

Evolution or Intelligence - God?

Debunking the “Icons of Evolution” ...

Evolution 101...

Virtually every discussion of evolution includes some or all of these “ICONS of Evolution”:

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

**Using scientific evidence, all of these “ICONS of Evolution”
can be refuted and dispelled!**

Peppered Moths

- 1. A well-documented study demonstrating camouflage in Natural Selection
- 2. Pollution caused tree trunks to darken. This allowed the once camouflaged white moth to become visible on the tree trunks of birch trees and black were hidden.
- 3. Now birds preyed on more visible white moths, black moths were selected and the black color phase became more abundant.
- 4. English Biologist Bernard Kettlewell experimented & tested the theory that camouflaged moths survived better to leave more offspring in the next generation



Problems w/ Peppered Moths

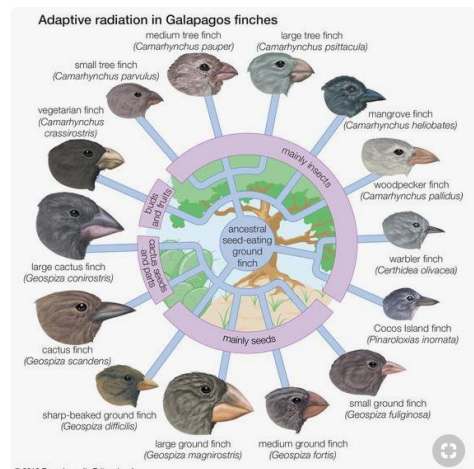
- 1. Kettlewell's experiment was NOT well done, several mistakes were made
 - A. He released his captured moths during the day (the moths are nocturnal) and on the tree's trunk making them easy prey items for predatory birds.
 - B. The moths never rest in the open on tree trunks in the wild. They rest during the day high in the tree canopy under small branches.
- 2. Kettlewell called his results "Darwin's missing evidence" for Natural Selection. Actual samples taken of wild moth populations do not follow with his predictions. Dark moths accounted for only 20% of the population in polluted areas where he said 99% would be dark
- 3. The pictures in the textbooks were "staged". They were made using dead moths glued or pinned onto tree trunks!
- 4. These problems are being ignored and "Peppered Moths" are still being used to explain Natural Selection in present day Biology & Evolution textbooks.

Problems w/ Peppered Moths

- 5. In Peppered Moths, the white and dark colored moths are simple varieties of the very same species (*Biston betularia*). Changes in population numbers of white & dark moths cycles ... the moths are still the same species. No speciation had ever occurred.
- 6. One of the textbook writers says he was aware of the problems w/ Kettlewell's work but "how convoluted do you want to make it for first time learners?"
- 7. This has been so for a long time. University of Chicago Professor of Evolution Biology Jerry Coyne learned of these "flaws" and compares the learning of Kettlewell's work "resembles the dismay" learning "my father, not Santa, brought Christmas presents"!
- 8. Natural Selection does happen but demonstrates only Microevolution, change within species, maybe up to Genera. NEVER major Macroevolution changes.

Darwin's Finches

- 1. These species of finches, 14 in all, changed Darwin's thinking about the origin of new species.
- 2. These 14 species evolved over 100,000's of years from one original finch population on the Galapagos Islands originally from the west coast of South America.
- 3. Beak length and thickness varies between these species. During times of plentiful rain the plants produce abundant of soft easily obtainable seeds. During times of drought seeds produced are fewer and thick & hard shelled. Only those birds w/ strong thick bills could crack the seeds. Others died off

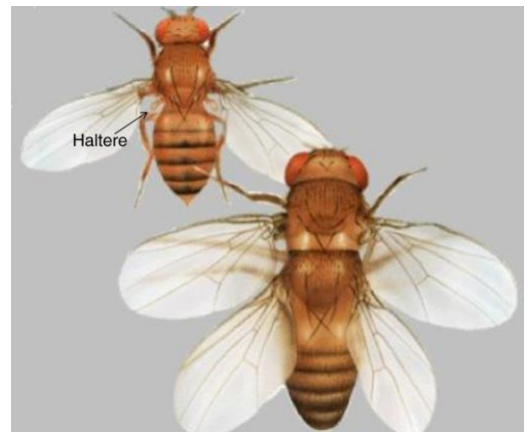


Problems w/ Darwin's Finches

- 1. Darwin never thought the finches were important in his "On The Origin of Species". Of the 14 "species", he collected only 9 & identified only 6 of them. The term "Darwin's Finches" wasn't used for over 75 years later
- 2. Neo-Darwinist David Lack popularized the myth that Darwin was inspired to form his theory & played a major role in his theory. It was exposed over 20 years ago & the "Icon" myth still occurs in modern textbooks.
- 3. No true speciation of the finches has occurred, average beak thickness fluctuates as rainfall changes. Average beak thickness isn't additive & hasn't changed significantly since they've been studied.
- 4. There is much hybridization/breeding between the "species". By the definition of "species" they ARE NOT separate species!
- 5. Darwinists say the beak thickness increased by 5% during the drought, that a new species would be formed after 200 years. They never tell us that as soon as normal rainfall returns (& number of seeds available) goes back to normal, the beak thickness goes back to being smaller.

