Background to Darwinian Evolution

Microevolution vs. Macroevolution and Animal Kinds



What We Will Learn about "Animal Kinds" in This Lesson

- A) Fixity of <u>Animal Kinds</u> Disproves Darwinian Evolution
- B) Animals Can Vary/Change Within Their own Kind (Microevolution), But Not Outside Their own Kind (Macroevolution).
- C) Similarities in Created Kinds Reflects an Intelligent Designer

Introduction What Our Children Are Facing







Logical Fallacy: "Appeal to the Majority"



Logical Fallacy: "Appeal to the Majority"

That's all very interesting, but do you happen to have any EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS to support your philosophy?



And while we're on the subject, in the 1930's, Nazi Germany propaganda was also everywhere: on radio commercials, comic books, movies, music, magazine ads, clothing, and business windows. Would you have accepted the Holacaust too?

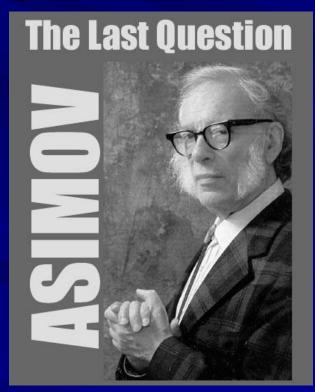


If you're truly interested in finding the truth, then why don't we sit down and compare views as to why I believe we are the result of an intelligent designer and not the <u>accidental</u> byproduct of evolution from a cloud of hydrogen gas and pond scum.





- "Intelligence is an accident of evolution, and not necessarily an advantage." - Dr. Isaac Asimov (Physics professor, wrote > 500 books)
- "In many ways we are a biological accident, the product of countless propitious circumstances."
 - Dr. Richard Leakey Co-author with American science writer Roger Amos Lewin Origins: What New Discoveries Reveal about the Emergence of our Species and its Possible Future (1977), p. 256.





"In other words, physicists are now claiming that the hundreds of billions of stars and galaxies, including the earth and humanity, are not conscious creations but an accident. There is no Creator, because there was no creation." – Dr. Victor Stenger, (Particle Physicist) "Was the Universe Created?" Free Inquiry (Summer 1987), pp. 26-30. p. 26

"Many paleontologists, myself included, now view Homo sapiens as a tiny and unpredictable twig on a richly ramifying tree of life a happy accident of the last geological moment, unlikely ever to appear again if we could regrow the tree from seed."

- Dr. Stephen Jay Gould, "Modified Grandeur," Natural History, vol. 102

(March 1993), pp. 14-20. p 20



"Gould himself summed up his first two Tanner lectures thus: 'Our evolution is not progressively ordained, moving toward us. It is not for the best. It does not lead to perfect structure. There are important elements of accidental chance regulating the major structure of the biosphere. Evolution is not smooth and gradual." – Dr. Jeremy Cherfas, "The Difficulties of Darwinism," New Scientist, vol. 102 (May 17, 1984), pp. 28-30. p. 29

"Man was not programmed in biological evolution, because evolution has no program. In one sense, man, Drosophila, and all other forms of life are evolutionary accidents."

- Dr. Theodosius Dobzhansky, (Evolutionary Geneticist)"Evolution at Work,"

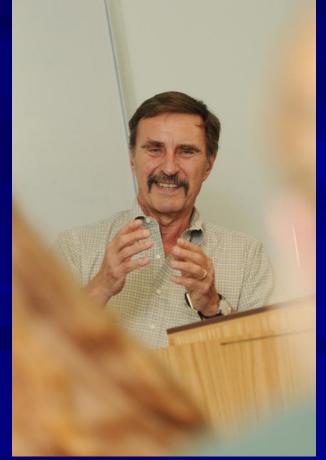
Science (May 9, 1958), pp. 1091-1098. p. 1091

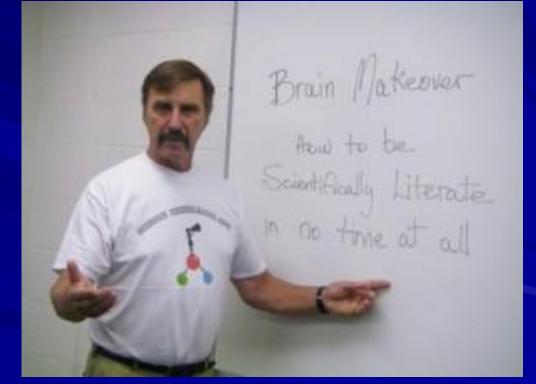


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"In this picture, the universe came into existence as a fluctuation in the quantum-mechanical vacuum. Such a hypothesis leads to a view of creation in which the entire universe is an accident. In Tyron's words, 'Our universe is simply one of those things which happen from time to time." -Dr. James Trefil, (Physicist, George Mason Univ.) "The Accidental Universe," Science Digest, vol. 92 (June

1984), pp. 53-55, 100-101.





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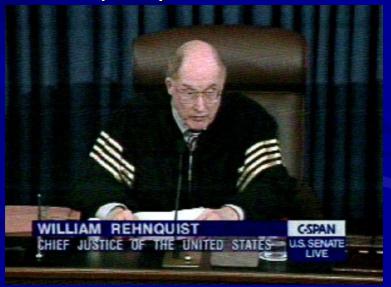


What Is "Intelligent Design" or "Creation Science?"

"We have no basis on the record to conclude that creation science need be anything other than a collection of scientific data supporting the theory that life abruptly appeared on the earth."

United States Supreme Court Justices Antonin Scalia and William Rehnquist, Edwards vs. Aguillard, Dissent (1987).

