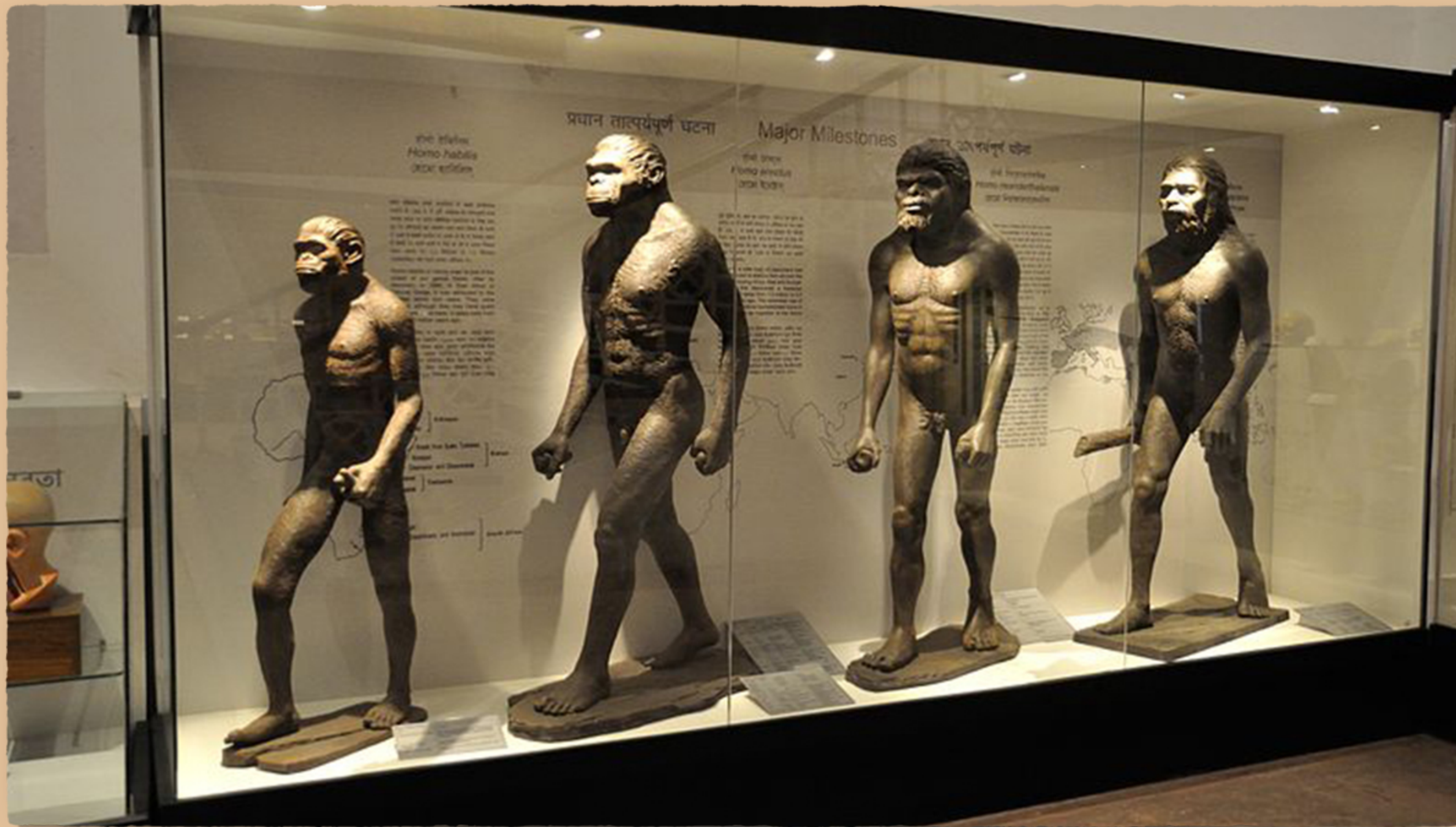


DEBUNKING ONE OF THE MOST MISLEADING IMAGES IN HISTORY!

A detailed black and white illustration of a chimpanzee's head in profile, facing right. The drawing uses heavy black ink and cross-hatching for shading, particularly around the eye and ear. The chimpanzee has a large, prominent ear and a thick, dark beard. The background is a light, textured surface.



HUMAN EVOLUTION IS A FACT!



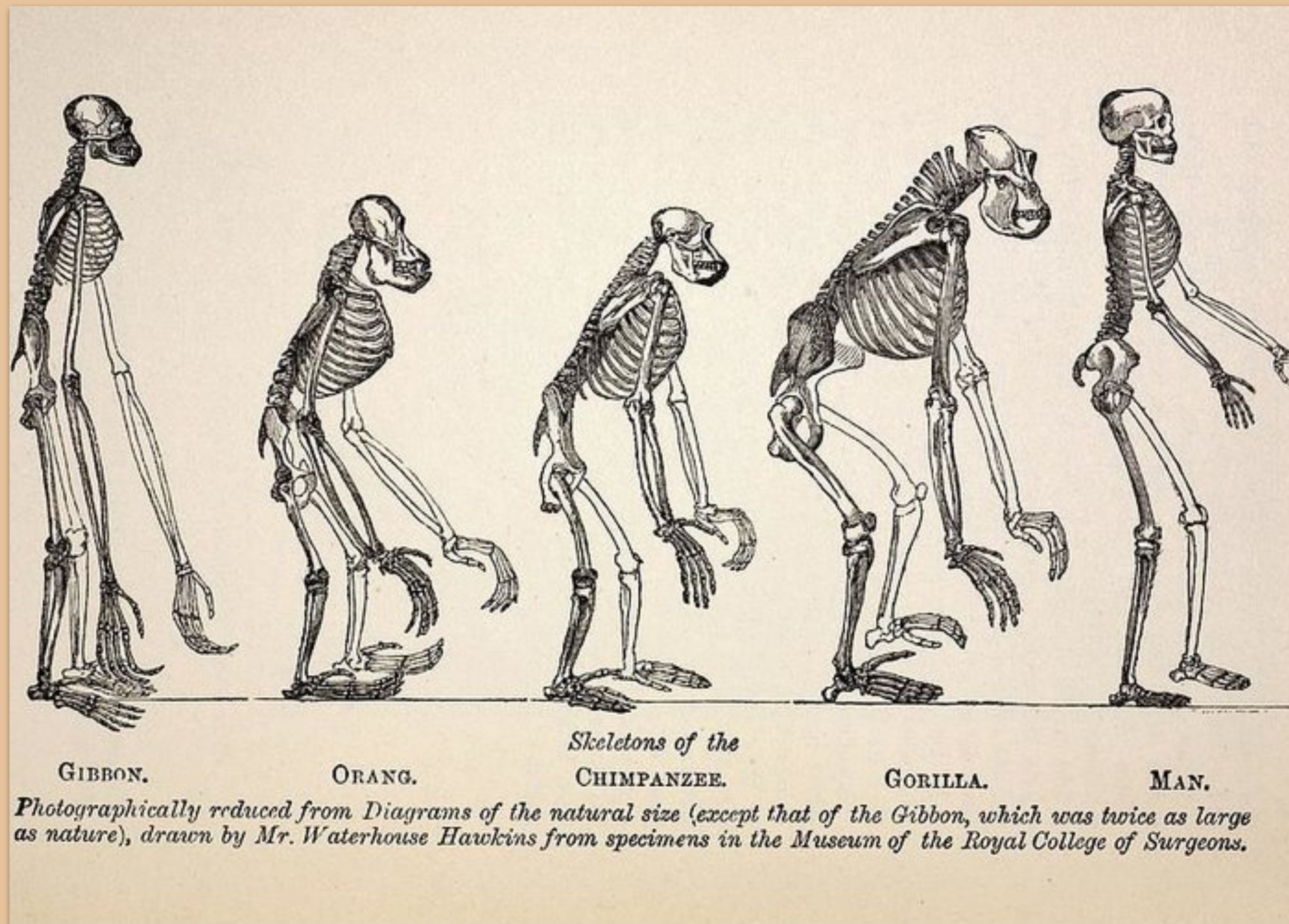
Human evolution gallery at Indian Museum in Kolkata | Commons

Let's be honest, we live in a world where we're taught that human evolution is a fact, and if you don't believe in it, you're dumber than a brick!

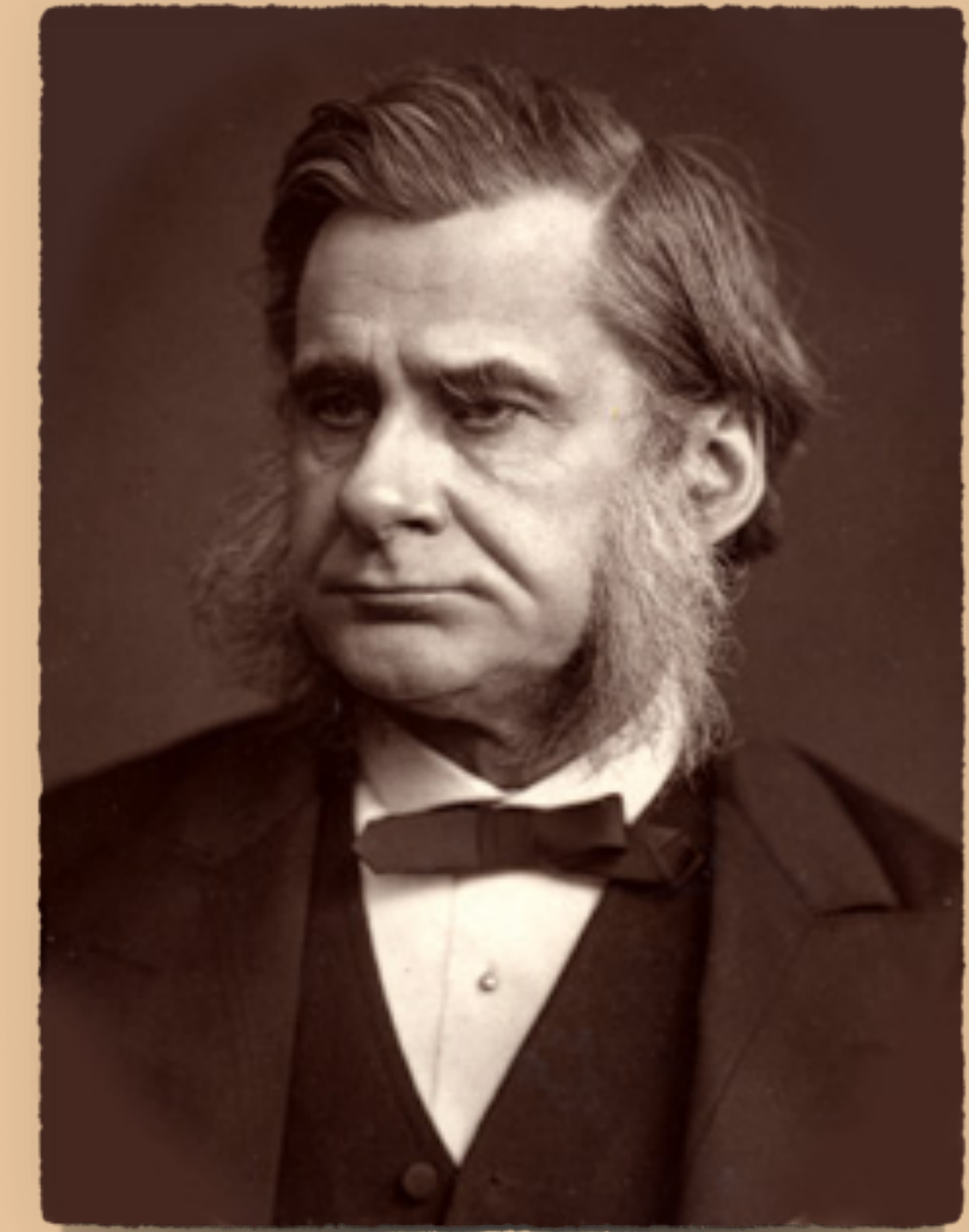
At Reasons for Hope, we believe that God's Word is true from the very first verse to the very last one. And that when God told us that He created us in His image, He meant it.

The other thing that we like to do is look at the actual evidence. And NOT just from Christian sources. We believe that if God's Word is true, what we see in the world will be consistent with what we read in His Word.

So, let's do that. Let's look critically at the secular evidence for human evolution to see if the images we see are accurate or not!

