

# Ten Truths about Evolution

## That Everyone Should Know

Allen Quist

Copyright © 2104 by Allen Quist

All Scripture quotations, unless otherwise indicated, are taken from the HOLY BIBLE, NEW INTERNATIONAL VERSION (NIV), Copyright © 1973, 1978, 1984 by International Bible Society. Used by permission of Zondervan Publishing House. All rights reserved.

The “NIV” and “NEW International Version” trademarks are registered in the United States Patent and Trademark Office by International Bible Society. Use of either trademark requires the permission of International Bible Society.

The pictures that are used for this book are either used by permission or are in the public domain and are being used under U.S. Copyright Law, Title 17, Fair Usage Section 107.

Books of the Way  
N4931 572<sup>nd</sup> Street,  
Menomonie, WI. 54751  
Printed 2014  
ISBN-13: 978-0-9894568-1-4

## **Table of Contents**

**Foreword** – p 3

**Introduction** – p 4

### **Chapters:**

1. Evolution has no explanation for the origin of life. – p 6
2. Haeckel's embryos are fakes. – p 8
3. Ice core dating methods are false. – p 11
4. Radiometric dating is false. – p 15
5. The missing links are still missing. – p 28
6. The central explanatory mechanism of evolution is false. – p 32
7. Evolution is contradicted by the design and complexity of nature. – p 35
8. The peppered moths study is misrepresented. – p 37
9. Darwin's finches show adaptation, not evolution. – p 40
10. Evolution undermines moral values and human rights. – p 42

**Conclusion** – p 46

**About the Author** – p 48

## Foreword

Evolutionists tell us that the scientific evidence for evolution is overwhelming. After all, who can argue with the “consensus of scientists”? Science, however, is not a matter of opinion polls. My friend Allen Quist has carefully looked at the evidence and begs to differ with the consensus. In this book, Quist persuasively challenges the primary scientific arguments for evolution. What we discover here is eye-opening. What is called science is frequently mere speculation. The supposed evidence for evolution typically does not meet the standards of genuine science, and is often demonstrably false.

If you have questions about the Theory of Evolution, then take off the evolution-colored glasses for an hour or so and look at the evidence presented in this book with an unbiased mind. You will find that the observable evidence used to support evolution can be reasonably explained just as often, or more often, from a creation perspective. If you have been looking for a concise readable book on the subject of evolution that recognizes the truth of Scripture—yet engages the most commonly used evolutionary arguments—this is it.

In this book Quist demonstrates that none of evolution’s supposed hard evidence is the proven verification that it is claimed to be. Whether it is Bill Nye’s discussion of ice core data or the pesky old peppered moth tale, this book shows that the consensus is not established science after all. Written in a highly readable style, this volume has been constructed with the non-scientist in mind. His argumentation is as lucid as it is readable. When you have come to the end you will find yourself, as I did, hungry for more.



Dr. Doyle Holbird,  
Professor of Biology,  
Bethany Lutheran College

## Introduction

Several years ago, I was a speaker at a national education conference held in St. Louis, Missouri. One of the other speakers was a biologist by the name of Jonathan Wells. In his presentation, Dr. Wells made a statement that was quite a sensation, a statement that I had not heard before and that I will never forget. I was later to learn that he made the same statement in his book, *Icons of Evolution: Science or Myth*. Specifically, Dr Wells said: “Students and the public are being systematically misinformed about the evidence for evolution.”<sup>1</sup>

Since my passion is doing investigative research, I determined to find out if this claim made by Dr. Wells is true. I found that not only is his statement accurate, but in addition there exists a wealth of factual information that clearly contradicts evolution, information that for the most part is being ignored.

This information involves more than biology. It also encompasses history, logic, philosophy, morality and overall worldview. All these disciplines are closely interrelated when it comes to evolution. They all have something to contribute to our being well-informed about the factual information regarding Darwinian evolution.

This work is dedicated to presenting the relevant information and is additionally dedicated to being completely accurate. Nothing is taken out of context. Nothing is misrepresented. The information regarding evolution will be allowed to speak for itself. Some interpretation of the information is included, of course. It must be so for the book to be coherent. But the emphasis is on accuracy and factual information. None of us should fear that which can be shown to be true.

Christianity is committed to knowing and telling the truth. The trial of Jesus the Nazarene before Pilate included this exchange:

“You are a king, then!” said Pilate. Jesus answered, “You say that I am a king. In fact, the reason I was born and came into the world is to testify to the truth. Everyone on the side of truth listens to me.”<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Jonathan Wells, *Icons of Evolution: Science or Myth*, 2002, p. xii.

<sup>2</sup> John 18:37, NIV, 1984.

John's gospel uses the word "truth" 22 times (King James Version), as in John 8:32: "Then you will know the truth, and the truth will set you free" (New International Version), and in John 14:6, where Jesus said: "I am the way, the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me."

The New Testament evangelists additionally gave us good reasons for recognizing that their message is true. The Apostle John made reference to some of these reasons when he wrote: "Jesus did many other miraculous signs in the presence of his disciples which are not recorded in this book. But these are written that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that by believing you may have life in his name" (John 20:30). Accordingly, this book is committed to presenting that which is true—along with the reasons and/or evidence for knowing it is true.

Many readers will find some surprises in this work. Much of the most important and sensational information in this area has been discovered within the past few years. Most members of the public have never been informed about it. Most students have never learned it. But this truly is the information age, especially in so far as opportunity goes. Extensive research being done, combined with the worldwide web, now makes much of this information readily available for the first time. You, the reader, will want to know what it is.

Evolution is not difficult. Properly understood, it is a straightforward and easily defined point of view. It is not a viewpoint where any of us should rely on experts to tell us what to think, and doing so is a huge mistake.

Several years ago, I had a student tell me that this information changed her life. Knowledge has a way of doing that. Knowledge equips us to better understand the world in which we live and also prepares us to be a positive influence on this world. The book of Proverbs says: "Those who are wise store up knowledge."<sup>3</sup> It is to that end that this book is written.

---

<sup>3</sup> Proverbs 10:14a.

## Chapter 1

### **Evolution has no explanation for the origin of life.**

The book of Genesis begins with the words, “In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.” According to Genesis, the physical world and life in all its forms was created by God. And it must be recognized that Genesis is written as history—not mythology. It is written as the genuine historical account of how the universe and life on this earth came into being.

Hebrews 11:3 clarifies how we know that the world and the life in it were created by God. It says: “By faith we understand that the universe was formed at God's command, so that what is seen was not made out of what was visible.” The greatest truths of our existence can be known only by God himself revealing them to us. God has chosen to reveal these truths in his word, the Bible. God has also revealed himself in the form of his Son, Jesus the Christ. To a limited degree, God has revealed his own existence in nature as well.

In direct contrast to Genesis, naturalistic evolutionists say that life came about by nature plus chance without any divine intervention. When pressed, however, evolutionists are at a loss to explain how life could have come about this way. Well-known evolutionist Richard Dawkins, for example, when asked how life began, answered by saying, “I have no idea.”<sup>4</sup>

Along this same line, John Horgan, writing in *Scientific American*, recently stated: “Geologists, chemists, astronomers and biologists are as stumped as ever by the riddle of life.”<sup>5</sup>

And Nobel prize-winning scientist, Sir John Eccles, said that from the perspective of science, we have no idea how life began. He said, in addition, that we have no idea how life even could have begun.<sup>6</sup> The position that life arose by natural processes alone is also a matter of faith, but in this case, “faith” is an unwarranted assumption for which no explanation or evidence exists.

---

<sup>4</sup> Ben Stein’s video, “Expelled; no Intelligence Allowed,” 95 minutes, 2008.

<sup>5</sup> John Horgan, *Scientific American*, February 28, 2011.

<sup>6</sup> Comments made at the Nobel Symposium, Gustavus Adolphus College, 1968.

For this reason, no one should say that the question of the origin of life is an issue of faith versus science. We are actually comparing one worldview to another. Genuine science is incapable of describing or explaining how life came to be.

At the same time, however, the majesty and complexity of the universe and life does point to the work of a supreme being. Psalm 19 states:

<sup>1</sup> The heavens declare the glory of God; the skies proclaim the work of his hands. <sup>2</sup> Day after day they pour forth speech; night after night they reveal knowledge. <sup>3</sup> They have no speech, they use no words; no sound is heard from them. <sup>4</sup> Yet their voice goes out into all the earth, their words to the ends of the world.

