

## So Why This Class?

- Equip the Saints
- Strengthen our Faith
- Present a logical, scientific defense of Biblical creation
- Because the world is skeptical
- Demonstrate areas where Science and the Bible Agree

## **An Introduction**

- Cosmology
  - The study of the origin and general structure of the universe.
- The Origins of Life
  - It wasn't an accident!
- Dinosaurs and Man
  - Yep! They co-existed!
- The Fossil Record
  - It does NOT support the evolutionary mindset!
- The Hydroplate Theory
  - So where did all the water come from and where did it go?

## **The Scientific Method**

• In English...

 a method of investigation involving observation and theory to test scientific hypotheses

• The Scientific Method Consists (generally) of Four Steps...

### **The Scientific Method**

- **1) Observation and description** of a phenomenon or group of phenomena.
- 2) Formulation of an hypothesis to explain the phenomena.
- **3) Experimentation** to demonstrate the truth or falseness of the hypothesis.
- **4)** Formulation of a conclusion that validates or modifies the hypothesis.

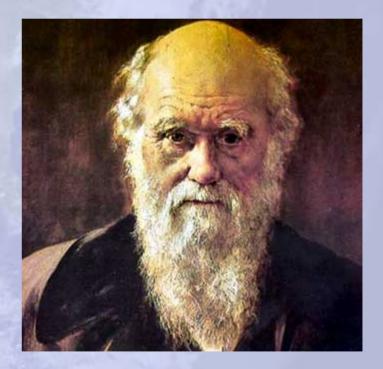
## **Observer-Expectancy Effect**

• In English...

- in any given situation or observance of some phenomena, the person who is observing said phenomena will have preconceived notions or expectations about the outcome and will therefore notice things that support their subconscious preconceived notion and tend not to notice the things that could refute the desired result.

## **Observer-Expectancy Effect**

- As Charles Darwin put it...
  - "The observer is always biased."





## Cosmology

An Examination of the Genesis of the Universe

- The Law of Causality – Cause and Effect
- The Cause of the Universe – Three Propositions
- Teleonomy – Purposeful Design

## The Law of Cause and Effect

• The most universal and most certain law in all of science

• Every Effect needs a Cause and every Cause Needs an Effect

- Cause First, Effect Second - never vice versa

- Every Material Effect must have an Adequate Antecedent Cause
- Contingent Entities

## **The Universe**

#### The Universe is a Contingent Entity.

It cannot account for its own creation. It is dependent upon something outside of itself to explain its existence...

# So What CAUSED the Universe?

Three Propositions

– Prop. 1 ~ It is eternal and has always existed

- Prop. 2~ It is not eternal; it created itself out of nothing
- Prop. 3 ~ It is not eternal; rather, it was created by something
   (Someone) anterior and superior to itself.

## **Proposition 1: An Eternal Universe**

June 2001 – *TIME* Magazine announced to the world that astronomers solved "the biggest mystery in the cosmos"!



So what's the "biggest mystery"?

## Implications

 If the Universe will end – it had a definite beginning

• With an ending, it cannot be eternal

## **Dr. Robert Jastrow**

- Stated that Evolutionists do their best to avoid the questions of the beginning and end of the Universe.
- Is there anything from physics that explains how the Universe how the Universe first came to be?
   – "No, there's not..."

**Arguments Against an Eternal Universe** 

The Motion of Galaxies

• The Life Cycle of Stars

The Laws of Thermodynamics

## **Our Friend Thermodynamics**

• First Law (Conservation)

-Potential Energy can be changed from one form to another, but it cannot be created or destroyed. The total amount of potential energy and matter in the Universe remains constant, merely changing from one form to another.

## **Our Friend Thermodynamics**

Second Law (Entropy)

 In all energy exchanges, if no energy enters or leaves the system, the potential energy of the state will always be less than that of the initial state.

- Or the principle that energy (order) decreases with time.

## **Our Friend Thermodynamics**

- Second Law Requires:
  - That the Universe had a beginning
  - That it had MORE order
  - -And MORE energy

• These things cannot be explained within the scope of the Universe itself.

## **Proposition 1: One More Point...**

**Arguments Against an Eternal Universe** 

- The Motion of Galaxies
- The Life Cycle of Stars
- The Laws of Thermodynamics

All of these phenomena are OBSERVABLE and all point to the same conclusion...



## THE UNIVERSE IS NOT ETERNAL



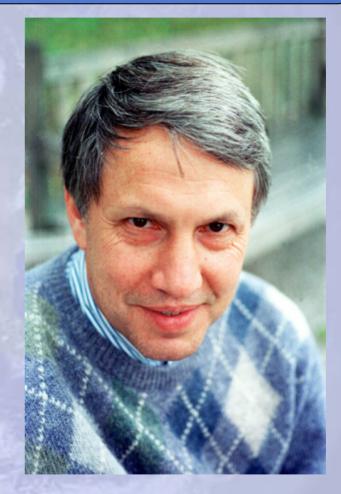
#### **Proposition 2: A Self-Created Universe**

February 2001 – *Scientific American* Magazine published an article titled "The Big Bang: Wit or Wisdom?" In the article they made the statement...

> "we no longer see a Big Bang as a solution" to what caused the universe.

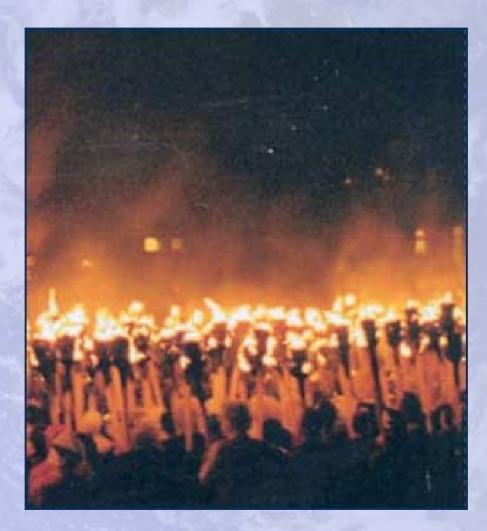
### **Further Big Bang Heresy!**

1994 – Andrei Linde in Scientific American Magazine published an article in which he stated that the scientific community found many of the evidences supporting a Big Bang "to be highly suspicious..."



Andrei Linde

# So Where's The Angry Mob?





## Most cosmologists had long since accepted that the Big Bang theory was "scientifically brain dead"...

## **The Inflationary Model**

- The Inflationary Model is the Idea that the Universe is selfcreated!
  - George Davis wrote: "No material thing can create itself." And "such a statement cannot be logically attached on the basis of any knowledge available to us".

## **The Inflationary Model**

Evolutionists are suggesting that something came from nothing – that the Universe actually created itself from nothing!

## G. K. Chesterton

"It is absurd for the evolutionist to complain that it is unthinkable for an admittedly unthinkable God to make everything out of nothing, and then pretend that it is **more** thinkable that nothing should turn itself into everything."

## **Victor J. Stenger**

Professor of Physics at the University of Hawaii

#### Wrote in the Scientific American,

"...the universe is probably the result of a random quantum fluctuation in a spaceless, timeless void...So what had to happen to start the universe was the formation of an empty bubble of highly curved spacetime. How did this bubble form? What caused it? Not everything requires a cause. It could have just happened spontaneously as one of the many linear combinations of universes that has the quantum numbers of the void... Much is still in the speculative stage, and I must admit that there are yet no empirical or observational tests that can be used to test the idea of an accidental origin."

#### Problems

## The Law of Causality

## The Scientific Method

## The Law of Cause and Effect

- The most universal and most certain law in all of science
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#### **The Inflationary Model - Repackaged**

- New Inflationary Model
  - <u>Andrei Linde</u>, <u>Andreas Albrecht</u>, Paul Steinhardt
- Chaotic Inflationary Model
   Andrei Linde
- Eternal Inflationary Model
   Andrei Linde



## THE UNIVERSE DID NOT CREATE ITSELF OUT OF NOTHING

#### **Proposition 3: A Created Universe**

- The Universe is NOT Eternal
- The Universe did NOT Create Itself Out of Nothing

 Implies a Creator Anterior and Superior to the Universe Itself!

#### **Proposition 3: A Created Universe**

Three Considerations about the "Creator"

- The Creator existed before it an Eternal, Uncaused, First Cause
- The Creator is superior to the Universe the created cannot be superior to the creator
- The Creator is of a different nature that that which it created
  - The universe is a finite, dependent creation unable to explain itself



#### THE UNIVERSE WAS CREATED BY AN ETERNAL, SUPERIOR CREATOR



#### Teleonomy

The Universe Shows Purposeful Design

- Most Basic Elements of the Teleological Argument:
  - 1. If the Universe shows purposeful design, there must have been a designer.
  - 2. The Universe does show purposeful design.
  - 3. Thus, the Universe must have had a designer.

#### **For Example**

#### The "Watch Argument"



#### Finally...

#### The "Pale Blue Dot"

# Is the Earth just an Insignificant "Blip" on the Cosmic Radar?

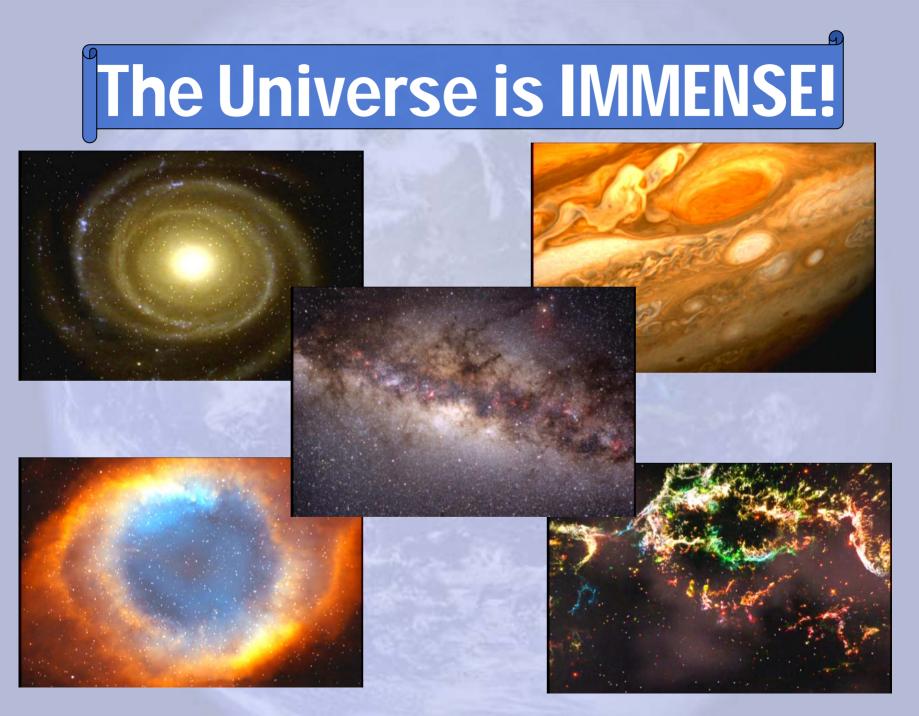
# The Universe is IMMENSE!

- Estimated to be 20 Billion Light Years in Diameter
  - Light Year is the Distance Light Travels in a Vacuum in a Year (given a constant speed)
  - 186,000 miles per second
  - 31,536,000 seconds in a year (60s\*60m\*24h\*365d)
  - Light Year is Approx 5,865,696,000,000 Miles
  - The estimated diameter of the Universe: **117,313,920,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000** miles (1.2 x 10<sup>29</sup>)

# The Universe is IMMENSE!

- Estimated to Contain More Than1 Billion Galaxies!
  - Each containing 100's of Billions of Stars
- 10,000 Billion Billion

   (10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000)
   Stars that We <u>Can See</u>
- 100+ Planets Orbiting Nearby Stars



# What Makes Earth So Special?

## What Makes Earth So Special?

- Factors Required to Produce a Hospitable Planet in a Solar System are Numerous
- All Factors Operate Within
   <u>Three Elemental Truths</u>:
  - Basic Laws of Science (all fields) are the same <u>Everywhere</u> in the Universe
  - Unchanging Physical Laws Apply <u>Everywhere</u> in the Universe
  - The Factors Necessary for Life on Earth are the Same Factors Necessary <u>Anywhere</u> <u>Else</u>

#### **Factors Necessary for Life**

#### **Six Factors to Be Considered**

- 1. Existence of Plentiful Liquid Water
- 2. Molten Core and Magnetic Field
- 3. Large Moon
- 4. Type of Star
- 5. Atmosphere
- 6. Placement within the Galaxy

#### Factor 1: Liquid Water

- The Existence of Liquid Water is **FOUNDATIONAL to LIFE!**  Properties of Water are **Exquisitely Suited for Carbon Based Life Forms Over 70% of the Earth is Covered** in Water
  - The Earth has a Consistent Water Cycle

#### Factor 1: Liquid Water

The Existence of Liquid Water on Earth Hinges Upon The Distance from the Sun

Too Close – Water Boiled Off
Too Far – Water Perpetually

Frozen

The Earth Exists in the "Goldie Locks" Zone

**Circumstellar Habitable Zone** 

Not Too Hot, Not Too Cold – Just Right

### **Circumstellar Habitable Zone**

5% Closer and the Earth Would be Like Venus – enduring 900° Daytime Temps

20% Closer and the Earth would form CO<sub>2</sub> Clouds and the Planet would Freeze as Mars is Frozen

ROUMS

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#### Factor 2: Molten Core & Magnetic Field

- The Earth's Core is Liquefied Iron
   The Crust of the Earth is 4 to 30 miles thick and broken into sections that "float" on the Molten Core
- The Circulation of the Core Creates a Magnetic Field

#### Factor 2: Molten Core & Magnetic Field

Without the Magnetic Field, the Earth would be Stripped of the Atmosphere and Lifeless

Our Magnetic Field Protects the Earth from Damaging Solar Winds

#### Factor 3: Large Moon

- Earth's Large Moon is Essential for Life on Earth
  - Helps Maintain Tilt and Steadies Rotation
- Allowing for Mild Climate and Gradual Seasonal Changes
- Circulates the Oceans via the Tides

## Factor 4: Type of Star

Spectral Type G2 Dwarf Main Sequence Star
Giant Nuclear Engine
Perfect Size

#### Factor 5: Atmosphere

## Outer Atmosphere (Ozone Layer) filters out Harmful UV

Rays

out

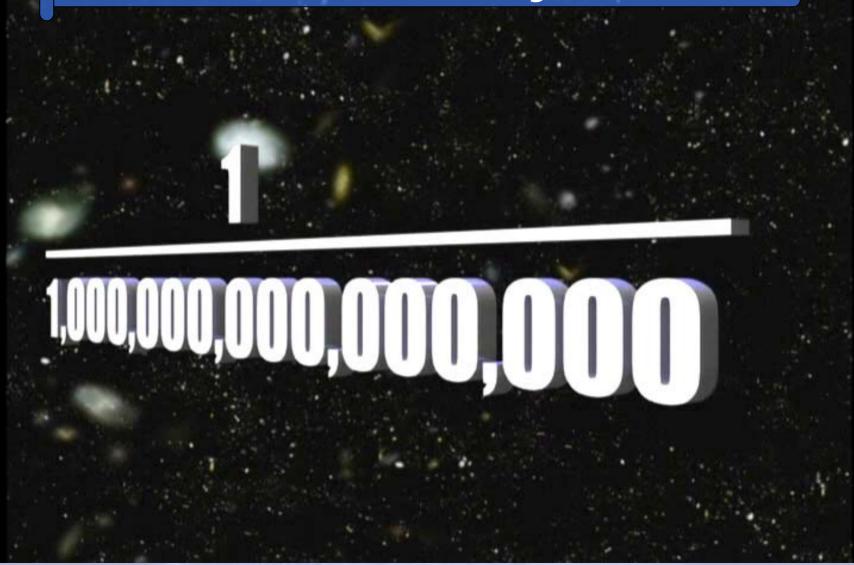
Perfect mix of Gases to allow for Life
 Unique and allows us to see

#### **Probability**



10<sup>11</sup> × 1/10 × 1/10 × 1/10 × 1/10 × 1/10 × 1/10 × 1/10 × 1/10 × 1/10 × 1/10 × 1/10 × 1/10 × 1/10 × 1/10 × 1/10 × 1/10 × 1/10 × 1/10 × 1/10 ×





#### Factor 6: Galaxy Placement

• The Milky Way – Spiral Galaxy – Highly Flattened

> Spherical Bulge at its Center

#### **Galactic Habitable Zone**

• The Solar System Exists in this Zone

Galactic Center is the most dangerous
Outer edge doesn't contain enough heavy elements

#### **Galactic Habitable Zone**

- Within the Zone there are large areas inhospitable to life
- Need to be between the Spiral
   Arms

 Our Solar System is placed between the Sagittarius & Persius Arms

#### **Galactic Habitable Zone**

Our placement in the Galaxy is the best location for Discovery

#### Conclusion

- Obvious design in the Universe denotes a Creator
- The factors necessary for complex life to exist are "Finely Tuned" and infinitesimally complex.
- It is equally amazing that the Earth is in the perfect location to allow for Scientific Discovery of the very laws that govern the Universe.
  - "The most incomprehensible thing about the Universe is that it is comprehensible." - Albert Einstein



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- Since the beginning, Man has sought to know from whence we came.
- Every culture in every region in every time has searched for answers.
- Each has developed their own ideas.
- At the core of this quest is the search for not just "how," but "why."
- The search for "why" leads to the source of that desire The Creator.

- The Origins of Life Two Opposing Explanations
- Each has its own world view
- Only one can be true the two cannot co-exist
- Explanation 1: Evolution
- Explanation 2: Creation

- Basic Philosophy of Evolution Everything in the Universe came into existence through random, chance processes – no supernatural involvement
- The origin of the Universe can be explained by time, chance and <u>continuing</u> processes
- All life originated from a single-celled organism that came from non-living matter

- Basic Philosophy of Creation
   The Universe is NOT selfcontained
- The Universe was created by the deliberate act of God
- The processes to create the Universe are not continuing today
- These processes are responsible for the creation of the Universe, Earth and all life

**Properties of Examination** Two Possibilities All things can, or cannot, be explained by ongoing natural processes in a selfcontained Universe

- If they can, then evolution is true
- If they cannot, then creation is true

- Six Definitions of Evolution Dr. Kent Hovind
- Cosmic Evolution
- Chemical Evolution
- Stellar and Planetary Evolution
- Organic Evolution
- Macro Evolution
- Micro Evolution

Only one is supported by Creation

**Organic Evolution Defined**  As theorized it is naturally occurring, beneficial change that produces increasing and inheritable complexity.

 Also called "macro evolution" and "vertical evolution" Basis for Discussion
 None of us was there

 Discussion must be based upon an assumption, hypothesis, or theory

- Definitions
   Assumption: something taken for granted, a legitimate starting point of investigation
- <u>Hypothesis</u>: educated guess or tentative assumption
- <u>Theory</u>: plausible general principle supported by documented facts
- Fact: an actual occurrence

Is Organic Evolution a "Fact"?
We will see that organic evolution is NOT a fact!

• It is based upon NON-PROVABLE ASSUMPTIONS!

- Based On Non-Provable Assumptions
- Spontaneous generation MUST have occurred

• Spontaneous generation must have occurred ONLY ONCE

- Spontaneous Generation and the Law of Biogenesis
  The Law of Biogenesis states that living things come from living things.
  - i.e., Francisco Redi, 1668
- Spontaneous generation is a foundational assumption in Evolutionary Theory
  - Evolution is in direct opposition to the Law of Biogenesis

- Spontaneous Generation and the Law of Biogenesis Spontaneous generation has never been observed.
  - Attempts to replicate fail miserably.
  - So evolutionists simply assume it happened.
- Also claim that it happened ONLY ONCE.
  - Why just once?
  - Because of the complexity of DNA.

So...Is Organic Evolution a "Fact"? The Theory of Organic is Invalid and therefore CANNOT be a FACT! **Two Serious Problems** Something based upon an

- Something based upon an assumption is always just an assumption. (Evolution is based upon 7 non-provable assumptions!)
- Spontaneous generation is NOT scientifically plausible.



Mutations – the Mechanism of Evolution? Gregor Mendel, a 19<sup>th</sup> Century Monk, studied the inheritance of flower color

## of pea plants

- Often called the "Father of Genetics"
- His work was "rediscovered" around
   1900
  - Optimistic Evolutionary Scientists thought they found the mechanism of evolution... Genetic Mutation

Mutations – the Mechanism of Evolution? • Natural Selection + Genetic Mutation – The Mechanism of

Mutation = The Mechanism of Evolution

• New Theory was and still is widely accepted by Evolutionary Scientists

- Writton by Francis Hitching and
- Written by Francis Hitching and Published in 1982
- "The theory is that a chance favorable mutation gradually spreads through a population of plants or animals by a process of natural selection of the fittest; and over geological periods of time, a new species emerges. Genetics provides the mechanism that supports Darwin's original insight."

Central Theme of Modern Evolutionary Theory - All the effects of evolution can be contributed to the accumulation of small genetic changes

• Mutations are the only known source for <u>new</u> genetic variability, and hence, evolution

Do Mutations Occur?
 Mutations are an observable, reproducible fact of science

• Mutations must be understood and examined from the Creationist perspective What is a Mutation?
 Simply put, a Mutation is an error made when cells copy DNA

 Usually the loss, insertion, or change of a nucleotide in a DNA molecule

- 1. Mutations are random.
- 2. Mutations are rare, not common.
- 3. Mutations may be good, bad, or neutral.
  - a) Good mutations are very, very rare.
  - b) Most mutations are harmful.
- 4. Mutations do not result in new genetic information.

Mutations are Random "It remains true to say that we know of no other way other than random mutations by which hereditary variation comes into being..."

– C.H. Waddington, 1962

 "A key axiom of modern evolutionary theory is that mutations do not occur in response to the needs of the organism... Mutations are random"
 – Paul Ehrlich, 2000

**Mutations are Random**  In other words, nature is not selecting anything, rather, random chance is responsible for errors produced during the duplication of genetic material.

 Natural Selection + Genetic Mutation ≠ The Mechanism of Evolution

**Mutations are Rare** "It is probably fair to estimate the frequency of a majority of mutations in higher organisms between one in ten thousand and one in a million per gene per generation"

- C.H. Waddington, 1962

• In the natural world, mutations are very, very rare.

