DEBUNKING HUMAN EVOLUTION TAUGHT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

JUNIOR/SENIOR HIGH EDITION

A Guidebook for Christian Students, Parents, and Pastors

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Dedication

To my wife, Jenny, who supports me in this work. To my children Makaela, Alyssa, Matthew, and Amanda, and to your children and your children’s children for a hundred generations—this book is for all of you. To David Bisbee and Mark Johnston, who planted the seeds and the passion for this work.

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Guard what has been entrusted to you, avoiding worldly and empty chatter and the opposing arguments of what is falsely called “knowledge”—which some have professed and thus gone astray from the faith. Grace be with you.
—1 Tim. 6:20–21

“This is the Lord’s doing; it is marvelous in our eyes.”
—Psalm 118:23
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Introduction

This book is provided as part of our “Debunking Evolution” series, which includes books and videos that address the evolutionary topics that are covered in today’s public schools. While reading through this book, readers are encouraged to view our creation v. evolution videos (available on our website: www.debunkevolution.com).

If the Bible is true, God created us supernaturally, a reason exists for our creation, and we will eventually answer to God for every decision. On the other hand, if public school textbooks are correct and natural processes made us, we have no lasting purpose, and will not be held accountable to a Creator after this life.

According to biblical creation, God made Adam and Eve only about six thousand years ago, and all human varieties—living and extinct—descend from the original couple. According to evolution, death of “less fit” apes into humans over millions of years. We cannot rewind time to view firsthand the creation of mankind, but we have lots of evidence supporting creation. Unfortunately, school textbooks don’t mention this evidence.

One “proof” that supports biblical creation is that we see today exactly what the Bible described in Genesis 1: apes reproducing after their kinds, and humans reproducing after our kind. The “proof” that supposedly supports evolution comes from human interpretations of fossils and genetics.

Reading through a 6th grade World History textbook might lead the reader to believe that there are thousands of examples of humanlike creatures that lead up to modern humans. But do you know that you could fit all of the bones that supposedly prove human evolution into a pickup truck?

This book reveals some of what school textbooks have claimed, and dares to show glimpses of the overwhelmingly powerful case that apes and humans do not share a common
ancestry. The first chapter of this book points out the main differences between apes and humans. The second chapter looks at the line-up of ape-to-human fossils that are used to promote human evolution in most school textbooks. The third chapter looks at human evolution as represented in textbooks over the last 150+ years. You’ll learn facts, that your teachers may not even know, about four key fossil forms, each with a fancy name. In the fourth chapter we discuss human “races,” and how biblical history explains how all varieties of humans are spread around the world today. In the fifth chapter we’ll discuss the importance of believing in the biblical history presented in Genesis. Throughout this journey, we will answer questions like:

- What difference does our belief in human origins make in our daily lives?
- Can’t we just believe whatever we want and live our lives as good people?
- How does believing in evolution impact my life?
- Why does believing in biblical creation matter so much?

These are important topics because it matters whether or not you were created! Think about it—if you believe that humans evolved from apes, then why not just live like you want to live? Without a God, there is no “good,” no “evil,” and no basic moral laws like the Ten Commandments to guide your life. In this view, there would be no afterlife, no judgment, and no accountability after you die! However, if we believe in a God who made us on purpose, we have meaning, significance, and accountability in this life, and a hope for everlasting life. Knowing where we came from gives us a firm foundation for daily decisions and even everlasting decisions. This is not just a side issue. It impacts every area of our lives.
Chapter 1: Differences between Apes and Humans
Daniel A. Biddle, Ph.D.

What does the Bible say about Apes and Humans?

In Genesis 1, the very first chapter of the first book in the Bible says that God created land-dwelling creatures including apes on the Sixth Day of Creation. Then He created humans to be able to know the mind of God. Jesus said in Mark 10:6 that humans were created as males and females at the beginning of Creation (referring to Genesis 1), not as the result of an evolutionary or any other long-age process. Further, God set a rule in His Creation that apes and humans would only be able to reproduce after their kind. If this is true, what would we expect to see? Today, ape mothers always give birth to ape babies, and human mothers to human babies. Do fossils or DNA analyses show that ancient creatures reproduced between kinds instead of according to kinds? Keep studying to find out.

Figure 1. Apes and Humans Today. Millions of apes have really existed on Earth, and billions of people as well. But science reveals that supposedly transitional forms between apes and humans exist only in man-made illustrations.
As Figure 1 indicates, the Bible is correct that many ape-like creatures, each reproducing after their kind, *stay like their kind*, and the same is true for humans. While there is great variability within each primate form (gibbons, gorillas, monkeys, chimpanzees, etc.) there is not a single “in-between” species alive today. No creature looks half ape and half human. While many evolutionists label some fossil forms only part-human, inevitably other evolutionists disagree with them! Details in this book reveal that these same fossils—controversial among evolutionary scientists—easily fit one of four Bible-friendly categories. Two of those categories are “human” and “ape.” We’ll mention the other two categories later, but for now we know that none of evolution’s expected in-between creatures live today.

**Five biblical differences between humans and animals**

Humans were the only creation that God made in His *own image*: “Then God said, ‘Let Us’ make man in Our image, according to Our likeness; and let them rule over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the sky and over the cattle and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creeps on the earth.’ God created man in His own image, in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them” (Genesis 1:26–27). By God creating man in His image, God made humans with body, soul, and mind. He also gave humans the ability to reason, the power of a will, and the capacity for emotion. This “image of God” includes five unique aspects.

First, Adam was initially made, like God, moral—knowing wrong from right. Adam was given a conscience, embedded in the fiber of his being to tell him how to manage the world and take dominion in a way that honored God’s initially perfect Creation.

Second, being created in the image of God also means that we, like God, can speak. Unlike all other animals, humans express abstract ideas using speech that no other animal can because we were made in God’s image. The English language
contains over 1 million words, and we can speak all of them. Apes cannot speak any of them. They do not have a speech “program” installed in their brains. They can communicate according to their instincts, but they cannot speak and write using creative, complex language. Speaking and creating go hand-in-hand with being created in the image of God because God did both of these in Genesis 1.

A third aspect of being made “in the image of God” involves man’s responsibility to manage the created world: “God said to them, ‘Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth, and subdue it; and rule over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the sky and over every living thing that moves on the earth’” (Genesis 1:28). He merely told the animals to “Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas, and let birds multiply on the earth” (Genesis 1:22). Notice that we put apes in the zoo—not the other way around!

Fourth, the Bible says that humans were given a position in God’s creation that is right below the angels and far above the animals:

When I consider Your heavens, the work of Your fingers, the moon and the stars, which You have ordained; What is man that You take thought of him, and the son of man that You care for him? Yet You have made him a little lower than God, and You crown him with glory and majesty! You make him to rule over the works of Your hands; You have put all things under his feet, all sheep and oxen, and also the beasts of the field, the birds of the heavens and the fish of the sea, whatever passes through the paths of the seas (Psalm 8:3–8, NASB).

This passage shows that we are just below the angels and above the animal kingdom. Taking this a step further, the Bible even says that we will judge the world and even the angels: “Or do you not know that the saints will judge the
world? If the world is judged by you, are you not competent to constitute the smallest law courts? Do you not know that we will judge angels? How much more matters of this life?” (1 Corinthians 6:2–3). This means that our “pecking order” in all of God’s creation is very high—way above all of the created animals!

Fifth, and most importantly, God breathed His Spirit into humans: “Then the Lord God formed man of dust from the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living being” (Genesis 2:7). God breathed the breath of life into humans directly, rather than indirectly, as imparted to the animals. This breath represents the everlasting spirit that each of us has. The Bible clearly teaches that we will inherit everlasting bodies that never decay, and that each person will either live in Heaven or exist in Hell based on what he or she believes about Jesus (John 3:16–20). Indeed, humans are the most special of all God’s creations: “All flesh is not the same flesh, but there is one flesh of men, and another flesh of beasts, and another flesh of birds, and another of fish” (1 Corinthians 15:39).

We can contrast these five aspects with the theory of human evolution. Jesus himself confirmed that humans were in fact created at the beginning of creation (Mark 10:6) and Paul confirms that Adam was created “as the first man” (1 Corinthians 15:45). Man did not evolve through a slow, molecules-to-man process according to God’s Word.

Because humans are made in God’s image, were the last beings God created, and were put in charge over His creation, it makes sense that humans today (and in the beginning) would be designed much differently than all other living things. For example, it makes sense that we live longer than most and that we are smarter, even being able to plan ahead. Truly, we were designed to take care of His creation. We are the only beings equipped for this role, even if we sometimes don’t make the right choices.
Twelve Human Design Features that Apes Don’t Share

Humans and apes differ in many clear ways, especially in their capabilities. A few of the capabilities and capacities that humans have that apes do not include advanced speech, mathematics, musicianship, worship, prayer, holding ceremonies, creativity, and love. These are just some of the things that humans can do that set us apart from every single animal on earth today. While each of these differences is important, humans reflect the image of God in another unique way: we can create! We cannot create things out of nothing like God, but we can creatively craft art and inventions with created materials. The ability to close our eyes and imagine new things, design, plan, and implement them is a uniquely human ability. Not only can we create and plan practical things like cars and planes, we create colorful and complex artwork! When is the last time you saw an ape engineer a bridge that is both strong and beautiful at the same time?

If humans were the result of evolution (rather than intentionally designed by God), shouldn’t our physical functions and features center around survival—like hunting, gathering, fighting, escaping, etc? Clearly, humans are designed for much more than survival! We express creativity, joy, sorrow, and emotion, and we are capable of art, building, designing, writing, music, games, singing, and significance—not merely survival. Because we were created by God to rule and govern the animal kingdom, we would expect to find several mental and physical differences that God would bestow on us to help us with this responsibility. Now we will take a tour through twelve major design differences between humans and apes. As you’re reading this section, remember that most evolutionists claim that human and chimp DNA is 99% similar—an estimate which has subsequently been reduced to only 88%. If the 99% estimate is true, and if DNA specifies traits, then what accounts for so many really significant differences between human and chimp traits?
Design Difference #1: The “Soul”

Physical differences between apes and humans are obvious, but non-physical differences may be even more significant. When you sat down at the zoo and watched primate behavior, you probably saw enough to understand that they behave like animals. That’s why they are kept behind bars. People live and act on a whole different plane because we have mind, heart, will, and conscience. These four non-physical qualities combine to make humans incredibly unique.

By “mind” we mean self-awareness, mental states, beliefs, intentions, desires, and knowledge. These attributes work together in a way that enables human relationships to have a high degree of sophistication. They coordinate to make advanced predictions, and they understand and control our environment with a sense of time and planning. While some primates—chimps and orangutans—have a lesser version of some of these attributes, they are not even close to the equal of humans. By “heart,” we mean emotions like appreciation, gratitude, and joy. Evidence exists that certain apes do show emotions, including expressing joy, anger, jealousy, compassion, despair, and affection, but no ape has ever cried tears of joy. Even a novice observer can tell apes and humans have different hearts. By “will,” we mean the power to choose, to show discipline and temperance, and to create and persevere. By “conscience,” we mean an awareness of morality, or an overall sense of right and wrong. Our conscience lets us know when we fail to abide by either governmental laws or God’s laws. Primates know nothing of laws. They live only by instincts.

Design Difference #2: The Skull

Apes and humans have vastly different skulls, and this is by design. For starters, the cranial capacity (the part of the skull that holds the brain) is much larger in humans because our brains are more than three times larger than the brains of chimps.
(for example, and also larger than every other primate—see Figure 7). The slope of our skulls is also much different than apes, as seen in Figure 2. In other words, humans have a more forward-oriented face in relation to the base of the skull. When an ape stands with its back straight up-and-down, it has to pull its head down toward its chest in order to face forward.

Figure 2. Chimp Skull v. Human Skull (Credit: Science Source)

Also, the face and jaws of humans lie underneath the brain case rather than protruding out like the ape. Some of the differences in the jaws, eye sockets, and skull shape between humans and apes are obvious yet subtle. One of the hidden (but significant) design differences between the skulls of both living and extinct apes and the skulls of humans is the location of the foramen magnum. This is the hole in the bottom of the skull where the spine enters. Because humans walk upright, the foramen magnum is located at the center of the bottom of the skull. In apes, the foramen magnum is located towards the back of the head. This way they can see straight ahead when walking on all fours. The figure below shows this distinction.
Figure 3. Human and Chimp Walking Angle Comparison (Credit: Evolution Facts, Inc. *Evolution Encyclopedia* Volume 2, Chapter 18 Ancient Man)

Figure 4. Foramen magnum (A: orangutan, B: male gorilla, C: female gorilla, D: chimp, E: human) (Credit: Answers in Genesis, *Image of God or Planet of the Apes*, 2006).
There are several other major differences between ape and human skulls. Some of these include:

- The muscles that attach to the bottom of our skull that help us position, move, and stabilize the head.
- The **mastoid process**, which is a projection of our skulls behind the ear which provides an attachment for certain muscles of the neck.
- The **pre-maxilla**, which is a bone plate that bears the incisor teeth.
- **Facial prognathism**, or the angle of the face.
- Major differences in the **chin**.
- The **hyoid bone**, which is a special U-shaped bone that humans have just above the larynx.\(^7\)

**Design Difference #3: The Brain**

The difference between human and ape brains is incredible. In fact, the differences between our brains and virtually every ape-like creature alive today is probably one of the most significant proofs of Biblical Creation. Our brains are designed to lead, plan, control, make predictions and manage our lives, behaviors, choices, and environments—including those in the world around us—just as the Bible predicted. God gave us this superior brain power so we would be equipped to
“rule over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the sky and over the cattle and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creeps on the earth” (Genesis 1:26 NASB).

Brains are the control centers for every involuntary action (like regulating our heart, breathing, perspiration) and voluntary action of every living organism. Humans have superior brains that are better equipped than any living organism when it comes to making carefully calculated actions based on predictions that are developed by our prior learning. Stop and think about it for a minute—just how much knowledge, planning, and prediction is necessary to send people to the moon? We have to have a command of knowledge and science in several areas to accomplish this feat. There’s not a creature on the planet that even comes close to our abilities!

To start exploring the differences between our brains and apes, we’ll start with the most basic comparison: size. Figure 6 shows a comparison between human and chimp brains.

Figure 6. Human and Chimp Brain Comparison
(Credit: Wikipedia Commons, brain weights added)
Figure 6 shows that human brains are about 3.5 times larger than modern chimp brains (399 grams v. 1378 grams on average).8 Interestingly, the brains of human newborns typically range between 350 and 400 grams at birth—about the same size as a 100-pound, full-grown chimp brain! In fact, a chimp’s tongue even weighs more than its brain!9 Many evolutionists consider chimps to be the “closest cousin” to humans, yet our brains are significantly larger and different.

Taking this a step further, Figure 7 shows 22 of the largest primates alive today (those weighing over 10 pounds), ranked according to their brain size.10

![Primate Brain Weight Comparison](image)

**Figure 7. Primate Brain Weight Comparison**

Figure 7 shows that the brain of a human weighs nearly three times more than the brain of a gorillas (1378 grams vs. 513 grams), while most humans weigh just about one-half of Gorillas (146 pounds vs. 266 pounds)! That’s an enormous difference!
In addition to the notable brain size difference, chimps and humans also show several significant **design differences**.

1. **DNA Methylation.** Scientists have discovered that human brain chemistry is very different than that of chimps. Human and chimp DNA methylation patterns in brain tissue (called “methylomes”) are different.\(^\text{11}\) DNA methylation is a biochemical process that helps determine which genes will be more or less active. It occurs during development from an embryo through adulthood. As Institute for Creation Research Science Writer Brian Thomas points out, “If humans and chimps are close relatives, then they should have similar DNA methylation patterns in the areas of chromosomes that they have in common such as similar gene sequences. However, this team found major differences.”\(^\text{12}\) The “team” was made of evolutionary geneticists who, as usual, ran into evidence that they had to explain away, rather than the evidence they expected.

