



Science vs. Evolution



The observable facts that challenge the unobservable myth

Part 3



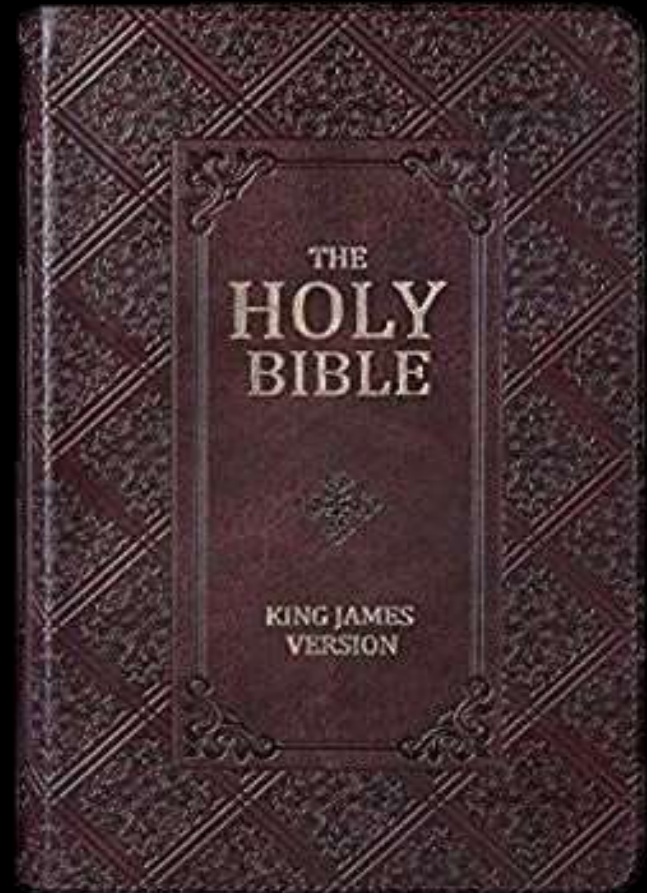
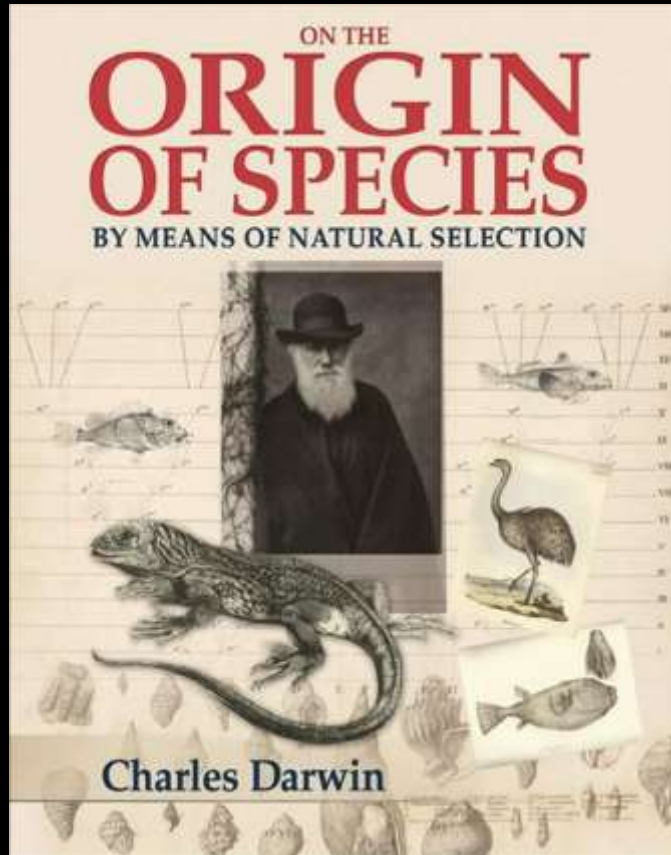
Science vs. Evolution

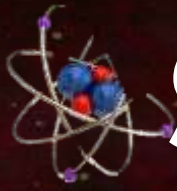
The observable facts that challenge the unobservable myth

Session 1 Summary

- “The Emperor is not wearing any clothes!”
- Nothing can’t become everything!
 - Even if you give it lots of time!
- Things only reproduce after their kind!
- Darwin’s book was wrong
- God’s book (The Bible) is right!

