

Evolution or Intelligence - God?

Debunking the "Icons of Evolution" ...

Part 1

First... what is "Science" and what is "evolution"

- The definition of "Science" is worded **deliberately** to specify the phrase "natural world"... there's a reason for this!
- Science is the "knowledge about or study of the natural world based on facts learned through experiments and observation. : a particular area of **scientific** study (such as biology, physics, or chemistry) : a particular branch of **science**."

This "natural world" definition precludes any possibility of an "Intelligent Designer" or a Deity of any kind... because that wouldn't be "natural".

First... what is "Science" and what is "Evolution"

- The main components of **Darwinian Evolution** are:
 - 1. that species change over time – descent with modification.
 - 2. that Natural Selection – "*survival of the fittest*" is the natural tool used
 - 3. that related species are descended from a common ancestor (common descent)
 - 4. that the main mechanism by which species become distinct from one another is natural selection
 - 5. that species arise geographically near to their ancestors

Evolution 101...

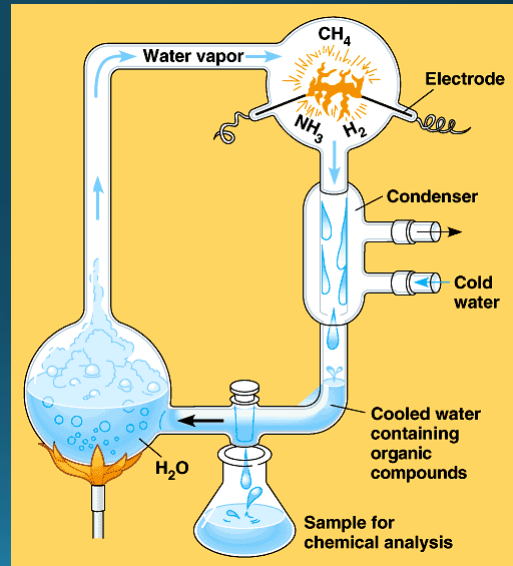
Virtually every discussion of evolution includes some or all of these "**ICONS of Evolution**":

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| • The Miller-Urey Experiment | • Peppered Moths |
| • Darwin's "Tree of Life" | • Darwin's Finches |
| • Homology in vertebrate limbs | • Four-winged Fruit Flies |
| • Haeckel's embryos | • Fossil Horses |
| • Archaeopteryx | • From Apes to Humans |

Using scientific evidence, all of these "ICONS of Evolution" can be refuted and dispelled!

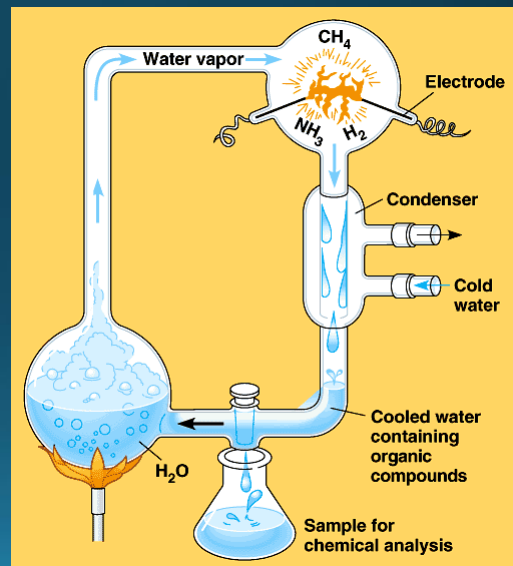
The Miller-Urey Experiment

- Miller & Urey formed amino acids & other organic molecules when an electrical spark was passed thru "ancient" atmosphere.
- Ammonia, methane, water vapor & free Hydrogen in an Oxygen free atmosphere
- Glycine & Alanine – the two simplest amino acids
- Confirms the Oparin-Haldane theory that organic molecules required for life could be made by lightning strikes in ancient atmosphere.



