

APOLOGETICS 17 – DEFENDING CREATION – PART 9

ADDRESSING EVOLUTION - PART 2

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. 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 not possible but also 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).

Last lesson we reviewed one aspect of evidence from anatomy: Comparative Embryology. We discovered that the evidence they present is from drawings from 1874 and discredited in 1875. Comparative embryology as evidence for evolution is a lie.

ADDRESSING EVOLUTION

The main evidence from anatomy is homologous structures.

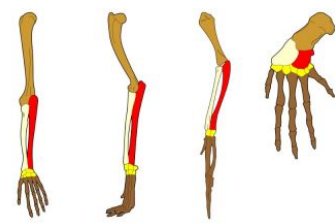
Homologous – From Oxford – (of organs) similar in position, structure, and evolutionary origin but not necessarily in function. "A seal's flipper is homologous with the human arm."


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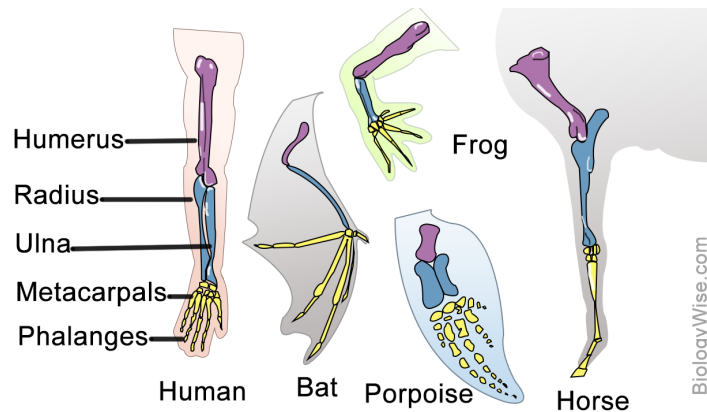
Homologous Structures

Synonym: homologues

In evolution, they are body parts of species that have similar features, indicating a common ancestor or same developmental origin.







The first point we need to make is observations vs. interpretations. People look at the common structure and make observations. What is the interpretation of that observation is determined by worldview and preconceived notions.

Creationist's interpretation	Fact	Evolutionist's interpretation
Animals and humans have a common creator	Structure is similar in animals and humans	Animals and humans have a common ancestor

Evolutionists are always trying to **erase the line** and make students think **their interpretation is part of the fact.**

Do we have evidence that these homologous structures are not from the common ancestor?
 Yes. The bones develop from different genes in different animals.

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The final evidence from anatomy is Vestigial Structures.

Vestigial – Structures that have no apparent function and appear to be residual parts from a past ancestor.

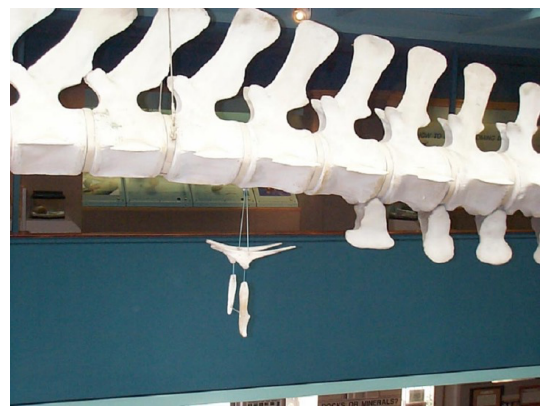
There is a good book by Jerry Bergman and George Howe titled “Vestigial Organs Are Fully Functional.” You can pick it up for \$6.

The Appendix – “The appendix has no known physiological function but probably represents a degenerated portion of the cecum that, in ancestral forms, aided in cellulose digestion.” ~ University of Chicago Zoology Archive

“Long regarded as a vestigial organ with no function in the human body, the appendix is now thought to be one of the sites where immune responses are initiated.”
Roy Hartenstein, Grolier Encyclopedia, 1998

The removal of the appendix increases a person’s susceptibility to leukemia, Hodgkin’s disease, cancer of the colon, and cancer of the ovaries.

Whale pelvis – “Pelvic bones are vestigial in cetaceans. Their ancestors used to walk on land, and over time, they reduced in size/function with the loss of hind limbs while adapting to an aquatic lifestyle.” “Modern whales have hind limbs, which have been reduced to only a few tiny internal hind-limb bones that have no function.”



This is what they call the pelvis

These bones support the reproductive organs of male whales. They know this.

“Contrary to popular belief, these are not vestigial structures. They do have a function. That function is reproduction...” ~ Smithsonian Magazine

Coccyx (Tail Bone) – The coccyx is a triangular arrangement of bone that makes up the very bottom portion of the spine below the sacrum. In defense of evolution, it is often claimed that this has no present function and is thought to be the remainder of bones that once was a tail.