2. **The Temporal Cortex.** This part of our brain helps to process input from our senses and convert it into language. Which one has a largest temporal cortex? If you guessed “human,” you are correct. Our temporal cortex would be larger than that of a chimp even if a chimp’s heads could grow as large as a human’s head!\(^\text{13}\) This shows that we were created from the very beginning to acquire, use and master language. We can even create new languages if we want to! The English language contains over a million words, and most people can learn and use most of them through a lifetime. But the vocal communications of chimps and all other primates are limited to noises, sounds, and grunts, amounting to (at most) tiny vocabularies.

3. **The Cerebellum.** The human brain cerebellum coordinates muscle motions involved in complex body movements, posture, and balance. We outdo chimps in this area of brain anatomy as well—humans are about
three times larger than chimps. Research has also shown that the human cerebellums are larger than expected, even if apes could grow to the size of a human. Our superior cerebellum coordinates fine-tuned and delicate movements that no primate can perform. For example, only people can write a book, an essay, or even a sentence, using their fingers holding a pen.

4. **The Neocortex.** Distinguished Research Professor Jim Rilling (Emory University) has studied several human and chimp brains using Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI). These “deep scan” techniques measure brain activity by detecting changes associated with blood flow. Regarding the difference between human and chimp brains, he stated: “The human brain is not just an enlarged non-human primate brain, it is a different brain; one dominated by cerebral cortex.” He notes that the human neocortex is disproportionately large compared to the rest of the brain. In fact, there is only a 30:1 ratio of neocortical gray matter to the size of the medulla in the brainstem of chimpanzees, while that ratio is 60:1 in humans.

5. **Spindle cells.** Neuroscientist John Allman and his team of scientists from Caltech came out with breaking research results in 1999 that revealed a new kind of nerve cell in our brains called *spindle cells*. Spindle cells were first found in the anterior cingulate cortex, a part of the brain that forms a “collar” around the corpus callosum (a part of the brain that connects the right and left hemispheres of the brain). The function and location of these spindle cells in this part of the brain is especially important because the work to *integrate* the parts of our brain that control the “automatic” functions of our bodies (like heart rate and nervous system) with “higher” brain functions such as attention and decision-making. This makes us superior to animals when it comes to making decisions “especially in the fact of
conflicting information—anticipation of rewards, vocalization of language, and empathy.” Allman’s team found that humans have almost twice as many of these specialized cells than chimps, and this helps set humans apart from chimps in many ways. For example, the special placement of these “long range” transmitters in the medial prefrontal cortex part of our brains helps enable us to ‘pull out memories from past experiences and use them to plot ‘next moves.’ In particular, it becomes active when you present people with moral dilemmas in which their decision will directly affect the lives of others.” Doesn’t this sound like a design feature that reflects the fact that we were “made in the image of God” as the Bible states?

6. **The Insula.** Among other things, this part of the brain is involved in taking information from our skin, internal organs, and cardiovascular system and converting them into subjective feelings such as empathy: “The anterior insula, together with the anterior cingulate is also involved in feelings of empathy toward others because both are particularly responsive to cries of pain and the sign of others in anguish or pain.” When counting spindle cells in this part of the brain, Allman’s team (see above) found 82,855 in humans and only 1,808 in chimps. Thus, for every spindle cell found in the chimp’s insula, humans have forty-six! This 46-to-1 ratio is reason to believe that humans are designed very differently than chimps. We are expressive, sensitive, empathetic, intuitive beings—not animals. Allman believes that the unique features in the human brain that pertain to the anterior cingulate, insula, and prefrontal cortex form a “neurological substrate for moral intuition…that can guide us highly complex, highly uncertain, and rapidly-changing social situations…” Other brain researchers have confirmed the uniquely human features in the insula. For example, Christian Keysers has claimed that “complex emotions like guilt,
shame, pride, embarrassment, disgust, and lust are based on a uniquely human mirror neuron system found inside the insula” (emphasis added).23

But what about the main function of the brain—smarts? Making effective choices? Figuring out mental challenges? In this area (intelligence), we beat chimps hands-down. Our brains triple in weight during childhood, enabling us to quickly grow in knowledge and increase physical skills. Humans have incredible memories, too, which enable us to have dominion over the animal kingdom. For example, the world record for memorizing numbers goes to Hiroyuki Goto of Tokyo, Japan, who was able to recite Pi from memory to 42,195 decimal places. Our superior intelligence allows humans to have the ability to have dominion over the animal kingdom.

Yes, apes are smart—but only smart enough to live and survive in their native environment. They show no evidence whatsoever of evolving or taking over the world, despite Hollywood movies that portray these fictional possibilities. Some researchers have famously taught gorillas to use sign language and picture symbols to communicate at a basic level, but their attempts cannot surpass these limited abilities. While humans can convey meaning, ideas, and mathematical formulas using language, and can learn many different languages, communication between chimps in the wild is limited to certain facial expressions, gestures, and a variety of screams, hoots, and roars.

Chimps can use sticks to “fish” for termites. They can crack nuts open using stones against hard surfaces. They can use leafy sponges to drink water. They’re even smart enough to use a stick when prodding snakes to be sure they are dead. They will use leaves to wipe themselves. Meanwhile, humans build libraries and fill them with books, go to the moon and back, invent advancements in medicine and technology, consider our origins, and worship our Creator by serving others.

We’ve been using intelligence tests for over 100 years to stack up our smarts against others. Popular intelligence tests
result with an Intelligence Quotient (or “IQ”) score indicating how smart we are. These test scores can show our mental abilities in specific areas, such as verbal comprehension, reasoning, vocabulary, information processing, spatial rotations (i.e., working with blocks and puzzles), numerical computations, and processing speed. The average IQ score for humans is 100, and about 52% of humans score between 90 and 110. Only about 2% of people score below 70 and only 2% score over 130. But if an IQ test was given to the world’s smartest chimp, it wouldn’t even be able to register any score on any of the tests! Chimps lack even the ability to understand the directions.

Some scientists have attempted to show that chimps can beat humans on some basic mental routines such as memorizing numbers. One such study was conducted by the Primate Research Institute of Kyoto University in central Japan. The study alleged to show that chimps could beat humans in tests that measured “working memory” using “numbers” (they weren’t actually numbers to the chimps, but rather just shapes because the chimps were not tested on the ordinal values).

The media ran the story around the world, using it as evidence of the close human-chimp relationship and evolutionary connection (a simple internet search reveals numerous hits). News stories, press releases, and interviews were everywhere. Then, a few years after this “amazing” results, the study was finally analyzed by other scientists, and quickly debunked. For example, in 2009, Siberberg and Kearns discovered that the original study was critically flawed because the chimps were given several practice sessions while none of the human participants had any practice sessions. This explained the difference in memory performance. Part of their study showed that humans could perform at the same level as the leading “memory chimp” when given even moderate levels of practice.

By this time, however, the “chimps beat humans at memory” study had already become so popular that most people had already accepted the idea that chimp working memory was
superior. The myth even continued in the popular press, with several online news sources running specials on the “super memory” chimps in 2012, and a BBC documentary titled *Super Smart Animals* was released which highlighted the leading chimp’s memory abilities. The academic field, however, continued to show the methodological flaws in the original study, including the fact that the chimps in the study had been trained on skills related to the test for *nearly a decade* before the study was conducted.²⁶

Even if chimps exceed human abilities in certain areas, this does not in any way challenge the Creationist position. Animals have been shown to exceed human abilities in many ways! Chimps do have a great memory for recalling shapes and patterns quickly. Sea lions and elephants can remember faces from decades ago. Certain dogs can even use their exceptional sense of smell for detecting early signs of colon cancer. Humming birds can travel hundreds of miles using a sugar cube worth of energy. There is no doubt, however, that the Creator of the Universe has endowed humans with the intellectual capacity that exceeds all life on earth, and that was part of His design for humans to take dominion over the Earth: “The heaven, even the heavens, are the Lord’s; But the earth He has given to the children of men” (Psalms 115:16).

**Design Difference #4: The Ears**

Even our ears are different than those of gorillas, gibbons, monkeys, and chimps. Deep inside of our inner ears is a set of three tubes called “semicircular canals” specially designed to aid balance. Semicircular canals in humans are oriented in our skulls specifically for walking upright while facing forward. The size, shape, and 3-D orientation of semicircular canals matches each animal’s skull orientation, keeping them balanced. Like many important body parts, disabled semicircular canals illustrate their function. When an animal suffers an untreated inner ear infection that destroys the semicircular canals in only one ear but then recovers, it spends
the rest of its days with its head tilted sideways. Animals that have fast, jerky movements have larger semicircular canals relative to their body size than those that move more cautiously.27

![Semicircular canal](image)

**Figure 8. Semicircular Canal (Credit: Wikipedia)**

Scientists have researched human and chimp semicircular canals to see how different they are in shape and design. These studies reveal both visibly and statistically obvious differences, with one study showing that humans and two different primates differ with a 99.99% certainty!28 Truly, humans and primates were made different from the start.

What difference does this make? Well, think about this: If you were to go in for surgery and have your semicircular canals replaced with those from a chimp, at the very least, you’d be confused and disoriented. You certainly wouldn’t be able to run with as much ease as you have now! This is because the semicircular canals are critical for maintaining balance and, in
Humans, two of the three help stabilize your head when running.\textsuperscript{29}

**Design Difference #5: The Face, Mouth, and Speech**

Take a minute to stand up and look at something straight ahead that is about level with your eyes. Then look straight down. You’ll notice that you can look at the ground right at your feet. If you were a chimp, you wouldn’t be looking at the ground—you’d be looking down at your own face! This is because chimps have a sloped face compared to humans, and this is by design because they walk on all fours.

Another obvious facial difference between humans and chimps is the eyes. Unlike all of the more than two hundred species of primates and other animals, humans have whites around the eyes. This part of our eyes, called the sclera, combined with the colored iris, and the black pupil, distinguish human eyes from the eyes of all other living beings.

Figure 9. Human v. Primate Eyes (Credit: Shutterstock)
One might think, “There’s no big deal to having ‘whites’ in our eyes!” Think again! The whites of our eyes allows us to know who is looking at us even in a room filled with people. If you look at a chimp in the zoo, it is difficult to tell if they are looking at you or at someone else! We were designed to perceive eyeball movements, whereas animals merely notice whole face movements. Who hasn’t seen someone roll their eyes in disgust, or widen their eyes in surprise? Our scleras provide a dimension of communication that no animal has.

Scientists have acknowledged that this distinction has enabled humans to work more cooperatively in teams compared to primates. In fact, experiments reveal that human infants at the one year of age (before they can talk or understand spoken language) tend to follow the direction of another person’s eyes instead of following their heads. For example, one study showed that when a mother is looking directly at her baby, and then moves her eyes upward toward the ceiling, the baby also looked up toward the ceiling. But when the mom closes her eyes and points her head to the ceiling as if she was looking upward, the baby does not typically follow the motion of her head. This study also showed that chimpanzees, bonobos, and gorillas showed precisely the opposite pattern of gaze.

**Design Difference #6: The Facial Muscles**

Humans have fifty facial muscles and the unique ability to make over ten thousand different facial expressions. Chimps only have twenty-three facial muscles—only one-half that of humans! This profound difference, combined with the fact that humans have the ability to speak, makes humans superior communicators. The fact that we can speak also shows our unique design in the image of God, who spoke all of creation into existence, who speaks to us through His Word, and who listens when we speak to Him in prayer.

Chimps would require a complete overhaul in order to speak like we do. Not only would you need to add several more facial muscles to control the lips and cheeks for making certain
sounds, you’d also have to redesign the vocal chords to connect with a newly formed hyoid bone, construct and integrate a deeper, and more resonant pharynx, engineer finer lip controls for releasing pressure, and craft specific changes to the tongue. Of course, you’d also have to rewire those parts of the chimp’s brain that conduct and coordinate speech and other expressions during communication. The parts of the human brain responsible for speech, called the Brodmann areas 44 and 45, are over six times larger in humans compared to chimps. 

These differences were given to humans because we were made in God’s image with the responsibility to be caretakers over the earth and to relate to one another and to our Savior. We have every communication feature we would expect to see if we were designed by God.

**Design Difference #7: The Spine**

Humans have a spine with two gradual “S”-shaped curves. No other creature uses this unique double curve. It brings the human head and torso into a straight line above our feet so we can walk and run long distances. Apes most naturally walk on all fours, so they have a back that supports their arms and hands for walking.

Figure 10. Human and Chimp Stride Comparison. This image shows the S-shape in the human spine and the bow-shaped chimp spine. We are very different than chimps by design!
Apes, both those in the fossil record and those alive today, are each different from humans. Chimps, for example, have one more thoracic vertebra, one less lumbar vertebra, and one less caudal vertebra than do humans. Normally both have seven cervical vertebrae and the combined thoracic, lumbar, and sacral regions consist of twenty-two vertebrae. Chimps lack the extreme curves of the human column, and the angle between the lumbar and sacral region is more acute in a chimp.  

Why do these differences matter? The spine anchors and connects all the other body regions. Clearly, the human spine was crafted to support and keep in proper balance the uniquely human legs, arms and head. The same could be said for each separately created species of ape, whether living or extinct. Evolution demands that an ape-like ancestor morphed into mankind. If so, which parts morphed first? What if it was the spine? Connecting ape-like legs, arms and a head to a human spine would create a creature that could not walk like a human or like an ape. It would die. In this way, we know that God created each separate kind.

**Design Difference #8: The Wrist and Hand**

Have you ever tried walking on your hands? It’s not easy. One of the main difficulties is that our wrists don’t have locking bone and joint structures. The wrists of both modern apes and extinct australopithecine apes lock in place. This mechanism supports their body weight during knuckle walking. Take a look at their wrist designs below.
Figure 11. Chimp and Gorilla Wrists

The top arrow in Figure 11 shows ridges on the radius and scaphoid bones and the bottom arrow shows the wrist and finger bones in chimps. These ridges act as stoppers to keep these bones stable and aligned beneath a chimpanzee’s body weight when walking on their hands. The right side of the image shows similar features on the gorilla’s hand but not on the gorilla’s wrist. These features are not present in humans.

Chimp and human hands are also very different. Our hands are much more mobile and flexible than chimp hands. We can completely rotate our hands and extend and flex our hands at the wrist. Most primates (especially those that walk on their knuckles), are not as flexible with their hand movements. In part, this is because their wrist bones prevent their hands from bending, or extending, while putting pressure on their knuckles. In addition, the hand bones and finger bones of most ape-like creatures are curved because they are designed to swing from tree branches. This anatomy keeps them from being able to manipulate tools like the uniquely human hand can. Only humans can chop wood with an axe and perform delicate eye surgery with the same hands.
Even our thumbs are different than those of apes. Because our thumbs are longer and stronger than apes, our grip is stronger and much more precise than apes. This allows us to make and use finer and more precise motions and tools than apes. In addition, humans have “opposable thumbs,” meaning that we can pinch items between our thumbs and each fingertip. Those primates that do have a version of opposable thumbs still lack the uniquely human arm muscles. Finally, primates—which we understand to exclude people—do not have uniquely human nerve controls that guide slow and delicate motions that no animal can perform. Truly we are designed to work, serve, worship, and have dominion over the earth!

**Design Difference #9: The Hips/Pelvis**

The way that humans walk and run depend on the movement of our hips, legs, ribs, legs, and arms. The shape, size, and configuration of our bones, muscles, tendons, and ligaments also play a role in our unique ability to walk and run upright (compared to chimps, who typically walk on all fours).
The hips are at the top of this walking system. Our wing-like pelvic bones (the iliac blades) are curved so a certain muscle that’s attached to it—the gluteus medius—can balance our legs so we can both walk and stand upright. Chimps and gorillas have a much different design, as described by Dr. Elizabeth Mitchell: “Chimpanzees and gorillas, unlike humans, have flat iliac blades; therefore, their gluteus medius muscles are oriented differently. While walking on four legs, their backward-oriented muscles keep them from falling forward on their faces. But without curved iliac blades, the muscles cannot stabilize the planted leg during bipedal stepping.”

