

APOLOGETICS 20 – DEFENDING CREATION – PART 12

ADDRESSING EVOLUTION - PART 5

INTRODUCTION

Apologetics - ἀπολογία apologia

The definition of Christian Apologetics is “the information that enables a believer to provide a defense for why a doctrine is believed.”

1 Peter 3:15 – But sanctify Christ as Lord in your hearts, always being ready to make a defense to everyone who asks you to give an account for the hope that is in you, yet with gentleness and reverence.

We are currently defending the creation account from Genesis 1-2, not only from a Scriptural standpoint but also from a scientific standpoint. The evolution theory is in direct opposition to creation. Over the next few lessons, we will address evolution head-on and demonstrate that it is a faulty pseudo-science that is not only impossible but that the evidence in nature affirms the biblical creation account.

Evidence for evolution according to the proponents of evolution:

- Anatomy - Species may share similar physical features because the feature was present in a common ancestor (homologous structures).
- Molecular biology - DNA and the genetic code reflect the shared ancestry of life. DNA comparisons can show how related species are.
- Biogeography - The global distribution of organisms and the unique features of island species reflect evolution and geological change.
- Fossils - Fossils document the existence of now-extinct past species that are related to present-day species.
- Direct observation - We can directly observe small-scale evolution in organisms with short lifecycles (e.g., pesticide-resistant insects).

Over the last few lessons, we have confronted the icons of evolution pertaining to Anatomy (Comparative Embryology and Homologous Structures), Molecular Biology (DNA and life from a vat), Biogeography (Isolated animals), Direct Observation (Adaptations), Pangea, and Fossils (in general).

In the next few lessons, we will address the greatest of all the icons of evolution: what proponents use as the evolution of man.

ADDRESSING THE EVOLUTION OF MAN

Darwin began *The Descent of Man* by reminding readers that “man is constructed on the same general type or model as other mammals.”

After reviewing evidence for evolution that he had presented in *The Origin of Species*—especially the supposed similarities between the embryos of humans and other vertebrates—he concluded that “man bears in his bodily structure clear traces of his descent from some lower form.”

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From this point, atheistic naturalists have been trying to find evidence to prove Darwin's theory. Early on, there was no fossil evidence that they could point to, so similarities between humans and living apes served as a proxy. Huxley concluded, "Man is, in substance and in structure, one with the brutes." The striking similarity between Huxley's illustration and the ultimate icon is unmistakable. Yet neither Huxley nor Darwin believed that living apes were our ancestors.

Nebraska Man - In 1922, paleontologist Henry Fairfield Osborn, an ardent evolutionist, was shown a single tooth found in Nebraska by geologist Harold Cook. After examining it, Osborn declared it belonged to an early ape-man, whom he named "Nebraska Man." Osborn hailed the tooth as "the herald of anthropoid apes in America." At the American Museum of Natural History, William K. Gregory and Milo Hellman, specialists in teeth, said after careful study that the tooth was from a species closer to man than ape. Harris Hawthorne Wilder, a zoology professor at Smith College, wrote, "Judging from the tooth alone the animal seems to have been about halfway between *Pithecanthropus* [Java Man] and the man of the present day, or perhaps better between *Pithecanthropus* and the man of the Neanderthal type...." In England, evolutionist Grafton Elliot Smith convinced the Illustrated London News to publish an artist's rendering of Nebraska Man. The picture, which appeared in a two-page spread and received wide distribution, showed two brutish, naked ape-persons, the male with a club, and the female gathering roots. All this from one tooth.

However, further excavations at Cook's site revealed that the tooth belonged neither to ape nor man, but to a peccary, a close relative of the pig.

There is great danger in basing conclusions on a single bone.

Pitldown Man – The Pitldown Man was an archaeological hoax that was made up of a human skull and an orangutan jaw broken up. It was not disproven until 1953. It is recognized as one of the greatest frauds of archeology.

"Neanderthal Man" was not initially placed as an ancestor to modern man, but after the theory of apes to man became popular, it became one of the icons of the evolution of man. Neanderthals are so named because they were found in the Neander Valley in Germany.

"Neanderthals are an extinct lineage of hominins that emerged around 400,000 years ago and died off around 40,000 years ago. They are the closest known human relatives and interbred with *Homo sapiens*." ~ Live Science

"I found that the Neanderthals lived longer lives than we do today and that their children had later maturation times than modern children. Through anatomical studies and a series of standardized radiographs similar to the ones utilized by orthodontists across the world, I have been able to calculate the Neanderthal lifespan in southwestern France to between 250 and 300 years. I was also able to uncover some misconstructions of the bones, which prevented a good scientific interpretation of these remains." ~ J. Cuozzo

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The evidence demonstrates that the Neanderthals were human; they lived longer lives, and many of the remains were found to have arthritis and other bone diseases.

The skeletal remains and skulls of those remains are often compared to human skeletons and skulls as evidence for evolution. What do they tell us?

1. Neanderthals were 13% bigger and taller than modern men.
2. They have a larger brain cavity.
3. Human brain ridges never stop growing.
 - a. After examining the famous “Rhodesia Man” or Broken Hill man Neanderthal skull, Dr. Cuozzo said, “You must understand that this skull really cries out disease. The teeth are badly decayed, and the bones of the vault of the skull are extremely thick. There are many features that testify ... of acromegaly or excess secretion of growth hormone in adulthood....”
 - b. Despite the overwhelming evidence that Neanderthals were simply a group of stocky humans, imaginative artists (with the encouragement of some evolutionists) have consistently rendered them as stooped “ape-men.”

“Lucy” was found in 1974 by Donald Johanson. It is a total fraud. Lucy was a monkey and the knee that was found that is attributed to the skeletal remains was found 70 meters lower and over a mile away. And Lucy’s hands showed that they were weight-bearing.

Footprints in the sand – Footprints were discovered in volcanic ash that had been dated 3.75 million years old. Remember they think that the evolution of man has man still hunched and not really walking on two legs until 2.5 million years ago.

Biblical Starting Assumptions

God tells us that on the same day He made all animals that walk on the earth (the sixth day), He created man separately in His own image with the intent that man would have dominion over every other living thing on earth (Genesis 1:26–28). From this, it is clear that there is no animal that is man’s equal, and certainly none his ancestor.

Thus, when God paraded the animals by Adam for him to name, He observed that “for Adam there was not found an help meet for him” (Genesis 2:20). Jesus confirmed this uniqueness of men and women when He declared that marriage is to be between a man and a woman because “from the beginning of the creation God made them male and female” (Mark 10:6). This leaves no room for prehumans or for billions of years of cosmic evolution prior to man’s appearance on the earth. Adam chose the very name “Eve” for his wife because he recognized that she would be “the mother of all living” (Genesis 3:20). The Apostle Paul stated clearly that man is not an animal: “All flesh is not the same flesh: but there is one kind of flesh of men, another flesh of beasts, another of fishes, and another of birds” (1 Corinthians 15:39).