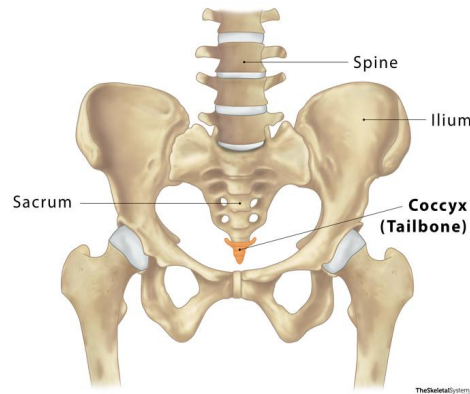
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“The tailbone gets its name from what it used to be. It’s a remnant of the tail we used to have. Humans evolved not to have tails a long time ago. The coccyx is a vestigial piece of your body — part of our anatomy that isn’t necessary for us to survive, like evolutionary leftovers from our past.”

~ Cleveland Clinic

Coccyx (Tailbone) Location

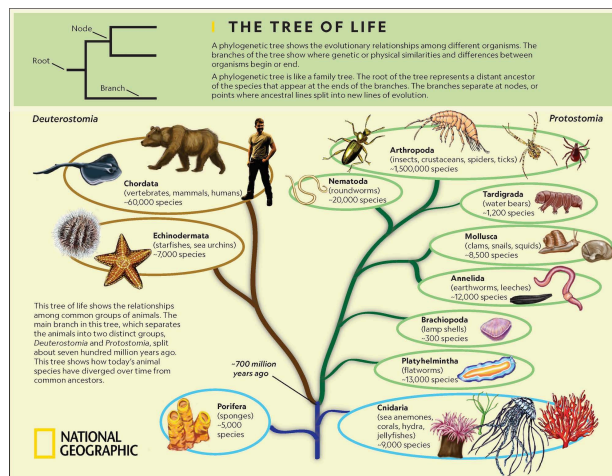


The coccyx and the two ischium bones of the pelvis together form a tripod that helps to bear the weight of the body and provide balance when a person is seated. As a person leans back, more weight is transferred to the coccyx. The coccyx also serves as an anchor for the attachment of numerous tendons, ligaments, and muscles.

Molecular biology - DNA and the genetic code reflect the shared ancestry of life. DNA comparisons can show how related species are.

In a previous lesson, we discussed how a human and a chimpanzee's DNA is not 98 percent similar. The similarity is taking into consideration the DNA sequences of similar structures. In fact, the 98% number comes from just 1/3000 of the DNA.

Another DNA “evidence” is the ability to create life in a lab as evidence that it is possible in nature. They say that everything is related and there was an event 4 billion years ago that began life, a self-replicating single-cell organism that developed into all we see today.

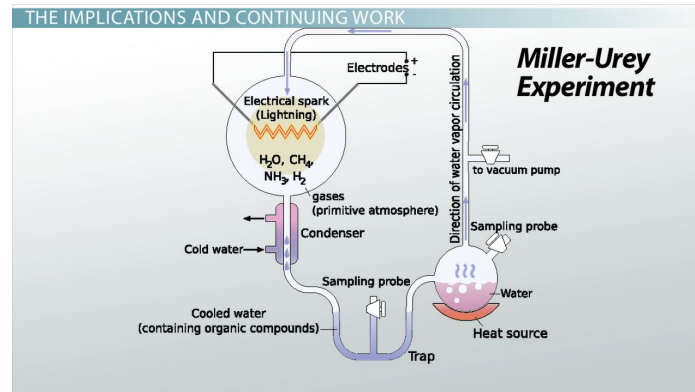


This gets a little complex, so bear with me.

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One biology textbook states, “The first living cells emerged between 4 billion and 3.8 billion years ago. There is no record of the event.” It is completely driven by the imagination and speculation of the depraved human mind. To give evidence for this statement, they point to the Miller-Urey experiment.



“The experiment used methane (CH₄), ammonia (NH₃), hydrogen (H₂), in a ratio of 2:2:1, and water (H₂O). Applying an electric arc (the latter simulating lightning) resulted in the production of amino acids.”

First, notice that the experiment does not include oxygen because it would oxidize the free amino acids that were “created,” and they would be destroyed almost immediately.

1. Ozone is made from oxygen and blocks UV light. UV destroys ammonia. Life cannot evolve without oxygen.
2. The experiment assumed no oxygen but does assume ammonia, both cannot be true.
3. What did this actually produce?
 - a. 85% tar; 13% carboxylic acid; 2% amino acids
 - b. Only 2 kinds of amino acids were produced; 20 are needed in DNA
 - c. The amino acids immediately bonded with the tar and acid
 - d. Amino acids are like letters which are building blocks to make words, to make paragraphs, to make books.
 - e. He made the equivalent of a few letters when he needed to make a huge book.
 - f. Half the amino acids he produced were left-handed and half right-handed.
 - g. The smallest proteins have 70-100 amino acids in precise order, all left-handed.
 - h. DNA and RNA nucleotides are all right-handed.
4. This experiment did not produce the building blocks of life; it created poison.