In addition, chimps have a longer ilium (the uppermost and largest bone of the pelvis) than humans. Their hips orient their legs so that their knees point outward. This gives them better range of motion for climbing, but if they tried to walk upright like humans, they would waddle almost painfully. In contrast, the human hips anchor their legs with knees pointing straight ahead. This structure helps us walk and run all day long! Figure 13 shows how chimps are designed for walking on all fours, and Figure 14 shows the unique design of human hips.
Design Difference #10: The Legs

Only humans stand and walk entirely on two feet. Kangaroos can stand on two feet, but they hop rather than walk and their forepaws are too small for any mobility function. Chimps can walk on two feet, but they do not do that very efficiently nor for very long. They are clearly designed for quadrupedalism, or the ability to move around on four feet. Why is this an important distinction? There are several reasons. Remember, God created humans to have dominion over the rest of the animal kingdom, and He gave us the functional means in our bodies to help with that responsibility. Here are some of the advantages of bipedalism over quadrupedalism:

- Walking upright gives us free hands to use tools, even while walking. This way, we can use a bow and arrow or text message while on our feet.
- Walking on two feet is more efficient than walking on all fours. By saving energy, we can walk all day without getting too tired.
- Taking care of babies. Chimp infants cling to their tree-dwelling mothers, but human babies often need both of their mommy’s hands.
Increased height for viewing across landscape.

Figure 15. Ape and Human Walking Posture (Credit: Shutterstock)

**Design Difference #11: The Feet**

As described by Dr. Elizabeth Mitchell, our feet are perfectly designed for walking and running:

As the foot is planted, many bones lock to form rigid weight-bearing levers able to transfer our weight as we rock forward. The 26 perfectly shaped foot bones with their ligaments, tendons, and arches keep the foot loose enough to absorb shock and adapt to uneven surfaces while remaining stable enough to support the human body’s full weight. The curvature of our back also aids balance.45
Apes, on the other hand, have *hands* for feet. The large toe of a chimp foot *opposes* its other toes so they can clamp onto branches and vines when climbing. The large toe of human feet is *aligned* with other digits for walking and running, and can’t grasp much at all!
Ape feet have a small heel, a grasping big toe, and a flexible hinge right in the middle of each foot. Human feet line up with our big toe for “pushing off” when running. In addition, the ankle bones (tarsals) of human feet are larger and more rigid than the chimps. Of all primates, only bonobos are capable of walking confidently on two feet (which they do only about 25% of the time). Chimps are only able to walk confidently on two feet when they are in the water. All other primate species are usually inclined to use their “foot-hand” system of walking.

The human foot is also arched, which gives us balance and stability when walking. These arches literally put a spring in our steps. Apes have no arch, and walking flat-footed makes their feet more like hands—great for climbing, not for walking. When it comes to traveling long distances, humans have chimps beat by a factor of three to four times! While estimates vary, many humans can travel twenty to thirty miles in a day (and some much further), while chimps can only cover around six miles. Traveling such distances is only possible because of our well-integrated spine, hips, legs, and even weight-balancing arms and forward facing heads—all of which enable us to walk upright.

**Design Difference #12: The Skin**

Why don’t humans have fur? The reason is because our skin is entirely different than that of apes! The most obvious difference is that our skin is not completely covered with hair like apes. We also have more sweat glands, produce vitamin D, and have melanin that makes our different skin colors. Our fine touch sensors make human skin ideally suited for affection and touching.

Dr. Montagna works at the Department of Cutaneous Biology at the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center. He conducted an extensive research study on the skin differences between humans and apes, finding some intriguing details:
- All nonhuman primates (an evolutionary way of saying “primates”) have a hairy coat, which can be thick or thin, short or long, woolly or shaggy, dense or sparse, and show varied colors.
- All primates have fingerprints on their friction surfaces; they are also present on the tail of some monkeys and on the knuckle pads of chimpanzees and gorillas.
- Their skin is thin all around and has little structure underneath.
- The friction surfaces of most nonhuman primate species have sweat glands. Sweat glands in chimps and gorillas do not respond to heat stimulation as they do in man.\textsuperscript{48}

**Some other Important Design Differences between Humans and Apes**

We’ve covered some major design differences between humans and apes, but many more deserve our attention:

- On average, humans are about 38\% taller, 80\% heavier, live 50\% longer, and have brains that are about 400\% larger (1330 ccs compared to 330 ccs).\textsuperscript{49}
- Chimps show aggression by showing their teeth; people smile showing their teeth to show warmth.
- Certain parrots have larger vocabularies and more elaborate language skills than any primate.
- When it comes to sexual reproduction and relationships, only humans experience jealousy or competition with “sheer joy” and excitement; chimps typically mate with multiple short-term partners.
- Humans design and use highly complex tools and multi-component systems; chimps only use basic tools, and they do not even do that as cleverly as crows do!
- Humans adapt their surroundings to themselves; chimps adapt themselves to their surroundings.
Humans have directed and systematic ways for educating the next generation; education is mostly indirect and instinctual with chimps.

Even if human and chimpanzee DNA sequences are similar, which they are not, we have shown that they are much more different than commonly taught. Their DNA-coded information produces very different creatures!

**Conclusion**

If human evolution was true, then we should find millions, thousands, hundreds, or maybe even just a dozen “in-between” creatures alive today. But the score for these “transitional forms” today is zero. Not one creature lives today that can be branded half-ape and half-human. Instead, apes produce apes and humans produce humans, just like the Bible describes.

If “molecules-to-man” evolution were true, we would expect evidence of millions of in-between species—creatures that were still evolving along the ape-to-human progression. This was even a question that Charles Darwin, the 19th century promoter of evolution, asked about the historical fossil record. He wrote, “By evolution theory, innumerable transitional forms must have existed.” He then asked, “Why do we not find them embedded in countless numbers in the crust of the earth?” And, if human evolution were true, wouldn’t we expect plenty of obvious “transitional creatures” between apes and humans in the crust of the earth? Darwin also asked, “Why is not every geological formation and every stratum full of such intermediate links? Geology assuredly does not reveal any such finely graduated organic chain.” He followed this question by saying this was the “most obvious and serious objection which can be urged against the theory.” In other words, Darwin knew that his theory would be weakened if researchers in the future did not dig up millions of “in-between” creatures.
But what do we find today? Millions of ape-human half-breeds? No. In fact, we see over seven billion people on the planet who are all obviously human in every sense. Though some physical and many cultural differences display God’s creativity, we are all the same kind—sons and daughters of Adam and Eve. We are all inter-fertile. And what do we find in the crust of the earth after digging up billions of fossils for over 150 years since Darwin posed his “big questions” above? We find a handful of fossil creatures that better fit either the apes or human categories than they do the evolutionary category of ape-human transition.

It seems that Darwin wanted a clear line of evidence showing “half-way-in-between” ape-human creatures. These transitions should be alive today, and they should have left millions of their bones in earth’s sediments. Yet we do not find either form of evidence. What we see instead is what God said: mankind is made in the image and likeness of God, able to think, plan, worship, pray, and create. We also see variations between people groups as the Bible mentioned both in the Old (Genesis 9:18–19) and New Testaments. For example, consider Acts 17:26–27, which records Paul’s gospel presentation to pagans. It says, “And He has made from one blood every nation of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and has determined their pre-appointed times and the boundaries of their dwellings, so that they should seek the Lord, in the hope that they might grope for Him and find Him, though He is not far from each one of us.”

God made humans in His likeness, breathed His breath of life in them, and gave them charge over all of His Creation—just as we still see today. We see today just what the Bible specified ten times in the very first chapter: that all living creatures would reproduce and fill the earth each after their own kind.

“Know that the Lord is God. It is he who made us, and we are his; we are his people, the sheep of his pasture.”
– Psalm 100:3
Chapter 2: Typical Ape-to-Human Progression in Public School Textbooks
Daniel A. Biddle, Ph.D. & David Bisbee

The four “stages” of human evolution typically presented in Sixth Grade Social Studies (World History) classes looks like this:

![Diagram of human evolution stages](image)

Figure 18. Holt Social Studies World History: Ancient Civilizations (Credit: Holt Social Studies World History: Ancient Civilizations, Holt, pages 24-35, 2006)

Next we’ll review each of these “ape-to-human” icons one at a time, starting first with “Lucy.”
Australopithecus afarensis (“Lucy”)

In 1974, Donald Johanson discovered a fossil in Ethiopia, Africa that he declared was the “missing link” between man and ape. The fossil was nicknamed “Lucy” and was given the scientific name Australopithecus afarensis. Australopithecus simply means “southern ape.” Southern ape is a very appropriate name because, as you’ll learn below, Lucy was just that—an ape!

Although public school textbooks often state that Lucy was our ancestor and feature human-like drawings of her, the fossil evidence tells quite a different story. Now, after forty years of research on Lucy and other Australopithecine fossils, here is what scientists have found (Note: because more Australopithecine fossils have been found since Lucy, some of the references below refer to Australopithecines in general):

- **Entire Skeleton:** Even though many of the first reports that came out after Lucy was discovered stated that Lucy’s skeleton was “40% complete,” Lucy’s discoverer clarified this in a book published twenty-two years after Lucy was found stating: “Lucy’s skeleton consists of some 47 out of 207 bones, including parts of upper and lower limbs, the backbone, ribs and the pelvis. With the exception of the mandible [lower jaw] the skull is represented only by five vault fragments, and most of the hand and foot bones are missing.” This computes to actually **22.8%** of the complete skeleton (47 ÷ 206), not “about 40%.” Generations of artists have drawn Lucy with human feet even though the fossil lacked both hand and foot bones. Frustratingly for those who care about truth, these illustrations continue to ignore subsequent finds, revealing that Australopithecines had curved ape fingers and grasping ape feet.
● **Skull:** Even though only a few fragments of Lucy’s skull were found, they revealed that her skull was about the same size as a chimpanze. As Donald Johanson himself said, “Her skull was almost entirely missing. So knowing the exact size of Lucy’s brain was the crucial bit of missing evidence. But from the few skull fragments we had, it looked surprisingly small.” Later estimates reveal that Lucy’s brain was just one third the size of a human brain, which makes Lucy’s brain the same size as the average chimpanzee brain. Sir Solly Zuckerman, chief scientific advisor to the British government, said that the “*Australopithecine* skull is in fact so overwhelmingly ape-like, as opposed to human that the contrary position could be equated to an assertion that black is white.”

● **Height:** Lucy was about 3.5 feet tall (and most other *Australopithecine* fossils found since are similar in height).

● **Walking Upright:** Even evolutionists strongly disagree over whether or not Lucy walked upright like humans. Lucy’s hip was found broken and was reconstructed, so it’s difficult to tell how she (and other *Australopithecines*) moved. Her bones seemed to show that she was a “real swinger… based on anatomical data, *Australopithecines* must have been arboreal [tree-dwelling]…Lucy’s pelvis shows a flare that is better suited for climbing than for walking.” Most likely, Australopithecine apes could walk in their own unique way—unlike chimps or humans.

● **Fingers and Limbs:** Other examples of *Australopithecine* apes had curved fingers and ape-like limb proportions that point toward her kind as living in trees, so we can assume the same was true of Lucy.
• **Locking Wrists:** Lucy had locking wrists like quadruped apes, not like humans.\(^6^1\) This was even reported in the *San Diego Union Tribune:* “A chance discovery made by looking at a cast of the bones of ‘Lucy,’ the most famous fossil of *Australopithecus afarensis,* shows her wrist was stiff, like a chimpanzee’s, Brian Richmond and David Strait of George Washington University in Washington, D.C., reported. This suggests that her ancestors walked on their knuckles.”\(^6^2\) Another study revealed: “Measurements of the shape of wristbones (distal radius) showed that Lucy’s type were knuckle walkers, similar to gorillas.”\(^6^3\)

• **Teeth:** The wear on Lucy’s teeth indicate she ate tree fruit.\(^6^4\) Penn State University professor of anthropology and biology Alan Walker has studied paleontological fossils to learn how to reconstruct their ancient diets. In speaking of Alan Walker’s material, Johanson noted: “Dr. Alan Walker of Johns Hopkins has recently concluded that the polishing effect he finds on the teeth of robust [thick-boned] *Australopithecines* and modern chimpanzees indicates that *Australopithecines,* like chimps, were fruit eaters.... If they were primarily fruit eaters, as Walker’s examination of their teeth suggests they were, then our picture of them, and of the evolutionary path they took, is wrong.”\(^6^5\)

• **Ribs:** Lucy’s rib cage is not shaped like a human’s, but was cone shaped like an ape’s.\(^6^6\) Peter Schmid, a paleontologist at the Anthropological Institute in Zurich, Switzerland, studied a replica of Lucy and noted: “When I started to put the skeleton together, I expected it to look human. Everyone had talked about Lucy being very modern. Very human. So I was surprised by what I saw. I noticed that the ribs were more round in cross section.
More like what you see in apes. Human ribs are flatter in cross section. But the shape of the ribcage itself was the biggest surprise of all. The human ribcage is barrel shaped. And I just couldn’t get Lucy’s ribs to fit this kind of shape. But I could get them to make a conical-shaped ribcage, like what you see in apes.  

- **Ears:** Earlier in this book we learned that an animal’s semicircular canals help reveal its identity. After extensive research, it has been concluded that the semicircular canals of *Australopithecines* resemble an ape’s, not a human’s or a transitional creature’s.  

- **Gender:** A great deal of debate has emerged even over Lucy’s gender, with some scientists arguing that the evidence shows she was actually a male! Articles with catchy titles have emerged such as “Lucy or Lucifer?” and more recently, “Lucy or Brucey?”  

- **Toes:** The toe bones of *Australopithecines* were long and curved, even by ape standards. Their fossils thus give no evidence that they walked like humans. Instead they show strong evidence that they did not.  

It is because of these recent findings that leading experts in *Australopithecinae* fossils conclude that Lucy and other *Australopithecines* are extinct ape-like creatures:

- Dr. Charles Oxnard (professor of anatomy) wrote, “The *Australopithecines* known over the last several decades … are now irrevocably removed from a place in the evolution of human bipedalism…All this should make us wonder about the usual presentation of human evolution in introductory textbooks.”

- Dr. Solly Zuckerman heads the Department of Anatomy of the University of Birmingham in England and is a scientific adviser to the highest level of the British government. He studied Australopithecus fossils for 15
years with a team of scientists and concluded, “They are just apes.”

- Dr. Wray Herbert admits that his fellow paleoanthropologists “compare the pygmy chimpanzee to ‘Lucy,’ one of the oldest hominid fossils known, and finds the similarities striking. They are almost identical in body size, in stature and in brain size.”

- Dr. Albert W. Mehlert said, “the evidence… makes it overwhelmingly likely that Lucy was no more than a variety of pygmy chimpanzee, and walked the same way (awkwardly upright on occasions, but mostly quadrupedal). The ‘evidence’ for the alleged transformation from ape to man is extremely unconvincing.”

- Marvin Lubenow, Creation researcher and author of the book *Bones of Contention*, wrote, “There are no fossils of Australopithecus or of any other primate stock in the proper time period to serve as evolutionary ancestors to humans. As far as we can tell from the fossil record, when humans first appear in the fossil record they are already human (emphasis added).

- Drs. DeWitt Steele and Gregory Parker concluded: “Australopithecus can probably be dismissed as a type of extinct chimpanzee.”