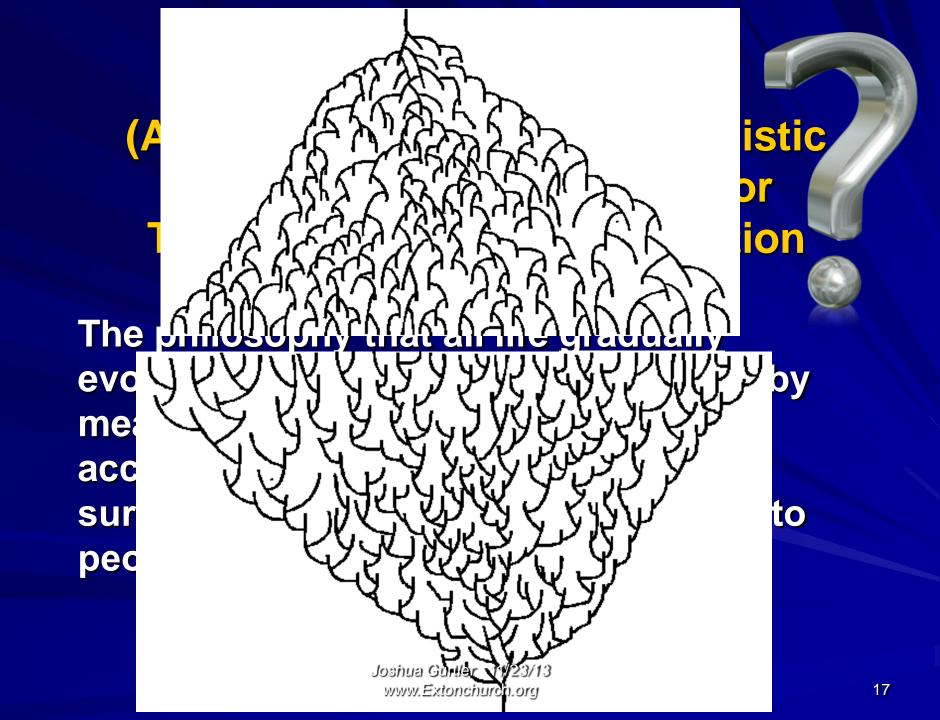




What is Evolution?

(AKA, Macroevolution, Naturalistic Evolution, Neo-Darwinism, or The General Theory of Evolution [or MES])

The philosophy that all life <u>gradually</u> evolved from a single-celled organism by means of <u>random mutations</u> (purely accidental) and <u>natural selection</u> (i.e., survival of the fittest). AKA, "particles to people" or "molecules to man."



The <u>Philosophy</u> of Macroevolution is Not New!
It has been a strong philosophical conviction of faith for <u>thousands of years</u> before man ever tried to make it scientific.

- 1. "a priori" Belief, (The conclusion precedes the investigation) versus
- 2. "a posteriori" Belief, (The investigation precedes the conclusion)

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It has been a strong philosophical conviction of faith for <u>thousands of years</u> before man ever tried to make it scientific.

- 1. "a priori" Belief, (The conclusion precedes the investigation) versus
- 2. "a posteriori" Belief, (The investigation precedes the conclusion)

Science

It stands
science
on its
head.



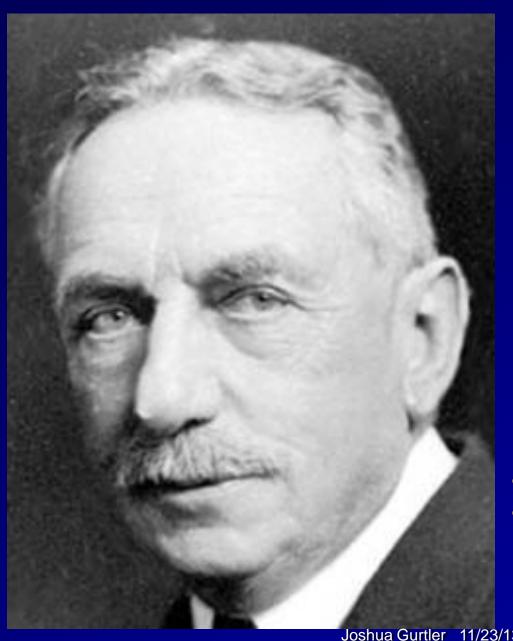
In Truth, Macroevolution is an *a priori*Philosophy, Which Employs *post hoc* (i.e., "after the fact") Investigations in Order to "FIT" A Predetermined Mold

Science

It stands
science
on its
head.



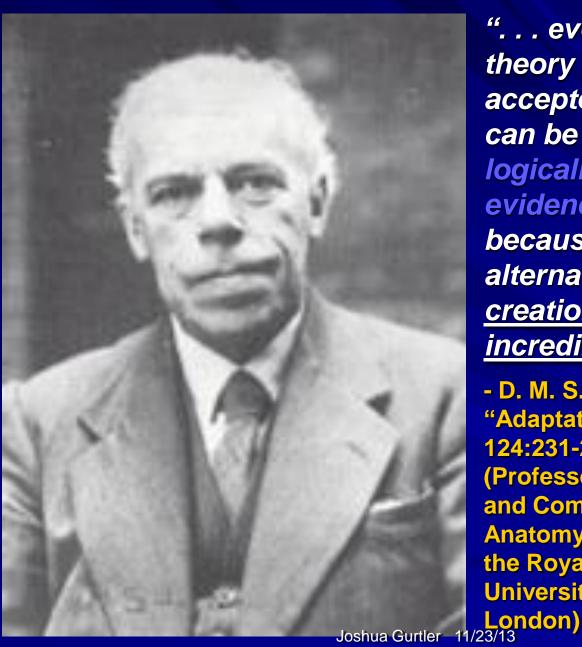
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". . . from the earliest stages of Greek thought man has been eager to discover some natural cause of evolution, and to abandon the idea of supernatural intervention in the order of nature"

- Dr. H.F. Osborn, <u>The Origin</u> and Evolution of Life, 1918, p. ix. (Harvard Paleontologist, President of American Museum of Natural History)

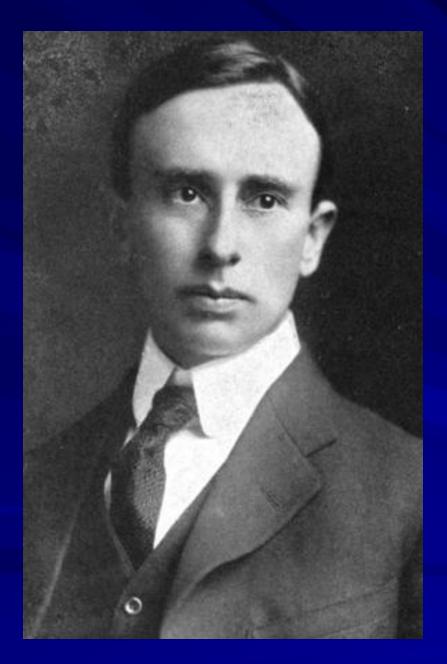
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". . . evolution itself, a theory universally accepted not because it can be proved by logically coherent evidence to be true but because the only alternative, special creation, is clearly incredible."

- D. M. S., Watson, "Adaptation," Nature. 124:231-234, 1929 (Professor of Zoology and Comparative **Anatomy, Fellow of** the Royal Society, **University College,**

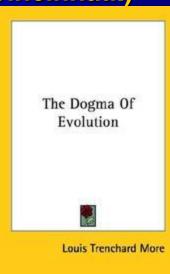
www.Extonchurch.org



"Our faith in the idea of evolution depends on our reluctance to accept the antagonistic doctrine of special creation"

-Dr. Louis Trenchard More, *The Dogma of Evolution*, 1925 (Dean of the College of Sciences, Dean of Graduate School, University of

Cincinnati.)