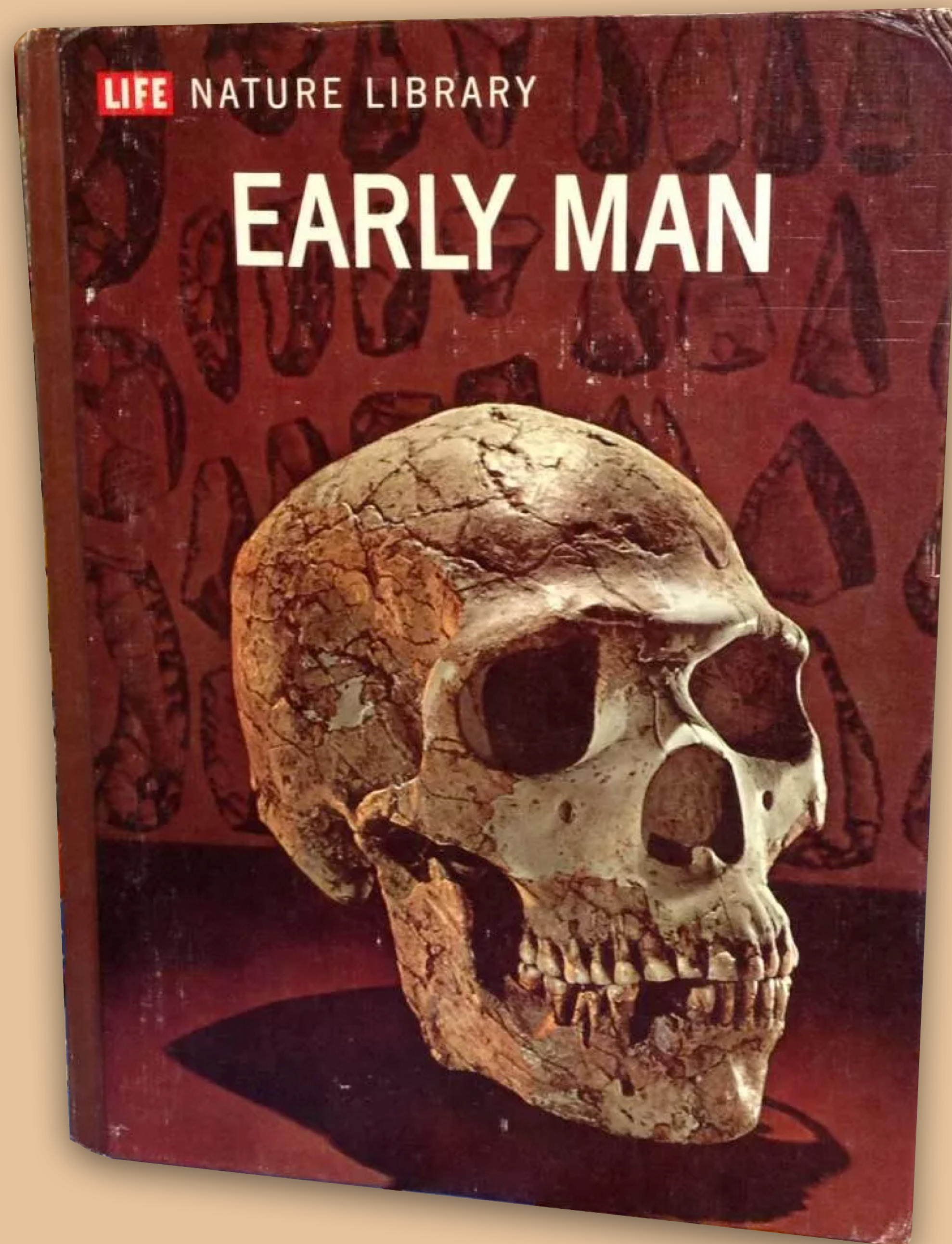


Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature, 1863



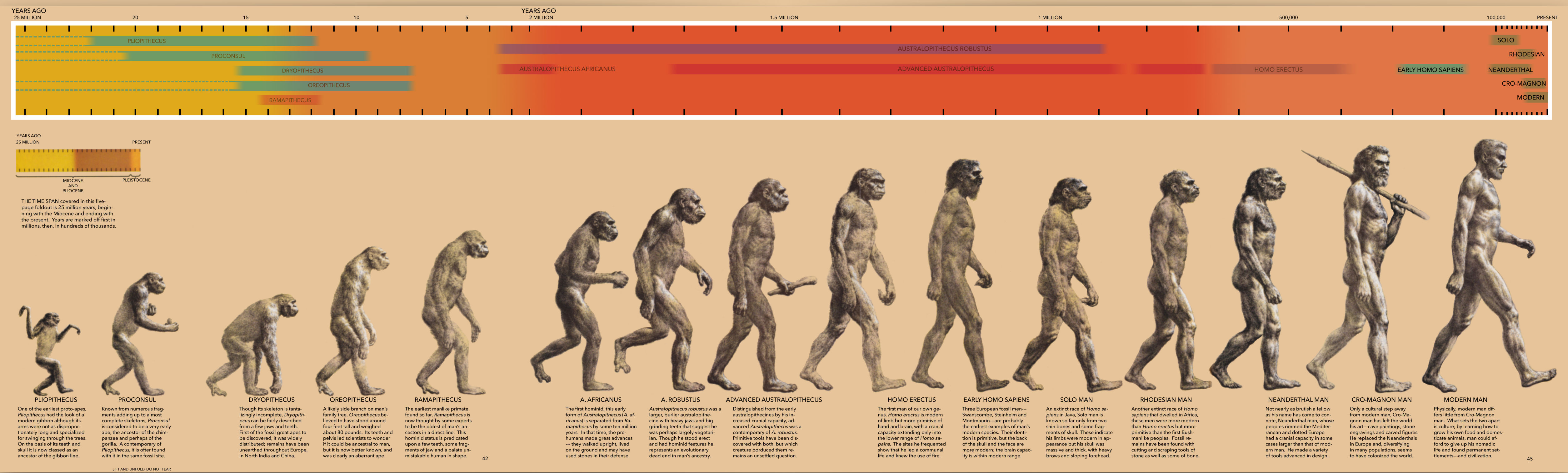
Thomas Henry Huxley
aka "Darwin's Bulldog"

First, let me give you just a little history. The belief that man evolved from an ape-like ancestor goes back A LOT further than most people realize. Though it wasn't as clearly defined as it is today, you can find this teaching extending all the way back to the reflections of Empedocles who lived circa 495-35 BC. In his book, *Philosophie Zoologique*, Lamarck was the first to explain the mechanism that supposedly allowed for animals to change over time. In 1863, Thomas Huxley published the book, *Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature*, with the above illustration. This was the antecedent to all of the other images that we see today showing an ape-to-human progression.



Fast-forward a little over 100 years to 1965. Time- Life Books published the *Life Nature Library* book set. One of the books in the series you see to the left was called, *Early Man*.

On the inside of this book was a fold-out illustration showing fifteen supposed human evolutionary ancestors. This chart was entitled, "The March of Progress." (Next page)

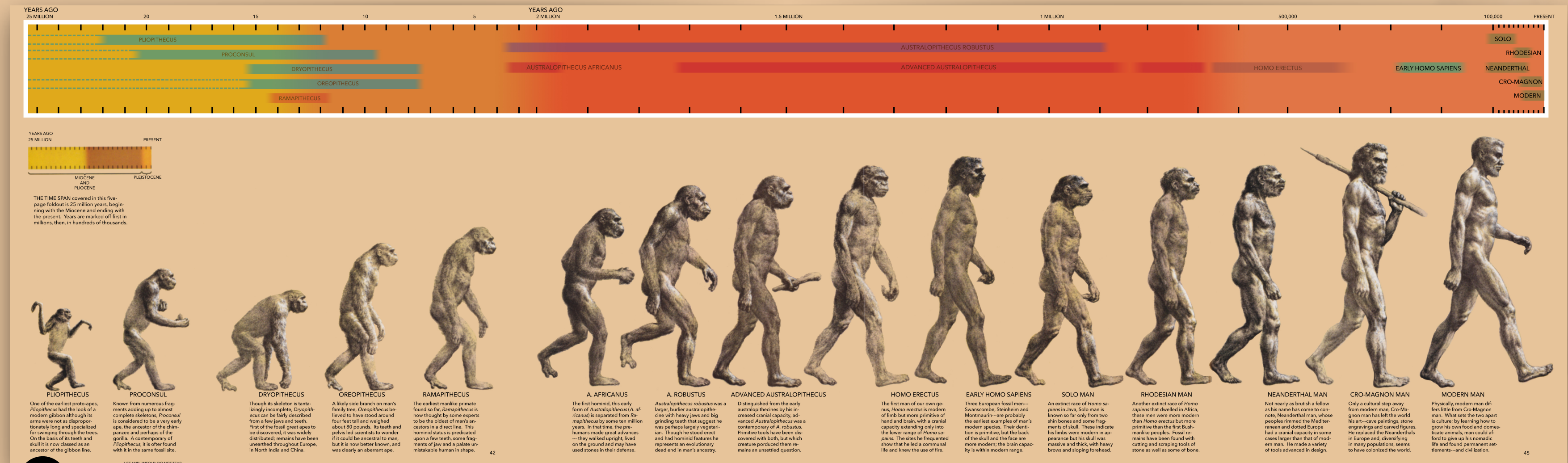


Originally titled “The Road to Homo Sapiens,” this diagram supposedly depicts twenty-five million years of human evolution. As I said earlier, it wasn’t the first image showing human evolution, but this version has had a huge impact on the culture. Schools across the globe bought illustrations just like this poster and displayed it in their classrooms. I, myself, remember seeing it as a young man. Most people accepted this depiction as true, though the actual evidence for each supposed ancestor was never systematically broken down. As a matter of fact, I never thought to do it until a few years ago when I found the book in my own library. I had forgotten that I even had it. When I read it for the first time, I got upset. This image has deceived more people than probably anything else. So, let’s take a look *now* at what the evidence actually supports using SECULAR resources! Hang on for the ride.



PLIOPITHECUS

One of the earliest proto-apes, *Pliopithecus* had the look of a modern gibbon although its arms were not as disproportionately long and specialized for swinging through the trees. On the basis of its teeth and skull it is now classed as an ancestor of the gibbon line.



We'll start with the first supposed ancestor depicted on the chart, *Pliopithecus*, then work our way to the right. Along the way, I'll add some even more recent discoveries so that we can see what the evidence actually supports.

What we'll do, for the most part, is something really radical. We'll read what they wrote about the ancestor on the chart. For some of the supposed ancestors, I'll bring in some outside secular sources along the way as well. But, for the most part, we're going to allow *their* own words used in the Time-Life publication to speak for itself. You may be surprised by what we find!



PLIOPITHECUS

One of the earliest proto-apes, *Pliopithecus* had the look of a modern gibbon although its arms were not as disproportionately long and specialized for swinging through the trees. On the basis of its teeth and skull it is now classed as an ancestor of the gibbon line.

“ON THE BASIS OF ITS TEETH AND SKULL IT IS NOW CLASSSED AS AN ANCESTOR OF THE GIBBON LINE.”

So, based on what THEY wrote on THEIR chart, should *Pliopithecus* even be included on a chart that supposedly depicts ancestors to humans? The answer is very easy—NO! If this animal was ancestral to the “gibbon line,” it is NOT ancestral to the “human line.”

On a side note, please notice the name, *Pliopithecus*. From just the name, what can we know? The name is made up from two Latin words, “plea” and “pithecus.”

What does the word “pithecus” mean? It means . . . APE! So, just using its scientific name alone, we know this was an ape!



PROCONSUL

Known from numerous fragments adding up to almost complete skeletons, Proconsul is considered to be a very early ape, the ancestor of the chimpanzee and perhaps of the gorilla. A contemporary of Pliopithecus, it is often found with it in the same fossil site.

**“PROCONSUL IS
CONSIDERED TO BE A VERY
EARLY APE, THE ANCESTOR
OF THE CHIMPANZEE AND
PERHAPS OF THE GORILLA.”**

Let's do this again. So, based on what THEY wrote on THEIR artwork, should *Proconsul* be on a chart that supposedly depicts ancestors to humans? The answer is very easy--NO! If this animal was ancestral to the chimpanzee or the gorilla, it is NOT ancestral to the human line.

What does the word “proconsul” mean? It means . . . before Consul! Now you're saying, “What's a Consul?” Great question. In 1933, Arthur Hopwood created the name and was referring to the famous performing chimp in London at that time called “Consul”!



DRYOPITHECUS

Though its skeleton is tantalizingly incomplete, *Dryopithecus* can be fairly described from a few jaws and teeth.

First of the fossil great apes to be discovered, it was widely distributed; remains have been unearthed throughout Europe, in North India and China.

“THOUGH ITS SKELETON IS TANTALIZINGLY INCOMPLETE, DRYOPITHECUS CAN BE FAIRLY DESCRIBED FROM A FEW JAWS AND TEETH.”

For *Dryopithecus*, there's not much evidence on their chart. But, we can make a couple of points.

1. If you have just a “few jaws and teeth” you truly cannot know how this thing walked, or if it was related to humans or not.
2. We already mentioned this: Look at the name. Remember what "pithecus" means? Ape! So just from the name, we know it was an ape.
3. Now let's go to the publication *Nature*, for information about this supposed ancestor:

“The zygomatic possesses derived characters which reveal that Dryopithecus is related to the Ponginae and not to the African apes/humans, as recently suggested.”¹

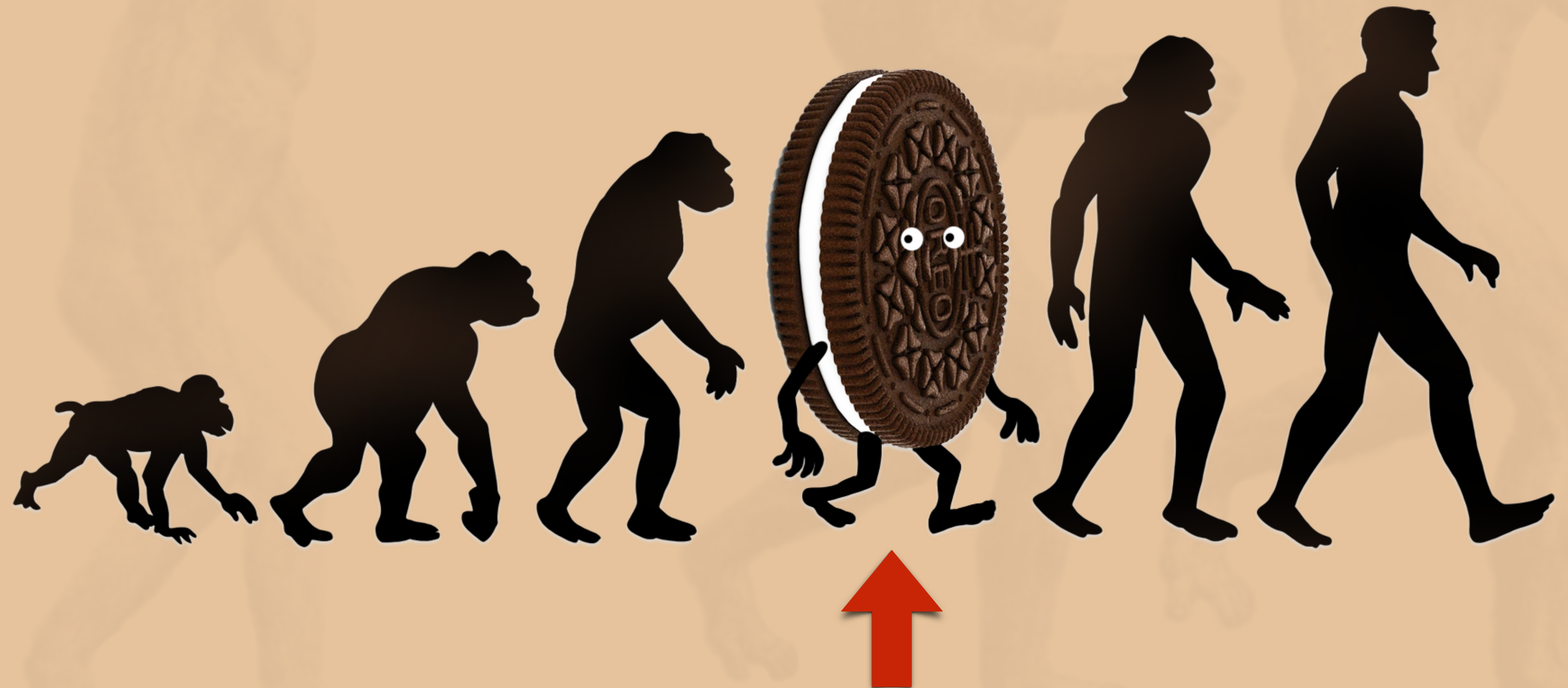
Bottom line: It's not in the human lineage, so it shouldn't be on the human ancestry chart!





OREOPITHECUS

A likely side branch on man's family tree, *Oreopithecus* believed to have stood around four feet tall and weighed about 80 pounds. Its teeth and pelvis led scientists to wonder if it could be ancestral to man, but it is now better known, and was clearly an aberrant ape.



RAMAPITHECUS

The earliest manlike primate found so far, *Ramapithecus* is now thought by some experts to be the oldest of man's ancestors in a direct line. This hominid status is predicated upon a few teeth, some fragments of jaw and a palate unmistakable human in shape.