In reality, these ape-like creatures’ remains occur in small-scale deposits that rest on top of broadly extending flood deposits. They were probably fossilized after Noah’s Flood, during the Ice Age, when tremendous rains buried Ice Age creatures. Donald Johanson, the discoverer of Lucy, admits: “The rapid burial of bones at Hadar, particularly those of the ‘First Family,’ are related to a geological catastrophe suggesting, perhaps, a flash flood. Bones are fragmented and scattered because individuals fell into a river, or were washed...
into a river, rapidly transported, broken up, and scattered. These are all products of a depositional process."79

Despite these recent findings, Lucy continues to be displayed more human-like than her fossils would justify. Some examples of these exaggerations at public museums and in textbooks are below. First, let’s look at what they actually found:

Figure 19. Actual Lucy Fossil
(Credit: Answers in Genesis Presentation Library)
Before viewing some renditions that superimpose human characteristics on Lucy, let’s start with what she probably looked like.

Figure 20. What Lucy Most Likely Looked Like (Credit: Answers in Genesis Presentation Library)

Next, let’s look at how Lucy is represented at public exhibits, such as those found at the St. Louis Zoo and Denver Museum of Nature and Science.
Most Lucy reproductions show her with white sclera (eyeballs), even though 100% of all apes alive today have dark eyes. Do you think this was done to make her look more human-like?
Figure 22. Lucy with White Sclera (Eyeballs). Like similar Hollywood characters, this imaginative version of Lucy presents it with human eyes, though eyes don’t fossilize. (Credit: Wikipedia)

Now let’s view how Lucy is typically represented in public school textbooks:

Figure 23. Lucy in Public School Textbooks [Credit: Australopithecus afarensis (History Alive! The Ancient World (Palo Alto, CA: Teachers Curriculum Institute, 2004)].
Next, let’s take a look at where 100% of the Australopithecus fossils have been found (see circles in Figure 24).

![Figure 24. Map Showing where Australopithecus Fossils have been Found](Credit: www.fossilworks.com)

Here is one interesting fact that you won’t likely learn about from school textbooks: At the specific site where Lucy was found, eighty-seven other animal types were discovered. This was a wide collection that included just about every animal
you would expect to see residing with ape-like creatures, including elephants, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, antelope, and numerous other African-native animals. In fact, this specific area (the Hadar Valley formation) has yielded nearly six thousand specimens representing as many as four thousand different animals. It certainly makes sense that apes in Lucy’s day were living with similar creatures in a similar habitat as ape-like creatures today!

Now if Lucy’s fossil looks like an ape, if she lived with other apes, if she lived in an environment like apes today, and if she lived with eighty-seven other animal types that live around apes, what do you think she was?

*How many Australopithecus afarensis fossils have been found?*

An online research tool known as the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) tabulates various fossil specimens found around the world. This free tool provides a single point of access to more than five hundred million records, shared freely by hundreds of institutions worldwide, making it the biggest biodiversity database on the internet, with information regarding more than 1.5 million species.

Using GBIF to research *Australopithecus afarensis* fossils reveals a total of forty-seven “occurrences” (individual findings or dig sites where multiple specimens have been found). Browsing through these “occurrences” reveals just how limited the findings are for this species. The biggest occurrence is called the “First Family” where 260 bones and bone pieces were found representing between thirteen to seventeen creatures. The vast majority of the bones were found within the top few feet of the surface, indicating they likely died at the same time.

Some recent estimates place the total count of *Australopithecus afarensis* fossils at only 362 fragments, which likely represents only a few dozen individual creatures.
With only 260 of these fragments coming from one “family,” and another forty-seven from Lucy, one wonders where all the leftovers are from supposedly millions of years of Lucy populations. If human evolution really occurred as the textbooks state, wouldn’t we expect to find, as Charles Darwin stated, “innumerable transitional forms” and “every geological formation full of intermediate links”? Clearly, as Darwin himself admitted, “Geology does not reveal any such finely-graduated chain; and this is the most obvious and serious objection against the theory.”

Even though earth layers have revealed precious few Australopithecine fossils, they reveal all we need to know: Lucy was an ape. Even the most recent Human Family Tree from the Smithsonian Institute shows that Australopithecines are not even on the same “branch” of the tree that includes Homo habilis and Homo erectus!

![Smithsonian Institute Human Family Tree](image_url)

*Figure 25. Smithsonian Institute Human Family Tree*

**Homo habilis**

*Homo habilis* or “handy man” is often shown in public school textbooks as a “transitional” form between apes and
humans. Textbooks state that this evolutionary ancestor supposedly lived around 1.4–2.4 million years ago and was one of the “stepping stones” in the line of human evolution. In reality, *Homo habilis* is not just one fossil, but rather a very small collection of fossils that have been the center of intense controversy and confusion for decades. With so many now agreeing that Lucy was almost all ape, and with so many agreeing that the other species in genus Homo, including Neanderthals, are modern man, evolutionists are desperate for a genuine link between apes and man. Frankly, if *Homo habilis* fails to connect apes to humans, then human evolution fails with it.

The name *Homo habilis* was officially given to a set of fossils that were discovered by a team led by scientists Louis and Mary Leakey between 1960 and 1963 at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania. In 1964, this team announced *Homo habilis* as a “new human ancestor.” The original fossils were said to be 1.8 million years old and consisted of scattered skull parts, hand bones, and foot bones from four young specimens. According to Louis Leakey, the foot bones showed signs that *Homo habilis* may have been able to walk upright on two feet, and the hand bones indicated they were skillful with their hands. However, since these bones were not found next to the skull fragments, there was no way to be sure that they belonged to the same creature. Some evolutionary scientists even believe that the *Homo habilis* fossils were just a mixture of *Australopithecine* (ape) and *Homo erectus* (human) fossils—not a new species at all and certainly not a missing link.

The Leakeys also found some primitive stone tools at the site. Originally scientists claimed these tools belonged to another supposed missing link known as *Zinjanthropus*, which turned out to be just an ape. Louis Leakey claimed the tools were used by their newfound individuals. This was the reason for naming these fossils “*Homo habilis*” or handy man. But because we weren’t there to observe these creatures we don’t know if the creatures used the tools, or if the tools were used on them!
In 1986, Tim White and Don Johanson discovered a partial adult skeleton. Since the fossil was discovered in Olduvai Gorge, it was designated “Olduvai Hominid 62” and was dated (by evolutionists) at 1.8 million years old. Because the skull and teeth were similar to the original Homo habilis fossils found in 1964, the new fossil was said to belong to the same species. This presented three big problems for evolutionists:

1. The body of Olduvai Hominid 62 was rather ape-like and even smaller than the famous Australopithecine fossil known as Lucy. Since Lucy was about 3.5 feet tall, and Homo erectus individuals grew to be about six feet, Olduvai Hominid 62 should have been somewhere in between them if it truly links the two.

2. Since the body of Olduvai Hominid 62 was ape-like, it seemed to support the belief that the original Homo habilis fossils found in 1964 were actually a mixture of Australopithecine parts and human bones, most notably human hands and feet.

3. If the fossilized hand and feet bones found in 1964 were actually human, then the tools found at that site were probably used by people living there—not by ape-like people, or people-like apes, but the descendants of Adam and Eve.

Despite the bold statements made about Homo habilis in many school textbooks, paleoanthropologists are still trying to make sense out of this odd collection of fragments. Here is how evolutionist Richard Leakey described the problem: “Of the several dozen specimens that have been said at one time or another to belong to this species, at least half of them don’t. But there is no consensus as to which 50% should be excluded. No one anthropologist’s 50% is quite the same as another’s.” The same could be said of every proposed missing link. For every evolutionist who asserts that a particular fossil belongs in
human ancestry, another one counter-asserts that it evolved parallel to the unknown evolutionary ancestors of man. What a mess.

Some studies have revealed that the ears of the *Homo habilis* specimens studied prove they were just apes. Of course, these results don’t cover the fossil bits attributed to this name that actually belong to another. Anatomy specialists Fred Spoor, Bernard Wood, and Frans Zonneveld compared the semicircular canals in the inner ear of humans and apes, including several Australopithecus and *Homo habilis* specimens. Because the semicircular canals are involved in maintaining balance, studying them can reveal whether an animal was inclined to walk upright or on all fours. Their study concluded: “Among the fossil hominids [apes or humans] the earliest species to demonstrate the modern human morphology is *Homo erectus*. In contrast, the semi-circular canal dimensions in crania from southern Africa attributed to *Australopithecus* and *Paranthropus* resemble those of the extant great apes.”93 The authors wrote that *Homo habilis* “relied less on bipedal behavior than the Australopithecines,” meaning that the *Homo habilis* specimen was even more ape-like than the Australopithecus samples. They concluded that the *Homo habilis* specimen they studied “represents an unlikely intermediate between the morphologies seen in the Australopithecines and *Homo erectus*.”94 In other words—the *Homo habilis* is a “mixed bag” classification that includes some ape bones and some human bones. In summary, their study resulted in two very important findings:

1. These *Homo habilis* fossils do not actually belong to the “human” group, but rather to an ape category, and probably *Australopithecus*.

2. Both *Homo habilis* and *Australopithecus* walked stooped over like an ape and not upright like a man.
So was *Homo habilis* really our ancestor? Even evolutionists disagree. Dr. Bernard Wood of George Washington University, an expert on evolutionary “trees,” suggests that none of the *Homo habilis* fossils represent human ancestors. He wrote, “The diverse group of fossils from 1 million years or so ago, known as *Homo habilis*, may be more properly recognized as *Australopithecines*.”

In a more recent article titled, “Human evolution: Fifty years after *Homo habilis*,” Dr. Wood summarizes more than one-half of a century of research on *Homo habilis* by concluding that:

Although *Homo habilis* is generally larger than *Australopithecus africanus*, its teeth and jaws have the same proportions. What little evidence there is about its body shape, hands and feet suggest that *Homo habilis* would be a much better climber than undisputed human ancestors. So, if *Homo habilis* is added to Homo, the genus has an incoherent mishmash of features. Others
disagree, but I think you have to cherry-pick the data to come to any other conclusion. My sense is that handy man should belong to its own genus, neither australopith nor human.97

Although evolutionists keep trying to convince themselves (and others) that humans evolved from ape-like creatures, interpretations of the fossil record have been filled with mistakes, fraud, and fantasy, with almost every major pronouncement denounced by another expert. Why don’t textbooks tell these truths? Perhaps before even examining the evidence, textbook writers reject the truth that we were created by God on day six of creation week. Since the beginning, humans have always been humans and apes have always been apes. And since Adam and Eve sinned, humans have worked extra hard to ignore our Creator.

**Homo erectus**

*Homo erectus* means “erect or upright man.” Typically, school textbooks claim that *Homo erectus* fossils fill the gap between *Australopithecines* (apes) and both Neanderthals and modern humans.
Here is an example of what a middle school textbook (Holt, 2006) teaches about *Homo erectus*:

- The name *Homo erectus* means “upright man.”
- Scientists agree that *Homo erectus* was not fully human and was the evolutionary link between *Homo habilis* and *Homo sapiens*.
- *Homo erectus* first “appeared” in Africa 2 to 1.5 million years ago and migrated to Asia and Europe.
- *Homo erectus* used early stone tools and learned to control fire.

Although school textbooks (like the one shown above) often teach that we evolved from primitive, sub-human ancestors known as *Homo erectus*, the growing creationist (and evolutionist) view is that *Homo erectus* and all *Homo sapien* forms should be considered not as separate species but as
a single human species that represent a wide range of diversity. In the Biblical Creation view, there was no evolution from apes, nor was there any “ascent” from an inferior human type to a more advanced kind.\textsuperscript{99} A total of about 280 \textit{Homo erectus} fossils have been found to date.\textsuperscript{100} They include bones, bone fragments, and teeth.

Some evolutionists claim that the size of the skulls helps determine how far along a creature is in its journey towards becoming human. The skulls designated \textit{Homo erectus} fall within the cranial capacity range of modern humans (700 cc to 2100 cc).\textsuperscript{101} Marvin Lubenow, an expert on human fossils, comments: “My own conclusion is that \textit{Homo erectus} and Neanderthal are actually the same: \textit{Homo erectus} is the lower end, with regard to size, of a continuum that includes \textit{Homo erectus}, early \textit{Homo sapiens}, [who looked just like people today] and Neanderthal. The range of cranial capacities for fossil humans is in line with the range of cranial capacities for modern humans.”\textsuperscript{102}

One study compared modern humans to \textit{Homo erectus} fossils including Java Man, Peking Man, and East African Man. What they found was a big surprise to many evolutionists: A group of 202 modern day Australian aborigines share an astonishing 14 of the 17 \textit{Homo erectus} traits.\textsuperscript{103} The most recent evidence indicates that only a handful of features distinguish these two presumed species of man, and even these are doubtful.\textsuperscript{104} Nobody should doubt the fully human status of Australian aborigines, so why doubt the fully human status of most fossils designated as \textit{Homo erectus}?

Although \textit{Homo erectus} is supposed to represent an evolutionary link between \textit{Homo habilis} and \textit{Homo sapiens}, its fossils occur throughout most layers thought to contain human evolution remains. The dates evolutionists assigned to these fossils show that \textit{Homo erectus} lived during the \textbf{same time periods} as both \textit{Homo habilis} (a category that includes a mixture of both Australopithecine and human fossils) and modern humans.\textsuperscript{105} How could \textit{Homo erectus} be an evolutionary link if they lived at the same time?
Table 1. Secular Homo erectus dates overlap with modern humans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Homo erectus Fossil Name</th>
<th>Date Assigned by Evolutionists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swartkrans SK-15, 18a and 18b</td>
<td>1.8 million years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNM-WT15000 Kenya</td>
<td>1.6 million years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kow Swamp Fossils</td>
<td>9,500 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cossack Skull</td>
<td>6,500 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mossgiel Individual</td>
<td>6,000 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many of the artifacts found with _Homo erectus_ fossils show that they intelligently used tools, built shelters, controlled fire and even carved quartzite rocks into human figurines. During the early 1800s, many Native Americans lived in a similar manner. In other words, although they were not as technologically advanced as some other cultures, they were fully human. The bones in the _Homo erectus_ classification are really nothing more than an example of human variability. The next time you visit a public place, take a good look at the people around you (politely, of course). You’ll see humans come in a wide variety of shapes and sizes.

**Homo sapiens**

_Homo sapiens_ means “wise man” in Latin and is the scientific name for mankind. The human genus “Homo” includes Neanderthals and _Homo sapiens sapiens_ (“wise, wise man”). Some sources show Neanderthals (_Homo neanderthalensis_) as a subspecies of modern man by accepting the name _Homo sapiens neanderthalensis_. While evolutionary thinkers search for tiny differences on which to base their pre-judgment of ape ancestry, creation-based thinking sees fossil and modern variations as expressions of wide genetic potential that God built into Adam.
School textbooks often place “stone-age men” and “cavemen” into the *Homo sapiens* category. Even the term “cavemen” is somewhat misleading because it assumes that ape-like men had not yet evolved enough intelligence to construct homes. However, throughout history people have lived in caves wherever caves exist—even to very modern times. Sometimes their cave homes were permanent, sometimes they were temporary, and sometimes people simply found temporary shelter or buried their dead in caves.

The term caveman, however, typically refers to people who lived before or during the Ice Age. Five groups fit this definition: Neanderthals, early *Homo sapiens* (Cro-Magnon man), *Homo erectus*, Denisovans, and *Homo floresiensis*. The latter two groups were recently added. Researchers discovered these remains in caves. Who were these people?

A Biblical view on cavemen is simple: they were people who lived soon after the Flood, and they found temporary shelter in the caves that formed in the rock layers laid down by the Flood. Perhaps some cave-dwellers represented those who first scattered around the world from the Tower of Babel dispersal that Genesis chapter 11 describes. They sought caves as temporary and sometimes permanent shelters, especially during the post-Flood Ice Age.