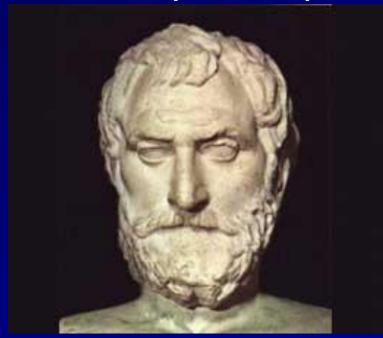


Man Has Been Trying to Explain God Away for over 3,000 Years

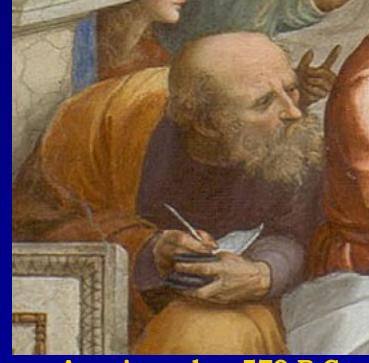
1) Psalms 14:1; 53:1- "The fool has said in his heart, 'there is no God."

2) Evolution proposed by Ancient Greeks: Thales (588 B.C.) Anaximander (570 B.C.); Empedocles (455 B.C.); Democritus (420 B.C.);

Strato (288 B.C.)

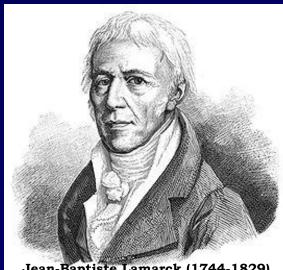


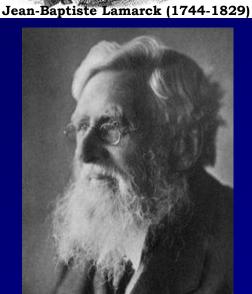
Thales, 588 B.C.



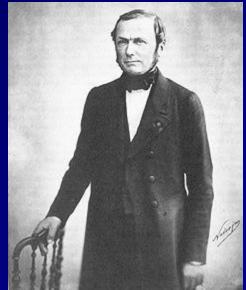
Anaximander, 570 B.C.

Evolution Proposed Prior to Charles Darwin

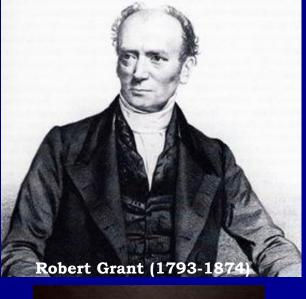




Alfred Russel Wallace (1823-1913)



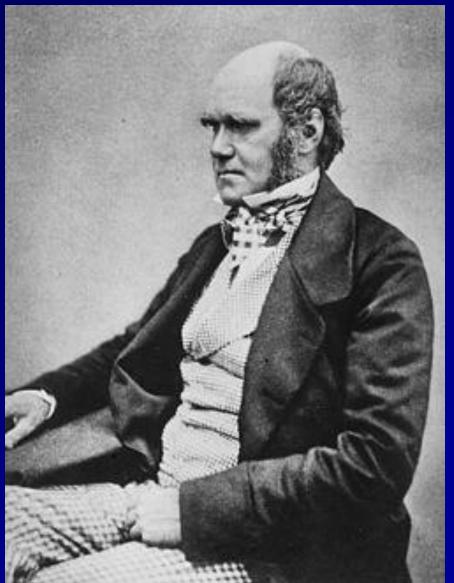
Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1772-1844)





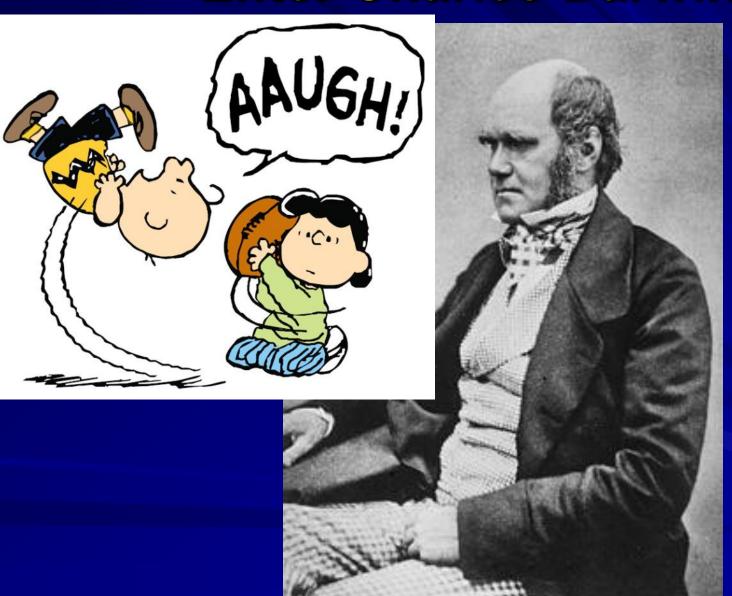
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Enter Charles Darwin



Charles Darwin used a logical fallacy called "The Fallacy of **Equivication**" (AKA, "Bait and Switch") to say, if animals can vary <u>within</u> their kind then they can evolve into different kinds (i.e., across phylogentic boundaries).

Enter Charles Darwin



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FOR LIFE.

Darwin

proved

"survival of

the fittest."