TWO BOOKS






Science vs. Evolution

The observable facts that challenge the unobservable myth

Session 2 Summary

- The Great Debate – Oxford 30th June 1860

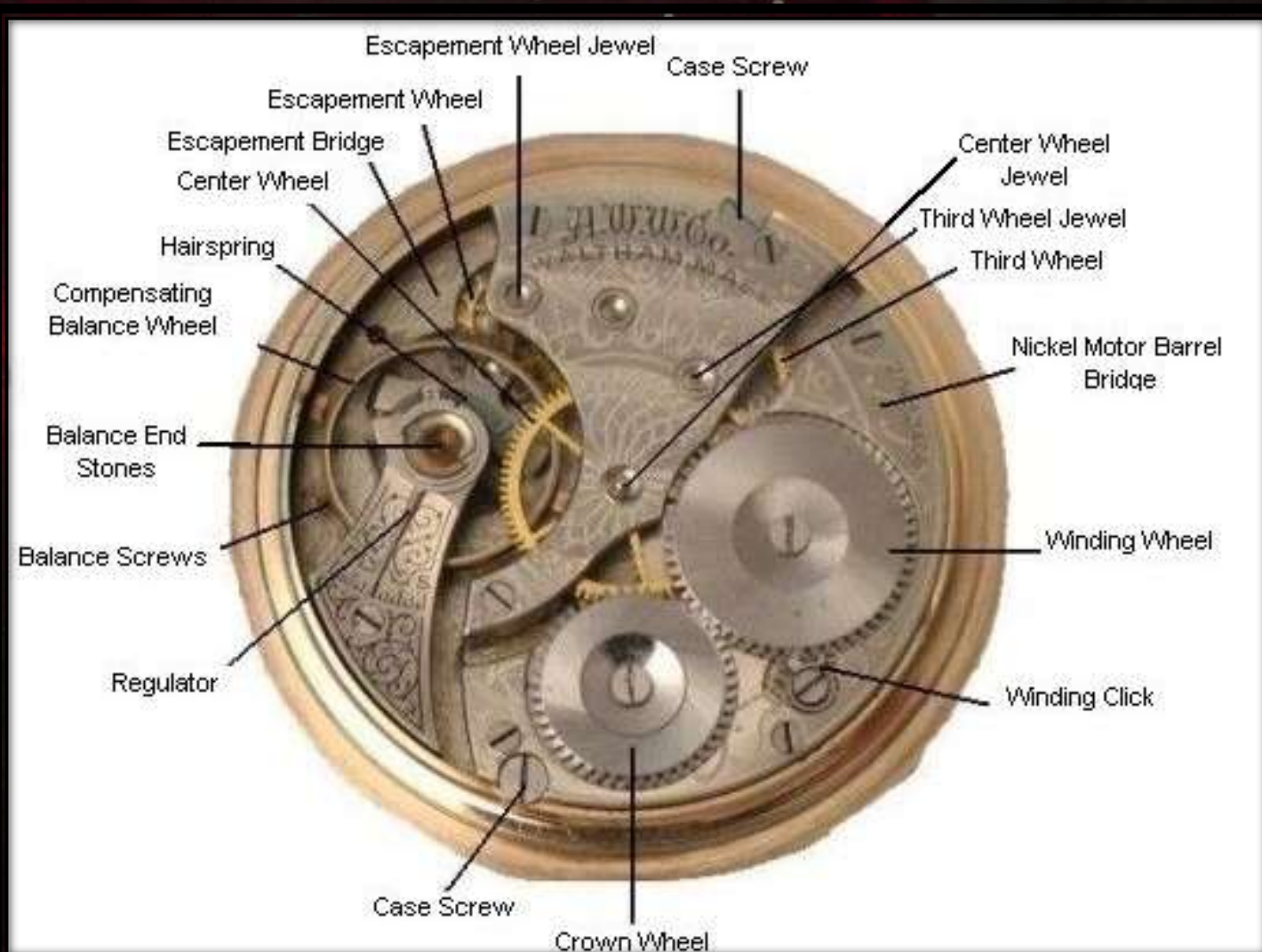
Sir Isaac Newton

A portrait of Sir Isaac Newton, showing him with long, wavy brown hair, looking slightly to the right. He is wearing a light-colored shirt with a ruffled collar. The background is dark with faint, light-colored geometric diagrams and mathematical symbols, including a large circle with internal lines and some text like $F(t) dt = F(t)$.

Many prominent scientists upheld "that the physical laws [Sir Isaac Newton] had uncovered revealed the mechanical perfection of the workings of the universe to be akin to a watchmaker, wherein the watchmaker is God"