According to Scripture, humans have been bright, innovative, and capable from the very beginning. We have seen the science of archaeology confirm this, as even cave-living humans left behind well-crafted tools. According to Genesis chapter 4, fifth generation humans like Tubal-Cain worked with metals including copper and iron. People were gardening, farming, working with different types of metal and even building cities before the Flood. Cain was a tiller of the ground. (Gen. 4:2). Later in Cain’s life he built a city. Cain’s eighth generation Jubal “was the father of all those who play the harp and flute.”

After the Flood, much of this technology and know-how was lost, especially after people scattered around the world from the Tower of Babel dispersion. Let’s take a closer look at
the two most common “cavemen” described in public school textbooks to see which expectation their remains most closely match: that of less-than-human evolutionary ancestors or fully human early wanderers.

**Neanderthal Man**

Neanderthal man was named after the Neander Valley near Dusseldorf in West Germany where the first fossils were found in 1856. It gained its name because of the frequent visits by hymn writer Joachem Neander + tal, or *thal* in Old German, meaning “valley.” Just as “Thomas” is pronounced “Tomas,” so we pronounce “Neanderthal” as “Neandertal.” Confusingly, experts use either spelling. The story of how evolutionists have classified Neanderthal from true man to “missing link” and then to variant forms of modern humans is as interesting as the people themselves.

Originally, “when the first Neanderthal was discovered in 1856, even ‘Darwin’s bulldog,’ Thomas Henry Huxley, recognized that it was fully human and not an evolutionary ancestor.” Nevertheless, evolutionary bias helped anatomist William King reinterpret the fossils, concluding they were a separate, primitive species of man called *Homo neanderthalensis*. This designation easily fit the assertion that modern humans evolved from Neanderthals. More and better evidence, including burial sites that held Neanderthals and modern men in the same tombs, forced some evolutionists to change its name in 1964.

Today, with over two hundred known specimens representing more than forty discovery sites in Europe, Asia, and Africa, “Neanderthal fossils are the most plentiful in the world [of paleoanthropology].” In recent decades this mound of data has testified to the fact that, “while the Neanderthals may not have been as culturally sophisticated as the people who followed . . . the Neanderthal people were not primitive but the most highly specialized of all the humans of the past.”

“Evolutionists now admit that the Neanderthals were 100%
human; they are classified as *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*, designating them as a [subspecies] variety of modern humans. Their skeletons were a bit thicker in places than most modern humans. They were up to 30% larger in body mass and had more than 13% larger brain volumes.

However, “the strongest evidence that Neanderthals were fully human and of our species is that, at four sites [3 in Israel and 1 in Croatia], Neanderthals and modern humans were buried together,” indicating that “they lived together, worked together, intermarried, and were accepted as members of the same family, clan, and community” since generational “reproduction is on the species level.” Neanderthal burials include jewelry and purses, showing they had nothing to do with any ape-kind. Strikingly, the Neanderthal burial practice of using caves as family burial grounds or tribal cemeteries exactly parallels that of the post-Babel patriarchs of Genesis, for example Abraham (Genesis 23:17–20), Isaac (Genesis 25:7–11), and Jacob (Genesis 49:29–32.)

The lifespan of the Neanderthal people also looks astonishingly similar to the lifespan of those living in the post-Flood generations including Peleg (Genesis 11:12–17). Using recent dental studies and digitized x-rays, computer-generated projections of orthodontic patients have illustrated the continuing growth of their craniofacial bones. These show a Neanderthal-like profile of the skull as the patient advances into their 300th, 400th, and even 500th year of simulated life. Career dentist Dr. Cuozzo analyzed teeth and jaw development in children. He wrote, “studies on aging reveal that the older we get, the more our faces begin to look like those of Neanderthal man. The most accurate assumption that can be made about these strange-looking skeletons that are not old enough to be fossilized is that they have been alive long enough for their bones to change into those shapes—they are skeletons of patriarchs who lived hundreds of years, but have only been dead for thousands of years, not millions!”

Creation researchers have been saying for decades that Neanderthal man was wholly human, with no hint of a single
evolutionary transitional feature. Neanderthal DNA sequences published in 2010 confirmed this, and showed that certain people groups today share bits of Neanderthal-specific DNA sequences.118

**Cro-Magnon Man**

Cro-Magnon Man is known as the “big hole man” in the French dialect local to the initial 1868 discovery site, a cave in the Dordogne area of Les Eyzies in southwest France. Once regarded as our most recent evolutionary ancestors on the “ape-to-man” illustrations, “evolutionists now admit that Cro-Magnons were modern humans. Cro-Magnons are classified as Homo *sapiens sapiens* [wise, wise man’], the same classification assigned humans today.”119 Creation writer Vance Ferrell echoed this consensus when he wrote, “the Cro-Magnons were normal people, not monkeys; and they provide no evidence of a transition from ape to man.”120 With interests ranging from stone tools, fishhooks, and spears to more sublime activities like astronomy, art, and the afterlife, “every kind of evidence that we have a right to expect from the fossil and archeological record indicates that the Cro-Magnon and Neanderthal peoples were humans in the same ways that we are human.”121

Contrary to popular belief, most Cro-Magnon people used caves for rituals, not residences. In addition, authenticated etchings on the cave walls at Minetada, Spain in 1915, and La Marche, central France (1937), depict Cro-Magnon men with clipped and groomed beards while the women display dresses and elegant hair styles.122 Advanced not only in manner but also in the way they looked: “the Cro-Magnons were truly human, possibly of a noble bearing. Some were over six feet tall, with a cranial volume somewhat larger (by 200cc–400cc) than that of man today.”123 Brain size should not be exclusively used to judge whether or not a given specimen was human or not, but it can, in combination with other skull features, add its testimony. In any case, just as with Neanderthal man, Cro Magnon men
were wholly human. Why do illustrations of human evolution show them walking up behind modern men if they showed no real differences after all?
Evolution’s Beginnings

The standard line-up of the four ape-to-human icons that public school textbooks most often feature today is quite different from the evolutionary story of apes progressing to humans described in the past. The standard lineup presented in textbooks changes at least every couple of decades. If ideas of human evolution are false, we would expect them to shift frequently, just as history has proven happens. To demonstrate this, let’s journey through time and review the once-best, but now discarded, evolutionary ideas that perhaps your grandparents’ textbooks promoted.

In 1829, Neanderthal skulls were first discovered in Belgium, and dozens have been found since. Originally classified as “pre-humans” or “sub-humans,” they are now believed to be human in every practical sense. These ancient humans had unique features, but none that lie outside the range of modern men and women. Nevertheless, Neanderthal’s peculiarities were too tempting for those anxious to find a missing link. They thought they found it. However, recent discoveries prove that Neanderthals were fully human—descendants of Adam just like us. They buried their dead, made instruments, practiced burial rituals, and made and used advanced tools. They have even been found buried alongside modern-looking humans. Their skulls were close to 200 cc greater than that of present-day humans—hardly an intermediate form between humans and apes! Neanderthal expert Erik Trinkhaus admitted, “Detailed comparisons of Neanderthal skeletal remains with those of modern humans have shown that there is nothing in Neanderthal anatomy that conclusively indicates locomotor, manipulative, intellectual, or linguistic abilities inferior to those of modern humans.” If
textbook writers of yesteryear had waited until evolutionists examined Neanderthal fossils enough to see that they were fully human, they would not have been able to illustrate human evolution very well.

Figures 28 and 29 show this changing position on Neanderthals—from pre-human “brute” to human.

Figure 28. Previous Idea of Neanderthal Man (Credit: This reconstruction of the La Chapelle-aux-Saints Neanderthal skeleton—discovered in France in 1908—was published in *L’Illustration* and in the *Illustrated London News* in 1909).
Figure 29. Current Idea of Neanderthal Man. Once considered an ape-like caveman, Neanderthal remains have proven their identity as fully human. Give him a shave, haircut, and button-down shirt and this Neanderthal would blend right into a city crowd (Credit: Wikipedia).
In 1859, Charles Darwin published the *Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*. This book did not broach the topic of how evolution might apply to humans. Darwin only stated that future research would reveal the origin of man: “light will be thrown on the origin of man and his history” (Chapter 14).

In 1863, a famous promoter of evolution Thomas Henry Huxley, laid out his best case to show that humans evolved from apes in a book titled *Evidence as to Man’s Place in Nature*. In his book, Huxley concluded, “it is quite certain that the Ape which most nearly approaches man, in the totality of his organization, is either the chimpanzee or the gorilla.” Huxley presented one of the earliest “March of Man” images used to suggest human evolution (Figure 21).

![Figure 30. Huxley’s Comparison of Ape and Human Skeletons (Evidence as to Man’s Place in Nature, 1863). In contrast to Huxley’s original caption, the “Man” skeleton is smaller in relation to chimp and orangutan. Also, these drawings depict awkward postures that make them look more similar than their natural postures would suggest (Credit: Wikipedia).]
In 1871, Darwin published *The Descent of Man*, in which he laid out his theory that humans are descended from ape-like creatures. Darwin supported his ideas from three main categories: similarities between humans and other primates, similarities in embryological development, and similarities in vestigial organs (which are parts of our bodies that are supposedly “leftover” from evolution). Darwin concludes that we are closely related to either gorillas or chimpanzees: “In each great region of the world the living mammals are closely related to the extinct species of the same region. It is, therefore, probable that Africa was formerly inhabited by extinct apes closely allied to the gorilla and chimpanzee; and as these two species are now man’s nearest allies, it is somewhat more probable that our early progenitors lived on the African continent than elsewhere” (Darwin, *Decent of Man*, 1871).

Darwin’s ideas bolstered the racist thoughts and ideas of the 19th and 20th centuries, and in some cases still today. Darwin’s infamous book *Origin of the Species* was originally released in 1859 under the full title, *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life*. This title was shortened in 1872 (with the release of the sixth edition) to simply, *The Origin of Species*. Darwin’s second book, *The Descent of Man*, included one chapter titled “The Races of Man.” In this chapter, Darwin stated:

At some future period not very distant as measured by centuries, the civilized races of man will almost certainly exterminate and replace the savage races throughout the world. At the same time, the anthropomorphous apes...will no doubt be exterminated. The break between man and his nearest Allies will then be wider, for it will intervene between man in a more civilized state, as we may hope, even than the Caucasian, and some ape as low as the baboon, instead of as now between the Negro or Australian and the gorilla.127
In chapter 7 he noted:

Their mental characteristics are likewise very distinct; chiefly as it would appear in their emotional, but partly in their intellectual faculties. Everyone who has had the opportunity of comparison must have been struck with the contrast between the taciturn, even morose, aborigines of S. America and the light-hearted, talkative negroes.

Darwin’s belief in racial superiority was obvious: If man evolved then so did the various races, and the “Caucasian” race evolved farther than others. The impact of these philosophies is enormous according to historians, who have traced Darwin’s ideas to Hitler’s death camps during World War II.\textsuperscript{128}

In 1874, Ernst Haeckel published \textit{The Evolution of Man} which included a famous figure showing humans evolving from Amoeba to modern man through twenty-four stages.
Figure 31. Human Evolution Ideas in 1874
The figure shows humans evolving through twenty-four stages, from Amoeba (1) to Worm (7) to Jawless Fish (lamprey) (10), to a Plesiosaur (14), to Monkey (20), to Modern Human (24) (Credit: The modern theory of the descent of man, by Ernst Haeckel, published in *The Evolution of Man*, 1874).
While Biblical Creation continued as the predominant teaching in public schools, evolutionary ideas began their first introductions into school textbooks between 1888 and 1890. Darwin published his last work in 1882, the same year he died. Two complete Neanderthal skeletons were found in 1886 in a cave in Belgium, giving naturalists fuel for more evolutionary imaginings.

In 1891, Ernst Haeckel updated his ideas about human evolution by publishing a new book titled *Anthropogeny*, which included one of the earliest “trees” of human evolution. The trees change with the release of almost every new paper or research study, whether evolutionists use DNA sequences or body forms to guess at “relatedness.” As you read this section, pay careful attention at how this “tree” changes.
Figure 32. Ernst Haeckel’s late 19th century (1891) idea of which animal forms may have evolved into which over imagined eons.
Even bigger news came in 1891, when Eugene Dubois enlisted the help of the colonial government, two engineers, and fifty convicts to manually tear through tons of earth on the Indonesian island of Java in an attempt to find “the missing link” between apes and humans. In addition to numerous animal fossils, Dubois’ team discovered a tooth, a skullcap, and a femur (thighbone) in East Java. While the femur was found a year later and about 50 feet from the skullcap, he assumed they were from the same creature. Dubois named the collection “Java Man” and gave it the scientific name *Pithecanthropus erectus*.

Immediately after he published his finds, the science community opposed them. When Java Man was presented before the Berlin Anthropological Society in January 1895, German Dr. W. Krause unhesitatingly declared that the tooth was a molar of an ape, the skull was from a gibbon, and the femur was human. Krause said, “The three could not belong to the same individual.” Despite reasonable objections, almost eighty books or articles had been published on Java Man within ten years of Dubois’ find, explaining them as missing links for human evolution.

Decades of hype finally began to topple in 1939 when two experts, Ralph von Koenigswald and Franz Weidenreich, revealed that Java Man looked similar to a set of fossils found in 1923–1927 called “Peking Man,” or *Sinanthropus pekinensis*. Both were actually normal human beings. The final nail was hammered into the coffin of Java Man as a transitional form in 1944. Harvard University professor Ernst Mayr, the leading evolutionary biologist of the 20th century, classified both of these finds as human.

Interestingly, Dubois found two definitely human skulls called the Wadjak skulls, which were discovered in strata at the same level as the “Java Man” fossils. Why did he keep them secret for thirty years? During that time, the international scientific community accepted Java Man as a real missing...
Near the end of his life, however, Dubois publicly conceded that Java Man was extremely similar to (though he believed not identical with) a large gibbon. Dubois wrote, “Pithecanthropus was not a man, but a gigantic genus allied to the Gibbons,” a statement over which both Creationists and Evolutionists are still quarreling.

What were the Java Man remains? They probably consisted of a human femur and extinct ape bones including a gibbon’s skull remains. These simply show that some people and some apes were fossilized as distinct kinds. Java Man never really existed. Unfortunately, the next generation of public school textbooks did not admit this. Instead, they slyly replaced the “Java Man” story with a new hopeful evolutionary link.

Figure 33. Reconstruction of Java Man. The white parts of the skull and the facial reconstruction was based only on the skullcap, which is the dark part on the top.
This Java Man profile has been prominently displayed in books and other media for decades.
A statue of an imaginary reconstruction of a “Java Man” skull marks the land of its discovery, even though most evolutionists finally determined that it was no missing link at all.
What was fishy about this ape man?

Howard E. Wilson points out some interesting facts about Java Man—some that are not widely known.\textsuperscript{140} Apparently, DuBois did not enjoy having people come view the actual Java Man fossils. He kept them under tight lock-and-key for thirty years. When others finally viewed them, the bones turned out to be vastly different than the copies displayed and analyzed around the world! The well-known journal *Science* published an article\textsuperscript{141} that stated:

There is a “skeleton in the closet” of man’s evolutionary history, and Prof. E. DuBois… holds the key. The “closet” is said to be a good stout safe in Haarlem, Holland, and the skeleton is none other than that of *Pithecanthropus erectus*, the famous ape-man who [supposedly] lived in Java over a half million years ago. For thirty years scientists from all over Europe have besieged Dr. DuBois for permission to examine the remains, while eminent anthropologists have crossed the ocean for that purpose only to be turned away at the door.

After being largely hidden away for thirty years, Dr. Alex Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institute wrote, “None of the published illustrations or the casts now in various institutions is accurate. Especially is this true of the teeth and the thigh bone. The new brain cast is very close to human. The femur is without question human.”\textsuperscript{142} Now that’s an amazing statement! “None of the published illustrations of the cast now in various institutions is accurate.” How can Java Man be trusted as a “transition” between apes and man if none of the casts were accurate?