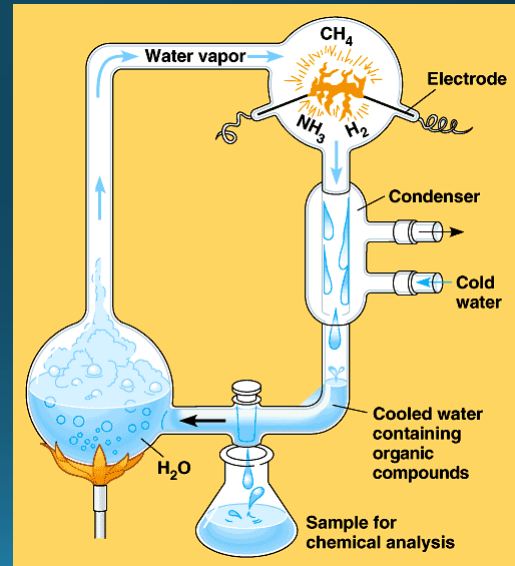
Problems w/ The Miller-Urey Experiment:

- 1. Scientists now do not believe the mixture of gases used (methane, ammonia and pure Hydrogen – no O_2) were not at all close to the actual ancient atmosphere-
- 2. Modern scientists believe UV rays produced H_2 & O_2 from water vapor. O_2 would destroy organic molecules
- 3. No amino acids produced when modern "ancient atmospheres used in the same experiment



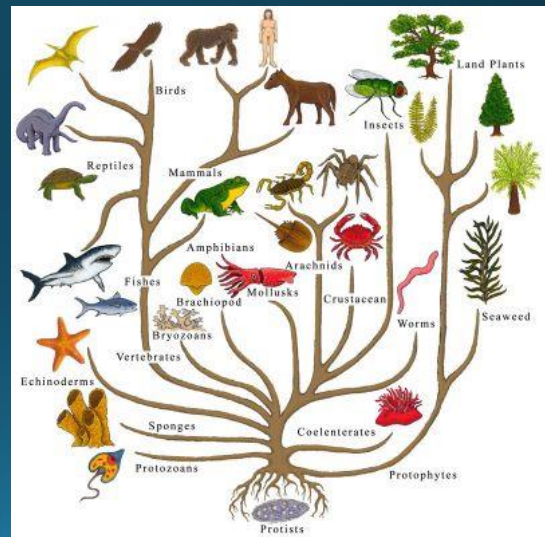
Problems w/ The Miller-Urey Experiment:

- 4. Even w/ problems in the actual experiment, textbooks STILL use this as “evidence” for the origin of life.
- 5. Even if amino acids are formed, how would they replicate w/out DNA or RNA?
- 6. Only a couple of the 20 different amino acids were formed. There is no possible way they “randomly” combined to form the simplest of the proteins



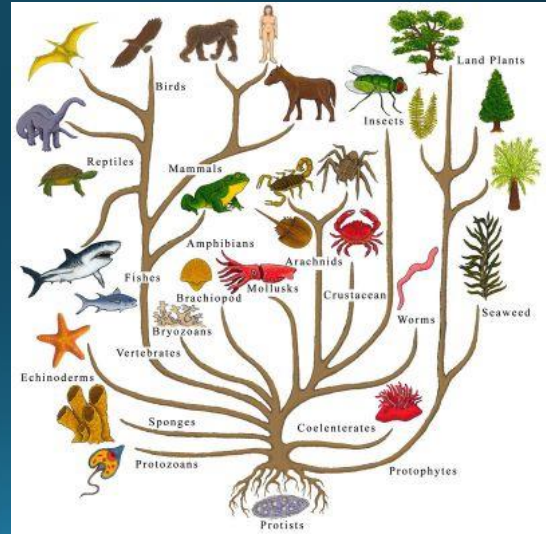
Darwin's "Tree of Life"

- Darwin believed, as do modern Darwinists, that all life evolved from a common universal ancestor – a single celled “Protist”.
- Natural selection acts “solely by accumulating slight, successive, variations, it can produce no great or sudden modifications; it can act ONLY by short and slow steps”, Charles Darwin
- Species → Genera → Families → Orders → Classes → Phyla → new Kingdoms



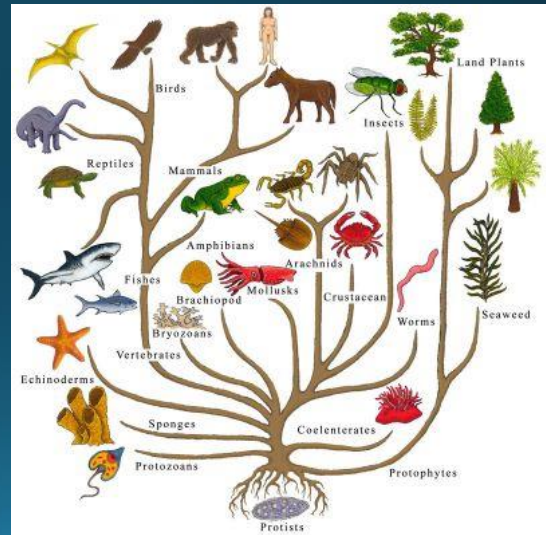
Problems w/ Darwin's "Tree of Life"