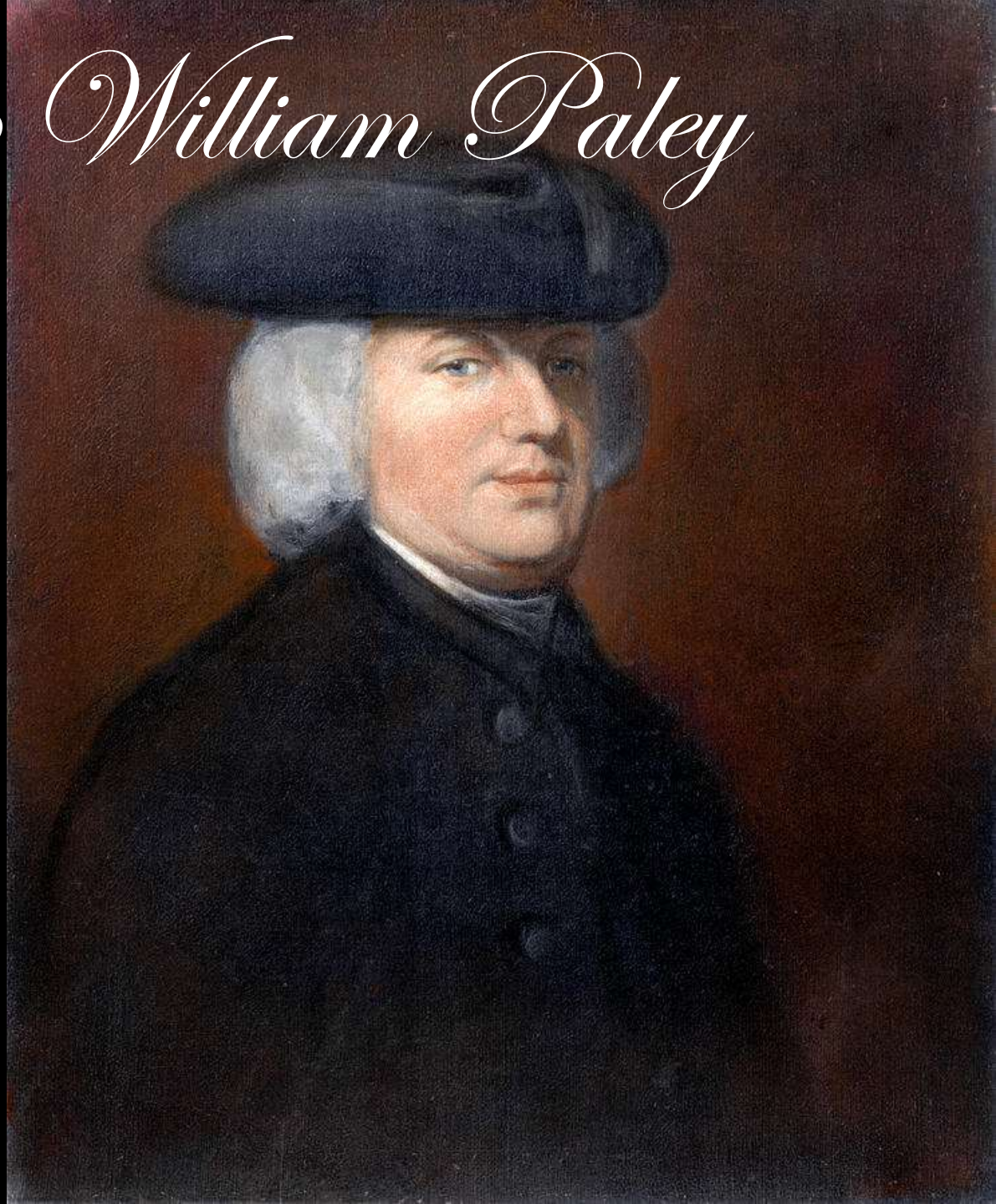
- Alexander Dugin

The Divine Watchmaker



Bishop William Paley

Bishop William Paley (1743–1805), in defending the Biblical view, and building on Newton's comments said that the watch, with its gears, springs, and other mechanisms could never arise by the actions of random chance alone; and thus life itself, being immeasurably more complex, could not be the product of random chance either.



David Hume

Scottish philosopher and historian David Hume (1711-1776), who held notoriously ambiguous views of Christianity, responded by saying that *“Living systems only have the appearance of machines, Unless it can be proven that living systems are indeed machines at the molecular level, then Paley’s watchmaker argument is irrelevant”*



Bishop Samuel Wilberforce

Bishop Samuel Wilberforce (1805-1873) stood to defend the Biblical belief in deliberate design by a Designer (often referred to as The Teleological Argument).



Thomas Henry Huxley

Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-1895), nicknamed 'Darwin's bulldog', opposed Wilberforce and sought to champion Darwin's concept of evolution by natural selection, which had been published less than a year before.



The Great Debate - Oxford

30th June 1860

- Darwin had said: *“If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed, which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight modifications, my theory would absolutely break down. But I can find no such case”*
Regardless of however unlikely it may seem, If Huxley could prove evolution was *possible*, Wilberforce’s argument for design would break down.

The Great Debate - Oxford

30th June 1860

Thomas Huxley argued that given enough time, 6 monkeys on 6 typewriters could randomly produce the entire works of Shakespeare & Psalm 23 etc.!