- Mutations The Good, The Bad and The Neutral
- Bad Mutations cause damage
  - Diseases such as hemophilia, Duchenne dystrophy
- Neutral Mutations are not useful and require more change
  - Usually eliminated within one generation
- Good Mutations, or helpful mutations, are the "bread and butter" of upward genetic evolution

Good Mutations are VERY Rare Decades of Genetic Research shows that less than 1% of Genetic Mutations are helpful

• Research clearly shows that Mutations affect the Viability of the possessor and invariably affect it adversely

- Mutations in Rapidly Reproducing Organisms Organisms such as Bacteria show the least good mutation
- Even with the high mutation rates, bacteria are still bacteria – a different, more complex organism has NEVER been created
- Fruit flies show very little natural mutation and show no change from distant generations

- **Mutations in Rapidly Reproducing Organisms** In essence, we are asked to believe that organisms that have been in a period of stasis (i.e., no change) "somehow" provide the proof of evolution.
  - Bacteria remain bacteria
  - Fruit Flies retain their basic body plan as Fruit Flies

## Most Mutations are Harmful

- Of Carefully Studied Mutations, MOST are Harmful
- The Rest are Neutral no Positive or Negative Results
- Mutations that are Beneficial are Exceedingly Rare
  - Generally involve insignificant changes
- Most Mutations are Recessive and not Manifested in Future Generations
- Significant Mutational Changes are often Detrimental and Eliminated
- Mutations are Primarily Lethal

**Mutations Do NOT Result in New Information**  Evolution Requires the Addition of New Genetic Information

• Research shows that Mutations DO NOT Produce New Information!

- **Genetic Researchers & Molecular Biologists Agree** "The issue is not new traits, but new genetic information.... If evolution from goo to you were true, we should expect to find countless information-adding mutations. But we have not even found one" (2002). Jonathan Sarfati.
- "...mutations do not appear to bring progressive changes.... Despite enormous efforts by experimenters and breeders – mutations seem unable to produce entirely new forms of life" (1985).

– Lester and Bohlin.

**Genetic Researchers & Molecular Biologists Agree** "We believe random mutation is wildly overemphasized as a source of hereditary variation.... Mutation accumulation does not lead to new species or even to new organs or new tissues...." (2002)

– Lynn Margulis and Dorion Sagan

"...mutations do not produce any kind of evolution" (1977)

Pierre-Paul Grasse

To Sum Up... If there was an Effective Breeding Population of 100 million individuals, and they produced a New Generation every day, the likelihood of obtaining good evolutionary results from mutations could be expected only about once every 274 billion years!

Examples of "Beneficial" Mutations
 Peppered Moths

Insecticide Resistance

• Sickle Cell Anemia in Humans

- **Peppered Moths Comes in various shades of gray**
- 150 years ago the primary color in England was light gray with black spots – hence, the term "Peppered"
- In 1848, a coal-black or "melanic" form was found near Manchester, England
- By 1950, melanic forms made up more than 90% of the moth population









- Proof of Evolution... Or Natural Selection? • This occurrence is often quoted as
  - proof of evolution.
- However, in 1860, a rare, dark, form was known to exist.
- Why the change?
- The industrial revolution caused a massive darkening of the bark of trees in the area.
- Lighter moths were easy prey, darker moths survived and flourished.

A Clear Example of Natural Selection

- This occurrence is a clear example of <u>Natural Selection</u>
- BOTH colors were present at the beginning
- One color became less effective as camouflage
- The other, darker, color survived to reproduce
- The net effect was LOSS of Genetic Information!

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- Some Insects Develop Resistance to Commonly Used Insecticides
- Selective Pressure favors the Mutated Insects
- Temptation is to Jump to Conclusions
- If the Toxin is removed the Mutated Insects die and are replaced by Non-Mutated Insects
- The Toxin-Resistant Mutants have too many other weaknesses

- Malaria Resistance A Common Mutation called Sickle Cell Anemia provides Resistance to Malaria
- Sickle Cell Anemia is painful, debilitating and usually fatal
- Malformed Hemoglobin prevents
   Infection
- Sickle Cell Anemia is a Bad Trade for Malaria

- Mutations Presuppose Creation
- Mutations are Alterations in <u>Already Existing Genetic Material</u>
- Meaning that a Gene must exist before it can Mutate!
- What <u>do know</u> and <u>have</u> <u>documented</u> about mutations is that they are damaging to what is already present.



Homology The Comparative Sciences provide the Most Impressive Arguments for the Theory of Evolution

- Two-Fold Purpose
  - Establish a Basic Understanding of Homology
  - Analyze the Evolutionists' Case

- Fields in Comparative Sciences
- Comparative Anatomy
- Comparative Embryology
- Comparative Physiology
- Comparative Cytology
- Comparative Biochemistry
- *Etc...*

Homologous Structures Used by Evolutionists to Suggest Common Ancestors

 Homology suggests that when a feature exists in two or more species it is the same because of descent and evolved from the same feature in the last common ancestor of the species.

R.L. Wysong "Much of the case for amoeba to man evolution is built upon arguments from similarity. Evolutionists argue that if similarity can be shown between organisms... then evolutionary relationship can be proven." (1976)

**Michael Denton** "Since 1859 the phenomenon of homology has been traditionally cited by evolutionary biologists as providing one of the most powerful lines of evidence for the concept of organic evolution"(1985)

**Charles Darwin** "We have seen that the members of the same class, independently of their habits of life, resemble each other in the general plan of their organization... Is it not powerfully suggestive of true relationship, of inheritance from a common ancestor?" (1859)

#### • 1947 – "General Biology" Textbook

 "The greater the similarity of structure, the closer the relationship, and, wherever close relationship is found, a common ancestry is indicated."

#### 1981 – Encyclopedia Britannica

 "The indirect evidence for evolution is based primarily on the significance of similarities found in different organisms... inherited from a common ancestor."

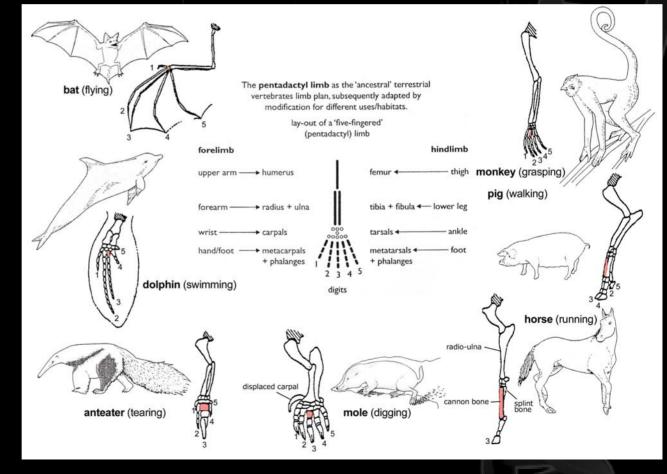
- 2007 Microsoft Encarta
  - "... Evolutionary biologists suggest that such homologous structures originated in a common ancestor... The more recent the common ancestor, the more similar the species."

- Michael Denton Summarizes:
  - "Without underlying homologous resemblance in the fundamental design of dissimilar organisms and organ systems then evolution would have nothing to explain and comparative anatomy nothing to contribute to evolutionary theory."

Isaac Asimov suggested that our ability to classify plants and animals on a groups-within-groups hierarchical basis virtually forces scientists to treat evolution as a "fact Homology Prevails Mainstay of Evolutionary Theory Doesn't Classification Based on Similar Traits Make Sense?

- Large amount of Data to Support Classification
- Many Similar Structures Between Species

Pendactyl or "Five-Fingered" Limbs



Homology Prevails Mainstay of Evolutionary Theory Doesn't Classification Based on Similar Traits Make Sense?

- Large amount of Data to Support Classification
- Many Similar Structures Between Species

- Similarities Exist at the Molecular Level
  - Blood Groups
  - Cytochrome C Composition
  - Enzymes
  - Cellular DNA
  - Many Other Micro-Biology Entities

Homology Prevails Mainstay of Evolutionary Theory Similarities between Man and



Homology Prevails Mainstay of Evolutionary Theory What are we to do in the face of such "overwhelming" evidence?



#### • FEAR NOT! TRUTH PREVAILS!



Homology What Should Our Response Be? Do Similarities Exist?

If so, What is the Explanation?

 Serious Questions Need Serious, Thoughtful, Logical, Reasoned Answers! Homology Three Areas of Examination • The Big Picture

Genes and Chromosomes

• Embryology

- Homology What Should Our Response Be? What Our Response Should NOT Be... Cannot Deny Similarities – They DO **Exist!** 
  - Must Not Be Ignorant of the Facts
  - Powerful Lesson In This...

Rarely is it the Data that are in Dispute – it is the Interpretation Placed On the Data that is in Dispute.

Powerful Lesson...

- Homology What Should Our Response Be?
- The Observer-Expectancy Effect
- Denying the Data Serves No Purpose
- The Data is Neutral
  - Evolutionists Suggest Common Ancestry
  - Creationists Suggest Creation
     According to a Common Design

# Homology What Should Our Response Be?



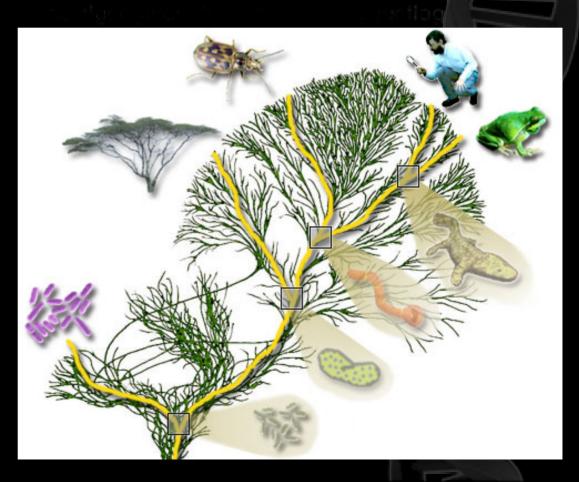
- Narrow Fields of Discussion are not Profitable
- Widen the Field to Include ALL Data from Homology
- Evolutionists Cannot Explain it All
- Evidence for Evolution Fails

- Homology The BIG Picture • T.H. Morgan, a Committed Evolutionist Concedes:
  - "If, then, it can be established beyond dispute that similarity or even identity of the same character [trait] in different species is not always to be interpreted that both have arisen from a common ancestor, the whole argument from comparative anatomy seems to tumble in ruins" (1926).

- Evolution Must Explain Differences as well as Similarities
- R.L. Wysong noted:
  - "If the law of similarity can be used to show evolutionary relationships, then dissimilarities can be used to show lack of a relationship" (1976)
- If Similarities Indicate a Common Ancestor, then Dissimilarities Indicate Different Ancestors

### • Phylogeny

 the evolutionary history of any plant or animal species; the study of how a group of organisms evolved



 Homology

 The BIG Picture

 Ferenco Kiss points outs:

- [Evolutionists] "collect only the similarities and to neglect the numerous differences " (1949)
- The "Chink In the Evolution/Homology Armor" is the Differences
- Sir Alistair Hardy wrote:

"…we cannot explain it all in terms of present-day biological theory" (1965)

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- Homology Bolsters the Case for Evolution <u>ONLY</u> when Evolutionists are Allowed to "Pick and Choose" Similarities that Fit Their Theory

 If Documented Dissimilarities are Included the Case from Homology Utterly Fails

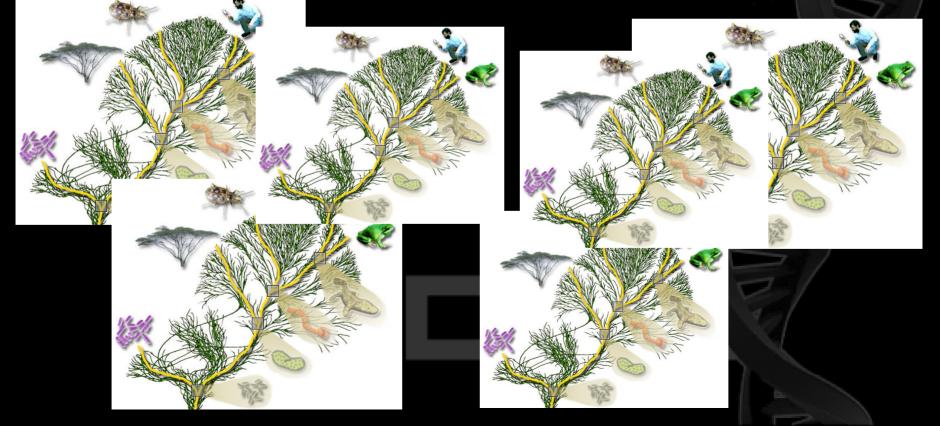
- With the "Pick and Choose" Method Exposed, Lester and Bohlin Observed:
  - "...from the raw data alone, <u>not one single</u> <u>phylogeny</u> emerges, but several. The one that agrees most closely with the traditional phylogeny is <u>assumed</u> to be the most 'correct.' This hardly demonstrates the independent confirmation of evolutionary relationships..." (1984)

 Homology

 The BIG Picture

 All available Data Points to Many

### Phylogenies – NOT ONE!



- In Summary...
  - Examine ALL Available Data the Evolutionary Argument is WEAKER from Homology

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- Homology Appears to Support the Case for Evolution
- Intended Conclusion is that Similarities Indicate a Common Ancestor
- Organisms are then Grouped into Phylogenies in a "Branching Tree" System Based Upon Common Ancestors
- What is the True Value of this "Proof" from Homology?

The Interview Minches Provide Provide

**Evolutionist Michael Denton explains:** 

- "...common geneology as an explanation for similarity has tended to grow ever more tenuous... Without the phenomenon of homology – the modification of similar structures to different ends
   – there would be little need for a theory of descent with modification...
- ...Like so much of the other circumstantial "evidence" for evolution, that drawn from homology is not convincing because it entails too many anomalies, too many counter-instances, far too many phenomena which simply do not fit easily into the orthodox picture..."

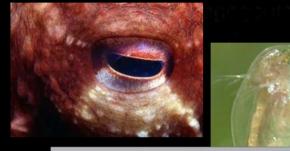
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Evolutionist Michael Denton explains:

- "...the facts of comparative anatomy and the pattern of nature they reveal provide nothing like the overwhelming testimony to the Darwinian model of evolution that is often claimed.
- In the last analysis the facts of comparative anatomy provide no evidence for evolution in the way conceived by Darwin..." (1985)
- Evolutionist Gavin R. deBeer:
  - "…homologous structures need not be controlled by identical genes, and homology of phenotypes does not imply similarity of genotypes"



### Homology Non-Supportive Similarities













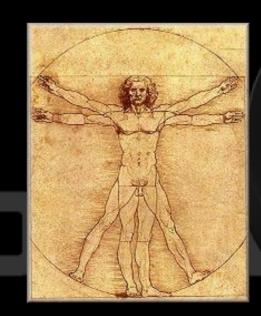


- Homology Non-Supportive Similarities
- The octopus eye, pig heart, Pekingsese dog's face, milk of the donkey, and the pronator quadratus muscle of the Japanese salamander are all very similar to analogous human structures. Do these similarities show evolutionary relationships?



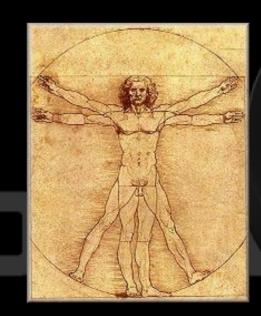
Homology Non-Supportive Similarities The weight of the brain in proportion to the body weight is greater in the dwarf monkey of South America than in man. Since this proportion is used to show relationship between primates and man, is the marmoset, therefore, more evolved than man?





Homology Non-Supportive Similarities The weight of the brain in proportion to the body weight is greater in the dwarf monkey of South America than in man. Since this proportion is used to show relationship between primates and man, is the marmoset, therefore, more evolved than man?





Homology Non-Supportive Similarities The plague bacterium, (Pasteurella pestis) afflicts only man and rodent. Does this similarity show close relationship?





Homology Non-Supportive Similarities Plant nettle stings contain acetylcholine, 5hydroxytryptamine and histamine. These chemicals are also found in man. Are man and plant closely related?

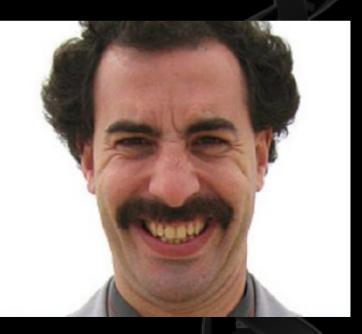




- Plant nettle stings contain acetylcholine, 5hydroxytryptamine and histamine. These chemicals are also found in man. Are man and plant closely related?







- Homology Non-Supportive Similarities If certain specific gravity tests are run on the blood of various animals, the frog and snake are found to be more similar to man than the monkey is to man.

<section-header>Homology Non-Supportive Similarities If the concentration of red blood cells in animals is compared (millions per cubic millimeter of blood), man is more similar to frogs, fish and birds than he is to sheep.

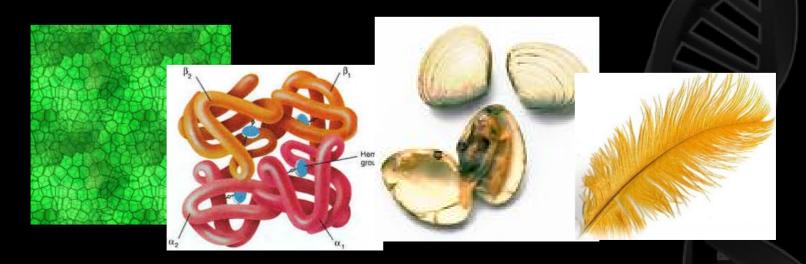


Homology **Non-Supportive Similarities** Since bones are often used to show relationships, bone chemistry should be useful in this regard. If the calcium/phosphorus ration is plotted against bone carbonate, man proves to be close to the turtle and elephant, the monkey close to the goose, and the dog to the horse but distant from the cat.



Homology Non-Supportive Similarities The tetrapyrrole chemical ring is found in plant chlorophyll, in hemoglobin and other animal respiratory pigments, sporadically as a coloring pigment in molluscan shells, and also in the feathers of some bird species. How does

tetrapyrrole similarity speak for relationships?



Homology Non-Supportive Similarities Consider reptilian scales, bird feathers, and fur. The evolutionist holds that feathers and fur have evolved divergently, from scales.



Homology Non-Supportive Similarities The problem for evolutionists is that some of the genes of C. Elegans are so similar to those for humans that scientists have substituted the human genes for the nematode genes, and the human genes have worked fine.

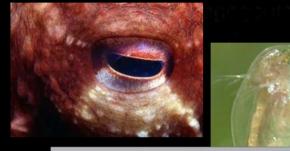




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- In Summary:
  - Similarities DO Exist Between Species
  - Many More Similarities DO NOT Indicate a Common Ancestor



# Homology Non-Supportive Similarities











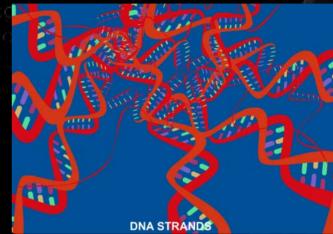


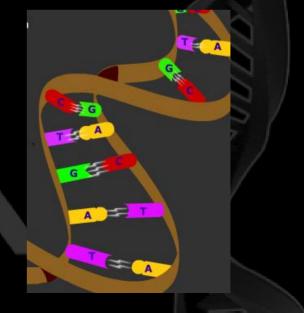




- **Genes & Chromosomes Molecular Perspective of Homology** Technological Advancements have allowed for an Increased Understanding of DNA, Genes and **Chromosomes**
- The Hope of Evolutionists is Renewed
- But... Molecular Biology DOES NOT Provide the Proof

- What is DNA?
  - Fundamental
     Blueprint of
     Life
  - Responsible for Controlling the Function of Every Cell in the Body







Instructions providing all of the information necessary for a living organism to grow and live reside in the pucleus of every cell.

These instructions tell the cell what role it will play in your body.

What do these instructions look like? Nucleus

#### INSIDE A CELL

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**46 HUMAN CHROMOSOMES** 

G

The instructions come in the form of a molecule called DNA. DNA encodes a detailed set of plans, like a blueprint, for building different parts of the cell. How can a molecule hold information? Do you know? DNA stands for G DeoxyriboNucleic Acid! Α

**DNA HELIX** 

The DNA strand is made of letters:

#### A T G C T C G A A T A A A T G T C A A T T T G A

The letters make words:

#### ATG CTC GAA TAA ATG TCA ATT TGA

The words make sentences:

< ATG CTC GAA TAA> < ATG TCA ATT TGA>

These "sentences" are called genes. Genes tell the cell to make other molecules called proteins. Proteins enable a cell to perform special functions, such as working with other groups of cells to make hearing possible.

#### Do you know? The DNA code letters stand for:

G = Guanine A = Adenine T = Thymine C = Cytosine

G

A

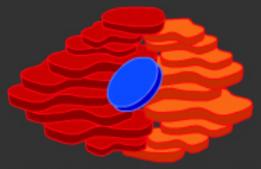
GENE

#### WHAT IS A GENE?

Genes are instruction manuals for our bodies. They are the directions for building all the proteins that make our bodies function.

Genes are made of DNA. One strand of our DNA contains many genes. All of these genes are needed to give instructions for how to make and operate all parts of our bodies. MILLINA,

Genes contain instructions for building proteins, which are involved in all sorts of things. Hemoglobin protein is just one example. Other proteins such as the enzymes that produce pigment in your eyes and keratin, responsible for growing hair and nails, are also produced by genes.



HEMOGLOBIN MOLECULE



PIGMENT ENZYMES DETERMINE EYE COLOR

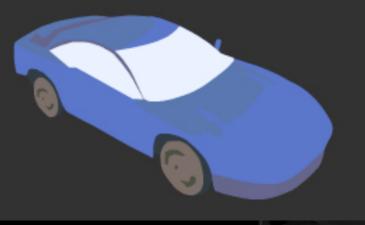
KERATIN GROWS HAIR AND NAILS

#### WHAT IS A CHROMOSOME?

Each cell in our body contains a lot of DNA. In fact, if you pulled the DNA from a single human cell and stretched it out, it would be *three meters* long!

That's about as long as a car!

How does all of that DNA fit into a cell? The DNA is packaged into compact units called "chromosomes."



These proteins are packed tightly together until they form a chromosome. Chromosomes are efficient storage units for DNA.

#### CHROMOSOMES



Look at this set of chromosomes. You can see that matching chromosomes have been lined up in pairs - one each from mom and dad. Although the DNA double helix is too small to see, chromosomes can be viewed with a <u>microscope, as in this picture</u>.

There are two sex chromosomes that determine whether you are male or female. In the picture the sex chromosomes are labeled "X" and "Y." The set of chromosomes in this picture are from a male - you can tell because females do not have a Y chromosome. Instead, they have two X chromosomes.