Because of the reality expressed in this Psalm, it is not surprising that most people believe in a divine power. When asked by a Gallup poll, “Do you believe in God?” 92% of Americans said “yes”<sup>7</sup> This does not mean, however, that these 92% believe in the Triune God. Some of them are Pantheists (Nature is God), some are Muslims, some Jehovah’s Witness, etc. It does mean, however, that Christians are in the majority when it comes to belief in the existence of a creator God. It also means that Christian evangelism can often make use of belief in God (natural theology) as a common-ground starting-point in proclaiming the good news of Jesus the Christ.<sup>8</sup>

---

<sup>7</sup> June 3, 2011 Gallup Poll.

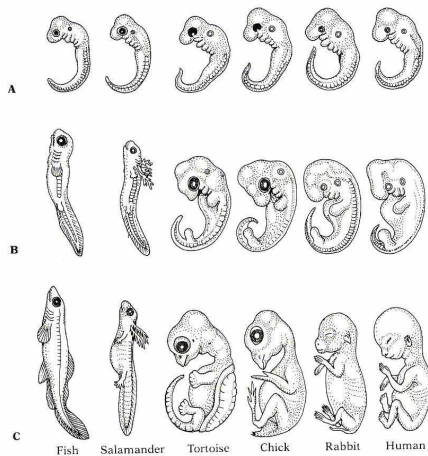
<sup>8</sup> In Christian theology, the term “general revelation” refers to God’s revealing Himself through nature (natural theology), as stated in Romans 1:20: “For his [God’s] invisible attributes, namely, his eternal power and divine nature, have been clearly perceived, ever since the creation of the world, in the things that have been made.” General revelation is limited, however, in that it does not explain that God is triune, nor does it convey other truths that can only be known through special revelation.

“Special revelation,” refers to God’s revealing Himself in miraculous ways, primarily through Scripture. II Timothy 3:15-16 states: “All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness, so that the servant of God may be thoroughly equipped for every good work.” Special revelation focuses on God incarnate, on the God-man Jesus the Christ. Jesus is not only the focal point of special revelation, he is special revelation, as John says in the first words of his gospel: “In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.”

## Chapter 2

### Haeckel's embryos are fakes.

Charles Darwin said that the strongest evidence for evolution was described by the drawings we know as “Haeckel’s embryos.”<sup>9</sup> These drawings were constructed by Ernst Haeckel (1834-1919), a staunch defender of the theory of evolution, to show how embryonic development supposedly illustrates evolution.



Haeckel said that his drawing of embryos—with a fish embryo on the upper far left developing into a small fish in the lower left and a similar looking human embryo in the upper right developing into a baby on the lower far right—illustrate how all vertebrate embryos at one point are essentially the same and then evolve into different organisms during their gestational time frame. Haeckel and other evolutionists call this supposed process “recapitulation,” the theory that all organisms retrace their own evolution during their prenatal development.

The book of Genesis, in contrast, says that God created each form of life “after its kind.” According to Genesis, the various kinds of life do not change into other kinds of life,<sup>10</sup> be that while they are embryos or at any other time. (The “kinds” of life in Genesis probably come closest to what we call “families” today, such as the dog family or cat family. “Kinds” is substantially broader than the term “species.”)

Do Haeckel’s drawings provide an accurate description of embryonic development? They do not. It is now well-known in the field of embryology that the drawings have been falsified. Haeckel constructed the drawings to make the embryos look similar when they actually are not. Noted British embryologist,

<sup>9</sup> Charles Darwin, *The Origin of Species*, p. 345.

<sup>10</sup> Genesis, Chapter 1.



Michael Richardson, who, along with others, studied the drawings in great detail, said, “It looks like [Haeckel’s embryos are] turning out to be one of the most famous fakes in biology.”<sup>11</sup>

One biology textbook, written by Miller and Levine, correctly refers to Haeckel’s drawings as “fraud.”<sup>12</sup> The book replaces them with what it calls “corrected drawings,” which appear as follows:



<sup>13</sup> As can be seen from these drawings and as this textbook acknowledges, the embryos do not look at all similar. We should recognize, therefore, that it is a fact in the history of science that Haeckel’s drawings are fakes and provide no evidence for evolution. Darwin claimed the information described by these embryo drawings was the strongest known evidence for evolution; and today we know the drawings are fakes.

Even more important than the fraud involved in Haeckel’s drawings, however, is another important fact of science, namely, that modern genetics has demonstrated that even if the embryo drawings were accurate, the entire Darwin/Haeckel thesis of recapitulation is known to be false. Darwin and his followers knew precious little about genetics, but today we know that a fish embryo, for example, has the genetic information for being a fish and nothing more. The genetic information of a human being is very different from that of a fish. In embryology, genetic information is virtually everything. Outward appearance is almost meaningless. We need to look beyond

<sup>11</sup> Michael Richardson, *Anatomy and Embryology*, August, 1997.

<sup>12</sup> Miller and Levine, <http://millerandlevine.com/km/evik/embryos/Haeckel.html>.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

outward appearance to the genetic information that is there. A human embryo, and only a human embryo, has the genetic information of a human being. From the moment of conception, the genetic information of every kind of life is just as different as the kinds of life are different. The notion that embryos are passing from one kind of life to another, either in part or in total, is simply ridiculous.

In spite of the fact that biological science knows the Haeckel drawings are fakes, Haeckel's embryos are nonetheless presented in most biology textbooks as proof of evolution. A recent study of how evolution is taught in our schools determined that ten of 13 common biology textbooks still include Haeckel's embryos—without needed correction—as supposed evidence for evolution.<sup>14</sup> Miller and Levine's book is the exception, not the rule.

The importance of this observation should not be minimized. Evolutionists are willing to present known falsehoods as facts in order to promote evolution. The same observation holds true for the other supposed “proofs” for evolution. Embryologist Jonathan Wells has evaluated the ten most common icons (proofs) for evolution and has determined that none of them are genuine proofs and that all of them are either falsified or misrepresented in school textbooks.<sup>15</sup>

Nevertheless, this supposed evidence is presented as being accurate in most school textbooks.<sup>16</sup> As noted above, Wells summarizes the situation as follows: “Students and the public are being systematically misinformed about the evidence for evolution.”<sup>17</sup> One has to wonder—if there is genuine and convincing evidence for evolution, why isn't it presented in the textbooks? It's not presented because it doesn't exist.

The public needs to have a healthy skepticism about what evolutionists present as evidence for their theory because they cannot be trusted to represent the information accurately.

---

<sup>14</sup> John Wynne and Stephen A. Wynne, *Repairing the breach: Explaining the Systematic Deception Behind the War of Worldviews, and How Christendom Can Turn the Tide*, Dallas Texas: P3 Printing, 2008, p. 32.

<sup>15</sup> Jonathan Wells, *Icons of Evolution*, 2000, p. 249.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid, p. XXI.

## Chapter 3

### Ice core dating methods are false.

Evolutionists commonly say that ice cores prove the earth is much older than the Bible allows it to be. In his debate with creationist Ken Ham, for example, Bill Nye said that ice cores give us a climate record that goes back 680,000 years.<sup>18</sup> Specifically Nye said, "You did not, in my view, address this fundamental question: 680,000 years of snow-ice layers, which require winter-summer cycle."<sup>19</sup>

Bill Nye perhaps doesn't know that we now have extraordinary and verifiable historical artifacts which reveal that the ice core dating methods are a complete sham. One such artifact is the map of Antarctica and other continents drawn in 1531 by French cartographer (map maker) Oronteus Finnaeus (see below).

### Oronteus Finnaeus Map of Antarctica



This map pictures the globe from the perspective of the South Pole and shows Antarctica in the center. South America is pictured in the lower right, Africa and Madagascar in the lower left, and Australia in the upper left.

There are numerous sensational features of the map, one of them being the fact that it obviously pictures Antarctica as being largely ice free and does so long before it was "discovered" in 1820. Secondly, the depiction of Antarctica is extraordinarily accurate—so accurate that modern map-makers are mystified as to how it could have been drawn

<sup>18</sup> "Bill Nye Debates Ken Ham," 151 minute DVD, Answers in Genesis, 2014.

<sup>19</sup> ggarrison@al.com, February 5, 2014.

with such amazing precision. Obviously the map making ability of earlier people (perhaps the Phoenicians), including their abilities in mathematics and geometry, was far superior to what has been imagined by modern man.