6 Monkeys, 6 Typewriters, Limitless Time = The entire works of Shakespeare? Really?



The 'Simple' Cell

Plasma Membrane

Gateways for exchanges
Signal receptors

Cytoplasm

Nucleus

Information Center
Master Library

Nucleolus

Automated Factories
Product manufacturing

Mitochondrion

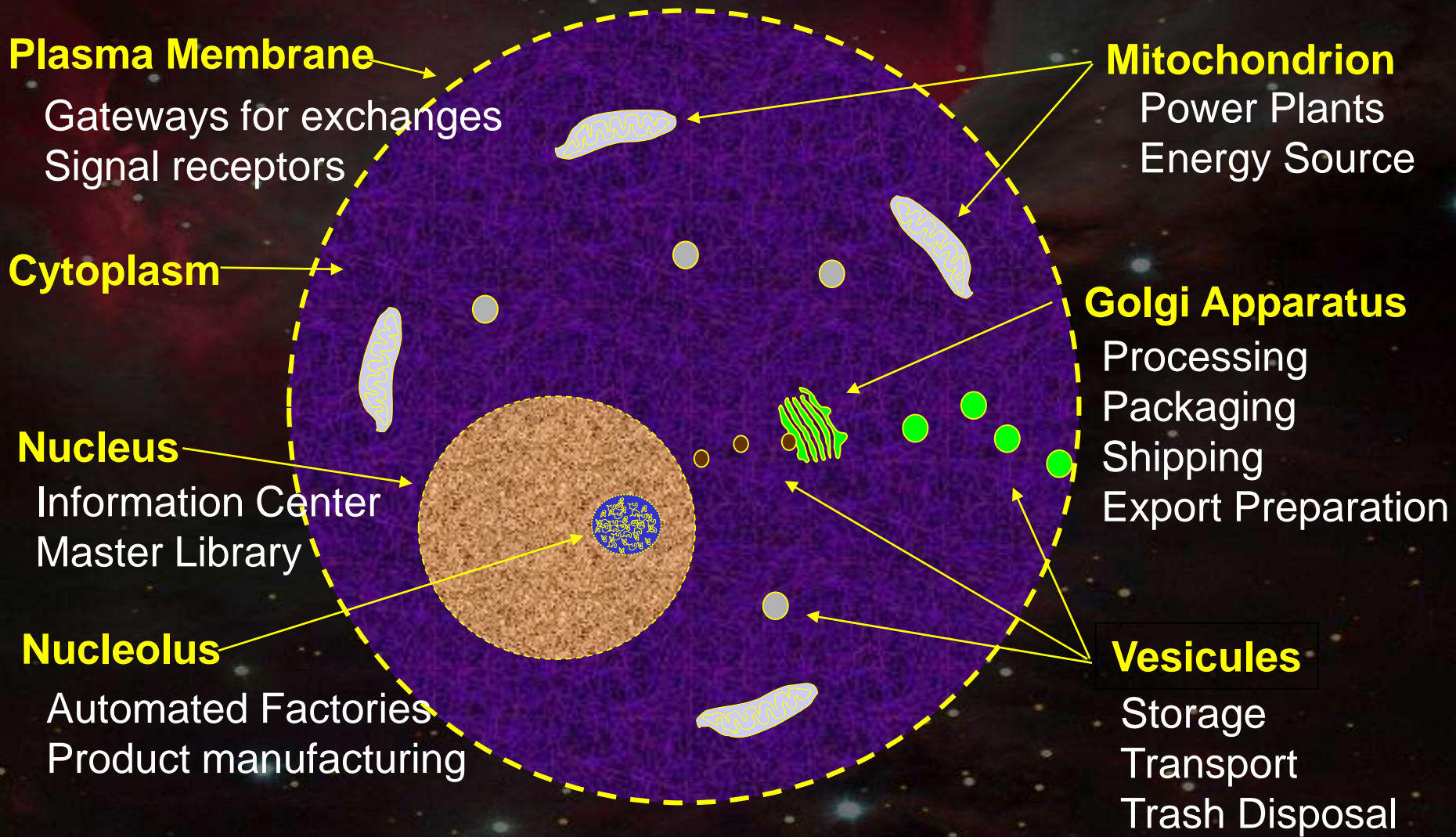
Power Plants
Energy Source

Golgi Apparatus

Processing
Packaging
Shipping
Export Preparation

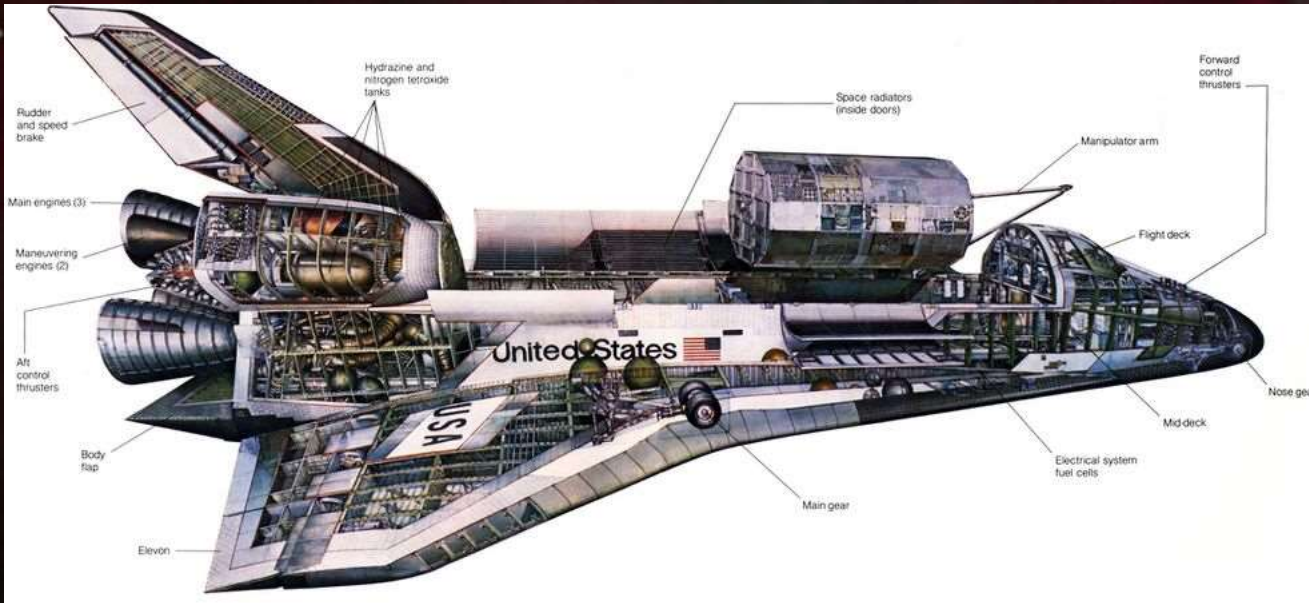
Vesicles

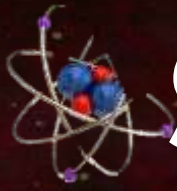
Storage
Transport
Trash Disposal



Space Shuttle

– Man's Most Complex Creation –





Science vs. Evolution

The observable facts that challenge the unobservable myth

Session 2 Summary

- The Great Debate – Oxford 30th June 1860
- It is impossible for things to change into something else!

Darwin's Finches

Darwin Finches Adaption...
lessonplanet.com

Darwin's Finches Worksheets & Teaching ...
teacherspayteachers.com

Darwin's Finches Lab Worksh...
teacherspayteachers.com

A Close Look at Darwin's F...
lessonplanet.com

Galapagos Islands Finches						
Shape of Head and Beak						
Common Name of Finch Species	Vegetarian tree finch	Large insectivorous tree finch	Woodpecker finch	Cactus ground finch	Sharp-beaked ground finch	Large ground finch
Main Food	Fruits	Insects	Insects	Cacti	Seeds	Seeds
Feeding Adaptation	Parrotlike beak	Grasping beak	Uses cactus spines	Large crushing beak	Pointed crushing beak	Large crushing beak
Habitat	Trees	Trees	Trees	Ground	Ground	Ground

Worksheet Preview by Michele Beard ...
wizer.me

Evolution - Darwin's Fin...
stem.org.uk

Darwin's Finches Worksh...
teacherspayteachers.com

Darwin's Finches
askmrcscience.net

F Face the speaker
O Organized and ready to learn
C Communicate clearly
U Understand the task
S

25 November 2015

Adaptations
Learning Objective:
To know that livings must be able to survive in their surroundings

Do now: White boards
1. What is an adaptation?
2. Give 3 examples of animal adaptations

Darwin's Finches

Bird beaks (Darwins' finches) investigation.

Birds have different shaped beaks. The shape is an adaptation to enable them to eat different types of food. On the Galapagos islands, the different species of finch can be classified into six groups. Each group has a beak specially adapted to eating its type of food.



warbler finch
slender beak for catching small insects on the wing



vegetarian tree finch
curved parrot-like beak for crushing nuts



insect-eating tree finch
curved parrot-like beak for feeding on beetles and other insects



woodpecker finch
strong beak to pick up a stick which it pokes into trees to find insects



cactus ground finch
long straight beak for getting nectar out of cactus flowers



large ground finch
blunt beak for crushing seeds

“A lesson planned about Darwin and his Finches. The aim of the task was for students to come up with their own ideas of what is needed for evolution to occur”

De
les:

Sh
He
an
Be
Co
Na
Fin
Mu
Fe
Ad
Hul

W
Wi

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

Darwin's Finches

Bird beaks (Darwins' finches) investigation.



Warning! Bad Question!

“A lesson planned

the aim of the task was for students to come up with their own ideas of what is needed for evolution to occur”

Evolution – what do we mean?

1. **Cosmic Evolution** (Big Bang)
– the origin of time, space and matter
2. **Chemical Evolution** (92+synthetic)
– the origin of higher elements from hydrogen
3. **Stellar/Planetary Evolution**
– Origin of stars and planets
4. **Organic Evolution**
– Origin of life from non life
5. **Macro-Evolution**
– Origin of major kinds

└

└

└

└

└

└

6. **Micro-Evolution**
– Variation within kinds (Gen 1:21, 24)

Science

Evolution – what do we mean?