This next one is interesting. Just to make sure you understand that we're not talking about the "*Oreo*"*pithecus* depicted above. (Sorry, poor attempt at humor!)

Instead, we're talking about the one to the left! Let's read what they had to say about this supposed evolutionary ancestor.

A. ROBUSTUS

The first hominid, this early form of *Australopithecus* (*A. africanus*) is separated from *Ramapithecus* by some ten million years. In that time, the pre-humans made great advances --- they walked upright, lived on the ground and may have used stones in their defense.

Australopithecus robustus larger, burlier australopithecine with heavy jaws and grinding teeth that suggest he was perhaps largely vegetarian. Though he stood upright and had hominid features, *A. robustus* is a dead end in man's ancestry.



OREOPITHECUS

A likely side branch on man's family tree, Oreopithecus believed to have stood around four feet tall and weighed about 80 pounds. Its teeth and pelvis led scientists to wonder if it could be ancestral to man, but it is now better known, and was clearly an aberrant ape.

**“A LIKELY SIDE BRANCH ON
MAN’S FAMILY TREE.”**

**“WAS CLEARLY AN
ABERRANT APE.”**

I’m sorry this is so repetitive, but, if it is, “A likely side branch on man's family tree” or “an aberrant ape,” should it be on a chart depicting human evolution? The answer again is—NO!

Please allow me to give just a little more information from a more contemporary source, *Smithsonian Magazine*. There they tell us that:

“Oreopithecus fossils are poorly preserved, and some bones are crushed, making it difficult to draw definitive conclusions.”²

Friend, please don’t give up on the Lord Jesus Christ for something like this! What's next?



RAMAPITHECUS

The earliest manlike primate found so far, *Ramapithecus* is now thought by some experts to be the oldest of man's ancestors in a direct line. This hominid status is predicated upon a few teeth, some fragments of jaw and a palate unmistakable human in shape.

“THIS HOMINID STATUS IS PREDICATED UPON A FEW TEETH, SOME FRAGMENTS OF JAW AND A PALATE UNMISTAKABLE HUMAN IN SHAPE.”

Next up is *Ramapithecus*. What do you know before I say anything? It's an ape, right? Look at the name.

Anyway, let's dig a little deeper. (Pun intended!) Look at the little amount of evidence there is to justify it being a supposed human ancestor. And because there was so little evidence at the time, let's look to a more recent source and see what they have to say:

“Ramapithecus was thought to be a distinct genus that was the first direct ancestor of modern humans (Homo sapiens) before it became regarded as that of the orangutan ancestor Sivapithecus.”³

So, the same thing is true of *Ramapithecus* as every one of the previous examples we've looked at: It's not in the human lineage, so it shouldn't be on the human ancestry chart!



For this next series of "ancestors," I'm adding a few that were not on the original "March of Progress" image. We'll continue using the March of Progress images, but we'll also bring in information that Dr. Richard Dawkins has popularized.

If you're not familiar with Dr. Dawkins, he doesn't like Christians or Christianity very much. He's very antagonistic and condescending to anyone that doesn't believe the way he does.

In an ambush interview he did with then President of Concerned Women for America, Wendy Wright, he continually bombarded her with "evidence" that supposedly proves human evolution. I think by adding these "ancestors" to the mix, it will help us understand that human evolution is truly nothing that a Bible-believing Christian needs to be concerned about.

So, what was his top evidence for human evolution:

Various species of *Australopithecus*

Homo habilis

Homo erectus

Archaic *Homo sapiens*

Let's start with, "various species of *Australopithecus*" as we continue. We'll get to the others, I promise. Plus, we'll add a couple of others as bonus material since you've read this far. (I'm also adding some that will more than likely be referred to if you get into conversations with anyone who is familiar with human evolution!)



A. AFRICANUS

The first hominid, this early form of *Australopithecus* (*A. africanus*) is separated from *Ramapithecus* by some ten million years. In that time, the pre-humans made great advances --- they walked upright, lived on the ground and may have used stones in their defense

“THE FIRST HOMINID” “THE PRE-HUMANS”

Next on the March of Progress we see “the first hominid”, *Australopithecus africanus*. You might ask yourself, “What’s a hominid? According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary a hominid is:

“Of, relating to, or being a member of a family (Hominidae) of erect, bipedal, primate mammals that includes recent humans together with extinct ancestral and related forms and in some recent classifications the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orangutan”⁴

From that definition alone it would not require that *Au. afarensis* was ancestral to humans. But, when they talk about “pre-humans,” it would make you believe that this was an evolutionary ancestor to humans. What’s the truth? Does the evidence support this allusion? No! Take a look:

“Australopithecus africanus is not a human ancestor. Rather, Homo sapiens and Au. Africans share a common ancestor.”⁵

So, let’s add *Au. africanus* to the growing list of, “Not in the human lineage, so it shouldn’t be on the chart!”



A. ROBUSTUS

Australopithecus robustus was a larger, burlier australopithecine with heavy jaws and big grinding teeth that suggest he was perhaps largely vegetarian. Though he stood erect and had hominid features he represents an evolutionary dead end in man's ancestry.

“HE REPRESENTS AN EVOLUTIONARY DEAD END IN MAN’S ANCESTRY.”

Next on the March of Progress, we have *Australopithecus robustus*. We won't have to spend a lot of time on this one, since all you need do is read the text below the cool image of an upright walking ape-like creature. There, as you can see, this is an “*evolutionary dead end*,” which means it DID NOT lead to *Homo sapiens*.

To reiterate my point, if it didn't lead to *Homo sapiens*, it shouldn't be on a chart that supposedly depicts humans evolving over twenty-five million years from an ape-like ancestor! Let's keep going.





ADVANCED AUSTRALOPITHECUS

Distinguished from the early australopithecines by his increased cranial capacity, advanced *Australopithecus* was a contemporary of *A. robustus*. Primitive tools have been discovered with both, but which creature produced them remains an unsettled question.

“ROBUST AUSTRALOPITHECINES”

“DISTINGUISHED FROM THE EARLY AUSTRALOPITHICINES BY HIS INCREASED CRANIAL CAPACITY,”

It gets a little more deceptive here as we discuss, Advanced *australopithecus*. They didn't give any specific names of individuals, so we'll just have to take a shotgun approach to it and deal with quite a few other *Australopithicines*. We'll cover:

- Australopithecus aethiopicus*
- Australopithecus robustus*
- Australopithecus garhi*
- Australopithecus afarensis*
- Australopithecus sedona*

There are A LOT more to list, but these would be the primary examples that are used the most to support human evolution. Let's go

The first man of our own ge-

EARLY HOMO SAPIENS

Three European fossil men--

SOLO MAN

An extinct race of *Homo sa-*

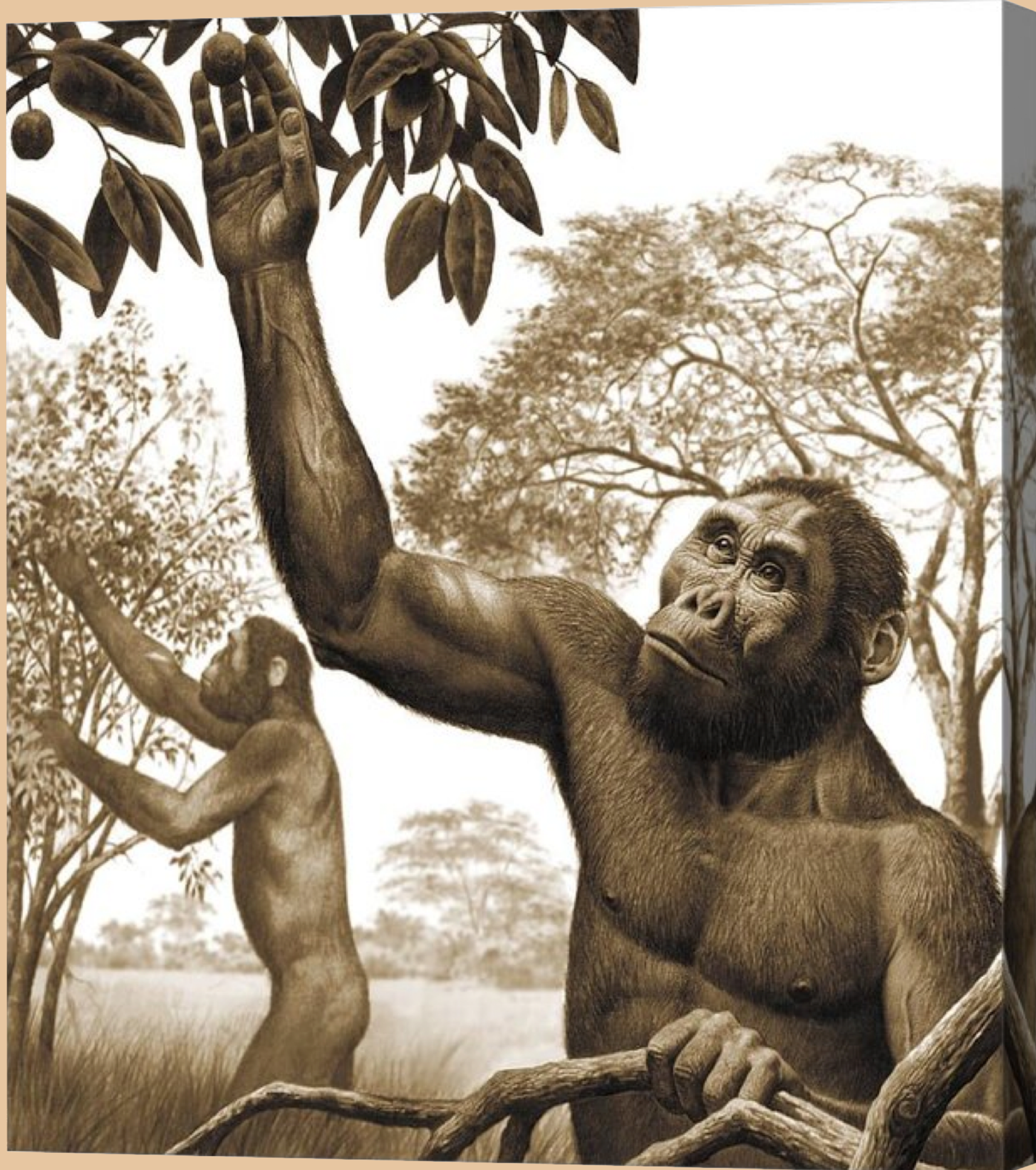
RHODESIAN MAN

Another extinct race of *Homo*



“ROBUST AUSTRALOPITHECINES”

AUSTRALOPITHECUS AETHIOPICUS



Let's be honest, when you see the picture to the left, it's pretty hard to argue with. You can obviously see that it has ape-like features. I mean, just look at that face. It's one that only a mother could love, right?

But then, look at the body and the hands. It's **TOTALLY** human. I guess we're in trouble and will finally have to admit that they have evidence for human evolution!

Not so fast! Don't just look at the cool artwork. You've got to dig deeper and see what was actually found before accepting what is being taught. When you do that, you may be surprised at what you find.

To the right is the *actual* evidence for *Au. aethiopicus*. If you can't tell, that is a totally ape skull. No evidence supporting human hands or that this specimen walked upright has been discovered. None!

As a matter of fact, we'll go a step further and show that this animal had **NOTHING** to do with human evolution.





**AUSTRALOPITHECUS
AETHIOPICUS**



**AUSTRALOPITHECUS
ROBUSTUS**



**AUSTRALOPITHECUS
BOISEI**

**HAVE ALL BEEN RENAMED TO:
PARANTHROPUS!**

► Behavior

▼ Human Fossils

Species

Paranthropus robustus

Fossils

Mystery Skull Interactive

Shanidar 3 - Neanderthal
Skeleton

PARANTHROPUS

PARA - NEAR, BESIDE + ANTHROPUS - MAN



Paranthropus robustus is an example of a robust australopithecine; they had very large megadont cheek teeth with thick enamel and focused their chewing in the back of the jaw. Large zygomatic arches (cheek bones) allowed the passage of large chewing muscles to the jaw and gave *P. robustus* individuals their characteristically wide, dish-shaped face. A large sagittal crest provided a large area to anchor these chewing muscles to the skull. These adaptations provided *P. robustus* with the ability of grinding down tough, fibrous foods. It is now known that 'robust' refers solely to tooth and face size, not to the body size of *P. robustus*.

Year of Discovery: 1938

History of Discovery:

When scientist Robert Broom bought a fossil jaw fragment and molar in 1938 that didn't look anything like some of the *Au. africanus* fossils he'd found during his career, he knew he was on to something different. After exploring Kromdraai, South Africa, the site where the curious fossils came from, Broom collected many more bones and teeth that together convinced him he had a new species which he named *Paranthropus robustus* (*Paranthropus* meaning "beside man").

You may be thinking to yourself, "So what? Why's that significant?" Trust me when I say that it is. Let me show you why.

Remember when we broke down the name *Pliopithecus*? "Pithecus" meant "ape", right? Well, what does the name *Paranthropus* mean when you break it down.