- Genes & Chromosomes A Prediction
   Theories Need to Make Predictions
  - Theories Help to Prove or Disprove
- Evolution Predicts the Increase of Chromosome Count and Quality as one Moves Up the Evolutionary Scale
- The Facts Do Not Support This Prediction

**Genes & Chromosomes A Prediction** PREDICTION FACTS **Chromosome Counts Simple to Complex** Fern – 512 Man Crayfish – 200 Dog Dog – 78 Bat Herring Gull – 68 Herring Gull Reptiles – 48 Reptiles Fern Man – 46 Crayfish Bat - 32

- Genes & Chromosomes A Prediction
- Evolutionist Ashley Montagu Admitted:
  - "The number of chromosomes does not appear to be associated with the degree of complexity of an organism"

Genes & Chromosomes A Prediction

#### Genetic Similarities of Humans and Chimps



- Genes & Chromosomes A Prediction
- Chromosome Counts
  - *Humans* **= 4**6
  - Chimpanzees = 48
- The Smallest Changes
   Significantly Effect the
   Organism

- Genes & Chromosomes A Prediction
- How Can Evolution Explain the loss of Two Chromosomes?
  - Would have to Assume that the Original DNA did not do its job Correctly or Efficiently
- Losing Chromosomes <u>does not</u> <u>make sense</u> Physiologically, and would probably Prove Deadly for the "Newly Created" Species

- Genes & Chromosomes A Prediction
- The Facts Do Not Support Our Original Prediction
- Evolutionist Michael Denton
  - No Evolutionary Trend can be Observed in the Biochemical Data
  - No Gradation from One Group to Another that would show <u>any kind</u> of Evolutionary Sequence
  - At a Molecular Level there is No Trace of the Evolutionary Transition from Fish to Amphibian to Reptile to Mammal

**Genes & Chromosomes A Prediction** "At a molecular level, no organism is 'ancestral' compared with its relatives. Yet, in the face of this extraordinary discovery the biological community seems content to offer explanations which are no more that apologetic tautologies."

- In Other Words...
  - Evolution is just "spin."



- Comparative Embryology Study of the Embryo
- Darwin asserted similarities between embryos as a primary proof of his theory of evolution
- With such a confident assertion comes the pressure to prove it

- Disciple of Darwinism in Germany Ernst Heinrich Haeckel (1834 – 1919)
- Taught at the University of Jena in Germany
- Popularized the theory of "Embryonic Recapitulation" or as he referred to it, the great "Biogenetic Law"

**Disciple of Darwinism in Germany Ernst Haeckel** Suggested that Successive Stages of Human Embryonic Development Repeat the Evolutionary Stages of our Animal Ancestry

- Ontogeny Recapitulates Phylogeny
  - Ontogeny the development of one
  - Recapitulates repeats
  - Phylogeny the development of race

- **Ontogeny Recapitulates Phylogeny** In Other Words
- The Human Embryo Passes Through All Stages Representing Its Ancestors
- From Single-Celled to the Human
- Like Watching a Silent Moving Picture of Our Ancestral History

## **Ernst Haeckel** Accomplished Artist That Developed Drawings to Support His Theories

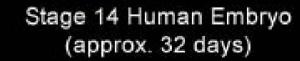


#### Haeckel's Theory Still Prevalent Cover Story of Time Magazine, November 11, 2002

Inside The Womb

An amazing look at how we all begin PLUS; The latest science on how healthy babies are born acategorie and a construction of the construct

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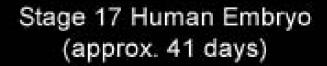


© 2001 Bradley Smith 0.5 mm



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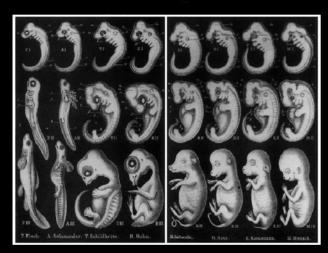
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© 2001 Bradley Smith

TIME Magazine Article Article presented a "marvelous," "miraculous," "vastly complicated" embryonic process

- However...
  - The glossy photos painted a different picture
  - Portrayed the Process of Growth in the Embryo as Evolution and Very Similar to Other Mammals

# Ontogeny Recapitulates Phylogeny What's The Creationists' Response?



Stage 14 Human Embryo

Stage 14 Human Embryo (approx. 32 days)

© 2001 Bradley Smith 0.5 mm



Stage 17 Human Embryo (approx. 41 days)

© 2001 Bradley Smith

# The Truth Is... Haeckel's Theory Is Nothing More Than Lies...

Sir Arthur Keith: "It was expected that the embryo would recapitulate the features of its ancestors from the lowest to the highest forms in the animal kingdom. Now that the appearances of the embryo at all stages are known, the general feeling is one of disappointment; the human embryo at no stage is anthropoid in appearance. The embryo of the mammal never resembles the worm, the fish, or the reptile. Embryology provides no support whatsoever for the evolutionary hypothesis"

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- The Truth Is... Haeckel's Theory Is Nothing More Than Lies...
- One Writer Summarized:
  - "To support his theory, however, Haeckel, whose knowledge of embryology was selftaught, faked some of his evidence. He not only altered his illustrations of embryos, but also printed the same plate of an embryo three times, and labeled one a human, the second a dog and the third a rabbit to show their similarity" (Bowden, 1977)

- He Altered His Colleagues' Drawings
- His Falsified Drawings Were Published Around 1866 and Discredited Around 1932
- Despite This, One of Heackel's Major Points Remains Ensconced In Evolutionary Literature
  - The idea that the Human Embryo Possesses Gill Slits...

"The embryo of each species seems to repeat the main steps by which the species developed from the common ancestor of all living things. All mammal embryos, for example, pass through a stage in which they have gills like a fish, showing that mammals are descended from fishlike ancestors" Evolutionist Irvin Adler

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• From 2001...

 "All mammals have gill slits in their very early fetal development" (Myron, 2001, University of Chicago)

- - Haeckel falsified his drawings of embryos to support his theory
  - He altered the drawings of some of his colleagues
  - His theory is still present in modern-day high school and college biology textbooks



**Darwin In Trouble Again...** "If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight modifications, my theory would absolutely break down."

- acgrigica grant gacaga concernance and a concern
- Irreducibly Complex Describes "a single system composed of several wellmatched, interacting parts that contribute to the basic function, wherein the removal of any one of the parts causes the system to effectively cease functioning."



DARWIN'S BLACK BOX

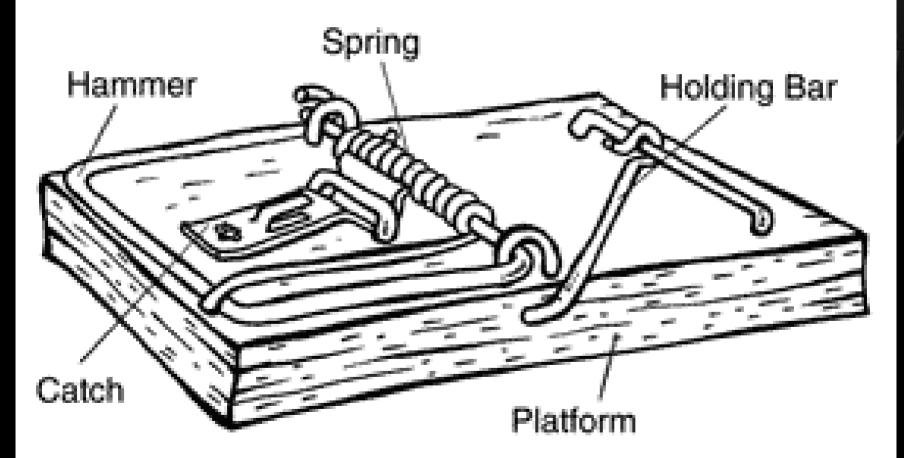
\*No one can propose to defend Danvis voltanti moving the dollarger of out in this supplify weither and compaling book." - David Bellenka author of A TOUR OF THE CAACUUS

MICHAEL J. BEHE

**Irreducible Complexity**  "I will give thanks to You, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made; Wonderful are Your works, And my soul knows it very well." - Psalm 139:14

Corbis.com

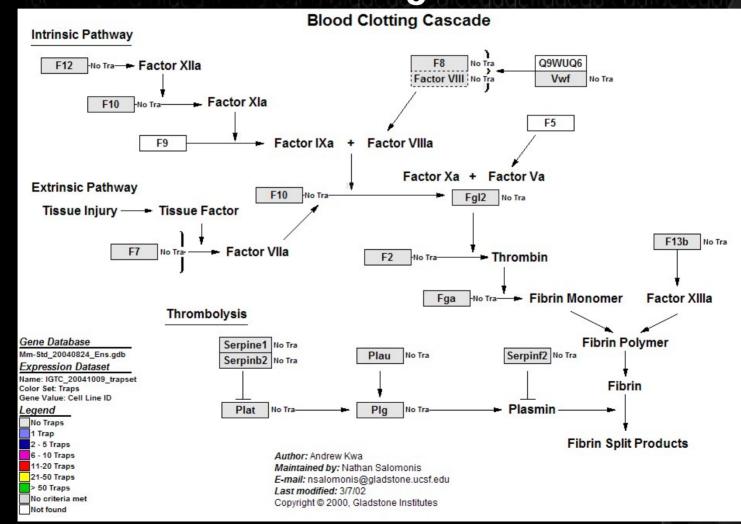
# Irreducible Complexity A Trap For Rats



Irreducible Complexity Bacterial Flagellum

Filament (propeller) Hook (universal joint) L ring Bushing Outer membrane Inner (plasma) membrane S ring M ring Rotor Stator { studs

# Irreducibly Complexity Blood Clotting Cascade



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The DNA molecule comes in the form of a twisted ladder shape scientists call a "double helix." The ladder's rungs are built with the four-letter DNA alphabet: A, C, T and G. These alphabet pieces join together acccording to special rules. A always pairs with T, and C always pairs with G.

> Do you know? DNA stands for

DeoxyriboNucleic

Acid!

G

Hydrogen bond

Base

G

G`

**DNA HELIX** 

A

- - -That's a 10 with 87 zeros!
- 10^25 seconds in 4.5 billion years

-That's a 10 with 25 zeros!

 The mathematical equivalent of an impossibility is 10^52 or more...



#### Dinosaurs are Fascinating!

#### But did the Actually Exist?

Absolutely!





<u>iv. of Michigan Exhibit Museum of Natural History -- Life Through the Ages Diroama</u>

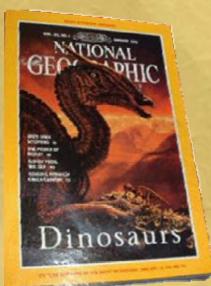


- But the Bible doesn't mention "Dinosaurs"
  - -The term "Dinosaur" was not Invented until 1842
  - -The book of Job Describes two Creatures that can only be called "Dinosaurs!"

• Job 40:15-24; 41:1-34 describe the Behemoth and Leviathan -Both of which are Clearly **Dinosaurs** -Most likely an Apatosaurus and a **Plesiosaur or some other similar** water-dwelling Dinosaur.

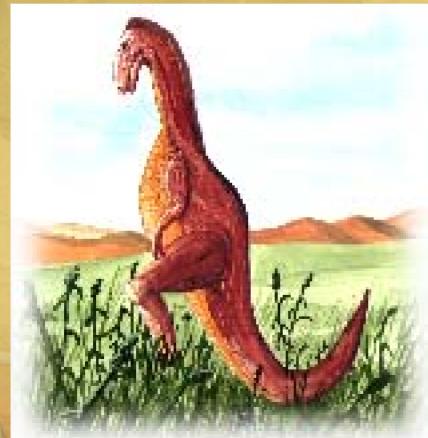
- So Dinosaurs Did Exist, But When?
  - Evolutions Advocate Their Evolving 200 Million Years Ago
  - -Became Extinct 65-70 Million Years Ago
  - Man (in one form or another) Came
     Into Existence 2-3 Million Years Ago
  - Dinosaur and Man Were Separated by Approximately 65 Million Years...

#### "No human being has ever seen a live dinosaur."



#### National Geographic, January 1993

# Doheny Expedition – 1800's – Hava Supai Canyon in Arizona





#### • Dr. Hubbard:

 "The fact that some prehistoric man made a pictograph of a dinosaur on the walls of this canyon upsets completely all of our theories regarding the antiquity of man... The fact that the animal is upright and balanced on its tail would seem to indicate that the prehistoric artist must have seen it alive (1925)."

#### Ica Burial Stones

1 . . .

#### -Ica, Peru

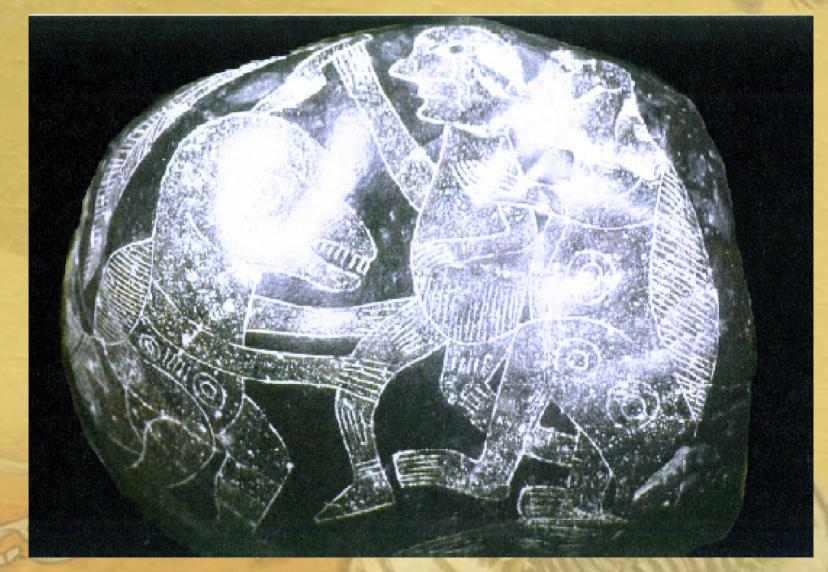
© 2007 Europa Technologies Image © 2007 TerraMetrics Image © 2007 NASA

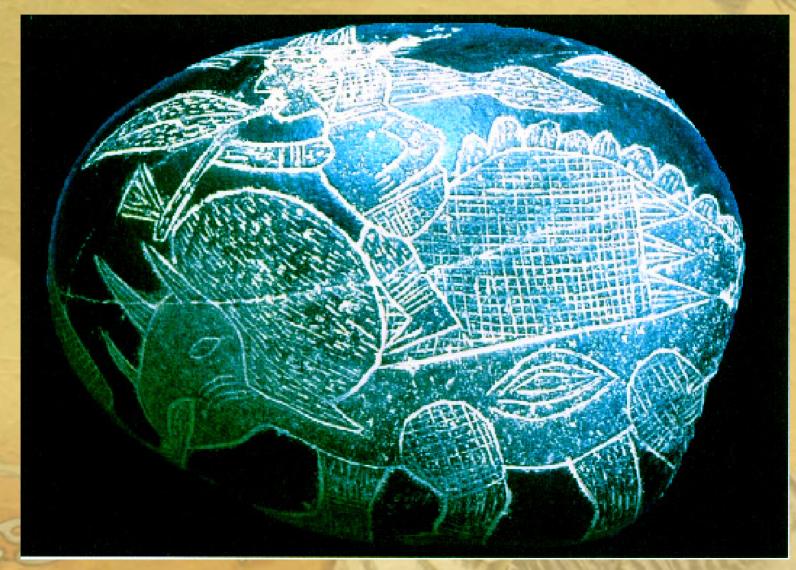


Eye alt 4618.27 mi

Pointer 14°03'36.00" S 75°45'00.00" W

- Identified as Inca Burial Stones
- 1,100 have been Collected 1/3 of them depict Dinosaurs of Some Type
- Triceratops, Stegosaurus,
   Diplodocus, Pterosaurs (winged dinosaurs)
- Most Show Humans and Dinos Interacting!
- Dated to be from the time of the Inca Culture c. A.D. 500-1500







 Paleontologist Stephen Czerkas - "Recent discoveries of fossilized sauropod (diplodocid) skin impressions reveals a significantly different appearance for these dinosaurs. The fossilized skin demonstrates that a media row of [dermal] spines was present... Some are quite narrow, and others are broader and more conical (1992)."



- Inca Stones Showed Amazing Detail
  - -Skin Patterns Showed Bumpy Rosettes
  - -This Detail Was Used as Proof of Inaccuracy
  - -Recent Discoveries Have Shown How Accurate the Incas Were!

 Luis Chiappe and colleagues -"The general skin pattern consists of round, nonoverlapping, tubercle-like scales... A rosette pattern of scales is present in PVPH-130 [designation for one of the specimens](Chiappe, et al., 1998).

# • If Man and Dinosaurs Did Not Co-Exist, How Did They Know So Much About Them?

## Dinosaurs and Man Natural Bridges National Monument Petroglyph

- -Located in Extreme Southeastern Utah
- On One of the Natural Bridges is a Petroglyph of a Dinosaur





#### Dinosaurs and Man • Montrose County, Colorado – Petroglyph of a Triceratops

www.bible.ca

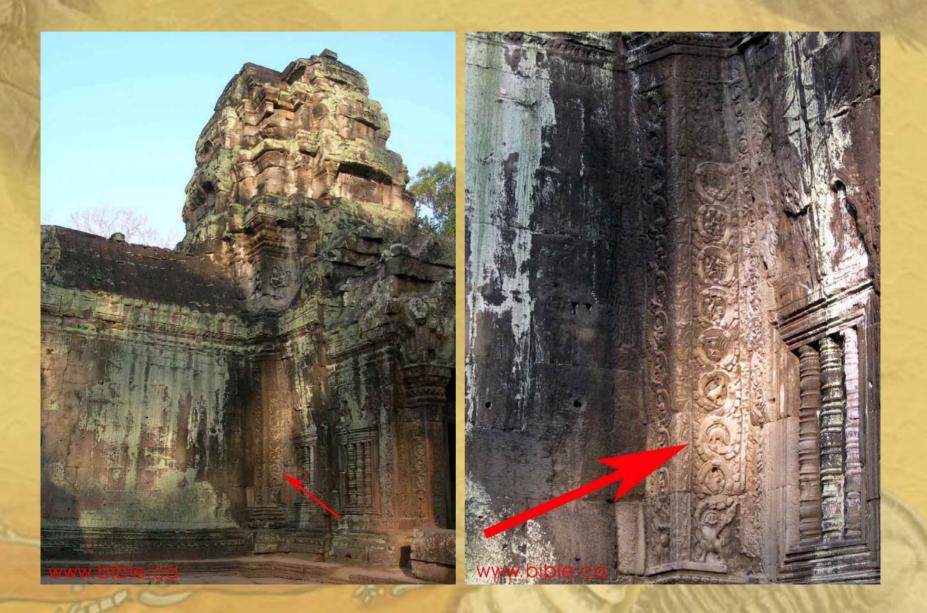
Dr. Don Patton

# Dínosaurs and Man Ancient Cambodian Temple



www.bible.ca



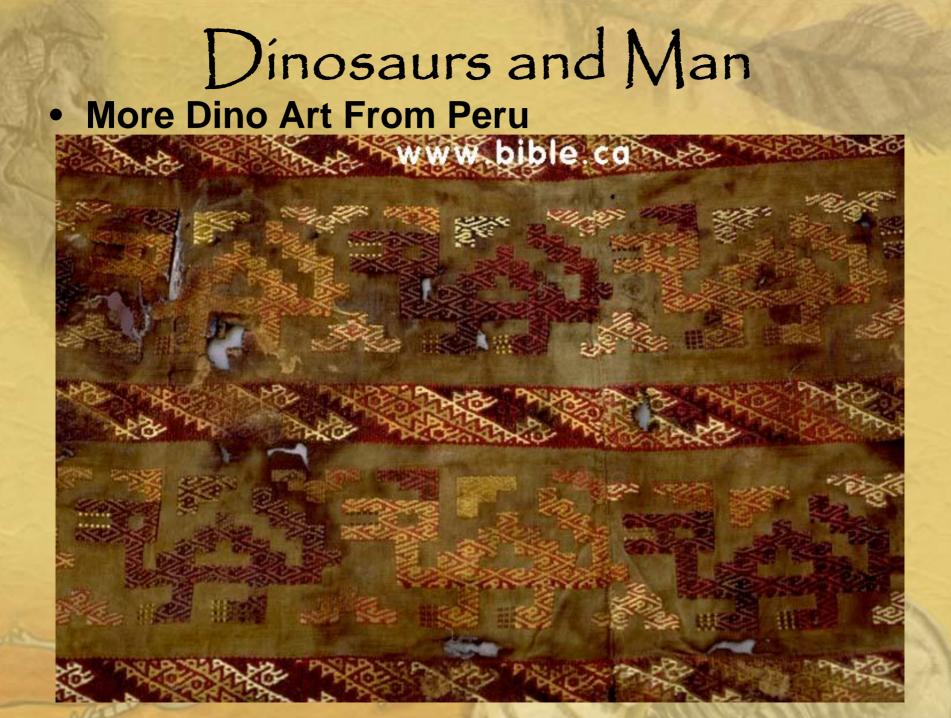




www.bible.ca













#### Nessy in Australia?

 A former missionary to Far North Queensland's Kuku Yalanji tribespeople, told of a story of a creature called Yarru (or Yarrba).

 Aborginal artist's impression of 'Yarru' shows a creature with a remarkable resemblance to the extinct plesiosaurus.

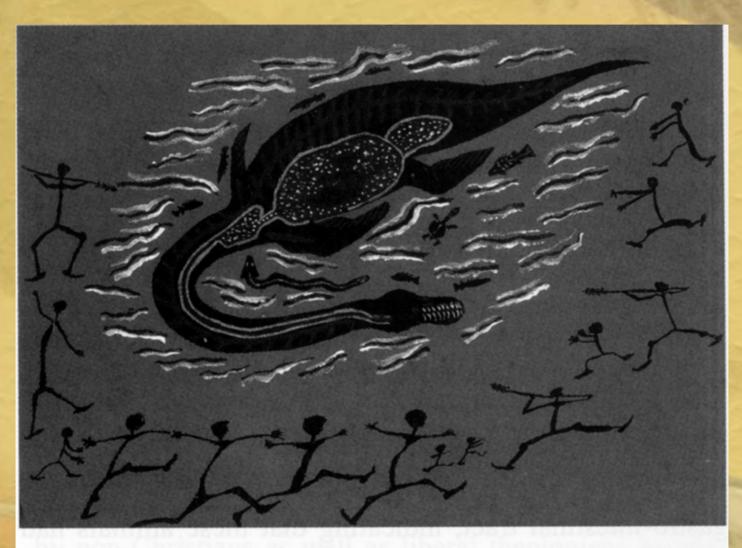
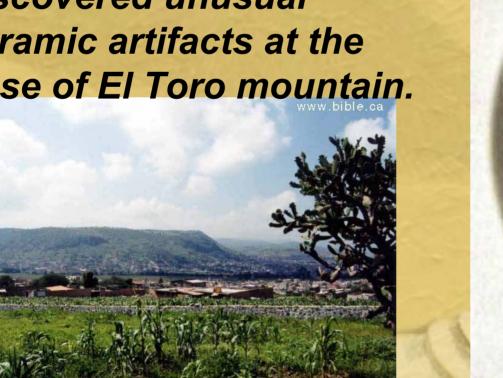


Figure 7. Painting of the plesiosaur-like creature, 'Yarru', by the Kuku Yalanji tribespeople of far North Queensland, Australia.