- 1. Cosmic Evolution** (Big Bang)
 - the origin of time, space and matter
- 2. Chemical Evolution** (92+synthetic)
 - the origin of higher elements from hydrogen
- 3. Stellar/Planetary Evolution**
 - Origin of stars and planets
- 4. Organic Evolution**
 - Origin of life from non life
- 5. Macro-Evolution**
 - Origin of major kinds

E

E

I

L

E

M

- 6. Micro-Evolution**
 - Variation within kinds (Gen 1:21, 24)

Science

Evolution – what do we mean?

1. **Cosmic Evolution** (Big Bang)
– the origin of time, space and matter
2. **Chemical Evolution** (92+synthetic)
– the origin of higher elements from hydrogen
3. **Stellar/Planetary Evolution**
– Origin of stars and planets
4. **Organic Evolution**
– Origin of life from non life
5. **Macro-Evolution**
– Origin of major kinds

6. **Micro-Evolution**
– Variation within kinds (Gen 1:21, 24)

⌌

⌌

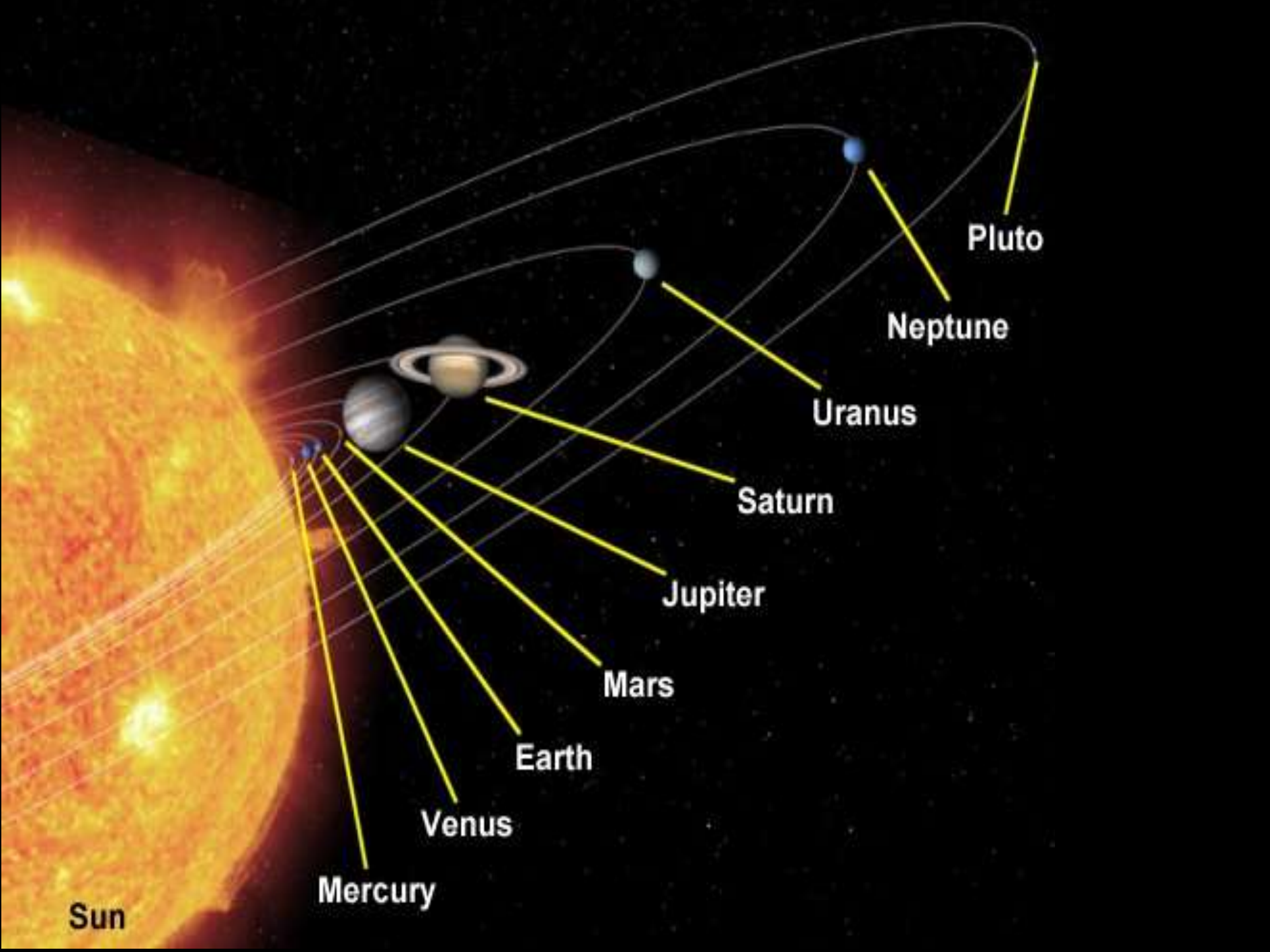
⌌

⌌

⌌

⌌

Science



Sun

Mercury

Venus

Earth

Mars

Jupiter

Saturn

Uranus

Neptune

Pluto

Our Sun

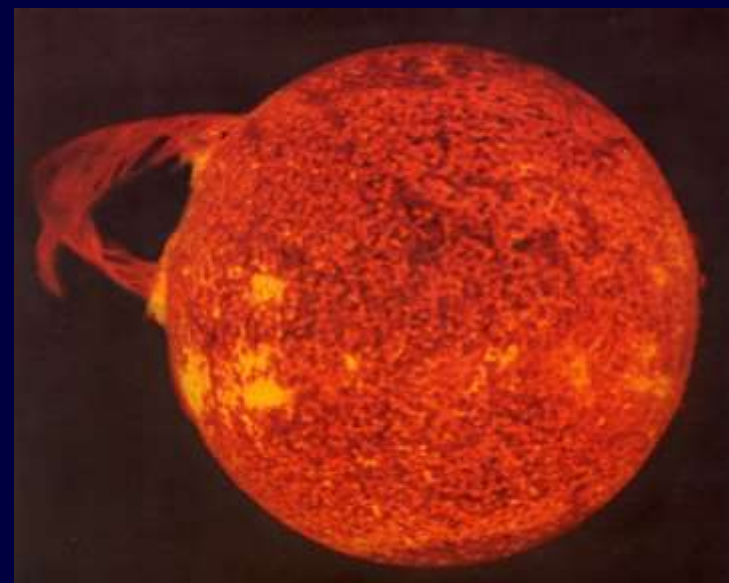


The Sun is losing 4 billion kilograms of mass a second!