However, in

order to

prove

macro-

evolution, he

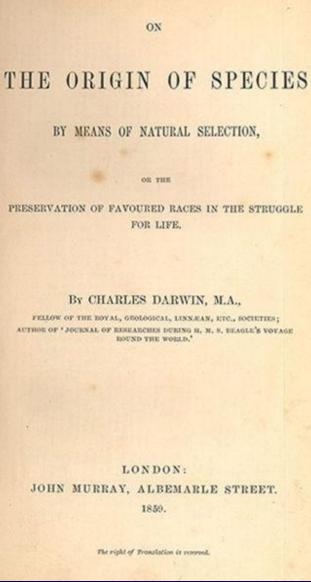
had to

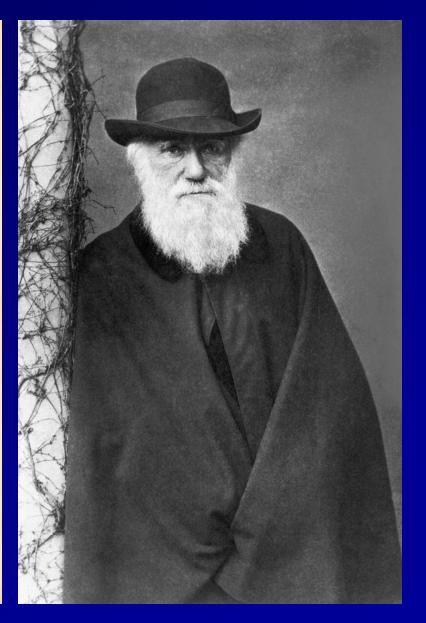
establish,

"arrival of

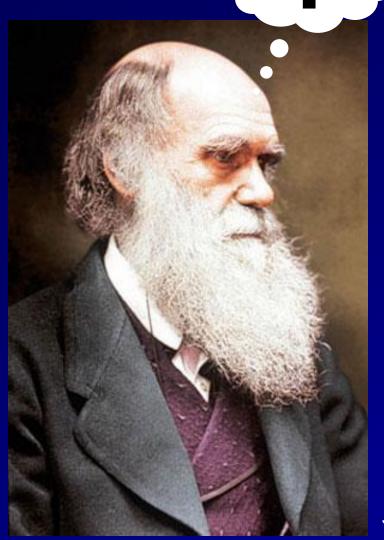
the fittest".

AUTHOR OF "JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES DURING IL, M. S. BEAGLE'S VOYAGE BOUND THE WOLLD."





Darwin Admitted His Weakness



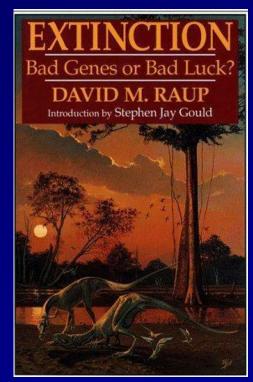
"Why is not every geological formation and every stratum full of such intermediate links? Geology assuredly does not reveal any such finely-graduated organic chain; and this, perhaps, is the most obvious and serious objection which can be urged against the theory"

- The Origin of Species, 1872 edition, pp. 264, 265

"The record of evolution is still surprisingly jerky and, ironically, we have even <u>fewer examples</u> of evolutionary transition than we had in Darwin's time."

-Dr. David M. Raup - "Conflicts Between Darwin and Paleontology," *Bulletin, Field Museum of Natural History*, vol. 50 (January 1979), p. 25. Curator and Dean of Science at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.







"What the 'record' shows is nearly a century of fudging and finagling by scientists attempting to force various fossil morsels and fragments to conform with Darwin's notions, all to no avail. Today the millions of fossils stand as very visible, ever-present reminders of the paltriness of the arguments and the overall shabbiness of the theory that marches under the banner of evolution."

- Jeremy Rifkin, Algeny, p. 125; (New York: Viking Press, 1983) [Evolutionist, advisor to France, Germany, Portugal, Slovenia, 17 best-selling books on economics and the environment. The National Journal named Rifkin as one of 150 people in the U.S. most influence in shaping federal government policy.]





II. The Microevolution Maxim

- a. Change (microevolution) occurs within animal kinds (i.e., groups or types, within phylogentic boundaries, aka "variation within a kind")
- b. Microevolution does not cross phylogenetic boundaries into macroevolution (i.e., animals do not change outside their kind)

II. The Microevolution Maxim SIMPLIFIED

Animals can vary within their kind, (microevolution) but cannot change outside their kind (macroevolution).

Gen. 1:21, 24, 25

"So God created great sea creatures and every living thing that moves, with which the waters abounded, according to their kind, and every winged bird according to its kind. And God saw

that it was good."



Gen. 1:21, 24, 25

"Then God said, "Let the earth bring forth the living creature according to its kind: cattle and creeping things and beast of the earth, each according to its kind; and it was so. And God made the beast of the earth according to its kind, cattle according to its kind, and everything that creeps on the earth according to its kind.

And God saw that it was good."





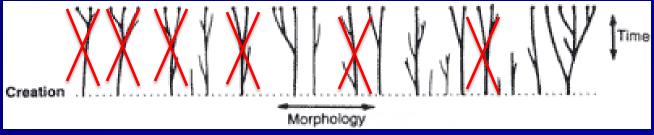
Our English word "KIND" comes from the Hebrew word "Min," from which we derive the study of "BARAMINOLOGY"

Baraminology

"Baraminology is a creationist taxonomic system that classifies animals into groups called "created kinds" or "baramins" according to the account of creation in the book of Genesis. It claims that differing kinds cannot interbreed, and have no evolutionary relationship to one another."

First Proposed by Frank Marsh in 1941.

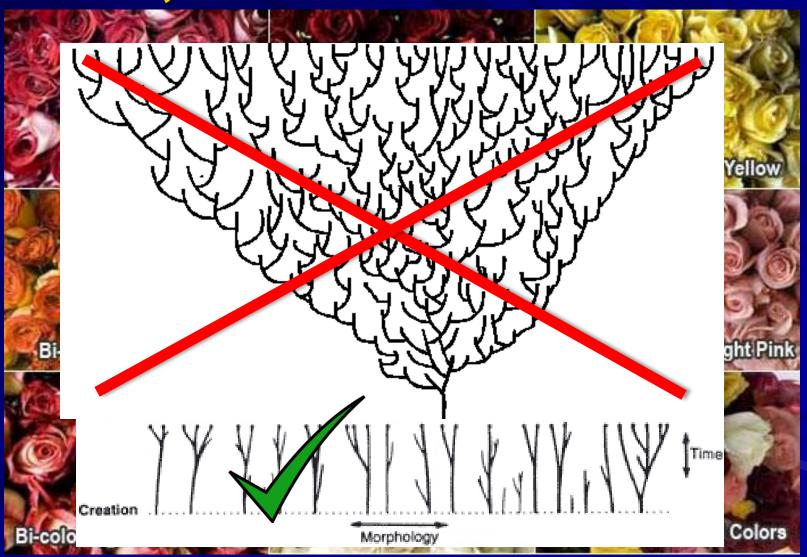
Over time, do we see more or fewer kinds appearing on earth?