The Dinosaurs of Acambaro, Mexico

 In July 1944, Waldemar Julsrud, a German living in Acambaro, Mexico discovered unusual ceramic artifacts at the base of El Toro mountain.





Waldemar Julsrud

Guadalajara

Mexico

Acámbaro, Mexico

Ciudad de México (Mexico City)

Monterrey

Puebla 4

© 2007 Europa Technologies Image © 2007 NASA Image © 2007-TerraMetrics

#### • The Dinosaurs of Acambaro, Mexico

 The artifacts were unusual in that they were highly detailed DINOSAUR FIGURINES!



#### www.bible.ca

# Dinosaurs and Man Charles Hapgood

- Professor of History and Anthropology
- Keene State College in New Hapshire
- Intrigued by the Findings, but Remained Skeptical
- Made His First Trip to Acambaro in 1955
- Studied the artifacts in Acambaro for 18 years



#### Charles Hapgood

- His Research Led Him to Write a Book originally published in 1972
- Recently Republished and Widely Available
- "Mystery in Acambaro: Did Dinosaurs Survive Until Recently?"

#### MYSTERY IN ACAMBARO

An Account Of The Ceramic Collection Of The Lini: Waldemar Juliand, In Acambara Cro, Mexico



By Charles H. Hapgood

Introduction by David Hatcher Childress Did Dinosaurs Survive Until Recently?

As Described on Amazon.com...

- "... The Acambaro collection comprises hundreds of clay figurines that are apparently thousands of years old; however, they depict such bizarre animals and scenes that most archaeologists dismiss them as an elaborate hoax."

- The collection shows humans interacting with dinosaurs and various other "monsters" such as horned men. Both Hapgood and Gardner were convinced that the figurines from Acambaro were authentic ancient artifacts which indicated that men and dinosaurs had cohabited together in the recent past,

– and that dinosaurs had not become extinct many millions of years ago as is commonly thought. David Hatcher Childress writes a lengthy introduction concerning Acambaro, the latest testing and other evidence of "living" dinosaurs..."

- "... The collection shows humans interacting with dinosaurs and various other "monsters" such as horned men. Both Hapgood and Gardner were convinced that the figurines from Acambaro were authentic ancient artifacts which indicated that men and dinosaurs had cohabited together in the recent past,..."

- Consider the Following:
  - Teledynes Isotopes Laboratories
     Performed Dating Tests on the Artifacts
  - Dates of Up To 4,530 B.C. Were Obtained
  - University of Pennsylvania Tests
     Returned Results of 6,400 to 3,500 Years
     Old
  - Additional Tests Were Performed and Showed Dates Up To 4,500 B.P. (Before Present)

- The Results Caused a Controversy Over The Accuracy of the Dating Method!
- Retesting was Done The Result?

   Due to "anomalous factors in the clays it was impossible to determine an accurate date."

#### Hapgood noted:

- "I later took these teeth to Dr. George Gaylord Simpson, America's leading paleontologist, at the Museum of Natural History. He identified them as the teeth of 'Equus conversidans owen,' an extinct horse of the ice age."
- So all the Artifacts Came from the Same Culture How Can This Be?

- Dr. Dennis Swift Ph.D. Investigated the Figurines and had this to say - "There was an absolutely astonishing moment of breathless magnitude as one object was unwrapped and there before us was an 'Iguanodon' dinosaur figurine."
- Why the "Astonishment?"

#### Read On...

- "In the 1940s and 1950s, the 'Iguanodon' was completely unknown. No hoaxer could have known of Iguanodon's existence, much less made a model, for it wasn't until 1978 or 1979 that skeletons of adult Iguanodons were found with nests and babies"

 "Despite evidence of their eyes, however, officials declared that because of the objects' "fantastic" nature, they had to have been a hoax!"

 As Childress Put It, "Most, 'respectable' archaeologists will walk around the Acambaro mystery as if it were land mine. The very existence of the figurines threatens the ivory tower of the current paradigm of history"





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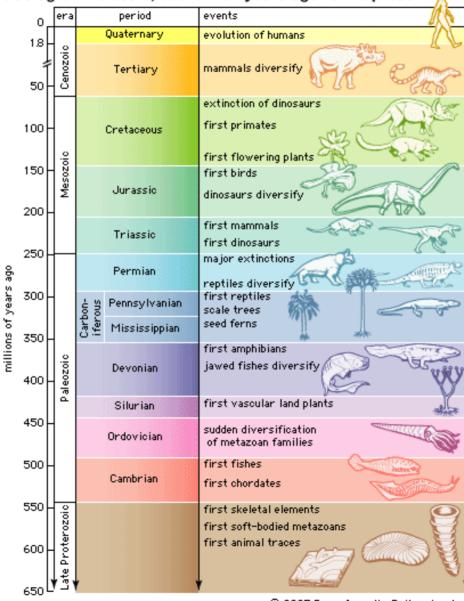


#### **Two Sections Left!**

- The Fossil Record
  - -What REALLY Happened?
  - Does the Fossil Record Provide Proof of Evolution?
- The Hydroplate Theory

  Where did all the water come from?
  Where did it go?
  - -What about Plate Tectonics?

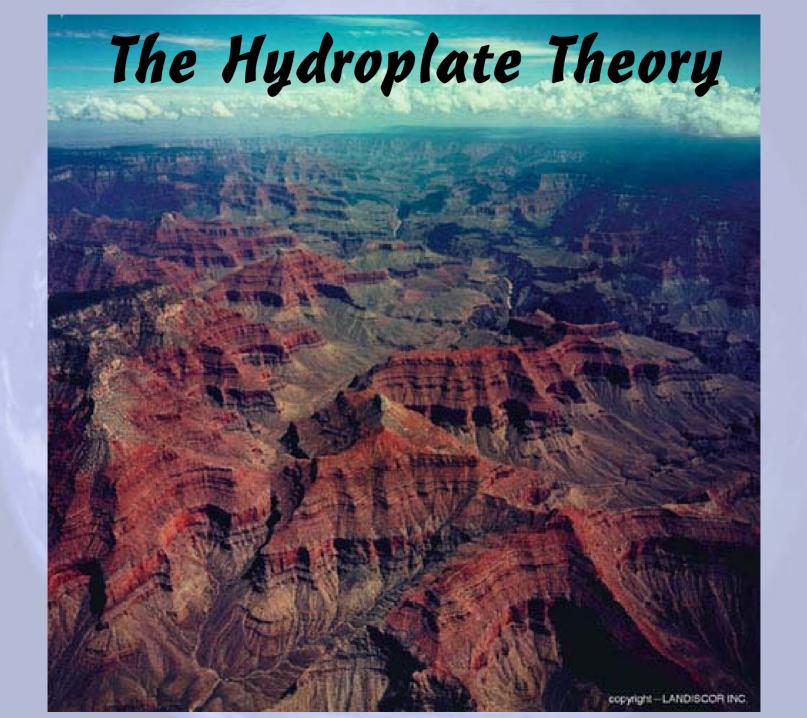
Geologic time scale, 650 million years ago to the present



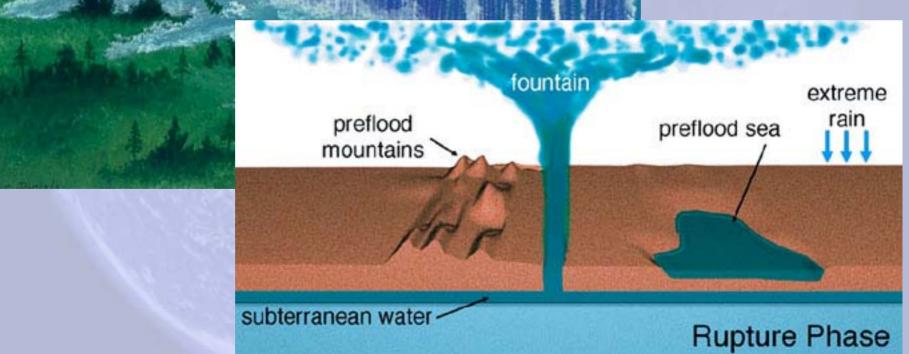
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# The Hydroplate Theory





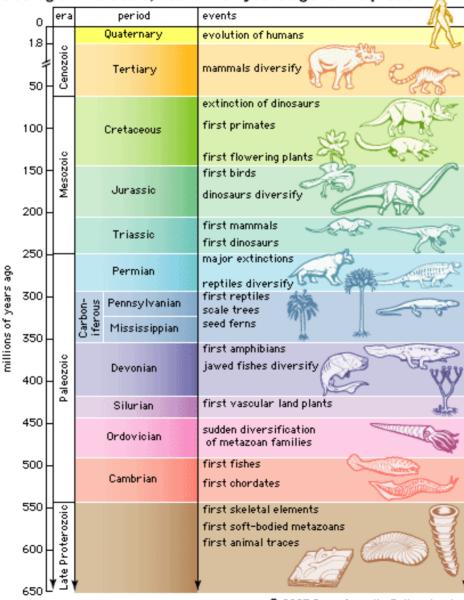
# The Hydroplate Theory



# The Hydroplate Theory

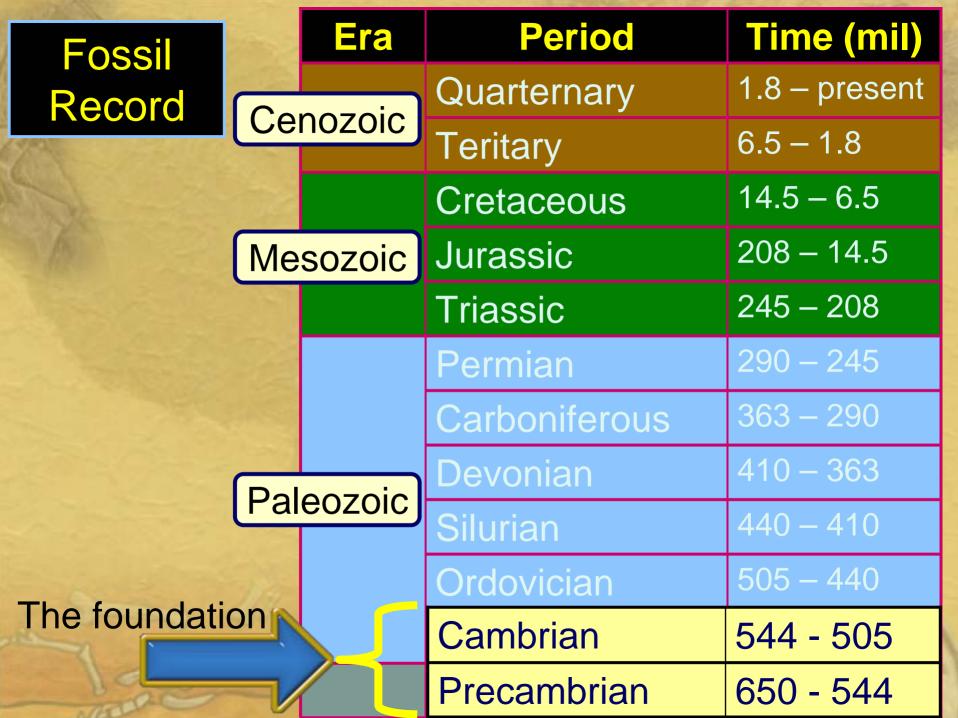
- An Important Element in the Creation / Evolution Debate
- Defined as: the name given to the history of life on Earth as shown by fossils preserved in the rocks
- Spans the Earth's History (Evolutionary Perspective)
- Fossilized Remains Supposedly Begin To Appear 650 Million Years Ago

Geologic time scale, 650 million years ago to the present



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- "Fossils offer the most direct evidence that evolution takes place...
- Fossils, therefore, provide an actual record of Earth's past life-forms. Change over time (evolution) can be seen in the fossil record."
  - Biology: Principles and Explorations, Holt, Rinehart, Winston, 2001, p. 283

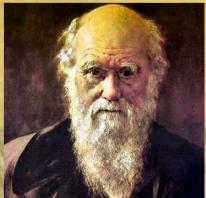


#### Is this true?

- Two Opposing Theories
- Each Must Make Predictions
- Each Prediction Must Be Compared to the Available Facts
  - -The Geologic Time Table

- Evolutionary Model Predictions
  - "Oldest" Rocks Contain the "Most Primitive" Forms of Life
  - "Younger Rocks Exhibit the "More Complex" Forms of Life
  - Gradual Change from "Simple-to-Complex" Life Would be Apparent
  - Therefore, Transitional Forms Should be Readily Present

- Charles Darwin noted:
  - "the number of intermediate varieties, which have formerly existed, must be truly enormous."
  - "Geology assuredly does not reveal any such finely graduated organic chain; and this, perhaps, is the most obvious and serious objection which can be argued against this theory"



- Since Darwin's Day the Fossil Record Has Been Thoroughly Researched and Recorded
- Evolutionary Geologist, T.N. George, remarked "There is no need to apologize any longer for the poverty of the fossil record. In some ways, it has become almost unmanageably rich"
- The Record is Rich, But Evolutionary Evidence Remains Elusive!



Creation Model Predictions

– "Oldest" or Deepest Rocks Would Not Always Contain Evidence of the "Most Primitive" Forms of Life

 - "Younger" or More Shallow Rocks Would Not Always Exhibit the "More Complex" Forms of Life

#### The Fossil Record

Creation Model Predictions

 A Sudden Explosion of Diverse and Highly Complex Life Forms

 Regular and Obvious Absence of "Transitional" Fossils because there Were None

#### The Fossil Record Examining The Evidence

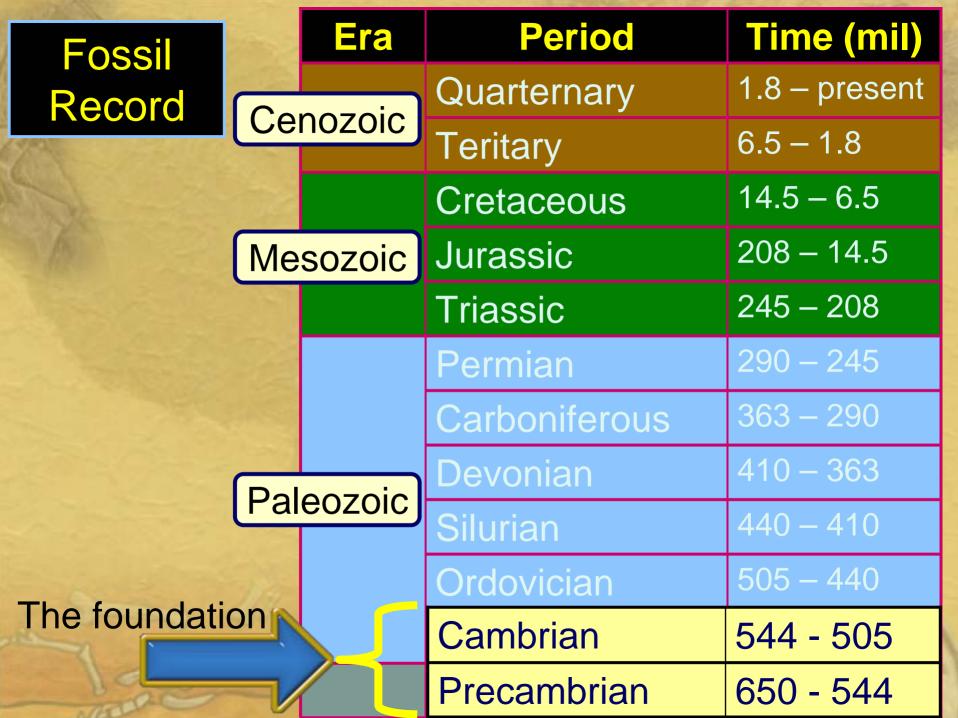
- Evolutionists and Creationists Agree...
  - Physical Evidence for Evolution MUST
     Come from the Fossil Record
  - LeGros Clark, "That evolution actually did occur can only be scientifically established by the discovery of the fossilized remains...
  - In other words, the really crucial evidence for evolution must be provided by the paleontologist whose business it is to study the evidence of the fossil record"

#### The Fossil Record

• Survey Says...

 – 150 Years of Discovery Has Not Revealed the Evidence to Support Evolution

– Instead, Evidence Supports the Creation Model Predictions



#### Cambrian Explosion

David Berlinski (evolutionist), A Tour of the Calculus, 1995

"There is no question that such gaps exist. A big gap appears at the beginning of the Cambrian explosion, over 500 million years ago, when great numbers of new species suddenly appeared in the fossil record."

#### Cambrian Explosion Ariel Roth (Ph.D. Zoology), Origins, 1998, p. 184.

"The Cambrian explosion is not just a case of all the major animal phyla appearing at about the same place in the geologic column. It is also a situation of no ancestors to suggest how they might have evolved."

Where are the thousands of observable intermediates?

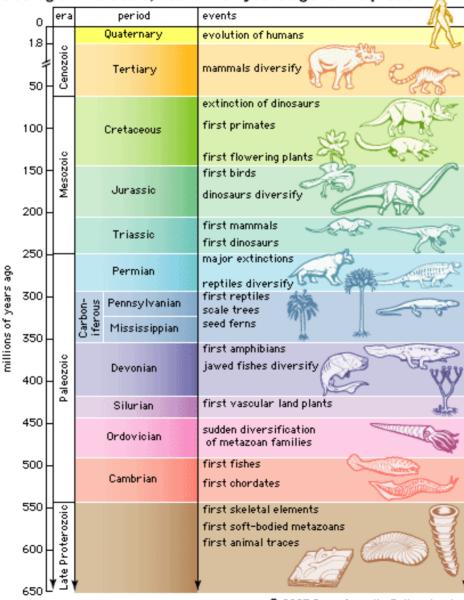
Cambrian Explosion Biology, Miller and Levine, 2002, p. 746. "The Cambrian Period, which began 544 million years ago, is marked by an abundance of different fossils. Why the difference from earlier periods?

By the Cambrian period, some animals had evolved shells, skeletons, and other hard body parts..."

#### Great claims require real evidence

#### The Fossil Record

Geologic time scale, 650 million years ago to the present



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#### What do the Facts Support?

Precambrian – Cambrian	Created after their kind
Invertebrate – Vertebrate	The second
Fish – Amphibian	DEFENDERS Study Bible
Horse and Whale	
Birds	

## Where are the thousands of observable intermediates?

Invertebrate to Vertebrate (Fish) Biology, Miller and Levine, 2000, p. 680. "Fishes are considered to be the most primitive living vertebrates...

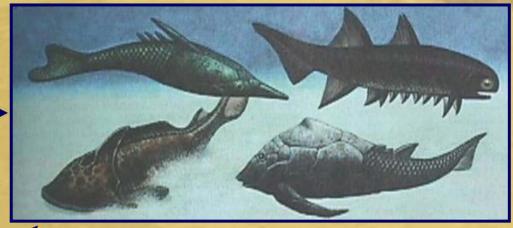
...similarities in structure and embryological development show that fishes and modern invertebrate chordates probably did evolve from common invertebrate ancestors that lived many millions of years ago."

There is not one single intermediate in the textbook to support this claim!

#### Invertebrate to Vertebrate (Fish)



Invertebrate (jellyfish)



Early fish according to the *Biology* textbook Miller and Levine



Trilobite

Where are the thousands of observable intermediates?

#### What do the Facts Support?

Aerial Roth (Ph.D. Zoology), Origins, p. 189.

"However, we have virtually no evidence in the fossil record or elsewhere for any of the changes proposed during this 'immensity of time'; but the public hears nothing of this problem."

#### What do the Facts Support?

Precambrian – Cambrian	Created after their kind
Invertebrate – Vertebrate	Created after their kind
Fish – Amphibian	The
Horse and Whale	DEFENDER'S Study Bible
Birds	

# Where are the millions of observable intermediates?

#### The Fossil Record

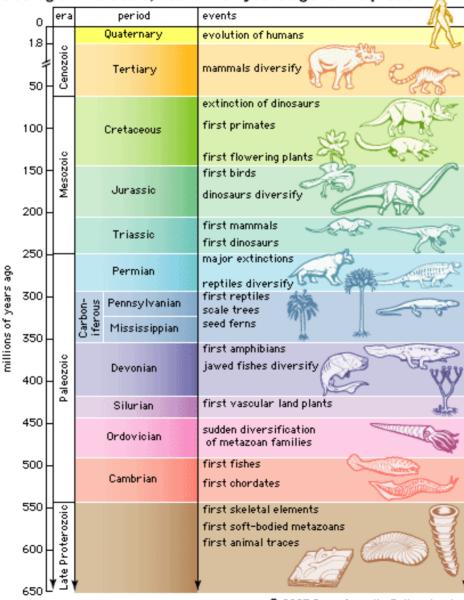






#### The Fossil Record

Geologic time scale, 650 million years ago to the present

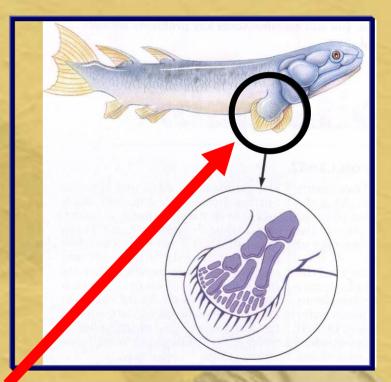


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#### Fish to Amphibian

Biology: Visualizing Life, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1998, p. 461.

"Because of these similarities, scientists think the first amphibians were descendants of the lobefinned fishes, a group whose modern members include the coelacanth and the lungfishes."