The Nebular Hypothesis

“Some four billion years ago, the sun had ejected a tail, or a filament, of material that cooled and collected and thus formed the planets...”

General History of Nature and Theory of the Heavens,
Immanuel Kant, 1755



The Nebular Hypothesis

“Some four billion years ago, the sun had ejected a tail, or a filament, of material that cooled and collected and thus formed the planets...”

General History of Nature and Theory of the Heavens,
Immanuel Kant, 1755

- 21 years earlier: Emanuel Swedenborg
(in Latin)

*Prodromus Philosophiae Retiocinantis de Infinito et
Cause Creationis,* 1734

Emanuel Swedenborg

(1688-1772)

- A mining engineer with a wide range of interests who also claimed to have psychic powers.
- He claimed confirmation of his nebular hypothesis from seances with men on Jupiter, Saturn and places more distant.
- (Some 20 years earlier, in 1712, when Swedenborg was 24 years old, he had the opportunity to visit with Edmund Halley at Cambridge, famous for his predictions regarding the comet that still bears his name.)

Nebular Hypothesis

- Pierre Simon Laplace (1749-1827) lent his endorsement to Kant's theory, but without checking the mathematical validations he was capable of providing.
- Thus, the nebular hypothesis gained widespread respectability despite serious mathematical flaws.
- Subsequent writers have continued to develop variations of this view even though increasing difficulties render it rather doubtful.

Difficulties Mount

- The sun contains 99.86% of all the mass of the solar system.

Difficulties Mount

- The sun contains 99.86% of all the mass of the solar system.
 - Yet the sun contains only 1.9% of the *angular momentum*.
 - The nine planets contain 98.1%.



Difficulties Mount

- The sun contains 99.86% of all the mass of the solar system.
 - Yet the sun contains only 1.9% of the *angular momentum*.
 - The nine planets contain 98.1%.
 - (This was known in the time of Laplace a century ago.)
There is no plausible explanation that would support a solar origin of the planets.

Difficulties Mount

- The sun contains 99.86% of all the mass of the solar system.
 - Yet the sun contains only 1.9% of the *angular momentum*.
 - The nine planets contain 98.1%.
 - (This was known in the time of Laplace a century ago.)
There is no plausible explanation that would support a solar origin of the planets.
- James Jeans (1877-1946) pointed out that the outer planets are far larger than the inner ones.
 - Jupiter is 5,750 times as massive as mercury, 2,958 times as massive as Mars, etc.
 - This is also a difficulty with current theories.



Phase I



Phase 2



Phase 3

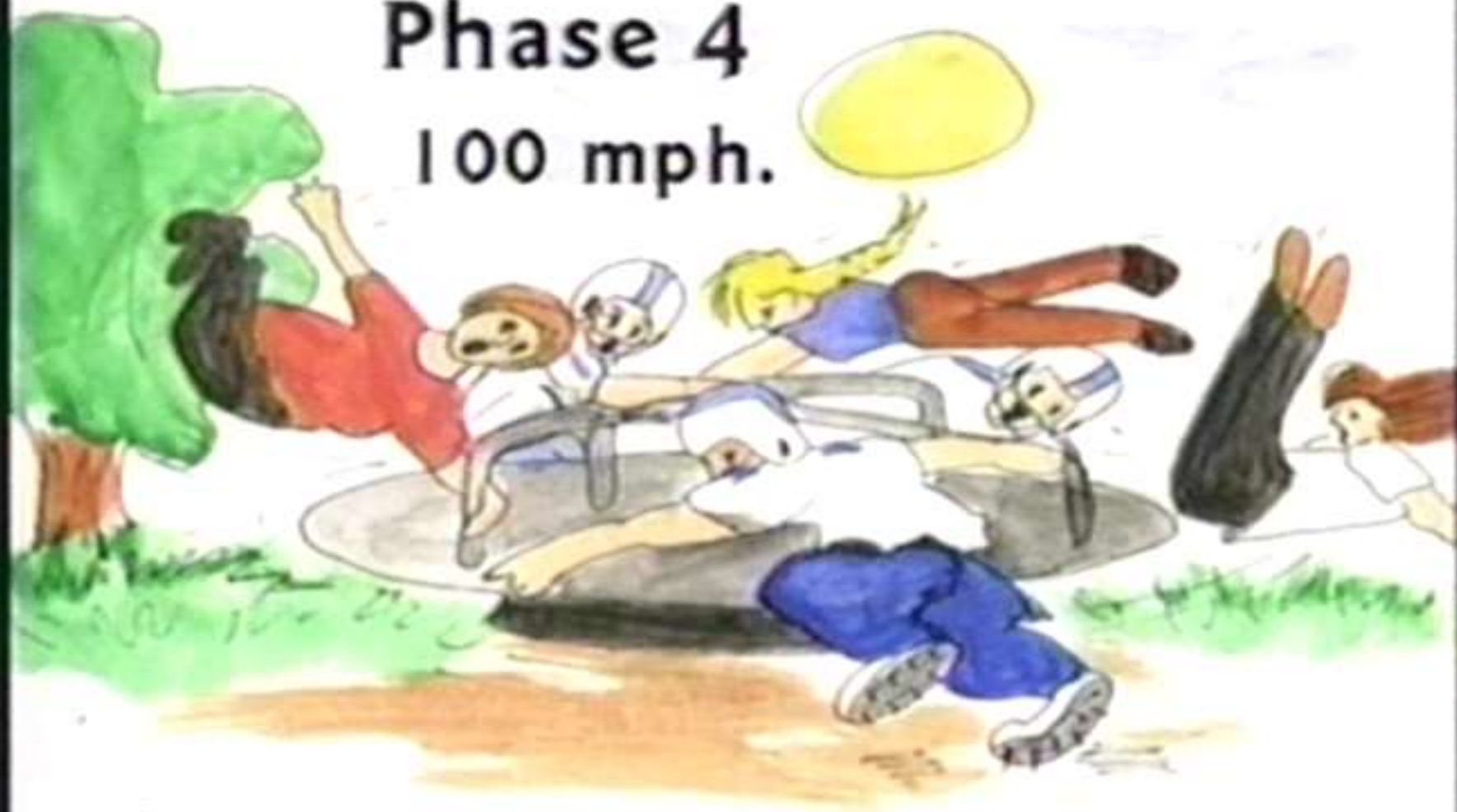
60 mph.