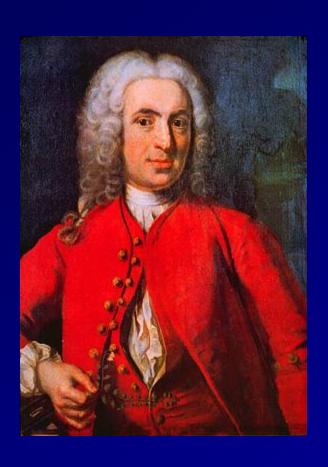
> 1,300 Varieties of Roses



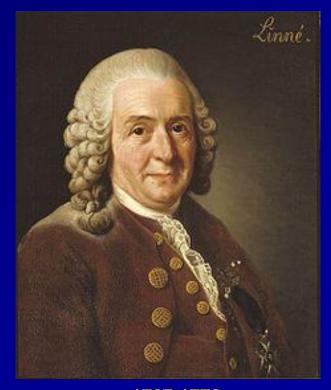
> 1,300 Varieties of Roses



Carl Linneé's (Carolus Linnaeus) Taxonomic Classification Scheme

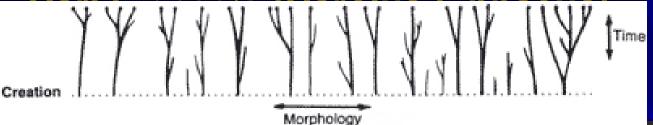


Kingdom
Phylum
Class
Order
Family
Genus
species



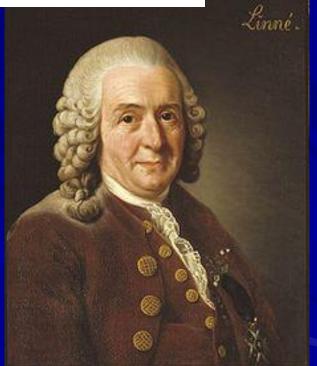
1707-1778

Lineé and Aristotle classified animals into discrete discontinuous groups.





Kingdom
Phylum
Class
Order
Family
Genus
species



1707-1778

Canidae Canis

Sdsnake.com

animals.nationalgeographic.com

daveparsons.com







Coyote

Wolf

Jackal

Canidae Canis





Wikipedia.com

Coywolf

Canidae Canis

Sdsnake.com

animals.nationalgeographic.com

daveparsons.com







Coyote

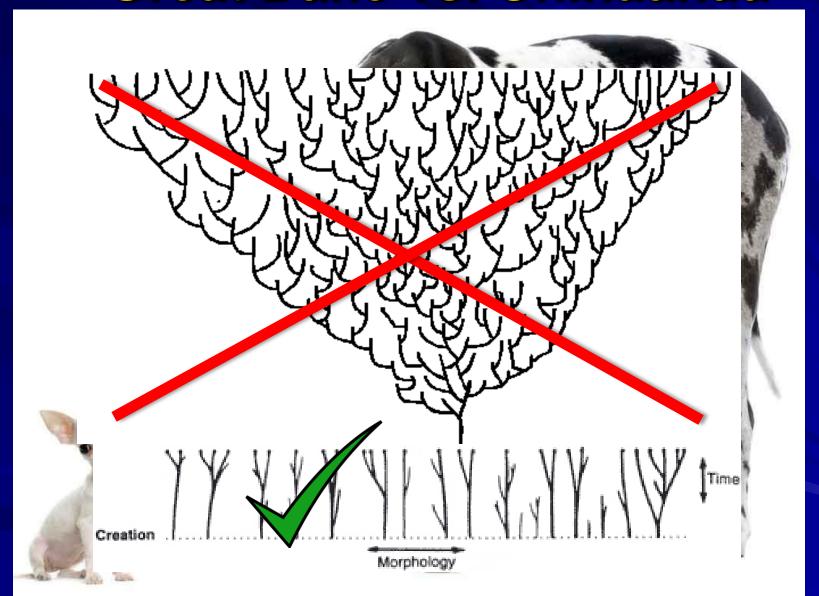
Wolf

Jackal

Great Dane vs. Chihuahua



Great Dane vs. Chihuahua



Felidae Panthera

animals.nationalgeographic.com

animals.nationalgeographic.com





Lion

Tiger

Liger



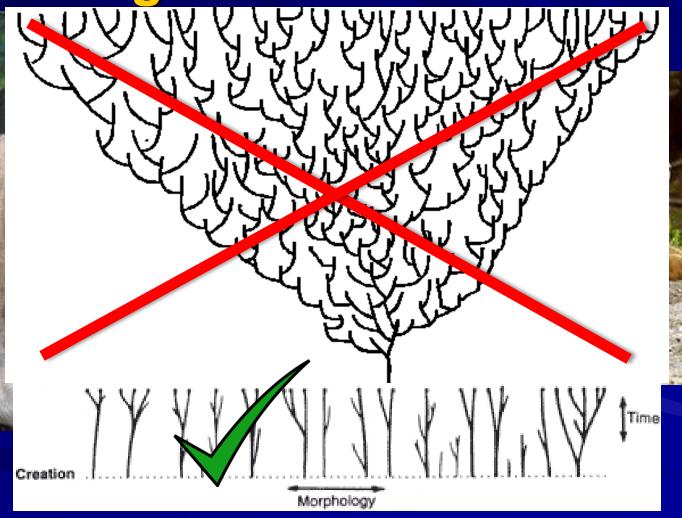
news.nationalgeographic.com



Liger.com

Tigon

Liger



Liger



Domestic Cat

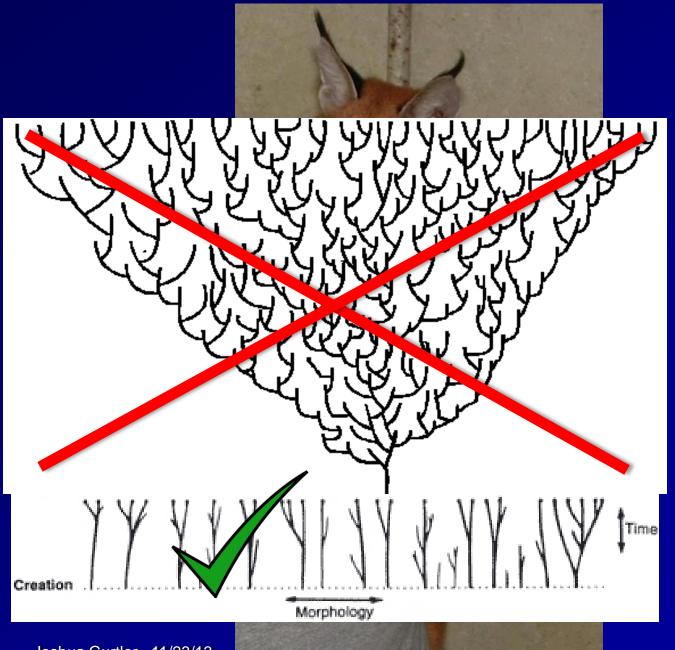


www.petpeoplesplace.com/resources/gallery/im ages/uploads/Abyssinian_802904131.jpg

www.zooinstitutes.com/animals/1385.jpg



Caracal



Equidae Equus zebra

Equidae *Equus ferus*



http://thequickanddirtydirty.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/02/zebra.jpg



