct bands, demonstrating that such deposits can form very quickly from fast flowing fluids (liquids and gases). Since then, laboratory experiments have shown that fine laminae also form quickly from flowing water. [<https://creation.com/lessons-from-mountain-st-helens>]

Here is a little experiment you can do anywhere (I did it with soil and small pebbles of rock I found around my house). Just take a clear drinking water bottle and fill it with sand of various coarseness and pebbles of various size, whatever will fit through the neck of the bottle (I just used different sized stones from my gravel driveway and two different kinds of sand from my back yard). Then shake it until they are all mixed together, set it on a shelf and wait for an hour. You will find the water is cloudy from the finer dirt but soon the layers will begin to be visible. By tomorrow, the layers will be separated, primarily the finer sand at the bottom and the courser sand and pebbles on top. But there will also be a fine, hard-to-see, layer of sand on top of the rocks that settled out of the cloudy water. As Gomer Pyle would say, “Shazam!” You have created layers that the evolution religion says took millions of years. If your rocks were larger animal fossils and your sand was small animal fossils, you would have proven that it is the smaller ones, not necessarily the older ones, which would be in lower strata layers.

Understand:

The millions-of-years dates listed in geologic columns did not come from the strata, they were brought to the strata by those who wanted to “free the science from Moses.” Rocks do not come with dates attached to them, and column dates were assigned before there was any radiometric or radiocarbon dating. As Dr. Kent Hovind casually points out “They just picked the numbers out of the clear blue sky.” [<https://www.wiseoldgoat.com/papers-creation/hovind-seminar>]

[Much of the material comes from creationsciencetoday.com. Specific quotes have been indented, but in other places I have summarized their information.]

Chapter Thirteen

Common Sense Eliminates Evolution

The impossibility of an Old Earth

If the current earth were 4.5 billion years old, and life evolved on it 3.8 billion years ago, as the evolution religion claims, then we can assume that it looked pretty much like it does today, somewhere between a billion and a million years ago. If our current earth existed for a million years:

- The oceans would all be as salty as the Dead Sea, no sea life would survive.
- The silt coming out of our major rivers would fill the Gulf of Mexico and the Mediterranean Sea.
- Trees rotting over a million years would make the alluvial soil in tropical rain forests hundreds of meters thick, instead of the relatively thin layers we observe today, and there would be no danger of erosion, as there is today.
- The earth would be filled with meteorites.
- The strata of the earth would be packed with fossils.
- The moon would be covered with dust meters thick (and so would Mars).
- The earth would be impossibly overpopulated with humans, not to mention all the pre-human Neanderthal-like beings and their relatives (theoretically more able to survive than apes).

In the Evolution Religion, Nobody + Nothing = Everything

In the real world, every observable thing has a cause equal to or greater than itself in complexity. Actually, the only place in the observable universe where a cause is equal to its effect is in procreation. Our children are as complex as we are. Everything else in the universe, when we can determine its cause, that cause is always greater than the effect we observe. The less complex never produces the more complex, and matter never produces mind.

If you find a bird nest, you can be sure there is a bird more complex than the nest. If you find a beehive, you can be sure there are bees more complex than the hive. If you find a computer, you can be sure there are humans more complex than the computer. Everything we can observe has a cause, and the cause is always greater than the effect. If we apply what we observe in the universe to the universe itself, then it is also an effect which requires a cause. And by 100% observation, the cause is always at least as complex as the effect. The less complex never generates something more complex than itself.

The evolution religion wants us to believe (blindly, without any observation, of course) that the universe we observe came from a Big Bang 13.8 billion years ago. But where did the stuff come from that went “Bang”? The evolution religion’s answer is that it may have come from particles that contracted together and exploded. The evolution religion believes (again, with blind faith apart from any observation) that the universe itself is eternal. There are two huge problems with that.

First, the universe has never been observed creating anything. The evolution religion gets very deceptive here. For example, they might say something like, a new sun is “created” when, a super nova explodes (or implodes). If a super nova exploded, forming other suns, the suns are just smaller pieces of the super nova. Nothing was “created.”

