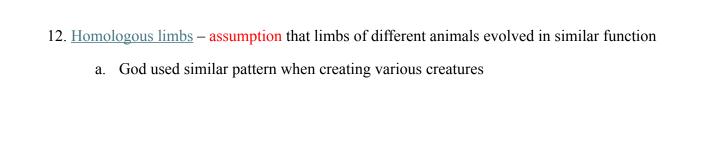
## Genesis Unveiled - Evidences, Interpretations and Assumptions

- A. Review: <u>Science</u> is a tool for studying things in the present time. Using science tools to study the past is philosophy and speculation.
  - 1. To prove something scientifically, one must be able to repeat the process to demonstrate time and time again that the hypothesis is correct.
  - 2. Therefore, science is unable to explain or prove historical events because they fall outside of the realm of repeatability.
  - 3. Things which science cannot be measure or determine are the life of Jesus, Abraham Lincoln being our 16th President, the Beginning, miracles, appearance of life on earth, dating of fossils, emotions, language, culture, etc.
- B. <u>Evidence</u> The available body of facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid. Evidence must be interpreted to conclude something is true/false. Worldview used to interpret.
  - 1. Everyone has the same evidence; in the case of history, it's simply information e.g. sedimentary layers, Grand Canyon, fossils, etc.
  - 2. Evidence is neither evolutionary nor creationist; How evidence is interpreted is based upon one's worldview (theistic creation, atheistic evolution).
  - 3. Ultimately, the interpretation is based upon faith...either faith that God created everything or faith that nothing created everything.
- C. Two basic types of biological evolution: Purposeless, non-directed, random chance occurrence
  - 1. Microevolution Microevolution is simply a change in gene frequency within a population. e.g. E. coli vs. E. coli O157 Young Earth creationists need not be concerned due to a fallen world.
  - 2. Macroevolution Macroevolution generally refers to evolution above the species level. So instead of focusing on an individual beetle species, a macroevolutionary lens might require that we zoom out on the tree of life, to assess the diversity of the entire beetle clade and its position on the tree [of life]. e.g. Molecules to Man. Evolutionists will use microevolution examples to extrapolate to macroevolution. This is completely contrary to Biblical teaching.
- D. Icons of Evolutions those concepts and ideas that evolutionists promote to argue their worldview
  - 1. Ontogeny Recapitulates Phylogeny (Development continues through the phylum)
  - 2. Proposed by Ernst Haekel 16 February 1834 9 August 1919 German zoologist, naturalist, eugenicist, philosopher, physician, professor, marine biologist and artist.
    - a. "[The recapitulation theory] had ... a regrettable influence on the progress of embryology." p. 13; "Recapitulation ... does not take place." pp. 170-1, de Beer, Sir Gavin, Embryos and Ancestors (London: Oxford University Press, 1958), 197 pp.
  - 3. <u>Gill slits</u> Since animals developed "gill slits" during gestation, all animals must have developed from a common ancestor.
    - a. Reality "Gill slits" are undifferentiated tissue that will eventually develop into the Hammer/Anvil middle ear, Stirrup, and Styloid process, Thyroid gland, Cricoid bone larynx
  - 4. <u>Miller-Urey experiment</u> Create amino acids (building blocks of proteins)