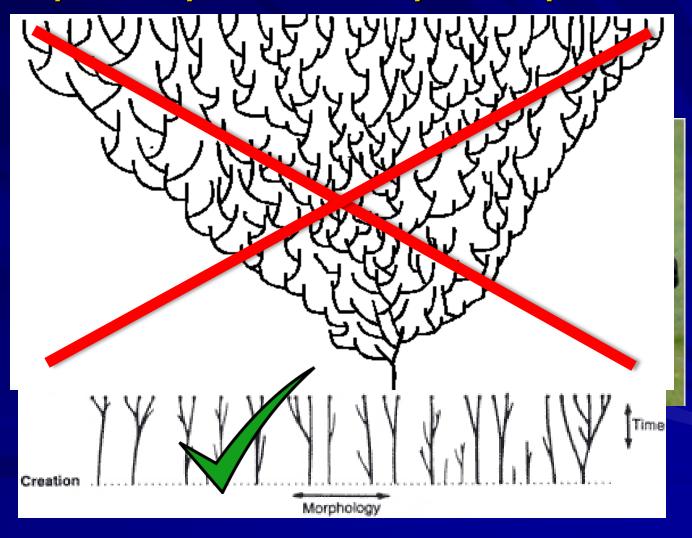
www.filebrothers.com/screenshot/horse-running-beach.jpg

Equidae Equus zebra + Equidae Equus ferus = Zebroid



www.oddee.com/item_96640.aspx

Equidae Equus zebra + Equidae Equus ferus =



Equidae Equus zebra



http://thequickanddirtydirty.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/02/zebra.jpg

Equidae *Equus africanus*



Equidae Equus zebra + Equidae Equus africanus = Zedonk





Stretch Break





What We Don't See

What We Don't See: A Rhinebra



www.worth1000.com/hosted/tutorials/151216_copy_57200524520PM_1c_finished.jpg

What We Don't See: A Bird Dog



www.worth1000.com/hosted/tutorials/151216_copy_57200524520PM_1c_finished.jpg

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What We Don't See: A Fox Bird



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What We Don't See: A Spider Bear



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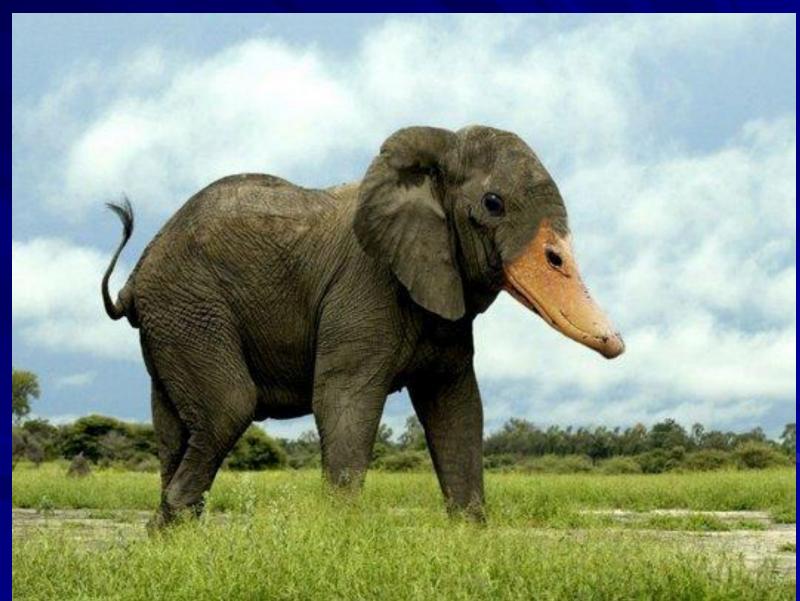
What We Don't See: Giraffe Turtle



What We Don't See: A Zebrant



What We Don't See: Elephantduck



What We Don't See: Rhinorooster



What We Don't See: Sealparrot



What We Don't See: Gorillacrow



What We Don't See: Leopardsquirrel



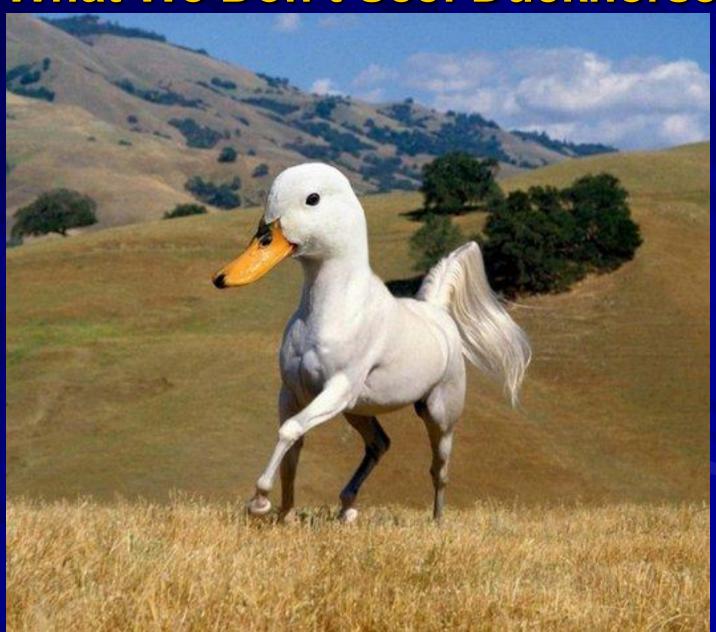
What We Don't See: Kangerlion



What We Don't See: Lionbee



What We Don't See: Duckhorse



What We Don't See: Sharkrhino



What We Don't See: Dogshark



What We Don't See: Catpeople



What We Don't See: Pugmonkey



Bovidae Bison bison

Bovidae Bos primigenius (aka, Domesticated Cattle) (>800 breeds)



