

**Beginnings – ORIGIN** *(Where did we come from?)*

- **Only Two Choices**
- **Realize the Significance**
- **Is it Faith or Science?**
  - LAB - Lookable, Accessible, Breakable
- **Guess at the Evidence**
- **Inspect the Evidence**
  - Universe = "Decay"
  - Age of the Earth = "Can't Say"
  - Origin of Life by Chance = "No Way"
  - Evolution of Species and Man = "Lacks Genes and Tweens"
- **No Compromise**

DON'T - Death, Orders of Creation, Names in genealogies, Ten Commandments refer to seven-day week

**Intent of Life – LIFE** *(Why are we here?)*

- **Love - GOD and MAN**
- **Increase - GROW**
- **Faithfulness - Time, Talent, Treasure**
- **Eternity – Past, Present, Future**

**Authority – POWER** *(Who's in charge?)* A God Who is:

- **Personal and Loving**
- **Omnipotent**
- **Wise and All-Knowing**
- **Everywhere and Eternal**
- **Righteous and Reliable**

**Standards – RULES** *(What are the rules?)* God's rules are:

- **Revealed supernaturally, not derived by reason**
- **Universal and apply to everyone, everywhere, all the time**
- **Loving**
- **Enforced**
- **Steadfast**

# Complex animals from simple life

A commonly accepted premise (which comes from evolution) is that simpler creatures eventually “evolve” into more complex ones. So we can look at the evidence and see if it supports the idea that the creatures we see today are “self-improved” versions of their ancestors.

Creationist Expectation	Evolutionist Expectation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>Each type of animal / creature was initially created in its full complexity</b> and all were created at the same time.</li><li>2. <b>There are no transitional forms</b> where one kind turned into another because all kinds were created fully formed and God made each “after his own kind” (Genesis 1:24,25)</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>Each complex creature evolved from a less complex creature</b></li><li>2. <b>There should be transitional forms</b> of animals which show the change from one kind into another.</li><li>3. Creatures originated in the sea, evolved into land creatures, and then evolved into flying creatures.</li></ol>

## Evidence

### Genetic Information

Scientists have made progress in understanding the genetic code that is the blueprint for life. The results show that the information coded into life is incredibly complex. Our genes comprise a sophisticated information processing system which far exceeds the abilities of our best computing technology. Here are some facts from the article “DNA – The Language of Life” on the Answers in Genesis web site:

- A single strand of DNA is thousands of times thinner than a strand of human hair.
- One pinhead of DNA could hold enough information to fill a stack of books stretching from the earth to the moon 500 times.
- Though DNA is wound into tight coils, cells can quickly access, copy, and translate the information stored in DNA.
- DNA even has a built-in proofreader and spell-checker that ensures precise copying. Only about one mistake slips through for every 10 billion nucleotides that are copied.
- All of the information for each cell in a creature is stored and processed and passed along to offspring.

## The big question is.... where did the information and its system come from?

Evolution claims that mutations (errors) in the transfer of genetic information are the source of new species and increasing complexity. Evolutionists claim that mutations cause new physical characteristics, then natural selection singles out the mutations that are beneficial and preserves them in succeeding generations.

Is this a reasonable theory? Is natural selection “smart” enough to preserve beneficial new information? Could mutations explain where the information comes from?

Here are just a few of the problems with evolution’s assumptions about mutations:

- **Mutations most often result in a loss of useful information.** The likelihood of any mutation being beneficial is very remote. Normal genes require not only information, but also a function that uses the information and a mechanism for transferring that information to succeeding generations. *Nearly all of the permanent genetic changes we observe involve a loss of some information that was already there.* Our observation is that we’re actually losing information rather than gaining it!
  - For example, a harmful bacterium becomes resistant to antibiotics because it loses a genetic characteristic that allowed the antibiotic to affect it. This doesn’t explain how the characteristic got there in the first place.
- **“Molecules to man” evolution requires a statistically impossible amount of new genetic information to be added.** The amount of information that would have to be added to turn a single-cell microscopic bacterium (which already has an estimated 1 trillion bits of DNA information) into a giraffe is beyond comprehension. Mutations alone could not originate and retain the information needed to turn a single-cell creature into a complex creature.
- **A mutation would have to result in a fully-operational function in order to be “beneficial”.** The theory is that natural selection would “choose” a mutation when it gave the creature a benefit over creatures without the mutation. But, for example, a single mutation to the genetic information for a reptile could not add all the information needed to suddenly give the creature a fully functioning wing. A non-functional or partial wing would be a disadvantage that would not survive in nature.

And consider an incredible wonder such as a caterpillar that has the ability to spin a cocoon around itself, metamorphose and grow wings, then emerge and become a butterfly that can lay eggs to hatch out more caterpillars! ***How could gradual small mutations allow a creature to survive while “evolving” such abilities?***

So what we see in the fields of genetics and information technology is:

**There is no known natural source for the incredible amount of genetic information that exists.**