The map not only shows much of Antarctica as being ice free, it also pictures the coast of Antarctica in great detail, along with accurate depictions of major bays, rivers and mountain ranges. This means that the evolutionary view that Antarctica has been covered with a mile-thick ice cap for close to one million years is clearly false. The ice core dating methods using Antarctic ice are based on that false assumption.

It is important to recognize that the authenticity of this map is virtually beyond question. Its author, Oronteus Finnaeus, is a well-known figure of history, having been Chairman of the Department of Mathematics at College de France (1531-1555) and having published numerous scholarly works under his own name—including this map.

Finnaeus would have used source maps to make his map. Some of the source maps could date back to the time of the Phoenicians or perhaps even earlier. Based on his source maps and using his mathematical expertise, Finnaeus drew this map of Antarctica. Finnaeus, it should be added, calculated the value of pi to be 3.1410, a figure we know to be very accurate. Finnaeus was clearly a brilliant mathematician and cartographer.

There are other ancient maps that show Antarctica largely ice free. One of them is the PiRi Reis map of 1513. This map is also recognized as authentic beyond any reasonable doubt. PiRi Reis, the cartographer of the map that bears his name, said that his source maps dated back to the time of Alexander the Great (325 BC).<sup>20</sup> Reis, like Finnaeus, was a brilliant cartographer.

This historical and factual information is highly significant because it reveals that evolutionist Bill Nye's statement that ice cores give us a climate record that goes back 680,000 years is demonstrably false. This statement, in turn, was one of Nye's primary proofs for evolution in his debate with Ken Ham.

---

<sup>20</sup> See <http://www.ancientdestructions.com/piri-reis-map-of-antarctica/>

Evolutionists, however, not only use Antarctic ice for supposed evidence for evolution, they rely on the Greenland ice cap as well. The scientific community typically says that the Greenland ice cap is between 400,000 and 800,000 years old.<sup>21</sup> Once again, however, factual information proves that this supposed age of the Greenland ice is a myth.

We know these alleged dates of Greenland ice to be false because of the recovery of an airplane called “The *Glacier Girl*” in 1992. During World War II, on July 15, 1942, *Glacier Girl's* squadron was forced to make an emergency landing in Greenland. All the crew members were rescued, but *Glacier Girl*, along with the unit's five other P-38 fighters and two B-17 bombers, was eventually buried beneath 268 feet of ice. In 1992, the plane was discovered and brought to the surface by members of the Greenland Expedition Society after years of searching. The aircraft was then restored to flying condition.

### **The Glacier Girl as discovered 268 feet down in Greenland ice**



---

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.skepticalscience.com/greenland-used-to-be-green.htm>

Numerous earlier search parties had attempted to locate and rescue one of these planes, but had failed. The world of science had advised the would-be rescuers that the plane should be down about 40 feet, one-sixth of its actual depth.

This means that the scientific consensus regarding the rate of ice build-up on Greenland is totally wrong—so wrong that it should not be taken seriously. At the known rate of ice accumulation on Greenland revealed by the *Glacier Girl*, it would only take about 1,000 years to accumulate a mile-thick ice cap. We additionally know from reliable historical records that Greenland was much warmer 1,000 years ago and that some 5,000 Norwegian settlers lived in Greenland. There were two successful Norwegian colonies there. They were successful, that is, until the climate starting getting cold around 1200 AD. The agricultural colony came to an end around 1350 AD, and the fishing colony ceased to exist around 1500.

So even if we allow for compaction of the deepest layers of ice on Greenland, the entire ice cap could have easily accumulated during the Biblical time frame as described in Genesis. The supposed 400,000- to 800,000-year age of the ice cap is clearly fictitious. Once again, an important supposed proof for the old earth that evolutionists need is proven to be false.

### **The Glacier Girl Flies Again.**



## Chapter 4

### **Radiometric dating is false.**

Evolutionists typically say that one of their primary proofs for evolution lies in dating the geological column, which they say shows that life on earth is many millions of years old. We will evaluate this claim by looking at two important features of the evolutionist's argument, that being the alleged age of dinosaurs and the supposed age and development of man. We will start with the age of dinosaurs.

Evolutionists say that the age of dinosaurs began 230 million years ago and ended 65 million years ago. Human life, evolutionists say, at most can be pushed back two million years. That leaves a 63 million year gap between dinosaurs and man. Sixty-three million years is a long time. Is that what we actually find? Not at all.

We will look again to the factual historical records and artifacts—evidence that is far more reliable than the dating methods of evolutionists, which are nothing more than guesses because they are based on unverifiable assumptions.<sup>22</sup>

When we examine the factual historical records, we find overwhelming evidence that human beings in the past were very familiar with dinosaurs and described them in amazing detail and accuracy, both in their writings and in their works of art. This would have been impossible if 63 million years actually separated dinosaurs and man. We will consider some of the artworks first.

The Ishtar Gate leading into the city of Babylon contained paintings of three animals: bulls, lions and dragons. One of the dragons (today called “dinosaurs”) is pictured below. The shape of the creature's head and tongue makes it obvious that this is a dinosaur. Notice that the dinosaur has some sort of cartilage adornment on the top of its head. It has only recently become known that dinosaurs often had this kind of decoration, something like the comb on the head of a chicken, perhaps.

---

<sup>22</sup> See Mike Oard and John K. Reed, *Rock Solid Answers*, Master Books, 2009.

## One of several dragons at the Ishtar Gate in Babylon



As mentioned above, the dinosaurs at the Ishtar gate are pictured along with bulls and lions, indicating that these are real creatures, not mythical. All three indicate great stature and strength, the message the paintings were designed to convey. Babylon was at the height of its power around 550 BC when the

Israelites were captive there. These paintings were likely there at that time. A lion is pictured below to clarify that these are real creatures.

## One of several lions at the Ishtar Gate in Babylon



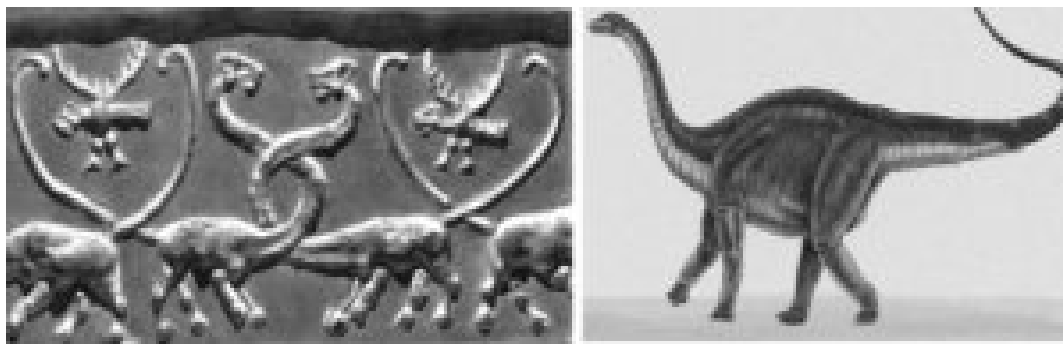
A much earlier artwork is the Mesopotamian cylinder pictured below along with a modern sketch of a sauropod dinosaur on the right for comparison.

This cylinder is dated at 3300 BC. Notice, again, that these are obviously dinosaurs, probably sauropods of some kind. (Sauropods were the family of very large plant-eating



dinosaurs.) Notice again that the dinosaurs had some kind of cartilage decoration on their heads.

### **Mesopotamian cylinder compared to a modern sketch of a sauropod**



The heads of the dinosaurs pictured above may appear to be a bit unusual, but compare them to the stone sculpture of a dinosaur's head uncovered in Egypt.

### **Stone sculpture of a dinosaur head, dated 2,000 BC**



The similarity between the heads of the dinosaurs on the Mesopotamian cylinder and this stone sculpture of a dinosaur head found in Egypt is very striking. Clearly the same or similar dinosaurs are being portrayed. This may be the unicorn that is often mentioned in ancient literature in that “unicorn” simply means “one horn,” which this creature clearly had. The unicorn is commonly described as an animal with great strength and as an animal that could not be tamed, which fits this creature well. Even though the unicorn is often pictured today as being similar to a horse, that alleged

similarity is pure conjecture. It should also be mentioned that the Bible is sometimes accused of being mythical because it treats unicorns as genuine

animals. Skeletal remains of unicorns have never been found—well, maybe they have.