Some have argued that Java Man’s brain was too small to be human. The cranial capacity of Java Man was estimated at 1000 cc. This would be small, but fits within the range of
modern humans. Apes never exceed 600 cc. While 1000 ccs is not a large cranial capacity, some people groups also have smaller brains (in the 900 to 1,000 cc range). However, their diminished cranial capacity does not make them any less human nor any less intelligent.

When the 20th century began, Biblical creation continued as the primary teaching on origins. Evolution teaching was scarcely taught in public schools. Oscar Richards more recently conducted a study of six of the most commonly used textbooks in the U.S. published between 1911 and 1919 (representing 75% of all U. S. schools). Using word counts, he estimated that only 1.68% of these textbooks was devoted to evolution.

Piltdown Man

“Piltdown Man” is a fraudulent composite of fossil human skull fragments plus a modern ape jaw with two teeth that Charles Dawson supposedly discovered in a gravel pit at Piltdown, east Sussex, England. History testifies, as summarized by Pat Shipman, that “the Piltdown fossils, whose discovery was first announced in 1912, fooled many of the greatest minds in paleoanthropology until 1953, when the remains were revealed as planted, altered—a forgery.”
Figure 36. Piltdown Man Announced in the New York Times

(1912) Major media outlets have a long history of splashing headlines that support evolution, but burying news that refutes it. Piltdown Man was later proven a 100% fraud.

Consider the following deliberate (and desperate) measures some have used to promote belief in macro-evolution:

Piltdown Common had been used as a mass grave during the great plagues of A.D. 1348–9. The skull bones were quite thick, a characteristic of more ancient fossils, and the skull had been treated with potassium bichromate by Dawson to harden and preserve it… The other bones and
stone tools had undoubtedly been planted in the pit and had been treated to match the dark brown color of the skull. *The lower jaw was that of a juvenile female orangutan. The place where the jaw would articulate with the skull had been broken off to hide the fact that it did not fit the skull.* The teeth of the mandible [lower jaw] were filed down to match the teeth of the upper jaw, and the canine tooth had been filed down to make it look heavily worn… The amazing thing about the Piltdown hoax is that at least twelve different people have been accused of perpetrating the fraud… what has been called *the most successful scientific hoax of all time.*149 (emphasis added)

In 1915, Sir Arthur Keith, Conservator of the Royal Medical College in England and President of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland in the early 1900s, wrote the most definitive human evolution text of that era, *The Antiquity of Man.*150 This 500+ page book prominently displayed a gold embossed skull of the Piltdown Man.

Over 100 pages of Arthur Keith’s *The Antiquity of Man* book151 is devoted to Piltdown Man, which was revealed as a fraud just two years before Keith died in 1955.152 Keith placed so much trust in Piltdown Man as a “proof of evolution” that he called it: “one of the most remarkable discoveries of the twentieth century.”153 Boy was he wrong! But it was too late. He had convinced his readers that human evolution had scientific backing, when it never did.
For over forty years, Piltdown models were displayed around the world as proof of human evolution, and more than five hundred articles and memoirs are said to have been written about Piltdown man.\textsuperscript{155} How did this fraud continue for so long before being exposed? Harvard paleontologist (and evolutionist) Stephen Gould suggests wishful thinking and cultural bias on the part of evolutionists was one reason.\textsuperscript{156}

Figures 39–41 below show Piltdown’s prominent place in leading human evolution “trees.”
Figure 40. 1927 Evolutionary Tree Showing Fraudulent Piltdown Man.157 Note Piltdown featured in the middle-left.

Figure 40 demonstrates Piltdown Man’s prominent place in the supposed progression of human evolution. Piltdown models were displayed around the world as proof of human evolution for over 40 years, and illustrations including Piltdown Man in the chain of human evolution were used for decades in school textbooks.
From 1917 to 1928, yet another icon came on the scene as “certain proof” of human evolution. Geologist Harold Cook found a single molar tooth in Nebraska which later was named *Hesperopithecus haroldcooki*, or “Nebraska Man.”
In 1922, the head of the American Museum of Natural History (Henry Fairfield Osborn) proclaimed that the single molar found by Harold J. Cook in 1917 belonged to the first *pithecanthropoid* (ape-man) of the Americas, hence the name “western ape.” The globally-distributed *Illustrated London News* broadcast British evolutionist Grafton Elliot Smith’s receiving knighthood for his efforts in publicizing “Nebraska Man.” This imaginative “reconstruction” of the tooth’s owner is a club-carrying ape-man walking upright. It shows primitive tools, possibly domesticated animals, and a brutish bride gathering roots. An artist derived all this from a single tooth! In July 1925, the Nebraska Man tooth was used to prove man evolved from ape-like creatures in the Scopes “Monkey Trial” held in Dayton, Tennessee.

This all changed when excavations continued in 1927–1928 at the same place the tooth was found. These excavations revealed that the tooth belonged neither to man nor ape, but to a wild pig! Then, in 1972, living herds of this same pig were
discovered in Paraguay, South America. According to the late renowned creation scientist Duane T. Gish, “this is a case in which a scientist made a man out of a pig, and then the pig made a monkey out of the scientist!”

Scopes Trial

Next, the Scopes Trial of 1925 (Tennessee v. John Scopes) tested the state of Tennessee Butler Act, which prohibited the teaching of “any theory that denies the story of the Divine Creation of man as taught in the Bible, and to teach instead that man has descended from a lower order of animals.” In other words, the Tennessee Butler Act made it illegal to teach human evolution in public school.

The Scopes Trial was one of the most famous trials of the 20th century, and public high school students still study it today—or at least watch the counterfactual black and white movie version titled Inherit the Wind. The famous criminal lawyer Clarence Darrow, known for believing that God was not knowable, represented John Scopes, a substitute high school teacher who was brought to trial for teaching evolution against State law. Three-time Democratic Presidential candidate and Christian William Jennings Bryan led the prosecution. The movie portrays him as a raving mad lunatic, but in real life he was calm, reasonable, and winsome. Scopes was found guilty under the Butler Act and was fined $100.

We bring up the Scopes Trial for three reasons. First, the case shows the growing tension in the creation-evolution debate and the extent to which each viewpoint was taught in school about one hundred years ago. Second, both Nebraska Man (a pig’s tooth) and Piltdown Man (a complete forgery) were used as evidence to prove evolution at the Scopes Trial. Third, legal battles regarding these issues resonate to this day. For example, removing the Ten Commandments, crosses, and nativity scenes from public spaces makes big news.

Progressing through the early- to mid-1900s, students continued to learn Biblically-based creation, even in public
While some might find this difficult to believe because evolution theory is taught so widely in today’s public schools, browsing public school textbooks from this earlier era easily confirms this fact. For example, in 1941 John Cretzinger investigated evolution teaching in fifty-four biological textbooks published between 1800 and 1933. He wrote, “The theory of Evolution was finally formulated by Charles Darwin in 1858, but it was destined to have little acceptance in secondary school books until after 1900 when the convincing evidence of Wallace and Haeckel made that theory acceptable as on the secondary science level.” Evolutionary theory was still only minimally represented in textbooks about one hundred years ago, with only token representations in junior high and high school texts.

In the 1950s, G.D. Skoog wrote, “… there was a continued increase in the emphasis on evolution in the textbooks from 1900 to 1950. This trend was reversed in the 1950s when the concept was deemphasized slightly.” A recent analysis of high school biology textbooks shows that emphasis on the topic of evolution decreased just before the 1925 Scopes Trial. The relative priority of evolution teaching returned to pre-Scopes levels by 1935 and did not decrease significantly in the decades that followed.
Figure 43. 1951 Life Magazine Evolutionary Tree\(^{167}\) (still showing Java Man and Piltdown Man). This drawing shows a typical idea of human evolution in the 1950s, published in the well-known *Life Magazine* in 1951.

In 1959 a new fossil find filled a much-needed gap, since by then Nebraska and Piltdown frauds left nothing but a gaping hole that countless fossils should have filled if human evolution really happened. Enter *Zinjanthropus boisei*. National Geographic featured “Zinj,” for short, as “Nutcracker Man” and framed it as “our real ancestor.” Today, “virtually no evolutionist believes anymore that Zinj was our ancestor, but
the images remain deep in millions of subconscious minds, reinforced by successive waves of other, often similarly temporary, “ape ancestor” images.” What happened? Further investigation revealed they were just extinct apes. Scientists have renamed them *Paranthropus*, and decided that they evolved alongside humans, not as our ancestors.

Next, in 1960 anthropologists uncovered remains from various locations at Olduvai Gorge in northern Tanzania and cobbled them together to make *Homo habilis*. *Homo habilis*, discussed in detail below, clearly does not fit in the line-up of human ancestry.

The concept of evolution became easier to believe in 1965 when Time-Life Books published the infamous “March of Progress” illustration in *Early Man*. This book included a foldout section (shown in Figure 44) that displayed the sequence of figures drawn by Rudolph Zallinger.
The year 1974 welcomed the famous “Lucy,” a fossil form that bears the name *Australopithecus afarensis*. Lucy is arguably the most famous human evolution icon ever displayed in public school textbooks. Pictures and dioramas of Lucy inhabit countless museums and thousands of articles and dissertations. Lucy will be extensively discussed in the next section, where we expose details showing that it was merely an extinct ape.
Moving into the 1980s, this image provides an example of the current thinking about human evolution. (Credit: *National Geographic* magazine, 1985)

While Figure 45 was designed to show the alleged progression of “the evolution of running,” it demonstrates the amazing imagination that artists have when taking scant fossil evidence and making them look increasingly human by lining them up side-by-side and altering their anatomies to fit the story. One such artist admitted: “I wanted to get a human soul into this ape-like face to indicate something about where she was headed.” Medical doctor Matthew Thomas wrote, “If today’s police detectives obtained and interpreted evidence following these same principles/guidelines there would be chaos... yet we’re supposed to accept this in science—paleontology—a field that seems to produce such abundant returns from such few fragments of fact!”

**History Tour Wrap-up**

While going through the 150-year “tour” through man’s ideas of human origins, did you notice that the story changes substantially every few decades? Neanderthals were used to prove the “pre-human” myth from 1829 until the 1950s, when they were shown to be human in almost every practical sense: burying their dead, making instruments, practicing burial rituals, using advanced tools, and even being buried alongside humans. Java Man fooled the world from 1891 to 1939.
Nebraska Man (a pig’s tooth) filled the gap from **1917 until 1927**. Piltdown Man (a fraud) reigned from **1912 until 1953**. It seems like when one icon deceives a generation, a new one is introduced to save the day, and carry the evolutionary ideas for another generation.

Biblical creation, however, fits both “reality” and the fossil record much better. In reality, apes reproduce after their own kind and humans reproduce after theirs. And in the fossil record we see apes (including some extinct apes) and humans in a variety of shapes, and sizes. Why would you want to put your faith and understanding of our origins in a “science” that clearly changes its mind every twenty years? The Biblical position has fit the facts since the beginning and has never changed.
Chapter 4: What about the Different “Races” of People?
Jerry Bergman, Ph.D.

Genesis teaches that God pronounced the first two created people very good when He created them at the very beginning. “Then God said, ‘Let us make man in our image, in our likeness.’ So God created man in His own image, in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them. God blessed them and said to them, ‘Be fruitful and increase in number; fill the earth and subdue it.’ God saw all that He had made, and it was very good” (Genesis 1:26-31 NIV).

Soon after, Adam openly violated God’s command not to eat of the forbidden fruit, and as a result, sin entered into the human race. God had to curse all of creation, and on that day Adam and Eve began the process of aging that always ends in death. As a result, an originally perfect created man began accumulating genetic mutations both in his body cells and in his germ cells.

Every generation has suffered from these mutations ever since. They degenerate each person’s body, sometimes causing death through cancer and other diseases. Mutations in the germ line over many generations have caused degeneration of the entire human race. This process has continued until today. Geneticists have identified the mutations that cause over five thousand specific diseases in humans. Although a rare few mutations bring a benefit in very limited circumstances, 99.99% either cause harm or make virtually undetectable changes. But these small changes accumulate. After hundreds of generations, every person today inherits thousands of these mutations that now cause all kinds of damage.

Mutations in eggs and sperm cells are either lethal, harmful (disease-causing), or nearly neutral, having no immediate effect. As in body cells, near-neutral mutations cause miniscule damage. After enough of these accumulate, they
cause a genetic meltdown leading to extinction of the species. The text *Principles of Medical Biochemistry* under the subtitle “Mutations Are an Important Cause of Poor Health” states:

At least one new mutation can be expected to occur in each round of cell division, even in cells with unimpaired DNA repair and in the absence of external mutagens [mutation-causing agents]. As a result, every child is born with an estimated 100 to 200 new mutations that were not present in the parents. Most of these mutations change only one or a few base pairs … However, an estimated one or two new mutations are “mildly detrimental.” This means they are not bad enough to cause a disease on their own, but they can impair physiological functions to some extent, and they can contribute to multifactorial diseases [when many causes add up to cause illness]. Finally, about 1 per 50 infants is born with a diagnosable genetic condition that can be attributed to a single major mutation (p. 153).

The authors concluded that, as a result:

Children are, on average, a little sicker than their parents because they have new mutations on top of those inherited from the parents. This mutational load is kept in check by natural selection. In most traditional societies, almost half of all children used to die before they had a chance to reproduce. Investigators can only guess that those who died had, on average, more “mildly detrimental” mutations than those who survived (p. 153).
If macro-evolution is true, it is **going the wrong way**! It does not cause the ascent of life by adding new and useful biological coding instructions, but rather the descent of life by eroding what remains of the originally created biological codes. Should we call it “devolution” instead?

What do mutations have to do with “races?” Geneticists have studied DNA sequences in all kinds of different people groups. These studies reveal that each people group—which is most easily identified on a cultural level by sharing a specific language—shares a set of mutations. They must have inherited these “race” mutations from their ancestors after the Tower of Babel, since their ancestors freely interbred for the several hundred years between the Flood and the Tower. Amazingly, however, all these mutations make up less than one percent of all human DNA in the human genome. This means that no matter how different from you someone looks, they are 99.9% genetically identical to you. For this reason, even evolutionary geneticists admit that the term “race” has virtually no biological backing. It comes from cultural and mostly language differences. Bottom line: all peoples have the same genetic basis to be considered fully human, while expressing interesting cultural and subtle physical variations.

**The DNA Bottleneck**

According to the chronologies in Genesis 5 and 11, the Genesis Flood occurred about 1,656 years after Creation. From possibly millions of pre-Flood peoples, only three couples survived the Flood and had children afterward. This caused a severe DNA bottleneck. Genetic bottlenecks occur when circumstances suddenly squeeze populations down to small numbers. They concentrate mutations and thus accelerate diseases. This occurs, for example, when people or animals marry or mate with close relations. Children or offspring from these unions have a much higher chance of inheriting mutations and the damage they cause. The genetic bottleneck of the Flood
accelerated the decay of the human genome from Adam and Eve’s once perfect genome.

Then, not long after the Tower of Babel, a major dispersion of humans occurred, leading to diverse ethnicities tied to languages. The Bible records about 70 families left the Tower. Many of them have gone extinct. Those few original languages have diversified into over 3,000 languages and dialects today. For example, English descended from the same basic language as German, while Welsh and Mandarin descended from fundamentally different original languages. Details from genetics and linguistics confirm Paul’s statement in Acts 17:26, “He has made from one blood every nation of men to dwell on all the face of the earth.”

Charles Darwin grouped these “nations” into “races,” then organized races into those he believed were less human—less evolved—than others. He was completely wrong. Genetically, people in each ethnicity or nation share equal standing with other men. Biblically, they share equal standing before God, “For all have sinned and fallen short of the glory of God,” according to Romans 3:23.