Four-winged Fruit Flies

- 1. 3 different mutations of a particular gene were used to cause the pair of Halteres (structures used to help balance the fly in flight) to develop into wings (flight) to develop into wings
- 2. The gene normally regulates the formation of a protein that inhibits wing growth. The mutation allows new wings to grow in that segment of the thorax.
- 4. This experiment demonstrates how mutations can induce dramatic anatomical changes

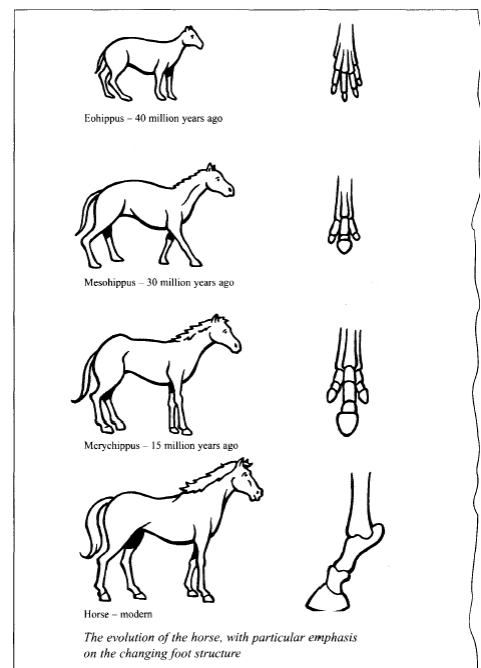


Problems w/ 4-winged Fruit Flies

- 1. These are not functional wings. There are no muscles attached so the wings just “dangle”.
- 2. They flies can no longer fly; hence, there is no way for this mutation to be passed along
- 3. Textbooks represent this a “gain” of structures. But 4 winged flies have LOST structures. Without the halteres it cannot balance in flight.
- 4. Even if the 3 mutations happen to occur in the wild, flight structures (wings, halteres, several different wing muscles) are “irreducibly complex” and requires so much NEW genetic information that there is no possible way “random” mutations can explain this.

Fossil Horses

- 1. Over the course of the last 50 million years, the modern horse evolved from a small 4-toed dog sized animal
- 2. Scientists have been able to piece together a more complete evolutionary lineage than any other animal. This shows a direct straight line lineage of ancestors.
- 3. Toes evolved from a 4 toed forest dwelling animal to the one toed grassland dwelling modern day horse.
- 4. Size evolved from small dog size to large 6 foot tall modern horses.
- 5. The teeth have also evolved from a browsing (eating twigs & branches) to a grazing (eating grasses) diet.

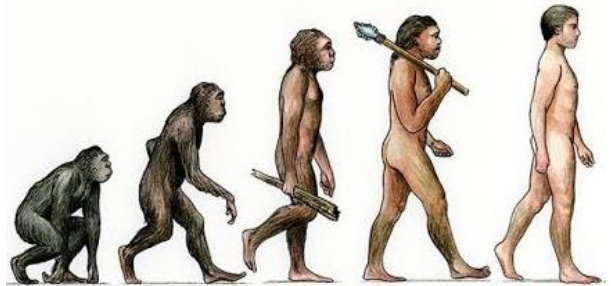


Problems w/ Fossil Horses

- 1. This Icon was first shown depicting a straight line lineage, now they've placed these fossils into different branches of indirect branches and not linear "steps".
- 2. Neo-Darwinists have stopped describing it as "straight lined" ancestry because that could be called "directed", possibly supernaturally (God).
- 3. This change to a branching tree leans toward being a philosophy (nonscientific) and not empirical (scientific).
- 4. There is more and more examples of Scientists inserting their own atheistic philosophy and re-explaining evidence to help show "natural selection causes random, undirected NATURAL evolution".