- 1. The fossil record doesn't support the "short and slow" steps of a few species diverging gradually into families then orders, then classes, then phyla.
- 2. The Cambrian Explosion STARTS with abrupt appearances of brand new phyla without intermittent fossils.
- 3. Darwinists say no fossils because they couldn't in that sediment, untrue – many many small soft-bodied fossils have been found in similar sediments



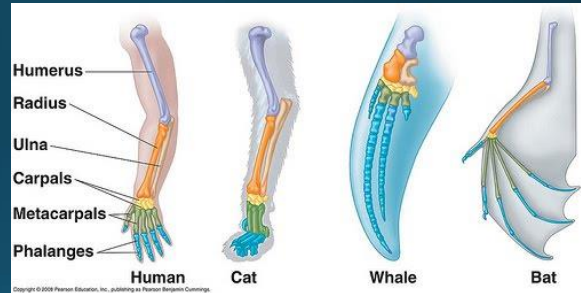
Problems w/ Darwin's "Tree of Life"

- 4. The fossil evidence is there but just hasn't been found – false! Thousands and thousands of fossils have already been found from the various rock layers & the "missing links" are not present.
- 5. Darwinists sometimes "ignore" the missing fossils and rely on molecular, DNA, comparisons (called phylogeny) instead. ... **This will all be debunked later in its own section!**



Homology in vertebrate limbs

- **Homologous** structures are structures that are similar in related organisms because they were inherited from a common ancestor. ... The forelimbs of all mammals have the same basic bone structure.
- **Analogous** structures- bodily structures that are similar in function, but not in structure. ... NOT evidence of common ancestor
 - Example: wings of a bat and wings of a bird



Problems w/Homology as evidence of evolution

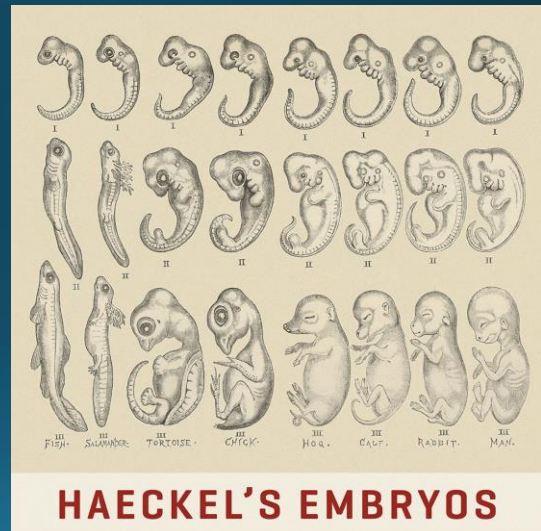
- 1. Homology can be seen as evidence of evolution (common ancestor) but also evidence of organisms being constructed on a common plan (Intelligent Design & Creation)
- 2. Darwinists say homologous structures are attributed to similar genes inherited from common ancestor. 2 major problems
 - A. homology is defined as similarity thru common descent; therefore, it's circular reasoning to say then, that it's evidence for evolution. Common ancestry cannot be BOTH the definition and also evidence for evolution.
 - B. Geneticists have known for decades now that homologous structures ARE NOT due to similar genes, the mechanism that produces them remains unknown.

Problems w/Homology as evidence of evolution

- Geneticists have known for decades now that homologous structures ARE NOT due to similar genes, the mechanism that produces them remains unknown.
 - *Distal-less* is the name given to the first gene identified for appendage formation in a developing zygote. Here's the problem:
 - In mice – it codes for a paw
 - In sea urchins – it codes for tube feet
 - In butterflies – it codes for one of the six legs
 - In Crustaceans – it codes for mouth parts
 - In certain Spiders – it codes for parts of the head itself
- None of these items are considered “Homologous”.