### **Dinosaur head stone sculpture compared to a dinosaur skull**



[s8int.com](http://s8int.com)

<http://www.oucom.ohiou.edu/>

Another important art work depicting dinosaurs is the following slate palette from Heirakonpolis (prehistoric royal residence of the kings of Upper Egypt and important archeological site today) dated at 3100 BC. The palette depicts that King Narmer unified Egypt under his control. On the palette are bulls (Egyptian gods) and dinosaurs with intertwined necks, denoting strength as well as unity. The other side of the palette depicts King Narmer's subjugation of his enemies.<sup>23</sup>

---

<sup>23</sup>From p. 93 of Pritchard's book *The Ancient Near East in Pictures*.  
(<http://www.genesispark.com/exhibits/evidence/historical/ancient/dinosaur/>)

## Slate palette from Upper Egypt



The creatures in the center of the palette appear to be dinosaurs of some kind, and no one questions the authenticity of the artifact. The following Roman mosaic, dated 200 AD, is also authentic beyond any reasonable doubt. Two dinosaurs with their necks intertwined, symbolizing strength and unity, is a common motif in ancient artworks.

## Roman Mosaic, dated 200 AD



Some may wonder if the creatures pictured above could be giraffes, not dinosaurs. As can be seen from the mosaic below, however, it is quite obvious that the animals cannot be giraffes. Notice the following differences.

- Giraffes have a unique pattern of coloration; the animals above have no such pattern.
- Giraffes have long slender legs, not present in the artworks above.
- Giraffes have ears that point backward, not present in the artworks above.

- d. Giraffes are normally pictured in captivity in ancient art. Not so in the artworks above.
- e. Giraffes have small, rope-like or inconspicuous tails. Not so in the artworks above.
- f. The creatures above show great strength. Not so with the artwork of giraffes.

Taken as a whole, it is clear that the creatures pictured above are not giraffes. The differences are far too great. There is only one animal that fits the artworks above, and that is the dinosaur.

### 500 AD mosaic of a giraffe from Northern Syria



Another important dinosaur artwork was recently discovered as a carved-in-stone relief on the wall of a temple in Cambodia that has long been hidden in the jungle. The temple is dated at 1200 AD.<sup>24</sup> The creature is included along with stone reliefs of animals and birds common to the area, such as monkeys and swans. None of the reliefs picture mythological animals. They are all obviously depictions of creatures known to the people of that time and

place.

The relief in question is clearly a stegosaurus, as can be seen by comparing the artwork on the temple wall to a reconstructed stegosaurus skeleton. The only known creature with fins like these is a stegosaurus. It is thought that the fins

<sup>24</sup>“The Cambodian Stegosaurus: Proof That Humans And Dinosaurs Coexisted?”  
<http://www.relativelyinteresting.com>

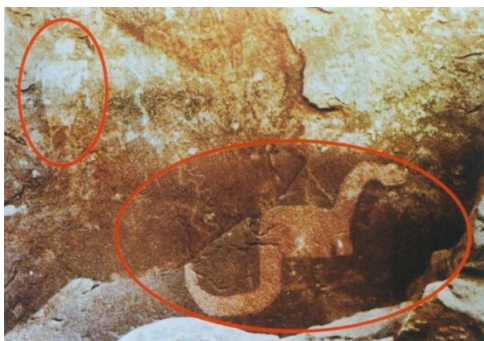
may have served to keep the animal cool, much like the fins on an air-cooled engine. See below:

### **Relief on the wall of a Cambodian Temple**



### **Stegosaurus skeleton**

Turning to the Americas, the following dinosaur was discovered etched in stone in the Havasupai Canyon in Arizona.<sup>25</sup> It goes back many hundreds of years.



### **Arizona Dinosaur**

---

<sup>25</sup>Barnes and Pendleton, *Canyon Country Prehistoric Indians – Their Culture, Ruins, Artifacts and Rock Art*, 1995.



## Bolivia dinosaurs fighting

The following vase with two dinosaurs fighting, dated 500 to 1,000 AD, was discovered in the Tiwanaku region of Bolivia.<sup>26</sup>



The stone pictured below was found in Colorado by an individual digging footings for a new garage. Once again, this is clearly a dinosaur. The following picture appeared in the Hutchinson [Colorado] News, January 5, 1923

## Photographs from *Hutchinson News*, January 5, 1923



s8int.com

<sup>26</sup>[www.genesispark.com/exhibits/evidence/historical/ancient/dinosaur/](http://www.genesispark.com/exhibits/evidence/historical/ancient/dinosaur/)

At least 50 artworks of ancient peoples depicting dinosaurs are now available. In addition, the authenticity of many of these artworks is beyond serious question. For photographs of additional artworks of dinosaurs, see the author's website, Cmods.org.

There are impressive other indications that dinosaurs lived on this earth within the past several thousand years. We now have numerous cases of soft tissue being found within dinosaur bones. That would be impossible if they were millions of years old. Red blood cells have now been found within dinosaur bones. Red blood cells can't last more than a few thousand years. There have also been cases of carbon 14 dating that reveal the dinosaur bones to be quite recent. Following is one of many reports of this nature:

In June of 1990, Hugh Miller submitted two dinosaur bone fragments to the Department of Geosciences at the University of Tucson, Arizona, for Carbon-14 analysis. ... the C-14 analysis indicated the bones were [less than 16,000 years] old—a far cry from their alleged 60-million-year-old age.<sup>27</sup>

There are also important historical descriptions of dinosaurs. One of the most sensational is the description of a dinosaur in Job chapter 40, beginning with verse 15. It reads as follows:

<sup>15</sup>Look at Behemoth, which I made along with you and which feeds on grass like an ox. <sup>16</sup>What strength it has in its loins, what power in the muscles of its belly! <sup>17</sup>Its tail sways like a cedar; the sinews of its thighs are close-knit. <sup>18</sup>Its bones are tubes of bronze, its limbs like rods of iron. <sup>19</sup>It ranks first among the works of God, yet its Maker can approach it with his sword. <sup>20</sup>The hills bring it their produce, and all the wild animals lay nearby. <sup>21</sup>Under the lotus plants it lies, hidden among the reeds in the marsh. <sup>22</sup>The lotuses conceal it in their shadow; the poplars by the stream surround it. <sup>23</sup>A raging river does not alarm it; it is secure, though the Jordan should surge against its mouth. <sup>24</sup>Can anyone capture it by the eyes, or trap it and pierce its nose?

This is a picture-perfect description of a large sauropod dinosaur. The description matches no other creature. No other plant-eating and land-dwelling animal can be

---

<sup>27</sup> Eric Lyons, "Evolution and Carbon-14 Dating," [www.apologeticspress.org](http://www.apologeticspress.org).

described as having the first rank (being largest) of the land-dwelling creatures made by God and having a tail like a cedar tree. Its name, “behemoth,” is a Hebrew word for mega-beast—which also fits a sauropod very well.

The next creature described in Job is also of interest to us. Job 41 reads as follows:

<sup>1</sup>Can you pull in Leviathan with a fishhook or tie down its tongue with a rope? <sup>2</sup>Can you put a cord through its nose or pierce its jaw with a hook? <sup>3</sup>Will it keep begging you for mercy? Will it speak to you with gentle words? <sup>4</sup>Will it make an agreement with you for you to take it as your slave for life? <sup>5</sup>Can you make a pet of it like a bird or put it on a leash for the young women in your house? <sup>6</sup>Will traders barter for it? Will they divide it up among the merchants? <sup>7</sup>Can you fill its hide with harpoons or its head with fishing spears? <sup>8</sup>If you lay a hand on it, you will remember the struggle and never do it again! <sup>9</sup>Any hope of subduing it is false; the mere sight of it is overpowering. <sup>10</sup>No one is fierce enough to rouse it. Who then is able to stand against me? <sup>11</sup>Who has a claim against me that I must pay? Everything under heaven belongs to me. <sup>12</sup>“I will not fail to speak of Leviathan’s limbs, its strength and its graceful form. <sup>13</sup>Who can strip off its outer coat? Who can penetrate its double coat of armor? <sup>14</sup>Who dares open the doors of its mouth, ringed about with fearsome teeth? <sup>15</sup>Its back has rows of shields tightly sealed together; <sup>16</sup>each is so close to the next that no air can pass between. <sup>17</sup>They are joined fast to one another; they cling together and cannot be parted. <sup>18</sup>Its snorting throws out flashes of light; its eyes are like the rays of dawn. <sup>19</sup>Flames stream from its mouth; sparks of fire shoot out. <sup>20</sup>Smoke pours from its nostrils as from a boiling pot over burning reeds. <sup>21</sup>Its breath sets coals ablaze, and flames dart from its mouth. <sup>22</sup>Strength resides in its neck; dismay goes before it. <sup>23</sup>The folds of its flesh are tightly joined; they are firm and immovable. <sup>24</sup>Its chest is hard as rock, hard as a lower millstone. <sup>25</sup>When it rises up, the mighty are terrified; they retreat before its thrashing. <sup>26</sup>The sword that reaches it has no effect, nor does the spear or the dart or the javelin. <sup>27</sup>Iron it treats like straw and bronze like rotten wood. <sup>28</sup>Arrows do not make it flee; slingstones are like chaff to it. <sup>29</sup>A club seems to it but a piece of straw; it laughs at the rattling of the lance. <sup>30</sup>Its undersides are jagged potsherds, leaving a trail in the mud like a threshing sledge. <sup>31</sup>It makes the depths churn like a boiling caldron and stirs up the sea like a pot of ointment. <sup>32</sup>It leaves a glistening wake behind it; one would think the deep had white hair. <sup>33</sup>Nothing on earth is



its equal—a creature without fear. <sup>34</sup> It looks down on all that are haughty; it is king over all that are proud.