www.livingwilderness.com/wildlife/bison-standing.html



http://kenfuchs42.net/lonestar2008_01.html

Bovidae Bison bison + Bovidae Bos primigenius = Beefalo

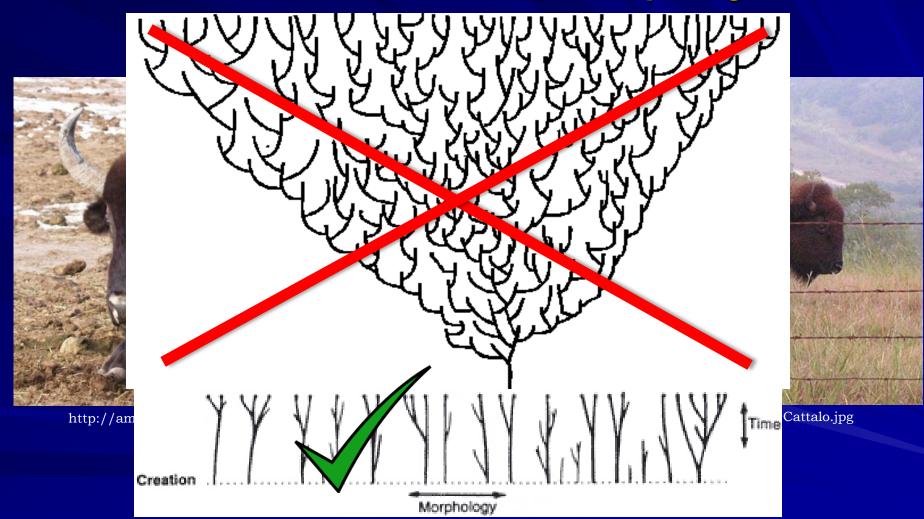




http://americanmonsters.com/site/2009/12/beefalo-usa

http://www.texasheroes.net/Cattalo.jpg

Bovidae Bison bison + Bovidae Bos primigenius =



14 Members of The Cattle Kind

The Cattle Kind

1. American Bison



2. Domesticated Cattle



The Cattle Kind



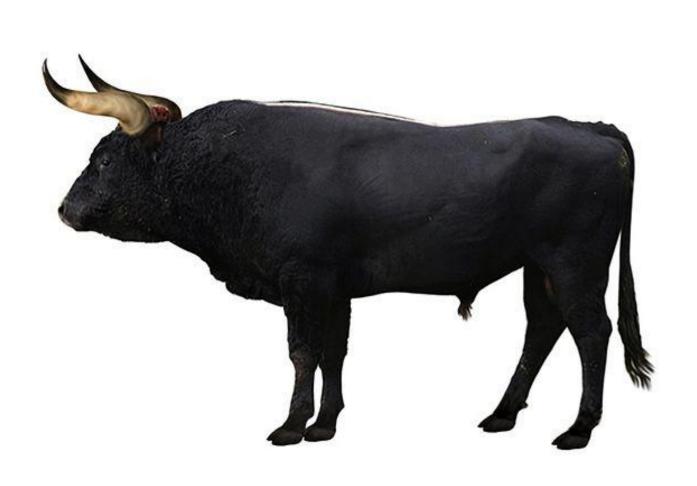
3. Musk Ox

The Cattle Kind 4. Cape Buffalo



The Cattle Kind

5. Auroch (Progenitor to Domesticated Cattle. Last female died in 1627)



The Cattle Kind 6. Wild Yak (Himalayans)



Bovidae Bos grunniens+ Bovidae Bos primigenius =





Bovidae Bos grunniens+ Bovidae Bos primigenius = Yattle



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Bovidae Bos grunniens+ Bovidae Bison bison=





Bovidae Bos grunniens+ Bovidae Bison bison Yakalo





The Cattle Kind 7. Asian Banteng



The Cattle Kind 8. Kouprey (SE Asian Grey Ox)



The Cattle Kind 9. Gaur (Indian Bison)



The Cattle Kind 10. European Bison



Ancient European Cave Paintings



The Cattle Kind 10. European Bison



Compare to American Bison



The Cattle Kind 10. European Bison



The Cattle Kind

11. Wild Water Buffalo (Asian Buffalo)



The Cattle Kind

12. Tamaraw (Mindoro Dwarf Buffalo- Phillippines)



The Cattle Kind

13. Indonesian Lowland Anoa ("Midget Buffalo" < 500 Left)



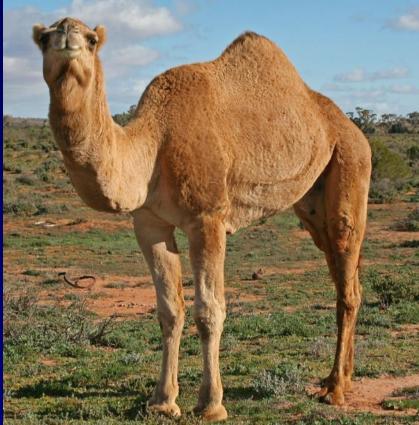
The Cattle Kind

14. Indonesian Mountain Anoa ("Midget Buffalo" < 500 Left)



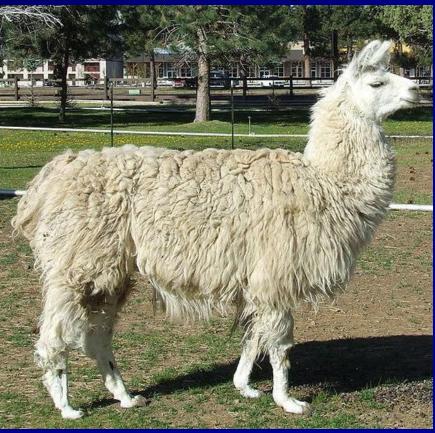


Camelidae Camelus bactrianus



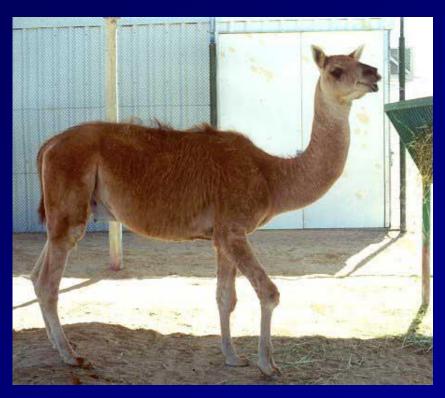
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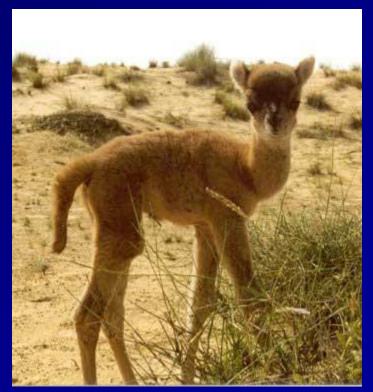
Camelidae Lama glama