This is supposedly evolving into legs

# Coelacanth Extinct for 70 million years 1938 living coelacanths were found It is still 100% fish

#### The front fins (lobes) are still fins



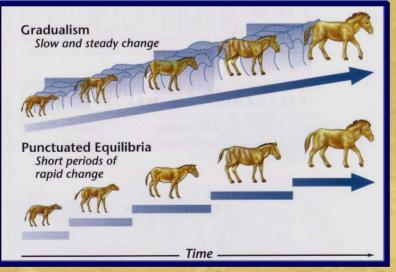
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Horse and Whale	DEFENDED'S
Birds	Study Bible

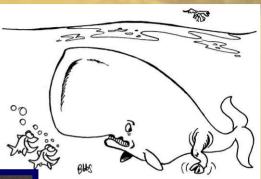
Where are the thousands of observable intermediates?

#### **Alleged Intermediates**

- Horse
- Whales
- Archaeopteryx





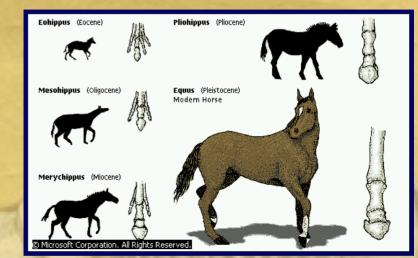




#### The Horse

"The horse is a well-documented case study in evolution. The fossil record shows clear steps in the progression from a four-toed, small browsing animal - one of a line that gave rise to tapirs, rhinoceroses, and other mammals in addition to horses - to the modern horse,..."

"Evolutionary History of the Modern Horse," Microsoft® Encarta® Encyclopedia 2000. © 1993-1999 Microsoft Corporation.



**Evolution and the Horse** *Life Sciences*, Prentice Hall, 2002, p. 164

"According to the theory of <u>gradualism</u>, new species of horses evolved slowly and continuously. Intermediate forms were common. . . According to <u>punctuated</u> <u>equilibria</u>, new species evolved rapidly during a short period of time. Intermediate forms were rare."

#### HUH?

Evolution and the Horse Jonathan Sarfati (Ph.D. Physical Chemistry), Creation Ex Nihilo, 1999

"As the biologist Heribert-Nilsson said, 'The family tree of the horse is beautiful and continuous only in the textbooks', and the famous paleontologist Niles Eldredge called the textbook picture 'lamentable' and 'a classical case of paleontologic museology'."

Why would someone make this statement?

Evolution and the Horse Boyce Rensberger (senior editor of *Science 80*), *Houston Chronicle*, Nov. 5, 1980, p. 15

"The popularly told example of horse evolution, suggesting a gradual sequence of changes from four-toed, fox-sized creatures, living nearly 50 million years ago, to today's much larger one-toed horse, has been known to be wrong... Transitional forms are unknown."

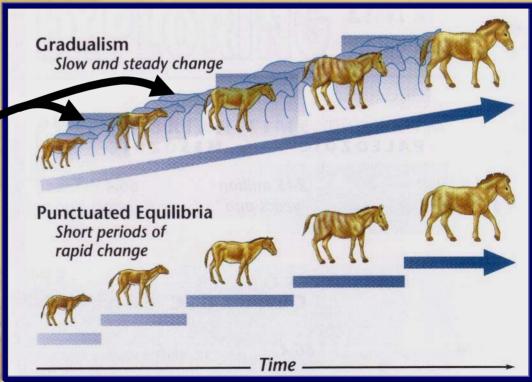
#### What Textbooks Don't Contain

- Scientists find "fossil horses" mixed throughout all the different time layers.
  - The first animal in the series, Eohippus is so different from the modern horse and so different from the next one in the series that there is a big question concerning its right to a place in the series.

What Textbooks Don't Contain The rib count, vertebrae count, tooth count and the size of the animal, varies widely and does not show any direct line of progression (18, 15, 19, 18)

#### The Picture

- Notice the line drawings
- 2. Similarity could be genetic variability



# What Textbooks Don't Contain Many different varieties of horses exist today

 The extinct Eohippus was almost identical in body design, feet, toes and size, to the modern living Hyrax, except for the skull and tail (a case of genetic variability)



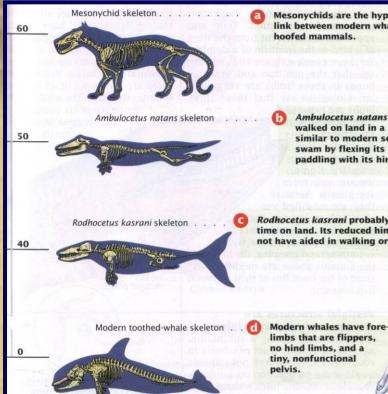


#### What do the Facts Support?

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Invertebrate – Vertebrate	Created after their kind
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Horse and Whale	Created after their kind
Birds	DEFENDER'S Study Bible

Where are the thousands of observable intermediates?

#### Whale Evolution: A Study of Deception



Mesonychids are the hypothesized link between modern whales and

> Ambulocetus natans apparently walked on land in a manner similar to modern sea lions. It swam by flexing its backbone and paddling with its hind limbs.

Rodhocetus kasrani probably spent little time on land. Its reduced hind limbs could not have aided in walking or swimming.

Rodhocetus kasran

**Biology: Visualizing** Life, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1998, p. 177.

"For instance, modern whales are the descendants of fourlegged land animals that are also the ancestors of horses and cows. As you can see in Figure 10-4, fossil intermediates between modern whales and their 60-million-yearold ancestor reveal a history of slow transformation."

# Whales: Unique Features Enormous lung capacity with efficient oxygen exchange for long dives

- Powerful tail with large horizontal flukes
- Eyes designed to see underwater and withstand high pressure
- Ears designed to pick up airborne sound waves and eardrum to withstand high pressure
- Skin lacking hair and sweat glands, but incorporate fatty blubber

- Whale fins and tongues have countercurrent heat exchangers to minimize heat loss
- Nostrils on top of the head (blowholes)
- Breastfeed under water
- Sonar capacity

### **Critical Thinking**

Is there any observable evidence of these changes or is it all based on artists drawings?

#### **Genetics Disproves Whale Evolution**

Nicholas Comninellis, M. D., *Creative Defense*: *Evidence Against Evolution*, 2001, p. 172.

"Insufficient time exists for such whale evolution to have occurred. Genetics calculations demonstrate that animals with 20 years between each generation could transmit to their offspring no more than about 1,700 mutations during a 10-million year period.

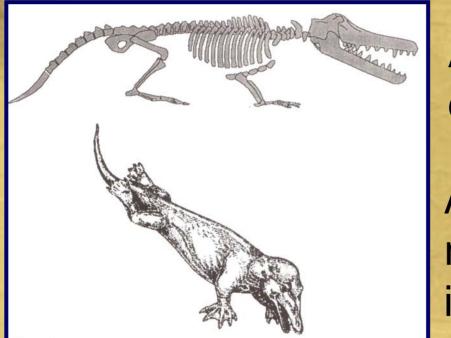
continued

However, almost all mutations are harmful to animals. ... Even if these 1,700 mutations were helpful, the new genetic code needed for a land animal to 'become' a whale would be millions upon millions of beneficial mutations."

Where are the thousands of intermediate fossils?

**Great claims require real evidence** 

#### Deception Kenneth Miller, *Finding Darwin's God*,1999, p. 265.

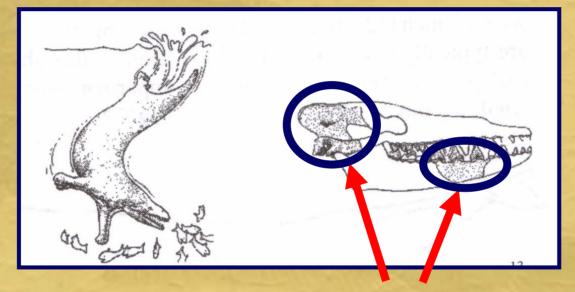


Ambulocetus skeleton, as drawn in Miller's book

Ambulocetus reconstruction, as drawn in Miller's book

Actual bones found (shaded portion)

#### Deception Pakicetus: another candidate for whale evolution



### Artist reconstruction

Only the shaded portions of the skull were found

#### Deception

Pakicetus: another candidate for whale evolution?

Illustration by Carl Buell, and taken from http://www.neoucom.edu/DEPTS/ANAT/Pakicetid.html



Intact skeletons discovered in 2001 They were shown to be primarily a <u>land animal</u> about the size of a wolf. Did Whales Have Legs? Some modern whales have a pair of bones embedded in their tissues

#### Are these left over legs?

NO

# Whales Do NOT Have Legs They have a known function and differ in males and females

- They are not attached to the vertebral column
- They are used to strengthen the pelvic wall and act as an organ anchor for reproduction

#### Another Claim

In 1956, a Sperm Whale was found with a 5inch tibia projecting into a 5 ½ inch bump

# Was this a leg?

- Sperm whales are large up to 62 feet long
- A 5 ½ inch bump on its side would look like a pimple
- People are sometimes born with abnormalities such as an extra finger, or an extra rib

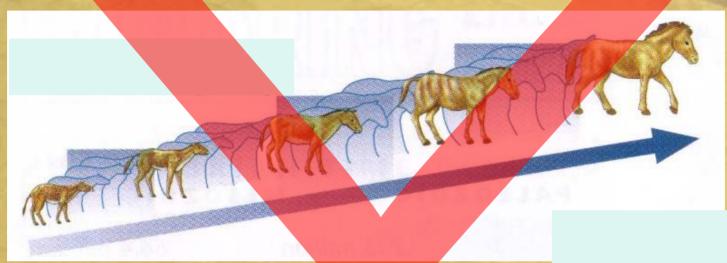
#### Where is the Evidence?

The changes required in the evolutionary belief system for a land animal to become a whale are incredibly complex and far reaching  Land Mammals to Whales
 Develop a new mode of locomotion (from walking to swimming)

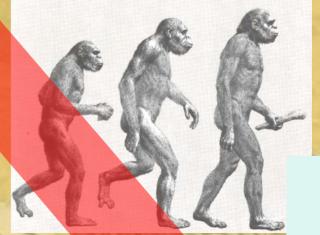
- A physiology to cope with a dense medium (water rather than air)
- New methods of detecting and catching prey
- A means of breathing efficiently at the sea surface

#### Every part of the body has to change

# Why Evolutionists Believe

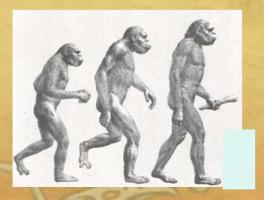


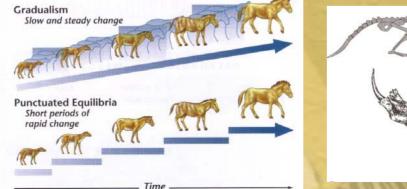


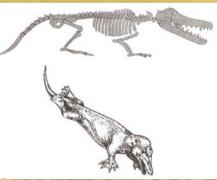


## Deception

Evolutionists want to believe in evolution so bad they will resort to deceiving their followers and anybody else they can control in the education system, including professors, teachers, and students by making up data that does not exist.





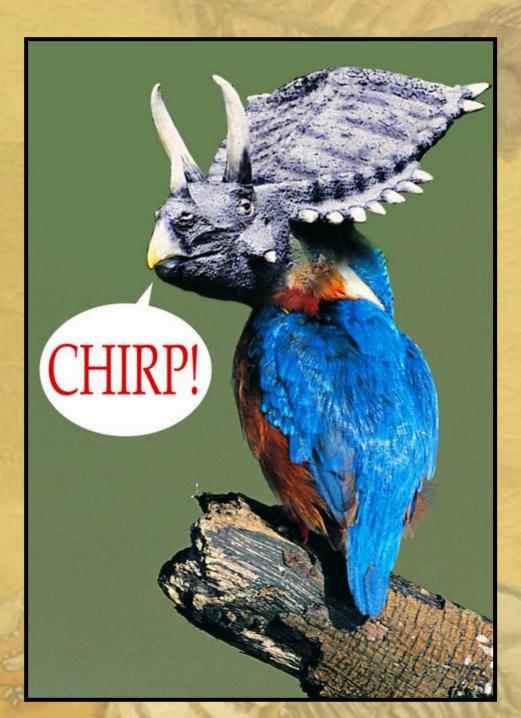


# What do the Facts Support?

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Where are the thousands of observable intermediates?

# The Amazing Tricerakeet!



Education and Textbooks Biology, Miller and Levine, 2002, p. 907.

"To many paleontologists a bird is a dinosaur with feathers. That definition may sound odd, but it makes sense."



Education and Textbooks

*Biology: Principles and Explorations*, Holt, Rinehart, Winston, 2001, p. 268.

"Birds evolved from reptiles during the Jurassic period."

# Archaeopteryx

*Biology: Concepts and Connections*, Campbell, Mitchell, and Reece, 2000, p. 390.

"Like modern birds, it had flight feathers, but otherwise it was more like some small bipedal dinosaurs of its era; for instance, like those dinosaurs, *Archaeopteryx* had teeth, wing claws, and a tail with many vertebrae."



# Archaeopteryx

Alan Feduccia (World authority on birds), *Science*, "Archaeopteryx: Early Bird Catches a Can of Worms", 1993

"Paleontologists have tried to turn Archaeopteryx into an earthbound, feathered dinosaur. But it's not. It is a bird, a perching bird. And no amount of 'paleobabble' is going to change that."



What Textbooks Don't Include James Perloff, *Tornado in a Junkyard*, 1999, p. 18.

"As for its 'reptile' characteristics, yes, it had claws on its wings, but so does the ostrich, and nobody considers it part reptile.

True, *Archaeopteryx* had teeth, but so did other fossil birds, and its teeth differed distinctly from those of reptiles...

As to Archaeopteryx's tail, further inspection has shown it strongly resembles a swan's."

What Textbooks Don't Include Barbara Stahl, Vertebrate History: Problems in Evolution

"The imprint they left in the rock, clear and sharp, makes it evident that the feathers of Archaeopteryx were already in Jurassic time exactly like those of birds flying today." What Textbooks Don't Include L. Marx, *Science*, "The Oldest Fossil Bird: A Rival for Archaeopteryx?", 1978, p. 284.

"The first fossil ever found of an early birdlike animal is in the genus *Archaeopteryx* and dates from late in the Jurassic period, about 150 million years ago...

A fossil resembling a modern bird has been found in Eastern Colorado in the same geologic strata as *Archaeopteryx*."

#### What Textbooks Don't Include

Texas Tech researchers have reported discovering bird fossils in rocks dated much older [than *Archaeopteryx*].

#### **Birds Are Different From Reptiles**

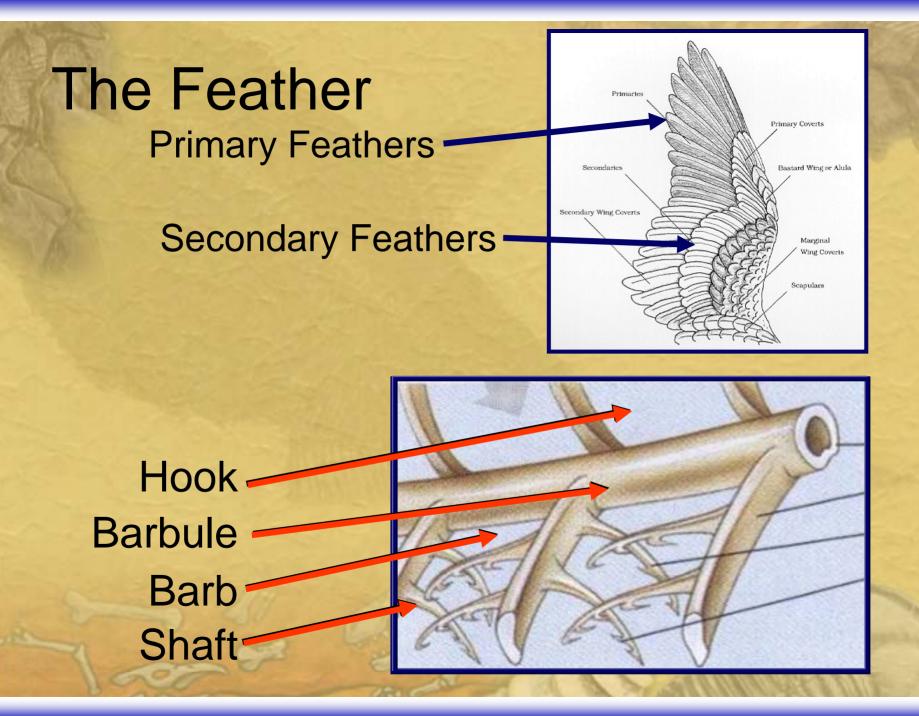
Stuart Burgess (Ph.D. Engineering Design, Professor of Combustion Theory, extensive study in the area of design in nature), *Hallmarks of Design*,2002, p. 47.

"Birds are so different from other creatures that there would have been hundreds of thousands of intermediate forms between birds and land animals if birds had evolved."

# Reptile to Bird

- Development of feathers
- Reform of respiratory system
- Reform of skeletal system hollow bones
- Reform of digestive system
- Reform of nervous system
- Construction of bills & beaks
- Mastery of nest building
- Acquisition of flight
- Development of sound producing organ





Birds Are Different From Reptiles Alan Feduccia, (professor and former chair of biology at UNC), The Origin and Evolution of Birds, Yale University Press, 1999, p. 81.

"This creates a new problem for those who insist that dinosaurs were ancestors of modern birds. How can a bird hand, for example, with digits two, three and four evolve from a dinosaur hand that has only digits one, two and three? That would be almost impossible." Birds Are Different From Reptiles Dr. Alan Feduccia, "Scientist Says Ostrich Study Confirms Bird 'Hands' Unlike Those Of Dinosaurs", EurekAlert, 14-Aug-2002.

"If one views a chicken skeleton and a dinosaur skeleton through binoculars they appear similar, but close and detailed examination reveals many differences. Theropod dinosaurs, for example, had curved, serrated teeth, but the earliest birds had straight, unserrated peg-like teeth. They also had a different method of tooth implantation and replacement."

## Archaeopteryx

David Menton (Ph.D. Cellular Biology) and Carl Wieland (M.D.), "Bird Evolution Flies Out the Window," *Creation Ex Nihilo*, 1994.

"And like other birds, both *Archaeopteryx's* maxilla (upper jaw) and mandible (lower jaw) moved, while in most reptiles, only the mandible moves. *Archaeopteryx's* brain had a large cerebellum and visual cortex – the same as that found in today's flying birds."

#### **Reptile to Bird**

Stuart Burgess (Ph.D. Engineering Design, Professor of Combustion Theory, extensive study in the area of design in nature), *Hallmarks of Design*,2002, p. 47.

"It is often speculated that birds evolved from reptiles. However, there are enormous conceptual differences between the two classes of creature..." Dinosaur to Bird Evolution
 Is there any real evidence that dinosaurs evolved into birds?

 National Geographic Society and the feathered dinosaur "Archaeoraptor" October 15, 1999



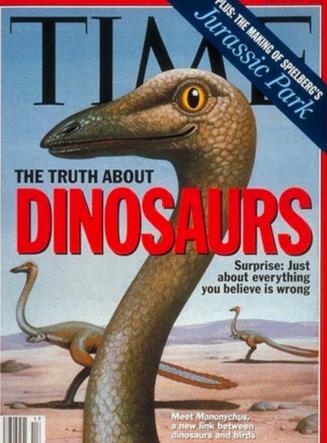


# **Bird Fraud**

"Red-faced and downhearted, paleontologists are growing convinced that they have been snookered by a bit of fossil fakery from China. The 'feathered dinosaur' specimen that they recently unveiled to much fanfare apparently combines the tail of a dinosaur with the body of a bird."

R. Monastersky, "All mixed up over birds and dinosaurs," *Science News, January 15, 2000* 

#### More Bird Mistakes 1993 – *Mononkykus* the "flightless bird" (cover of *Time* magazine) Not a bird but a theropod



#### More Bird Mistakes

 1996 – "Feathered Fossil Proves Some Dinosaurs Evolved into Birds" (Science) Sinosauropteryx prima The feathers turned out to be a array of fibers

 1998 – China Protoarchaeopteryx robusta Reptile to Bird Conclusion "It's biophysically impossible to evolve flight from such bipeds with foreshortened forelimbs and heavy, balancing tails, Exactly the wrong anatomy for flight."

A. Gibbons, *Science*, "New Feathered Fossil Brings Dinosaurs and Birds Closer," 1996.

# **Reptile to Bird Conclusion**

"Given the fact of evolution, one would expect the fossils to document a gradual steady change from ancestral forms to the descendants. But this is not what the paleontologists finds. Instead, he or she finds gaps in just about every phyletic series."

Ernst Mayr (Professor Emeritus in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, Hailed as the Darwin of the 20th century), *What Evolution Is*, 2001, p. 14.

# Encyclopedia of Dinosaurs, 2002

#### Microraptor

#### Sinornithosaurus

Caudopteryx

# Evidence, Faith & Deception



## Summary: Fossil Record

Ernst Mayr (Professor Emeritus in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, Hailed as the Darwin of the 20<sup>th</sup> century), *What Evolution Is*, 2001, p. 14.

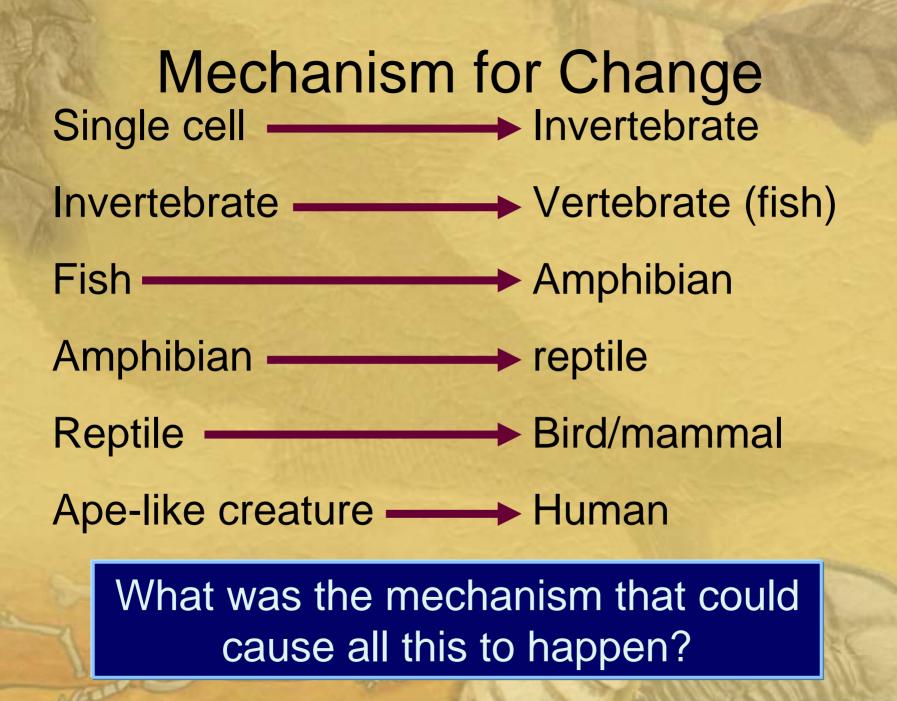
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#### Evolution is a matter of faith

# What do the Facts Support?

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Birds	Created after their kind

Where are the thousands of observable intermediates?