Haeckel's Embryos

- Similarities in early embryos not only demonstrate that they are descended from a common ancestor, but also show what they looked like.
- By studying our embryonic development we can see that as the embryo develops, they repeat our evolutionary past.
- From left to right: fish, salamander, tortoise, chick, hog, calf, rabbit and human
- Haeckel's embryo drawing provide such powerful evidence for Darwinian evolution some version of them can be found in virtually every modern Biology textbook.



Problems w/ Haeckel's Embryos

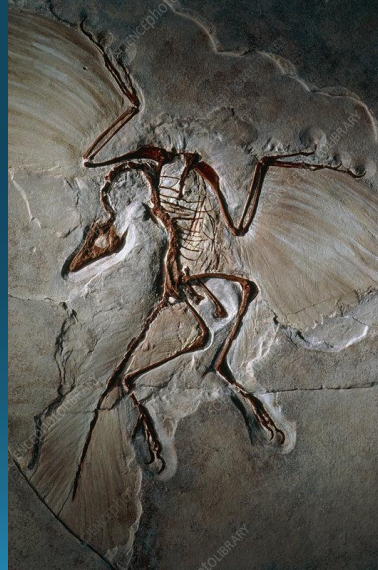
- 1. It has been widely known for over 100 years that Haeckel had completely faked his drawings!
- 2. He exaggerated similarities and didn't include the differences.
- 3. Darwin called Haeckel's claims as the "strongest single class of facts" even though these drawings were deliberately twisted to fit the theory.
- 4. When his drawings are compared to actual photographs of the embryos he illustrated, there can be no doubt that he deliberately altered them to fit his theory.
- 5. Darwin twisted the work of von Baer, another well known embryologist, to make it appear he was supporting Darwin's Theory when in reality von Baer completely rejected Darwin until the day he died!

Problems w/ Haeckel's Embryos

- 6. Even though it is well known that the drawings are faked ... some version!
- 7. There are 7 classes of vertebrates however only 5 are shown in his drawings. The other two were so completely different, even Haeckel wouldn't "fudge" them to twist the embryos to fit.
- 8. Instead of using actual similar points of embryological development as he states, Haeckel picked points where the embryos looked alike.
- 9. Modern textbooks still use Haeckel's drawings but will sometimes credit them to embryologist von Baer.
- 10. Some textbooks even use actual photographs of different classes of vertebrates; however, they use the same deception – they only use photos that fit the evidence they want to demonstrate.

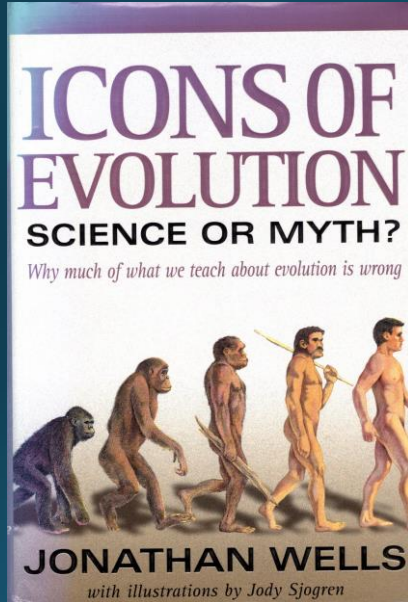
Archaeopteryx: The Missing Link

- Archaeopteryx was the missing fossil link connecting reptiles with the birds. It was the "1st Bird".
- It had well defined feathers and also a long lizard-like tail and teeth and claws on its wings.
- The eight discovered fossils "may well be the most important natural history specimen in existence".
- Listed as 150 million years old, it is the "first" bird.



Problems w/ Archaeopteryx

1. Most paleontologists agree it is NOT a direct ancestor but member of an extinct group of birds
2. "Cladistics" – anatomical comparisons are the most important factor in determining ancestry. Cladists say the ancestor of Archaeopteryx was a 2 legged dinosaur that fossils show lived 10's of millions of years LATER than Archaeopteryx.
3. Cladists say that birds ARE simply dinosaurs with feathers. There are similarities; however, they are very different. This just doesn't make sense.
4. Archaeopteryx is no longer considered the "1st Bird". Its uniqueness is made it an "icon", now it's just another fossil.



The majority of the "problems w/" slides is from information from the book "Icons of Evolution"

...End of Part 1