From Apes to Humans

- 1. Humans evolved over some 25 million years ago and was identified as *Homo sapiens* about 315,000 years ago. Originating in Africa
- 2. We are the only surviving species of the genus and share a common ancestor with the extinct forms of humans (*Ardipithecus* & *Australopithecus*). Evidence suggests we lived side by side with the "Neanderthal Man" who later went extinct.



- 3. We are closely related to a common ancestor with the modern great apes (Gorillas, Chimpanzees and Orangutans). This diversion occurred about 7 million years ago.
- 4. Darwinists first explained the development of humans as a straight-line descent but this could show a directed/intelligent explanation. Now Neo-Darwinists use a multi-branching "bush" to demonstrate non-directed random evolution of humans – same exact fossils simply moved around to match the current ideas!

Problems w/ Apes to Human Evolution

- 1. Most controversial aspect of Darwinism is it's implications for human origins. Random undirected accident; no need for God at all. We die and become dirt/dust.
- 2. The way "human-like" fossils is heavily influenced by these person beliefs and prejudices.
- 3. These Icon drawings of knuckle dragging apes evolving thru intermediate forms into upright humans are "incarnations of concepts masquerading as neutral descriptions of nature" (quote by Jay Gould evolutionary paleontologist)
- 4. Neanderthal Man, Java Man first identified as a direct ancestor then changed to relatives and had a common ancestor as humans.
- 5. Piltdown Man identified as the perfect "missing link" between humans & apes. Piltdown Man is later identified as a deliberate fake- a mixture of a human skull and an orangutan with filed down teeth and stain used to match all the bones. Bones discovered in the 1950's but weren't identified as a fraud for over 40 years – Darwinist could have seen the forgery earlier; however, the bones showed them what they wanted/needed to see.

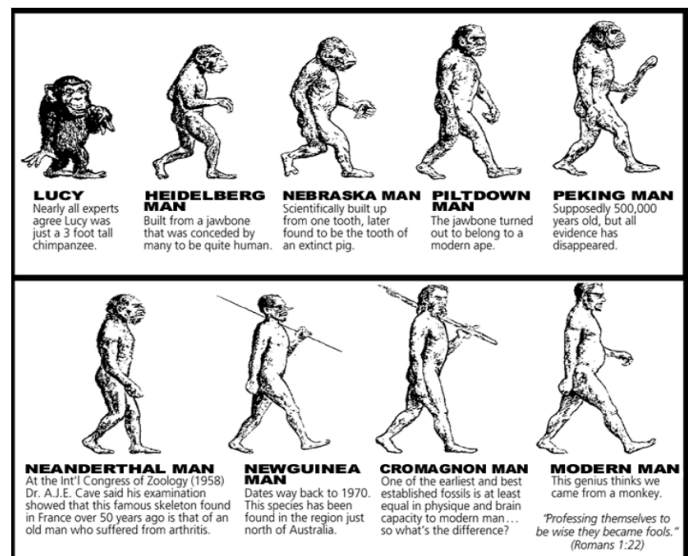


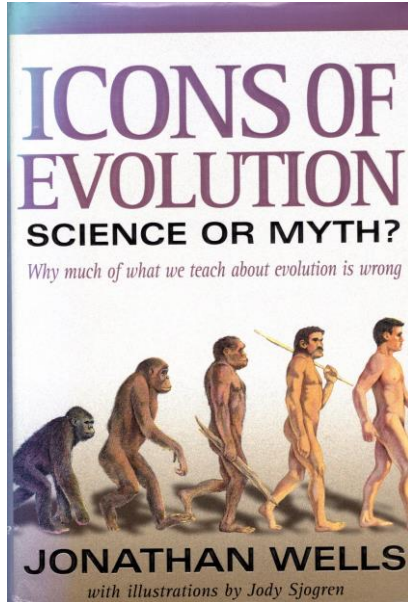
- 6. The bones on the far left are from "Lucy" a species of Australopithecus is about 40% complete with only 6 or 7 pieces of skull: however, they were able to "recreate" the skull in its entirety. The actual shape is unknown and will change depending on the person's preconceived ideas.

Problems w/ Apes to Human Evolution

- 7. Evidence shows that any and all fossils cannot accurately establish ancestor-descendant relationships.
- 8. A famous Anthropologist recently said, " there is a pitifully small array of bones... used to construct human history". "The task to reconstruct human history is like reconstructing the plot of *War and Peace* with 13 randomly selected pages" (the book is 1,225 pages long!)
- 9. The general public is rarely if ever informed of the deep-seated uncertainty of human origins.
- 10. This "Icon of Evolution" is more philosophy than modern science.

Human Evolution Diagram





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

...End of Part 2