Para - near, beside, and "thropus" - man

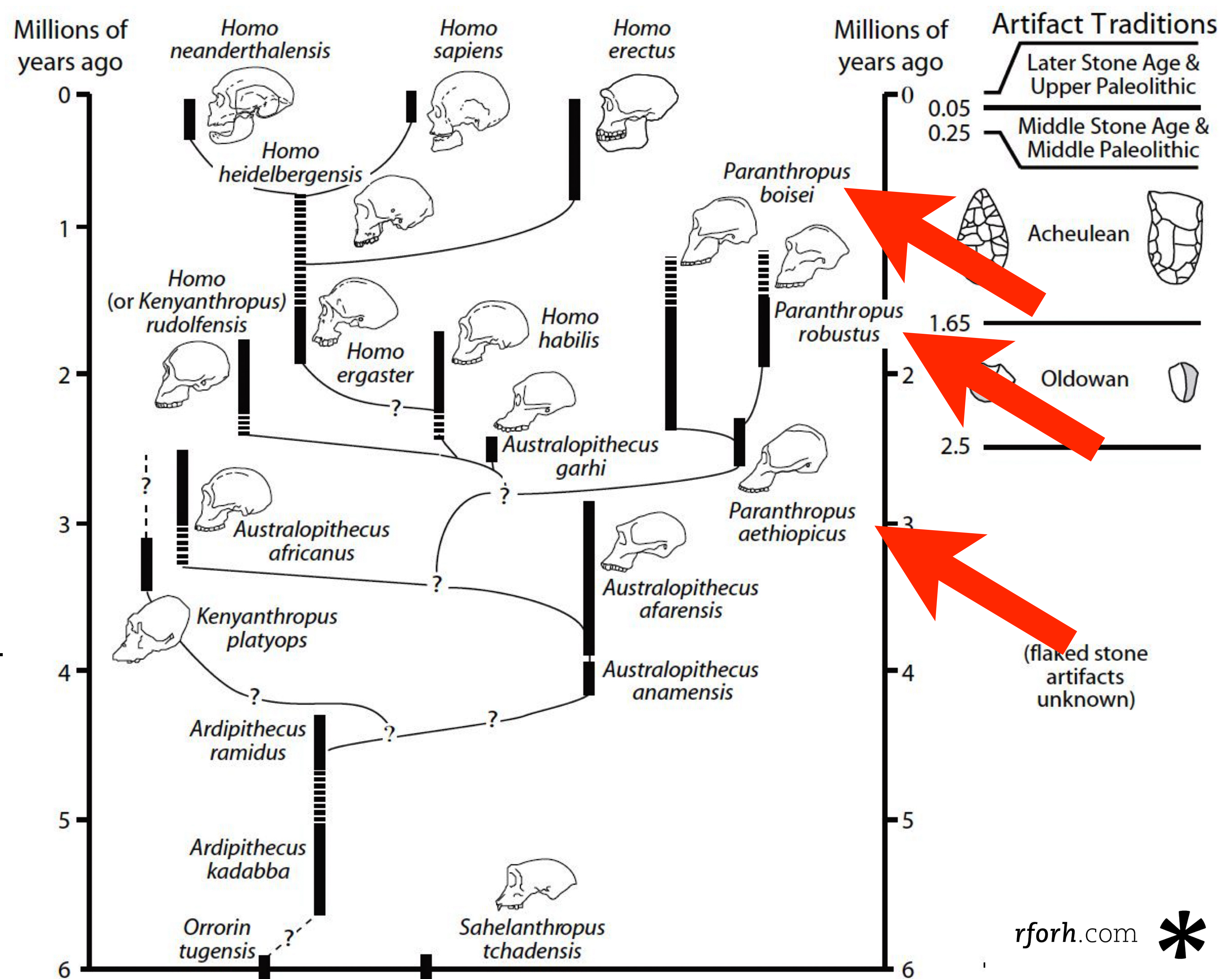
So the name literally mean, "beside man". This means it's NOT in the lineage of humans; i.e., it's what is called an "evolutionary dead end." I'll prove that to you. Just take a look at the chart on the next page.

This is one of the most up-to-date charts depicting human evolution. It was made to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Charles Darwin as well as the 100th anniversary of the publication of "Origin of Species".

Please notice what the red arrows are pointing to. Then notice that not one of these specimens is in the lineage to *Homo sapiens*.

The bottom line is that these individuals were nothing more than extinct apes. And, since they are nothing more than extinct apes, not a one of them should be on a chart depicting human evolution.

Let's keep looking at this chart, though, to deal with the next supposed human ancestor from the *Australopithicine* family, *Australopithecus garhi*.

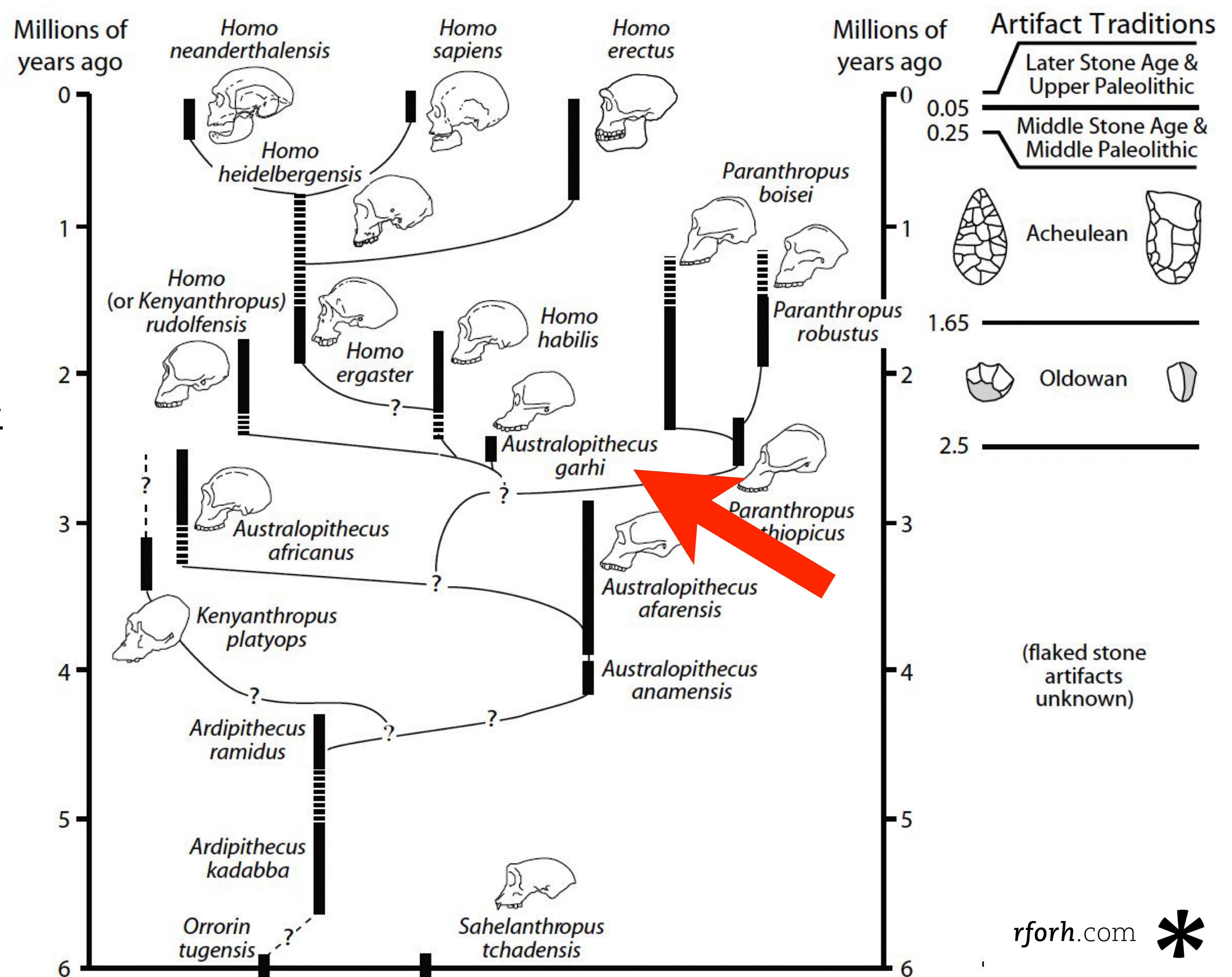


Please notice that *Australopithecus garhi* isn't pushed off to the side like the *Paranthropus* family. It's more in the center between the more ape-like ancestor and humans. Doesn't this prove that it was an evolutionary ancestor? The answer is, NO!

Look again at the bold, dark line underneath the skull depicting *Au. garhi*. Notice that it's NOT connected to anything. Yes, there's a skinny line connecting it to *Homo habilis*, which we'll deal with next, but what does the skinny line indicate?

Well, skinny lines indicate NO EVIDENCE! There is absolutely no evidence to support that *Au. garhi* evolved into *Homo habilis*. None!

As a matter of fact, in order to put this one to rest, let's go to the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History and see what they have to say about *Au. garhi*.





"THIS SPECIES IS NOT WELL DOCUMENTED; IT IS DEFINED ON THE BASIS OF ONE FOSSIL CRANIUM AND FOUR OTHER SKULL FRAGMENTS,"

Home » Human Evolution Evidence » Human Fossils » Species » Australopithecus garhi

Australopithecus garhi

So, let me get this straight. The evidence that they have to support that this specimen is an upright-walking, transitional form between apes and humans is:

*"one fossil cranium and four skull fragments."*⁶

In full disclosure, they do add that a partial skeleton was found nearby, but they're not sure if this is supposed to be a part of this family or not.

If you want me to give up on the Lord Jesus Christ as the one who created man in His image for a system that says given enough time, with no intelligence involved, you'll get human beings, you'll have to do better than this.

Lets's get rid of *Au. garhi* for good though.

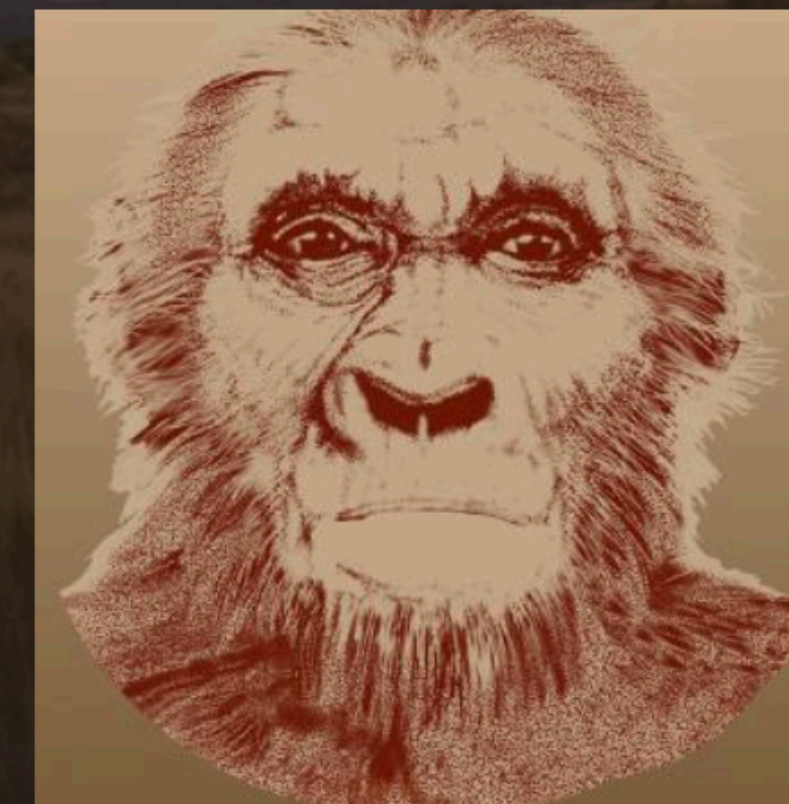
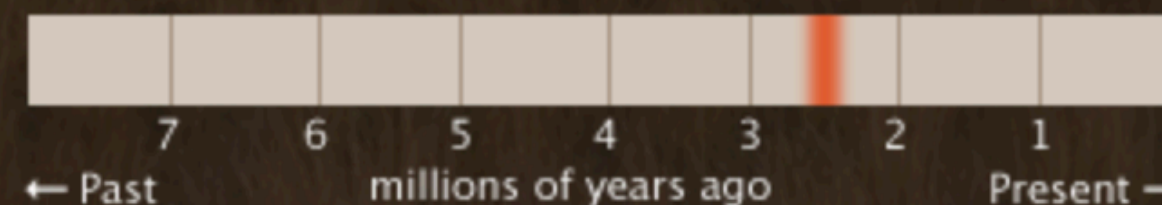


Australopithecus garhi

Discovery Date: 1990

Where Lived: Eastern Africa (the site of Bouri, Middle Awash, Ethiopia)

When Lived: About 2.5 million years ago



Overview:

This species is not well documented; it is defined on the basis of one fossil cranium and four other skull fragments, although a partial skeleton found nearby, from about the same layer, is usually included as part of the *Australopithecus garhi* sample. The associated fragmentary skeleton indicates a longer femur (compared to other *Australopithecus* specimens, like 'Lucy') even though long, powerful arms were maintained. This suggests a change toward longer strides during bipedal walking.



Encyclopedia **Australopithecus garhi**

Australopithecus garhi is a [gracile australopithecine](#) species whose fossils were discovered in [1996](#) by a research team led by [Ethiopian](#) paleontologist Berhane Asfaw and including [Tim White](#), an American paleontologist researcher. The hominin remains were initially believed to be a [human](#) ancestor species and the final [missing link](#) between the *Australopithecus* genus and the human genus, Homo. However it is now believe that *A. garhi*, although more advanced than any other [australopithecine](#), was only a competitor species to the species ancestral to Homo and therefore not a human ancestor. The remains are from the time when there were very few fossil records, between 2.0 and 3.0 million years ago. Tim White was the scientist to find the first of the key *A. garhi* fossils in 1996 near the village of Bouri, located in the [Middle Awash](#) of [Ethiopia](#)’s [Afar Depression](#). The species was confirmed and established as *A. garhi* on [November 20, 1997](#) by Y. Haile-Selassie. The species epithet “garhi” means “surprise” in the local Afar language.

<https://en-academic.com/dic.nsf/enwiki/1017880>

AUSTRALOPITHECUS GARHI

“THE HOMININ REMAINS WERE INITIALLY BELIEVED TO BE HUMAN ANCESTOR SPECIES AND THE FINAL MISSING LINK BETWEEN AUSTRALOPITHECUS GENUS AND HUMAN GENUS, HOMO.”

“HOWEVER IT IS NOW BELIEVED THAT A. GARHI, ALTHOUGH MORE ADVANCED THAN ANY OTHER AUSTRALOPITHECINE, WAS ONLY A COMPETITOR SPECIES TO THE SPECIES ANCESTRAL TO HOMO AND THEREFORE NOT A HUMAN ANCESTOR.”

There you go! Using a non-Christian source, we see that *Au. garhi*, just like the previous specimen, is NOT a human ancestor. This means . . . Yes, you know what I’m about to say, it should NOT be on any chart depicting human evolution.

Now we’re going to deal with the most famous of all supposed human ancestors. Yes, it’s in the *Australopithecine* family, and you probably know it by the name, “Lucy”!