- a. Requirements: Methane, Hydrogen, Water, Ammonia, (assumed atmosphere), Electric Spark (simulates lightning), Reducing Atmosphere (oxygen breaks down organic matter), Removal of organic compounds after spark (insertion of Intelligent Design)
- b. Outcome: amino acids produced, but they were 50% D and 50% L isomers. Amino acids are NOT life! Amino acids in all living organisms are made up of ONLY L isomers. One D isomer within the genes of an organism will cause death to that organism.
- 5. Peppered moths This is used to explain that light colored moths had adapted to dark moths to hide on coal-darkened trees from predators
  - a. Reality: evidence was falsified. Selected dark moths were glued to dark trees
- 6. <u>Piltdown Man</u> The fragmentary remains of a human ancestor called Eoanthropus dawsoni, found during 1911-1915 at Piltdown, Sussex, were thought to hold the key to our evolutionary past. The creature was said to be a "missing link" between humans and apes, with all the features speculated to be in such an animal, including a large braincase and ape-like jaw
  - a. Reality: It took some 40 years to expose Piltdown Man as a fake. By 1953, analytical techniques were such that Oxford anatomist Joseph Weiner and his team were able to show how real bones and fossils had been treated to make them look ancient.
- 7. Nebraska Man From a tooth found in 1922 and a skull found in 1924
  - a. Reality: Jaw bone of a pig was later discovered and when the original tooth was inserted into the jawbone, it fit like a glove. Ascent of Man drawings include Piltdown Man and Nebraska Man
- 8. Geologic column It is a concept of supposed lower life forms found at the bottom of the strata with higher evolved forms found at the top
  - a. Reality: The entire column does not exist anywhere in the world. "Primitive" forms are found in higher strata, Fossil-rock-fossil circular reasoning, <u>polystrate trees</u> found "growing" through thousands/millions of years of strata
- 9. <u>Carbon-14 dating</u> Radio-active carbon 14 in living things breaks down to carbon 12 over time and is extrapolated back to its original time the organism was alive. Half-life = 5730 years
  - a. Reality: "For dating purposes the sample must be virtually unaffected by weathering or post-depositional chemical alteration [applies to 'whole-rock' analyses of basic fine-grained flows]." Evernden, J. F., D. E. Savage, G. H. Curtis, and G. T. James, "Potassium-Argon Dates and the Cenozoic Mammalian Chronology of North America," American Journal of Science, vol. 262 (February 1964), pp. 145-198. p 155.
  - b. Living mollusks (snails, etc.) have had their shells dated by C-14 method up to 2,300 yrs.<sup>1</sup>
  - c. New wood from actively growing trees has been dated by the same method at 10,000 yrs.<sup>2</sup>
  - d. Freshly killed seals have been dated at 1,300 years, and mummified seals dead no longer than 30 years have been dated up to 4,600 years.<sup>3</sup>

#### 10. Mutations

- a. Reality: "For any acceptable theory of the mechanism of evolution, a great number of fully viable hereditary variations is necessary. Mutation does produce hereditary changes, but the mass of evidence shows that all, or almost all, known mutations are unmistakably pathological and the few remaining ones are highly suspect." Martin, C. P., "A Non-Geneticist Looks at Evolution," American Scientist, vol. 41 (January 1953), pp. 100-106. Martin was at McGill University. p. 103
- 11. <u>Darwin finches</u> Not evolution, but adaptation Beaks change with the type of climate



## A. Very Little Sediment on the Seafloor

- 1. Every year, 20 billion tons of dirt and rock debris wash into the ocean and accumulate on the seafloor.
- 2. Only 1 billion tons (5%) are removed by tectonic plates.
- 3. At this rate, the current thickness of seafloor sediment would accumulate in less than 12 million years.
- 4. Such sediments are easily explained by water draining off the continents towards the end of the Flood.

## A. Bent Rock Layers

- 1. If the time between the first deposits at Grand Canyon (520 million years ago) and their bending (60 million years ago) was 460 million years, the layers would not bend. They would break like concrete.
- 2. However, it supposedly took 270 million years to deposit these particular layers. Surely in that time the Tapeats Sandstone at the bottom would have dried out and the sand grains cemented together, especially with 4,000 feet (1,220 m) of rock layers piled on top of it and pressing down on it.
- 3. The only viable scientific explanation is that the whole sequence was deposited very quickly—the creation model indicates that it took less than a year, during the global Flood cataclysm.

## B. Soft Tissue in Fossils

- 1. Bone slices from the fossilized thigh bone (femur) of a Tyrannosaurus rex found in the Hell Creek formation of Montana were studied under the microscope by Schweitzer.
- 2. To her amazement, the bone showed what appeared to be blood vessels of the type seen in bone and marrow, and these contained what appeared to be red blood cells with nuclei, typical of reptiles and birds (but not mammals).
- 3. The vessels even appeared to be lined with specialized endothelial cells found in all blood vessels.

