

Do you believe Evolution is True?

Creation Science.



If so, please answer the following questions. "Evolution" in this context is the idea that natural, uncontrolled processes are sufficient to guarantee the existence of all natural things

1 Something out of nothing?

The "Big Bang", the most widely accepted theory of the origin of the universe, states that everything developed from a small dense cloud of subatomic particles and radiation that exploded and formed hydrogen (and some helium) gas. Where did that energy/matter come from? How reasonable is it to assume that this came into existence out of nowhere? And if it came into existence, what caused the explosion?

We know from general experience that explosions are *destructive* and that they lead to *disorder*. How reasonable is it to assume that a "big bang" explosion realized the opposite effect, namely an increase in "information", order and the formation of useful structures, such as stars, the world and finally humans?

2. Laws of nature by chance?

We know that the universe is governed by several fundamental laws of nature, such as those of electromagnetic forces, conservation of mass and energy, day night/times etc. The activities of our universe depend on these principles, just as a computer program depends on the existence of hardware. How reasonable is it that these great governing laws of nature developed by chance?

3. Order out of disorder?

The Second Law of Thermodynamics is perhaps the most verified law in science. It states that systems become more and more

disordered, the more time passes, unless they are supplied with energy, and governed to create order. Evolutionists say that the opposite has occurred, namely that order has increased over time, without any controlled energy. How can such a thing be?

4. Information out of randomness or coincidence?

Information Theory states that "information" never *arises* from randomness or random events. Our human experience proves this every day. To what should the origin of the enormous increase in information, from simple organisms to man, be attributed?

Information must always be brought in from outside. It is impossible for natural processes to produce their own information, or their meaning and purpose, as evolutionists claim happened. Random modeling could produce the *word* "dog," but even that means something to an intelligent observer, who has applied a definition to this sequence of letters. The emergence of information *always* requires intelligence, but the theory of evolution states that there was no intelligence involved in the ultimate formation of a human being, whose many systems contained immeasurable amounts of information.

5. Living from dead chemicals?

Evolutionists claim that life formed from non-life (dead chemicals), called "abiogenesis", although it is a biological law ("biogenesis") that life always stems from life. The mathematical possibility that the simplest replicating system, which produces itself from non-living chemicals, was calculated and turned out to be so small as essential zero - much less than one chance of a number of electron-large particles that would fit into the entire visible universe! On this basis, is it reasonable to believe that life was itself?

6. Complex DNA and RNA by chance?

The continued existence (the reproduction) of all cells require both DNA (the "plan") and RNA (the "copy mechanism"), both of which require be terribly complex. How reasonable is it to believe that

these two interdependent necessities came into existence simultaneously by chance?

7. Life is complex

We know and appreciate the sheer amount of intelligent design and design that came into making airplanes. But the complexity of this task pales in comparison to the complexity of even the simple life form. How reasonable is it to believe that purely natural processes, *without designer, without intelligence and without plan*, produced a human being?

8. Where are the transitional fossils?

If evolution were true, our museums would have to be full of skeletons of innumerable intermediate forms. But after more than a hundred years of intense searching, propaganda was only made for a small number of intermediate candidates as evidence of evolution. If evolution really took place, where are these the intermediate forms? And why does the fossil record show that all species¹ emerge when they are already fully formed, and most similar to current examples of species?

ASIDE: Most of the examples used by evolutionists as a billboard focus on only one particular individuality of anatomy, such as a particular leg or skull. A true transitional fossil should be an intermediate form between many, if not all, aspects of the skeleton. The next time someone wants to show you how a leg changed over time, ask him about the rest of the creature!

Many evolutionists still like to believe in the scarce fossil record. But simple statistics show, assuming you have found some fossil examples of a particular creature, that the chances are very small that you missed one of its ancestors. Consider the trilobites as an example. These fossils are so common that you can buy one under €15, *but no fossils of an ancestor were ever found!*

9 Could an intermediate form survive?

Evolution requires that the transition from one species to another occurs gradually. And remember that "natural selection" would preserve those specimens that have developed a certain advantage. How could an animal intermediate form (between one species and another) ever survive (and why would it ever have been selected) if it were not well equipped for both its old and its new environment? Can you even *imagine* a possible series of small changes that take a creature from one species to another, while all the while it not only has to keep itself alive but also needs to improve?