Second, here on earth, we have animals with personality and humans with a sense of morality, justice, purpose, destiny, and creativity. So, if we go with observations, instead of blind faith, we have to say that the Cause (capital “C” intended) of the universe is at least personal and moral, with a sense of justice, having a purpose, and one who acts creatively. Since the universe has never been

observed creating anything, we must conclude that the personal moral Cause of the universe, can create. Any cause of the universe that did not create would also require a cause who would require another cause, who would require another cause and so forth (called an infinite regress) until we came to a Creator. So, if we apply our observations, instead of the unobservable leap of faith used by the evolution religion, ultimately there has to be at least a:

- Personal (with intellect, emotion and will),
- Moral (with a sense of right and wrong),
- Just (dictating and judging according to an absolute standard),
- Purposeful (with a destiny in mind)

Creator

"Many Leaky Buckets Hold No More Water than One Leaky Bucket"

[Norm Geisler, used the above analogy during his class on apologetics at Dallas Theological Seminary in 1984]

The religious claims of evolution all taken together provide no more evidence than taken separately. In the mind of the average college student, the evidence for evolution is overwhelming. But this assumes that unbiased, fair-minded, objective people, seeking the truth, discovered all kinds of evidence for evolution. Such is not the case. Rather, people wishing to prove evolution assumed their religious ideas and applied them to the natural world. But every attempt to do this comes to absurd conclusions, with zero evidence, based on zero observations in the real (unreligious) world. This is true, not of some, but all of their claims. To put it mathematically, $0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0 = 0$

Complexity Requires Complexity

The religious idea that mutations account for the complexity we see in our world is negated by the reality of the interdependence of parts. The point is simple and obvious. All the parts of a biological organ or structure have to be functioning perfectly or the organ is perfectly useless. Here are two, of what could be a multitude of, examples.

The Giraffe

The long neck of the giraffe not only gives it a good vantage-point for spotting predators, but also enables it to get the more nutritious leaves at the tops of trees. It is a rather curious fact, however, that the giraffe's heart is not strong enough to pump blood up this long neck. It turns out that there are valves in the giraffe's neck that assist the flow of blood all the way up to the brain. The question is, how could the giraffe have known that it needed these valves until it evolved the long neck? But once it evolved the long neck, it would be too late to then get the valves. The giraffe would already have fainted.

Even more amazing is the fact that these assist valves actually stop the flow of blood from the body to the brain whenever the giraffe lowers his head. Without this shut-off function, every time a giraffe lowered his head, the blood would rush from its body down the long neck with enough pressure to literally blow its brains out. The giraffe obviously needs all the parts to work the first time. Only a blind-faith religion could imagine how a giraffe's neck could have come about by a slow accumulation of mutations over millions of years. [<https://www.breakthroughs.com> › foundations-science]

The Human Eye

The eye is one of the most amazing organs of the body. Thousands of pages of research are written on the eye every year, and we still do not know all of its secrets. The human eye can detect images the size of a telephone wire at a distance of a quarter mile. It can detect color. It can operate in an extremely wide range of intensities, from direct sunlight to near complete darkness. It can detect motion, very rapid or very slight. Eyes are arranged in pairs, allowing us to have depth perception. They are self-lubricating, self-cleaning, and operate at any temperature found on earth. Eyes have

eyelids that protect the eye, and eyelashes, which both detect and resist foreign objects. The front element of our human eye is the cornea, used for initially focusing with the available light, while the iris and the pupil limit the amount of light. The pigment layer lining of the eye serves to limit reflections of light internally and therefore keep glare to a minimum. The retina is amazing in that this one-millimeter-thick membrane processes pictures at the rate of 20 to 30 a second, which includes coding each picture and transmitting it to the brain through the optic nerve. It staggers the imagination to believe that something so complex could come about from the overwhelming harmful effect of mutations. [<https://www.britannica.com/science/human-eye>]

No one would believe a cell phone could have come about through a series of chance events. And the complexity of a cell phone is simple compared to the human eye. Every part of the human eye must be present for the eye to function. Why, then, should we believe that a cornea should mutate and wait around a million years (or whatever) for a retina to mutate? What kind of strange blind faith religion does it take to believe the eye came about by chance mutations over millions of years?

So, let's see—

Mutations are indeed the only source of genetic variation,
And they are usually detrimental,
And they are insufficient to produce large-scale evolutionary change,
And it is absurd to suppose small beneficial mutations would hang around for millions of years
waiting for another beneficial mutation to come along.

Evolution Is a Bad accident

First, let me use a term “extreme suffering” to indicate the more significant forms of suffering, like untreatable cancer, ALS, blindness, significant birth defects, viruses that kill tens of thousands of people, and governments who kill millions. There are people, who call themselves atheists and evolutionists, who say there is no God because of all the extreme suffering in the world. The argument goes something like this:

1. If there was a good God, He would not create a world full of extreme suffering.
2. We have a world full of extreme suffering.
3. Therefore, either God does not exist, or God is bad.

But if evolution is the source of all life, then why is it not true that:

1. If evolution were good, it would evolve a world without extreme suffering.
2. We have a world full of extreme suffering.
3. Therefore, either evolution does not exist, or evolution is bad.

If you do not like the extreme suffering in the world, and you believe in evolution, then the only possible evaluation is that **evolution is a bad accident**.