Up until a few years ago, we had no idea what this creature was, but in 1997, a skeleton of SuperCroc (Sarcosuchus Imperator) was unearthed in a dry river bed in the Sahara Desert. From this skeleton and others like it, we know what this creature was like. We now know that SuperCroc was much like today's largest crocodiles, but it was 10 times bigger! It weighed in at 10 tons—making it almost twice as big as Tyrannosaurus Rex. In addition, SuperCroc had full body armor (exoskeleton) which would have made it much more difficult to defend against than T-Rex.

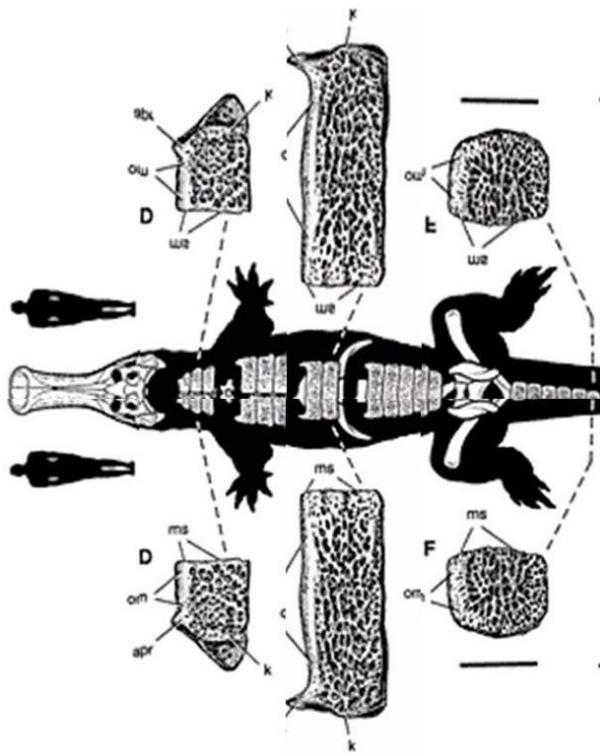
### **Sarcosuchus skull compared to a modern crocodile skull**



As can easily be seen, the description in Job 41 is a striking match for SuperCroc. For example, SuperCroc's armor is described in Job 41 as follows:

<sup>15</sup> Its back has rows of shields tightly sealed together; <sup>16</sup> each is so close to the next that no air can pass between. <sup>17</sup> They are joined fast to one another; they cling together and cannot be parted.

Then compare this description to *National Geographic's* depiction of the overlapping bone shields, called "scutes," that covered SuperCroc's back.<sup>28</sup> As can be easily seen, it is a perfect match. See below:



(For detail on how well Job 41 matches SuperCroc, see, *National Geographic's* DVD: "SuperCroc," running time: 90 Minutes. See also *National Geographic*, October 28, 2012 and *National Geographic Special on SuperCroc*, December, 2001.)

The match of Job 41 and SuperCroc should not surprise us since Job the person and SuperCroc, following the Biblical record, would have lived at the same time, and we now know they lived in the same general location. The context of Job also fits

SuperCroc very well. In this setting, God was comparing Job to the most impressive creatures that God created with which Job was familiar. Being compared to a sauropod and SuperCroc would have made Job feel pretty small, especially when God was actually comparing Job to the Supreme Being who made them.

<sup>28</sup> [http://www.supercroc.org/supercroc/main-graphics/crock\\_illustration/e\\_a.gif](http://www.supercroc.org/supercroc/main-graphics/crock_illustration/e_a.gif)

SuperCroc, however, like the dinosaurs it apparently ate for lunch, is said by evolutionists to have been extinct for more than 65 million years, so once again, the radiometric dating used to date SuperCroc, as well as the dinosaurs, turns out to be totally inaccurate.

As we have seen, therefore, the radiometric dating scheme, as well as ice-core dating, is directly contradicted by available historical records and artifacts. The evolutionary dating methods are based on assumptions; the historical records and artifacts are not. The historical records and artifacts consist of factual data that is verifiable; the radiometric-assigned dates are not verifiable. The reasonable conclusion is that the historical and factual data should be given priority over the assumptions-based dating methods of evolutionists.

## Chapter 5

### **The missing links are still missing.**

Charles Darwin knew that his theory required there to be numerous transitional forms of life (missing links). He also acknowledged that such transitional forms did not exist at the time he was writing. He said:

But just in proportion as this process of extermination has acted on an enormous scale, so must the number of intermediate varieties, which have formerly existed, be truly enormous. Why then is not every geological formation and every stratum full of such intermediate links? Geology assuredly does not reveal any such finely graduated organic chain; and this, perhaps, is the most obvious and serious objection which can be urged against the theory.<sup>29</sup>

Darwin said the missing links would be discovered with more archeological research. His prediction, however, has proven to be false. As prominent biologist J. Stephen Gould said, “All paleontologists know that the fossil record contains precious little in the way of intermediate forms.”<sup>30</sup>

It is not unusual today for evolutionists to agree with Creationists on this point—that clear and convincing evidence for intermediate forms of life is scant at best. Nobel Prize winner Sir John Eccles, for example, emphasized this reality by saying that all the evidence for some kind of transition from apes to man could be placed on the top of one card table—with half the space left over! Eccles also said that from the scientific point of view, we have no idea how man came to be;

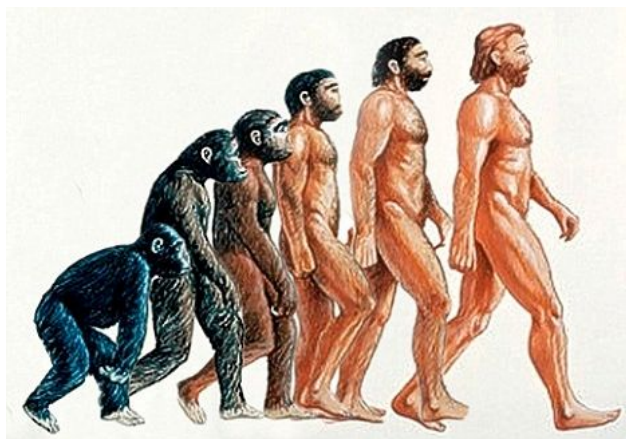
---

<sup>29</sup> Charles Darwin, *The Origin of Species*, pp 124 and 125.

<sup>30</sup> Stephen J. Gould, *The Panda's Thumb*, 1980, p. 189).

all we know is that it happened.<sup>31</sup> This means that the common drawings designed to picture some kind of ascendancy from apes to man are fraudulent. Once again, evolutionists are willing to use falsehoods to promote their theory.

All drawings like this are fraudulent.



Evolutionists are especially eager to find some missing links, of course, especially between apes and man. Many evolutionists now say they have a candidate for missing link status in the remains of Lucy, a “hominid” that evolutionists say is transitional from apes to man. Lucy (australopithecus afarensis)

supposedly lived between 3.9 and 2.9 million years ago. She was discovered by [Donald Johanson](#) who named the skeletal remains “Lucy” after the Beatles song, *Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds*. Lucy had a small brain (380–430 cm<sup>3</sup>), like that of a chimpanzee, and also had a skull like that of other apes.