ASIDE: Certainly a "light-sensitive spot" is better than no vision at all, but why would such a place develop at all? (evolutionists take this for granted). And even if it were to develop, the belief that mutations from such a place could eventually produce the untold complexity of the human eye, all common sense and experience.

10 Reproduction without reproduction?

One of the most important propositions of evolution is the idea that things develop through a (uncontrolled) series of small changes, caused by mutations, which are "selected" so that the "better" changes are maintained, and this over a very long period of time. How would the ability to reproduce now (reproduction) can evolve without that ability to reproduce? Can you *imagine* a theoretical scenario that makes this possible? And why would evolution produce two sexes, many times over again? Asexual reproduction is much more obvious and seems more efficient!

ASIDE: By shifting the question of reproduction to "abiogenesis", the problem will certainly not be addressed.

11 Plants without photosynthesis?

The process of photosynthesis in plants is very complex. How could the first plant survive unless it already possessed this remarkable capacity?

12 How do you explain symbiotic relationships?

There are many examples of plants and animals that have a symbiotic relationship (they need each other to survive). How can evolution explain this?

13 It is not good unless it is complete

From everyday experience, we know that an item is not useful until it is complete; whether that's a car, a cake or a computer program. Why would natural selection start making an eye, or an ear, or a wing (or anything else) when this item doesn't bring any benefit to an animal as long as it isn't finished?

14 Explain metamorphosis!

How can evolution explain the metamorphosis of a butterfly? When the caterpillar evolves into the "jelly mass" from which the butterfly will come, doesn't this seem like the process is "stuck"?

15 It should be easy to demonstrate evolution

If evolution is the great mechanism that produced all natural things from a simple gas, then this mechanism must certainly be observed. It should be possible to prove its existence within a few weeks or days, or even hours. But scientists have bombarded countless generations of fruit flies² with radiation, over several decades, to demonstrate evolution in action, and all they produced was... more (deformed) fruit flies. How reasonable is it to believe that evolution is a fact when even the simplest experiment is unable to support it? ASIDE: The artificial creation of new species³ is far too small a change to prove that true "macroevolution" is possible. A high-order change, *in which the amount of information of the organism was increased*, should be demonstrable, but that is not the case. The development of a new species changes the information, but does not add new information, as would be necessary for a new organ, for example.

16 Complex things require intelligent design!

People are intelligent. If a team of engineers were to develop a robot that could walk all kinds of terrains, that could dig big holes, that could carry many times its own weight, that would find its own energy sources, that would itself have more robots as himself could make, and he would only be half an inch tall, then that performance would surprise us very much. Our own experience teaches us that such a robot could never be created or assembled by chance, even if all parts were already neatly arranged next to each other. And we certainly have no doubt that a canister of hydrogen gas, no matter how long we leave it, or what type of raw energy we would apply to it, would never result in the production of such a robot. Yet we have had such a "robot" for a long time - it is called "ant", and we step on it, because it is "nothing" compared to human. And God made the ant, and He made us. Can there be any other explanation?

What do creationist scientists believe?

Scientists who call themselves "creationists" are professionals, with distinguished degrees, from major universities, who are generally involved in the same types of work as other scientists. The difference is that creationist scientists have a "worldview," or a "model" for their science that is based on the belief that there is an intelligent designer ("God") who created our universe and the natural things in it. The acts of creation were one-off events and do not take place today. An important subgroup of creationist scientists can be called "Biblical creationists". They see the first eleven chapters of the Bible as real history, including the creation of all things in six 24-hour days, the existence of Adam and Eve as the first man and woman, the unnatural introduction of "death" into a perfect creation, because of the disobedience of the first human couple, and the event of a worldwide flood (Noach's flood) that destroyed most life and greatly affected earthly processes. Most creationist scientists believe that the Earth is "young" (on the order of ten thousand

years), but this is a secondary topic. Biblical creationists believe that the Bible and true science are in complete harmony with each other — so there is no need to "hang your brain on the coat rack" when you come into a church.

An important goal of creationist science is to demonstrate the weakness of the theory of evolution. Since there are fundamentally only two alternatives to how we came into being here, and naturalistic processes are not competent for this task, special creation (creation) must be the correct answer. In a positive way, creationist scientists are developing alternative models and theories, in many fields, to help us understand how the universe works. It should be noted here that many of the everyday scientific activities are not very influenced by either the evolutionary theorems or those of the creationists, but much scientific energy has been wasted over the past century in the search for evolutionary evidence and experiments that have so far proved unsuccessful, and always will be. Why should we dwell any longer in such fields of scientific research, if the model of special creation is the only working hypothesis?

