

# Why We Believe

## Week 11: Macro Evolution and Dinosaurs

### I. What about the Dinosaurs?

#### A. The existence of dinosaurs does not contradict the Bible.

1. In fact the Bible mentions dinosaurs in the book of Job.

“Look at the behemoth, which I made along with you and which feeds on grass like an ox. What strength he has in his loins, what power in the muscles of his belly! His tail sways like a cedar; the sinews of his thighs are close-knit. His bones are tubes of bronze, his limbs like rods of iron.

Job 40:15-18

#### B. The conflict between the Bible and Science is over when they existed.

1. Evolution says that dinosaurs lived from 165 million to 65 million years ago and that people were not alive at that time.

#### C. So Who's Right?

1. It is very hard to prove a negative.

a. To prove that people did not live at the same time as dinosaurs would require an exhaustive search of all fossil beds in the world. Even then if no human remains were found that would not definitively prove that people did not live at the same time.

2. It only take one example to prove a positive.

a. One example of a human in the same strata as dinosaurs would prove that people lived at the same time as dinosaurs.

#### D. Are there any Examples of Humans Living at the Same Time as Dinosaurs?

1. Dinosaur and human footprints in the same strata – Glenrose, Texas

2. In 1971 the remains of 10 humans were found in the same strata as dinosaurs at Dinosaur National Monument.

3. This hammer was found near London, Tx fossilized in rock that is supposed to be 160 million years old.

4. The Ica stones were discovered in 1547 by Spanish explorers. They display many cultural and technological accomplishments of the Peruvian Natives. They also show people with dinosaurs.

5. In 1947 these clay figures from between 800 BC and 200 AD were found in Acambaro, Guanajuato, Mexico.

6. In the early 1900's on the Doheny expedition into the Grand Canyon, Indian cave drawings were found which closely resembled a duck-billed dinosaur.

7. Legends from ancient China to ancient England have recorded descriptions of dinosaur-like creatures.

8. The Kuku Yalanji aboriginal people have paintings which look exactly like plesiosaurs.

### II. Macro Evolution vs Micro Evolution

A. Micro evolution is change over time this would include things like animals getting smaller when the food supply gets short.

- B. Creationists do not disagree with micro evolution, though they may argue about the mechanism of the change.
- C. Macro evolution is the change from one distinct species to another.
- D. There is simply no good evidence of macro evolution and micro evolution does not prove macro evolution.

### III. The Problems with Macro Evolution

#### A. The Cambrian Explosion

1. In the Precambrian strata you only find a few fossilized bacteria and sponges, then with the beginning of the Cambrian you have the introduction of almost all of the currently recognized phyla in the space of 10 million years.
2. There is no evolutionary explanation for this change.
3. It works very well with Biblical timelines and the flood.

#### B. Missing Links

1. If evolution is true then we should see numerous examples of missing links, but we don't.
2. Archaeopteryx is given as an example, but it fails on several grounds.
  - a. Archaeopteryx is a fully functional flying animal.
  - b. It is not a reptile with partially functional wings or a partially functional avian respiratory system, but a fully functional animal.
  - c. Outside of early humans it is the only example given.
  - d. If evolution is true missing links should outnumber established animals in the fossil record.

### IV. Biometrics

- A. Biometrics claims that you can determine the size and shape of the rest of an animal based on only one or a few bones.
- B. Any trip to the zoo or a shopping mall can disprove this theory. (Animals or people may have big heads and little feet or the reverse).
- C. They don't teach biometrics in medical school.
- D. This has led to some embarrassing conclusions. (Nebraska man)

### V. Early Humans

- A. Piltdown Man, found near Sussex, England in 1910, was hailed as an early human ancestor.
  1. The total find consisted of a small piece of jaw, two teeth, and a piece of the occipital bone.
  2. After 40 years in biology textbooks it was shown to be a forgery. It was a modern (unfossilized) ape jawbone, filed and painted teeth, and an unidentified occipital bone.
- B. Nebraska man aka Hesperopithecus aka Cro-Magnon
  1. Nebraska man was built up from a single tooth found in Nebraska in 1922.
  2. It was later found to belong to an extinct species of pig.
- C. Peking Man
  1. A group of skulls were found in a cave outside of Peking along with stone tools.
  2. All of the skulls had been broken open.

3. Fully human skulls were also found in the cave.
4. All of the original specimens disappeared under questionable circumstances after questions about their authenticity were raised.
5. Several “casts” from the originals exist, but they show clear signs of being casts from sculptures, not bones.
6. A more likely answer was that the monkey skulls were collected and eaten by the humans whose remains and tools were also in the cave.

D. Java Man

1. Built up from the skull cap of a Gibbon and part of a human femur, even its discoverer admitted that it was a forgery.

E. Neanderthal

1. Extensive studies have concluded that Neanderthal is full human.

F. Lucy

1. Science decided that she is not part of our family tree.

VI. Arguments from Selective Breeding

- A. Some evolutionists argue that the changes in dogs, that come from selective breeding, show how evolution could happen.
- B. There are several problems with this argument:
- C. This is a clear example of design.
- D. This process is not driven by mutation.
- E. It requires extreme extrapolation.

VII. Small Steps do not Prove Long Processes

- A. If I climb on a chair I am closer to the moon, but that does not mean that I can get to the moon by stacking chairs.
- B. The average pace of the winner of an Olympic Marathon is a little over 10 mph. I can run 12 mph over 50 yards, this does not mean that I could win gold in the marathon.

VIII. Change Does not Impute Chance

- A. Opening a Swiss Army Knife changes its function, but is not a result of chance, but rather of design.
- B. Many examples of micro evolution are similar.
  1. Since we know that animals can intentionally change their DNA to meet challenges, it would be hard to prove that a small change was random, rather than planned.