See also:

1. [https://academic.microsoft.com/topic/2777317958/publication/search?q=Australopithecus%20garhi&qe=And\(Composite\(F.Fld%253D2777317958\)%252CTy%253D%270%27\)&f=&orderBy=0](https://academic.microsoft.com/topic/2777317958/publication/search?q=Australopithecus%20garhi&qe=And(Composite(F.Fld%253D2777317958)%252CTy%253D%270%27)&f=&orderBy=0)
2. <https://humanorigins.si.edu/evidence/human-fossils/species/australopithecus-garhi>

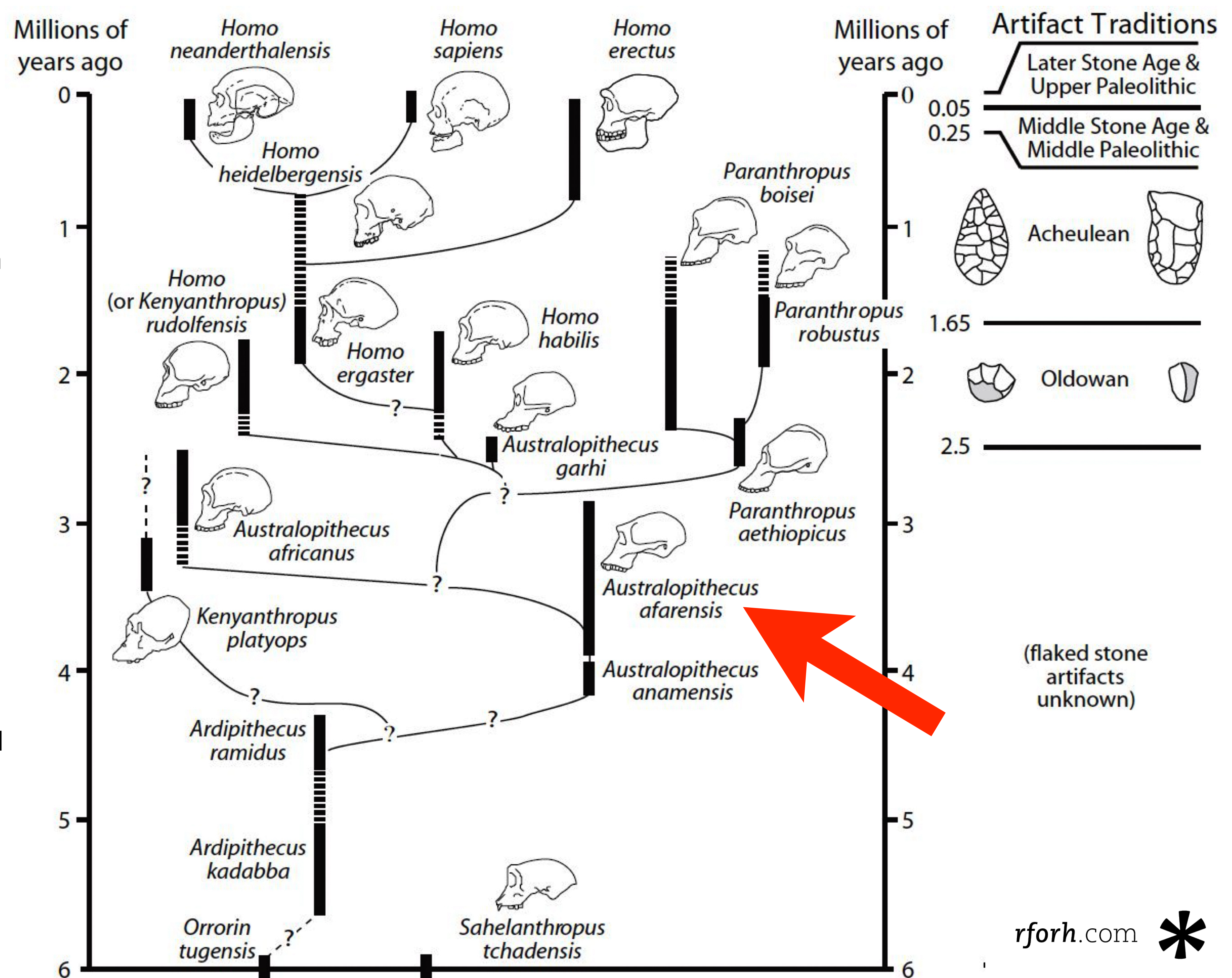
The official name for “Lucy” is *Australopithecus afarensis*. You can see its placement in reference to human evolution to the right.

The same thing that we said about *Au. garhi* can be said about *Au. afarensis*. Notice that the bold line doesn't connect with anything.

I dealt with this fossil in more in-depth detail in my booklet called, “Lucy Unlinked.” You can download a PDF of this for free by going to www.rforh.com/lucy or you can download our free App that has the booklet on there as well.

All you have to do is go to your App Store and search for “Reasons for Hope” and look for the blue asterisk “*” on a black background. Download it and put it to use.

For brevity sake though let's deal very quickly with this supposed ancestor.



Houston Museum of Natural Science



In 2008, for the first time in history, the Houston Museum of Natural Science was able to obtain the actual fossil for *Australopithecus afarensis*, or “Lucy,” where they put the actual bones on display in an exhibit, called “Out of Africa: The Three Journeys”.

This was a huge deal since that does not happen very often. Most people don’t realize that when you go to a museum, most of the time you’re not looking at the actual physical evidence. You’re looking at a cast of the evidence; that’s because there is so little actual evidence to go around. Almost every natural history museum across the globe has a depiction of “Lucy,” but there’s only one set of bones for this specific ancestor.

In addition to displaying the bones, they also made a study book for the teachers to use with the thousands of students they brought to the museum to see the actual evidence.

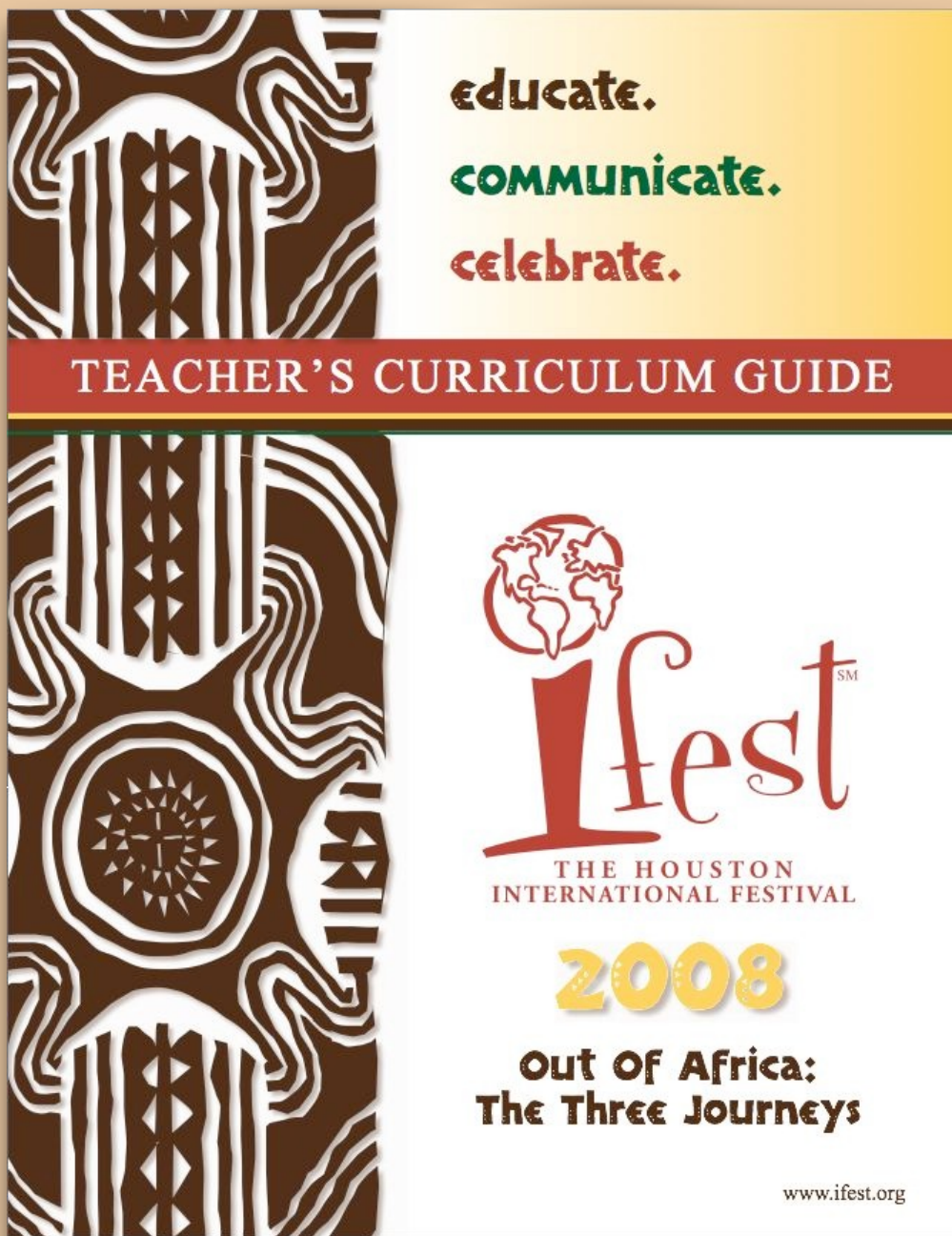
When you look inside the booklet, it’s very interesting. On page 20, it reads in part:

“For many years, Lucy was thought to be a direct human ancestor, but we now see her as belonging to a separate group of hominids which became our species, Homo sapiens.”⁷

Now that’s a “bad day at the office” for those who’ve been telling us that without a doubt “Lucy” is a direct ancestor to apes and humans. Which, by the way, is supposed to be the BEST evolutionary ancestor to humans.

If you don’t want to accept that, let’s use an article from the *Jerusalem Post*. Just the headline should do it: “Israeli Researchers: ‘Lucy’ Is Not Direct Ancestor to Humans”⁸

If you read further in the article, it’s even worse. The bottom line is, *Au. afarensis* is NOT ancestral to humans, so it therefore should NOT be on a chart depicting human evolution.





AUSTRALOPITHECUS SEDIBA

2010 BEST CANDIDATE FOR THE IMMEDIATE ANCESTOR OF HOMO SAPIENS

Now we're in trouble! *Australopithecus sediba*—what will we do with this one? I mean, come on, it was the “2010 Best Candidate for the Immediate Ancestor of Homo Sapiens”.


We'll just have to concede this one, right? NO! Be patient, give science time, they'll catch up to reality.


In April, 2017 we read this:


“Instead of belonging to the human lineage, the new species of Australopithecus sediba is more closely related to other hominin from South Africa that are on a side branch of the human family tree.”


Oh well, that's NOT good news for another supposed evolutionary ancestor. I'm thinking that your seeing a pattern as we progress. But, now it's going to get difficult because we're moving from “*Australopithicines*”, “apes”, to “Homo”, which is, “man”. It'll be ok, I promise.

Homo habilis

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- ▶ Behavior
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 - Mystery Skull Interactive
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 - Fossils
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- ▶ Timeline Interactive



Homo habilis

This species, one of the earliest members of the genus *Homo*, has a slightly larger braincase and smaller face and teeth than in *Australopithecus* or older hominin species. But it still retains some ape-like features, including long arms and a moderately-prognathic face.

Its name, which means ‘handy man’, was given in 1964 because this species was thought to represent the first maker of stone tools. Currently, the oldest stone tools are dated slightly older than the oldest evidence of the genus *Homo*.



Image Credit: Karen Carr Studio

Before we move back to the March of Progress chart, we have to address the second of the supposed ancestors that Richard Dawkins used in his ambush of Wendy Wright. And that would be, *Homo habilis*.

In order to do that, we’ll go back to the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History’s website and read what they have to say.⁹

By the way, I hope that you’ve noticed we’ve been using only secular sources to show that these supposed ancestors are what is claimed!

“Below are some of the still unanswered questions about *Homo habilis* that may be answered with future discoveries:”

- 1. Was *H. habilis* on the evolutionary lineage that evolved into later species of *Homo* and even perhaps our species, *Homo sapiens*?**
- 2. Are *H. habilis* and *Homo rudolfensis* indeed different species, or are they part of a single, variable species? Or was one the ancestor of the other?**
- 3. If *H. habilis* is not the ancestor of *Homo erectus*, how does it fit into our evolutionary tree?**

Below are some of the still unanswered questions about *Homo habilis* that may be answered with future discoveries:

1. Was *H. habilis* on the evolutionary lineage that evolved into later species of *Homo* and even perhaps our species, *Homo sapiens*?
2. Are *H. habilis* and *Homo rudolfensis* indeed different species, or are they part of a single, variable species? Or was one the ancestor of the other?
3. If *H. habilis* is not the ancestor of *Homo erectus*, how does it fit into our evolutionary tree?
4. *H. habilis* is one of the earliest members of the genus *Homo*. Was there a relationship between the origin of this genus and climate change – either with an increased period of climatic fluctuations, or major episodes of global cooling and drying leading to the spread of C4 grasslands?

First paper:

Leakey, L.S.B., Tobias, P.V., Napier, J.R., 1964. A new species of the genus *Homo* from Olduvai Gorge. *Nature* 202, 7–9.

Take a look at the first three of the “*unanswered questions*” they have for *Homo habilis*. Keep in mind that we’re supposed to accept the claim that this is evidence that man evolved from this ape-like ancestor.

If you have to question whether this was in the evolutionary lineage of “*Homo and even perhaps our species, Homo sapiens*”, or if “*H. habilis and Homo rudolfensis*” are even different species, or if “*one was the ancestor of the other,*” that means you don’t have a clue where this thing is supposed to fit.

Or how about the question if “*H. habilis is not the ancestor of Homo erectus, how does it fit into our evolutionary tree?*” That tells you that they don’t know if it even belongs in the human lineage. So why put it there?

If this is the best they’ve got, why would we ever give up on Christ.

But, let’s not stop there. Let’s get rid of this one for good by letting Dr. Ian Tattersall, curator emeritus at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, New York, speak.

and a new model of adaptive versatility. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 35, 2006. rforh.com



**“HOMO HABILIS [IS] AN ALL-
EMBRACING “WASTEBASKET”
SPECIES INTO WHICH A WHOLE
HETEROGENEOUS VARIETY OF
FOSSILS COULD BE
CONVENIENTLY SWEEP.”**

Tattersall, I. and Schwartz, J.H., *Extinct Humans*, Westview Press, New York (2001), p. 111.

IAN TATTERSALL



OH 7 - "Johnny's Child"

Homo habilis | Defining Specimen



Homo habilis Reconstruction

Smithsonian Museum of Natural History

Hall of Human Origins



There are even more problems with *this* supposed ancestor. Above left, you can see the defining specimen for *Homo habilis*. That's right, that's the key evidence used to suggest this was a human ancestor. To the right, you see what this supposed ancestor looked like.

There are major problems with this interpretation. In order for me to prove that, let's take a look at what the physical evidence actually supports.

OH 7 Homo habilis | Defining Specimen

Evidence:

Broken and deformed lower jawbone with 13 teeth

Isolated molar

Couple of skull fragments

21 finger, hand and wrist bones

Only One Problem:

Six of the 21 finger bones were mistakenly assumed to be *H. habilis*. They were later identified as non-hominin.

- A. One “finger” turned out to be a vertebrate fragment.
- B. Two others bones belonged to a monkey.

There’s Even More Problems:

1. Modern human bones had already been found in the exact same place as these bones.
2. Archaeological layers displaying clear evidence that modern human had lived there was also found. This included clear evidence of modern human habitation, including shelter, a wide variety of sophisticated stone tools, and thousands of butchered bones.

3. Virtually every bone that’s been attributed to *habilis* were found as isolated bones or bone fragments. None of the bones were found physically connected to other bones.

4. These bones were all found in mixed bone beds (containing many animal species), making it easier to accidentally combine ape and human bones into a supposed “transitional” species.

5. *H. habilis* was established as a taxon with virtually NO evidence. OH 7 was scattered broadly across the excavated area and there was no way of knowing if the bones even belonged to each other.

6. Almost all of the skulls presumed to be *habilis* have been reconstructed more than once, with each new reconstruction calling into question the earlier ones.

7. That’s because many of the skull and facial remains were found severely crushed and flattened. Two of the skulls were washed into a gulley and trampled by cattle.