### C. Faint Sun Paradox

- 1. Evidence now supports astronomers' belief that the sun's power comes from the fusion of hydrogen into helium deep in the sun's core, but there is a huge problem.
- 2. As the hydrogen fuses, it should change the composition of the sun's core, gradually increasing the sun's temperature.

3. If true, this means that the earth was colder in the past. In fact, the earth would have been below freezing 3.5 billion years ago, when life supposedly evolved.

## D. Rapidly Decaying Magnetic Field

- 1. The earth is surrounded by a magnetic field that protects living things from solar radiation. Without it, life could not exist.
- 2. That's why scientists were surprised to discover that the field is quickly wearing down.
- 3. At the current rate, the field and thus the earth could be no older than 20,000 years old.

## E. Helium in Radioactive Rocks

- 1. During the radioactive decay of uranium and thorium contained in rocks, lots of helium is produced.
- 2. Because helium is the second lightest element and a noble gas—meaning it does not combine with other atoms—it readily diffuses (leaks) out and eventually escapes into the atmosphere.
- 3. Helium diffuses so rapidly that all the helium should have leaked out in less than 100,000 years.

## F. Carbon-14 in Fossils, Coal, and Diamonds

- 1. Carbon-14 (or radiocarbon) is a radioactive form of carbon that scientists use to date fossils. But it decays quickly.
- 2. Carbon-14 (or radiocarbon) is a radioactive form of carbon that scientists use to date fossils. But it decays so quickly—with a half-life of only 5,730 years—that none is expected to remain in fossils after only a few hundred thousand years.
- 3. Yet carbon-14 has been detected in "ancient" fossils—supposedly up to hundreds of millions of years old—ever since the earliest days of radiocarbon dating.

### G. Short-Lived Comets

- 1. A comet spends most of its time far from the sun in the deep freeze of space. But once each orbit a comet comes very close to the sun, allowing the sun's heat to evaporate much of the comet's ice and dislodge dust to form a beautiful tail.
- 2. Comets have little mass, so each close pass to the sun greatly reduces a comet's size, and eventually comets fade away. They can't survive billions of years.

## H. Very Little Salt in the Sea

- 1. If the world's oceans have been around for three billion years as evolutionists believe, they should be filled with vastly more salt than the oceans contain today.
- 2. If seawater originally contained no sodium (salt) and the sodium accumulated at today's rates, then today's ocean saltiness would be reached in only 42 million years3—only about 1/70 the three billion years evolutionists propose.
- 3. But those assumptions fail to take into account the likelihood that God created a saltwater ocean for all the sea creatures He made on Day Five.

### I. DNA in "Ancient" Bacteria

- 1. Scientists were surprised to find that DNA was still intact after a supposed 250 million years.
- 2. In 2000, scientists claimed to have "resurrected" bacteria, named Lazarus bacteria, discovered in a salt crystal conventionally dated at 250 million years old. They were shocked that the bacteria's DNA was very similar to modern bacterial DNA. If the modern bacteria were the result of 250 million years of evolution, its DNA should be very different from the Lazarus bacteria (based on known mutation rates).
- 3. In addition, the scientists were surprised to find that the DNA was still intact after the supposed 250 million years. DNA normally breaks down quickly, even in ideal conditions. Even evolutionists agree that DNA in bacterial spores (a dormant state) should not last more than a million years. Their quandary is quite substantial.

# E. Critical thinking – watch for words or phrases such as these in articles before it jumps to a false conclusion

1. May have	2. Might have
3. Could have	4. Supposedly happened
5. Believed to have happened	6. Must have
7. Had to have had	8. Better function or better purpose

F. Four Killer Questions to ask someone or of the article, book, or statement:

1. What do you mean by that?	2. What difference does it make?
3. How do you know this/that is true?	4. What happens if you're wrong about what you believe, and you die?