#### Natural Selection Genetic Variation

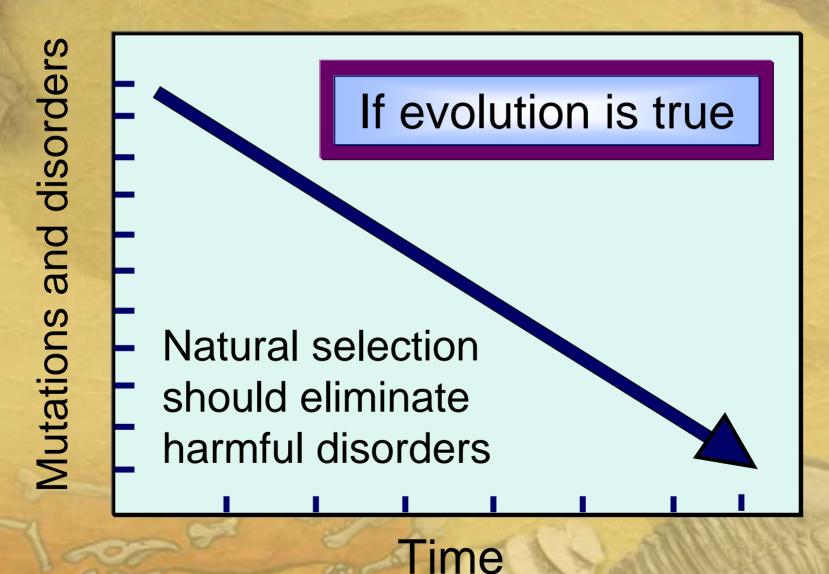
- Ability to adapt to the environment
- Survival of the fittest

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

10

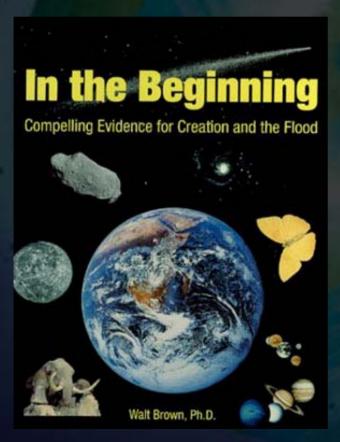
- Can only select from existing information
- Can cause a loss of information
- Has no foresight into the future

# Natural Selection and Mutations





 In the Beginning: Compelling Evidence for Creation and the Flood





Dr. Walt Brown, Ph.D.

## The Hydroplate Theory An Overview

- Based Upon New Evidence Indicating a World-Wide Flood In Which the Waters Came from Under the Earth's Crust
- The Biblical Account...
  - Described in Genesis 6-9
  - Genesis 7:11 offers an Intriguing Clue...
    - "In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, on the seventeenth day of the month, on the same day all <u>the fountains of the great deep burst open</u>, and the floodgates of

the sky were opened."

## The Hydroplate Theory An Overview

- This New Evidence Helps to Solve Many
   Unexplained Mysteries
- The Grand Canyon
- Mid-Oceanic Ridge
- Continental Shelves and Slopes
   Overthrusts
- Ocean Trenches
- Earthquakes
- Magnetic Variations on the Ocean Floor
- Submarine Canyons
- Coal and Oil
- Methane Hydrates
- Ice Age

- Frozen Mammoths
- Major Mountain Ranges
- Volcanoes and Lava
- Geothermal Heat
- Strata and Layered Fossils
- Limestone
- Metamorphic Rock
- Plateaus
- Salt Domes

### The Hydroplate Theory An Overview

 The Flood Was Amazingly Powerful!

 Energy Released Exceeded 30 Trillion Hydrogen Bombs!



- The Flood Cannot Be Repeated
- We Must Make Assumptions About the Pre-flood Conditions to Explain the Flood
- Assumptions Must Be Based Upon Accepted Scientific Laws
- Three Criteria Should be Used to Test Our Explanation...

- Three Criteria
  - Criterion 1: Process
    - If we can explain all relevant observations better than any other proposed explanation, confidence in our explanation increases. However, if these starting conditions and the operation of physical laws (or known processes) should have produced results that are not present, then confidence in our explanation decreases.

- Three Criteria
  - Criterion 2: Parsimony
    - If a few assumptions allow us to explain many things, then confidence in the explanation will be great. Conversely, if many assumptions are used to explain a few observations, or if we must continually add new assumptions or modify our proposed theory as new observations are made, then we should have little confidence in the explanation.

- Three Criteria
  - Criterion 3: Prediction
    - A legitimate theory allows us to predict unusual things we should soon see if we look in the right places and make the right measurements. Verified predictions will greatly increase our confidence in an explanation. Published predictions are the most important test of any scientific theory. Few evolutionists make predictions.

- Scientific Explanations Cannot "Prove" Anything
- Especially When Dealing with <u>Ancient</u>, <u>Unrepeatable Events</u>
- Ancient Records Provide Historical Support, NOT Scientific Support
- We will Focus on the Support from Science

## The Hydroplate Theory KeyAssumption

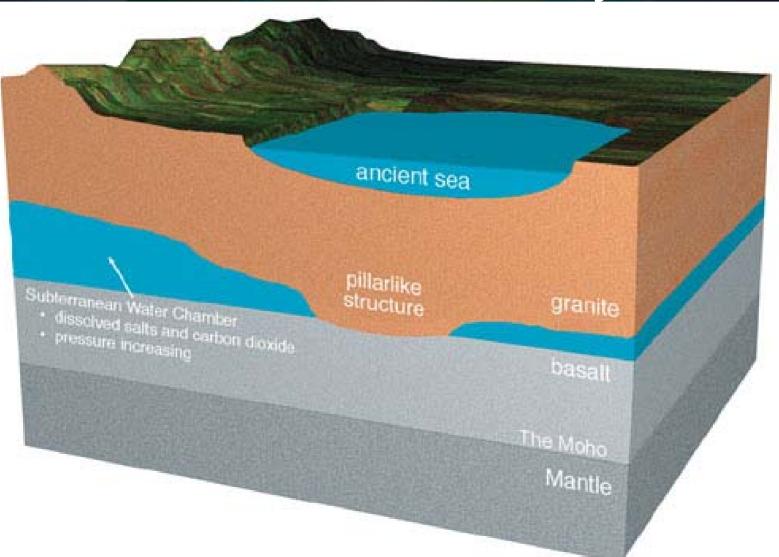
- Assumptions are Required to Explain <u>Ancient, Unrepeatable Events</u> (Parsimony)
- Only One Assumption Underlies the Hydroplate Theory
- All Else Flows from that Assumption and the Application of the Laws of Physics

## The Hydroplate Theory KeyAssumption

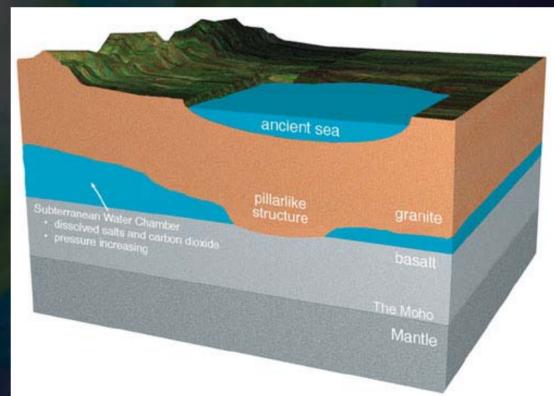
• Subterranean Water:

– About half the water now in the oceans was once in interconnected chambers about 10 miles below the earth's surface. Excluding the extensive solid structure of these chambers, which will be called pillars, the subterranean water was like a thin, spherical shell, averaging about 3/4 of a mile in thickness. Above the subterranean water was a granite crust; beneath the water was a layer of basaltic rock.

### The Hydroplate Theory The Mohorovicic Discontinuity



- 1. How Could Rock Float On Water?
  - The Crust did not float on water; water was trapped and sealed under the crust



- 2. Wouldn't All Life on Earth have been Scalded if that Water Flooded the Earth?
  - No. To understand why, we must examine Tidal Pumping and Supercritical Water (SCW)

- Tidal Pumping
  - Tides occur twice daily
  - The subterranean waters were also subject to tides – which lifted the earth's crust twice daily
  - Each Tidal Lift tranferrred energy to the earths' crust
  - At Low Tides, the crust setteled, generating heat
  - Some gases and minerals dissolved in this hot, high pressure, liquid

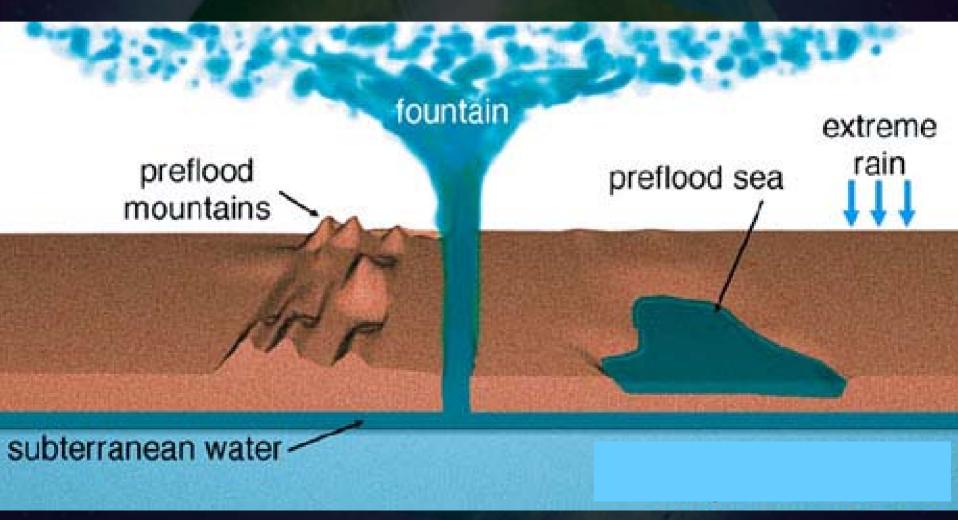
- Supercritical Water
  - Under normal atmospheric conditions (1.0 bar or 14.7 psi), liquid water boils at 212° F (100 ° C)
  - As pressure increases, the boiling temp rises
    - At 220.6 bars (3,200 psi) the boiling temperature is 705°F (374°C)
    - Above this pressure-temperature combination, water is supercritical and cannot boil.

### The Hydroplate Theory Two Common Questions Supercritical Water

- After centuries of tidal pumping, the subterranean water exceeded the critical temperature, 705°F.
- As the temperature increased, the pressure grew, the crust stretched, and the energy from tidal pumping increasingly ionized the water.
- The liquid in SCW has an area-to-volume ratio that is a trillion times greater (10<sup>12</sup>) than that of water that might have covered the earth's surface.

The Hydroplate Theory Two Common Questions
Consequently, the liquid in SCW cools almost instantaneously if its pressure drops.

- In supercritical fluids, a small decrease in pressure produces a gigantic change in volume.
- As the SCW flowed toward the rupture, its pressure dropped, the vapor expanded and cooled.



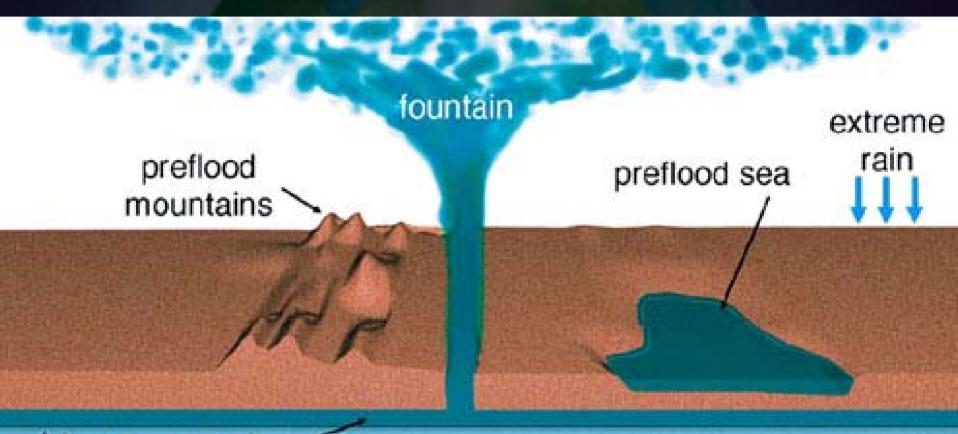
### The Hydroplate Theory In Summary... Most of the vast thermal, electrical, and surface energy in the subterranean water ended up not as heat at the earth's surface but as extreme kinetic energy in "all the fountains of the great deep."



- Four Phases of the Hydroplate Theory
  - Rupture
  - Flood
  - Continental DriftRecovery

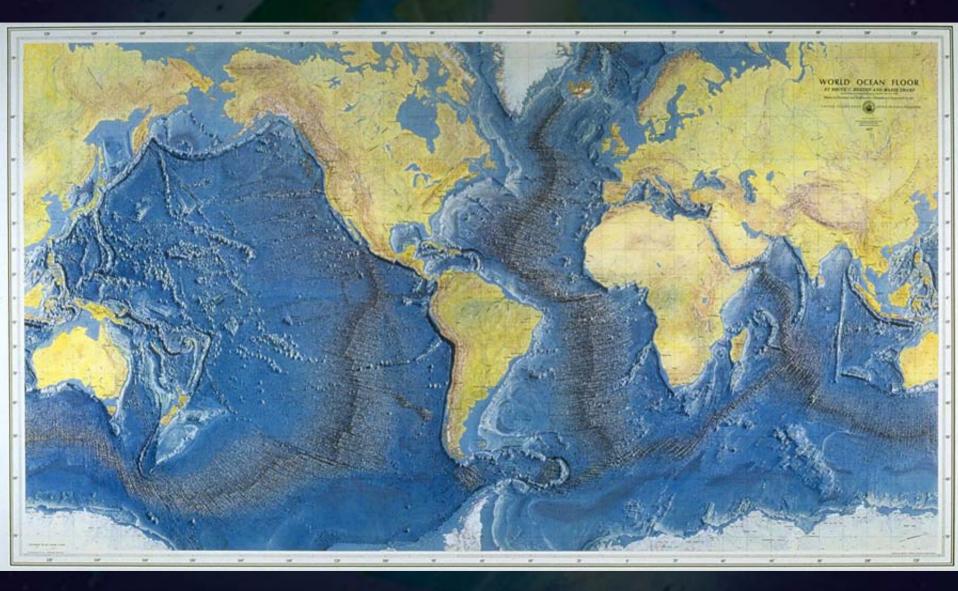
### **The Hydroplate Theory** Phase 1: Rupture Increasing Pressure Stretched the Crust

- Crustal Rock Reached Failure Point and a Crack Formed and Grew at 3 Miles Per Second
  - Crack Penetrated Subterranean Chamber
  - Circled the Globe in About One Hour
  - Eventually Met Up with Itself and Most of the Initial Stress was Relieved



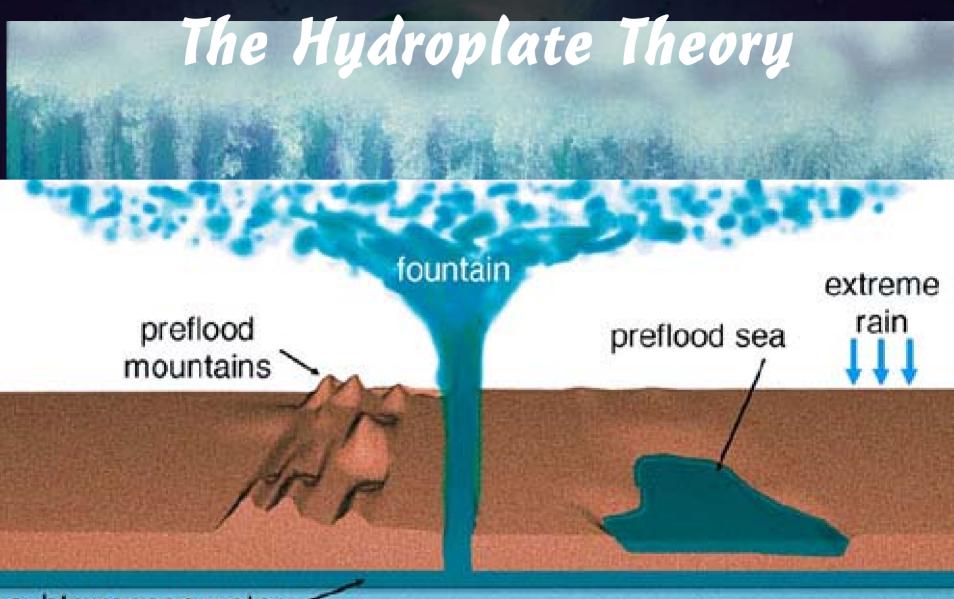
subterranean water-

#### **Rupture Phase**



# The Hydroplate Theory Phase 1: Rupture Subterranean Pressure at Rupture Suddenly Dropped to Near

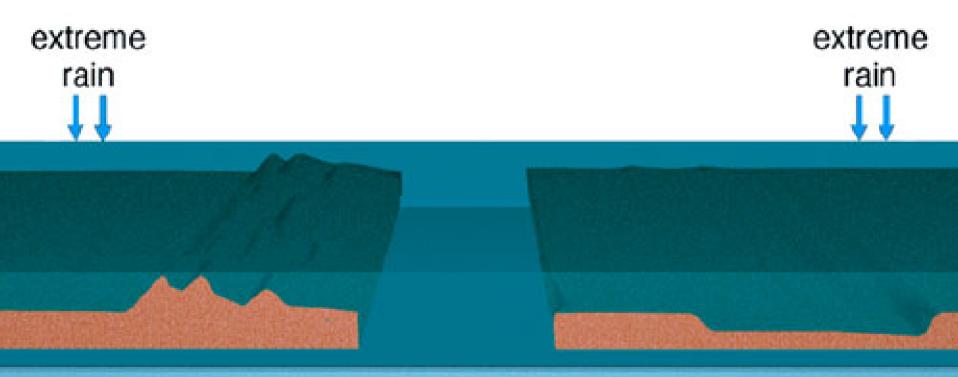
- Atmospheric Pressure
- Causing SCW to Erupt Violently Out of the 10-Mile Deep Slit
- All Along the Ridge a Fountain of Water Jetted Into and <u>Far Above The</u> <u>Atmosphere</u>
- Much of the Water Fragmented and Fell as Rain Great Distances Away



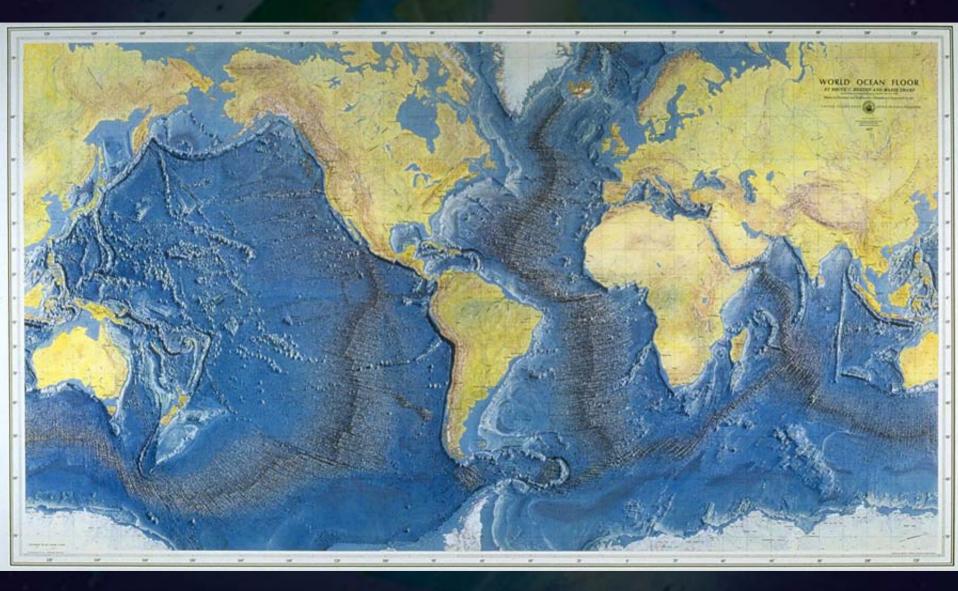
subterranean water-

#### **Rupture Phase**

- Each Side of Rupture Was About 10 Miles High
  - Cliff Continually Breaks Up at the Bottom and is Spilled Into Jetting Fountain
  - Eventually the Top Half of the Cliff Also
     Crumbles and Falls into Fountain
  - 46,000 Mile Rupture Widened to an Average of 800 Miles



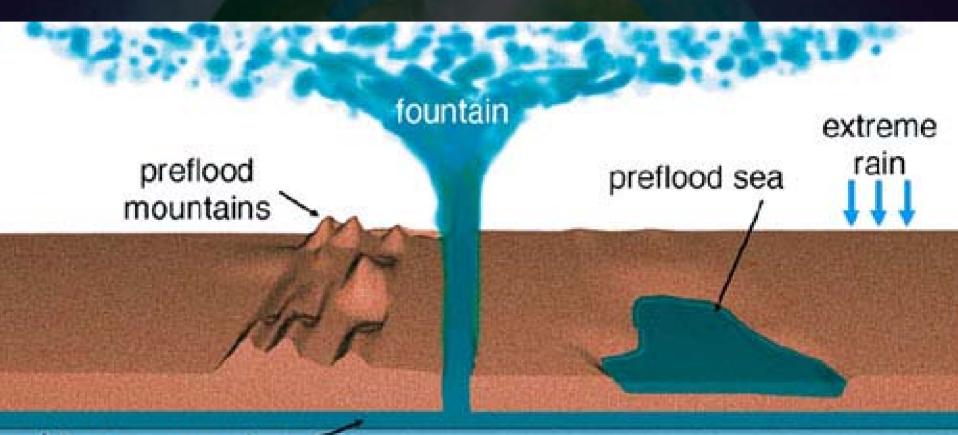




- About 35% of the Sediment Ejected Was Basalt from the Chamber Floor
  - Sediments Made the Water Thick and Muddy
  - This Sediment Covered the Earth in Days, Burying Plants and Animals, Beginning the Process of Fossilization
  - Liquefaction Sorted Sediments, Animals and Plants into Horizontal Layers

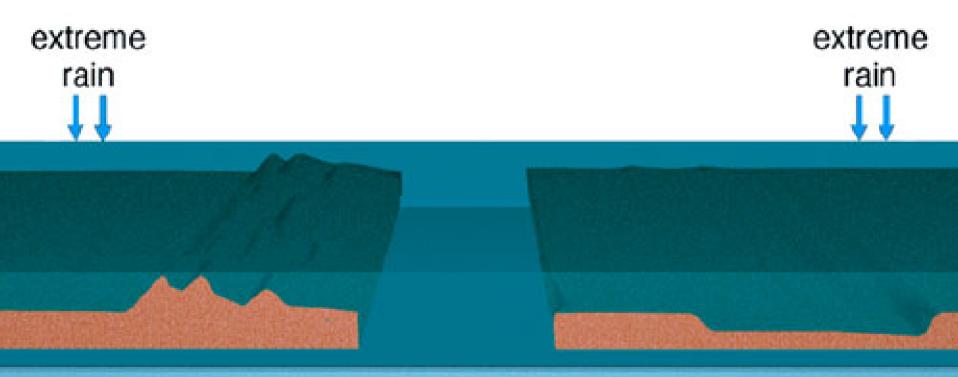
- Rising Flood Water Eventually Blanketed the Water Jetting from the Rupture
- Without Major Mountains, the Earth Quickly Flooded
  - For Example: If the Earth were smooth like a billiard ball, there would be enough water on the earth today to flood the earth to a depth of 9,000 feet.
  - Today, the volume of all land <u>above</u> sea level is only one-tenth of the volume of water on earth.