Evolutionists say Lucy was transitional because she had the ability to walk upright, like humans. Dr. David Menton, however, with a detailed analysis of the skeletal remains of Lucy, has demonstrated convincingly that Lucy was a “knuckle-walker” like other apes and clearly was not transitional between apes and man. (See David Menton’s DVD, “Lucy: She’s No Lady!” 59 minutes, Copyright 2003, Answers in Genesis—USA.)<sup>32</sup> Lucy is simply one more example of the willingness of some evolutionists to misrepresent the facts in an attempt to present evidence for their position. Even some evolutionists, however, admit that Lucy was simply an extinct ape and is not a transitional form of life.

<sup>31</sup> Sir John Eccles, Nobel Symposium, Gustavus Adolphus College, 1968.

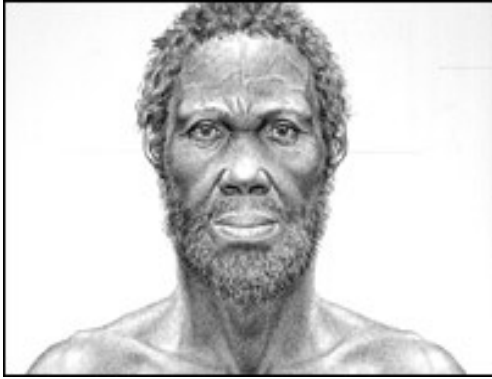
<sup>32</sup> See [AnswersinGenesis.org](http://AnswersinGenesis.org) or write: Answers in Genesis, PO Box 510, Hebron KY, 41048.

**Reconstruction of Lucy  
by Dr. David Menton at the Creation Museum**



Another major problem for evolutionists regarding any supposed missing links between apes and man was the discovery in 2005 of three skeletons of early human beings in Ethiopia, human beings that are virtually indistinguishable from modern man.

## Ethiopia man



(It should be noted that we have no idea what Ethiopia man's skin color or hair style was.)

When discovered in 2005, Ethiopia man was described in various news outlets as follows:

"New fossil evidence from Ethiopia shows that anatomically modern humans roamed Africa

about 195,000 years ago – at least 35,000 years earlier than previously thought.

"These are the oldest well-dated fossils of modern humans known anywhere in the world," an international team of scientists reported in the British journal *Nature*.<sup>33</sup>

The problem for evolutionists is that these skeletons predate the alleged missing links, such as Neanderthal man and homo erectus, by many thousands of years. It was evident that such so-called missing links were fraudulent as transitional forms anyway, but now the dating paradigm of the evolutionists has the grandson being born before the grandfather. Once again, who can take this seriously?

---

<sup>33</sup> *San Diego News Tribune*, February 23, 2005

## Chapter 6

### **The central explanatory mechanism of evolution is false**

Evolutionists say that by means of genetic errors (called “mutations”), new and advanced forms of life were created. These new forms of life, they say, over time brought forth the changes in living things that explain the profound advancement from a single cell to modern human beings. This theory is the central explanatory paradigm of evolution.

Charles Darwin and others of his time knew very little about genetics, however. As a consequence, Darwin could articulate a scientific hypothesis that might have seemed reasonable then, but that today should be recognized as simply not true.

Genetic mutations do occur, of course, and they can be beneficial, so why can't life gradually evolve as a result of such mutations? The reason is that it is not possible. Advancement in life forms, which requires advancement in the genetic information of that life form, is impossible because genetic mutations need to be on balance, beneficial to the organism. Damaging mutations overwhelmingly outnumber the good ones, however, and only one mutation in a million is actually beneficial to the organism.<sup>34</sup>

But evolution argues that natural selection eliminates the bad mutations by allowing the good ones to reproduce and the bad ones to become extinct. Can't that explain evolution? Prominent geneticist John Sanford says it cannot—the reason being that the bad mutations continually accumulate in the genetic code; a good many of them are not eliminated by natural selection. Every organism ends up having more bad mutations than good ones, and those bad mutations are largely passed on to each new generation.<sup>35</sup>

---

<sup>34</sup> Dr. John Sanford, *Genetic Entropy: the Mystery of the Genome*, March 2008.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.



**Dr. John C. Sanford, Associate Professor at Cornell University, plant geneticist and inventor of the “gene gun.”**



(Dr. Sanford is the author of over 80 scientific publications and has been granted over 30 patents dealing with genetics. He was largely responsible for creating the “gene gun” used for genetic engineering. Dr. Sanford has been twice awarded the "Distinguished Inventor Award" by the Central New York Patent Law Association, in 1990 and again in 1995.)

Dr. Sanford has pointed out that every time a baby is born, that child has genetic information that

has been copied from the genetic information of both parents. The genetic information of the parents, in turn, was copied from their parents. No genetic copy is perfect. Every time the genetic information is copied, more errors creep in.

To illustrate how this works, the author did a simple experiment with a copy machine. In the experiment, 25 photocopies were made of a one-page paper, but instead of using the same original for all 25 copies, each new copy was used to create the next new copy, as occurs in biology when genetic information is copied from one generation to the next.

After running 25 copies in this way, the results were striking. By the tenth copy, the lettering had become fuzzy. By the twentieth copy, the words were difficult to read. By the twenty-fifth copy, the page was not readable. So much inaccuracy had crept in that the copy now had no meaning at all. This is how genetics works—each new generation has more errors in the genetic code than the

generation before. As a result, our genetic information is constantly deteriorating.

As a consequence, says Dr. Sanford, our genetic information is now riddled with errors. This is why people get arthritis. This is one of the primary reasons we get cancer, we need to wear eyeglasses and hearing aids, and we experience numerous other maladies. According to Sanford, it is common knowledge in the field of genetics that the human genetic code (genome) is constantly deteriorating.

Anyone who wants to test what Dr. Sanford has said should do an internet search for “negative human mutations” and another search for “positive human mutations.” The list of negative mutations will be long and impressive. The list of positive mutations will be short and questionable. The list of positive mutations will be suspect because it will include alleged mutations like perfect pitch and unusual artistic ability—which are likely part of the normal human genome even though the percentage of people who have them is small. There is no reason to believe that such talents are mutations.

All this means that Darwin’s central explanation of how evolution works is now known to be false. The human genome has clearly been deteriorating from the beginning, not advancing. At the same time, very few members of the public have been informed that this is happening. That is, few people have been informed that Darwin’s central explanatory thesis is now known to be false.

## Chapter 7

### **Evolution is contradicted by the design and complexity of nature.**

Darwin said that all life can be explained by the gradual adaptation of living creatures to their environment. This adaptation, said Darwin, enhances the organism's ability to survive and reproduce and ultimately explains the creation of new species. It should be recognized, however, that some features of living things are so complex and so unique that they could not have developed gradually. Prominent biochemist, [Michael Behe](#), calls this phenomenon "irreducible complexity." Features of living things that are irreducibly complex would have had to appear fully formed to have any survival value. One such feature of living things is the feather.

The origin of birds has always been a major problem for Darwinism, and even today, Darwinists have no credible explanation for the origin of birds. Indeed, one of the most difficult issues concerning bird evolution is the development of feathers. Feathers are highly complex and intricately designed structures that are necessary for birds to fly. Feathers are found only on birds—a truism not only today, but also for the fossil record. This fossil record reveals an absence of any evidence of feather evolution. There are no transitional species.

Feathers are intricate in structure and are extremely lightweight. At the same time, they are beautifully designed and have amazing diversity in size, shape, color, and texture. Not surprisingly, they have been used by people of numerous cultures throughout history to decorate themselves in various ways.

A swan has 25,000 feathers, and small birds like wrens have over 1,000. Most birds lose their feathers every year, a process called "molting" that occurs gradually so that no bare spots develop. The feathers are lost and replaced in pairs, one from each side, so the bird's balance is maintained. A feather has a shaft that forms its center. On the shafts are vanes made of small thread-like strands called "barbs." Each barb has thousands of smaller strands attached to it called "barbules." The barbules are connected to barbicels with microscopic

hook-like devices called “hamuli.” Each strand is hooked to an opposing strand, just like the hooks on a zipper.

So how could feathers possibly develop by chance? A partially formed feather would have no survival value whatsoever. One feather, even fully formed, would have no survival value. Partially formed feathers would have a negative survival value. What are chances that a random mutation could occur that would clothe a reptile with over a thousand fully formed feathers arranged in such a way so that the reptile could fly?