8. After 50 years world experts in human evolution overwhelming reject this whole taxon!¹⁰

Please allow me to give you a couple of quotes to put this to rest:

“We still don’t understand *Habilis*.” Tim White, UC Berkeley¹¹

“It is remarkable that the taxonomy and phylogenetic relationships of the earliest known representatives of our own genus, *Homo*, remain obscure. . . . reassessments of the fossils themselves have rendered untenable a simple unilinear model of human evolution, in which *Homo habilis* succeeded the *australopithecines* and then evolved via *H. erectus* into *H. sapiens*—but no clear alternative consensus has yet emerged.” Bernard Wood, George Washington University¹²



HOMO ERECTUS

The first man of our own genus, *Homo erectus* is modern of limb but more primitive of hand and brain, with a cranial capacity extending only into the lower range of *Homo sapiens*. The sites he frequented show that he led a communal life and knew the use of fire.

“FIRST MAN OF OUR OWN GENUS, HOMO ERECTUS IS MODERN OF LIMB BUT MORE PRIMITIVE OF HAND AND BRAIN, WITH A CRANIAL CAPACITY EXTENDING ONLY INTO THE LOWER RANGE OF HOMO SAPIENS.”

We're back to the March of Progress chart and on to the next supposed ancestor, *Homo erectus*.

When you look at all of the evidence for *H. erectus*, you'll see that they're nothing more than humans with some unique features. According to the evolutionary model *H. erectus* fossils have been found in remote, isolated island locations far from Africa and have been dated using secular methods to 1.9 MYA. If that's the case, it destroys the teaching that humans evolved in Africa and migrated out just a few hundred thousand years ago.

No, the physical evidence supports that these were *Homo sapiens*. Take a look.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THAT H. ERECTUS WAS TOTALLY HUMAN:

- Watercraft Construction
- Seafaring Navigation
- Jewelry Manufacture
- Cordage & Knot Making
- Language & Communication Skills¹³

Take a listen at what Dr. Milford H. Wolpoff, who is a paleoanthropologist and professor of anthropology at the University of Michigan had to say:

“In our view, there are two alternatives. We should either admit that Homo erectus/Homo sapiens boundary is arbitrary and use non morphological (i.e., temporal) criteria for determining it, or Homo erectus should be sun [into Homo sapiens].”¹⁴

Again, even the famous *H. erectus* is nothing to worry about. I’d HIGHLY recommend that you read Christopher Rupe and Dr. John Sanfords book entitle, *Contested Bones* to get an enormous amount of informations showing this to be true.

Next is a bonus ancestor, *Homo ergaster*.

From Ida to Us

Find out about the evolutionary stages that link Ida with modern humans across millions of years.

HOMO ERGASTER (TURKANA BOY)

Location: Lake Turkana, Kenya

Age: 1.6 million years ago

Completeness of fossil: Over 90%.

Description: Discovered by a team led by Richard Leakey in 1984, 'Turkana Boy' was an 8-year old member of the *Homo ergaster* species. He stood five feet tall and is likely to have reached six feet as an adult. He comes from the earliest human species whose body proportions essentially mirror our own. Unlike Lucy, who is thought to have at least partially lived in the trees, Turkana Boy was perfectly at home roaming the open savannas.



© Rod Micken / American Museum of Natural History

While you won't find *Homo ergaster* on the March of Progress chart or even in the Smithsonian's Hall of Human Origins, you will find it in many other places. Just go to the Australian Museum website¹⁵ there you'll read:

"Homo ergaster was the first of our ancestors to look more like modern humans. These people were generally tall and slender and may also have been relatively hairless."

What do we do, this looked like us? All you have to do is read the next sentence. It says:

"Not everyone accepts this species name, some still prefer to use the term African Homo erectus."

To finish this, let me give you one more quote from a secular source on the next page.

Written by [C. David Kreger](#)
[Introduction](#)

Homo ergaster is one of the more problematic of somewhat accepted species designations currently tossed around in anthropological literature. Each individual researcher that sees *ergaster* as a valid taxon sees different specimens as belonging or not belonging to the taxon. Many researchers deny any validity to the species at all. On the whole though, most researchers see too little difference between *ergaster* and *erectus* to form the basis of a species of the former, separated from the latter. As a general rule of thumb, one can consider most attributed *ergaster* specimens to be early *erectus* geographically confined to Africa (however, this is not a hard and fast rule).

“*Homo ergaster* is one of the more problematic of somewhat accepted species designations currently tossed around in anthropological literature. Each individual researcher that sees *ergaster* as a valid taxon sees different specimens as belonging or not belonging to the taxon. Many researchers deny any validity to the species at all. On the whole though, most researchers see too little difference between *ergaster* and *erectus* to form the basis of a species of the former, separated from the latter.”

I think you can see why I'm still feeling very confident in putting my faith in the Lord Jesus Christ!

Lets go back to the March of Progress chart to the next supposed ancestor and see what we find.

NOTE: A taxon is a taxonomic category or group for classification of an organism (i.e., phylum, genus, species).



To be honest, we don't need to go any further than the heading for this one. It reads, "Early Homo Sapiens". Ok, that means we're talking about . . . human beings, right?

Anyway, let's see what they have to say:

**"THREE EUROPEAN FOSSIL MEN - -
- SWANSCOMBE, STEINHEIM AND
MONTMAURIN - - - ARE PROBABLY
THE EARLIEST EXAMPLES OF
MAN'S MODERN SPECIES."**

EARLY HOMO SAPIENS

Three European fossil men---
Swanscombe, Steinheim and
Montmaurin---are probably
the earliest examples of man's
modern species. Their denti-
tion is primitive, but the back
of the skull and the face are
more modern; the brain capac-
ity is within modern range.

So, how do we deal with those three supposed ancestors?

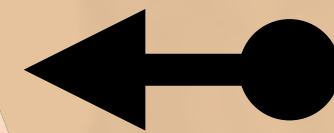
All you have to do is a little research and you'll find that all three of these are now believed to be nothing more than Neanderthal man. As a matter of fact, the fossil evidence found for "Swanscombe man" is no longer considered to even be male. It's now widely believed to have been a female!¹⁴

Don't worry, she's in good company. The same thing happened to the world famous, "Lucy" fossils!

Anyway, on to the next supposed ancestor that we find on the March of Progress, Solo man.

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No, we're not talking about that Solo man, we're talking about the supposed ape-like human ancestor that was found in Java which was named "Solo man". Here's what they say:

"AN EXTINCT RACE OF HOMO SAPIENS IN JAVA, SOLO MAN IS KNOWN SO FAR ONLY FROM TWO SHIN BONES AND SOME FRAGMENTS OF SKULL."

SOLO MAN

An extinct race of *Homo sapiens* in Java, Solo man is known so far only from two shin bones and some fragments of skull. These indicate his limbs were modern in appearance but his skull was massive and thick, with heavy brows and sloping forehead.



If this process hadn't destroyed so many people's faith it would be funny. From 2 shin bones and fragments of skulls I'm supposed to give up on Jesus Christ. Not happening!

By the way, I pray that you do more studying on the ancestors that I didn't cover in here for the sake of time. You'll find that MOST of our supposed ancestors are made up of just that, a few fragments of bone.

We're getting close to the end of the chart, so let's keep moving. The next one is interesting because it was just updated so we'll give you the latest information on *Homo rhodesiensis*, or *Rhodesian Man*.





RHODESIAN MAN

“ANOTHER EXTINCT RACE OF HOMO SAPIENS THAT DWELLED IN AFRICA, THESE MEN WERE MORE MODERN THAN HOMO ERECTUS BUT MORE PRIMITIVE THAN THE FIRST BUSHMANLIKE PEOPLES.

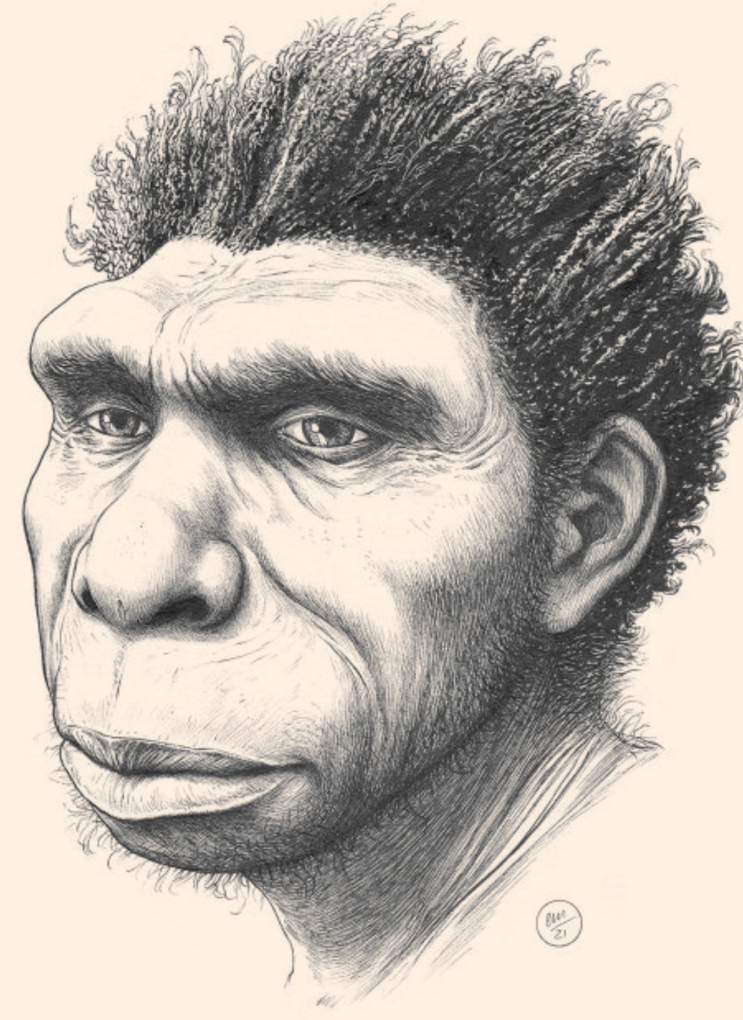
Another extinct race of *Homo sapiens* that dwelled in Africa, these men were more modern than *Homo erectus* but more primitive than the first Bushmanlike peoples. Fossil remains have been found with cutting and scraping tools of stone as well as some of bone.

Unfortunately today, Rhodesian Man, i.e. *Homo rhodesiensis*, is considered to be nothing more than *Homo heidelbergensis*. While you won't find *H. heidelbergensis* on the March of Progress, you will see it elsewhere.

H. heidelbergensis has actually made a resurgence because of a new supposed ancestor called, *Homo bodoensis* which started being promoted in October 2021. So, what can we know about these three supposed ancestors. Quite frankly, that it's a MESS!

The time frame that these fossils are placed by the evolutionary teaching has been nicknamed, “the muddle in the Middle Pleistocene”. And that's because there are huge problems trying to sort out which fossils belong to which species so they can figure out how long each species live. They also can't figure out which species preceded the other species.¹⁵





Homo bodoensis

If you really want to know how big of a mess it is, look at the history of *H. heidelbergensis* itself. It used to be classified *Homo erectus*, *Homo neanderthalensis* or ‘archaic’ *Homo sapiens*. Many in the scientific community gave up on that classification though because the evidence shows that Neanderthals existed long before *H. heidelbergensis* came onto the scene.

Others still have taken many of the European fossils and reclassified them as Neanderthal.

Just so you can see what a mess it is, please allow me to quote extensively from the October 29, 2021 Sci-News article entitled, “Meet Homo bodoensis, New Species of Human Ancestor”:

“Homo bodoensis is based on a reassessment of existing fossils from Africa and Eurasia from this time period.

Traditionally, these fossils have been variably assigned to either Homo heidelbergensis or Homo rhodesiensis, both of which carried multiple, often contradictory definitions.

“Talking about human evolution during this time period became impossible due to the lack of proper terminology that acknowledges human geographic variation,” Dr. Roksandic said.

Previously, paleoanthropologists found that some fossils of Homo heidelbergensis actually belonged to early Neanderthals, making the name redundant. For the same reason, the name needs to be abandoned when describing fossil humans from east Asia.

Further muddling the narrative, African fossils dated to this period have been called at times both Homo heidelbergensis and Homo rhodesiensis. The latter species is poorly defined and the name has never been widely accepted.”¹⁸

The bottom line as I said before, this is a mess. And, if that’s the best they have to offer, I’m not giving up on Christ! We’re almost done, let’s go the the next supposed ancestor. You know this one as well, Neanderthal man!



NEANDERTHAL MAN

Not nearly as brutish a fellow as his name has come to connote, Neanderthal man, whose peoples rimmed the Mediterranean and dotted Europe had a cranial capacity in some cases larger than that of modern man. He made a variety of tools advanced in design.

“NOT NEARLY AS BRUTISH A FELLOW AS HIS NAME HAS COME TO CONNOTE,”

“HAD A CRANIAL CAPACITY IN SOME CASES LARGER THAN THAT OF MODERN MAN. HE MADE A VARIETY OF TOOLS ADVANCED IN DESIGN.”

Interesting. So Neanderthal wasn't as "brutish" as we thought and some had a larger cranial capacity than *H. sapiens*. What are the implications. Well, we're told *H. erectus* couldn't be human because the cranial capacity was so small. (Even though some of the fossils show a capacity of around 1,251 cc.¹⁹ Which, by the way, is about the same as the average human female.)

Now we're told that Neanderthal had a larger brain capacity. Using the same logic as used for *H. erectus*, wouldn't that mean they had the capacity to be smarter than *H. sapien*? Now we know brain size does not indicate intelligence. It's just interesting to me that some try to have it both ways. What about the eyebrow ridges, don't they prove Neanderthal evolved from an apelike creature? The answer is . . . No!



There are MANY examples of men that have large eyebrow ridges. Just take a look at many MMA fighters! That has nothing to do with them evolving from an apelike ancestor.

So, what does the evidence for Neanderthal really show? Let me quote Dr. Joe Cain, senior lecturer in history and philosophy of biology, from University College London. In the History Channel Show entitled “Ape to Man” he said:

“Neanderthal seemed so promising when it’s first presented. It seems like it’s going to be the answer. But on closer inspection, it starts to fall apart. Most importantly, the key fossils just seem to be too much like humans. Neanderthal at best is a man with some ape qualities.”

Bottom line, Neanderthal isn’t a “missing link” at all.

At the Neanderthal Museum in Mettmann Germany, which is just a few miles from where the first Neanderthal bones were discovered, you'll see the image to the right.

When you start at the far right, the drawing shows how Neanderthal man was initially drawn. After more bones were found, the interpretation totally changed. When you look lefts side of the drawing on the wall, you see Neanderthal man standing upright, no longer hunched over. He also doesn't have nearly as much hair on his body or nearly as sharp of toe nails as the original.

By the way, from just bones, how can you tell how hairy something was or if they needed a pedicure or not? **That's not science, that's science fiction.**

Now, look at the middle model. That's Neanderthal man in a suit. If he was walking down the street you wouldn't give him a second glance. Other than the fact that he's wearing a suit, and that's not good.