- Thinner and Higher Portions of the Crust were Supported by Subterranean Water so as the Water Escaped, Continents and Preflood Mountains Sank
- Therefore, <u>the flooded earth resulted</u> <u>as much from sinking continents as</u> <u>from rising water</u>.



subterranean water-

#### **Rupture Phase**





#### The Hydroplate Theory Phase 2: Flood

- SCW Dissolved Minerals Containing Salt, Calcium, Carbon, and Oxygen
- As the SCW Cooled, the Salt, Calcim, Carbon, and Oxygen Preciptated Out and Lined the Chamber Floor with Salt and Limestone (CaCO<sub>3</sub>)
  - The Jetting Waters Deposited the Limestone on the Earth
  - The Total Volume of Limestone on Earth Cannot Be Explained by Currently Occurring Natural Processes

#### The Hydroplate Theory Phase 2: Flood

- Flooding Uprooted Vegetation and Transported it to Regions Where it Accumulated in Great Masses
  - After the Continental Drift Phase, Buried Layers of Vegetation were Rapidly Compressed and Heated – Conditions that will form Coal and Oil

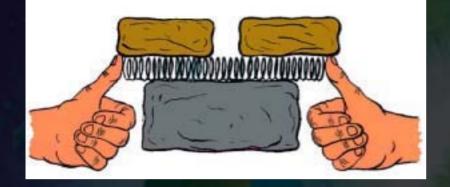
 The Flood Phase Ended with the Continents Near the Position Shown in the Next Slide

The Hydroplate Theory Phase 3: Continental Drift

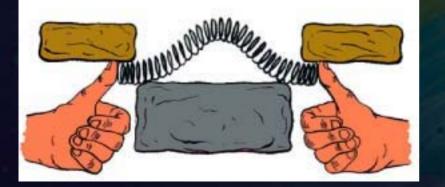
- Material within the Earth is Compressed by Overlying Rock
  - Rock's Slight Elasticity Gives it Springlike Characteristics
  - The Deeper the Rock, the More Weight Above, the More Tightly Compressed the Spring

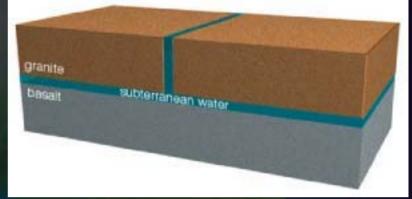
 The Rupture Path Widened, the Crust Crumbled and the Compressed Rock Beneath the Exposed Floor of the Subterranean Chamber Sprung Upward

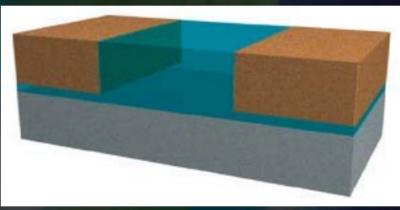


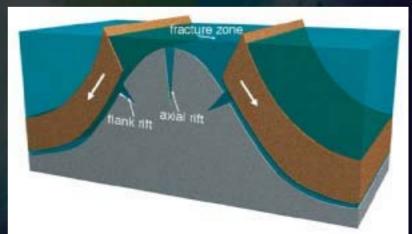








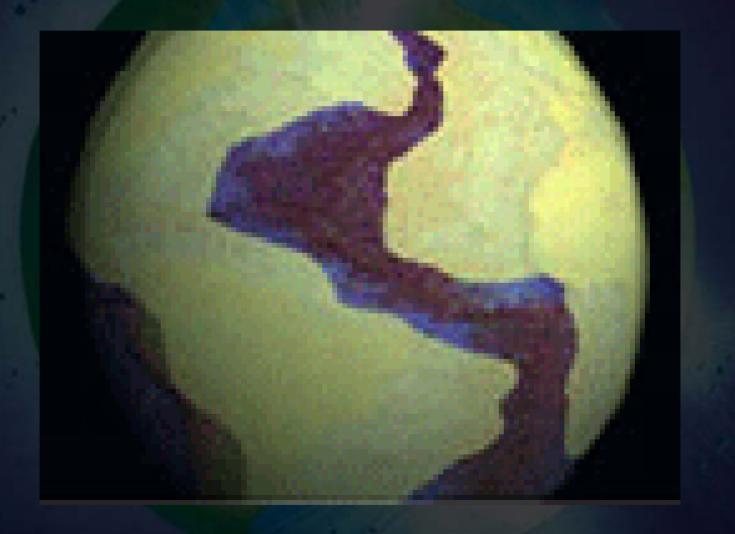


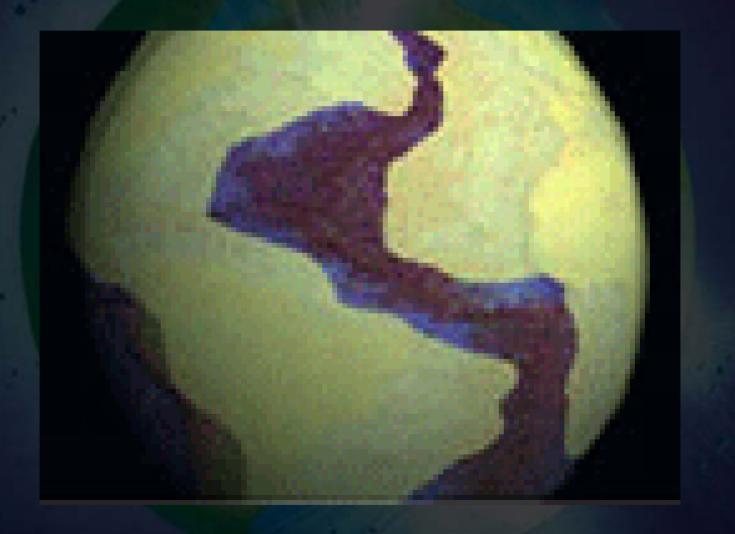


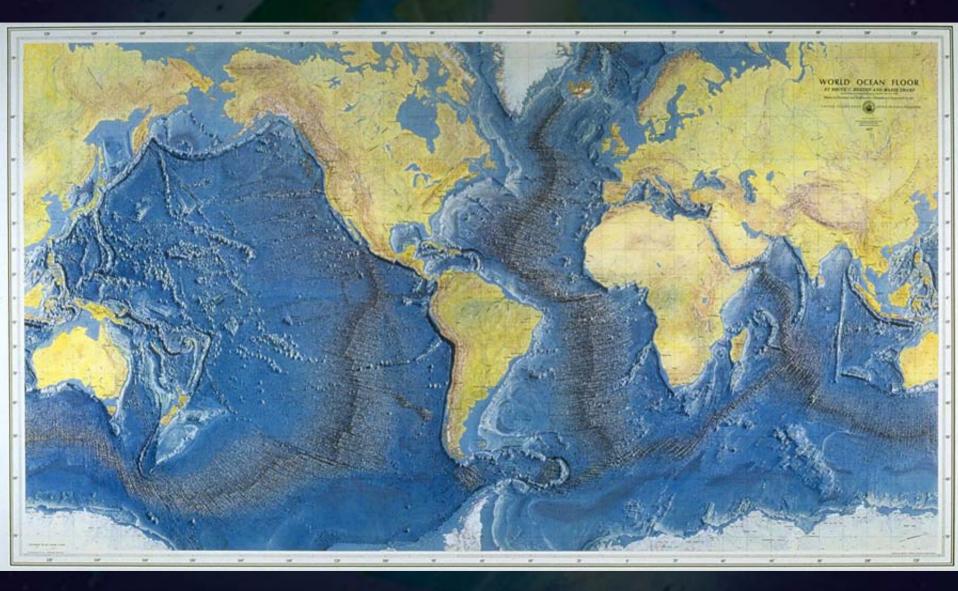
The Hydroplate Theory **Phase 3: Continental Drift** • As the Mid-Atlantic Ridge Began to **Rise, Adjacent Portions of the Chamber** Floor Destabalized and Sprang Upward The Sliding Hydroplates were  $\bullet$ Lubricated by Still Escaping Water Think of This Process as a Long Train Rolling Down a Slight Incline to an **Eventual Chaotic Stop** Continental Plates Accelerated Away from the Rising Mid-Atlantic Ridge

The Hydroplate Theory Phase 3: Continental Drift
Eventually, the Hydroplates met with Resistance of Two Types:

- The First as the Lubricating Water was Depleted
- The Second Occurred when the Plate Collided with Something
- Decelerating Plates Buckled, Crushed and Thickened

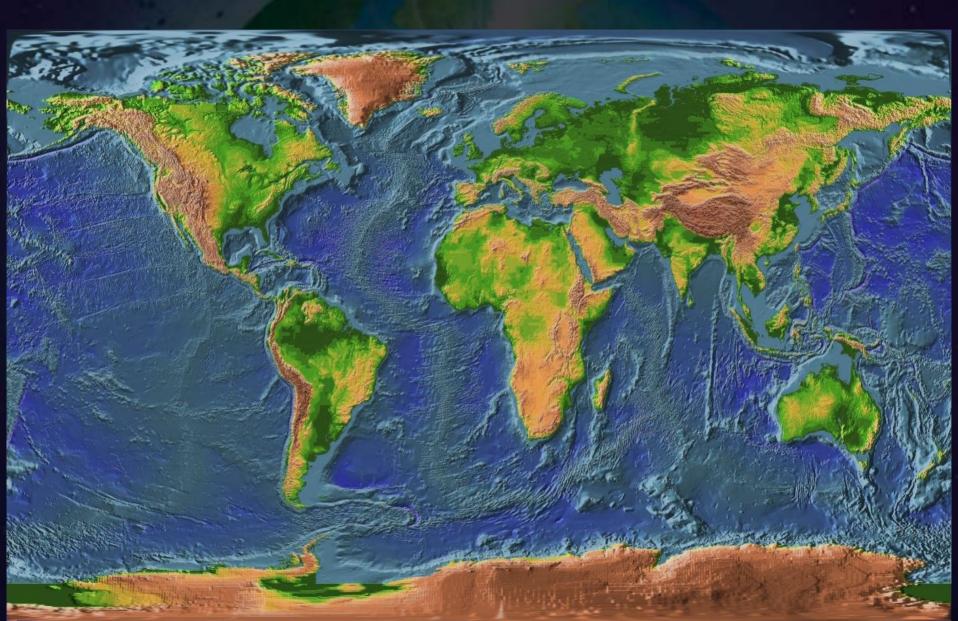






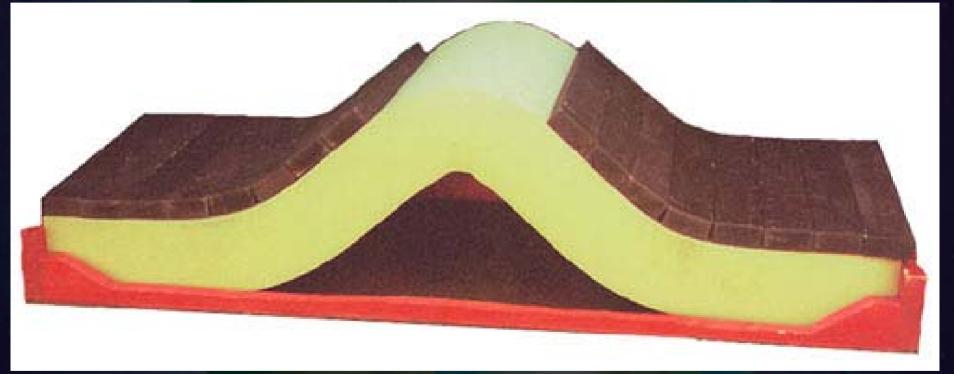
#### Inner Gorge of the Grand Canyon

Black Canyon of the Gunnison

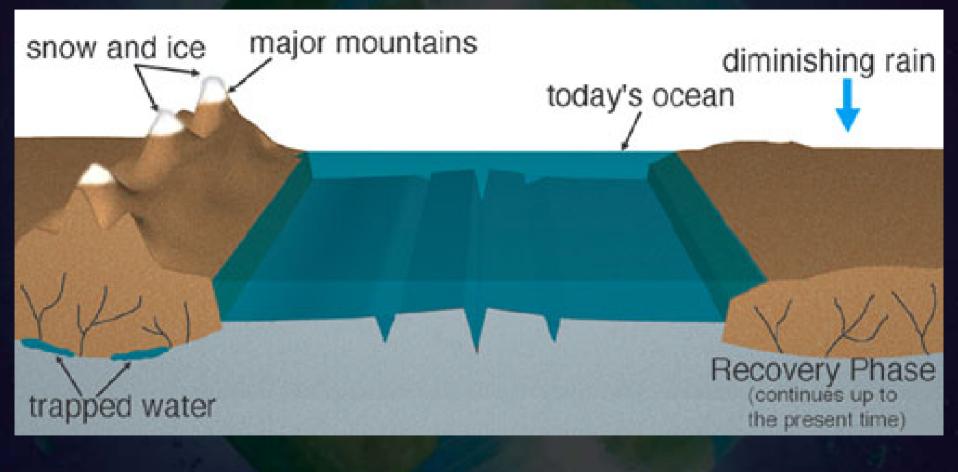


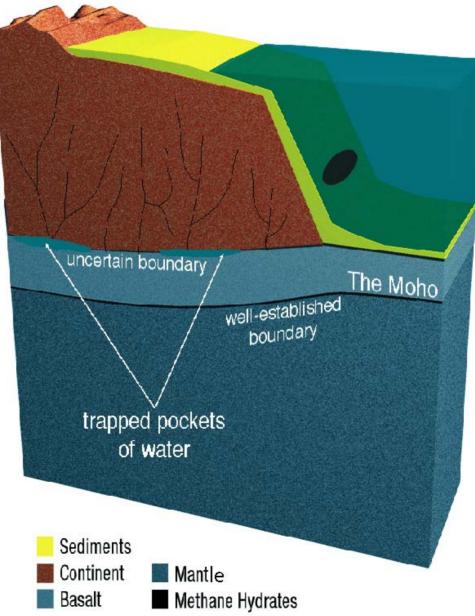


Limestone and Marble









#### • **PREDICTION 1**:

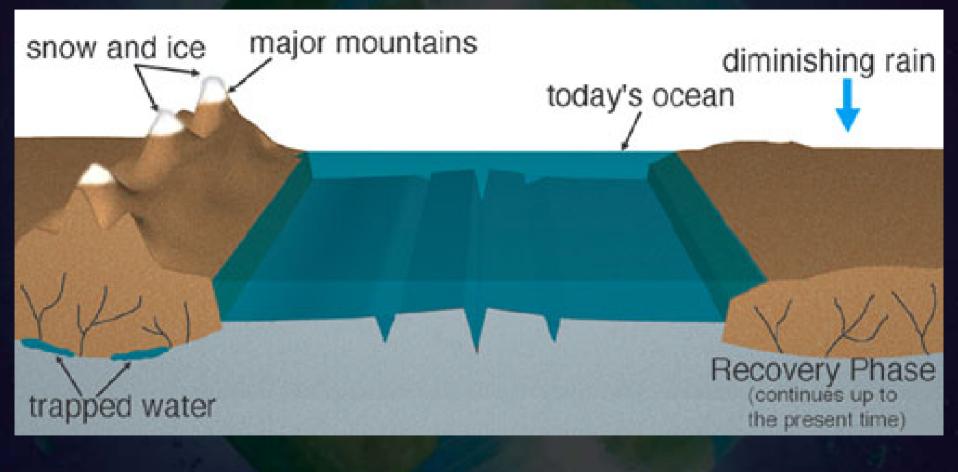
 Beneath major mountains are large volumes of pooled salt water. (Recent discoveries support this prediction, first made in 1980. Salt water appears to be about 10 miles below the Tibetan Plateau, which is bounded on the south by the largest mountain range on earth.)

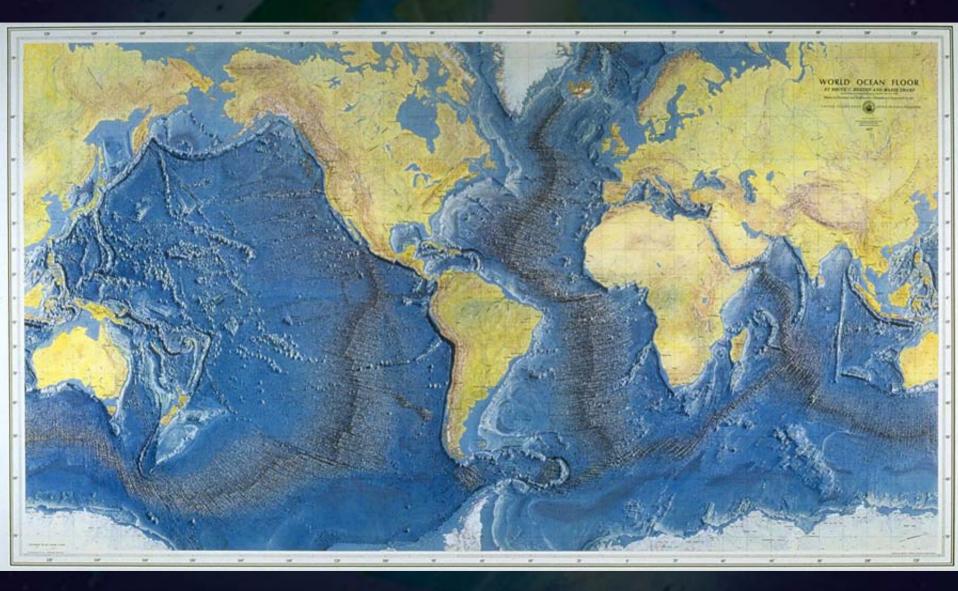
#### • **PREDICTION 2**:

Salty water will be found within cracks in granite,
 5-10 miles below the earth's surface (where surface water should not be able to penetrate).