Charles Darwin recognized the difficulties in explaining feathers; he also recognized the difficulty in explaining the human eye and numerous other features of modern organisms that appear to be impossible to explain by gradual changes. Darwin additionally recognized that the fossil record failed to include transitional fossils for such changes. His proposed solution to the problem was that further research would discover the needed transitional fossils. One important test for a scientific theory is its ability to predict future discoveries. Have these needed transitional fossils been discovered? They have not.

**Swan in flight, having 25,000 feathers, some consisting of one million component parts. Is this really accidental?**



## Chapter 8

### **The peppered moths are misrepresented.**

One of the most frequently used so-called proofs for Darwinism is the famous peppered moths study. Is this “proof” for real? No, it is not. Prominent biologist L. Harrison Matthews, in his foreword to the 1971 edition of Charles Darwin’s *Origin of Species*, bluntly said that the peppered moths showed natural selection, but not evolution.<sup>36</sup>

Nevertheless, evolutionists commonly say that the peppered moths study offers important evidence for evolution. A typical example is recorded at biologycorner.com. The website says:

Although Darwin was unaware of it, remarkable examples of evolution, which might have helped to persuade people of his theory, were in the countryside of his native England. One such example is the evolution of the peppered moth.<sup>37</sup>

The theory behind this statement is described as follows:

The evolution of the peppered moth over the last two hundred years has been studied in detail. Originally, the vast majority of peppered moths had light coloration, which effectively camouflaged them against the light-colored trees and lichens upon which they rested. However, due to widespread pollution during the Industrial Revolution in England, many of the lichens died out, and the trees which peppered moths rested on became blackened by soot, causing most of the light-colored moths to die off due to predation. At the same time, the dark-colored moths flourished because of their ability to hide on the darkened trees.<sup>38</sup>

---

<sup>36</sup>Charles Darwin, *Origin of Species*, Introduction by L. Harrison Matthews (London: J. M. Dent & Sons LTD, 1971) p. xi.

<sup>37</sup><http://biologycorner.com>.

<sup>38</sup>Wikipedia.com

This:



Becomes this:



These photographs are from “Evidence for Evolution,”  
(<http://txtwriter.com/Backgrounders/Evolution/EVpage07.html>)

What is wrong with this evolutionary interpretation of the peppered moths? First of all, the photographs like these that are used in biology textbooks show light- and dark-colored moths sitting on light-colored trees compared to dark-colored (soot-covered) trees. The pictures reveal that dark moths are more visible against the light-colored trees and the light moths against the dark trees. The problem with the photographs, however, is that the moths don’t normally sit on trees this way, at least not during the day and certainly not with their wings spread out. They aren’t that dumb. The moths hide during the day in various crooks and crannies where they have protection from predators. The pictures of the moths have been staged. The moths have been glued to the trees, or pinned, or some such thing. School textbooks avoid explaining that the pictures have been staged, of course.

The second and most significant flaw in the use of this study as supposed evidence for evolution, however, is that evolutionists are committing a logical fallacy known as equivocation (changing the meaning of a word so as to mislead the reader). Notice that in the two quotations above describing the moths, the word “evolution” is used three times. Dictionary.com defines “evolution” as follows: “Evolution: change in the gene pool of a population from generation to

generation by such processes as mutation, natural selection and genetic drift.”<sup>39</sup>

The peppered moth study, however, shows no change in the gene pool (genome) of any kind, only a change in the percentages of moths of differing colors. That information is already in the gene pool. There is no evolution without change in the gene pool. The study merely shows adaptation of a species to a new environment. No one questions adaptation. Creationists fully accept adaptation as part of God’s creation. Adaptation is not evolution. The real question is whether new genetic information—new kinds of life—have been created. The peppered moth study shows nothing of the kind. This is a typical evolutionist argument in that it makes a claim that is simply not true.

It should also be mentioned that evolutionists routinely use various logical fallacies in their arguments for evolution.<sup>40</sup>

---

<sup>39</sup> Dictionary.com

<sup>40</sup> See Dr. Jason Lisle’s DVD, “Evolution and Logical fallacies,” 54 minutes, Answers in Genesis, 2009.

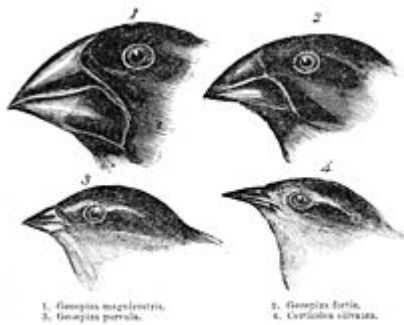
## Chapter 9

### **Darwin's finches show adaptation, not evolution.**

While on his second voyage of the *Beagle*, Charles Darwin correctly observed that the beaks of finches were substantially different on various islands, apparently as an adaptation to different food sources available on the islands where they lived. Evolutionists typically say this is evidence for evolution. Dr. George Johnson, for example, says:

Darwin's finches are a classic example of evolution by natural selection. Darwin collected 31 specimens of finch from three islands when he visited the Galápagos Islands off the coast of Ecuador in 1835. Darwin, not an expert on birds, had trouble identifying the specimens, believing by examining their bills that his collection contained wrens, "gross-beaks," and blackbirds.<sup>41</sup>

### **Darwin's finches**



42

What shall we make of this? Notice, first of all, that the sketches of the birds on the top row are substantially enlarged as compared to the sketches on the bottom. The sketches are deliberately exaggerated to make the differences look greater than they actually are. Deliberate distortion is not good science, but it is a mark of evolutionists.

More importantly, however, the ability of finches to grow differing beaks to make use of their food supply is, once again, nothing more than adaptation. It is no

<sup>41</sup> Dr. George Johnson,  
<http://www.txtwriter.com/backgrounders/Evolution/EVpage05.html>.

<sup>42</sup> Sketches from Wikipedia.org.



different from the ability of foxes and wolves living in the far north to develop white coats to enable them to better survive in the Arctic. It is no different from the ability of dog breeders to develop various breeds—some large, some small, some for hunting and others for herding sheep. It is no different from the genetic ability of humans to have lighter skin in a northern climate to absorb more sunlight and to develop darker skin close to the equator to protect themselves from sunburn. Who wants to say that skin color illustrates evolution? Anyone who wishes to make that argument needs to come forward and make his case.

Once again, no one questions adaptation. Creationists see it as part of the majesty of God's creation. Creatures that are made to be "good" are able to adapt to their surroundings. Illustrating adaptation does not favor evolution any more than it favors creation. The finches are still finches; nothing has been added to the gene pool of the finches. This is a sleight-of-hand trick by evolutionists because the meaning of "evolution" has been altered from "change in the gene pool" to mere adaptation. We see the logical fallacy of equivocation being used again.

## Chapter 10

### **Evolution undermines moral values and human rights.**

One of the deeply troubling aspects of naturalistic evolution is that it undermines recognition of genuine morality. Moral philosopher and evolutionist, Richard Joyce, for example, said:

When you give an evolutionary account of where our moral judgments come from, they don't presuppose there are any moral properties in the world, or that our moral judgments ultimately are grounded in moral truths.<sup>43</sup>

Richard Joyce is saying that from an evolutionary perspective, genuine morality—as meaning actual right and wrong—does not exist. Morality becomes viewed as not being real and becomes, instead, a mere convention, or construct. People may think morality is genuine, but it really isn't.

This is not to say that all people who believe in Godless evolution also believe there is no morality. People live with amazing inconsistencies. It does mean that if you are consistent, then you are in error to believe in naturalistic evolution and also believe that morality is real.

Not many people know that the full title of Darwin's book was *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life*. It was not until the sixth edition that the title was shortened to merely *On the Origin of Species*. Darwin was a racist. He believed that some races of humans were superior to others. He also believed that the superior races would necessarily eliminate the inferior races. This is in direct contrast to the Biblical view that there is only one race—the human race—and that all people are equal before God.

Adolph Hitler's genocide, against Jews in particular but also against anyone he

---

<sup>43</sup> Richard Joyce, November 25, 2006, "All in the Mind," <http://www.abc.net.au/rn/allinthemind/stories/2006/1793870.htm>

considered undesirable, was heavily influenced by Darwin's writings. See, for example, Ben Stein's DVD: "Expelled: No Intelligence Allowed,"<sup>44</sup> for a compelling analysis of the deep connection between evolution and Nazi genocide.

The connection between evolution and a repudiation of morality continues in our time. Humanist Manifesto II, for example, denies the existence of any real or universal moral standards and at the same time advocates the right to suicide, abortion, prostitution, sodomy and polygamy. The same Manifesto affirms its belief in evolution.