I'm very blessed to have been around this topic for a very long time now--over 20 years actually. One of the men that I had the privilege of traveling with and learning from was Dr. Duane Gish. You can see his picture in the top right of the Neanderthal picture.

Dr. Gish debated anyone that was willing to debate on the topic of human evolution, and I saw quite a few of these debates back in the day. In fact, his logic and forensic acumen got to the point where secular professors wouldn't debate him anymore.

What I found so funny was that when I saw the model of Neanderthal in his suit, it looked just like Dr. Duane Gish! Neanderthal has evolved indeed. But not from an apelike ancestor--he's evolved *into* a Creationist!

We have one last supposed ancestor to deal with. Cro-magnon man!



"ONLY A CULTURAL STEP AWAY FROM MODERN MAN"



CRO-MAGNON MAN

Only a cultural step away from modern man, Cro-Magnon man has left the world his art---cave paintings, stone engravings and carved figures. He replaced the Neanderthals in Europe and, diversifying in many populations, seems to have colonized the world.

What's *that* mean, "Only a cultural step away from modern man"? They also write that they did art, engravings as well as carvings. How were they different from *H. sapiens*? They weren't!

Well, they were in one way, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica:

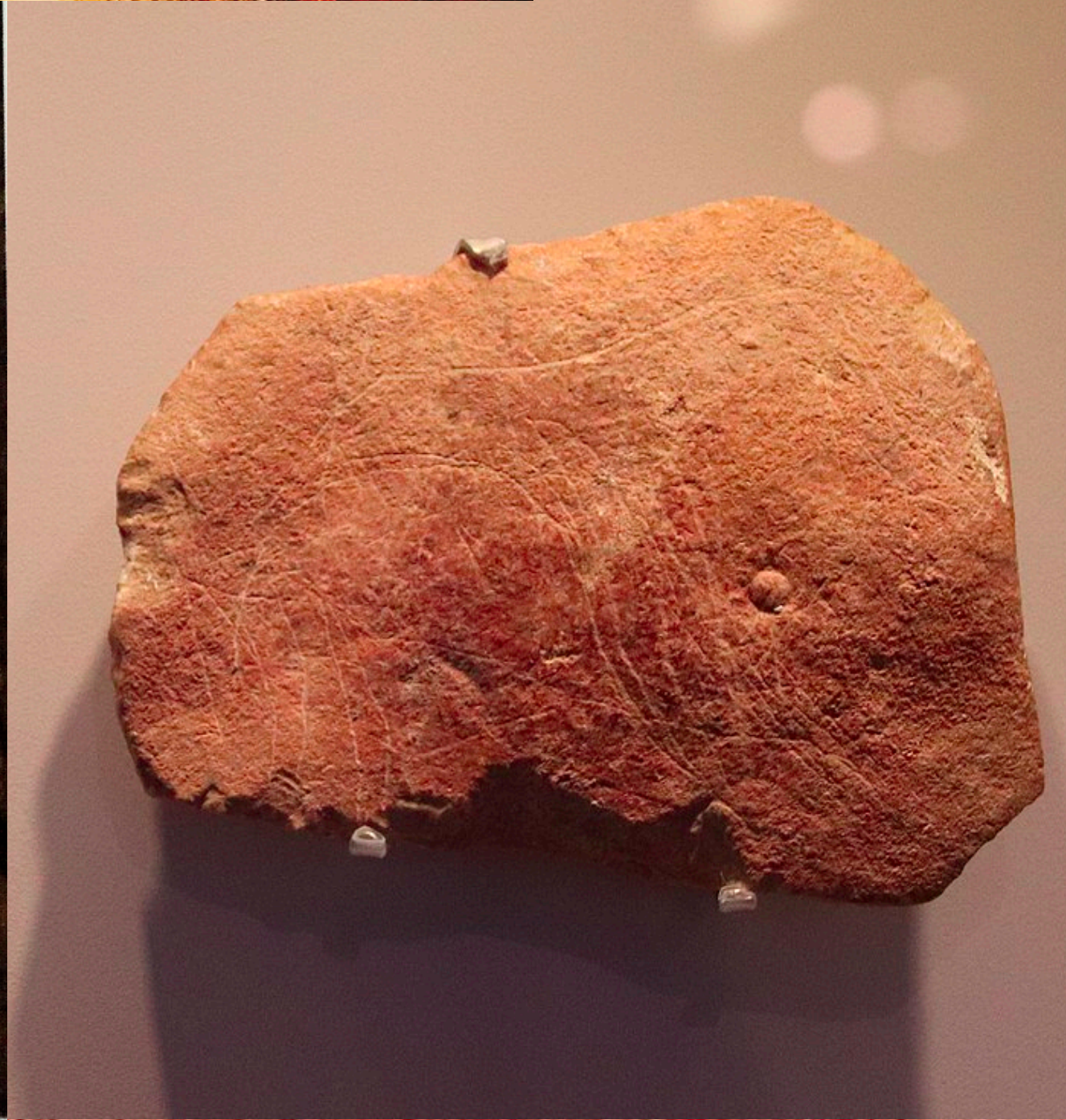
*"The brain capacity was about 1,600 cc, somewhat larger than the average for modern humans."*²⁰

The also:

*"Produced a variety of sophisticated tools such as retouched blades, end scrapers, "nosed" scrapers, the chisel-like known as burin,"*²⁰

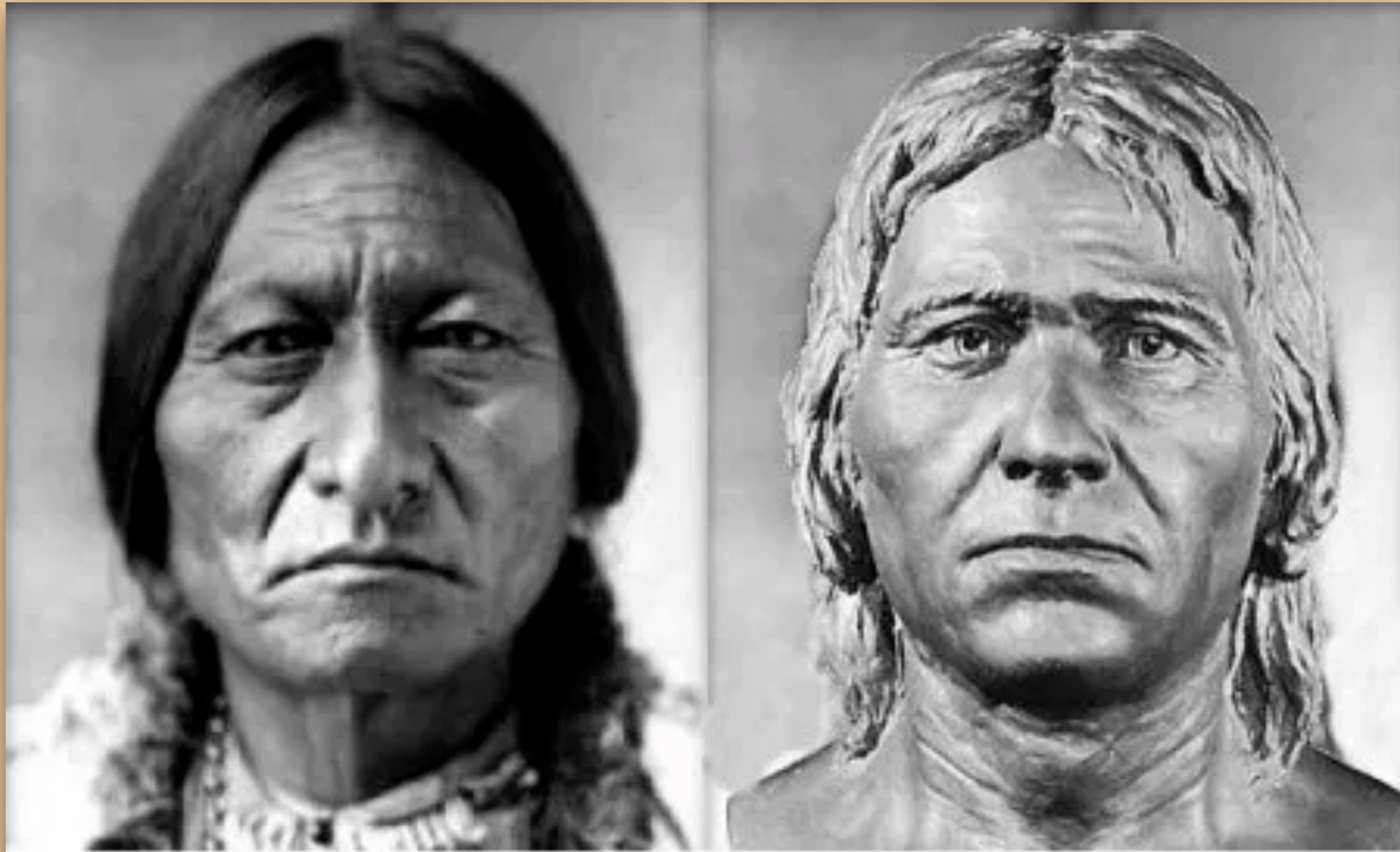
Seems pretty human to me. As a matter of fact, I'd like you to see some of their artwork. Take a look at it on the next page.





DNA SHOWS NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS RELATED TO ANCESTRAL EUROPEAN PEOPLE

19 August 2018



Native American (Sitting Bull) Cro Magnon Early European

Here's the bottom line for Cro-magnon. They were human and very closely related to the North American Indians. According to Nick Patterson:

*"There is a genetic link between the paleolithic population of Europe and modern Native Americans. The evidence is that the population that crossed the Bering Strait from Siberia into the Americas more than 15,000 years ago was likely related to the ancient population of Europe."*²¹

So there you go. You've seen the evidence for every one of the supposed ancestors found on the March of Progress, plus a few extra. Now you have to make a decision on whom you're going to follow. But, before you go, please allow me to take you back to the March of Progress chart one last time to show you just how deceptive it is.

Most people saw the chart, but they didn't get the book and read what was written there. So that's what we're going to do.

“ALTHOUGH PROTO-APES AND APES WERE QUADRUPEDAL, ALL ARE SHOWN HERE STANDING FOR THE PURPOSES OF COMPARISON.”

The Road to Homo Sapiens

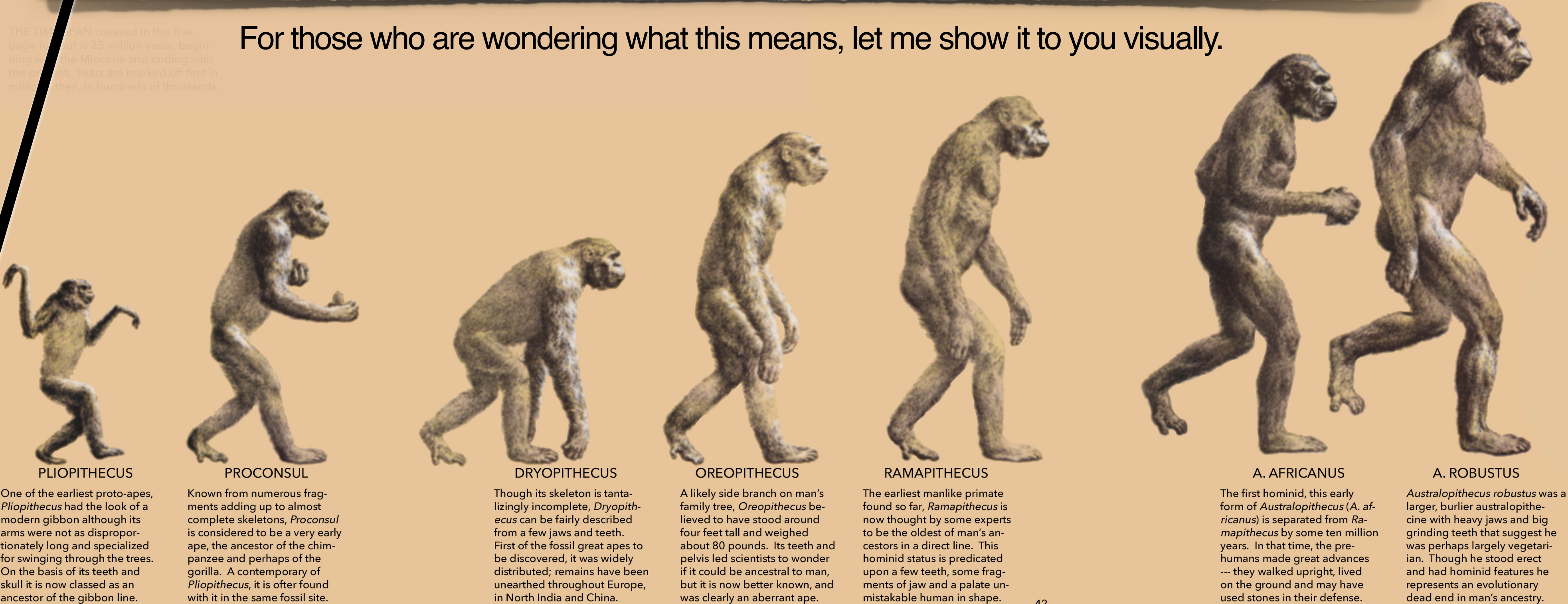
What were the stages of man’s long march from apelike ancestors to *sapiens*? Beginning at right and progressing across four more pages are milestones of primate and human evolution as scientists know them today, pieced together from the fragmentary fossil evidence. It is a revealing story, not only for the creatures it shows, but also because it graphically illustrates how much can be learned from how little: the semmingly chaotic collection of bones at left, for example, can give a quite complete picture of how *Australopithecus* might have walked—a bipedal creature at the very dawn of man.

Many of the figures shown here have been built up from far few fragments—a jaw, some teeth perhaps, as indicated by the white highlights—and thus are products of educated guessing. But even if later finds should dictate changes, these reconstructions serve a purpose in showing how these creatures might have looked. When they lived can be seen from the geological time scale across the top—blue for the proto-apes, red and purple for the hominids and the first men, green for *Homo sapiens*. Breaks in the ribbons signify extinction of a line or gaps in the fossil record. Although proto-apes and apes were quadrupedal, all are shown here standing for the purpose of comparison.