## How to use Killer Questions:

- 1. Part 1 classroom setting
- 2. Part 2 Interview with a secular humanist

## **Suggested Reading and Resources**

**The New Answers Book** Ken Ham, B.S. and CEO Answers in Genesis

**Answers in Genesis** Website (Adult and Children books/videos)

Bones of Contention, Marvin L. Lubenow, M.S., Th.M.

**<u>Creatures That Defy Evolution</u>**, Dr. Jobe Martin, D.D.S. (FREE VIDEO)

Darwin's Black Box, Dr. Michael Behe, Ph.D

**Evolution of a Creationist, Dr. Jobe Martin (FREE BOOK)** 

In the Beginning, Dr. Walt Brown, Ph.D. (FREE BOOK)

Refuting Compromise, Dr. Jonathan Sarfati, Ph.D.

The Genesis Flood, John C. Whitcomb, B.D./Dr. Henry M. Morris, Ph.D.

The Young Earth, Dr. John Morris, Ph.D.

## **Quotes from PowerPoint Presentation**

"The <u>fact</u> of evolution is the backbone of biology, and biology is thus in the peculiar position of being a science founded on an <u>unproved theory</u>, is it then a science or <u>faith</u>?" L.H. Matthews, in his introduction to the 1872 'Everyman' edition of "On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life".

"We are told dogmatically that evolution is an established fact; but we are never told who has established it, and by what means. We are told, often enough, that the doctrine is founded upon evidence, and that indeed this evidence 'is henceforward above all verification, as well as being immune from any subsequent contradiction by experience'; but we are left entirely in the dark on the crucial question wherein, precisely, this evidence consists." Smith, Wolfgang, Teilhardism and the New Religion (Rockford, Illinois: Tan Books & Publishers, Inc., 1988), 248 pp., p. 2

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

from Space (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1984), 176 pp.

"In short there is not a shred of objective evidence to support the hypothesis that life began in an organic soup here on the Earth." Hoyle, Sir Fred, The Intelligent Universe (New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1983), 256 pp p. 23

"There are only two possibilities as to how life arose; one is spontaneous generation arising to evolution, the other is a supernatural creative act of God, there is no third possibility. Spontaneous generation, that life arose from non-living matter, was scientifically disproved 120 years ago by Louis Pasteur and others. That leaves us with only one possible conclusion—that life arose as a creative act of God. I will not accept that philosophically because I do not want to believe in God, Therefore, I choose to believe in that which I know is scientifically impossible, spontaneous generation arising to evolution." Wald, George, "Innovation and Biology," Scientific American, Vol. 199, Sept. 1958, p. 100

"The Piltdown man forgery of 1912 was one of the most successful and wicked of all scientific frauds...

- "While we can only deplore Dawson's wicked forgery, it has to be admitted that it would not have succeeded without the headlong acceptance of shoddy evidence by scientists who should have known better."
- Thomson, Keith Stewart, "Piltdown Man: The Great English Mystery Story," *American Scientist*, vol. 79 (May/June 1991), pp. 194-201.

"Recent elaborate studies have now demonstrated conclusively that the initial activity of C-14 samples and thus the rate of C-14 production has varied with time." Critical words by Willard Libby, the Nobel prize winner for C-14 dating

"Secondly it is assumed that the samples to be dated have not been contaminated since their death, so that the proportion of carbon-14 to carbon-12 has not been changed, other than by the steady process of radioactive decay. *This depends on the careful collection of samples by the archaeologist in the field.* 

- Renfrew, Colin, *Before Civilization* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1975), 292 pp. p 52
  - "Radiocarbon dating is not only subject to errors; like all scientific procedures, it depends on definite assumptions, and these must be understood if the method is to be used properly.
  - "Firstly, it is assumed that the radioactive decay of radiocarbon will take place in a regular way, quite unaffected by physical or chemical conditions such as temperature or contact with the air, and also that the decay rate is known. This is a fundamental principle of modern physics.
  - Renfrew, Colin, *Before Civilization* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1975), 292 pp. p 52

"The third assumption is that the small proportion of radiocarbon in all living things at a given time is, in fact, a constant, and that it does not vary from place to place, or among different species. This too is found in practice to be broadly justified." Renfrew, Colin, Before Civilization (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1975), 292 pp. p 52

"And finally it is <u>assumed</u> that the concentration of radiocarbon in the earth's atmosphere has remained <u>constant through time</u>. <u>If this is so</u>, by measuring the proportion of radiocarbon present in living things today we can obtain a valid value for the proportion that the sample contained when it was alive."