How can all those scientists be wrong?

The idea that the theory of evolution may be wrong is difficult for many people, especially when many well-educated, intelligent people, and respected organizations say that evolution is true. How can so many people be wrong?

- Most people learned in school and saw in TV shows and museums that the theory of evolution explains our universe and all living things, and that evolution is a proven fact. They were not told anything about the problems with the theory of evolution, nor were they given the opportunity to study the concept of "creation" as a legitimate alternative.
- Much of the confusion has arisen around the concept of "evolution" because this word is commonly used for two *very different* things:

1. **Microevolution** refers to the fact that living things have a built-in variability that allows them to adapt to small changes in the environment in which they live. When scientists say that evolution is a proven fact, they mean that microevolution is a proven fact. No creationist scientist disputes this. Indeed, this ability to adapt can be expected from "good design". Many books with examples of "evolution in action" describe this type of small adjustments (changes), such as the story of the birch butterfly⁴, or the development of resistance to pesticides. What happens in these cases is not the creation of something new but merely the expression of a pre-existing property.

2. **Macroevolution** refers to the type of change humans developed from hydrogen gas. Evolutionists say that large-scale changes are possible because we have seen small-scale changes in action. But the crack in this reasoning is that living systems have limits beyond which no change can take place.

- Some other considerations are:
- Much of the day-to-day, practical practice of science does not directly depend on evolutionary assumptions, and so progress is made.
- The scientific fields of study have become very narrow. A scientist may come to believe that the evidence for evolution was found in a "different field," although it is not clearly seen in his.
- Since scientists know that other scientists believe in evolution, they also believe that theory, regardless of whether they have knowledge about the details or not.
- Scientists want to have an answer for everything, and so the "best" theory is the accepted theory, whether it contains absolutes or not.

- Non-naturalistic ideas (such as creation) are seen as falling outside the scope of scientific study. But can we relate "what is true" only to "what can be seen and measured"? Is the physical dimension "all there is"? Many scientists were taught to believe that religious and scientific beliefs are separate things that should also remain separate. However, with many well-known scientists from the past (such as Louis Pasteur, Isaac Newton, and Michael Faraday, and many others) worked their religious and scientific beliefs together.

¹ A species is generally defined world wide as a collection of organisms that can interbreed and produce fertile offspring. A certain species is uniform in a number of general characteristics of that species, but within that uniformity a large varia

² Banana fly or fruit fly, the genus *Drosophila* (from Greek: drosos = dew; philos = loving) of the Flies (family Drosophilidae), the larvae of which live in fermenting fruits. (Encarta 2002).

³ Eng. species

⁴ Eng. peppered moth; Scientific name *Biston betularia*.

How do evolutionists explain the development of men and women?
The problem here is, if mutation the first man developed, it is not self-evident that another mutation would have developed the first woman at the same time and in the same neighborhood.

Because nothing, through nothing, can come out of nothing!!

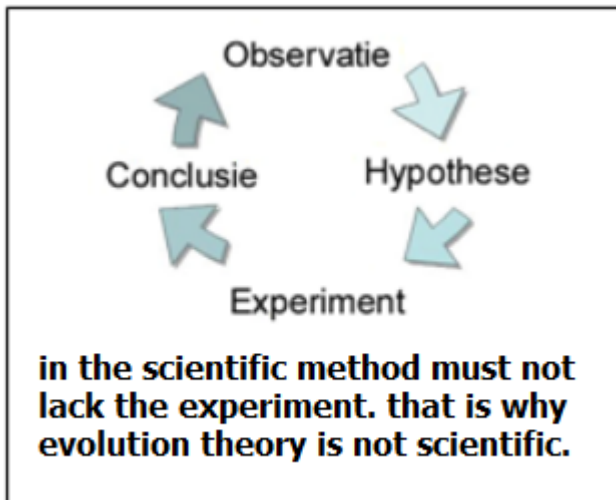
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En text (english)

atheism

the faith that there was nothing,
and there nothing happens,
and then exploded nothing in
mysterious way,
without any reason,
and created everything,
and then there was a lot of everything,
that magically rearranged,
for no reason whatsoever,
in itself copying things,
which then changed into dinosaurs,

that makes sense



"World wide fossils". Evidence for a world wide flood