None of this should surprise us. If we as humans are nothing more than advanced animals, then there is no more reason to ascribe moral values to us than there is to ascribe moral values to dogs, cats, mice or sheep. Is it morally wrong for a cat to kill a mouse? If not, then it's not morally wrong for strong people to kill those who are vulnerable. It's a "might makes right" world.

Famous British writer, C.S. Lewis, wrote in depth about how adopting a Godless view of life destroys the rational basis for moral sensibilities. See, for example, his books, *Mere Christianity* and *That Hideous Strength*. This is not to say that atheists necessarily live highly immoral lives. According to Romans 2:15, all people have the requirements of the moral law included as instinctive knowledge in their genetic code ("written on their hearts"). It does mean, however, that there is an inconsistency in being a materialistic evolutionist and also believing morality is real.

You can't have moral law without a lawgiver. Atheists intuitively recognize that truth. Indeed, one of the reasons for embracing evolution may be that people don't want any moral constraints on their lives, and they don't want a God to whom they are morally accountable.

Real morality and basic human rights are two sides of the same coin. Why is it wrong to kill someone? The reason is that people have a God-given right to life. Why is it wrong to steal? The reason is that people have a God-given right to

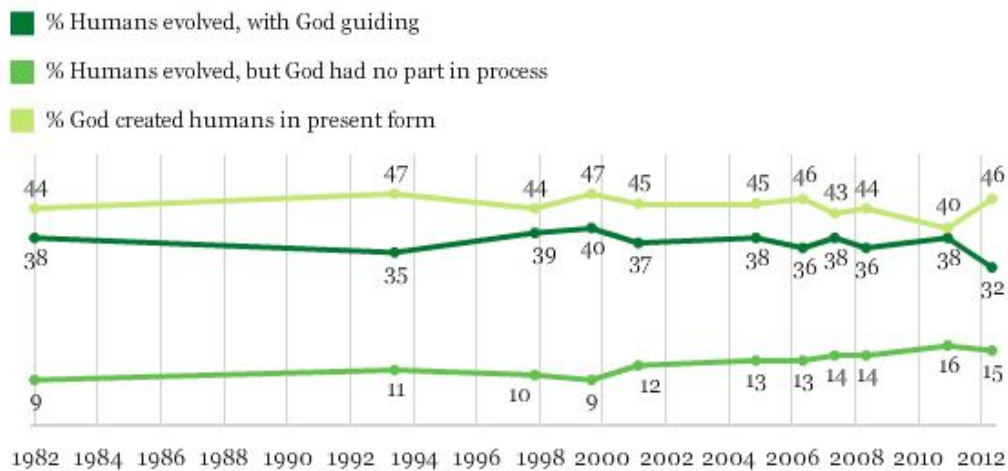
---

<sup>44</sup> Ben Stein, "Expelled: No Intelligence Allowed," 95 minutes, 2008.

personal property. When morality is undermined, our basic human rights are undermined, as well.

It should be recognized, however, that most evolutionists are not of the Godless, or materialistic, variety. A 2013 Gallup Poll determined that only 15% of the United States population believes in materialistic evolution (see below.)

*Which of the following statements comes closest to your views on the origin and development of human beings -- (human beings have developed over millions of years from less advanced forms of life, but God guided this process, human beings have developed over millions of years from less advanced forms of life, but God had no part in this process, (or) God created human beings pretty much in their present form at one time within the last 10,000 years or so)?*



GALLUP®

This statement from Richard Craig will serve as a summary for this chapter:

... if God exists, then the objectivity of moral values, moral duties, and moral accountability is secured, but that in the absence of God, that is, if God does not exist, then morality is just a human convention, that is to say, morality is wholly subjective and non-binding. We might act in precisely the same ways that we do in

fact act, but in the absence of God, such actions would no longer count as good (or evil), since if God does not exist, objective moral values do not exist.<sup>45</sup>

---

<sup>45</sup> William Lane Craig, : <http://www.reasonablefaith.org/can-we-be-good-without-god?>

## Conclusion

This brings us back to our original thesis. Students and the public are being systematically misled about the evidence for evolution. They are being misled in two ways: (a) the supposed evidence for evolution is being falsified or misrepresented, and (b) the substantial evidence that contradicts evolution is being ignored.

Why is this? The reason is that evolution can be passed off as a credible scientific theory only by misleading people. It is not surprising that only 15% of the American population believe in materialistic evolution.<sup>46</sup> This is so in spite of the reality that students and the public have been subjected to intense, ongoing propaganda in support of it.

Why don't the advocates of evolution face up to all this? Darwin said that irreducible complexity would disprove evolution, but we already have that in the feather and in many other features. Has that disproven evolution to the satisfaction of its advocates? Not to most evolutionists.

How about convincing historical evidence that the icecap on Antarctica is only a few thousand years old? Or that dinosaurs and man lived at the same time? Or that the alleged advancement in the gene pool is false? We already have all those realities, and most evolutionists haven't budged.

Most evolutionists are extremely close-minded when it comes to evolution. Ben Stein demonstrated that reality very well in his DVD on evolution.<sup>47</sup> Many evolutionists were very upset when Bill Nye agreed to debate Ken Ham on evolution versus creation. They said they didn't want creation given that kind of credibility. One has to wonder if they weren't worried that the falsehoods and distortions might become well-known.

The difficulty with evolution is not that it's a philosophy, but rather that it's misrepresented. Evolution is often said to be a fact—which is nonsense. It's sometimes said to be proven or verified—which is simply not true. The creation versus evolution debate is frequently called an issue of faith versus science—which only reveals a failure to understand what we are dealing with.

---

<sup>46</sup> Gallup poll summarized just above.

<sup>47</sup> Ben Stein DVD, *Expelled: No intelligence Allowed*, 95 minutes, 2008.

Science should be all about the pursuit of knowledge and truth. When it comes to evolution, however, science has lost its way. Education should be about the pursuit and teaching of the truth, not about indoctrination in evolution and other ideologies. In education, too, we have lost our way.

How can we know what is true about the creation of life? Many evolutionists acknowledge that they have no answer. As far as we know from biological science, life can only come from other life. We would call it “miraculous” if life were to arise from non-life.

The first Proverb states: “The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge” (Proverbs 1:7). The biggest questions of life, like how did life itself begin, are questions that are spiritually discerned. Proverbs says we can know the answers to these questions only if God himself answers them for us. This he has done in his word, the Bible.

The Bible, in turn, points us to the big answer to the biggest question. That answer is recorded in John 8:31- 32, which reads: “Jesus said, ‘If you hold to my teaching, you are really my disciples. Then you will know the truth, and the truth will set you free.’”

Considering the enormous wonder and mystery of the world in which we live, it shouldn’t surprise us that understanding it requires that its architect explain it all to us.

## About the Author



Allen Quist was Professor of Psychology at Bethany Lutheran College, Mankato, Minnesota, from 1968 – 1982. In 1982, Quist was elected to the Minnesota House of Representatives, where he served three terms. In 1984, Quist became chairman of the House Committee on Social Services and was chief author of the bill that created Minnesota's Department of Jobs and Training.

In 1994, Quist was the Republican-endorsed candidate for Governor of Minnesota, but lost in the fall election. Since then, he has become known as a highly respected researcher and has been a frequent speaker at various national conferences, especially those dealing with government education policy.

In 1996, Quist, along with several others, identified and publicized the marriage penalty hidden in the federal IRS tax code. This marriage penalty was repealed in 2001.

In 1997, Quist identified and publicized the destructive nature of a new education policy adopted by the State of Minnesota titled "the Profile of Learning." Due largely to Quist's research, this policy was subsequently repealed in 2003.

In 2009, Quist received national recognition for identifying and publicizing the huge marriage tax hidden in the Affordable Care Act (ObamaCare). The accuracy of Quist's independent research was later verified by the Heritage Foundation and by the professional research teams of two U.S. House standing committees. The information Quist identified, however, did not become widely recognized until late in 2013 when ObamaCare began to be implemented. Now this information has approached becoming common knowledge.

Allen Quist holds a Master of Arts degree from Minnesota State University and a Bachelor of Divinity degree from Bethany Lutheran Theological Seminary. He is the author of six previous books, one of which reached unofficial bestseller status by selling over 10,000 copies.

**He and his wife, Julie, live in rural St. Peter, Minnesota. They are the parents of ten children and 42 grandchildren.**