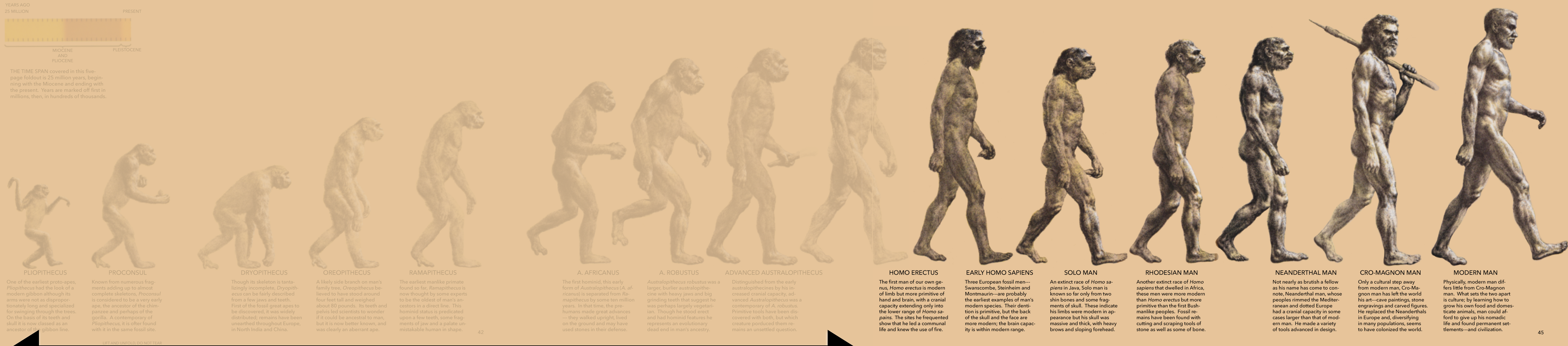
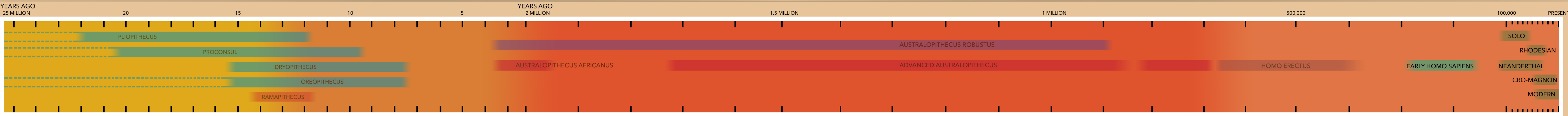
A SPINE, ribs and hip bones of *Australopithecus africanus* reveal not only approximate height and weight but, most important, his upright posture and bipedal gait.

THE TIME SPAN covered in this five-page fold-out is 25 million years, beginning with the Miocene and ending with the present. Years are marked off first in millions, then, in hundreds of thousands.

For those who are wondering what this means, let me show it to you visually.



LIFT AND UNFOLD, DO NOT TEAR



NONE of these walked upright, it was pure deception!

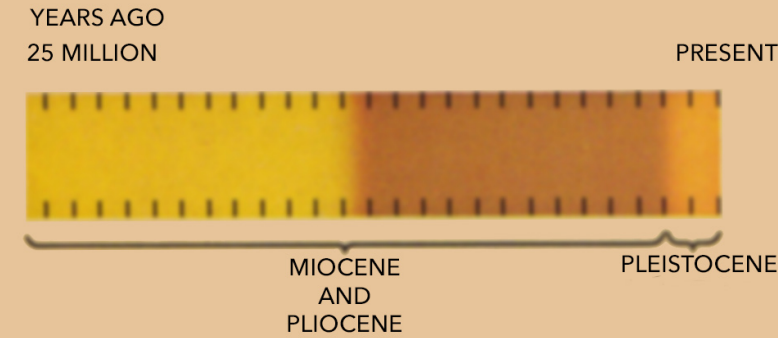
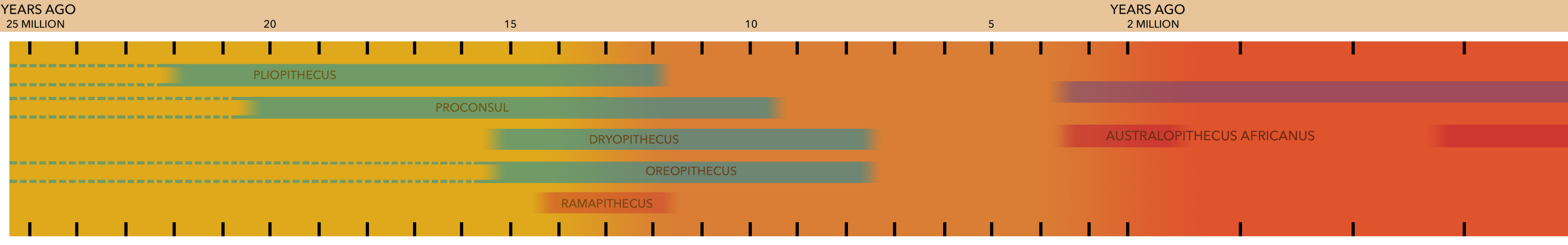
Let's read from the book one last time

The Road to Homo Sapiens

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PLIOPITHECUS

One of the earliest proto-apes, *Pliopithecus* had the look of a modern gibbon although its arms were not as disproportionately long and specialized for swinging through the trees. On the basis of its teeth and skull it is now classed as an ancestor of the gibbon line.



PROCONSUL

Known from numerous fragments adding up to almost complete skeletons, *Proconsul* is considered to be a very early ape, the ancestor of the chimpanzee and perhaps of the gorilla. A contemporary of *Pliopithecus*, it is often found with it in the same fossil site.



DRYOPITHECUS

Though its skeleton is tantalizingly incomplete, *Dryopithecus* can be fairly described from a few jaws and teeth. First of the fossil great apes to be discovered, it was widely distributed; remains have been unearthed throughout Europe, in North India and China.



OREOPITHECUS

A likely side branch on man's family tree, *Oreopithecus* believed to have stood around four feet tall and weighed about 80 pounds. Its teeth and pelvis led scientists to wonder if it could be ancestral to man, but it is now better known, and was clearly an aberrant ape.



RAMAPITHECUS

The earliest manlike primate found so far, *Ramapithecus* is now thought by some experts to be the oldest of man's ancestors in a direct line. This hominid status is predicated upon a few teeth, some fragments of jaw and a palate unmistakable human in shape.



A. AFRICANUS

The first hominid, this early form of *Australopithecus* (*A. africanus*) is separated from *Ramapithecus* by some ten million years. In that time, the pre-humans made great advances --- they walked upright, lived on the ground and may have used stones in their defense.

A. ROBUSTUS

Australopithecus robustus was a larger, burlier australopithecine with heavy jaws and big grinding teeth that suggest he was perhaps largely vegetarian. Though he stood erect and had hominid features he represents an evolutionary dead end in man's ancestry.

LIFT AND UNFOLD, DO NOT TEAR

The Road
to Homo Sapiens

What were the stages of man's long march from apelike ancestors to *sapiens*? Beginning at right and progressing across four more pages are milestones of primate and human evolution as scientists know them today, pieced together from the fragmentary fossil evidence. It is a revealing story, not only for the creatures it shows, but also because it graphically illustrates how much can be learned from how little: the semmingly chaotic collection of bones at left, for example, can give a quite complete picture of how *Australopithecus* might have walked-a bipedal creature at the very dawn of man.

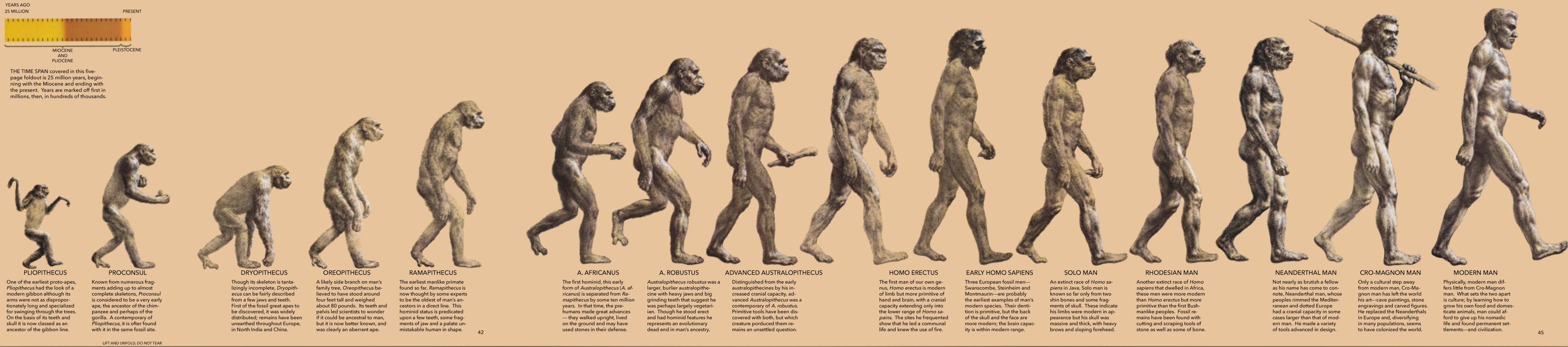
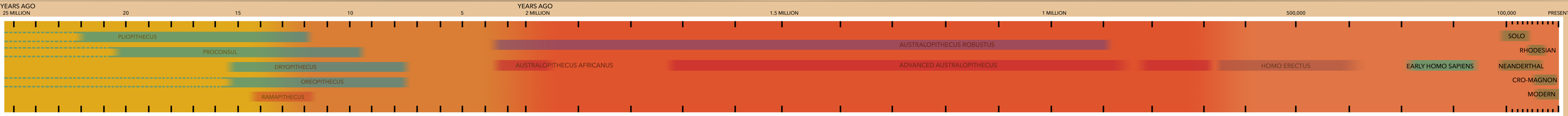
Many of the figures shown here have been built up from far few fragments-a jaw, some teeth perhaps, as indicated by the white highlights-and thus are products of educated guessing. But even if later finds should dictate changes, these reconstructions serve a purpose in showing how these creatures might have looked. When they lived can be seen from the geological time scale across the top-blue for the proto-apes, red and purple for the hominids and the first men, green for *Homo sapiens*. Breaks in the ribbons signify extinction of a line or gaps in the fossil record. Although proto-apes and apes were quadrupedal, all are shown here standing for the purpose of comparison.

A SPINE, ribs and hip bones of *Australopithecus africanus* reveal not only approximate height and weight but, most important, his upright posture and bipedal gait.

“IT IS A REVEALING STORY, NOT ONLY FOR THE CREATURES IT SHOWS, BUT ALSO BECAUSE IT GRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATES HOW MUCH CAN BE LEARNED FROM HOW LITTLE;”

“MANY OF THE FIGURES SHOWN HERE HAVE BEEN BUILT UP FROM FAR FEW FRAGMENTS-A JAW, SOME TEETH PERHAPS, AS INDICATED BY THE WHITE HIGHLIGHTS-AND THUS ARE PRODUCTS OF EDUCATED GUESSING.”

There you have it. The evidence DOES NOT support what the image shows. This was deception back then, and it is continuing today. What the actual evidence supports is that humans have always been humans, and apes have always been apes. Yes, there are some of both that are no longer here that had unique characteristics. But that's it—one did not change into the other over time. When God said He created man in His image, He meant it, and the evidence supports that!



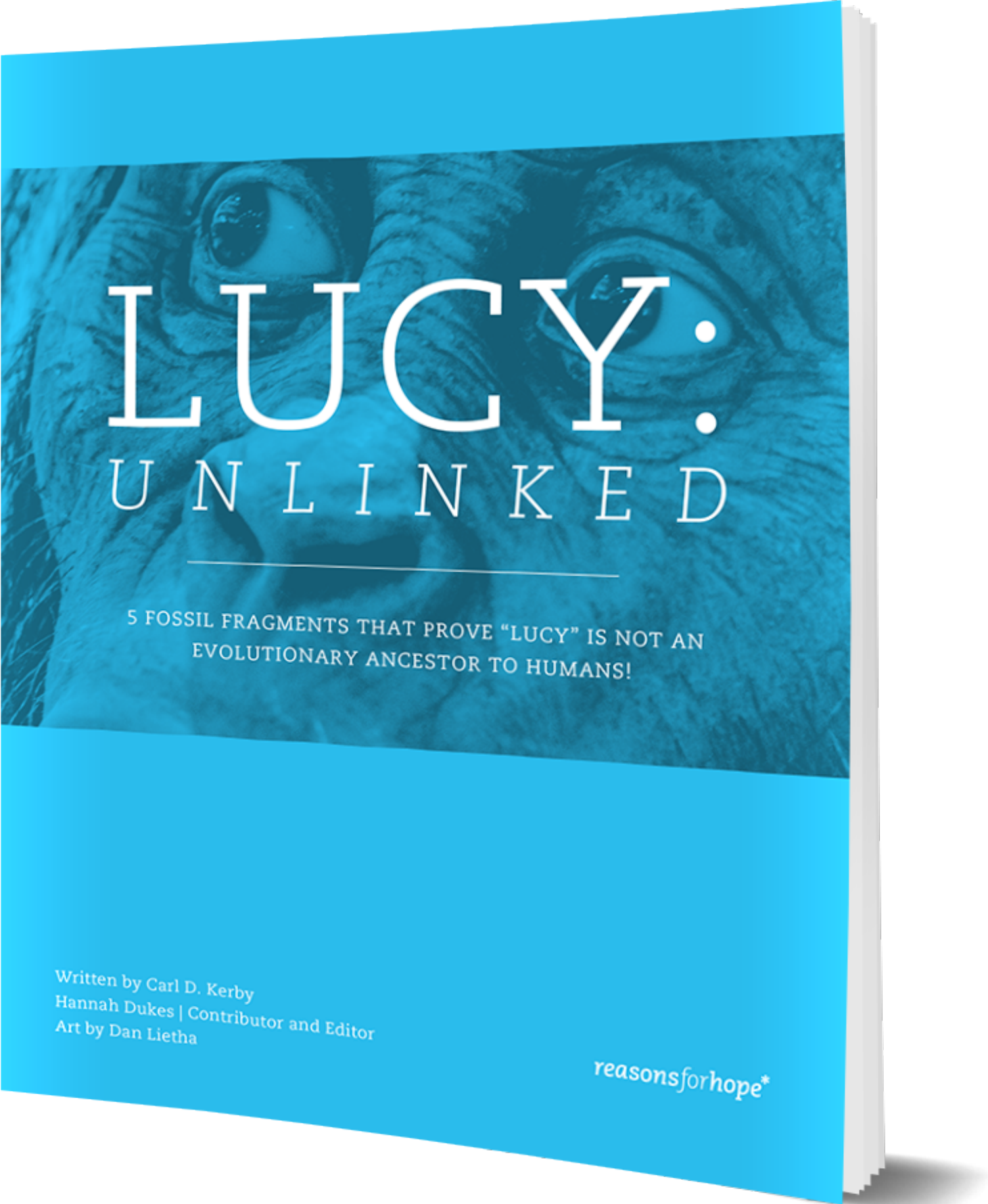
Please remember that in the future and don't just believe what we've presented here. Go and look at the evidence for yourself. We are so confident that when you do that you'll see just how little evidence there is to support naturalistic processes. May God richly bless your search. Stay Bold!

For more information on *Au. afarensis*, download the “Reasons for Hope” app. Click on “Merch!” Scroll down and click on, “Free PDF Booklets.” Select and download the “Lucy: Unlinked” booklet.

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