The Hydroplate Theory **Phase 4: Recovery**  Where Did the Water Go? – The Compression Event Caused the Hydroplates to Crush, Thicken, Buckle and Rise Out of the Water

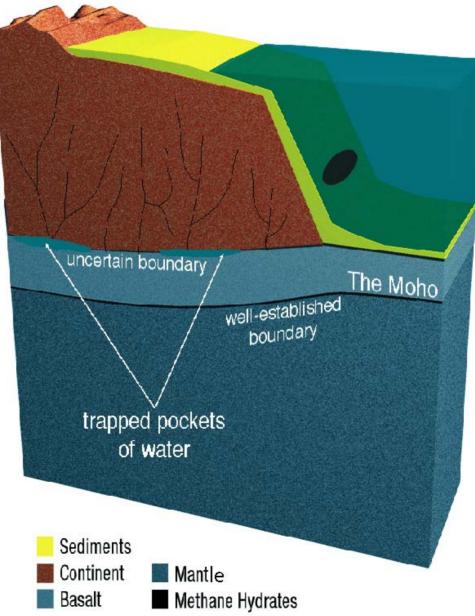
 Newly Opened Basins Between Continents Became Reservoirs for the Receeding Flood Waters





# The Hydroplate Theory Phase 4: Recovery Where Did the Water Go?

- Sediments, with Organic Matter and Bacteria, were Swept onto the New Ocean Floor
- Bacteria Fed on Organic Matter and Produced Methane
- Much of the Methane Combined with Cold, Deep Ocean Waters to become Methane Hydrates Along Coastlines

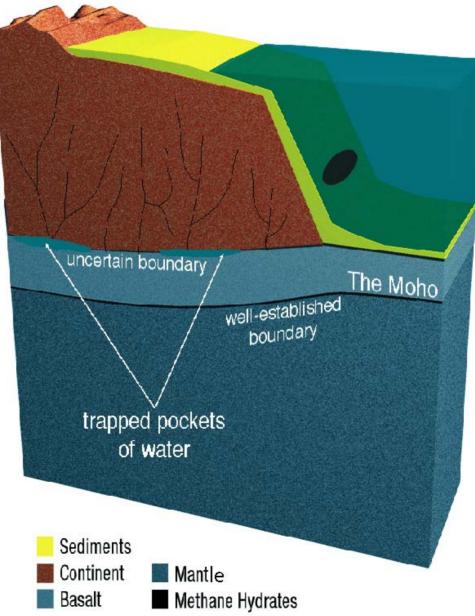


The Hydroplate Theory **Phase 4: Recovery** • Where Did the Water Go? After the Flood, Hydroplates Rested on parts of the Former Chamber Floor and Oceans Covered the Rest The Thicker Plates Eventually Sank, Causing the Deep Ocean Floor to Rise Slowly Rising Sea Levels Forced Animals to Higher Ground where some were Isolated – i.e. Galapagos Islands

Image NASA © 2007 Europa Technologies Image © 2007 TerraMetrics

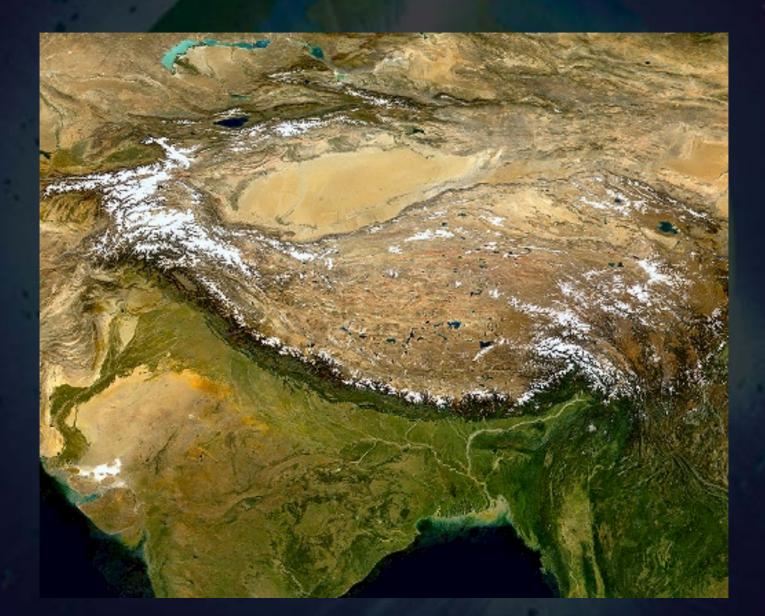
#### The Hydroplate Theory **Phase 4: Recovery** • Where Did the Water Go? — The More Sediments Continents **Carried and the Thicker They Grew** During Compression, the Deeper they Sank

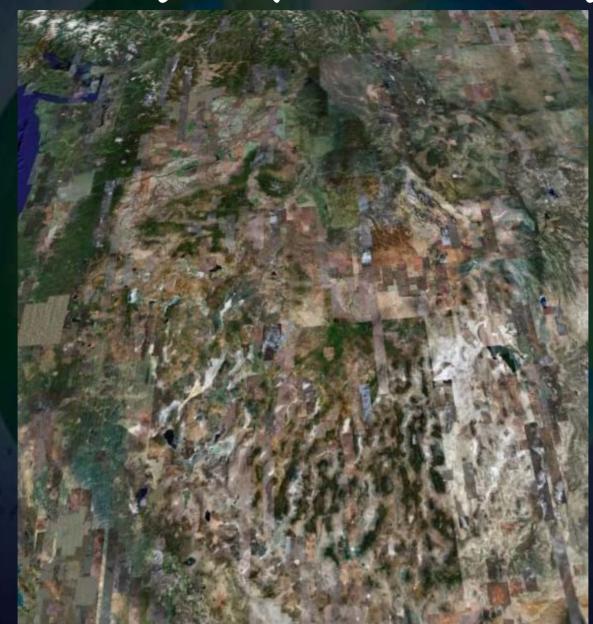
 This Process Depressed the Moho – Causing it to be Deeper Under Mountains and Shallower Under Oceans



# The Hydroplate TheoryPhase 4: RecoveryWhere Did the Water Go?– Many Other Things were not at<br/>Equilibrium After the Drift Phase

- Mountain Ranges and Continental Plates Slowly Settled
- This Increased Pressure on the Crust on Both Sides of Mountain Ranges,
- Weaker Portions of the Crust Fractured and Rose, Forming Plateaus





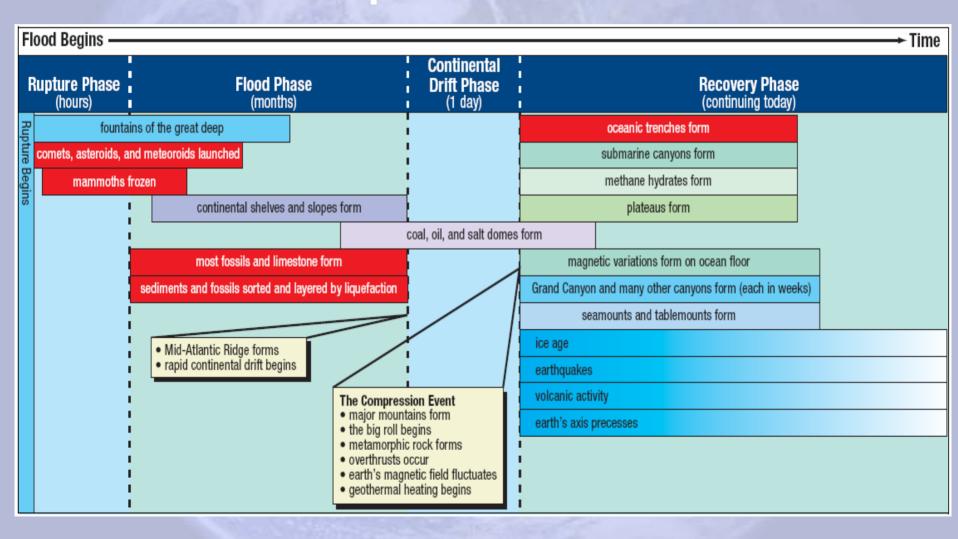




## Scientific Creationism What's Left?

- Hydroplate Theory Sequence of Events
- Inland Lake and Canyon Formation
  - Including the Grand Canyon
- Fossil Stratification and Liquefaction
- Class Summary and Review

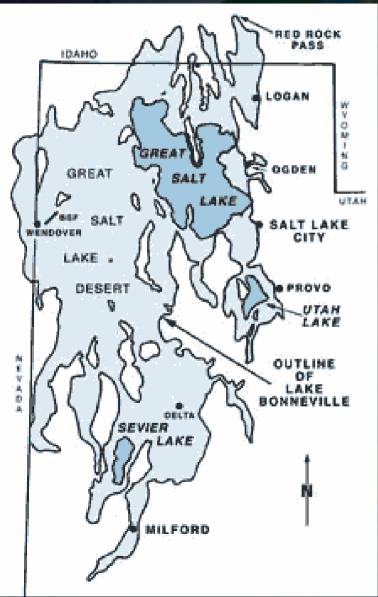
## The Hydroplate Theory Sequence of Events



**The Hydroplate Theory** Inland Lakes and Canyon Formation Drainage of the Flood Waters left every Contental Basin filled to the Brim with Water

Some Evaporated and Shrank
 For Example: Lake Bonneville (part of which is the Great Salt Lake)

## The Hydroplate Theory



•At its Largest, it Covered Nearly 20,000 sq miles

•Was about 325 miles long, 135 miles wide, and had a Maximum Depth of over 1,000 feet

•Now Home to the Bonneville Salt Flats

## The Hydroplate Theory Inland Lakes and Canyon Formation

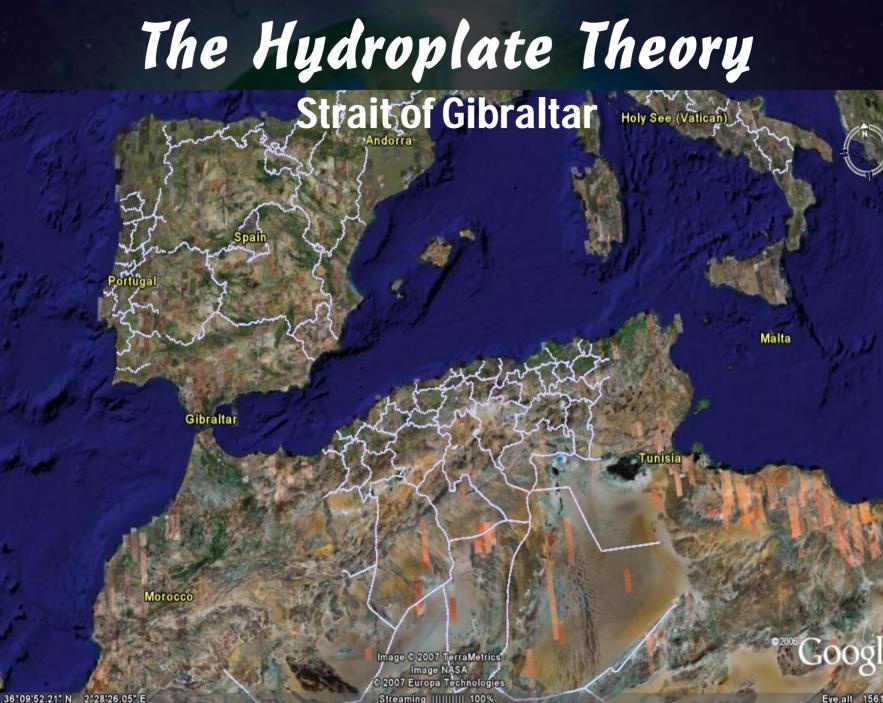
- Other Lakes Gained More Water
   Than They Lost
  - Eventually, the Water Overflowed the Rim
  - Erosion Occurred Quickly and the Downcutting Accelerated Catastrophically
  - The Lake Dumped through a Deep Slit we call a Canyon

The Hydroplate Theory Inland Lakes and Canyon Formation

- Escaping Waters Flowed into Lower Basins
- These Lower Basins also Overflowed, creating another Canyon

• The Grand Canyon was formed in this manner – Primarily by the Dumping of Grand Lake The Hydroplate Theory Inland Lakes and Canyon Formation

- Receeding Flood Waters Left Behind Thousands of Inland Lakes that Carved many Canyons
- Some are now Covered by the Ocean
  - For Example:
    - the Strait of Gibraltar
    - the Area Under the Golden Gate Bridge
    - the Bosporus and Dardanelles



Pointer 36°09'52.21" N 2°28'26 Eye alt 1561.55 mi

### The Hydroplate Theory Golden Gate Bridge

Image NASA Image © 2007 DigitalGlobe Image © 2007 TerraMetrics © 2007 Europa Technologies Streaming ||||||||||||100%



Eye alt 69.06 mi

Goo

#### The Hydroplate Theory Bosporus and Dardanelles Straits

Macedonia (FYROM)

Greece

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Eye alt 711.77 mi

Turkey

## The Hydroplate Theory The Origin of the Grand Canyon

- Geologists Admit they Do NOT Know How the Grand Canyon Formed
- However, they do Insist that the Colorado River Carved it and Removed the Evidence

There are 8 Main Proposals for the Creation of the Grand Canyon – All of which are Rejected by Almost All Experts

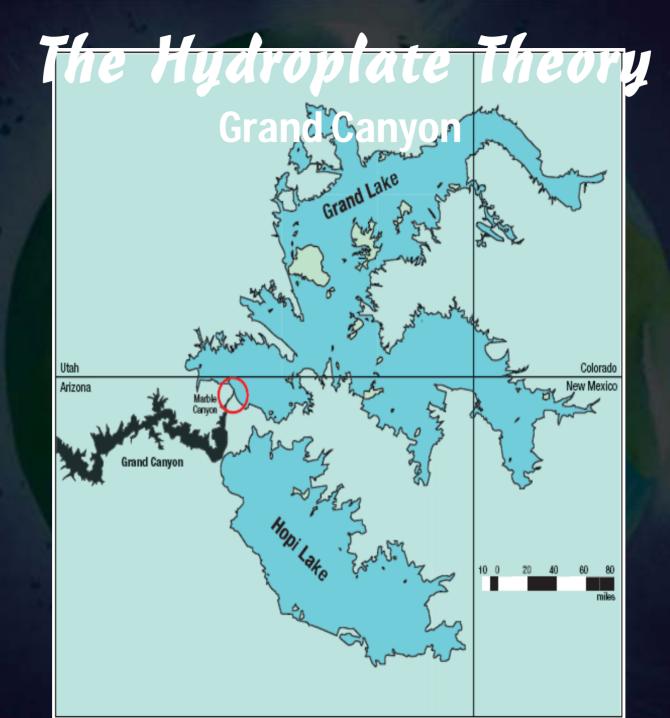
## The Hydroplate Theory The Origin of the Grand Canyon

- We Will Consider Two Ancient, Post-Flood Lakes
  - Grand Lake
  - Hopi Lake
- These Lakes Successively Breached their Boundaries and Carved the Grand Canyon in a Matter of Weeks
  - This Explanation Helps to Solve a Number of Puzzles

**The Hydroplate Theory** The Origin of the Grand Canyon Any Proposal to Explain the Grand Canyon Must Explain a Number of Pieces of Evidence Including:

 Layering •Limestone Marble Canyon Side Canyons •Barbed Canyons Slot Canyons •Perpendicular Faults Arching Inner Gorge Nankoweap Canyon Unusual Erosion

•Forces, Energy, and **Mechanisms** •Why Here? •Why So "Recently"? •Missing River. Missing Talus Kaibab Plateau Missing Mesozoic Rock Missing Dirt Fossils •Tipped Layers •Time or Intensity?





#### *The Hydroplate Theory* The Funnel *Grand Lake at 5,700 feet*

- Contained Approximately 1,200 cu mi of Water
- Covered Approximately 23,000 sq mi
- 15-20 Miles Southwest is the Echo-Vermillion Cliff
- Water Drains from under Grand Lake
- The Path Between the Lake and Cliff Sinks
  - Suddenly, Grand Lake Breaches, Forming a Gigantic Spillway

## The Hydroplate Theory The Funnel

Kalbab

el Trail

liver Red 🖈 Butte Grand View Canyon Village

# 

Echo Cliffs

Vermilion Cliffs

## The Hydroplate Theory The Funnel

## The Hydroplate Theory Marble Canyon Horizontal Sedimentary Layers Below the Floor of the Funnel Arch Upward

Eventually, the Funnel's Floor – hard, brittle Kaibab Limestone – Cracks, forming Marble Canyon

• Aquifers are Severed by the Crack and Spill into the Newly Formed Canyon

## The Hydroplate Theory The Funnel

# 

Echo Cliffs

Vermilion Cliffs

### The Hydroplate Theory Marble Canyon

## The Hydroplate Theory Marble Canyon

#### The Hydroplate Theory **Grand** Canyon South-flowing Water from Grand Lake **Undercuts the Northwestern Corner of** Hopi Lake – Releasing its Waters The Combined Waters of Grand and Hopi Lake now Sweep Westward **Removes 1000+ Feet of Soft Sediments** above the Kaibab Limestone Nearly 10,000 sq mi are Stripped of Soft Sedimentary Layers

#### **The Hydroplate Theory** Grand Canyon Near the Breach Point in Hopi Lake, a Gigantic Waterfall Forms

"Hopi Falls" Removes So Much Weight that the Kaibab Plateau Forms

The Escaping Water from both lakes flows Westward

## The Hydroplate Theory





Image © 2007 DigitalGlobe Image © 2007 TerraMetrics

Streaming ||||||||| 100%



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- About 20% of the Volume of the Rapidly Rising Kaibab Plateau is Subsurface Water
- Landslides, Slumps, and Mudflows Spill Down the Rising Slopes of the Kaibab Plateau
- Powerful Springs are Released and Flow for Centuries
- Marble Canyon Acts as a Gutter, Channeling and Intesifying Southern Flow

## The Hydroplate Theory Marble Canyon

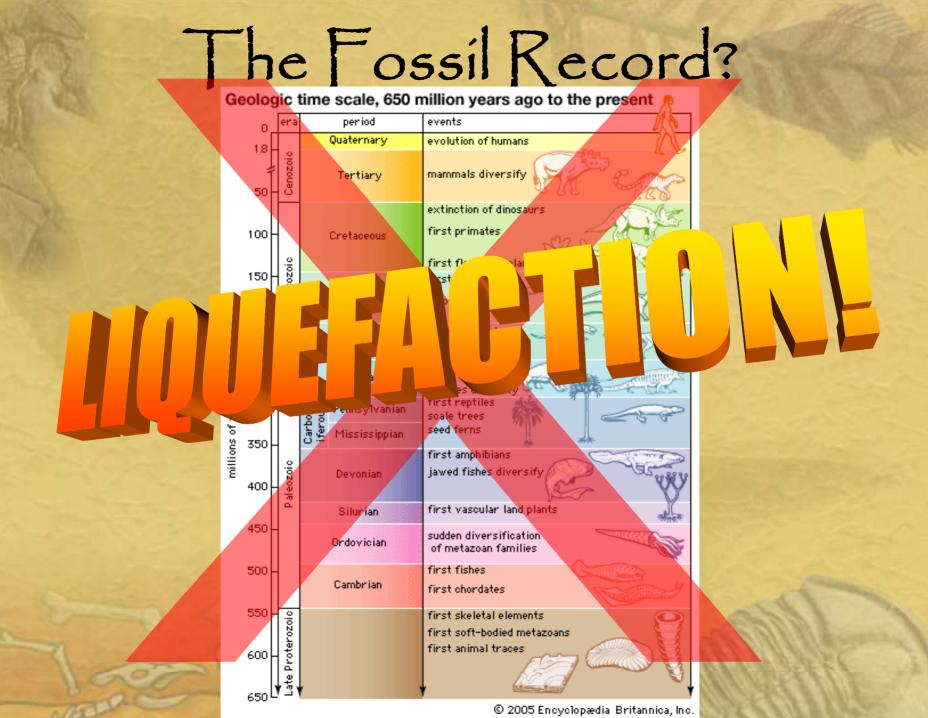


## Liquefaction

## The Fossil Record?

Geologic time scale, 650 million years ago to the present





#### Summary

- Liquefaction played a major role in rapidly sorting sediments, plants, and animals during the flood.
- Indeed, the worldwide presence of sorted fossils and sedimentary layers shows that a gigantic global flood occurred.
- Massive liquefaction also left other diagnostic features such as cross-bedded sandstone, plumes, and mounds.







#### Quicksand

- Simple Example of Liquefaction
- Formed by Spring-fed Water Flowing Up
  Through Sand
- Each Sand Grain is Lifted Slightly and Surrounded by a Thin Layer of Water
- This Gives Quicksand a Spongy, Fluid-like Texture
- A Person or Animal will not Sink Out of Site Forever
- They will Sink, but Only So Far

#### Quicksand

- They will be Lifted Up by a Force Equal to the Weight of the Sand and Water Displaced
- The More They Sink, the Greater the Lifting Force
- Quicksand's Buoyancy is Almost Twice that of Water
- This Buoyancy Helps to Explain the Vertical Sorting of Fossils and the Sharp Layering of Sedimentary Rocks

#### Earthquakes

- Liquefaction is Commonly Seen During and After Earthquakes
- Liquefaction is Responsible for Much of the Damage in Many Earthquakes
- Geologists Can Describe the Consequences of Liquefaction – But Can't Explain Why it Happens
- Understanding the Mechanics of Liquefaction Helps to Show That it Happened for Weeks of Months During the Flood

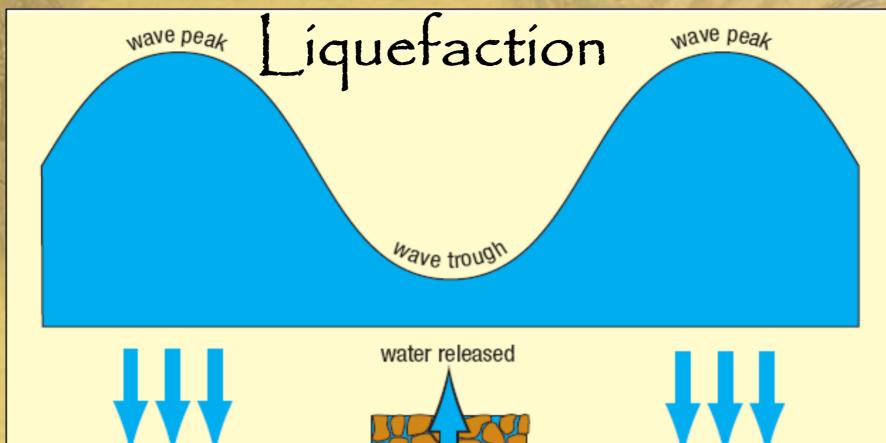
#### **Liquefaction Visualization**

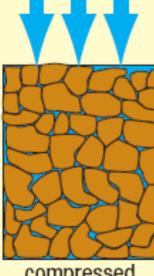
- Imagine a Box Filled with Small Angular Rocks Filled Too Full to Close the Lid
- You Shake the Box to Settle the Rocks and Close the Lid
- This Time Repeat the Experiment but With Water in the Spaces Between the Grains
- Shake the Box and Water Rises to the Top
- This is Similar to What Happens During an Earthquake in Regions with Loose, Water Saturated Sediments



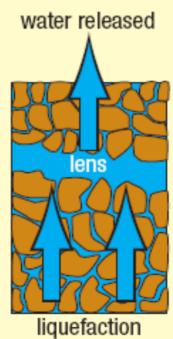
#### Water Lensing

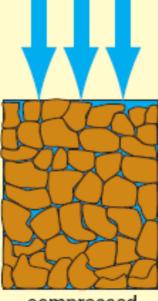
- Observed in the Sediment Tank was a Phenomena Called Lensing
- Some Layers were more Porous and Permeable
- Water Flowed more Easily Up Through One Sedimentary Layer than the Layer Above – Creating a Lens of Water
- Multiple Lenses Could Form Simultaneously
- Throughout the Flood, Water Lenses Formed and Collapsed with each Wave Cycle





compressed water stored





compressed water stored

#### Loma Linda University Experiment

- Dead Bird, Mammal, Reptile, and Amphibian were Placed in an Open Water Tank
- Buoyancy Depended Upon Several Factors
- The Experiment Showed the Natural Order of Settling Following Death was:
  - Amphibian
  - Reptile
  - Mammal
  - Bird

Correlates Closely with the "Evolutionary
Order"

#### Water Lensing Continued...

- During Liquefaction, Organisms Floated up into the Lens Immediately Above
- A Water Lens was Less Able to Lift Dead Organisms into the Denser Sedimentary Layer Immediately Above the Lens
- In each Geographical Region, Organisms with Similar Size, Shape, and Density Often Ended Up in the Same Lens
- There They were Swept by Currents for Many Miles Along those Nearly Horizontal Channels

#### **Fossils and Liquefaction**

- When a Liquefaction Lens Collapsed for the Last Time, Plants and Animals were Trapped, Flattened and Preserved Between the Lens' Roof and Floor
- A Lens May Stay Open Through Many Wave Cycles
- Fossils Sandwiched Between Layers were Often Spread Over a Large Surface, Called a Horizon

#### **Fossils and Liquefaction**

- Thousands of Years Later, These Horizons gave some Investigators the Wrong Impression – that they took Thousands of Years to Form
- A Layer with Many Fossils was Misinterpreted as an Extinction Event or a Boundary Between Geologic Periods

#### **Fossils and Liquefaction**

- Geologists Noticed that Similar Fossils were often in Two Closely Spaced Horizons
- Seemed Obvious that the Subtle Differences Between Each Horizon's Fossils must have Developed During the <u>Assumed</u> Long Time Interval Between Each Horizon
- Different Species Names were given to these Organisms
- In 1859, Darwin Proposed Natural Selection as the Mechanism for those Differences

**Fossils and Liquefaction** 

However, if Sorting by Liquefaction Produced those Differences, Darwin's Explanation is Irrelevant...