http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Domestic_Lama.jpg

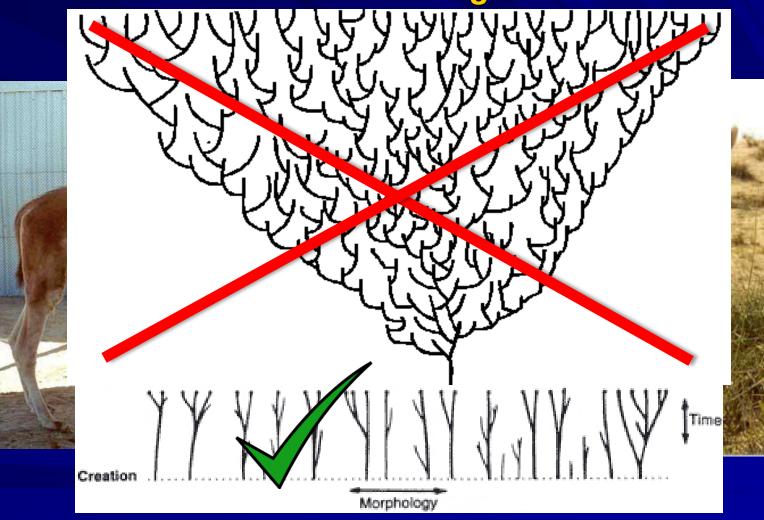
Camelidae Camelus bactrianus + Camelidae Lama glama = Cama





www.hemmy.net/2006/06/19/top-10-hybrid-animals/

Camelidae Camelus bactrianus + Camelidae Lama glama =



Gen. 1:21, 24, 25

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that it was good."

"Then God said, "Let the earth bring forth the living creature according to its kind: cattle and creeping thing and beast of the earth, each according to its kind; and it was so. And God made the beast of the earth according to its kind, cattle according to its kind, and everything that creeps on the earth according to its kind.

And God saw that it was good."



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- 1. 467,000 feet³ of space (173 freight carriers) on each of 3 decks = 1.4 million feet³ of space (equivalent to 500 freight carriers or 290 semi trailers)
- 2. Only ~8,000 distinct animal kinds
- 3. Could have taken juveniles or eggs



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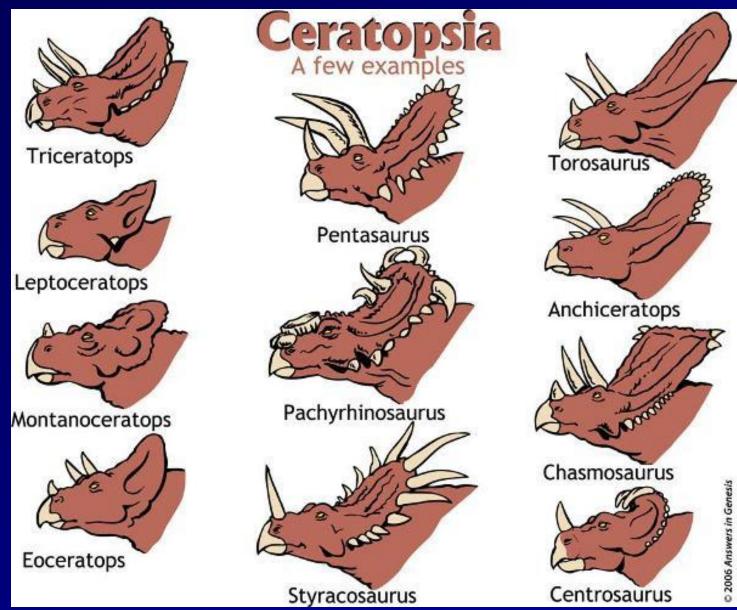


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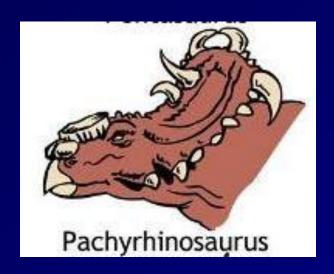


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Infraorder of Related Dinosaurs







What Do Similarities in Human and Chimpanzee DNA Indicate?

- Evolutionists argue that chimpanzees may be our closest living "relative" sharing 98.5-99.4% homologous DNA.
- The Journal Nature, in 2005, had a special issue dedicated to the chimp genome and chimp/human relatedness. Some called it "the most dramatic confirmation yet." One headline stated, "Charles Darwin was Right and Chimp Gene Map Proves It."
- What did they find? There was 200% greater difference between chimp and human DNA than previously thought (i.e., 96%)
- This seems highly similar, but human genome has <u>2.9 billion</u> base pairs, so this amounts to <u>116 million differences</u>!

(Note: Sickle cell anemia is only a single base pair difference!)

What Do Similarities in Human and Chimpanzee DNA Indicate?

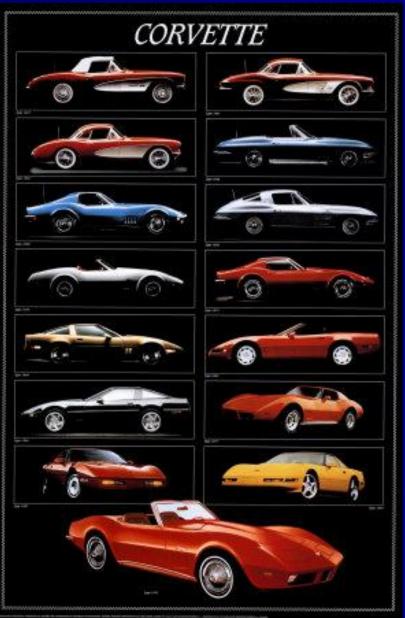
- What's the Point? If Humans evolved from chimp-like creatures, it would require at least 116 million persistent (accumulating), beneficial point mutations.... But we can't find one! (PBS Principle)
- Further, this evolutionary process supposedly occurred in only 300,000 generations (i.e., 6 million years)
- HOWEVER, a bacterium with a 20 min. generation time, goes through 368,320 generations in only 14 years and, yet we don't see ONE positive, persistent (accumulating) mutation, much less 116 million!
- In 25 years, a bacterium goes through 657,000 generations =
 13.1 million years in supposed human evolutionary time
- Finally, although chimps and humans are supposed to be more closely related, sharing a common ancestor that came after the gorillas, guess what was found when comparing their three genomes?.... 18-29% of human genetic markers are more similar to gorillas than to chimps (which disproves evolution) reflects an intelligent designer making mix-and-match mosaics in creation (cf. duck billed platypus, red panda, human and octopus eyes, etc.).

Conclusion: The Microevolution MAXIM

Animals can vary within their kind, (microevolution) but cannot change outside their kind (macroevolution).



Common Ancestor Or COMMON DESIGNER?



Similarities Outside an Animal Kind = COMMON DESIGNER?