**Physical Differences**

As noted, all of the differences between the human races are all very superficial, such as differences in skin, hair, and eye color. These traits account for less than 0.012% of human genetic differences, or 1 gene out of 12,000. The two major racial differences that our society uses to label races are hair shape and skin color differences. One reason why we have two very distinct racial groups in America today, commonly called blacks and whites, is because the original immigrant population in the United States 350 years ago included primarily light-skinned people from Northern Europe and dark-skinned people from Africa. However, when dark-skinned people marry those with light skin, their children usually show medium-tone skin. Adam and Eve must have had medium tone skin. Sometime in history—probably at Babel—those with darker skin took their
languages one direction, while those with lighter skin took theirs in another. Of course, they almost never remained in total isolation. Genetic tests reveal that probably everybody contains a mixture of ethnic-identifying mutations. Many dark Americans descended from dark-skinned African tribes that were kidnapped to be sold as slaves. Most people in the world have skin tones in between these two extremes, having brown skin and brown hair. Others have a mixture of traits.

**Hair**

Subtle genetic differences develop different shaped hair follicles that produce from straight to curly human hairs. Round hair follicles manufacture tube-like, straight hair. Oval-shaped hair follicles produce flattened hair shafts, which curl. Flatter hairs make tighter curls.

![SHAPE OF THE HAIR](image)

Figure 46. The Shape of the Hair (Credit: Dreamstime)

Human hair also shows a range of tones, from white to black, all depending on the amount of the pigment called melanin in hair. White hair, usually found in the elderly, almost
totally lacks pigment. Brown hair contains a medium level, and black hair has the most amount of pigment. Red hair contains an iron oxide pigment which gives it the red-brown color similar to iron rust.

Special cellular machinery manufactures melanin pigments from the amino acid tyrosine. In humans, melanin serves mostly to add color to skin, hair, and eye irises. The chemical structure of melanin is rather complex, and so far it has defied detailed chemical analysis. In a similar way to how each snowflake differs from another, pigments like melanin are large enough to often include subtle molecular differences.

**Eye color**

Melanin is responsible for the color of our eyes, which actually comes from the color that coats the iris diaphragm. The small black pupil of the eye is a hole that allows light to enter the inside of the eyeball, so it has no pigment. Light-sensitive photocells, called rods and cones, register light waves that enter the eyeballs. Variation in eye color from brown to green depends on the amount of melanin on the iris, which is determined genetically. However, it involves dozens of genes, each with its own inheritance pattern, so it is difficult to pinpoint the exact color of a child’s eyes by the genes alone. Individuals with black or brown eyes have more melanin, which is important to block the sun’s damaging ultraviolet rays. Blue eyes filter less ultraviolet light, which commonly damages retinas. Blue eyes are actually a result of a mutation that prevents adding the pigment necessary for proper eye protection. Persons with light blue, green, or hazel eyes have little protection from the sun, and so they often experience discomfort, irritation, burning, and tissue damage if the eyes are not protected by sunglasses when exposed to bright light. What does this have to do with ethnicities? First, eye color again illustrates how mutations cause damage. They are the biological enemies of human evolution. Second, the wide varieties and often stunning beauty in eye colors showcases God’s creativity.
Apes’ and other animals’ eyes are often simply dull in comparison.

**Skin color**

Like eye color, skin color depends on the level and type of melanin that special cells called melanocytes produce in the skin. In addition to showing variation, melanin protects the cell’s nuclear DNA. It does not shield the entire cell, but it does cover the nucleus like a protective umbrella. Cells have molecular machines that detect and measure DNA damage caused by radiation. When excess damage occurs, they send their message to other systems that switch on melanin production. This causes skin to darken, or tan. No matter how dark one’s skin normally is, if all the body systems work properly, skin will become darker after exposure to the sun’s rays.

Figure 47. Skin Color tends to be a Major Factor in Determining Race (Credit: Shutterstock)
Melanin reduces ultraviolet type B (UVB) damage by absorbing or scattering the ultraviolet radiation that otherwise would have been absorbed by the DNA, causing mutations. This protects against skin cancer. The specific wavelengths of light that melanin absorbs match those of DNA, thus protecting DNA from the sun’s damaging radiation. Skin color also depends upon the size, number, shape, and distribution of melanocytes, as well as the chemical nature of their melanin content.

Modern genetics reveals that Adam and Eve could have had within their created genes almost all the pigmentation varieties seen today. If the trait of human skin color follows the “polygenic” inheritance pattern, then Adam and Eve’s children could have appeared either very dark or very light, although most were probably medium brown, like their parents.

**Vitamin D Triggered by Sunlight**

A melanin balance is necessary to protect the skin’s DNA from UV damage, yet allow the light skin to “trigger” its benefits. Skin harvests UVB sunlight and uses it to process vitamin D, which the body requires. Vitamin D helps to promote proper bone density and growth by helping to regulate calcium and phosphorus in the body. Vitamin D deficiency leads to bones that lack the required calcium levels, causing rickets and even contributing to cancer, cardiovascular disease, mental impairment in older adults, and severe asthma in children.

What does all this have to do with the origin of people groups? As people migrated away from Babel in modern-day Iraq to northern latitudes, they had less exposure to sun. Others migrated to the tropics. Each person inherits their skin tone, and different skin tones interact differently with various climates.

Light-skinned people from the frozen north who visit lower latitude sunny locations have less melanin to block the sun’s UVB rays. Without this protection, they may experience
sunburn, which dramatically increases the odds of skin cancer. On the other hand, dark-skinned people visiting areas of dim sunlight may not produce enough vitamin D. They may need vitamin D supplements or obtain additional vitamin D from foods. For this reason, foods such as milk and bread are vitamin D fortified.

As global geographical distribution of various peoples shows, skin color variation is not determined by distance from the equator. Nevertheless, the skin tones we inherit can have different fits in different environments, and basic genetics reveal God could easily have programmed all human skin variation into the first created couple.

**Eye Shape**

Another example of superficial racial differences are the so-called almond eyes of Oriental people groups. The Asian eye has a fat layer in the upper eyelid that pushes the lid down, causing the eye to appear to be more closed. No Caucasian or Middle-Eastern ethnicities have this eye design, but two rare African tribes do. These tribes plus Asians must have inherited the trait from their ancestors at Babel. The information that codes for this trait was lost to Caucasians, Arabs and others who migrated away from those who retained it.

All of these are normal variations and examples of the remarkable variety that exists in all life—even within each created kind. Genetics confirm that only two people, Adam and Eve, contained all of the genes required to produce all of the variety seen across cultures today. In the end, as these people groups illustrate, race is not a biological, but a sociological construct.

**Darwin’s Conclusions about Race and Sex**

Charles Darwin, the founder of modern evolutionary theory, openly expressed racist and gender sentiments that make modern readers cringe. As mentioned above, although the title
of Darwin’s most important book is often cited as *The Origin of Species*, the complete title is *The Origin of Species of Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life*. The favored races, he argued in a later book titled *The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex*, were supposedly Caucasians.

Darwin also taught that the “negro race” would become extinct, making the gap between whites and the lower apes wider. In his words:

> At some future period, not very distant as measured by centuries, the civilized races of man will almost certainly exterminate and replace throughout the world the savage races … The break will then be rendered wider, for it will intervene between man in a more civilized state … than the Caucasian, and some ape as low as a baboon, instead of as at present between the negro or Australian and the gorilla.

Darwin did not begin racism, but his ideas bolstered it big time. No science supports Darwin’s ideas, and the Bible treats all people as equally human in God’s sight. Darwin also taught that women were biologically inferior to men and that human sexual differences were due, in part, to natural selection. As Darwin concluded in his *Descent of Man* book: “the average mental power in man must be above that of women.” Darwin argued that the intellectual superiority of males is proved by the fact that men attain:

> a higher eminence, in whatever he takes up, than can women—whether requiring deep thought, reason, or imagination, or merely the use of the senses and hands. If two lists were made of the most eminent men and women in poetry, painting, sculpture, music composition and performance, history, science, and philosophy,
with half-a-dozen names under each subject, the two lists would not bear comparison... We may also infer... that if men are capable of a decided preeminence over women in many subjects, the average of mental power in man must be above that of women.¹⁷⁸

Modern society has proved this naïve assumption to be not only wrong, but also irresponsible. Darwin used many similar examples to illustrate the evolutionary forces that he concluded produced men to be of superior physical and intellectual strength and yet produce women to be more docile. Thus, due to “...success in the general struggle for life; and as in both cases the struggle will have been during maturity, the characters thus gained will have been transmitted more fully to the male than to the female offspring. Thus man has ultimately become superior to woman.”¹⁷⁹ All this imaginative drivel ignores God’s Word entirely. Genesis 1 extols the equality of genders by telling us that God created both husband and wife together as a married couple to reflect His image. It takes both to reflect His image. As a divinity student, Darwin surely read this. Did he deliberately ignore it?
Christians who hold to biblical authority believe that the Bible was written by God through man. Thus, we believe the Bible to be true regarding all areas it speaks about—including history, the origin of the world, and the creation of the human race. We believe “God is not a man, that he should lie; neither the son of man, that he should repent” (Numbers 23:19—see also Titus 1:2 and Hebrews 6:18). Even though man is imperfect, we believe that God wrote the Bible through men as they were directed by God. “All Scripture is inspired of God and beneficial for teaching, for reproofing, for setting things straight, for disciplining in righteousness, that the man of God may be fully competent, completely equipped for every good work” (2 Timothy 3:16–17).

Holding to biblical authority also means we believe that the line-up of patriarchs listed in Genesis Chapters 5 and 11, and repeated elsewhere in the Bible, leads back to Adam, the first created man at the end of the six-day creation week. The lifespans and birth years of the patriarchs can be used to calculate the time from Adam to Abraham (about 2,000 years) and from Abraham to Jesus (about 2,000 years), making about 4,000 years of history from Creation to Christ. Adding the time from now to Christ gives us the last 2,000 years, making about 6,000 years total. The chart below shows how clearly the first 11 chapters of Genesis show world history from Creation to about 2000 B.C. using the birth/death years listed from the patriarchs:
Next we’ll review the current landscape of human origin beliefs in the U.S.

**A Biblical View in American Culture**

When it comes to the origins of mankind, the majority of Americans (regardless of religious orientation) hold to a “recent” view, with 46% believing that God created humans in their present form less than 10,000 years ago.
Figure 49 comes from a survey conducted by a 2014 Gallup poll. The pollsters conducted telephone interviews with a random sample of 1,028 adults, aged eighteen and older, living in all fifty U.S. states. The results of the survey show that more than 4 in 10 Americans continue to believe that God created humans in their present form less than ten thousand years ago, a view that has changed little during the past three decades.

Evolutionists scoff at the idea that the earth is this “young,” but plenty of scientific and historical evidence supports the position. Ministries like *Answers in Genesis*, the *Institute for Creation Research*, and *Creation Ministries International* have amassed mounds of evidence that show how science backs the historical Genesis position. We intend to give excellent reasons why millions of Americans are exactly right about recent creation despite generations of dogmatic evolutionary teaching.
Was Adam a Myth or a Real Person?

Secular and Christian evolutionists do not accept that Adam was a real, historical person. They assert he was just a “myth” included in the Bible to represent some idealized picture of humanity or perhaps the culmination in the evolution of people from ape-like ancestors. But this view squarely contradicts both the Old and New Testaments. For example, in the first book of the Bible, Adam is described as being the first created man who had a son Seth with Eve when he was 130 years old, became a grandfather when he was 235, and died when he was 930 (Genesis 5). This description does not sound like a myth, but factual history. The writers of the New Testament also believed that Adam was a real historical person, as shown by the Scriptures below, written about 3,000 years after Adam died:

- “Nevertheless, death reigned from the time of Adam to the time of Moses, even over those who did not sin by breaking a command, as did Adam, who is a pattern of the one to come” (Romans 5:14).
- “For just as through the disobedience of the one man the many were made sinners, so also through the obedience of the one man the many will be made righteous” (Romans 5:19).
- “So it is written, ‘The first man Adam became a living being’; the last Adam, a life-giving spirit. The spiritual did not come first, but the natural, and after that the spiritual. The first man was of the dust of the earth; the second man is of heaven. As was the earthly man, so are those who are of the earth; and as is the heavenly man, so also are those who are of heaven. And just as we have borne the image of the earthly man, so shall we bear the image of the heavenly man” (1 Corinthians 15:45–49).
- Jesus referred to Adam and Eve as the first two humans who were created by God at the very beginning: “But
from the beginning of the creation God made them male and female” (Mark 10:6).

- Adam’s lineage is treated as literal history in the book of Jude: “Enoch, the seventh from Adam, prophesied about them: ‘See, the Lord is coming with thousands upon thousands of his holy ones’” (Jude 14).
- The Gospel of Luke records Jesus’ ancestry back to “The son of Enosh, the son of Seth, the son of Adam, the son of God” (Luke 3:38).
- “For Adam was formed first, then Eve. And Adam was not the one deceived; it was the woman who was deceived and became a sinner” (1 Timothy 2:13–14).

These verses clearly show that Adam was a real, historical person who lived, had a family, and died in a certain time in history (the very beginning according to Jesus). This truth is important to the Christian faith—in fact, it is fundamental, as the respected Welsh theologian Dr. Martyn Lloyd-Jones explained when he wrote,

The Bible does not merely make statements about salvation. It is a complete whole: it tells you about the origin of the world and of man; it tells you what has happened to him, how he fell and the need of salvation arose, and then it tells you how God provided this salvation and how He began to reveal it in parts and portions. Nothing is so amazing about the Bible as its wholeness, the perfect interrelationship of all the parts. Therefore, these early chapters of Genesis with their history play a vital part in the whole doctrine of salvation… Paul’s whole case [in Romans 5] is based upon that one man Adam and his one sin, and the contrast with the other one man, the Lord Jesus Christ, and His one great act. You have exactly the same thing in 1
Corinthians 15; the apostle’s whole argument rests upon the historicity. Indeed, it seems to me that one of the things we have got to assert, these days in particular—and it should always have been asserted—is that our gospel, our faith, is not a teaching; it is not a philosophy; it is primarily a history.¹⁸₁

Why do some people assert that Adam was a fiction? In short, they reason in a circle, assuming the conclusion from the beginning. They begin with the belief that humans evolved from ape-like ancestors. Adam has no role or place in the evolutionary story, so he must be fiction. Notice how they dismiss Adam without even examining the historical evidence. Now, what about Adam’s wife, “the mother of all living” (Genesis 3:20)?

The Creation of Eve, the First Woman

The Bible also clearly presents God’s creation of the first woman (Eve), being drawn from the Adam’s side:

So the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon the man, and he slept; then He took one of his ribs [or “sides”] and closed up the flesh at that place. The Lord God fashioned into a woman the rib which He had taken from the man, and brought her to the man. The man said, ‘This is now bone of my bones, and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called Woman, because she was taken out of Man.’ (Genesis 2:21–23)

God created Eve to complete Adam, and only together do they form “man” in the complete image of God. “He created them male and female, and He blessed them and named them Man in the day when they were created” (Genesis 5:2).
Some people believe that the book of Genesis is more figurative than literal history, suggesting that God used evolution to bring about modern humans. Dr. Martyn Lloyd-Jones explains that God’s creation of Eve confronts this. As a former medical doctor before he became a small-town minister, evolution did not intimidate Lloyd-Jones. Instead of evolutionary stories, he saw that the Bible recorded the real history of mankind. He wrote,

If you do not accept this [Genesis] history, and prefer to believe that man’s body developed as the result of an evolutionary process, and that God then took one of these humanoid persons, or whatever you may call them, and did something to him and turned him into a man, you are still left with the question of how to explain Eve, for the Bible is very particular as to the origin of Eve. All who accept in any form the theory of evolution in the development of man completely fail to account for the being, origin, and existence of Eve.