Renfrew, Colin, Before Civilization (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1975), 292 pp. p 52

"For dating purposes the *sample must be virtually unaffected by weathering or post-depositional chemical alteration* [applies to 'whole-rock' analyses of basic fine-grained flows]."

Evernden, J. F., D. E. Savage, G. H. Curtis, and G. T. James, "Potassium-Argon Dates and the Cenozoic Mammalian Chronology of North America," *American Journal of Science*, vol. 262 (February 1964), pp. 145-198. p 155

"In an effort to evaluate a discordant age sequence, therefore, the data are adjusted in one of several ways ... until the lead-uranium and lead-lead ages are in agreement."

Stieff, L. R., T. W. Stern, and R. N. Eichler, "Algebraic and Graphic Methods for Evaluating Discordant Lead-Isotope Ages," *United States Geological Survey Professional Paper 414-E* (1963), p. E1.

- Living mollusks (snails, etc.) have had their shells dated by C-14 method up to 2,300 yrs.
- New wood from actively growing trees has been dated by the same method at 10,000 yrs.
- Freshly killed seals have been dated at 1,300 years, and mummified seals dead no longer than 30 years have been dated up to 4,600 years.
- 1. M. Keith and G. Anderson: "Radiocarbon Dating: Fictitious Results with Mollusk Shells," in Science, 141 (1963):634
- 2. B. Huber: "Recording Gaseous Exchange Under Field Conditions," in The Physiology of Forrest Trees, Ed. K.V. Thimann (N.Y.:Ronald, 1958).
- 3. W. Dort: "Mummified Seals of Southern Victoria Land," in Antartic Journal of the U.S., 6 (1971): 210

"In general, dates in the 'correct ball park' are assumed to be correct and are published, but those in disagreement with other data are seldom published nor are discrepancies fully explained." Mauger, R. L, "K-Ar Ages of Biotites from Tuffs in Eocene Rocks of the Green River, Washakie, and Uinta Basins, Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado," (University of Wyoming) Contributions to Geology, vol.. 15, no. 1 (Winter 1977), pp. 17-41. p 37

"For any acceptable theory of the mechanism of evolution, a great number of fully viable hereditary variations is necessary. Mutation does produce hereditary changes, but the mass of evidence shows that all, or almost all, known mutations are unmistakably pathological and the few remaining ones are highly suspect." Martin, C. P., "A Non-Geneticist Looks at Evolution," American Scientist, vol. 41 (January 1953), pp. 100-106. Martin was at McGill University. p. 103

"The <u>fruit fly</u> has long been the favorite object of mutation experiments because of its fast gestation period (twelve days). X rays have been used to increase the mutation rate in the fruit fly by 15,000 percent. All in all, scientists have been able to 'catalyze the fruit fly evolutionary process such that what has been seen to occur in

Drosophila (fruit fly) is the equivalent of many millions of years of normal mutations and evolution.' Even with this tremendous speedup of mutations, scientists have never been able to come up with anything other than another fruit fly." Rifkin, Jeremy, Algeny (New York: Viking Press, 1983), 298 pp. p. 134

Unknown chemicals in the primordial past...through...

Unknown processes which no longer exist...produced...

Unknown life forms which are not to be found, but could through...

Unknown reproductive methods spawn new life...in an...

Unknown atmospheric composition...in an...

Unknown oceanic soup complex...in an...

Unknown time and place. Attributed to <u>Dr. Henry M. Morris</u>