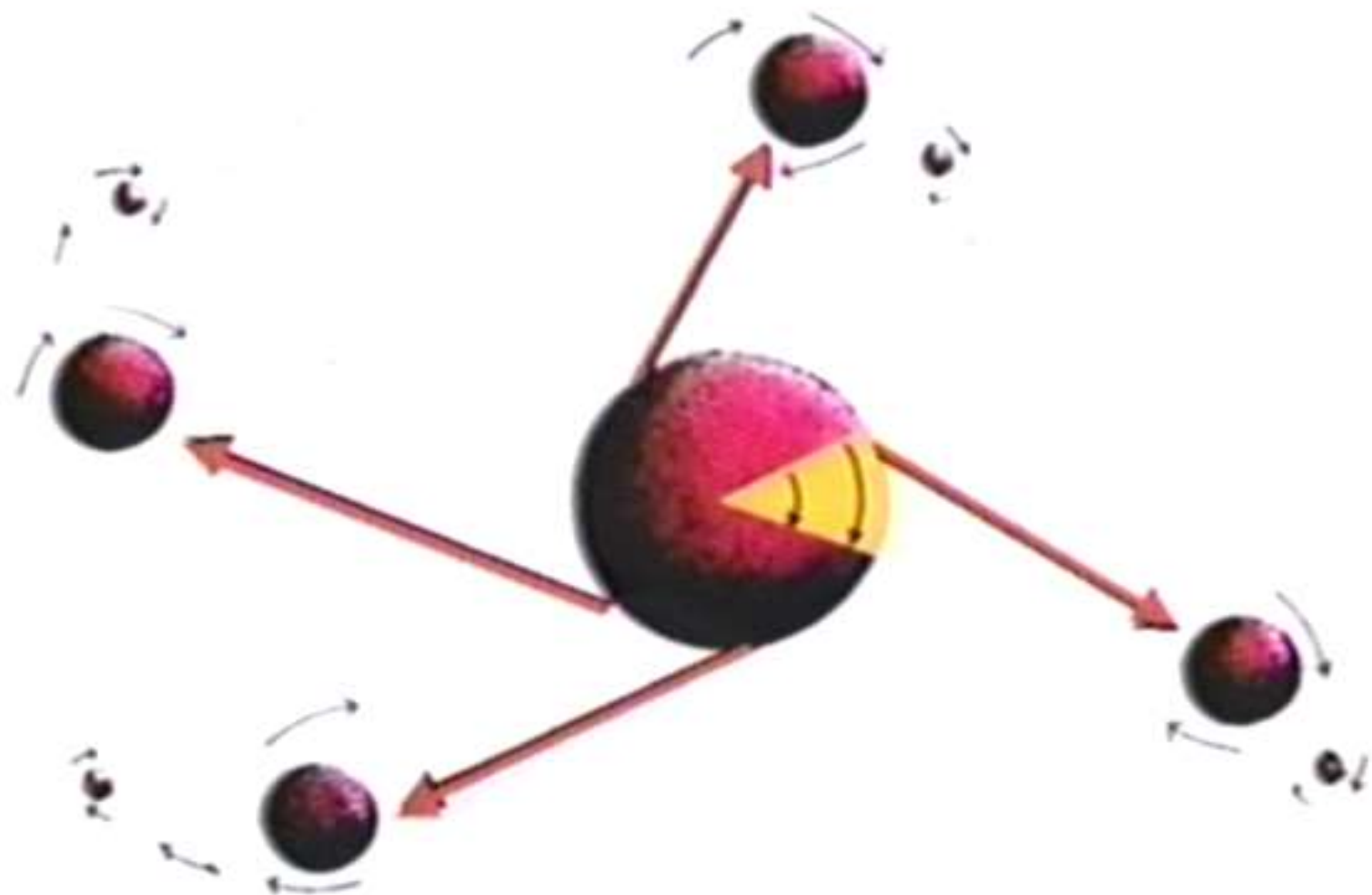
Stop! Stop!
Please slow
down!



Phase 4

100 mph.





Conservation of Angular Momentum

Venus, Uranus
and possibly
**Pluto rotate
backwards** from
the other planets.