Another challenge with believing that evolutionary processes generated Adam or Eve is the New Testament, which completes the Old Testament. It also teaches that God created Adam first, and then Eve. When the Apostle Paul wrote to the Corinthian church about the creation of man and woman, he said: “For man is not from woman, but woman from man. Nor was man created for the woman, but woman for the man” (1 Corinthians 11:8–9). He also said in 1 Timothy 2:13: “For Adam was formed first, then Eve.” This agrees with the order in Genesis. Some tell stories of soulless humans called Pre-Adamites living for thousands of years before Adam, but this contradicts what the Bible that teaches. If we say that we believe the Bible to be the Word of God, we must say that about the whole of the Bible. When the Bible presents itself to us as history, we must accept it as history.
Conclusion

When showing a Christian friend some of the images from this book that demonstrate how ape hips are perfectly designed for living in trees and walking on all fours and human hips are perfect for walking and running, he remarked “It’s just so obvious that apes and humans were created differently by God! Why would you need to point that out to anyone?” That’s a good question. If anyone opens their eyes and just looks around at the varieties of apes living today and the variability within humans, it’s quite obvious that they are animals and humans are humans—with each reproducing “after their kind” just as forecasted by the Bible. There are no creatures living today that are between apes and humans, neither were there in the past. All that exists that “proves” evolution today is a pickup truck full of miscellaneous old bones that scientists desiring to believe in evolution have assembled in a story that “proves” it. The tales of Java Man, Piltdown Man, and Nebraska Man show just how much these faith-abandoning “scientists” want to leave behind the obvious creative acts of God and replace it with a self-assuring story of evolution they believe will get them off the hook from having to answer to an Almighty God after they die. It’s both disturbing and sad.

Further, how is it that 96% of state education systems require evolution to be taught as fact, while 70% of Americans are “Christian” and 46% believe that God recently (and miraculously) created humans? Does that make any practical sense? Can you think of any other topic where half the population believes something about the past (like our origins) but almost all of educational systems teach the opposite? Surely this is true only in one area: our origins, including the questions of whether God exists and whether He has revealed Himself to us through history.

So what is going on with this topic in America? What explanation can make sense of all of this? Fortunately, the Bible gives us some clues. First, the Bible is clear that the systems of
the world are under the “sway” or “control” of the enemy (1 John 5:19: “We know that we are of God, and the whole world lies under the sway of the wicked one”). We also know that in the end times a “strong delusion” will come that will lead people astray from God: “And for this reason God will send them strong delusion, that they should believe the lie, that they all may be condemned who did not believe the truth but had pleasure in unrighteousness” (2 Thessalonians 2:11–12). 2 Peter 3:3–6 also confirms that in the last days people will abandon the idea of the spontaneous supernatural creative and catastrophic acts of God, and use this philosophy to deny His sudden return.

All of this points back to the spiritual battle for our souls. The great lie of evolution convinces people there is no God and this will result in many entering eternity without Him. That’s why this battle must be fought by each Christian, but in sensitive and tactful ways. Just ask an atheist friend what they think of “Bible believing fundamentalists.” You will find that Christians have not done a good job at lovingly presenting the Truth. Rather, the reputations that Christians have developed is one where we are known for what we are against, rather than what we are for.

Sadly, this is quite the turn off to many seekers. Realize that walking up to a typical atheist and trying to convince them that God spontaneously created all life on earth just thousands of years ago will likely be too much to stomach—especially when they’ve received a lifetime of “millions of years of evolution” from almost every school, museum, and state park they’ve ever visited. This is why relationship building and prayer is so important. Once someone comes to faith, the “scales” will fall off of their eyes and they will be spiritually open to the truth about Creation.

But don’t take this tact too far. Some hold to a strict “Jesus before Genesis” philosophy of evangelism, but in many cases, answering questions about Genesis is necessary before people will consider Jesus. When trying to “convert” the philosophical Greeks (who were culturally very similar to many people today), Paul first started with the fact that we are created
by a loving God (Acts 17:26–27: “And He has made from one blood every nation of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and has determined their pre-appointed times and the boundaries of their dwellings, so that they should seek the Lord, in the hope that they might grope for Him and find Him, though He is not far from each one of us”). Many people will likely want to explore the evidence for Biblical Creation (over the evolutionary alternative) before going further down the road towards becoming a Christian, and that’s exactly why we wrote this book.
Helpful Resources

The following websites are recommended for further research:

- Answers in Genesis: www.answersingenesis.com
- Answers in Genesis (High School Biology): www.evolutionexposed.com
- Creation Ministries International: www.cmi.org
- Institute for Creation Research: www.icr.org
- Creation Today: www.creationtoday.org
- Creation Wiki: www.creationwiki.org
- Evolution: The Grand Experiment with by Dr. Carl Werner: www.thegrandexperiment.com
Prayer of Salvation

You’re not here by accident—God loves you and He knows who you are like no one else:

Lord, You have searched me and known me. You know my sitting down and my rising up; you understand my thought afar off. You comprehend my path and my lying down, and are acquainted with all my ways. For there is not a word on my tongue, but behold, O Lord, You know it altogether. You have hedged me behind and before, and laid Your hand upon me. Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; It is high, I cannot attain it. (Psalm 139:1–6)

God loves you with an everlasting love, and with a love that can cover all of your transgressions—all that you have ever done wrong. But you have to accept His forgiveness. Your past is in the past. He wants to give you a new future, and new hope.

But starting this new journey requires a step—a step of faith. God has already reached out to you as far as He can. By giving His son to die for your sins on the Cross, He’s done everything He can to reach out to you. The next step is yours to take, and this step requires praying in faith to receive His son into your heart. It also requires repentance for your past sins, and a surrendered heart that is willing to turn away from a sinful lifestyle. Don’t worry about this part too much right now—for He loves you just as you are right now, and you’ll have a much easier time leaving your sinful lifestyle after you receive Jesus into your heart. This is because the Holy Spirit enters your life when you receive Jesus, and He will lead you into a different lifestyle and way—a way that will lead to blessing, joy, and eternal life, but also a way that will be marked with tribulation, struggle, and persecution.
If you are ready to receive Him, let’s quickly review some Biblical truths first.¹⁸²

1. Acknowledge that your sin separates you from God. The Bible describes sin in many ways. Most simply, sin is our failure to measure up to God’s holiness and His righteous standards. We sin by things we do, choices we make, attitudes we show, and thoughts we entertain. We also sin when we fail to do right things. The Bible also says that all people are sinners: “there is none righteous, not even one.” No matter how good we try to be, none of us does right things all the time. The Bible is clear, “For all have sinned and come short of the glory of God” (Romans 3:23).

2. Our sins demand punishment—the punishment of death and separation from God. However, because of His great love, God sent His only Son Jesus to die for our sins: “God demonstrates His own love for us in this: While we were still sinners, Christ died for us” (Romans 5:8). For you to come to God you have to get rid of your sin problem. But, in our own strength, not one of us can do this! You can’t make yourself right with God by being a better person. Only God can rescue us from our sins. He is willing to do this not because of anything you can offer Him, but just because He loves you! “He saved us, not because of righteous things we had done, but because of His mercy” (Titus 3:5).

3. It’s only God’s grace that allows you to come to Him—not your efforts to “clean up your life” or work your way to Heaven. You can’t earn it. It’s a free gift: “For it is by grace you have been saved, through faith—and this not from yourselves, it is the gift of God—not by works, so that no one can boast” (Ephesians 2:8–9).

4. For you to come to God, the penalty for your sin must be paid. God’s gift to you is His son, Jesus, who paid the debt for you when He died on the Cross. “For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Jesus
Christ our Lord” (Romans 6:23). God brought Jesus back from the dead. He provided the way for you to have a personal relationship with Him through Jesus.

When we realize how deeply our sin grieves the heart of God and how desperately we need a Savior, we are ready to receive God’s offer of salvation. To admit we are sinners means turning away from our sin and selfishness and turning to follow Jesus. The Bible word for this is “repentance”—to change our thinking about how grievous sin is, so our thinking is in line with God’s.

All that’s left for you to do is to accept the gift that Jesus is holding out for you right now: “If you confess with your mouth, ‘Jesus is Lord,’ and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead, you will be saved. For it is with your heart that you believe and are justified, and it is with your mouth that you confess and are saved” (Romans 10:9–10). God says that if you believe in His son, Jesus, you can live forever with Him in glory: “For God so loved the world that He gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish, but have eternal life” (John 3:16).

Are you ready to accept the gift of eternal life that Jesus is offering you right now? Let’s review what this commitment involves:

- I acknowledge I am a sinner in need of a Savior—this is to repent or turn away from sin.
- I believe in my heart that God raised Jesus from the dead—this is to trust that Jesus paid the full penalty for my sins.
- I confess Jesus as my Lord and my God—this is to surrender control of my life to Jesus.
- I receive Jesus as my Savior forever—this is to accept that God has done for me and in me what He promised.
If it is your sincere desire to receive Jesus into your heart as your personal Lord and Savior, then talk to God from your heart. Here’s a suggested prayer:

“Lord Jesus, I know that I am a sinner and I do not deserve eternal life. But, I believe You died and rose from the grave to make me a new creation and to prepare me to dwell in your presence forever. Jesus, come into my life, take control of my life, forgive my sins and save me. I am now placing my trust in You alone for my salvation and I accept your free gift of eternal life.”

If you’ve prayed this prayer, it’s important that you take these three next steps: First, go tell another Christian! Second, get plugged into a local church. Third, begin reading your Bible every day (we suggest starting with the book of John). Welcome to God’s forever family!
Endnotes

1 Ian Tattersall, the Director of the American Museum of Natural History: “You could fit it all into the back of a pickup truck if you didn't mind how much you jumbled everything up.” Bill Bryson, *A Short History of Nearly Everything* (London: Black Swan Publishing, 2004), 529.

2 The phrase, “Let Us make man in Our image…” is a reflection of the Triune nature of God (Father, Son, Spirit) (see also Genesis 3:22 and 11:7).


6 Credit: [www.godrules.net/evolutioncruncher/2evlch18a.htm](http://www.godrules.net/evolutioncruncher/2evlch18a.htm)

7 Dr. Claud A. Bramblett, Professor Emeritus in the Department of Anthropology Department at the University of Texas.

8 Thomas Schoenemann. *An MRI Study of the Relationship Between Human Neuroanatomy and Behavioral Ability (Appendix A)*. Diss. University of California, Berkeley, 1997. (For comparison purposes, only the primates that had average body weights that exceeded 10 pounds were included).


10 Schoenemann, 1997.


16 Taylor, 2009, 222.
19 Taylor, 2009, 234.
21 Taylor, 2009, 236.
22 Taylor, 2009, 237.
23 Taylor, 2009, 245.
29 Adam Summers, “Born to Run: Humans will Never Win a Sprint against your Average Quadruped. But our Species is well-adapted for the Marathon,” Biomechanics: www.naturalhistorymag.com/biomechanics/112078/born-to-run (September 1, 2015).


Credit: www.harunyahya.com/en/Books/4066/atlas-of-creation--/chapter/15490


“Knuckle-walkers’ wrist bones have several distinctive deatures. The radius (one of the bones in the forearm) and the wrist bones lock together during the weight bearing phase of knuckle-walking to form a solid supporting structure. Gorillas and chimps have these features, whereas humans do not.” (Henry Gee, “These Fists were made for Walking,” (March 23, 2000), Nature News: www.nature.com/news/2000/000323/full/news000323-7.html (September 1, 2015).


45 See: Jerry Bergman, “Darwinism and the Nazi Race Holocaust,” (November 1, 1999), Answers in Genesis: https://answersingenesis.org/charles-darwin/racism/darwinism-and-the-nazi-race-holocaust/ (September 2, 2015);
46 See: Jerry Bergman, “Darwinism and the Nazi Race Holocaust,” (November 1, 1999), Answers in Genesis: https://answersingenesis.org/charles-darwin/racism/darwinism-and-the-nazi-race-holocaust/ (September 2, 2015);
49 Various sources will show minor differences in these comparisons. They are for example only.
130

56 Time magazine reported in 1977 that Lucy had a tiny skull, a head like an ape, a braincase size the same as that of a chimp—450 cc. and “was surprisingly short legged” (Time, November 7, 1979, 68-69). See also: Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, “Australopithecus afarensis”: http://humanorigins.si.edu/evidence/human-fossils/species/australopithecus-afarensis (September 2, 2015).


61 See Richmond & Strait, Evidence That Humans Evolved From a Knuckle-Walking Ancestor, 382-385.

62 Maggie Fox, “Man’s Early Ancestors Were Knuckle Walkers,” San Diego Union Tribune (Quest Section, March 29, 2000).

63 Richmond & Strait, Evidence That Humans Evolved From a Knuckle-Walking Ancestor, 382-385.


65 Ibid.


“Before humans left Babel, it appears that apes had already spread over much of the Old World and had diversified into a large array of species… Paleontologists are still discovering species of post-Flood apes. If we are correct about post-Flood rocks, apes were at their highest point of diversity and were buried in local catastrophes just before humans spread out from Babel.” Kurt Wise, “Lucy Was Buried First Babel Helps Explain the Sequence of Ape and Human Fossils,” (August 20, 2008), *Answers in Genesis*: https://answersingenesis.org/human-evolution/lucy/lucy-was-buried-first/ (September 2, 2015).

The ‘First Family’ location Dr. Johanson refers to is within one mile of where Lucy was found (Donald Johanson as quoted in “Letters to Mr. Jim Lippard,” *Institute of Human Origins* (August 8, 1989; May 30, 1990).

Not *A. afrensis*, but *Australopithecines* in general.


88 Credit: http://humanorigins.si.edu/evidence/human-family-tree


91 Lubenow, *Bones of Contention*, 300.


94 Ibid., 648.

95 Credit: http://thefactofcreation.blogspot.com/2012/08/homo-habilis.html?m=1


101 Ibid., 27-128.

102 Ibid., 115.

104 Ibid.


106 Ibid.

107 Lubenow, Bones of Contention: A Creationist Assessment of Human Fossils, 130.


110 We are grateful to David V. Bassett, M.S. for his contributions to this section that were carried over from the first edition of this book.


113 Lubenow, Bones of Contention (1992), 63.

114 Steele & Parker, Science of the Physical Creation, 301.

115 Lubenow, Recovery of Neandertal mDNA: An Evaluation, 89–90.


117 Ibid.


126 In a similar book (In Man and the Lower Animals, 1861), Huxley argued that humans, chimpanzees, and gorillas were more closely related to each other than any of them were to orangutans or gibbons.
131 Credit: http://longstreet.typepad.com/thesciencebookstore/industrial_technological_art/page/7/.
138 Credit: http://fattwood.blogspot.com/2014/10/blog-3-java-man.html
139 Credit: http://kotawisataindonesia.com/museum-purbakala-sangiran-sragen/welcome-to-sangiran/
137 Science, New Series, Volume 75, Supplement 11 (June 10, 1932) (“In the Smithsonian collection there are 32 American Indian skulls of small statured but otherwise apparently normal individuals ranging in capacity from 910 to 1,020 cc”). See also 1925 *Science Supplement: Truth Magazine* (II:3, pp. 8-10, December 1957): www.truthmagazine.com/archives/volume2/TM002021.htm (September 2, 2015).
141 Credit: http://up.botstudent.net/piltdown-man-new-york-times.jpg
142 Lubenow, 1992, 42–43.
146 Keith, 1915, 305.
151 Credit: Popular Science (October, 1931, p. 23) http://bevets.com/piltdowng.htm
155 Piltdown Man and Nebraska Man were mentioned in affidavits by “expert witnesses” Fay-Cooper Cole and Horatio Newman (professors at the
University of Chicago), and Judge Raulston allowed their reports to be read into the court record on July 20, 1925.


167 Credit: Life (May 21, 1951, p. 116) (http://bevets.com/piltdowng.htm)


170 John Gurche (Sculptor), *National Geographic* 189 (3) (March 1996): 96-117.


175 Darwin, *Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex*. Volume 1, 201.

176 Darwin, *Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex*, Volume 1, 201.


180 Newport, *In U.S., 46% Hold Creationist View of Human Origins: Highly religious Americans most likely to believe in Creationism.*