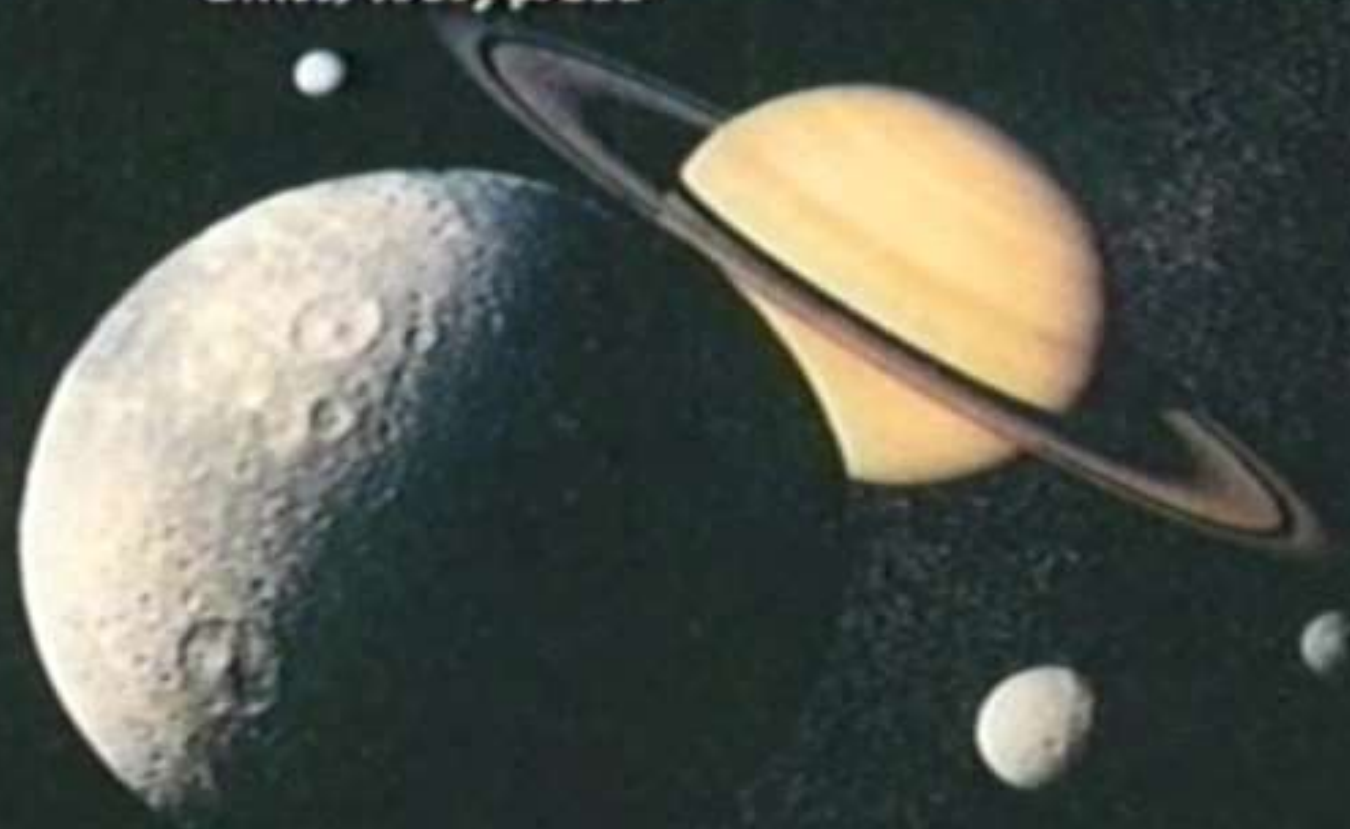
Earth



Venus



6 of the 63 moons rotate backwards.
Jupiter, Saturn and Neptune have moons orbiting in both directions. *Astronomical Almanac for the year 1989 (Wash. DC U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989) p. E88*



Spiral Galaxies

Since they were first discovered, galaxies have been a source of wonder. Many are arranged into beautiful spirals. But if they've been spinning for billions of years, wouldn't their arms lose their slender shape?




These spirals should lose their shape in a very old universe. Indeed, the persistence of spiral arms suggests that the universe is very young.

“He made the stars also...”

Genesis 1:16



The background of the image shows three simple wooden crosses standing on a dark, silhouetted hill. The sky is a dark, uniform grey, creating a somber and contemplative atmosphere. The crosses are positioned in a slightly staggered line across the horizon.

God so loved the world,
that whosoever believes
on Him should not perish
but have everlasting life!



Science vs. Evolution

The observable facts that challenge the unobservable myth

Casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalts itself against the knowledge of God

2 Corinthians 10:5

Science vs Evolution

- The observable facts that challenge the unobservable myth

www.sciencevsevolution.co.uk



Science vs Evolution

The observable facts that challenge the unobservable myth

We live at a time in history, and in a country, where the theory of Evolution, as popularized by Charles Darwin, is accepted by the masses as an established fact. From school textbooks to the media, young and old alike are continuously taught that we are the product of spontaneous generation, chance evolution, and that mankind is the pinnacle of the evolutionary process.



Those who dare to challenge the status quo and question the validity of the theory of Evolution are soon silenced and labeled as unscientific and/or religious fundamentalists.

The word "theory" can mean a number of things: it can be "a speculative or conjectural view or idea", or in scientific terms the word "theory" is used to denote a working hypothesis, such as with the "general theory of relativity", or "string theory". Wikipedia states: "In scientific theory is a well-substantiated explanation of some aspect of the natural world, based on a body of knowledge that has been repeatedly confirmed through observation and experimentation. Scientists apply scientific theories from hypotheses that have been corroborated through the scientific method. One gathers evidence to test their accuracy."

What will come as a surprise to many, is that, by this definition, the theory of Evolution is NOT a "scientific theory" at all. It is not well-substantiated; and it cannot be repeatedly confirmed through observation and experimentation. It is merely a speculation or conjectural view or idea. There is no observable evidence, nothing that can be tested by the scientific method and repeated. In fact it has never been anything more than just a proposition. Any so-called scientist who promotes it as a fact, is either blissfully unaware of the overwhelming weight of scientific evidence to the contrary, or is living in a state of denial.



Michael Ruse, a prominent evolutionist, writes in New Scientist: "An increasing number of scientists, most particularly a growing number of evolutionists... argue that Darwinian evolutionary theory is no genuine scientific theory at all... Many of the critics have the highest degrees and credentials."

Professor Louis Bounieau, Director of Research, American National Centre of Scientific Research has gone as far as saying: "Evolution is a fairy tale for grown-ups. This theory has helped nothing in the progress of science. It is a lie."

Evolution is by definition a religion - "a belief held to with ardour and faith"; it is a belief system about our past, attempting to explain our origins. Sadly, its converts are often so aggressive in the promotion of their faith that it has got a strange hold on a sector from the classroom to the lab, a fact admitted by honest evolutionists themselves.

Please download a copy and give to someone who needs to hear the truth

be ready always to give an answer...

1 Peter 3:15